Extemplo Aeneae solvuntur frigore membra:  
ingemit, et duplices tendens ad sidera palmas  
talia voce refert: 'O terque quaterque beati,  
quis ante ora patrum Troiae sub moenibus altis               95  
contigit oppetere! O Danaum fortissime gentis  
Tydide! Mene Iliacis occumbere campis  
non potuisse, tuaque animam hanc effundere dextra,  
saevus ubi Aeacidae telo iacet Hector, ubi ingens  
Sarpedon, ubi tot Simois correpta sub undis               100  
scuta virum galeasque et fortia corpora volvit?'

Navem in conspectu nullam, tres litore cervos  
prospicit errantes; hos tota armenta sequuntur               185  
a tergo, et longum per vallis pascitur agmen.  
Constitit hic, arcumque manu celeresque sagittas  
corripuit, fidus quae tela gerebat Achates;  
ductoresque ipsos primum, capita alta ferentes  
cornibus arboreis, sternit, tum vulgus, et omnem               190  
miscet agens telis nemora inter frondea turbam;  
nec prius absistit, quam septem ingentia victor  
corpora fundat humi, et numerum cum navibus aequet.

What event is occurring all around Aeneas here?

GNC of *patrum*

Do you think *Troiae* goes with *ora* or *moenibus*?

Who is *Tydide*? What type of warrior was he?

Find an infinitive that shows what Aeneas wishes he could have done.

Who was Aeacidae? Sarpedon?

Whom does *saevus* modify?

What figure of speech appears in the final line?

What *navem* is Aeneas looking for?

What does *agmen* usually mean? What does it mean here?

What weapon does Aeneas use to hunt the deer? Find 5 words that describe or reference it.

What diction does Vergil use to make the stags seem majestic?

When have we seen a *vulgus* at other times in our texts?

What is the plot significance of the number of deer Aeneas hunts? Give Latin to support your answer.

'O socii—neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum—  
O passi graviora, dabit deus his quoque finem.  
Vos et Scyllaeam rabiem penitusque sonantis               200  
accestis scopulos, vos et Cyclopea saxa  
experti: revocate animos, maestumque timorem  
mittite: forsan et haec olim meminisse iuvabit.  
Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum  
tendimus in Latium; sedes ubi fata quietas               205  
ostendunt; illic fas regna resurgere Troiae.  
Durate, et vosmet rebus servate secundis.'

Talia voce refert, curisque ingentibus aeger  
spem voltu simulat, premit altum corde dolorem.

Vultis et his mecum pariter considere regnis;  
urbem quam statuo vestra est, subducite navis;  
Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur.  
Atque utinam rex ipse Noto compulsus eodem               575  
adforet Aeneas! Equidem per litora certos  
dimittam et Libyae lustrare extrema iubebo,  
si quibus eiectus silvis aut urbibus errat.'

'heu fuge, nate dea, teque his' ait 'eripe flammis.  
hostis habet muros; ruit alto a culmine Troia.               290  
sat patriae Priamoque datum: si Pergama dextra  
defendi possent, etiam hac defensa fuissent.  
sacra suosque tibi commendat Troia penates;  
hos cape fatorum comites, his moenia quaere  
magna pererrato statues quae denique ponto.'

Organize the following phrases from most to least reassuring:

Dabit deus his quoque finem

Vos Scyllaeam rabiem accestis

Maestum timorem mitte

Sedes fata quietas ostendunt

Forsan et haec olim meminisse iuvabit

Vos rebus servate secundis

Illic fas regna resurgere Troiae

Find evidence from the last two lines that Aeneas is putting on a persona.

Who is the speaker?

Who are *Tros*? *Tyrius*?

*Utinam* roughly means “if only!” What does the speaker wish would happen?

Who is the speaker? Who is the *nate dea*?

Find four infinitive commands that the addressee should perform.

What kind of conditional clause is in 291-292?

What are the *penates* in Roman culture?

PNTVM of *statues*