Here are the questions for Caesar’s *De Bello Gallico*:

1. The Romans generally demanded justification for their wars, and viewed their wars as defensive rather than offensive in origin. (We may compare, for example, the more recent “Defense Department” label versus the former “War Department” designation in the United States.) Does Caesar provide sufficient justification for his campaign in Gaul? What right do the Romans have to this territory?

2. Assess Caesar’s leadership, diplomatically and militarily, during the campaign in Britain (Book 4). To what extent does he reveal or admit mistakes to his readers? How does he “spin” the story to make himself appear strong and effective?

3. In Book 5, how do Caesar’s subordinates compare to Caesar himself when faced with crisis? How is each (Titurius Sabinus, Aurunculeius Cotta, Lanienus, and Cicero) like or unlike Caesar?

4. In Book 6, Caesar includes a lengthy digression describing various cultural institutions and practices of the Gauls. Why would he bother with this?

5. In Chapter 90 of Book 7, Caesar arranges winter quarters for his troops and mentions the gods and their role in recent events. What messages do these elements convey to the reader, especially after a long narrative of a very bloody and eventful year of campaigning?