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*.

*Navem* is accusative. Why?

What figure of speech pervades 122-3?

Scan 123

Draw a picture of spooky grove including the following details:

Vastae rupes minantur

Aequora tuta silent

Silvis scaena coruscis

Atrum nemus imminet

Scopulis pendentibus antrum

Aquae dulces

Vivo sedilia saxa

How do lines 168-9 establish a calm setting?

How many ships have made it to spooky grove? How does this number get reflected by events later in the book?

Match adjectives and nouns in 172. What figure of speech does this make?

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?

Remember this first sentences. Conceptually it starts with *labor exercet*.

Find evidence from this passage of the bees working together.

Who speaks the line at the end?

Who is the speaker? Whom is he addressing?

How do you translate the Datives of Possessor in 529?

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

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

This passage sets up the first of two possibilities for the Trojans. Identify the Latin that explains that possibility.

Who is Acestes? What is his relation to the Trojans? What role does he play in the *second* of the possibilities (not listed in this excerpt)?