

Candidate Evidence

18a)	<p>^{incessit} ^{incessit} "regina ad templum" The queen proceeded to the temple</p> <p>"magna ... caterva" with a large crowd of young men accompanying her.</p>	
	As Dido goes to the temple there is a large crowd of young men accompanying her showing that she has followers and is a confident leader.	
	<p>"prostrans aperit ... huius" proceeded in with the arms and her husband's kingdom Dido here is ambitious because she has plans for her husband's kingdom</p> <p>"stupet" he was amazed</p> <p>"haeret dehiscent" he was amazed, motionless</p>	
	Aeneas just before this was focused on the temple scenes but the minute he sees Dido this changes and he becomes focused on her. Dido stands out even amongst a large crowd and is easily recognised as the queen - the leader. She is regal in her walk which shows her confidence to show that she is a confident leader.	
b)	<p>Diana was accompanied by 1000 mountain nymphs. "Oreades"</p> <p>Dido is accompanied by a large crowd of young men. "magna ... caterva"</p> <p>This shows the similarities that both are accompanied by people and are leaders, they have followers.</p> <p>I think Virgil's comparison of Dido to the Goddess Diana is good. As it displays these similarities</p> <p>"Forma ... Dido" - most beautiful in her figure. Dido is beautiful and so is Diana as she is a goddess. → showing the similarities.</p> <p>"gradiensque ... omnes" - and as she walks she is better than all the other goddesses. Diana stands out among the goddesses and Dido stands out in a large crowd. "magna ... caterva" showing their similarities.</p>	

19. - At a Roman wedding there was a matron of honour who would hand the bride over to the groom. In this case Juno acts as the matron of honour. "prænuba Juno"
- At a wedding songs were sung. "Nymphæ ulularunt Nymphæ" - "Nymphs shrieking" In this case the Nymphs are singing songs.
- You needed witnesses to the wedding. In this case the wind was the witness. "conscius æther ænubilis" ~~and the wind~~
- The wedding would happen at night. "fulsere ignes" ← fires shone ← as it was night
20. "attonitus" ← "astonished". word choice suggests that Aeneas was shocked by and anxious.
- "obmutuit... hæsit"
- stuck dumb.
- out of his wits
- hair stood bristling with dread
- voice stuck in the back of his throat
- ~~these words suggest that Aeneas was anxious, shocked. Vergil does this through his choice of words.~~
- "hæu... agat?" ← what was he to do. rhetorical question and shows how anxious and worried he is.
- "ardet... fencus"
- he was burning with a desire to leave..
- The word choice of burning shows just how desperate and eager Aeneas is to leave, showing his Anxiety.

21.	"For my brother... walls"	
	Dido is also afraid that her brother will attack the city	
	"Gaetulian... bride?"	
	Dido is afraid that she will be taken as a captive bride	
	by "Libyan people, and... me"	
	Dido is afraid that her people may try to overthrow or assassinate her or that the Numida kings declare war on Carthage.	
22.	"turbid terret umbrage" - "troubled ghost terrifies me"	
	Aeneas has been seeing the ghost of his father. Ghosts don't don't normally show up in dreams so this is serious and makes it clear that Aeneas has to go.	
	"manifesto... vidi" ← he has seen the God Mercury in person	
	"vocemque... hausit" ← he has heard Mercury's voice.	
	This is very rare for a god to be seen in broad daylight let alone without a disguise and shows just how serious and important it is that Aeneas has to leave.	
	"puer Ascanius... anxius" "the boy Ascanius, the wrong done to his head, and the brightness of his eyes."	
	"pater Anchisae" Father Anchise.	
	Aeneas is pater ← meaning he has a duty towards his father and son. The Roman character is all about being honorable and a devotion to the Gods and his duty to his family. Aeneas staying in Carthage is robbing his son of his future and is being dishonorable, which is completely against Aeneas' Roman character. staying in Carthage is also not showing a devotion for	

QUESTION	MARGIN
the Gods. So Aeneas must leave.	
23a) "supplicia... scopulis" - amidst the rocks you will drink the cup of punishment.	Dido is cursing him, hoping he will die.
"dabis, improbe, poenas" - "You will pay the penalty which a wicked man"	
"sequar... absens" - "I shall follow with black flames" - Dido will be like a lion and will haunt him and will have her revenge.	
b) The Romans believe that when you die you become a ghost.	
- "cum... adero" - when my limbs have separated from my body. But my ghost will be present. + Ghost can haunt people	
- "mares" - spirit of death which people give offerings to at graves.	
c) - "dabis, improbe, poenas" - You will pay the penalty which a wicked man.	
The word choice of wicked makes it dramatic. It's almost over the top calling Aeneas this saying that he will pay the price. But it's easy to see how angry Dido is because she would call him this knowing it will hurt him. Cursing him. It's frightening how angry and unstable Dido is by now.	

