A

saevae memorem Iūnōnis ob īram

B

Urbs antīqua fuit (Tyriī tenuēre colōnī)

Karthāgō, Ītaliam contrā Tiberīnaque longē

ōstia, dīves opum studiīsque asperrima bellī,

quam Iūnō fertur terrīs magis omnibus ūnam

posthabitā coluisse Samō. hīc illius arma,

hīc currus fuit; hoc rēgnum dea gentibus esse,

sī quā Fāta sinant, iam tum tenditque fovetque.

C

manet altā mente repostum

iūdicium Paridis sprētaeque iniūria fōrmae

et genus invīsum et raptī Ganymēdis honōrēs:

A

Identify two figures of speech here.

Synchysis (saevae memorem Iunonis iram)

Transferred epithet. The mindful anger of savage Juno

Identify a syncopated verb tenuere (they held, normally tenuerunt)

Find every word that describes or agrees with *Karthago*

Urbs, antiqua, dives, asperrima, quam, hic, hoc regnum

Explain what Samos is and why it’s relevant here

Samos is Juno’s birthplace. She prefers (coluisse) Carthage even to Samos

Find a figure of speech

Polysyndeton (tenditque fovetque). Anaphora (hic…hic…hoc). Enjambment (Karthago dangling off the end of the first line)

Who is Paris? Who is Ganymede? Why do they matter?

Paris chose Venus as the most beautiful goddess. Ganymede was a Trojan prince who Jupiter chose as cupbearer to the gods. Juno feels like they both represent slights to her beauty and power.

GNC of *iniuria*? Nominative Feminine Singular (subject of manet)

GNC of *invisum*? Nominative Neuter Singular (modifies genus, another subject of manet)

D

quae dīvum incēdō rēgīna Iovisque

et soror et coniūnx, ūnā cum gente tot annōs

bella gerō. Et quisquam nūmen Iūnōnis adōrat

praetereā aut supplex ārīs impōnet honōrem

E

Aeole (namque tibī dīvum pater atque hominum rēx

et mulcēre dedit flūctūs et tollere ventō),

gēns inimīca mihī Tyrrhēnum nāvigat aequor

Īlium in Ītaliam portāns victōsque Penātēs:

incute vim ventīs submersāsque obrue puppēs,

aut age dīversōs et dissice corpora pontō.

F

nec latuēre dolī frātrem Iūnōnis et īrae.

G

hīc Iūnō Scaeās saevissima portās

prīma tenet sociumque furēns ā nāvibus agmen

ferrō accīncta vocat.

D

What is Juno afraid of here? She is afraid of losing her influence. Who would worship the divinity of Juno?

What is the *gente*? Trojans

E

To whom is Juno speaking? Aeolus, king of the winds

How does Juno show her authority here? Imperatives such as *incute, obrue, age, dissice.* Reminding him of where his power comes from.

What tactic does she use later in the speech? Offers him a beautiful nymph as a wife.

F

Who is the *fratrem*? What is he doing at this point? Neptune. Noticing the winds causing a big storm on his sea

G

Who is showing Juno to whom? Venus shows Juno to Aeneas

How do Juno’s actions reflect her role in the pantheon? She opens the gates to let in the troops. She usually delegates and enables rather than takes direct action.

regina ad templum, forma pulcherrima Dido,  
incessit magna **iuvenum** stipante **caterva**.  
Qualis in Eurotae ripis aut per iuga Cynthi  
exercet Diana choros, quam mille secutae  
hinc atque hinc glomerantur oreades; illa pharetram               500  
fert **umero**, gradiensque deas supereminet omnes:  
Latonae tacitum pertemptant **gaudia** pectus:  
talis erat Dido, talem se laeta ferebat  
per medios, instans operi regnisque futuris.

O Regina, novam cui condere Iuppiter urbem  
iustitiaque dedit gentis frenare superbas,  
Troes te miseri, ventis maria omnia vecti,  
oramus, prohibe infandos a navibus ignis,               525  
parce pio generi, et propius res aspice nostras.

Solvite corde metum, Teucri, secludite curas.  
Res dura et regni novitas me talia cogunt  
moliri, et late finis custode tueri.  
Quis genus Aeneadum, quis Troiae nesciat urbem,               565  
virtutesque virosque, aut tanti incendia belli?

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.'

Explain the simile here. Who is compared to whom? Why is it an effective introduction to Dido? Dido is compared to Diana. They are both female leaders, strongest when they don’t have men. They have fierce loyalty from their people.

