

**Latin IV**

May 18 - 22, 2020

*Time Allotment: 30 minutes per day*

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

Teacher Name: Kevin J. Kile

PACKET OVERVIEW

Date	Objective(s)	Page Number
Monday, May 18	Examine the invocation of the Muse to explain how Juno could be so enraged at Aeneas and the Trojans	2-3
Tuesday, May 19	Survey Juno’s love for Carthage and the danger posed by Troy and its descendants	4-5
Wednesday, May 20	Enumerate Juno’s reasons for hating the Trojans	6-7
Thursday, May 21	Analyze Juno’s frustration at not being permitted to avenge herself	8-9
Friday, May 22	<b>MINOR ASSESSMENT</b>	10-11

Carissimi Tirones,

We shall review our work with the *Aeneid* by returning to the beginning but focusing this time upon the “wrath of Juno”; since we have been through the text already, my notes will be far fewer than they were with new material. The first forty-nine lines of Book I are programmatic, that is, they set forth the program from the rest of the work. As I have said countless times, the plot of the *Aeneid* would be quite thin, indeed, without the intervention of the gods. One might look upon the *Aeneid* as a whole as the “wrath of Juno,” in the same way as the *Iliad* is the “madness of Achilles” (the opening lines of the *Iliad* are translated as “Sing, O Goddess, of the anger/ wrath/ madness/ frenzy of Achilles, son of Peleus”). Juno’s anger is intricate and multilayered, displaying itself in multifaceted ways, reflecting and refracting like a fine jewel. Vergil uses that anger as the catalyst for the plot of the *Aeneid*. Remember, too, that Aeneas is wholly ignorant of this anger of Juno and does not understand that he is but a pawn in a cosmic game of chess, taking down poor Dido with him along the way.

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, MAY 18

Lesson 33: *Aeneid* I. 1-11

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

1. Examine the invocation of the Muse to explain how Juno could be so enraged at Aeneas and the Trojans

*AENEID I. 1-11*

- Arma virumque canō, Troiae quī prīmus ab ōrīs  
2 Ītaliā, fātō profugus, Lāvīnaque vēnit  
lītora--multum ille et terrīs iactātus et altō  
4 vī superum, saevae memorem Iūnōnis ob īram,  
multa quoque et bellō passus, dum conderet urbem  
6 īferretque deōs Latīō--genus unde Latīnum  
Albānīque patrēs atque altae moenia Rōmae.  
8 Mūsa, mihī causās memorā, quō nūmine laesō  
quidve dolēns rēgīna deum tot volvere cāsūs  
10 insignem pietāte virum, tot adīre labōrēs  
impulerit. Tantaene animīs caelestibus īrae?

NOTES

2 *fātō profugus*: a fugitive from fate or by fate

3 note the elision (literally “bruising”) and ecthipsis (literally “squeezing out”), quite fitting in this line wherein the Trojans are buffeted and tossed about

3 *Lāvīnaque ...lītora*: proleptic, since Lavinium was founded by Aeneas after his arrival in Italy and named after King Latinus’ daughter, Lavinia

4 synchysis: *saevae memorem Iūnōnis ob īram*

7 note the epithet *altae* agrees with *Rōmae*, not *moenia*

9 *quid(ve)* = object of *dolēns*

9 *deum* = *deōrum*

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING.

1. By what epithets or descriptors is Aeneas designated (1-11)? Translate them.

a. *virum* (1) \_\_\_\_\_

b. *Troiae...prīmus ab ōrīs...vēnit* (1-2) \_\_\_\_\_

c. *fātō profugus* (2) \_\_\_\_\_

d. *multum ille et terrīs iactātus et altō* (3) \_\_\_\_\_

e. *multa quoque et bellō passus* (5) \_\_\_\_\_

f. *insignem pietāte virum* (10) \_\_\_\_\_

2. For what reasons did Aeneas have to suffer so greatly (4)? Translate them.

a. *vī superum* \_\_\_\_\_

b. *saevae memorem Iūnōnis ob iram* \_\_\_\_\_

3. Of what causes does the narrator ask the Muse to remind him (8-10)? Translate them.

a. *quō nūmine laesō* \_\_\_\_\_

b. *quid(ve) dolēns rēgīna deum virum insignem pietāte volvere tot cāsūs, adīre tot labōrēs impulerit.*

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. The first section of the prologue (*proēmium*) ends with an exclamation. Translate it.

*Tantaene animīs caelestibus irae?* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**TUESDAY, MAY 19**

**Lesson 34: Aeneid I. 12-22**

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

1. Survey Juno's love for Carthage and the danger posed by Troy and its descendants

***AENEID I. 12-22***

- 12 Urbs antīqua fuit (Tyriī tenuēre colōnī)  
Karthāgō, Ītaliā contrā Tiberīnaque longē
- 14 ōstia, dīves opum studiīsque asperrima bellī;  
quam Iūnō fertur terrīs magis omnibus ūnam
- 16 posthabitā coluisse Samō: hīc illius arma,  
hīc currus fuit; hoc rēgnum dea gentibus esse,
- 18 sī quā fāta sinant, iam tum tenditque fovetque.  
Prōgeniem sed enim Troiānō ā sanguine dūcī
- 20 audierat Tyriās ōlim quae verteret arcēs;  
hinc populum lātē rēgem bellōque superbū
- 22 ventūrum excidiō Libyae: sīc volvere Parcās.

