

Latin IV

April 13 - 17, 2020

Time Allotment: 30 minutes per day

Student Name: _____

Teacher Name: Kevin J. Kile

PACKET OVERVIEW

Date	Objective(s)	Page Number
Monday, April 13	APRIL HOLIDAY	
Tuesday, April 14	Examine the appearance of Venus (as herself) to Aeneas and the beginning of her speech	2-3
Wednesday, April 15	Assess Venus' speech to Aeneas, her son, especially her revelation that it is not Helen and Paris who are destroying Troy but the gods	4-6
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Carissimi Tirones,

I hope that you all had a splendid "April Holiday"! As our social distancing continues, I am thinking more and more of Aeneas these days, both as Achates and he walked about Carthage, unseen and unnoticed in the mist given them by Venus, as well as Aeneas' realization that the world that he knew and all that it had contained was no more; he was a stranger in a strange land. For us, our sojourn in a desolate land will be rather short-lived. But, like Aeneas, after our time of seclusion, an entirely new world awaits us. Let us make it a great one!

We will complete our readings in Book II this week. Recall that the *Aeneid*, like all epic poems, begins *in mediās rēs* (i.e. in the midst of the action, with little explanatory background). Book I gave us the storm and the landing at Carthage; Books II and III bring us up to speed, with the fall of Troy in Book II and the wanderings of Aeneas and his companions in Book III. Book IV, where we will pick up next week, is the tragic love story of Aeneas and Dido, queen of Carthage.

As always, if you should need any assistance with Latin, send me an email (kevin.kile@greatheartsnorthernoaks.org). Know that you all are in my thoughts and prayers.

Cordialiter,

MAGISTER CAELIUS

ACADEMIC HONESTY

I certify that I completed this assignment independently in accordance with the GHNO Academy Honor Code.

Student signature:

I certify that my student completed this assignment independently in accordance with the GHNO Academy Honor Code.

Parent signature:

TUESDAY, APRIL 14

Lesson 15: Aeneid II. 588-98a

Objective: Be able to do this by the end of this lesson.

1. Examine the appearance of Venus (as herself) to Aeneas and the beginning of her speech

AENEID II. 588-98A

- 588 Talia iactābam et furiātā mente ferēbar,
cum mihi sē, nōn ante oculīs tam clāra, videndam
- 590 obtulit et pūrā per noctem in lūce refulsit
alma parēns, cōnfessa deam quālisque vidērī
- 592 caelicolīs et quanta solet, dextrāque prehēnsū
continuit roseōque haec īnsuper addidit ōre:
- 594 “Nāte, quis indomitās tantus dolor excitat īrās?
quid furis aut quōnam nostrī tibi cūra recessit?”
- 596 Nōn prius aspiciēs ubi fessum aetāte parentem
līqueris Anchīsēn, superet coniūnxne Creūsa
- 598 Ascaniusque puer?

NOTES

589-91 *alma parēns* (591) is the subject of *obtulit* and *refulsit* (590); DO is *sē* (589). *Clāra* (589) agrees with *parēns* (591), and is modified by *tam*; *oculīs* is dative of reference. *Mihi* (589) goes with *videndam*

589 *nōn ante* = *numquam antea*

589 *sē...videndam* (*esse*) *mihi*

591 *cōnfessa* (*sē esse*) *deam*

591-2 *quālis...quanta* “the sort and kind”; *caelicolīs* dative with *vidērī*

592-3 *continuit* (*me*) *prehēnsū dextrā*

595 *nostrī* – objective genitive with *cūra*

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING.

1. Scan lines 588-93.
2. What case, number, and gender are *talia* (588)? _____
3. Who is the subject of *iactābam* (588) and *ferēbar* (588)? _____
4. Translate lines 589-93 as literally as the English idiom permits.

cum mihi sē, nōn ante oculīs tam clāra, videndam

obtulit et pūrā per noctem in lūce refulsit

alma parēns, cōnfessa deam quālisque vidērī

caelicolīs et quanta solet, dextrāque prehēnsū

continuit roseōque haec īnsuper addidit ōre:

5. With what word does *pūrā* (590) agree? _____
6. With what word does *roseō[que]* (593) agree? _____
7. Who is speaking in lines 594-98? _____
8. What case is *nāte* (594)? _____
9. With what word does *indomitās* (594) agree? _____
10. What tense and mood are *recessit* (595)? _____
11. What tense and mood are *aspiciēs* (596)? _____
12. What mood and tense are *superet* (597)? _____

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15

Lesson 16: *Aeneid* II. 598b-607

Objective: Be able to do this by the end of this lesson.

