Michael Lee

De Bello Gallico Book 1

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| **1.1** | * Belgae, Aquitani, Celtae (Galli) * Helvetii are best fighters in Gaul due to exposure to the Germans and especial isolation from the outside world |
| **1.2** | * The wealthiest Helvetian was Orgetorix * (61 BC) Orgetorix organizes a conspiracy of the nobility to persuade the common folk to emigrate in full force * Orgetorix’s rhetoric: The Helvetians are hemmed in on all sides and their territory of 240 by 180 miles was disproportionate to their population and military prestige. |
| **1.3** | Preparations for the emigration campaign   1. Buy up draft-animals and carts 2. To sow as much land as possible to ensure adequate supplies 3. To establish peace with neighboring states 4. ETA: 2 years for prep, 1 year for departure 5. Management of the peace tour was delegated to Orgetorix    1. Persuaded Casticus (Sequani), whose father was Catamantaloedes, a trusted king of the Sequani and friend of the Romans    2. Persuaded Dumnorix (Aedui), whose brother was Diviciacus, the chief of the Aedui, by giving his daughter to Dumnorix    3. The three: Casticus, Dumnorix, Orgetorix, swore mutual fidelity and that they would win possession of all Gaul |
| **1.4** | * Orgetorix’s scheme is disclosed by an informer * He is forced to plead his case in chains (Helvetian custom) under punishment of burning * He orders on the day of trial for all his retainers and dependents to appear in court to avoid standing trial * Orgetorix supposedly committed suicide |
| **1.5** | Despite Orgetorix’s death, the Helvetians move onward with the emigration   1. They set fire to their buildings and villages to prepare them evermore by eliminating all hope of return 2. Each man was ordered to take three months’ supply of meal 3. Persuaded their neighbors: Rauraci, Tulingi, and Latobrigi to join them 4. Adjoined themselves with the Boii, who had crossed into Noricum and taken Noreia |
| **1.6** | 1. Road 1: Through the Sequani, a narrow and difficult path 2. Road 2: Through the Province, much more convenient and fordable.    1. The Helvetians try to enter into the Allobroges’ territory through a bridge from Geneva    2. They decide the day to be March 28th, 58 BC |
| **1.7** | * Caesar leaves the capital quickly, pushing onward by forced marches * Requisitions troops from the Province * Orders the Genevan bridge to be destroyed * Caesar receives an embassy of Helvetians under Nammeius and verucloetius * The Helvetians say that they will march through the Province without any injury * Caesar tells them that he must have an interval for deliberation (April 13th)   + Caesar holds in his memory the Helvetian rout of the Romans under Lucius Cassius in 107 BC |
| **1.8** | * Caesar builds up fortifications * The embassy returns on the appointed day and Caesar denies them entrance * The Helvetians ford the Rhone and try to break through but foiled by soldiers, missiles, and earthworks. |
| **1.9** | Left with one route left, the Helvetians send a deputation to the Aeduan Dumnorix to obtain permission from the Sequani for a safe passage. Dumnorix does so because he had married the Helvetian Orgetorix’s daughter. Dumnorix arranged an exchange of hostages as a safeguard against betrayal between the Sequani and the Helvetians. |
| **1.10** | * Caesar is scared of what could happen if the belligerent Helvetians would do if they would adjoin themselves so close to Toulose, a state in the province * He charges Titus Labienus with fortifications * Caesar marches to Italy and recruits two legions and gathers two legions from their winter quarters in Aquileia * Now, with 5 legions, he pushes over the Alps on to Farther Gaul * The Ceutrones, Gaeoceli, and Caturiges try to stop the march but are repulsed * In 7 days, Caesar moved from Ocelum to Voconti * From Voconti, Caesar leads his army to the Allobroges’ territory then to the Segusiavi’s territory |
| **1.11** | * By this time, the Helvetians have passed the arduous mountain pass and reached the territory of the Aedui, whose farms they were ravaging * The Ambarri, Aedui, and Allobroges entreat Caesar to stop the Helvetians |
| **1.12** | * Through a scout, Caesar knows that three portions of the Helvetians have crossed the Saone * Caesar leaves camp with three legions a little after midnight * Caesar kills a good majority of the portion left and the remainder fled into the Neighboring forests * Caesar realizes that the portion who was left behind was the Tigurini who had killed Lucius Cassius and sent his army under the yoke * Caesar had a personal vendetta against the Tigurini because they had also killed Lucius Piso, grandfather of Caesar’s father in law, Lucius Piso |
