

Latin IV

April 6 - 10, 2020

Time Allotment: 30 minutes per day

Student Name: _____

Teacher Name: Kevin J. Kile

PACKET OVERVIEW

Date	Objective(s)	Page Number
Monday, April 6	Appraise the speech of Hector's ghost to Aeneas	2-4
Tuesday, April 7	Survey Aeneas' thoughts of Creusa, Anchises, Ascanius, and Troy and his realization that he is alone, as Troy falls	5-7
Wednesday, April 8	Examine how Aeneas sees Helen cowering at an altar, fearing both Greeks and Trojans, and he is moved with rage	8-11
Thursday, April 9	Assess how Aeneas realizes that there is no honor in killing a woman, yet he still decides to kill Helen	12-13
Friday, April 10	APRIL HOLIDAY	

Carissimi Tirones,

Another week of social distancing is upon us; let us be united to one another both in our distancing of ourselves from one another and despite it! I truly miss our class discussions on the finer points of Latin grammar, syntax, and Vergilian miscellany; these packets are a poor substitute for that dynamic. You often bring up ideas or aspects of things that I hadn't thought of before. Indeed, it is a sign of a great (and rare) class that brings new slants and ideas to one who has studied and taught the *Aeneid* as much as I! Still, amid these remarkable times and unprecedented circumstances, let us recall the words which Aeneas spoke to his men on the shores of Carthage, "*Forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit!*"

We will continue to work our way through the *Aeneid*. Insofar as I have been told that you should now have the contents of your lockers in your possession, I will no longer add the gloss next to the reading (believe me, it takes a long time to add the glosses!). I look forward to seeing you during my "office hours" online; please, come and discuss the *Aeneid* with me!

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:

MONDAY, APRIL 6

Lesson 11: *Aeneid* II. 287-97

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

1. Appraise the speech of Hector's ghost to Aeneas

AENEID II. 287-97

Ille nihil, nec mē quaerentem vāna morātur,
288 sed graviter gemitūs īmō dē pectore dūcēns,
“Heu fuge, nāte deā, tēque hīs” ait “ēripe flammīs.
290 Hostis habet mūrōs; ruit altō ā culmine Troia.
Sat patriae Priamōque datum: sī Pergama dextrā
292 dēfendī possent, etiam hāc dēfēnsa fuissent.
Sacra suōsque tibī commendat Troia Penātēs;
294 hōs cape fātōrum comitēs, hīs moenia quaere
magna, pererrātō statuēs quae dēnique pontō.”
296 Sīc ait et manibus vittās Vestamque potentem
aeternumque adytīs effert penetrālibus ignem.

NOTES

287 understand a verb, such as *dicit* or *loquitur*, with *ille* as its subject, *nihil* as its object

287 *vāna* = neuter acc. pl., object of *quaerentem*

291 *sat* = *satis*; remember that indeclinable nouns and adjectives are considered neuter, hence *datum (est)*

293 prose order: *Troia tibi sacra Pernātesque suōs commendat*. *Sacra* = neuter, acc. pl. (‘sacred things/rites/objects’), *suōs* is a substantive (‘her people’)

294 notice the anastrophe with *hōs..hīs*; when the word is repeated, but in a different case, it is called **polyptoton** (literally, “many cases”)

295 *statuēs* = future active indicative; *quae* is the direct object of *statuēs*; *pererrātō...pontō* is an ablative absolute

296 *vittās* are ceremonial bands worn on the head when carrying out a sacrifice; they are akin to liturgical vestments; the *aeternum..ignem* refers to the sacred fire of Vesta, guarded and preserved in Rome by the Vestal Virgins

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING.

1. How does Hector's ghost respond to Aeneas' questions (287, *Ille nihil, nec mē quaerentem vāna morātur*)? _____

2. What does the Ghost of Hector do (288, *graviter gemitūs īmō dē pectore dūcēns*)? _____

3. How does Hector's ghost address Aeneas, who is both his second cousin and brother-in-law (289, *nāte deā*)? _____

4. Name two things that Hector's ghost commands Aeneas to do. (289)

a. *fuge!* _____

b. *tē hīs ēripe flammīs!* _____

5. What is the fate of Troy and what is the cause of this (290, *hostis habet mūrōs; ruit altō ā culmine Troia*)? _____

6. Hector's ghost said that enough has been given to his father, Priam, and to his fatherland. Translate the conditional clause that follows as literally as the English idiom permits.

