

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION		DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
19a	<p>Virgil uses personifies the sky by saying "the sky was a witness", showing how he links the forces of nature to the wedding</p>	
	<p>He also uses a great storm as the reason why Aeneas and Dido were trapped in the sea, linking the forces of nature to a very key turning point of the story.</p>	
	<p>Virgil uses the nymphs singing as a stand in for a wedding hymn (nymphs being nature spirits therefore forces of nature).</p>	
	<p>He also uses the rain as part of the wedding water, usually present for religious reasons in ancient weddings.</p>	

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196	<p>Vigil is effective at creating a dramatic atmosphere when he is describing the love as "dark". This is dramatic because it creates a mysterious atmosphere and makes us, and the characters, unsure of what'll happen next.</p>	
	<p>Vigil is also effective through his use of the storm to force them into the cave. This is dramatic as they have no choice but to be in the cave together, and have the reader want to know what happens next.</p>	
	<p>However, Vigil is less effective at creating a dramatic atmosphere because of the plot convenience that none of the probably large, hunting parties members also found the same cave to shelter, and Otto and Aeneas just so happen to be alone; this realisation takes away a lot of drama.</p>	

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20	<p>Virgil uses the sentence structure of Aeneas asking himself lots of rhetorical questions in lines 5-6 to show how uncertain and thus, what worried about the future Aeneas is.</p>	
	<p>Aeneas also immediately repairs his ships which shows how despite how much he likes Carthage his worry about the future, and his duties to the gods trump that; he doesn't even tell Dido just.</p>	
	<p>Aeneas falls to his knees upon learning Mercury's message, worried what the future will hold.</p>	

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	(Carthage)	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
21a	Dido is afraid her City will be attacked by the neighbouring kings and her brother.	
	She is also afraid that one particular king ("Beldice Tarkus") will kidnap her and force her to marry him.	
	She is also afraid that her people and all neighbours hate her because she broke her oath of Celibacy.	
	She is also afraid that she will be trapped and alone, and that her good name and social status will be ruined.	

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216	We learn that women in power relied heavily on their people loving them, and making agreements and peace with neighbouring kingdoms.
	We learn that people men, especially kings, it was not uncommon for women to be taken as wives unwillingly and without their consent.
	We also learn that ancient women could do very little if their husband decided to leave.
	We also learn that ancient women wanted to have children to remind them of their spouse.
	We also learn that they were vulnerable without a husband by their side to protect them.

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22a	Aeneas says that their wasn't real when he says that he never promised to stay with Dido.	
	Aeneas also says that he has a duty to his people, and that, given the choices he's given, he would have left Troy, so now he must find a new Troy.	
22b	Aeneas's defense was convincing because he is telling the truth when he says he never promised to stay.	
	Aeneas's defense comes across as convincing because when he says that he has a duty to his people to find them a new city, as that's what a good leader would do.	
	However Aeneas's defense is less convincing because he fails to address many, if not all, of the legitimate concerns Dido has, and the promise	

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23	<p>Virg says "go's seek Italy in the wind". This use of tone and sound makes us feel Dido's anger as she knows nothing she says or does will make Aeneas stay; the bitter and almost desperate tone coming across very well.</p>	
	<p>^{Virgil} Virgil uses the imagery of Aeneas's ship sinking and him drowning to emphasise his^{Dido's} anger - in ancient times drowning was the worst possible fate as you would not get a proper burial, which was incredibly important back then.</p>	
	<p>^{Virgil} Virgil uses the imagery^{imagery} of her haunting Aeneas in death as a way to emphasise Dido's anger; to show that she's going to die and will continue to curse Aeneas after even death, showing the extent of her anger.</p>	

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74	<p>Virgil expertly portrays melancholy and resentment in extract one through Juno when he says "...the contemptuous insult to her beauty, smouldered deep inside her heart", which shows that that even a goddess like Juno is not immune to such feelings; the word choice of 'smouldering' and 'contemptuous' especially emphasising Virgil's genius.</p>
	<p>In extract 4 Virgil portrays the pain and unhappiness that falling in love with someone can cause (and in this case will cause) when he says "infantula Dido... like a deer... ready shaft". The use of a simple comparison Dido to a hunted deer contrasts with his previous point of Dido being the hunter goddess, showing Virgil's genius through.</p>
	<p>In extract 7 Virgil portrays pain both in Aeneas's worry and indecision and in Dido's expressive reaction and anger. When he says He does this through his use of Aeneas's large amount of rhetorical questions and when</p>

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	<p>Ovid is described as a "Poenonid" - a coarse follower of Bacchus the wine god, sharing Virgil's genre.</p>
	<p>In extract 8 Virgil portrays the pain and unhappiness of Ovid through his use of strong words like "amorem", "desperis" and "furores", and her reference to Aeneas as "quies". All this shows how much Ovid is suffering and how poorly she's taking the news. It conveys her pain as she calls Aeneas her lover 'quies' as if she never loved, and showing Virgil's genre.</p>
	<p>In Extract 11 Virgil Ovid says "go, seek Italy in the winds... scoured on rocks". This portrays her pain as she wishes one of the worst possible fates of the ancient world, drowning, on Aeneas (drowning was so bad because the proper funeral rites could not then take place.) This conveys her pain and unhappiness through her wishes of Aeneas.</p>