GNC iuvenum Gen, Masc, Pl, caterva Abl, Fem, Sing, umero Abl, Masc, Sing, gaudia Nom, Neut, Pl,

Give 4 specific, translated details about Diana here trains her dancers (exercet choros) surrounded by nymphs (glomerantur oreades) carries a quiver on her shoulder (pharetrum fert umero),

Who is the speaker? Ilioneus

What similarity is there in the first two lines here to the beginning of Juno’s speech to Aeolus? Both remind the audience that their power came from Jupiter (maybe a good thing, maybe not)

Find 3 imperatives. Prohibe, parce, aspice

Dido is the speaker now. How does she instill comfort to the Trojans? She tells them to release the fear from their hearts and put away their cares. Everyone knows about Aeneas and Troy and their suffering

What figure of speech is in 565? Anaphora, rhetorical question

Is, M. Messālā et M. Pupio Pīsōne cōnsulibus, rēgnī cupiditāte inductus coniūrātiōnem nōbilitātis fēcit, et cīvitātī persuāsit ut dē fīnibus suīs cum omnibus cōpiīs exīrent: perfacile esse, cum virtūte omnibus praestārent, tōtīus Galliae imperiō potīrī.

In eō itinere persuādet Casticō, Catamantāloedis fīliō Sēquanō, cūius pater rēgnum in Sēquanīs multōs annōs obtinuerat et ā senātū populī Rōmānī amīcus appellātus erat, ut rēgnum in cīvitāte suā occupāret, quod pater ante habuerat; itemque Dumnorīgī Aeduō frātrī Dīviciācī, quī eō tempore prīncipātum in cīvitāte obtinēbat āc māximē plēbī acceptus erat, ut idem cōnārētur persuādet, eīque fīliam suam in mātrimōnium dat.

Mōribus suīs Orgetorīgem ex vinculīs causam dīcere coēgērunt. Damnātum poenam sequī oportēbat ut īgnī cremārētur. Diē cōnstitūtā causae dictiōnis Orgetorīx ad iūdicium omnem suam familiam ad hominum mīlia decem undique coēgit, et omnēs clientēs obaerātōsque suōs, quōrum māgnum numerum habēbat, eōdem condūxit: per eōs nē causam dīceret sē ēripuit.

What relevance do Messala and Piso have? They were consuls during the event, so it identifies the year

Identify the PNTVM and use of *exirent*. 3rd plural imperfect active subjunctive

Summarize with quotes from this passage what Orgetorix’s goal and motivation is. He wants to gain more power (regni cupiditate inductus) and wants to lead the Helvetians out of Helvetia (de finibus suis exirent) and take over all Gaul (totius Galliae imperio potiri)

Ok, so this is all one big sentence. How can you mark this up to see the Caesarian parallels? What is Orgetorix doing? Who is he doing it to? What information do we get about each one of them?

Orgetorix is persuading Casticus and Dumnorix to take up the leadership in their tribes. Casticus’s father had been a chief and Dumnorix’s brother was a chief.

Comment on how each of the following phrases informs our understanding of Helvetian culture:

Moribus suis… ex vinclis According to their customs they pled from chains: guilty until proven innocent

Igni cremaretur Burned by fire: execution in gruesome methods

Clients obaeratosque…quorum magnum numerum habebat Clients and debtors, of whom he had a large number: class system based on wealth

Ne causam diceret so he couldn’t plead his case: obstruction as a defense

Ubi iam sē ad eam rem parātōs esse arbitrātī sunt, oppida sua omnia, numerō ad duodecim, vīcōs ad quadringentōs, reliqua prīvāta aedificia incendunt; frūmentum omne, praeterquam quod sēcum portātūrī erant, combūrunt, ut domum reditiōnis spē sublātā parātiōrēs ad omnia perīcula subeunda essent; trium mēnsum molita cibāria sibi quemque domō efferre iubent.

Caesar, quod memoriā tenēbat L. Cassium cōnsulem occīsum exercitumque ēius ab Helvētiīs pulsum et sub iugum mīssum, concēdendum nōn putābat; neque hominēs inimīcō animō, datā facultāte per prōvinciam itineris faciendī, temperātūrōs ab iniūriā et maleficiō exīstimābat.

Grammar ID’s!

*Arbitrati sunt*: deponent or not?

GNC *privata Acc, Neut, Pl*

Tense of *portaturi Future (they would bring)*

Translation of *domum reditionis spe sublata* as an Ablative Absolute

With hope of returning home having been put aside

Degree of *paratiores comparative (more prepared)*

*Subeunda*: gerund or gerudive gerundive (agrees with pericula)

GNC of *mensum Genitive Masculine Plural*

Form of *efferre Present Infinitive*

Explain the cultural reference of *sub iugum missum*

Troops would be led under the yoke in a symbolic gesture of authority and submission.

Describe, using specific Latin from this passage, why Caesar does not think the Helvetians should be allowed into Roman territory.

He thinks that they are of evil character (inimico animo) and that they wouldn’t be able to refrain from mischief (neque temperaturos ab iniuria et maleficio)

Erat ob hās causās summa difficultās, quod nāvēs propter māgnitūdinem nisi in altō cōnstituī nōn poterant, mīlitibus autem, īgnōtīs locīs, impedītīs manibus, māgnō et gravī onere armōrum oppressīs, simul et dē nāvibus dēsiliendum et in fluctibus cōnsistendum et cum hostibus erat pūgnandum, cum illī aut ex āridō aut paulum in aquam prōgressī, omnibus membrīs expedītīs, nōtissimīs locīs, audācter tēla cōicerent et equōs īnsuēfactōs incitārent.

