

Candidate evidence

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<p>Section 3</p> <p>19) From Extract 1 the reader can learn that many ancient people believed the gods had favourites. Ancient people believed that the gods had favoured people and cities which they would sometimes try to help grow stronger and more powerful. Sometimes even trying to make them the strongest person or nation in all the world. People also believed that in times of war the gods might often try and help whatever side they favoured win. Some gods were a lot more powerful than others. Many ancient people believed in deities called the fates. It was believed that these fates were in control of what would be someone's fate. No matter how much some other god in this case Juno loved you they could not change whatever fate the fates had given you. Your favoured god could try to disrupt or delay your destiny but you would always reach the outcome the fates had decreed.</p> <p>20)</p> <p>A) Throughout Extract 2 Virgil uses a simile which compares Dido to Diana. He does this by highlighting the many positive qualities that the both of them share. An example of this can be Virgil highlighting the fact that they both have large groups accompanying them: "incessit magna iuvenum stipante Dido" "With a large group of young men accompanying her." While Dido has many young men following her Diana has mountain Nymphs: "quam mille secutae hinc atque hinc glomerantur Oreades." "Whom a thousand mountain Nymphs have followed and massed on this side and that side."</p> <p>B) Thanks to the use of this simile the reader gets the impression of Dido being a headstrong, determined and beautiful ruler. The reader gets a sense of just how impactful Dido's sheer presence is: "gradiensque deas supereminet omnes." "as she walks she towers above all the goddesses." Even though this is talking about Diana the fact that the simile is picking out features they both have in common highlights the strength of Dido's very presence. The fact that as Dido walks she towers above all else just like Diana. This gives the reader the impression that Dido has a strong presence. The reader gets the impression that Dido is a headstrong determined ruler. "talem se laeta ferebat per medios" "Just like this she carries herself through the middle." This given the impression that Dido is determined as she carried herself with confidence and determination.</p> <p>21) Vergil is able to create a sense of dread and doom about Dido's future through his use of foreshadowing: "pesti devota futurae" "Doomed to a future plague" This foreshadows the spell that cupid will put on Dido making her fall in love with Aeneas. Vergil's word choice of "plague" Which has negative connotations of disease and suffering highlights the fact that this spell will cause Dido to suffer greatly. This creates a sense of dread as the reader knows that this spell will cause something bad to happen to Dido. The fact that for the spell to work cupid must first erase Dido's first true love: "abolere Sychaeum incipit" "began to erase Sychaes" The fact that cupid must erase Didos only true love highlights the negative impact of the spell. This creates a</p>		

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	<p>sense of dread as just casting the spell has caused Dido harm so imagine what the spell in effect will cause her.</p> <p>22) The phrase: "To who's mercy are you going to abandon me to - guest" highlights Dido's anger at Aeneas. The fact that she won't even bring herself to say his name highlights just how angry she is at him. The fact that she believes that if he leaves her she will be at someone's mercy also highlights the fact she is afraid. Where before Dido was independent and strong she is now dependant on Aeneas' protection. She believes that she needs him to protect her. This worries her as he is now leaving her. Dido blames all of her suffering on Aeneas: "Because of you, the Libyan people, and the kings of Numidia, despise me." This highlights her anger at Aeneas. She believes that all of her suffering has been brought about by him. If he had never come to Carthage she would still be widely loved. However, by him coming to Carthage and causing Dido to fall in love with him has caused people to despise Dido. This makes Dido angry. As well as angering Dido this may also worry her as she is now vulnerable due to her subjects now hating her. Dido is afraid of Aeneas leaving as in her eyes she will now have no one to protect her from her enemies: "What have I got to look forward to? For my brother Pygmalion to batter down my walls, or Gaetulian Iarbas take me as a captive bride?" Vergil employs the use of a list here to emphasise the amount of enemies Dido has that would be a threat if Aeneas left. The fact Dido is listing of her enemies to Aeneas highlights how afraid she is that if Aeneas leaves one of them will come for her.</p> <p>23)</p> <p>A) During the lead up to Dido taking her own life she is in quite a reminiscent mood. She is reflecting back on her life and thinking about her many achievements. "urbem praeculum statui, mea moenia vidi" "I have seen my city rise to greatness." This highlights her reminiscent mood. Before she dies she is thinking about all of her achievements and how she has made Carthage a better place. As well as reminiscing about her many achievements she still holds resentment towards the Trojans who she still believes are the root of all of her suffering. "si litora tantum nunquam Dardaniae tetigissent nostra carinae." "I wish those Dardan ships had never landed on our coasts." Dido still holds anger towards the Trojans. Even though she has decided to kill herself rather than live without Aeneas she has decided to take her grudge to her grave.</p> <p>B) Through Vergil's use of sound he is able to create a horrifying image of Dido's suicide: "spumanem sparsasque manus" "Blood foaming from the wound" Vergil's use of alliteration here creates a gory image for the reader as it almost mimics the sound that the blood might be making as it foams out of Dido's wound. Vergil's use of the word choice "foaming" also creates a gruesome image as it is a very specific word. This makes Vergil's description of Dido's suicide very detailed and realistic. Vergil even makes the way Dido kills herself very grim: "conlapsam aspiciunt comites" "collapsing onto the sword" Vergil's word choice of "collapsing" is an effective use of imagery as it highlights the fact that Dido has just about given up on life. She doesn't stab herself with it she collapses onto it.</p>	

