

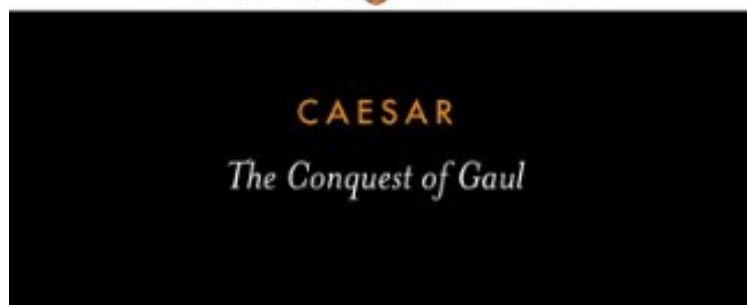
The Conquest of Gaul (Classics)

Von Julius Caesar

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Von Julius Caesar : The Conquest of Gaul (Classics) before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised The Conquest of Gaul (Classics):

KundenrezensionenHilfreichste Kundenrezensionen0 von 0 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. A spectacular bookVon Ein KundeAmazingly well written and easily readable personal account of the war in Gaul by Caesar himself. Caesar would write these memoirs each year at the end of the Campaign season when in his Winter camp and they have an enormous level of detail. For example, during his first campaign season there is a very detailed

account of how the Celts/Gauls built their city walls that made me feel like running out and building a miniature reproduction with Lincoln Logs, stones and dirt in the back yard (my wife would have loved that). Clearly, Caesar is recording this for future Roman armies so they know how the Gallic walls are built and how they can be destroyed. At one of the first cities in Gaul that Caesar lays siege to, the defenders gather on the walls and call the Romans names and throw things down at them, reminiscent of a scene from a Monty Python movie where a Gallic defender hurls epithets and other objects down at soldiers in front of a castle. However, when Caesar's troops begin to slowly wheel a massive, multi-story siege engine out of the woods and up to the walls, the occupants throw open their gates, run out, and surrender without a fight. The Romans usually faced lopsided odds in their battles and were frequently outnumbered 3:1. They overcame these odds by the incredible discipline and physical conditioning of the Roman troops who would march up to 50 miles per day with armor and weapons. The battles would usually be lost by the first side whose men panicked and fled the field. Caesar's accounts of battle give you an idea of how critically important discipline and physical strength and conditioning were to the military success of Rome. There are also hints at the possible causes of the later downfall of Rome to the Germanic invasions since Caesar is clearly impressed by the Germanic tribes ability to fight and their physical size and strength. However, it is also clear that Caesar was a great general and would choose the location of his battles very carefully. In multiple instances Caesar retreats to a more favorable location before offering battle. With the better Gallic generals, this would lead to a game of cat and mouse to see who would pick the terrain and therefore fight from a position of advantage. In nearly all instances, Caesar was able to fight on his terms through his own patience and discipline as well as that of his troops. All in all, this is a fascinating historical account that really comes alive and one which I have gone back to several times to re-read.

0 von 0 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. Who knew he could write? Von Lance Kirby In the most compact and vigorous prose the Latin tongue had up till then seen, the future 'Dictator Perpetuo' reveals himself through his 'commentaries' (which were designed as propaganda to defend his actions against his enemies) as a no non-sense leader of men, and a general of genius. On a review of his life one is taken aback that one man could have had such drive and energy to divide between civic reforms, military campaigns, and a host of other activities which brought him fame and renown through out the entire Roman world; when at the same time he could with ease write masterworks of classical literature the vividness and potency of which still stun us. One will especially enjoy his depiction of the building of the siege works at Alesia, and the final defeat of Vercingetorix. A pleasure.

0 von 0 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. A Great General A Great Army. Von Ein Kunde This superb book, one of the most important in the history of this planet, tells in simple flawless detail the first important campaign of one of the most brilliant admirable commanders in history, authored by no other than the man himself. In clear moving speech, he masterly narrates the vivid, unforgettable exciting series of events that led the brave unappeasing Gauls to wage war towards their final eventual submission to Roman power. Not only does this highlight Caesar's skill as a great commander, but also awe inspiringly shows the greatness of the Roman soldiers, who in such reliability endurance gave their commanders little to worry about their enemies a lot to. Indispensable reading one of the most important books ever.

Kurzbeschreibung Between 58 and 50BC Caesar conquered most of the area now covered by France, Belgium and Switzerland, and twice invaded Britain. This is the record of his campaigns. Caesar's narrative offers insights into his military strategy paints a fascinating picture of his encounters with the inhabitants of Gaul and Britain, as well as offering lively portraits of a number of key characters such as the rebel leaders and Gallic chieftains. This can also be read as a piece of political propaganda, as Caesar sets down his version of events for the Roman public, knowing that he faces civil war on his return to Rome.

de Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres... It is, perhaps, the most famous opening line of any memoir in Western civilization. What Caesar and the Romans called "Gaul," although we usually think of it as France, also comprised Belgium, the German lands west of the Rhine, southern Holland, and much of Switzerland. This is the only military campaign of the ancient world for which we have a chronicle written by the general who conducted it, and Julius Caesar is an insightful historian, with a keen eye for detail, as in this scene from the repulsion of the forces of the German king Ariovistus: Caesar placed each of his five generals ahead of a legion and detailed his quaestor to command the remaining legion, so that every soldier might know that there was a high officer in a position to observe the courage with which he conducted himself, and then led the right wing first into action, because he had noticed that the enemy's line was weakest on that side.

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