Hostēs proeliō superātī, simul atque sē ex fugā recēpērunt, statim ad Caesarem lēgātōs dē pāce mīsērunt; obsidēs datūrōs quaeque imperāsset sēsē factūrōs pollicitī sunt. Ūnā cum hīs lēgātīs Commius Atrebās vēnit, quem suprā dēmōnstrāveram ā Caesare in Britanniam praemīssum.

Intereā suōs remigrāre in agrōs iussērunt, prīncipēsque undique convenīre et sē cīvitātēsque suās Caesarī commendāre coepērunt.

Map out this sentence so that the comparison between the Romans and the Britons is distinct. Who does *illi* refer to? The Britons

*Militibus* is the agent of *desiliendum* and the other gerundives. What case is it? Dative

Find 3 phrases that show how obsequious the Britons are being. Legatos de pace miserunt (they sent envoys about peace) obsides daturos (they would give hostages) quaeque imperasset sese facturos (they would do whatever he ordered)

Who is Commius Atrebas? How do his actions characterize the Britons? He was a leader of the Atrebates and ally of Caesar. He had been sent to test the waters in Britannia and had gotten captured.

PNTVM of *demonstraveram* 1st, sing, pluperfect, active, indicative

Ok, lots of *se* here. To whom does each refer? They all refer to the Britons or their people

GNC of *principes Nom, Masc, Plur*? *Civitates Acc, Fem, Pl*?

Prīmō per omnēs partēs perequitant et tēla cōiciunt atque ipsō terrōre equōrum et strepitū rotārum ōrdinēs plērumque perturbant et, cum sē inter equitum turmās īnsinuāvērunt, ex essedīs dēsiliunt et pedibus proeliantur. Aurīgae interim paulātim ex proeliō excēdunt atque ita currūs collocant ut, sī illī ā multitūdine hostium premantur, expedītum ad suōs receptum habeant. Ita mōbilitātem equitum, stabilitātem peditum in proeliīs praestant

Interim barbarī nūntiōs in omnēs partēs dīmīsērunt paucitātemque nostrōrum mīlitum suīs praedicāvērunt et quanta praedae faciendae atque in perpetuum suī līberandī facultās darētur, sī Rōmānōs castrīs expulissent, dēmōnstrāvērunt.

What style of fighting is described here? What specific styles does Caesar compare it to? How well does it compare? Cite evidence. Chariot fighters. He compares them to cavalry (equitum) and infantry (peditum). It surpasses (praestant) both in that has the advantages of both

PNTVM and Use of *habeant* 3rd, pl, present, active, subjunctive. Result clause (ita ut)

What other weird things does Caesar describe about this style of fighting later in the chapter? Why does he describe them in such a bizarre way? He describes them surfing on their chariots. He makes them sound superhuman, highlighting his own accomplishment in besting them

Explain the crux for why the Britons want to drive out the Romans. Cite evidence. They want to be left alone forever (the best evidence is not in the passage. My bad. Here it is: quod eīs superātīs aut reditū interclūsīs nēminem posteā bellī īnferendī causā in Britanniam trānsitūrum cōnfīdēbant

Faciendae: gerund or gerundive?

PNTVM of *expulissent* 3rd pl plup act subj

o miseri, quae tanta insania, cives?  
creditis avectos hostis? aut ulla putatis  
dona carere dolis Danaum? sic notus Ulixes?  
aut hoc inclusi ligno occultantur Achivi,               45  
aut haec in nostros fabricata est machina muros,  
inspectura domos venturaque desuper urbi,  
aut aliquis latet error; equo ne credite, Teucri.  
quidquid id est, timeo Danaos et dona ferentis.

Laocoon, ductus Neptuno sorte sacerdos,  
sollemnis taurum ingentem mactabat ad aras.  
ecce autem gemini a Tenedo tranquilla per alta  
(horresco referens) immensis orbibus angues  
incumbunt pelago pariterque ad litora tendunt;               205  
pectora quorum inter fluctus arrecta iubaeque  
sanguineae superant undas, pars cetera pontum  
pone legit sinuatque immensa volumine terga.  
fit sonitus spumante salo; iamque arva tenebant  
ardentisque oculos suffecti sanguine et igni               210  
sibila lambebant linguis vibrantibus ora.  
diffugimus visu exsangues.

Who is the speaker? Who is addressing? Laocoon, the other trojans

To whom do all these proper nouns refer? Danaans Greeks, Ulixes Odysseus, Achivi also Greeks?

What is created out of *ligno*? The Trojan Horse

*Machina* doesn’t really mean machine. What does it reference here? Siege engine

GNC of *equo*. Form of *credite*. Dative Masculine Singular, Plural Imperative

Translate this last line. It’s super famous.