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24)

A) Vergil's use of imagery in extract 14 effectively portrays the underworld as a sinister place. "through the deep shadows" Vergil's use of the word choice "deep" helps create an almost sinister atmosphere in the underworld. Everything is masked in a thick layer of shadow. The fact that everything is masked beneath a thick layer of shadow creates an air of uncertainty. You don't know what hidden behind the shadow. "the moon rising through the clouds at the beginning of the month." Vergil uses word choice to create an eerie atmosphere in the underworld. The word choice of "moon" which has connotations of something cold or night-time gives the underworld an eerie atmosphere. Just as the moon is cold and only comes out in the dark so too is the underworld. It is a cold place which is always dark. The colour of the moon could also reflect the colour of Dido's ghostly form. An almost transparent white.

B) From extract 14 and 15 the readers can learn a lot about the Roman beliefs surrounding the underworld. From the phrase "Her wound still raw" we can learn that the Romans believed you stayed how you died in the underworld. Your wound will never heal. We can also learn from Aeneas calling out to Dido that the Romans believed you could talk to the dead in the underworld. It is the dead person's choice if they want to respond to you however in the underworld. This is seen when Dido completely ignores Aeneas and wonders away from him. Finally, from extract 15 we can see that the Romans believed love could still exist in the underworld. After ignoring Aeneas Dido retreats into the loving embrace of Sychaes her late dead husband. This highlights the fact that love can still exist as even after all this time they still love each other. As well as your wounds not healing from the extract we can tell that many ancient people believed that when you died you became slightly transparent almost ghostly.

25) I personally believe Vergil is very successful in creating sympathy for Dido. One of the main pushing factors which support this belief is the fact that almost the entire way through the novel Dido's actions aren't her own. Her emotions are being controlled by Cupid's spell. "Tried to overtake her with living-love" Vergil's word choice of "Overtake" highlights the fact that Dido was against Cupid putting a spell on her. Her decision to fall in love with Aeneas was not her own. Vergil's use of imagery also greatly helps the reader feel sorry for Dido. "Uritur infelix Dido totaque" "Unlucky Dido burned and wondered." This makes the reader feel sorry for Dido as the curse is making her almost physically hurt for Aeneas. The curse has brought her from a queen so great she towered above all others to almost a shambling wreck completely consumed by her love for Aeneas. Even though Aeneas doesn't see them as married Dido does and the reader feels great amounts of sympathy for Dido as she desperately tries to plead her case for Aeneas to stay with her and not go to Italy. "nec te noster amor nec te dextra quondam." "Does neither our love nor the right hand once given" Highlights the fact that Dido saw them as married. This creates sympathy for her as the gods are tearing Aeneas away from her. This eventually leads to her suicide.