Sat patriae Priamōque datum: sī Pergama dextrā

dēfendī possent, etiam hāc dēfēnsa fuissent.

7. What two things does Hector's ghost say that Troy itself has entrusted to Aeneas (293)?

a. *sacra* _____

b. *suos Penātēs* _____

8. What epithet does Hector's ghost apply to the Penates (294, *hōs... fātōrum comitēs*)? _____

9. What does he command should be done with them (294-5, *hīs moenia quaere magna, pererrātō statuēs quae dēnique pontō*)? _____

10. Translate lines 296-7 as literally as the English idiom permits.

Sīc ait et manibus vittās Vestamque potentem

aeternumque adytīs effert penetrālibus ignem.

11. Scan lines 287-92.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7

Lesson 12: Aeneid II. 559-66

Overview of omitted material: *Aeneid* II. 298-558

The ghost of Hector departs Aeneas, his brother-in-law (Creusa, Aeneas' wife, is Hector's sister); Hector and Creusa, as well as Paris and Cassandra, are Aeneas' second cousins. The noise of battle awakens Aeneas, who climbs to the rooftop. Vergil provides a simile of Aeneas to a shepherd hearing approaching danger. Aeneas sees the fires, hears the noise, and decides to join the fight and die. Aeneas asks Panthus, as he is arriving at his door, "What's wrong?" Panthus replies that Troy has fallen and the Greeks now held the city. Aeneas is swept into war by these words and gathers a band of warriors; he gives a moving speech, saying that the gods were against them, "so let us die with honor and courage." Another epic simile of Trojan warriors as ravenous wolves defending their young.

The men make their way through a city full of destruction and carnage. Androgeos, a Greek, meets them, asks, "Where have you Greeks been?" He stops as he realizes his mistake; simile of a man stepping on a snake. Androgeos and his men are killed by Aeneas and his Trojans. The Trojan Coroebus suggests that they disguise themselves with Greek weapons and armor. The Trojans agree and proceed to rout small groups of Greeks. Cassandra is being dragged in chains from the Temple of Minerva. Coroebus, her fiancé, rushes to her rescue. Aeneas' band is attacked by Greeks and, inadvertently, by Trojans on temple roof. Simile of a battle to a clash of winds. The Trojans drop, one by one. Aeneas asserts he fought bravely enough to merit death but survived.

At the center of the fight, the royal palace, Priam, the king of Troy, dies. The intense battle rages most fiercely at Priam's palace. Aeneas enters by a back door, climbs to the roof, and throws down pieces of roof on the ever-assaulting Greeks. Pyrrhus appears in doorway; simile of Pyrrhus compared to a fresh snake. The Greeks advance into the house with brute force. The scene within: women wailing, walls and doors smashed, Greeks killing. Simile of the Greeks to an advancing river flood. Aeneas says he himself was an eyewitness to the fight in the inner palace. In a rather pathetic scene, aged Priam attempts to arm himself to defend his palace and his family against the Greeks. At an altar in the center of the palace, Hecuba sits with her daughters. Hecuba says to Priam, "Are you crazy? Not even Hector could help. Sit here with me for protection." Polites (another son of Priam and Hecuba), pursued by Pyrrhus (son of Achilles), pours out his lifeblood at his father's feet. Priam reproaches Pyrrhus, and says, "May the gods repay you for your cruelty. You're not the man your father, Achilles, was." Priam hurls his useless weapon at Pyrrhus. Pyrrhus responds "Go tell my dead father how bad I am! Now die!" Pyrrhus kills Priam at the altar as the old man slips in his son's blood. Priam's headless corpse lies in the shore, the sad end of a great king.

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

1. Survey Aeneas' thoughts of Creusa, Anchises, Ascanius, and Troy and his realization that he is alone, as Troy falls

AENEID II. 559-66

- At *mē* tum *p̄rimum* *saevus* *circumstetit* horror.
- 560 *Obstipuī*; *subiit* *cārī* *genitōris* *imāgō*,
ut *rēgem* *aequaevum* *crūdēlī* *vulnere* *vīdī*
562 *vītā* *exhālāntem*; *subiit* *dēserta* *Creūsa*
et *dīrepta* *domus* et *parvī* *cāsus* *Iūli*.
- 564 *respiciō* et *quae* *sit* *mē* *circum* *cōpia* *lūstrō*.
Dēseruēre *omnēs* *dēfessī*, et *corpora* *saltū*
566 *ad* *terram* *mīsere* aut *ignibus* *aegra* *dedere*.