1. Assess Venus' speech to Aeneas, her son, especially her revelation that it is not Helen and Paris who are destroying Troy but the gods

AENEID II. 598B-607

598 Quōs omnēs undique Grajae
circum errant aciēs et, nī mea cūra resistat,
600 iam flammae tulerint inimīcus et hauserit ēnsis.
Nōn tibi Tyndaridis faciēs invīsa Lacaenae
602 culpātusve Paris, dīvum inclēmentia, dīvum
hās ēvertit opēs sternitque ā culmine Troiam.
604 Aspice (namque omnem, quae nunc obducta tuentī
mortālēs hebetat vīsūs tibi et ūmida circum
606 cālīgat, nūbem ēripiam; tū nē qua parentis
iussa timē neu praeceptīs pārēre recūsā):

NOTES

598 *quōs omnēs* = Anchises, Ascanius, and Creusa, i.e. Aeneas' unprotected family; *Grajae...*

aciēs = nom. fem. pl. (j = consonantal i); *circum* governs *quōs omnēs*

599 *nī* = *nisi*

600 *inimīcus...ēnsis* (the placement of *inimīcus* is odd); note the strange metaphor of the sword "drinking" their blood

601 note chiasmus "*Tyndaridis faciēs invīsa Lacaenae*"

602 *inclēmentia* = nom. sing.; *dīvum...dīvum* = gen. pl. and probably emphatic repetition

604-6 *omnem...nūbem, quae...obducta; mortālēs...vīsūs; tibi...tuentī* (dative of reference)

605 *ūmida circum (tē)* = "damp[ly] darkens [things] around [you]"

606 *qua* = *aliqua* ("after *sī, nisī, num* and *nē*, the prefix *ali-* falls away")

606-7 *nē* + imperative = negative imperative

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING.

1. Who is speaking in this passage? _____

2. To whom is the passage addressed? _____

3. Whose troops are referred to as *Grajae... aciēs* (598-9)? _____

4. To whom (specifically) does *quōs omnēs...circum* (598-9) refer? Compare to lines 596-7. _____

5. By what are these forces held back (599, *nī mea cūra resistat*)? _____

6. What tense and mood are *tulerint* and *hauserit* (600)? _____

7. What two things would have happened, had these forces not been checked, as in line 599?

a. *iam flammae* (eōs) *tulerint* _____

b. (iam) *inimīcus*... (eōs sanguine) *hauserit ēnsis* _____

8. What two people are specifically named as not being the cause of Troy's destruction (601-2)? _____

9. Three epithets are given for or applied to Helen in 601. Translate and briefly explain them.

a. *faciēs invīsa* _____

b. *Tyndaridis* _____

c. *Lacaenae* _____

10. What hidden cause is revealed for the fall of Troy (602, *dīvum inclēmentia*)? _____

11. What metaphor is applied to the hidden nature of the true cause (605-6, *umida, nubem*)? _____

12. Name two things that Aeneas is told to do or not to do in 606-7.

a. *tū nē qua parentis iussa timē* _____

b. *neu praeceptīs pārēre recūsā* _____

12. Scan lines 599-607.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16

Lesson 17: Aeneid II. 608-14

Objective: Be able to do this by the end of this lesson.

1. Describe the vision of Aeneas of Neptune, Juno, Minerva, and Jupiter breaking down the walls of Troy

AENEID II. 608-14

608 hīc, ubi disiectās mōlēs āvulsaque saxīs
saxa vidēs, mixtōque undantem pulvere fūmum,
610 Neptūnus mūrōs magnōque ēmōta tridentī
fundāmenta quatit tōtamque ā sedibus urbem
612 ēruit. Hīc Jūnō Scaeās saevissima portās
prīma tenet sociumque furēns ā nāvibus agmen
614 ferrō accīncta vocat.

NOTES

609 synchysis: *mixtōque undantem pulvere fūmum*

610-11 synchysis: *magnōque ēmōta tridentī/ fundāmenta*

610-11 *quatit* has two objects, *mūrōs* and *fundāmenta*

611 chiasmus: *tōtamque ā sedibus urbem*

613 *socium* (*socius*, -a, -um) is an adjective, modifying *agmen*

614 *ferrō accīncta* (“girded with her sword”) refers to and agrees with *Jūnō*

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING.

1. Scan lines 608-14.

2. Translate the entire passage as literally as the English idiom permits. _____

FRIDAY, APRIL 17

Lesson 18: *Aeneid* II. 615-20

Objective: Be able to do this by the end of this lesson.

1. Relate Venus' final commendation to Aeneas to save himself and his family

AENEID II. 615-20

Iam summās arcēs Trītōnia, respice, Pallas
616 insēdit limbō effulgēns et Gorgone saevā.
Ipse pater Danaīs animōs vīrīsq̄ue secundās
618 sufficit, ipse deōs in Dardana suscitāt arma.
Ēripe, nāte, fugam fīnemque impōne labōrī.
620 Nūsquam aberō et tūtum patriō tē līmine sistam.”

NOTES

615 *Trītōnia...Pallas* Athena was born fully-formed from Jupiter's head (after having, quite literally, a splitting headache); the epithet *Trītōnia* probably refers to this event happening at the river Triton or Lake Tritonis

616 *limbō effulgēns*: some manuscripts (MSS) have *nimbō* ('storm cloud'), which seems more sensible to me. As it stands, translate *limbō effulgēns* as "radiant in her bordered robe"

616 *saevā/saeva*: this word could be either nominative or ablative; I prefer nominative, since there is then a nice synchysis between *nimbō/Gorgone* and *effulgēns/saeva*. As it stands, translate it as "and with the savage Gorgon", dependent upon *effulgēns*; Athena/Minerva had the head of Medusa on her shield (or, in some versions of the story, her breastplate), brought to her by Perseus

617 *vīrīs* = acc. pl. of *vīr*

618 *in* + acc. (in a hostile sense) = against

620 synchysis: *tūtum patriō tē līmine*

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING.

1. Scan lines 615-20.
2. Translate the entire passage as literally as the English idiom permits. _____
