

**Latin IV**

April 20 - 24, 2020

*Time Allotment: 30 minutes per day*

Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher Name: Kevin J. Kile

PACKET OVERVIEW

Date	Objective(s)	Page Number
Monday, April 20	Describe the arrival of the storm, the flight of Dido and Aeneas to the cave, and their “marriage”	2-3
Tuesday, April 21	Contrast Dido’s appraisal of the nature of the “marriage” to Rumor’s swift flight through the city	4-5
Wednesday, April 22	Evaluate the origin and depiction of Rumor ( <b>minor assessment</b> )	6-7
Thursday, April 23	Appraise Rumor, who sings the story of Dido and Aeneas’ affair and tells Iarbas the story, enraging him	8-9
Friday, April 24	Battle of the Flowers	

Carissimi Tirones,

We begin our study of the tragedy of Dido, which encompasses the whole of Book IV of the *Aeneid*. In the video clip for last week, I summarized the remainder of Book II, which is not covered in our text. Book III, which is also omitted in our text, is fascinating and worth attention but, given our limited time, will also have to be omitted and passed over in silence. In the video clip for this week, I summarize the contents of Book IV, lines 1-159, which are omitted in our text but which, I believe, are important to understand what follows in Book IV. I also briefly summarize the story of Dido in the video clip.

I hope to see you during “office hours.” 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:*

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**MONDAY, APRIL 20**

**Lesson 19: Aeneid IV. 160-8**

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

1. Describe the arrival of the storm, the flight of Dido and Aeneas to the cave, and their “marriage”

***AENEID IV. 160-8***

160 Intereā magnō miscērī murmure caelum  
incipit, īnsequitur commixtā grandine nimbus,  
162 et Tyriī comitēs passim et Troiāna iuventūs  
Dardaniusque nepōs Veneris dīversa per agrōs  
164 tecta metū petiēre; ruunt de montibus amnēs.  
Speluncam Dīdō dux et Troiānus eandem  
166 dēveniunt. Prīma et Tellus et prōnuba Iunō  
dant signum; fulsēre ignēs et cōsciūs aether  
168 cōnubiīs summōque ululārunt vertice Nymphae.

**NOTES**

160 alliteration: *magnō miscērī murmure*  
160 *caelum* is the subject  
162-3 *dīversa...tecta*  
164 *petiēre = petivērunt*  
164 *amnēs* is subject  
165 chiasmus: *speluncam Dīdō dux et Troiānus eandem*  
168 *ululārunt - ululāvērunt*  
168 *Nymphae* is the subject

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING.**

1. Scan lines 160-8.
  2. How does Vergil employ natural phenomenon to recreate a typical wedding ceremony? Give at least four examples. (Refer to the notes in your text to aid you in your answer.) \_\_\_\_\_
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**TUESDAY, APRIL 21**

**Lesson 20: Aeneid IV. 169-77**

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

1. Contrast Dido's appraisal of the nature of the "marriage" to Rumor's swift flight through the city

***AENEID IV. 169-77***

ille diēs prīmus lētī prīmusque malōrum  
170 causa fuit; neque enim speciē famāve movētur  
nec iam furtīvum Dīdō meditātur amōrem:  
172 coniugium vocat, hōc praetexit nōmine culpam.  
Extemplō Libyae magnās it Fāma per urbēs,  
174 Fāma, malum quā nōn aliud velōcius ūllum:  
mōbilitāte viget virēsque adquirit eundō,  
176 parva metū prīmō, mox sēsē attollit in aurās  
ingrediturque solō et caput inter nūbila condit.

**NOTES**

169-70 *ille* and *prīmus* modify *diēs* grammatically, but also modify *causa*, upon which the two genitives (*lētī* and *malōrum* depend). Take it as if it were "*ille diēs fuit prima lētī māōrumque causa*"

174 *quā* is ablative of comparison, "than which no other evil is swifter"

175 compare with the motto of New Mexico "*Crescit eundo*," taken from Lucretius' explanation of lightning ("It grows as it goes", *De Rerum Natura* VI.341), as do rumors

176 *parva* refers to *Fāmā* (174); understand *est* (or a similar verb)

177 *caput* is the direct object of *condit*

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING.**

1. Scan lines 169-77.

2. Translate the passage as literally as the English idiom permits. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22

Lesson 21: *Aeneid* IV. 178-88

## MINOR ASSESSMENT

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

1. Evaluate the origin and depiction of Rumor

### *AENEID IV. 178-88*

- 178 Illam Terra parēns īrā inrītāta deōrum  
extrēmam, ut perhibent, Coeō Enceladōque sorōrem
- 180 prōgenit pedibus celerem et pernīcibus ālīs,  
mōnstrum horrendum, ingēns, cui quot sunt corpore plūmae,
- 182 tot vigilēs oculī subter (mirābile dictū),  
tot linguae, totidem ōra sonant, tot subrigit aurēs.
- 184 nocte volat caelī mediō terraeque per umbram  
strīdēns, nec dulcī dēclīnat lūmina somnō;
- 186 lūce sedet custōs aut summī culmine tēctī  
turribus aut altīs, et magnās territat urbēs,
- 188 tam fictī prāvīque tenāx quam nuntia vērī.