| **1.13** | * Caesar bridged the Saone and led his army across * The Helvetians sent him an embassy headed by Divico, who had commanded the Helvetians against Cassius   + If the Romans persisted in their hostilities they had better remember their earlier reverse and the traditional prowess of the Helvetians |
| **1.14** | * In response to Divico’s speech, Caesar claims that the Romans had done nothing to provoke it * Could Caesar forget their fresh attempt to force passage through the Province illegally and their harassment of his allies: the Aedui, Ambarri, and Allobroges? * Ultimatum: If the Helvetii would give hostages to assure him that they would perform their promises, he would make peace with them * Divico replies that it was the practice of the Helvetians to receive hostages not give them |
| **1.15** | * The next day, the Helvetians struct camp * Caesar sends all his cavalry to reccoiter the enemy’s march * They engage the Helvetia cavalry on unfavorable ground and suffered defeat * The march continued for 15 days, with no more than 6 miles distance between the armies |
| **1.16** | * Caesar discusses the concern of food * Gaul has a very unfavorable climate for crops * The grain Caesar brought up the Saone was not available * The Aedui keep dragging on the business of gathering grain for the Romans * Caesar summons the Aeduan nobles, including Diviciacus and Liscus (the high magistrate, “Vergovret”) and tell them that it was largely for them he had undertaken the war |
| **1.17** | * Liscus discloses that there were persons who had more influence among the masses than the magistrates. It is their fault that the magistrates could not deliver grain to the Romans. * Rhetoric: It was better for the Aedui to submit to Gauls than Romans, for there is no doubt that the Romans would enslave the Aedui along with the rest of Gaul. |
| **1.18** | * Caesar holds Liscus after the council and questions him privately * Caesar ascertains that the culprit was Dumnorix, who had a growing fortune, expansive influence, and large personal cavalry and had arranged many political marriages in his family: e.g. his mother to the noblest of the Bituriges * Dumnorix hated the Romans because they had diminished his power and restored Diviciacus to his former influence * Caesar also found that in the cavalry engagement a few days before, it was Dumnorix who had started the retreat |
| **1.19** | * Dumnorix had also arranged the interchange of hostages between the Sequani and the Helvetians * Caesar now had grounds for punishing Dumnorix but there would be an objection from Diviciacus and so Caesar summoned him, dismissed the interpreters, instead speaking through Gaius Valerius Procillus |
| **1.20** | * Diviciacus admits that the allegations were true but he begged Caesar to not punish Dumnorix severely * If Dumnorix should die at Caesar’s hands while Diviciacus was considered Caesar’s friend, no one would believe that Diviciacus had not allowed it to happen and would be alienated from the rest of Gaul * Caesar then summnoned Dumnorix, with Diviciacus present, and listed the allegations and admonished him to avoid suspicious conduct. * Caesar also assigned agents to spy on Dumnorix |
| **1.21** | * His patrols later informed Caesar the enemy had encamped 8 miles under the Roman camp * Caesar ordered Titus Labienus to ascend the height a little after midnight with two legions * About 2AM Labienus pushed towards the enemy and sent the cavalry ahead * With the cavalry, he sent Publius Considius who had served under Sulla and Crassus |
| **1.22** | * AT dawn, Considius tells Caesar that the hill Labienus was to occupy was in possession of the enemy * Casesar withdraws his forces to the nearest hill * Late in the day, his patrols reported that his men were holding the hill and the Helvetians backed off |
| **1.23** | * Caesar was now only 18 miles from Bibractye, the richest Aeduan town * Caesar prioritized rations and turned for Bibracte * Deserters from Lucius Aemilus reported the move to the enemy * The Helvetians reversed their march and began to pursue the Roman rear |
| **1.24** | * Caesar, informed of the Helvetians, withdrew his forces to the nearest hill and sent his cavalry to meet the enemy * Caesar deploys four legions in a triple line halfway up the hill and posts two legions on the summit * The Helvetians form a phalanx to move against the triple line |
| **1.25** | * The soldiers easily broke down the phalanx by spiking their shields and locking them together * So the Helvetians drop their shields and fight defenselessly * Wounded, the Helvetians withdraw to a nearby hill * The Tulingi and Boii attack the Roman right flank and began to take it from the rear * Now the Helvetians who had fled launch a fresh attack * The Romans form two divisions: the first two line to oppose the beaten enemies and a third to meet the newcomers |
