

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	Section 3 - Virgil	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
15	In extract 2, Virgil's description of	
	Dido is what makes an impact on Aeneas.	
	"dum stupet, obtutuque haeret defixus	
	in uno" meaning "fixed, spell bound	
	in one gaze" shows the reaction of Aeneas	
	upon seeing Dido. She is described as	
	"pulcherrima" meaning "most beautiful"	
	and is even compared to the goddess	
	Diana, who was seen as most beautiful	
	herself. "exeret Diana chorus" shows this.	
	This description makes Dido seem	
	worthy of admiration as Virgil states	
	there was many people following her,	
	showing she was popular with her people.	
	Virgil also refers to her as "regina" meaning	
	"Queen" and shows her status by doing	
	so.	

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16a)	<p>Virgil makes use of a very effective simile to show that Dido is hurting. but she she is not yet aware of her future destruction. This simile compares her to a female deer, who has been shot by an arrow, from an unknowing hunter. Dido plays the role of the deer where Aeneas plays the role of the hunter.</p>
b)	<p>This simile is effective because it shows a deer image of the unsuspecting Aeneas who does not yet know he has doomed Dido to fall in love with him. This simile also shows effectively the image of a wounded Dido, who is falling for Aeneas and slowly becomes obsessed with him. Also the idea of Dido's future destruction plays a huge role, as like Dido, the deers fate fell short and is soon to die from</p>

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	an unsuspecting /unknowing cause.	
17.	Three features of Virgil's description which	
	would remind a Roman reader of a traditional	
	wedding would be:	
	◦ "ulularunt verbae Nymphae" - the	
	idea of people praising and shouting	
	for the newly wedded couple, happily	
	cheering them on.	
	◦ "Prima... signum" -	
	◦ "fulsere... summoque" - flashes of lightning	
	signifies the lit torches that would be	
	found at a Roman wedding. Also the	
	sound of thunder was used to represent	
	the love affair of Dido and Aeneas as	
	it refers to their act of making love.	

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18.	Aeneas' reactions to Mercury's message
	include:
	- "arrectaque horrore" which shows the sheer horror upon this unsuspected message that Aeneas found himself feeling. Aeneas stood in horror.
	- Aeneas is amazed to see this god standing in front of him, knowing he can not hold back any longer he makes his plans to leave for Italy. "quo nunc reginam... adfatu." - Aeneas planned to leave in such a hurry he could not tell Dido before she found out found out on her own.
19.	"urbem... carinae." - In these lines Dido makes clear of her achievements as a ruler and as Queen of Carthage. She says that she has sought safety from her own, abusive brother whom killed her husband.

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	<p>She has built high, towering city walls and kept her followers happy and at work. Virgil's language when describing these achievements can be grand and archaic, where he uses more sophisticated words. Virgil also makes use of alliteration to show Dido's achievements and how many proud and great things she has had to achieve and conquer. We can tell by word choice, Dido feels proud of these achievements and she is ever grateful for the help of her followers. Though this sense of pride is there, Dido is clearly upset by the departure of Aeneas. "Si libera tantum... curinae." shows this as Dido wishes the Trojans had never landed on the shores of Carthage. By referring to the Aeneas, "Dardania", Dido is lowering him in her standards.</p> <p>and the Trojans</p>	

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20.	<p>Throughout this text, we are lead to believe that Dido is a helpless victim of forces beyond her control. From Extract 3, Dido is referred to as "infelix" meaning "doomed to future destruction". From this alone we gather that Dido does not have any say in what the Gods want to do with Aeneas. They use her as trickery to make Aeneas stay in Carthage and she has no say whatsoever. Cupid, disguised as Aeneas' son makes sure as this, as he plays and wraps around his false father which begins to show the affection Aeneas and his son have for each other to Dido, and she slowly starts to fall in love with Aeneas. From extract 4 we gather that unwillingly, Dido slowly becomes obsessed with Aeneas. Her passion grows for him but of course not one person can take control of their emotions</p>

