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?

What does *unius* agree with?

What is the *Iovis rapidum ignem*?

To whom does *illum* refer?

Explain the hysteron proteron in the last two lines.

What figure of speech is in line 51?

What kind of ablative is *imperio*? What does *imperium* mean in a Roman context?

What is the effect of the meter in 53 and 55?

GNC of *celsa*

What type of participle is *tenens*?

What are some signs that Aeolus is less of a king and more of a guardian or warden?

Who is the speaker? Whom is he addressing, both directly and indirectly?

What infinitives depend on *audetis*?

What figure of speech is *quos ego-*?

Line 136 is almost untranslatable if we stick to Latin grammar. Summarize the line however you want.

To whom do all the pronouns in 138-140 refer? Why the reliance on pronouns instead of proper nouns?

How many elisions are in 140?

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*?

What is the subject of *coorta est*?

What are the *arma* mentioned in 150? Where did they come from?

PNTVM of *conspexere*

What are the cultural implications of this simile?

Ceres! Who is this?

Write me a recipe for Ancient Trojan Oatmeal

Who is the speaker? Who is she speaking to?

PNTVM of *liqueris*

What words agree with *Anchisen*? *Creusa*? *Ascanius*?

What are the Greek lines doing? How about the fires? The sword?

Who is Tyndaridis Lacaenae? Culpatus Paris?

What is the true reason for Troy’s destrction

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?