| **1.26** | * The battle drags on for the afternoon, then the night. Abouth 130,000 survived the battle and marched to the territory of the Lingones, where our men were unable to pursue. * Caesar sent messengers to the Lingones forbidding them to assist the Helvetians |
| **1.27** | * The Helvetians are forced to surrender, they send representatives to Caesar * Upon Caesar’s arrival, the Helvetians were required to surrender hostages, weapons, and the slaves who had deserted to them * The canton called Verbigeni left the camp and pushed on to the German frontiers |
| **1.28** | * Caesar orders the peoples through whose territory the Verbigeni went though to round them up and bring them back * The Helvetians, the Tulingi, and the Latobrigi were orders to return to their own country * The Allobroges were to help them out with grain * Caesar allowed the Boii to settle in the AEduan country |
| **1.29** | * Caesar conducts a census of the Helvetian partisans |
| **1.30** | * The Gallic chieftains ask Caesar to fix a day for a council |
| **1.31** | Speech of Diviciacus   * Gaul is divided into the factions headed by the Aedui and the Arverni, who had contested personally until the Arverni and Sequani hired the Germans * Now there is an excess of Germans in Gaul * The German king ARiovistus had settled in the territory of the Sequani * The Battle of Magetobriga had made Ariovistus a tyrant * He demands the children of nobles to be his hostages * Diviciacus persuades Caesar to help expel the Germans out of Gaul |
| **1.32** | * All Gauls present burst into tears and begged Caesar to help but the Sequani stood silently with bowed heads |
| **1.33** | * It would be wise to expel the Germans out of Gaul because if they had conquered all Gaul, they would not hesitate to march into the Province and then into Italy |
| **1.34** | * Caesar asks Ariovistus to find some hallway point for a conference * Ariovistus wonders what business Caesar had in the part of Gaul which was his by right of conquest |
| **1.35** | Caesar’s Demands   1. Ariovistus must bring no further body of men avross the Rhine into gaul 2. He must restore the Aeduan hostages 3. He must not make war upon the Aedui and allies |
| **1.36** | Ariovistus’ Response   * The Aedui had risked war and had been defeated * He would not restore their hsotages to the Aedui, nor make war if they stood by their agreement and paid their annual tribute |
| **1.37** | * The Aedui were complaining that the Harudes were ravaging their fields and even more hostages could not appease ARiovistus * The Treveri complained that the Suebi had halted at the Rhine and were attempting a crossing, led by Nasua and Cimberius. |
| **1.38** | * Caesar marched for three days * Ariovistus was hurrying to seize Besancon, the largest Sequani town * Caesar now pushed towards Besancon, which was enclosed by a river and a circuit wall * Caesar seizes Besancon and posts a garrison in it |
| **1.39** | * Fear strikes the camp and the soldiers are demoralized * Some said that it was really the narrow roads and wide forests and not the Germans |
| **1.40** | Caesar’s Speech   * These Germans are the same men the Helvetians had repeatedly encountered, yet the Helvetians were no match for us * Ariovistus did not win by courage but rather by stratagem * The Sequani, Leuci, and Lingones were supplying grain |
| **1.41** | * The camp has effected a change of morale * Caesar marched continuously for seven days |
| **1.42** | * Ariovistus sends representatives to get a meeting which was fixed four days later * Ariovistus insisted that Caesar bring no infantry and only a cavalry escort which Caesar did with legionary soldiers of the Tenth on Gallic horses * Caesar is better than his promise; he said he would make the Tenth his official escort, and now he’s knighting us |
| **1.43** | * In the meeting, Caesar reaffirms his demands |
| **1.44** | * Ariovistus states that he did not come to Gaul of his own volition * He had not made war on them, but they on him * If they wished to enjoy peace, after being beaten, it was unreasonable to shy away at the tribute which they been paying voluntarily * He did not import Germans into Gaul for aggression but for defense * If Caesar withdrew and left Ariovistus to his own devices, he would recompense him and carry out any operations he wished |
| **1.45** | * It was against Roman customs to abandon allies nor could he acknowledge that Ariovistus had a more “legitimate” claim to Gaul than Rome |
| **1.46** | * Ariovistus’ horsemen moved towards the knoll and were throwing stones and darts at the Romans * Caesar decides to avoid an engagement |
| **1.47** | * Two days later, Ariovistus requests a continuation of their conversation * He sends Gaius Valerius Procillus, son of Gaius Valerius Caburus, who knew Gallic, and Marcus Mettius who had ties of hospitality with Ariovistus * As soon as the two entered the camp, the Germans threw them in chains |
| **1.48** | * For five days, Caesar deployed his forces in front of his camp |