### NOTES

178 *ut* + indicative [*perhibent*] = “as they say”

178-180 prose order: *parēns Terra, inrītāta īrā deōrum, ut perhibent, illam extrēmam, sorōrem  
Coeō Enceladōque, prōgenit, [illam] pedibus celerem et [illam] pernīcibus ālīs...*

182-83 anaphora: *tot...tot...totidem...tot*

185 enjambment: *strīdēns*

185 *lumina* = *oculōs*

186 *lūce sedet custōs* = *In diē Rumor sedet tamquam custōs*

186-7 *culmine...turribus* = *in culmine...in turribus*

188 *tam...quam* = *as...as*

189 *nuntia* is the feminine form of *nuntius*

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING.

1. Scan lines 178-88.
2. How is *Terra parēns* (178) functioning in its clause? \_\_\_\_\_
3. With what does *invītāta* (178) agree? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What case is *deōrum* (178)? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What case and use are *īrā* (178)? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What case are *Coeō Enceladō[que]* (179)? \_\_\_\_\_
7. What tense and mood are *prōgenuit* (180)? \_\_\_\_\_
8. What case is *pedibus* (180)? \_\_\_\_\_
9. What case is *cui* (181)? \_\_\_\_\_
10. What is the antecedent of *cui* (181)? \_\_\_\_\_
11. What case is *corpore* (181)? \_\_\_\_\_
12. What case and number are *plumae* (181)? \_\_\_\_\_
13. What case is *oculī* (182)? \_\_\_\_\_
14. What case is *caelī* (184)? \_\_\_\_\_
15. What case is *umbram* (184)? \_\_\_\_\_
16. What case is *dulcī* (185)? \_\_\_\_\_
17. What case is *lumina* (185)? \_\_\_\_\_
18. What case is *custōs* (186)? \_\_\_\_\_
19. What case is *tēctī* (186)? \_\_\_\_\_
20. What case are *urbēs* (187)? \_\_\_\_\_

THURSDAY, APRIL 23

Lesson 22: *Aeneid* IV. 189-97

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

1. Appraise Rumor, who sings the story of Dido and Aeneas' affair and tells Iarbas the story, enraging him

*AENEID IV. 189-97*

Haec tum multiplici populōs sermōne replēbat  
190 gaudēns, et pariter facta atque īfecta canēbat:  
vēnisse Aenēān Troiānō sanguine crētum,  
192 cui sē pulchra virō dignētur iungere Dīdō;  
nunc hiemem inter sē luxū, quam longa, fovēre  
194 rēgnōrum immemorēs turpīque cupīdine captōs.  
Haec passim dea foeda virum diffundit in ōra.  
196 prōtinus ad rēgem cursūs dētorquet Iarbān  
incenditque animum dictīs atque aggerat īrās.

NOTES

189 synchysis: *multiplicī populōs sermōne replēbat*

190 *facta atque īfecta* = “things done and things not done” = “fact and fiction” or “truth and lies”

191-94 indirect statements, dependent upon *canēbat*

192 a triple chiasmus: cui **sē pulchra** virō **dignētur** iungere **Dīdō**

193 [*eōs* (ie *Didōnem et Aeneam*)] *fovēre...immemorēs...captōs*

193 *quam longa* [*fuit/sit*] = relative clause or indirect question

193 in scanning, remember that the **x** is a double consonant and renders a short vowel **long by position**

194 *rēgnōrum immemorēs* = verbs and adjectives of **remembering and forgetting** generally take the **genitive** case as their object

195 *virum* = *virōrum*

195 prose order: *Dea foeda haec in virōrum ōra passim diffundit*; *haec* is direct object

196 *ad rēgem ...Iarbān* (acc.)

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING.**

1. Scan line 189-97.
2. With what word does *multiplicī* (189) agree? \_\_\_\_\_
3. How is *populōs* (189) functioning in its clause? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Who is the subject of *replēbat* (189)? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What case, number, and gender are *facta* and *infecta* (190)? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What rhetorical device is exemplified by *Aenēan Troiānō sanguine crētum* (191)? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Parse *vēnisse* (191). \_\_\_\_\_
8. Parse *crētum* (191). \_\_\_\_\_
9. With what word does *pulchra* (192) agree? \_\_\_\_\_
10. What mood and tense are *dignētur* (192)? \_\_\_\_\_
11. Translate lines 193-5 as literally as the English idiom permits.  

nunc hiemem inter sē luxū, quam longa, fovēre  
rēgnōrum immemorēs turpīque cupīdīne captōs.  
Haec passim dea foeda virum diffundit in ōra.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. How is *cursūs* (196) functioning in its clause? \_\_\_\_\_
13. What case is *animum* (197)? \_\_\_\_\_
14. What case is *dictīs* (197)? \_\_\_\_\_