**NOTES**

12 *tenuēre = tenuērunt*

16 *posthabitā ...Samō* = ablative absolute ("With Samos placed after it" i.e. in second place to Carthage)

20 *audierat – audīverat*

22 *sīc volvere Parcās*: probably still part of the indirect statement with *audierat*

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING.**

1. By what epithets or descriptors is Carthage designated (12-14)? Translate them.

a. *urbs antiq̄ua fuit... Karthāgō* \_\_\_\_\_

b. *Tyrīi tenuēre colōnī* \_\_\_\_\_

c. *Ītaliā contrā* \_\_\_\_\_

d. *Tiberīna(que) longē ōstia* \_\_\_\_\_

e. *dīves opum* \_\_\_\_\_

f. *studiīs(que) asperrima bellī* \_\_\_\_\_

2. According to lines 15-16, how does Juno feel about Carthage? (Translate as literally as the English idiom permits.) [*quam*] *Iūnō fertur terrīs magis omnibus ūnam, posthabitā coluisse Samō.* \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. According to lines 16-17, what two items did Juno keep at Carthage? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. According to lines 17-18, if only the fates permitted it, what did Juno want for Carthage? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Lines 19-22 enumerate several things that Juno had heard about the Trojans and their descendants. Name two of them. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20

Lesson 35: *Aeneid I. 23-33*

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

1. Enumerate Juno's reasons for hating the Trojans

***AENEID I. 23-33***

Id metuēns veterisque memor Sātūrnīa bellī  
24 prīma quod ad Troiam prō cārīs gesserat Argīs  
(necdum etiam causae irārum saevīque dolōrēs  
26 exciderant animō; manet altā mente repostum  
iūdicium Paridis sprētaeque iniūria formae  
28 et genus invīsum et raptī Ganymēdis honōrēs)  
Hīs accēnsa super iactātōs aequore tōtō  
30 Trōas, relliquiās Danaum atque immītis Achillī,  
arcēbat longē Latiō, multōsque per annōs  
32 errābant āctī fātīs maria omnia circum.  
Tantae mōlis erat Rōmānam condere gentem.

**NOTES**

26 *altā mente* = “high in her mind” rather than the literal “in her high mind”

30 *Trōas* = *Troiānōs*

30 *relliquiās* (+ gen.) = *relliquiās* = “left behind by”

32 anastrophe: *maria omnia circum*

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING.

1. What was Juno's reaction to learning these things (24: *id metuēns*)? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Juno is said to have been mindful (*memor Sātūrnīa, ... necdum etiam causae irārum saevīque dolōrēs exciderant animō*) of several slights or offenses that brought about her hatred toward the Trojans. Translate them.

a. *veteris(que) memor bellī prīma quod ad Troiam prō cārīs gesserat Argīs* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

b. *iūdicium Paridis* \_\_\_\_\_

c. *sprētae(que) iniūria formae* \_\_\_\_\_

d. *genus invīsum* \_\_\_\_\_

e. *raptī Ganymēdis honōrēs* \_\_\_\_\_

3. Referring to lines 29-32, name three results of her anger.

a. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



THURSDAY, MAY 21

Lesson 36: *Aeneid I.* 34-49

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

1. Analyze Juno's frustration at not being permitted to avenge herself

*AENEID I. 34-49*

- 34 Vix ē cōspectū Siculae tellūris in altum  
vēla dabant laetī et spūmās salis aere ruēbant,
- 36 cum Iūnō aeternum servāns sub pectore vulnus  
haec sēcum: “Mēne inceptō dēsistere victam  
38 nec posse Ītaliā Teucrōrum āvertere rēgem?  
Quippe vetor fātīs. Pallasne exūrere classem
- 40 Argīvum atque ipsōs potuit summergere pontō  
ūnius ob noxam et furiās Aiācis Oīlei?
- 42 ipsa Iovis rapidum iaculāta ē nūbibus ignem  
disiēcitque ratēs ēvertitque aequora ventīs,
- 44 illum expīrantem trānsfixō pectore flammās  
turbine corripuit scopulōque īnfixitque acūtō;
- 46 ast ego, quae dīvum incēdō rēgīna Iovisque  
et soror et coniūnx, ūnā cum gente tot annōs
- 48 bella gerō. Et quisquam nūmen Iūnōnis adōrat  
praetereā aut supplex ārīs impōnet honōrem?”

NOTES

34 *Siculae tellūris* = *Siciliae*

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING.**

1. In lines 37-39, what two plights or conditions does Juno decry?

a. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. What two things was Pallas Athena able to do in vengeance (39-40)?

a. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. What was the cause of Athena's wrath (41)? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Name two specific things that Pallas Athena wrought (42-45).

a. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. In reference to lines 46-49, give two reasons why Juno feels that she should be entitled to vengeance. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