| **1.49** | * Caesar decides to move his camp site some 600 paces beyond the Germans * The first two lines to stand under arms and the third to build camp * To this site, 16000 German foot-soldiers and cavalry were sent to frighten the Roman workers |
| **1.50** | * The two forces fight until evening but Ariovistus did not join in battle * German custom: the matrons msut declare on lots and divinations whether it was advantageous to give battle |
| **1.51** | * Caesar posted all auxiliaries in front of the smaller camp * The Germans had to lead their forces out of camp and they did by tribes: Harudes, Marcomani, Triboci, Vangiones, Nemetes, Sedussii, then Suebi * As the men advanced, the women in carts implored them not to deliver them to Roman slavery |
| **1.52** | * Caesar put his staff officers in command of individual legions * The Romans took to their swords for hand to hand fighting * The Germans formed phalanx * Publius Crassus, cavalry commander, sent the third line for support where it was needed |
| **1.53** | * Ariovistus had two wives, one Sueban, one the sister of King Voccio of Noricum, and both died in the rout * As Caesar was pursuing the enemy, he came upon Gaius Valerius Priocillus * Marcus Mettius was found later and brought back |
| **1.54** | * When news of the battle broke out, the Suebi started to return home * Caesar left Labienus in charge of the cantonments and he went to Cisalpine Gaul. |

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De Bello Gallico Book 4

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| **4.1** | * Harrassment by the Suebi force the Tencteri and Usipetes to cross the Rhine * The Suebi have a system of alternating farming and military service |
| **4.2** | * Caesar notes the Suebi’s rejection of horses and their prohibition of wine |
| **4.3** | * Caesar notes the Suebi’s opinion on having the largest possible area adjoining their frontiers unoccupied * Their nearest neighbors are the Ubii who touch the Rhine and are frequently visited by traders and have grown accustomed to gAllic manners |
| **4.4** | * After wandering for three years, the Germans cross the Rhine into the territory of the Menapii. The Menapii abandon their buildings and posted guards to keep the Germans from crossing. * The Germans pretend to go home, and the Menapii return home, and the ermans make their attack. |
| **4.5** |  |
| **4.6** | * A number of states had sent representatives to invite the Germans to spread south of the Rhine * Caesar called a council of Gallic chieftains and announced a campaign against the Germans |
| **4.7** | * A deputation approached Caesar, a few days march within the Germans * They had not come to Gaul of chice but had been driven from their home |
| **4.8** | * No friendship could exist between the Gauls and Germans if they remained in Gaul * There were no vacant lands in Gaul to be assigned * They could settle in the lands of the Ubii |
| **4.9** |  |
| **4.10** | * Geographic description of the Meuse |
| **4.11** | * When Caesar was 12 miles within the Germans, they begged him to not advance any further * If the chiefs and senate of the Ubii would pledge their faith on oah, the Germans would accept the conditions Caesar had offered. |
| **4.12** | * The Germans attacked as soon as they saw the cavalry * 74 cavalrymen were killed, including Piso, an Aquitanian of noble lineage |
| **4.13** | * Caesar refused to receive any envoys or proposals from the Germans * The next morning, a council of Germans presented itself at Caesar’s camp |
| **4.14** | * The Romans rush into the German camp and attack them and they in turn dispersed in flight |
| **4.15** | * Caesar gave to the Germans detained in his camp permission to leave, but they were afraid of being tortued by the gAuls |
| **4.16** | * The Usipetes and the Tencteri had withdrawn into the territory of the Sugambri * Caesar demands the Sugambri to surrender the Usipetes and the Tencteri * The Sugambri reply that the Rhine was the limit of Roman power |
| **4.17** | * Caesar was determined to cross the Rhine and so he took it upon himself to construct a bridge |
| **4.18** | * Within ten days of gathering timber, the whole work was finished and the army crossed over * Caesar left a guard at both ends of the bridge and pushed into the Sugambrian territory * The Sugambri had prepared to decamp and evacuated their territory |
| **4.19** | * Caesar remained in Sugambrian territory and burned their vilalges and buildings * When the Suebi heard that the Romans constructed a bridge, they called a council, and sent messengers bidding people to evacuate and go to the forests * Upon intelligence of the Suebian concentration, he withdrew to Gaul and destroyed the bridge |
| **4.20** | * Caesar contemplates an invasion of Britain and tries to gain intelligence from the Gauls and traders |
