SCPS00499

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Latin

I Translat + Eo cum improviso celerius que omnium opinione venisset, Remi qui proximi Galliae ex Belgis sunt ad eum legatos Iccium et Andocombogium primos civitatis miserunt, qui dicerent: Se neque omnia in fidem atque in potestatem populi Romani permittere, neque se cum reliquis Belgis consensisse neque contra populum Romanum coniurasse; paratosque esse et obsides dare et imperata facere et oppidis recipere et frumento ceterisque rebus ~~ad~~ iuvare; reliquos omnes Belgis in armis esse, Germanosque qui citra Rhenum incolunt sese cum his coniunxisse, tantemque esse eorum omnium ut ne Suessiones quidem, fratres consanguineosque suos eodem iure et isdem legibus utantur, unum imperium unumque magistratum cum ipsis habeant, deterrere potuerint quin cum his consentirent.

(unexpectedly)
When he came to his place more quickly than was the opinion of all, the Remi who are the nearest of the Gauls to the Belgians sent embassadors to him Iccii and Andocombogi the first of (they)

themselves
and all their belongings into the trust
and power of the Roman people ~~regive~~
and neither had they joined with the
remaining Gauls nor sworn oaths
against the Roman people, they were
prepared to give hostages, to do commands,
~~&~~ to receive them into towns and to
furnish grain and other things. the
remaining Belgians were all in arms the
Germans who live ~~on this~~ on this side the Rhine
had joined themselves with these, and
such was the fury of all these that even
the Suessiones their own ~~&~~ brothers and
blood relations, who used the same ~~law~~ rule
and the same laws and had one power
and one magistrate with them, they were
not able to deter from allying with these.

II Give nominative singular of following-
10 civitatis-oppidis- rebus- fratres- jure
civitas- oppidum- res- frater- jus

III (a) Where is celerius found
(b) Give superlative.
10 Celerius is the comparative degree of celer
The superlative degree is celerrimus.

b) Give the rule for the construction of permittere consensisse etc.—

The ~~infinitive~~ infinitive of the verb is used in indirect discourse.

VI Give principal parts of dare, facere recipere esse & permittere.

do - dare - ~~dari~~ dedi - datus

facio - facere - feci - factus

recipio - recipere - recepi - receptus

permitto - permittere - permisse, - permittus

VI What is the case of eodem jure & eodem legibus and why, What is the construction of Fratres

Eodem jure & eodem legibus are in the dative case because the verb utor always take the dative. - Fratres is nominative plural in apposition with Suessiones.

VII

Palus erat non magna inter nostrum atque exercitum hostium. Hanc si nostri transirent hostes exspectabant: nostri autem si ab illis initium transeundi fieret ut impeditos adgrederentur parati in armis erant.

There was a marsh not great between ours and the army of the enemy. This

the enemy watched if ours should cross ours also if a beginning to cross be made by them ~~at~~ they were prepared in arms to attack impeded.

VIII Give genitive sing of palus - exercitum.
10 paludis - exercitus.

IX Where is hanc found - nostri - illis.
hanc is the singular, feminine, accusative
6 of hic, haec, hoc,
nostri is the plural, masculine, nominative
~~the~~ as here used
(or singular, genitive,) of noster-tra-trum
illis is the plural, masculine ablative
of ille, illa, illum.

X (a) What transeundi come from where found
6 comes from transeundo, found ~~in Subjunctive~~
~~notice~~ the infinitive
(b) what is the mood of transierent & why?
Subjunctive after if.