It shows Dido's anger

- "cum ... adens"
- Even when Dido is ~~angry~~ dead she plans that her ghost will haunt him, follow him torment him. And it makes it frightening that Dido wants to haunt him that she did never forgive him. It also sounds a bit dramatic that even in death she will be with him.
- Lines 1 to 3. P and S sounds ~~the~~ used to convey Dido hissing, showing her anger that she is hissing at him. And it's frightening how angry Dido is.
- "sequar ... absens" ← I shall follow with black lies. Dido is comparing herself to a fury (something which avenges those who have wronged them). Comparing herself to a fury is quite dramatic but shows just how angry and vengeful she is. which is frightening.
- "supplicia ... scopulis" ← around the rocks you will drink the cup of punishment. Dido hopes that Aeneas dies ~~at sea~~ at sea which is a horrible death and shows just how angry she really is. It's frightening that she wants him dead.
24. - Dido's death is described very gruesomely and it is easy to imagine it.
- "ensemque ... manus" ← the sword flaming with blood and blood stained hands.
- You can easily picture the sword flaming with the blood, almost hear it and so creating such a horrible and ~~gruesome~~ ^{gruesome} death causes the reader to feel sympathy for Dido as her death isn't pleasant.
- Dido lists her ~~accomplishments~~ ^{accomplishments} before she kills herself. And it's sad for the reader as ~~you~~ ^{you} Dido did so much but won't accomplish anything else.
- "urbem ... recepi" ← I have established a famous city, protected its walls, avenged my husband's death and punished my brother.
- "felix, heu... felix" ← "happy, alas too happy"

	Dido thought that Aeneas coming to her shore would be a good thing but it wasn't. then	
	"si litora... carinae"	
	Then Dido goes on to think about starts wondering what would have happened if the Trojans hadn't come. Dido would still have her reputation and her heart wouldn't have been so broken.	
So	This causes the reader to feel sympathy for Dido as she reflects on what if? sympathy for how badly Dido's life has now turned turned out.	
	"moriemur... moriamur" "sic est ... lumbrae"	
	"I shall die unavenged but let me die this way"	
	"It pleased me to go to the shades..."	
	The reader feels sympathy for Dido here as she was once this ambitious, strong leader who had dreams and plans for Carthage but now here she is defeated and wanting to die. Her hopes and ambitions gone.	
25.	I Agree with this statement. Both had duty and both lost sight of that those duty through personal choice.	
Excerpt 9	"ne si fata... curas"	
	"If the fates were to allow it, if I could live my life according to my own authority my own accord"	
	Aeneas' whole Roman character is based on duty and devotion to for the gods and his family. Duty before everything else. He did get distracted from this duty but after Mercury told him off in Excerpt 10 he knows what he must do and leaves Carthage due to his duty. Even if he wants to stay.	
Excerpt 10	"At Italiam... sequor" to Italy I must go but not of my own accord.	

		MARGIN
	Another time when Aeneas is torn between his duty and personal choice is in <i>Schack</i> 10.9.	
	"dum ... aris" ← Do not ^{and} injure me ^{stop} in ^{inflamm} you	
	Aeneas is trying desperately here to maintain his duty but even now he is struggling.	
<i>Schack</i> 10	Aeneas has a perihelion ← a duty towards his father, his son and the gods.	
	"patris Anchisae" ← pater Ascanius, Capiti'sque...	
	Ascanius who is creating of his future kingdom, his people and people devoted to him.	
	Here Aeneas has given up on his own happiness and personal choice because he has a duty towards his son which he must fulfill.	
	It is Dido's personal choice to tell people that she and Aeneas are married.	
<i>Schack</i> 5	"conjugium vocat" ← she called it marriage.	
	"nec ... amorem" ← didn't want her love to be a secret.	
	By doing this Dido has broken a vow she made to never marry again after the death of her husband Sychaeus. People will view her as someone who is not trustworthy as she could break a vow. And the whole affair with Aeneas was seen as scandalous.	
	"neque ... moribus" ← unaffected by appearance nor manner.	
	This is what will ruin her reputation and by doing this she is neglecting her duty to her people and kingdom.	
<i>Schack</i> 2	"inorans ... futurum" ← pressing on with the work and her future kingdom.	
	Here Dido is being diligent, she is working on improving her kingdom and so is carrying out her duty to her people and kingdom.	

QUESTION	MARGIN
<p>Extract 9.</p> <p>- "urbem ... primum" ← Troy first of all. Aeneas is saying that his first priority would be to start rebuilding Troy but that is a personal choice and not what he must do.</p> <p>- Aeneas if he had had a choice would have rather stayed fighting and dying protecting Troy rather than fleeing to establish a new city. So yet again it wasn't Aeneas' choice to leave Troy in the first place.</p>	
<p>Extract 7.</p> <p>- "ardet abro ... terras" ← ^{"burning with a desire to leave the sweet lands."} see Aeneas calling Carthage "sweet lands" highlights that he would personally like to stay and establish here and not and not leave. But he has a duty and knows that he must go. Even if it pains him to.</p> <p>- Didoe killing herself was a personal choice: she could have worked on repairing her own reputation and kingdom instead of choosing the path to kill herself. was her choice Extract 13.</p> <p>- "sic ... umbras" ← It pleases me to go to the shades.</p>	