Whatever it is, I fear Greeks even bringing gifts

Anyone else hungry? Yep

Find all the nouns, adjectives, and verbs that refer specifically to the snakes. Why are they so spread out? The snakes are winding through the water, hidden at points.

Find all the words that refer to the color red.

Find all the words that refer to sounds.

Find all the words that refer to taste or smell

Who *horrescit referens*? Aeneas

dividimus muros et moenia pandimus urbis.  
accingunt omnes operi pedibusque rotarum               235  
subiciunt lapsus, et stuppea vincula collo  
intendunt; scandit fatalis machina muros  
feta armis. pueri circum innuptaeque puellae  
sacra canunt funemque manu contingere gaudent;  
illa subit mediaeque minans inlabitur urbi.

tunc etiam fatis aperit Cassandra futuris  
ora dei iussu non umquam credita Teucris.  
nos delubra deum miseri, quibus ultimus esset  
ille dies, festa velamus fronde per urbem.

in somnis, ecce, ante oculos maestissimus Hector               270  
visus adesse mihi largosque effundere fletus,  
raptatus bigis ut quondam, aterque cruento  
pulvere perque pedes traiectus lora tumentes.  
ei mihi, qualis erat, quantum mutatus ab illo  
Hectore qui redit exuvias indutus Achilli               275  
vel Danaum Phrygios iaculatus puppibus ignis!  
squalentem barbam et concretos sanguine crinis  
vulneraque illa gerens, quae circum plurima muros  
accepit patrios. ultro flens ipse videbar  
compellare virum et maestas expromere voces:

Who is the subject of *dividimus*? We, the Trojans

Comment on the wordplay and foreshadowing of *fatalis, feta armis, innuptae,* and *funem* fatalis means fateful, but has a “fatal” connotation, *feta armis* means “pregnant with weapons” implying the generation of Greek warriors from inside it, *innuptae* means “unmarried” reflecting the fact that this will be their final state, and *funem* means “rope” but echoes *funus* “funeral”

What does *lapsus* and *inlabitur* mean? Are these words you normally associate with horses? slip or slide, they are more slithery, snakelike words than one expects for a horse

Who is Cassandra? What is her curse?

She is the Trojan princess who was cursed by Apollo to see the future but never be believed if she tried to ward anyone about it

What does Vergil do to make this scene feel more like a dream? Verbs like *visus adesse,* and *videbar* contribute to the idea that things “seem” to happen. *qualis* reflects the idea that Hector appears “just like” after he’d been killed, reinforcing the idea of similarity instead of authenticity

Comment on the following phrases in particular: *visus adesse, quails erat, videbar*.

What event regarding Hector and Achilles gets referenced here? Hector was killed by Achilles in battle and dragged around Troy three times

Find the antecedent of *quae vulnera*

GNC of *voces* Feminine, Plural, Accusative

scilicet haec Spartam incolumis patriasque Mycenas  
aspiciet, partoque ibit regina triumpho?  
coniugiumque domumque patris natosque videbit  
Iliadum turba et Phrygiis comitata ministris?               580  
occiderit ferro Priamus? Troia arserit igni?  
Dardanium totiens sudarit sanguine litus?  
non ita. namque etsi nullum memorabile nomen  
feminea in poena est, habet haec victoria laudem;

WHO IS AENEAS TALKING ABOUT HERE? WHY AM I SO MAD ABOUT IT??? Helen. This episode paints Aeneas as particularly cruel, and appears just after he has had his epiphany about his father and the fruitlessness of defending Troy

Adparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto,  
arma virum, tabulaeque, et Troia gaza per undas.  
Iam validam Ilionei navem, iam fortis Achati,               120  
et qua vectus Abas, et qua grandaevus Aletes,  
vicit hiems; laxis laterum compagibus omnes  
accipiunt inimicum imbrem, rimisque fatiscunt.

Hinc atque hinc vastae rupes geminique minantur  
in caelum scopuli, quorum sub vertice late  
aequora tuta silent; tum silvis scaena coruscis  
desuper horrentique atrum nemus imminet umbra.               165  
Fronte sub adversa scopulis pendentibus antrum,  
intus aquae dulces vivoque sedilia saxo,  
nympharum domus: hic fessas non vincula naves  
ulla tenent, unco non alligat ancora morsu.  
Huc septem Aeneas collectis navibus omni               170  
ex numero subit; ac magno telluris amore  
egressi optata potiuntur Troes harena,  
et sale tabentis artus in litore ponunt.

Trojans! List every subject of *adparent*. rari nantes, arma, tabulae, gaza

*Navem* is accusative. Why? Direct object of *vicit hiems*

What figure of speech pervades 122-3? Alliteration

Scan 123 DDSSDS. Remember to elide *inimicum imbrem*

Draw a picture of spooky grove including the following details:

Vastae rupes minantur vast cliffs loom

Aequora tuta silent safe sea is silent

Silvis scaena coruscis a scene with glimmering woods

Atrum nemus imminet a dark cave menaces

Scopulis pendentibus antrum a cave with dangling rocks

Aquae dulces sweet waters

Vivo sedilia saxo seats made of living rock

How do lines 168-9 establish a calm setting? They don’t even have to anchor their ships.

