Nam plēbēs paene servōrum habētur locō, quae nihil audet per sē, nūllō adhibētur cōnsiliō. Plērīque, cum aut aere aliēnō aut māgnitūdine tribūtōrum aut iniūriā potentiōrum premuntur, sēsē in servitūtem dicant nōbilibus, quibus in hōs eadem omnia sunt iūra quae dominīs in servōs.

sī quī aut prīvātus aut populus eōrum dēcrētō nōn stetit, sacrificiīs interdīcunt. Haec poena apud eōs est gravissima. Quibus ita est interdictum, hī numerō impiōrum ac scelerātōrum habentur, hīs omnēs dēcēdunt, aditum sermōnemque dēfugiunt, nē quid ex contāgiōne incommodī accipiant, neque hīs petentibus iūs redditur, neque hōnōs ūllus commūnicātur.

Hī certō annī tempore in fīnibus Carnūtum, quae regiō tōtīus Galliae media habētur, cōnsīdunt in locō cōnsecrātō. Hūc omnēs undique quī contrōversiās habent conveniunt eōrumque dēcrētīs iūdiciīsque pārent. Disciplīna in Britanniā reperta atque inde in Galliam trānslāta esse exīstimātur, et nunc quī dīligentius eam rem cōgnōscere volunt plērumque illō discendī causā profīcīscuntur.

Id mihi duābus dē causīs īnstituisse videntur, quod neque in vulgum disciplīnam efferrī velint neque eōs quī discunt litterīs cōnfīsōs minus memoriae studēre; quod ferē plērīsque accidit ut praesidiō litterārum dīligentiam in perdiscendō ac memoriam remittant. In prīmīs hōc volunt persuādēre, nōn interīre animās sed ab aliīs post mortem trānsīre ad aliōs, atque hōc māximē ad virtūtem excitārī putant, metū mortis neglēctō.

What group of people does this refer to?

What does the idiom *aere alieno* mean?

Explain the comparison in the last two lines.

What group of people does this refer to?

The punishment described here is *sacrificiis interdicunt*. Find Latin that lists out the ramifications of this punishment.

GNC of *Carnutum, regio, controversias, discendi*

PNTVM of *habetur, colunt, proficiscuntur*

What (from earlier in the paragraph) does *id* refer to?

What (from the excerpt here) are the *duabus causis*)?

*Perdiscendo*: gerund or gerundive?

*Persuadere* is a Head Verb. Find for me the subject accusative and the infinitive main verb for the Indirect Statement

What grammatical construction is *metu mortis neglecto*?

Summarize in your own words what the druids want to teach most of all.

Alterum genus est equitum. Hī, cum est ūsus atque aliquod bellum incidit (quod ferē ante Caesaris adventum quotannīs accidere sōlēbat, utī aut ipsī iniūriās īnferrent aut illātās prōpulsārent), omnēs in bellō versantur; atque eōrum ut quisque est genere cōpiīsque amplissimus, ita plūrimōs circum sē ambactōs clientēsque habet. Hanc ūnam grātiam potentiamque nōvērunt.

quī sunt adfectī graviōribus morbīs quīque in proeliīs perīculīsque versantur aut prō victimīs hominēs immolant aut sē immolātūrōs vovent, administrīsque ad ea sacrificia druidibus ūtuntur; quod, prō vītā hominis nisi hominis vīta reddātur, nōn posse deōrum immortālium nūmen plācārī arbitrantur, pūblicēque ēiusdem generis habent īnstitūta sacrificia.

Dē hīs eandem ferē quam reliquae gentēs habent opīniōnem: Apollinem morbōs dēpellere, Minervam operum atque artificiōrum initia trādere, Iovem imperium caelestium tenēre, Mārtem bella regere. Huic, cum proeliō dīmicāre cōnstituērunt, ea quae bellō cēperint plērumque dēvovent:

In reliquīs vītae īnstitūtīs hōc ferē ab reliquīs differunt quod suōs līberōs, nisi cum adolēvērunt ut mūnus mīlitiae sustinēre possint, palam ad sē adīre nōn patiuntur fīliumque puerīlī aetāte in pūblicō in cōnspectū patris adsistere turpe dūcunt.

Virī in uxōrēs, sīcutī in līberōs, vītae necisque habent potestātem; et cum pater familiae illūstriōre locō nātus dēcessit, ēius propīnquī conveniunt et, dē morte sī rēs in suspīciōnem vēnit, dē uxōribus in servīlem modum quaestiōnem habent et, sī compertum est, īgnī atque omnibus tormentīs excruciātās interficiunt.

This is all we ever learn about the class of the equites. Enjoy.

Describe, using Latin, the element of exchange going on in the human sacrifice. What is being given for what?

What does *numen* mean?

What grammatical form is *placari*?

What is each god in charge of? Are they different from their Roman counterparts?

What god is worshipped even more than these? Why?

GNC and antecedent of *huic*.

Why is *possint* subjunctive (be careful)?

What type of ablative is *puerile aetate*?

What is the chief difference that Caesar points out regarding parents and their children?

This passage explains how the men have power of their wives. Find one example outside this passage that shows how they share responsibility in the household.

GNC and antecedent of *eius*

What does Caesar mean by *in servilem modum* in this context?

What is the subject of *interficiunt*? What about the direct object?

Quae cīvitātēs commodius suam rem pūblicam administrāre exīstimantur habent lēgibus sānctum, sī quis quid dē rē pūblicā ā fīnitimīs rūmōre aut fāmā accēperit, utī ad magistrātum dēferat nēve cum quō aliō commūnicet: quod saepe hominēs temerāriōs atque imperītōs falsīs rūmōribus terrērī et ad facinus impellī et dē summīs rēbus cōnsilium capere cōgnitum est.

Spy Time! Comment on the diction of the following words: *commodius, sanctum, fama, temerarios, impelli, cognitum est.*

Why would this chapter resonate with Caesar in particular? When has he ever wanted to control what information people had access to?