

them in pronouncing the Latin correctly. Memorizing a famous passage like this one, despite initial grumblings from students, will increase their appreciation for the poetry and may become one of things they will remember the most about their study of Latin later in life.

TRANSLATION P. 236

I sing of arms and a man, who, first as an exile from the shores of Troy, because of fate, came to Italy and the Lavinian shores—that one having been tossed much both on the lands and on the deep by the force of the gods above, on account of the wrath of cruel [and] unforgetting Juno (on account of the mindful wrath of cruel Juno), and he having endured many things also in war, until he could found a city and bring the gods to Latium—from where the Latin race and Alban fathers and the high walls of Rome (the walls of lofty Troy) [are descended]. O Muse, recall to me the causes by which divinity wounded, or grieving over what, the queen of the gods compelled a man distinguished in duty to undergo so many misfortunes and to approach so many toils. Do heavenly minds possess anger(s) so great? (Are angers so great to heavenly minds? OR Are angers so great in heavenly minds?)



TEACHING TIP

p. 236

The teacher may wish to assess the students' learning by asking for the definition and effect of the following figures of speech that were learned previously.

- metonymy – line 1
- synchysis – line 4
- transferred epithet – lines 4 and 7
- alliteration – line 8
- anaphora – lines 9–10*
- chiasmus – line 11*
- rhetorical question – line 11



TEACHER BY THE WAY

p. 236

- Another term for prologue is proem. As a convention of epic poetry, the proem introduces the principal characters, plot lines, and themes of the poem.