| **4.21** | * Caesar dispatches a galley with Gaius Volusenus to investigate Britain * Caesar marches to the country of the Morini * With the traders, he sends Commius, whom Caesar had made king over the Atrebates to visit the British communities * Volusenus returns in five days |
| **4.22** | * The Morini approach Caesar asking for forgiveness and offer their service to him * 80 transport ships and extra warships for the quaester, legates, and the auxiliary commanders * Caesar assigns Quintus Titurius SAbinus and Lucius Aurunculeius Cotta to the rest of the army to use against the Menapii and the unresponsive cantons of the Morini * Caesar orders the legate Publius Sulpicius Rufus to hold the port with a garrison |
| **4.23** | * Caesar convokes the generals and tribunes and tells them what he learned from Volusenus * Caesar gives the signal for weighing anchor and move on seven miles |
| **4.24** | * The Britons sent their cavalry and charioteers * The Romans had no idea what to do |
| **4.25** | * Caesar orders the galleys to sheer off from the transports and to row and range along the enemy flanks to dislodge them and clear them away with sling and arrows * The aquilifer of the tenth legion threw himself overboard and the others follow |
| **4.26** | * The Romans could not keep rank * Caesar noticed the Britons attacking the exposed flank with missiles and ordered the warships’ boats and scout boats manned and sent them to support |
| **4.27** | * After the Briton’s defeat, they sent a peace commission to Caesar and promised to deliver hostages and obey his commands * They had previously seized and chained Commius * Caesar protested that they had been attacked without provocation * Caesar receives some hostages and is told that others will come in a few days * The Britain chieftains order their people to go back to their fields |
| **4.28** | * A violent storm swept away the 18 ships carrying the Roman cavalry but they anchored nevertheless |
| **4.29** | * There were no other ships to carry them back, no materials for refitting the damaged ships, and no provision for wintering in Britain |
| **4.30** | * The British chieftains, aware of this situation, discussed its potential * They judged their best course of action was to renew hostilities and cut off the Romans from provisions and draw the campaign into the winter * They judged that if they defeat Caesar, no one would invade Britain in the future |
| **4.31** | * Grain was brought in from the fields daily and the timber and bronze of the severely damaged ships were used to repair others |
| **4.32** | * While the repairs were happening, the seventh legion had been sent to fetch grain * The pickets at the camp gate reported to Caesar than an unusual quantity of dust was seen in the direction of the legion * He took the cohorts on outpost duty to the scene * He realized that when the men put down their weapons to reap the harvest, the enemies attacked with missiles * They were now surrounded with cavalry and chariots |
| **4.33** | * Description of British chariot fighting techniques |
| **4.34** | * The novelty of these tactics shook the soldiers * Caesar kept his position and bade his time until the natives in the fields made off |
| **4.35** | * Caesar levies the 30 horsemen whom Commius had brought over and formed his legions in front of the camp * The Romans killed a good many Britons and then they burned all their buildings |
| **4.36** | * Envoys have come to Caesar to sue for peace * Caesar doubles the number of requested hostages and orders them delivered on the continent * All the ships reached the continent safe but two transport drifted southware |
| **4.37** | * The 300 men on the drifting boats disembarked and hurried towards camp * The Morini circled them and then 6000 natives came as well * When Caesar was informed, he sent all the cavalry from the camp to rescue his men * The men put up a good fight and when the cavalry arrived, the enemy dropped their weapons and turned tail |
| **4.38** | * On the next day, Caesar sent his legate Titus Lebienus to punish the Morini * Titurius and Cotta found that the Menapii had hidden in their forests and devastated their fields, and burned their buildings * Caesar quarters his legions among the Belgae for the winter * Only two British tribes sent hostages |

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De Bello Gallico Book 5

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| **5.1** | * Caesar leaves the winter quarters to go to Italy * He sets in motions plans to refit ships suitable for British waters * Caesar sets out for Illyricum because the borders of the Province were being ravaged by Pirustae * Pirustae explains that the raid was not official and Caesar requests hostages |
