

Caesar's Targets (pages xxv-xxix)

- 1) What sources apart from Caesar's own commentaries exist for us to evaluate the veracity of Caesar's account of the the Gallic wars?
- 2) To what extent and where are Caesar's *Commentariī* interested in the ethnography of the *Galli* and *Germani*? In what ways are Caesar's ethnographical accounts problematic?
- 3) What happens to Rome in 390 BC? What is the lasting historical significance of this event?
- 4) Discuss Roman's relationship with the *Germani* in the decades before Caesar. What famous Roman statesman and general dealt with the *Germani* in this period?
- 5) Into what three parts or regions does Caesar divide Gaul? What fourth region of Gaul had become a Roman *provincia*?
- 6) Distinguish between Cisalpine Gaul and Transalpine Gaul. What significance do the terms *Gallia Togata* and *Gallia Comata* have?
- 7) What is significance of the Rubicon river?

8) Where is Massilia? Who founded this city? What was its relationship with Rome? What is the significance of Aquae Sextiae? What was the strategic importance of the province of Transalpine Gaul for the Romans? See page xxvii.

9) Who were the Allobroges? How had they been pulled into Roman politics? How had Rome dealt with them in 61 BC?

10) What is Caesar's general attitude toward Gallic culture and customs? How does Strabo characterize the Galli? What two general approaches to Gallic customs are found in Greek authors? See page xxvii.

11) To what extent was there urbanization in Gaul by beginning of the first century BC? What are *oppida*?

12) What is the nature of Caesar's depictions of Gallic social and political organization? What are *civitates*, *senatus*, *principes*, *primores*, *magistratus*, *factiones*, *clientelae*?

13) What is the attitude toward Gallic religious practice? How are the Druids? How do the *Germani* differ culturally according to Caesar's account? See page xxix.