How many ships have made it to spooky grove? How does this number get reflected by events later in the book? Seven. Aeneas hunts seven deer

Match adjectives and nouns in 172. What figure of speech does this make? Egressi optata Troes harena synchysis The Trojans having left for the hoped for sand

Qualis apes aestate nova per florea rura               430  
exercet sub sole labor, cum gentis adultos  
educunt fetus, aut cum liquentia mella  
stipant et dulci distendunt nectare cellas,  
aut onera accipiunt venientum, aut agmine facto  
ignavum fucos pecus a praesepibus arcent:               435  
fervet opus, redolentque thymo fragrantia mella.  
'O fortunati, quorum iam moenia surgunt!'

Non nos aut ferro Libycos populare Penatis  
venimus, aut raptas ad litora vertere praedas;  
non ea vis animo, nec tanta superbia victis.  
Est locus, Hesperiam Grai cognomine dicunt,               530  
terra antiqua, potens armis atque ubere glaebae;  
Oenotri coluere viri; nunc fama minores  
Italiam dixisse ducis de nomine gentem.

Rex erat Aeneas nobis, quo iustior alter,  
nec pietate fuit, nec bello maior et armis.               545  
Quem si fata virum servant, si vescitur aura  
aetheria, neque adhuc crudelibus occubat umbris,  
non metus; officio nec te certasse priorem  
poeniteat. Sunt et Siculis regionibus urbes  
armaque, Troianoque a sanguine clarus Acestes.

Ok, so the bees actually describe the Carthaginians. But why am I lumping them in with the Trojan/Roman group? The Carthaginians are depicted as surprisingly Roman, what with the *theatrum* and *senatus*. Vergil has also established bees as a metaphor for Romans in earlier poetry

Remember this first sentences. Conceptually it starts with *labor exercet*. Work trains the bees….

Find evidence from this passage of the bees working together. Agmine facto, educunt and stipant being plural

Who speaks the line at the end? Aeneas

Who is the speaker? Whom is he addressing? Ilioneus addresses Dido

How do you translate the Datives of Possessor in 529? *The mind* does not have this violence, *the defeated* do not have such arrogance

We get the whole history of Italy here. Who were the Oenotri? The original settlers of Italy Where did the name Italy come from? The leader of the Oenotri What do the Greeks call that region? Hesperia

What kind of ablative is *quo*? comparison What about *pietate*? respect

This passage sets up the first of two possibilities for the Trojans. Identify the Latin that explains that possibility. Si fata virum servant, si vescitur aura aetheria (if the fates save that man, if he grazes on airy air)

Who is Acestes? King of Sicily What is his relation to the Trojans? Shares an ancestor What role does he play in the *second* of the possibilities (not listed in this excerpt)? A safe harbor if Aeneas is dead and Dido doesn’t want them

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? The Gallic plebs, who are like slaves

What does the idiom *aere alieno* mean? debt

Explain the comparison in the last two lines. The nobles have the same power over their debtors as a Roman master has over his slaves

What group of people does this refer to? Those who don’t abide by the druid’s rulings

The punishment described here is *sacrificiis interdicunt*. Find Latin that lists out the ramifications of this punishment. They are banished from sacrifices. Everyone flees from them (defugiunt adytum), they are considered terrible (numero impiorum habentur) they aren’t given any justice (neque his petentibus ius redditur)

GNC of *Carnutum Gen, Pl, Masc, regio Nom Sing Fem, controversias Acc Pl Fem, discendi Neut Sing Gen*

PNTVM of *habetur 3rd Sing Pres Passive Ind, colunt 3rd Pl Pres Act Ind, proficiscuntur 3rd Pl Pres Act Ind (Deponent)*

What (from earlier in the paragraph) does *id* refer to? The druids don’t write down their teaching

What (from the excerpt here) are the *duabus causis*)? So the common people don’t learn it and so the druids don’t get lazy and rely on the words

*Perdiscendo*: gerund or gerundive?

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

What grammatical construction is *metu mortis neglecto*? Abl Abs

Summarize in your own words what the druids want to teach most of all. They want people to know that death leads to reincarnation. They think this will let people live bolder lives since they are not afraid of death.

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.

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? A man’s life for the life of a man (pro vita hominis hominis vita reddatur)

What does *numen* mean? Divine power

What grammatical form is *placari*? Present Passive Infinitive (to be pleased)

What is each god in charge of? Are they different from their Roman counterparts? Apollo – medicine, Minerva – craftmanship, Jupiter – sky, Mars – war. Not really.

What god is worshipped even more than these? Why? Mercury. God of trade, commerce, and travel

GNC and antecedent of *huic*. Dative masculine singular. Martem.