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	or who they fall in love with. Once again	
	"infecta" is used and shows Dido's "misunfort-	
	unate fate." I believe the same can be	
	partly put into Aeneas as he does have	
	the choice to stay or leave, it was his	
	own desire to stay and then for Dido to	
	fall in love with him. When Mercury appears	
	in front of Aeneas and tells him to leave,	
	for his destiny awaits him, he is so shocked	
	and horrified that he must quickly make	
	per Ituly. Because Aeneas was religious	
	and wanted to please the Gods, he had	
	no choice but to stick to his beliefs. In the	
	end Aeneas ^{Dido} was the pawn of the Gods,	
	being used to make Aeneas happy, and	
	to stay in Carthage. She is unsuspecting	
	of this, and her destiny to be doomed by	
	her own future destruction.	

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	Section 5. - Cicero	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
27.	<p>According to Cicero, Verres committed the crimes of accepting a Merchant ship from the Mamertini, which he was not obliged to do as he had to take a war ship that would be used to protect his province. This also put Verres in direct violation of the treaty for having a merchant ship that he would use to fill his own goods and transport them across the sea, as again he should be protecting his province with a warship.</p>	
28.	<p>"praedam...praetori...praedonibus" meaning "loot... pirate... governor" shows that Cicero believes Verres is even worse than the Pirates himself. He makes Verres appear very greedy by mentioning his "booty/loot", which is a compulsive characteristic that Verres</p>	

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	has. "Istius" meaning "That man" shows	
	Cicero then referring to Verres , degr-	
	ading this so called "distinguished"	
	general when referring to Verres in front	
	of the court. "exiit se tamen et statim"	
	shows that upon hearing the news of	
	a captured ship, while on the beach	
	Lazying around with his old woman	
	(niece), immediately rose and stood up	
	at the news of the ship containing goods	
	that he could have. The fact a general,	
	who is supposed to be out protecting the	
	province is on the beach shows the laziness	
	of Verres and immediate reaction to hearing	
	about the goods aboard the ship again	
	show how greedy this man is.	
29.	The modern reader can learn that	
	slavery in the Roman world included:	
	- The old and deformed would be cheap	

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	to buy.	
	- The old and deformed would not be	
	the type of bought regularly.	
	- People who had talent would be bought/	
	gifted.	
	- People of particular beauty would be bought/	
	gifted.	
	- People of youth or any masculine features/	
	e.g strong would be bought/gifted.	
	- Slaves could be gifted.	
	- Slaves who had the values of being youth-	
	ful, talented or beautiful were wanted.	
	30b) Cicero states that "no good jurymen is	
	not moved by well grounded suspicion."	
	The reason he is going off of guess work is	
	because not many...	
	b) Cicero's language is effective as	

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31.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Cicero makes the argument that the Mamertini were safe from sea pirates, but not land pirates. the Mamertini were safe from sea pirates, but not land pirates. ◦ While Verres was in control, his friend and so called "land-pirate" ruled over the Mamertini. ◦ He was just as bad as a sea pirate though because he could constantly steal from the Mamertini. ◦ As it kept happening it became even more and more frequent, to the point that the Mamertini seemed as though they were being generous to Verres' friend, Panhormus.
32	<p>In these lines, Cicero makes the jury angry by informing them of what Verres did so make up the numbers of the missing pirates sufficiently enough so he could be</p>

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	<p>clean of any criminal activity. Cicero informs them of the news that Verres indeed did capture and murder Roman citizens, "cives Romanis", and used the Roman citizens he had thrown in jail not long before. This gets the jury fired up because Rome is a country of patriotism, and to hear that there was a Roman governor who murdered Roman's, people of his own country, it enraged them to think and know such a disgusting thing had been done by this vile man.</p>	
33.	<p>Cicero's argument can vary between persuasive and not very persuasive. Some parts of his argument Cicero himself does claim to be using guess work "coniectura est" and is merely going off of "well grounded suspicion." The fact Cicero claims this</p>	