| **5.2** | * The soldiers had produced 600 ships and 28 men-of-war * He ordered all vessels to concentrate at Boulogne * With four light legions and 800 cavalry, Caesar proceed to the territory of the Treveri |
| **5.3** | * The Treveri are the strongest of all Gaul I ncavalry * There were two rivals for the chieftainship: Indutiomarus and Cingetorix * Cingetorix came to Caesar and assured him that he would remain loyal * Indutiomarus prepared for war, levying cavalry and infantry * Indutiomarus was afraid he might be deserted and sent envoys to Caesar: if Caesar would have it so he would come to his camp and place his own and his people’s fate in Caesar’s custody |
| **5.4** | * Caesar orders Indutiomarus to present himself with 200 hostages * Caesar reconciles Cingetorix with the Treveri chiefs |
| **5.5** | * Caesar marches to Boulogne * The nobility of all the states had assembled here too |
| **5.6** | * Dumnorix was too ambitious to be left in Gaul so Caesar took him along to Britain |
| **5.7** | * Having spent 25 days in Boulogne, Dumnorix starts a journey home * Caesar postpones his departure and dispatches his cavalry to fetch Dumnroix * Dumnorix resisted arrest and so he was killed |
| **5.8** | * Caesar left Labienus on the mainland with three legions and 2000 cavalry to guard the harbor and maintain surveillance over Gaul * Caesar disembarks and find no enemy forces * Caesar learns from prisoners that a large group had assembled but had been frightened away |
| **5.9** | * Having ascertained the enemy location, Caesar left ten cohorts and 300 dcavalry to guard the vessels and charged their care to Quintus Atrius * In about 12 miles, Caesar could see the enemy forces * The seventh legion formed a testudo but Caesar wanted to avoid battle and fortify his camp |
| **5.10** | * Caesar receives horsemen sent by Quintus Atrius informing Caesar that a great storm had battered almost all the ships and cast them on shore |
| **5.11** | * Caesar recalled his legions and cavalry and ordered them to halt while he returned to the ships * 40 vessels floundered * Caesar writes to LAbienus to build as many ships as possible * Caesar orders the ships to be beached (10 days of labor) * Having fortified camp and beached ship. Caesar marched back to the enemy forces * Command had been given to Cassivellaunus |
| **5.12** | * British history, economy, and culture |
| **5.13** | * British geography |
| **5.14** | * The most civilized Britons were in Kent |
| **5.15** | * The chariots and the cavalry engage in battle * A force from the forest dash to attack the pickets * Caesar sends two cohorts to support the pickets * In this battle, Quintus Laberius Durus was killed |
| **5.16** | * Caesar realizes disadvantages to the Roman fighting style in Britain |
| **5.17** | * Next day, the enemies take position in the hills * At noon, Caesar sent three legions and the cavalry under Gaius Trebonius to forage * The Britons attack the force and the Romans counterattack and pursued onward, with the legions supporting them * The British auxiliaries deserted the natives |
| **5.18** | * Caesar marches to the Thames into Cassivellaunus’ territory |
| **5.19** | * Cassivellaunus dismisses the majority of his forces, leaving only chariots, who engage the cavalry |
| **5.20** | * The Trionobantes entreat Caesar * Mandubracius had escaped by fleeing to Caesar * Caesar asked for forty hostages and grain |
| **5.21** | * The Cenimagni, Segontiaci, Ancalites, Bibroci, and Cassi surrender to Caesar * To Cassivellaunus’ stronghold, Caesar proceeded with legions |
| **5.22** | * Cassivellaunus sent messengers to Kent * The governors: Cigetorix, Carvilius, Taximagulus, and Segovax, made a combined sudden attack on the naval camp * The Romans made a sortie and captured Lugotorix * Cassivellaunus surrenders and Caesar orders hostages and fixed an annual tribute for Britain to pay the Romans |
| **5.23** | * Caesar decides to transport the army in two voyages |
| **5.24** | * Caesar holds an assembly of Gauls at Amiens * He assigns one legion to the Morini under Gaius Fabius * He assigns one legion to the Nervii under Quintus Cicero * He assigns one legion to the Esubii under Lucius Roscius * He assigns one legion to the Remi under Titus LAbienus * He assigns three legions to the Belgae under Marcus Crassus and Lucius Munatius Plancus and Gaius Trebonius * He assigns one legion and five cohorts to the Eburones under Quintus Titurius Sabinus and Lucius Aurunculeius Cotta |
| **5.25** | * Among the Carnutes, there was a noble named Tasgetius * Caesar restored Tasgetius to the throne * Caesar orders Lucius Plancus with his legion to proceed to the Carnutes |
| **5.26** | * Within 15 days, riots and rebellins were raised by Ambiorix and Catuvolcus * The Romans quickly took arms and took advantage * The enemy gave up and retired * They shouted for one of the Romans for a conference |