Why is *possint* subjunctive (be careful)? Result Clause (they grow old enough that they can do soldier stuff)

What type of ablative is *puerile aetate*? Description

What is the chief difference that Caesar points out regarding parents and their children? Gallic parents and their children are not seen publicly together until they are all adults

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.

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.

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. They both contribute to the dowry at the beginning of the marriage

GNC and antecedent of *eius* pater, gen sing masc

What does Caesar mean by *in servilem modum* in this context? They are interrogated as if they are slaves, i.e. presumed guilty and tortured until confession

What is the subject of *interficiunt*? What about the direct object? Subject: propinqui. DO: an implied *uxorem*

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?

Commodius: more effectively. Implies that it is a habit of well-run societies. Sanctum: sacred. Shows the seriousness and inviolability of the law. Fama: rumor/report. Deliberately offers no judgement as to whether or not it is true. Temerarios: reckless. Characterizes the people as having inherently panicked and rash judgement. Impelli: compelled. Suggests that the crimes they commit are ingrained in their nature upon hearing these rumors. Cognitum est: it is thought. Disavows himself of opinion while implying that the nature of these types of people is a universal truth.

Pallasne exurere classem  
Argivom atque ipsos potuit submergere ponto,               40  
unius ob noxam et furias Aiacis Oilei?  
Ipsa, Iovis rapidum iaculata e nubibus ignem,  
disiecitque rates evertitque aequora ventis,  
illum expirantem transfixo pectore flammas  
turbine corripuit scopuloque infixit acuto.

Hic vasto rex Aeolus antro  
luctantes ventos tempestatesque sonoras  
imperio premit ac vinclis et carcere frenat.  
Illi indignantes magno cum murmure montis               55  
circum claustra fremunt; celsa sedet Aeolus arce  
sceptra tenens, mollitque animos et temperat iras.  
Ni faciat, maria ac terras caelumque profundum  
quippe ferant rapidi secum verrantque per auras.

Tantane vos generis tenuit fiducia vestri?  
Iam caelum terramque meo sine numine, venti,  
miscere, et tantas audetis tollere moles?  
Quos ego—sed motos praestat componere fluctus.               135  
Post mihi non simili poena commissa luetis.  
Maturate fugam, regique haec dicite vestro:  
non illi imperium pelagi saevumque tridentem,  
sed mihi sorte datum. Tenet ille immania saxa,  
vestras, Eure, domos; illa se iactet in aula               140  
Aeolus, et clauso ventorum carcere regnet.'

Who is Pallas? Minerva

What does *unius* agree with? Aiacis Oilei

What is the *Iovis rapidum ignem*? Lightning!

To whom does *illum* refer? Ajax

Explain the hysteron proteron in the last two lines.

He breaths fire from his pierced chest and then she pierces his chest on a rock

What figure of speech is in line 51? Chiasmus

What kind of ablative is *imperio*? What does *imperium* mean in a Roman context? Means. Unquestioned power over a military unit

What is the effect of the meter in 53 and 55? Very spondaic and heavy

GNC of *celsa fem sing abl (agrees with arce. You can scan it to see!)*

What type of participle is *tenens*? Present Active

What are some signs that Aeolus is less of a king and more of a guardian or warden? He *permit* and *frenat* instead of *regnat.* The winds *fremunt*. He has to *temperat iras*>

Who is the speaker? Whom is he addressing, both directly and indirectly? Neptune address the winds and, by proxy, Aeolus

What infinitives depend on *audetis*? Miscere, tollere

What figure of speech is *quos ego-*? aposiopoesis

Line 136 is almost untranslatable if we stick to Latin grammar. Summarize the line however you want. I will punish you more fittingly later

To whom do all the pronouns in 138-140 refer? Why the reliance on pronouns instead of proper nouns? All the ille’s are Aeolus. Neptune is diminishing him by not using his name

How many elisions are in 140? 0

Ac veluti magno in populo cum saepe coorta est  
seditio, saevitque animis ignobile volgus,  
iamque faces et saxa volant—furor arma ministrat;               150  
tum, pietate gravem ac meritis si forte virum quem  
conspexere, silent, arrectisque auribus adstant;  
ille regit dictis animos, et pectora mulcet

Tum Cererem corruptam undis Cerealiaque arma  
expediunt fessi rerum, frugesque receptas  
et torrere parant flammis et frangere saxo.

nate, quis indomitas tantus dolor excitat iras?  
quid furis? aut quonam nostri tibi cura recessit?               595  
non prius aspicies ubi fessum aetate parentem  
liqueris Anchisen, superet coniunxne Creusa  
Ascaniusque puer? quos omnis undique Graiae  
circum errant acies et, ni mea cura resistat,  
iam flammae tulerint inimicus et hauserit ensis.               600  
non tibi Tyndaridis facies invisa Lacaenae  
culpatusue Paris, divum inclementia, divum  
has evertit opes sternitque a culmine Troiam.