NOTES

560 *subiit* = “entered (my mind)”

561 *rēgem aequaevum* = Priam, first cousin of Anchises

563 *cāsus* = “destruction” or “lot”

565 *lūstrō* is a verb; *sit* = present subjunctive in a relative clause of characteristic or an indirect question; *cōpia* = “supply” = “number of men”

565-6 *dēseruēre*, *mīsere*, and *dedere* are perfect indicatives

565-6 *corpora...aegra*

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING.

1. How is *mē* (559) functioning in its clause? _____
2. What does *saevus* (559) modify? _____
3. What tense and mood are *circumstetit* (559)? _____
4. Who is the subject of *obstipuī* (560)? _____
5. What case are *cārī genitōris* (560)? _____
6. How is *imāgō* (560) functioning in its clause? _____
7. What case are *rēgem aequaevum* (561)? _____

8. What case are *crūdēlī vulnere* (561)? _____
9. What voice and mood are *vīdī* (561)? _____
10. To what does *vītam exhālentem* (562) refer/agree? _____
11. What case are *dēserta Creūsa* (562)? _____
12. What case are *dīrepta domus* (563)? _____
13. What case is *cāsus* (563)? _____
14. What case are *parvī Iūlī* (563)? _____
15. What case are *omnēs dēfessī* (565)? _____
16. What case are *corpora ...aegra* (565-6)? _____
17. What case and use is *saltū* (565)? _____
18. What case and use are *ignibus* (566)? _____
19. Scan lines 559-64.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8

Lesson 13: Aeneid II. 567-76

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

1. Examine how Aeneas sees Helen cowering at an altar, fearing both Greeks and Trojans, and he is moved with rage

AENEID II. 567-76

Iamque adeō super ūnus eram, cum līmina Vestae
568 servantem et tacitam sēcrētā in sēde latentem
Tyndarida aspiciō; dant clāram incendia lūcem
570 errantī passimque oculōs per cūncta ferentī.
Illa sibi infēstōs ēversa ob Pergama Teucrōs
572 et poenās Danaum et dēsertī coniugis īrās
praemetuēns, Troiae et patriae commūnis Erīnys,
574 abdiderat sēsē atque ārīs invīsa sedēbat.
Exarsēre ignēs animō; subit īra cadentem
576 ulciscī patriam et scelerātās sūmere poenās.

NOTES

567 *adeō* = “indeed”

567 *super...eram* – tmesis

569 *Tyndarida* (acc., fem. sing.) = Helen, daughter of Leda (by Zeus), whose husband was Tyndareus and was therefore the presumptive father. The ending *-ides* is a common Greek patronymic suffix (i.e. Thucydides)

569 *incendia* is neuter nom. pl.

570 *errantī* and *ferentī* are datives of reference

571 *illa* = Helen; *ēversa* agrees with *Pergama* (Troy)

THURSDAY, APRIL 9

Lesson 14: Aeneid II. 577-87

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

1. Assess how Aeneas realizes that there is no honor in killing a woman, yet he still decides to kill Helen

AENEID II. 577-87

“Scilicet haec Spartam incolumis patriāsque Mycēnās

- 578 aspiciet, partōque ībit rēgīna triumphō,
coniugiumque domumque patris nātōsque vidēbit
- 580 Īliadum turbā et Phrygiīs comitāta ministrīs?
occiderit ferrō Priamus? Troia arserit ignī?
- 582 Dardanium totiēns sūdārit sanguine lītus?
Nōn ita. namque etsī nūllum memorābile nōmen,
- 584 fēmineā in poenā est, habet haec victōria laudem;
exstīnxisse nefās tamen et sūmpsisse merentēs
- 586 laudābor poenās, animumque explēsse iuvābit
ultrīcis flammae et cinerēs satiāsse meōrum.”

NOTES

578 Helen was the (step)daughter of one king of Sparta (Tyndareus) and the wife of another (Menelaus). The story of Tyndareus, his exile, and his restoration to his throne is a fascinating one but too long for our purposes; Menelaus and Helen assumed the thrones of Tyndareus and Leta after their abdications

578 Menelaus and Agamemnon, king of Mycene, were the sons of Atreus, king of Mycene. Agamemnon married Clytemnestra, sister of Helen

578 *partō triumphō* = ablative absolute

586 *explēsse* = *explēvisse*

587 *satiāsse* = *satiāvisse*