| **5.27** | * Gaius Arpineius and Quintus Junius (Spaniard) were sent to confer * Ambiorix makes a speech which basically says that Gaul has made a unified plan to recover their common freedom * He also says that a band of Germans have been hired |
| **5.28** | * Many of the senior officials thought that no risks should be takn and that their winter quarters should not be abandoned |
| **5.29** | * Titurius voices his opinion that it would be too late to act when the enemy had joined with the Germans and that Caesar had left for Italy |
| **5.30** | * Sabinus yields to Titurius but says that he must hold all the blame |
| **5.31** | * The legion left camp at dawn in a very long column |
| **5.32** | * The enemy sets up an ambush against the departing Romans |
| **5.33** | * Cotta takes control of the legion and orders a square formation |
| **5.34** | * Ambiorix passes the order to discharge weapons from a distance and not approach too close to the Romans but given ground where the Romans charged |
| **5.35** | * Titus Valentius had both his thighs pierced by a pike * Quintus Lucanius was killed * Lucius Cotta received a sling wound in the moth |
| **5.36** | * Titurius sends his interpreter to Ambiorix to ask for quarters * Ambiorix replies that if he wished to confer with him, he might do so. * Cotta said he would not go to an armed enemy |
| **5.37** | * Sabinus orders the tribunes and senior centurions to follow him * They drop their weapons when faced near Ambiorix * Lucius Cotta died * Lucius Petrosidius, an aquilifer, threw the eagle inside the rampart and died fighting |
| **5.38** | * Ambiorix marched day and night without stopping to tell the Aduatici and the Nervii of his victory and to encourage the Nervii to destroy Cicero’s legion |
| **5.39** | * Messengers were sent to the Ceutrones, Grudii, Levaci, Pleumoxii, and Geidumni to join together and destroy Cicero’s camp |
| **5.40** | * Cicero sent dispatches to Caesar * During the night, 120 towers were built |
| **5.41** | * The Nervian chieftains make the same argument as Ambiorix had used with Titurius * “It was not the habit of the Roman people to accept terms from an armed enemy” |
| **5.42** | * The Nervii circumvallate the camp and erect towers and prepare weapons |
| **5.43** | * On the 7th day, the Nervii shoot flaming darts at Roman thatched houses, with the wind helping, the flames would spread across the camp * The Romans refuse to withdraw * When the fire weakened, the centurions of the third cohort taunted the enemies and chased them away with stones |
| **5.44** | * Rivalry of Titus Pullo and Lucius Vorenus |
| **5.45** | * Cicero tries to send messages to Caesar but the couriers would be caught and tortured * A Nervian called Vertico persuaded his slave to carry a letter to Caesar |
| **5.46** | * Caesar receives Cicero’s message * Caesar sends a messenger to Marcus Crassus to march at midnight and join Caesar * Caesar sends a messenger to Gaius Fabius to march legion to the Atrebatian country * Caesar orders Labienus to bring his legion to the Nervian country |
| **5.47** | * Caesar puts Crassus in charge of Amiens where all baggage and hostages was deposited * Labienus sends a message to Caesar to explain why he would not march his legion |
| **5.48** | * Caesar writes a letter to Cicero in Greek characters * He orders a Gallic horseman to either carry the letter to Cicero or the tie it to a spear and throw it into the camp * It takes three days for the letter to be found |
| **5.49** | * Through Vertico, Cicero found a Gaul to carry a message to Caesar to urge him to travel carefully * Caesar broke camp at dawn * Caesar sends scouts to discover the best way to cross the valley |
| **5.50** | * At dawn the cavalries engage in battle * Caesar wanted to fight on his side of the valley * Caesar orders the ramparts to be raised and the gates to be blocked to confuse the enemy |
| **5.51** | * The feint led the enemies to cross the valley and take an unfavorable position * Caesar charged out of the “supposedly” closed gates and launched a cavalry attack * Caesar wins the engagement |
| **5.52** | * Caesar decides not to pursue further battle * Caesar makes a public tribute to Cicero and the legion and extraordinary centurions and tribunes |
| **5.53** | * Through the Remi, Labienus learns of caesar’s victory * Indutiomarus was going to attack Labienus’ camp the next day but when he heard of Caesar’s victory he took his forces back to his country * Caesar sends Fabius to their winter camp * Caesar decides to winter with 3 legiosn near Amiens * Lucius Roscius, commander of the 13th legion, informed Caesar of the Amorican Gauls who were within eight miles and were about to attack |
| **5.54** | * Caesar summons the chieftains of the nearby states * Caesar describes the situation with the Senones * Caesar had appointed Cavarinus to be king of the Senones but his brother Moritasgus reigned before Caesar stepped into Gaul * Moritasgus’ partisans unthroned and banished Cavarinus and sent envoys to Caesar to explain their actions * Caesar only trusts two tribes: the Aedui and the Remi (loyalty) |