Neptune is compared to a *virum gravem pietate*. What is a *virum gravem pietate*? A man heavy with piety

What is the subject of *coorta est*? seditio

What are the *arma* mentioned in 150? Torches and rocks Where did they come from? Furor!

PNTVM of *conspexere 3rd plural perfect act ind (syncopated)*

What are the cultural implications of this simile? Pietas will always conquer furor. A leader with great pietas will be able to quell the seething masses

Ceres! Who is this? Goddess of grain and harvest

Write me a recipe for Ancient Trojan Oatmeal

Be super tired. Get salty grain out of ocean. Crush it with a rock. Heat it with fire. Eat it because you’re too damn tired to do anything else.

Who is the speaker? Venus Who is she speaking to? Aeneas

PNTVM of *liqueris 2nd sing pres act ind (deponent)*

What words agree with *Anchisen*? Parentem, fessum *Creusa*? Coniunx *Ascanius*? puer

What are the Greek lines doing? surrounding the city How about the fires? Bringing destruction The sword? Drinking (blood)

Who is Tyndaridis Lacaenae? Helen Culpatus Paris? …Paris

What is the true reason for Troy’s destruction The Gods! Not Helen and Paris

hic, ubi disiectas moles avulsaque saxis  
saxa vides, mixtoque undantem pulvere fumum,  
Neptunus muros magnoque emota tridenti               610  
fundamenta quatit totamque a sedibus urbem  
eruit. hic Iuno Scaeas saevissima portas  
prima tenet sociumque furens a navibus agmen  
ferro accincta vocat.  
iam summas arces Tritonia, respice, Pallas               615  
insedit nimbo effulgens et Gorgone saeva.  
ipse pater Danais animos virisque secundas  
sufficit, ipse deos in Dardana suscitat arma.

Outline what each god does to destroy Troy. How is each task appropriate to their own purview?

Caesarī cum id nūntiātum esset, eōs per prōvinciam nostram iter facere cōnārī, mātūrat ab urbe proficīscī, et quam māximīs potest itineribus in Galliam ūlteriōrem contendit, et ad Genāvam pervenit. Prōvinciae tōtī quam māximum potest mīlitum numerum imperat (erat omnīnō in Galliā ūlteriōre legiō ūna), pōntem quī erat ad Genāvam iubet rescindī. Ubi dē ēius adventū Helvētiī certiōrēs factī sunt, lēgātōs ad eum mittunt nōbilissimōs cīvitātis,

Quod ubi Caesar animadvertit, nāves longās, quārum et speciēs erat barbarīs inūsitātior et mōtus ad ūsum expedītior, paulum removērī ab onerāriīs nāvibus et rēmīs incitārī et ad latus apertum hostium cōnstituī atque inde fundīs, sagittīs, tormentīs hostēs prōpellī āc submovērī iussit; quae rēs māgnō ūsuī nostrīs fuit.

 ' Dēsilīte', inquit, ' mīlitēs, nisi vultis aquilam hostibus prōdere; ego certē meum reī pūblicae atque imperātōrī officium praestiterō.'

Nostrī tamen, quod neque ōrdinēs servāre neque fīrmiter īnsistere neque sīgna subsequī poterant atque alius aliā ex nāvī quibuscumque sīgnīs occurrerat sē aggregābat, māgnopere perturbābantur; hostēs vērō, nōtīs omnibus vadīs, ubi ex lītore aliquōs singulārēs ex nāvī ēgredientēs cōnspēxerant, incitātīs equīs impedītōs adoriēbantur, plūrēs paucōs circumsistēbant, aliī ab latere apertō in ūniversōs tēla cōiciēbant.

What does *id* refer to? The Helvetian’s plan to march through Roman province

Find words that emphasize Caesar’s haste in responding to the Helvetian threat. Maturat, quam maximis itineribus, contendit

GNC of *militum Masc, pl, gen*

Form of *rescindi Passive Infinitive*

What does the idiom *certior factus* mean? To learn (literally to be made more certain)

What does *quod* refer to? That his troops were having trouble landing in Britain

Find every infinitive that depends on *iussit*. Why do you suppose they are all passive? Removeri, incitari, constitui, propelli, submoveri. Unimportant who does it as long as **it gets done**.

Who speaks this line? Eagle Bearer Why do you think Caesar decides to highlight a particular soldier like this? A common soldier voices dedication to ~~Caesar~~ the republic (just what Caesar needs all the commoners to do if he’s to maintain power)

How does the speaker employ shame to influence his audience? He suggests that not acting will just grant the eagle to the enemy How would a Roman citizen feel upon hearing this? Like they also want to do their duty

Who is *nostri*? Why doesn’t Caesar say *nos*? Roman troops. It keeps him removed while giving the audience a sense of investment

Find infinitives (again) that depend on *poterant servare, insistere, subsequi*

How does *quibuscumque* and *perterbabantur* add to the feeling of confusion and lack of control? The soldiers followed whichever standard they could find

Who is the subject of *conspexerant*? Whom do they see doing what? Britons see the romans leaving the ships

Caesar questus quod, cum ūltrō in continentem lēgātīs mīssīs pācem ab sē petīssent, bellum sine causā intulissent, īgnōscere imprūdentiae dīxit obsidēsque imperāvit; quōrum illī partem statim dedērunt, partem ex longīnquiōribus locīs arcessītam paucīs diēbus sēsē datūrōs dīxērunt.

Complūribus nāvibus frāctīs, reliquae cum essent fūnibus, ancorīs, reliquīsque armāmentīs āmīssīs ad nāvigandum inūtilēs, māgna, id quod necesse erat accidere, tōtīus exercitūs perturbātiō facta est. Neque enim nāvēs erant aliae quibus reportārī possent, et omnia deërant quae ad reficiendās nāvēs erant ūsuī et, quod omnibus cōnstābat hiemāre in Galliā oportēre, frūmentum hīs in locīs in hiemem prōvīsum nōn erat.

At Caesar, etsī nōndum eōrum cōnsilia cōgnōverat, tamen et ex ēventū nāvium suārum et ex eō quod obsidēs dare intermīserant fore id quod accīdit suspicābātur. Itaque ad omnēs cāsūs subsidia comparābat.

Nam quod omnī ex reliquīs partibus dēmessō frūmentō pars ūna erat reliqua, suspicātī hostēs hūc nostrōs esse ventūrōs noctū in silvīs dēlituerant; tum dispersōs, dēpositīs armīs in metendō occupātōs subitō adortī, paucīs interfectīs reliquōs incertīs ōrdinibus perturbāverant, simul equitātū atque essedīs circumdederant.

Commīssō proeliō, diūtius nostrōrum mīlitum impetum hostēs ferre nōn potuērunt āc terga vertērunt. Quōs tantō spatiō secūtī quantum cursū et vīribus efficere potuērunt, complūrēs ex eīs occīdērunt, deinde omnibus longē lātēque aedificiīs incēnsīs sē in castra recēpērunt.

aesar thinks the Britons have been disingenuous. What actions does he reference in explaining this position? They had sought peace but brought war

What case is *imprudentiae*? Why? Dative object of *ignoscere*

GNC and antecedent of *quorum* masc, gen, pl. obsides

The last line has an indirect statement with an *esse* missing. Find the head verb and subject accusative dixerunt, sese

There are either two or five ablative absolutes in the first two lines, depending on your arithmetic. Find them and translate them.

GNC of *perturbatio* (be careful) compluribus navibus fractis: with many ships having been broken. Funibus, ancoris, reliquisque armamentis amissis: with ropes, anchors, and other equipment having been lost.

Identify and give Latin for 2 specific things that are making things difficult for the Roman troops. They are missing everything to fix their ships. They didn’t expect to winter in Britain so they didn’t bring food

What is the *consilia*? The Britons’ plan to attack the Roman camps due to their weakness and lack of supplies.

Does Caesar have superpowers here? Or is he just a super sleuth? Or is he a Monday Morning Quarterback with 20/20 hindsight? Discuss.

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? Storm

GNC of *partum Gen Pl Masck*

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

Who is *Tydide*? What type of warrior was he? Diomedes. He killed a whole buncha Trojans

Find an infinitive that shows what Aeneas wishes he could have done. Occumbere – lie down

Who was Aeacidae? Achilles Sarpedon? A large Trojan hero

Whom does *saevus* modify? Hector

What figure of speech appears in the final line? Tricolon Crescens

What *navem* is Aeneas looking for? Any of the ships lost in the storm

What does *agmen* usually mean? Battle line What does it mean here? herd

What weapon does Aeneas use to hunt the deer? Bow and arrow Find 5 words that describe or reference it. Arcum, celeries sagittas, quae, tela

What diction does Vergil use to make the stags seem majestic? Capita alta ferentes, cornibus arboreis

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

What is the plot significance of the number of deer Aeneas hunts? Seven ~~Brides~~ Deer for Seven ~~Brothers~~ Ships 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 The god will give an end to these things too

Vos Scyllaeam rabiem accestis You approached the Scyllean rage

Maestum timorem mitte Send away your sad fear

Sedes fata quietas ostendunt the fates show quiet resting places

Forsan et haec olim meminisse iuvabit someday perhaps it will be pleasing to remember even these thigns

Vos rebus servate secundis save yourselves for what is to come

Illic fas regna resurgere Troiae it is proper for Troy to rise again there

Find evidence from the last two lines that Aeneas is putting on a persona. Curis ingentibus, aeger, spem simulat, permit altum corde dolorem

Who is the speaker? Dido

Who are *Tros*? Trojan *Tyrius*? Carthaginian

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

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

Find four imperative commands that the addressee should perform. Fuge, eripe, quaere, cape

What kind of conditional clause is in 291-292? Past contrary to fact

What are the *penates* in Roman culture? Gods of the cupboard

PNTVM of *statues 2nd sing, fut, act, ind*