| **5.55** | * Through the winter, Indutiomarus was sending embassies to Germany * The Germans would not go across the Rhine anymore |
| **5.56** | * Indutiomarus convokes a council of was by ordering all adults to present themselves under arms * He also declares his son-in-law Cingetorix, a Caesarian, a traitor and confiscated his property |
| **5.57** | * Labienus sends commissioners to the neighboring states to gather cavalry * Indutiomarus’ cavalry roamed about the Roman camp to taunt the Romans |
| **5.58** | * Labienus only wants Indutiomarus dead and offers reward and bounty for his death * Indutiomarus was caught and killed in the ford of the river * The Eburones and Nervii forces are dispersed |

Michael Lee

De Bello Gallico Book 6

Caesar levies more troops to his cause. Even after Indutiomarus’ death, the Treveri still try to get the Germans to join them. Only a few tribes, living in the remote areas. Caesar suspects that they will cooperate in the war with the Nervii, Aduatici, and Menapii. Caesar gives a proclamation and he suspects that the absentees: Carnutes, Nervii, and Senones are conspiring against the Romans. Caesar describes the two classes of Gaul: the Druids and the Knights. The Druids keep aloof from war and do not pay taxes. It is against the principles of the Druids to commit their doctrines to writing. The Knights participate in war. The god of the Gauls is Mercury. The Gauls claim that they are all descended from Dis Pater. The only gods the Germans recognize are the ones that see as usefu: Sun, Fire-god, and Moon. The Germans are not agricultural with no notion of property. When the Gauls used to plant colonies across the Rhine, the Volcae Tectosages seized and settled the most fertile part of Germany. Caesar goes on to describe the animals of the Germans: the stag-shaped ox, the elk, and the aurochs. Caesar finds out that the Suebi had went into their forests. Caesar erects a tower at the western end of the bridge and posts a garrison of twelve cohorts, charged by Gaius Volcatius Tullus. He sends Lucius Minucius Basilus with cavalry to strike a blow on the enemy if an engagement should happen. Ambiorix gives the news that every man should take refuge. Catuvolcus, king of half the Eburones, blames Ambiroix and commits suicide with a yew. The Segni and Condrusi tribes send envoys to beg Caesar to distinguish between them and the real enemies. Caesar oders Titus Labiensu to move towards the ocean with three legions. Caesar with the other three legions proceeds into the Scheldt. He decides that Labienus, Trebonius, and he should return in a week. The Sugambri levied 2000 cavalry and crossed the Rhine in search of Caesar. Cicero was entrusted care of the camp and under orders of Caesar to not let anyone out of the camp. The Germans make a surprise rush attack, Publius Sextius Baculus, a senior centurion, posted himself at the gates. The Germans gave up their attack when they saw that the fortifications were manned. After raving the country, Caesar convoked a Gallic council and investigates the conspiracies of the Senones and Carnutes. Acco is sentenced to flogging to death.

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De Bello Gallico Book 7

Caesar levies troops due to political strife in Rome. The Gauls conspire to prevent Caesar from meeting up with his stationed troops. The Carnutes plundered the town of Cenabum. Vercingetorix, an Arverni nobleman, levies troops and gains support of the neighboring tribes and is appointed command of the Gallic armies. Later the Bituriges join. Caesar reaches his forces in NArbo and approach the Arverni. Caesar moves to meet his legions who were spending their winter with the Lingones. Vercingetorix attacks the Boian town of Gergovia. Caesar burns Cenabum. Vergcingetorix tells his troops to burn down any resources that the Romans might find after they leave so that they can starve out the Romans. Vercingetorix camps near Avaricum. The Romans starve. After 25 days of construction, the siege weapons are finished. The Romans attack and slaughter the Gauls in the town. Caesar departs for Gergovia. He intends to encircle the Gauls and starve them. Caesar is betrayed by the AEdui, led by Litaviccus. Caesar realizes the Gergovian siege will fail so he pretends to retreat to lure out Vercingetorix. The Romans lose. Labienus engages the Parisii in battle. Rome’s allies revolt and persuade other tribes to revolt as well. Vercingetorix moves his troops to Alesia and Caesar again besieges. The Gauls, acting without a commander’s orders, are in disarray but they do find a vulnerability in the siege. Caesar leads the last reserves to battle and Vercingetorix surrenders.