READING 1 REDUX

You are now ready to read these lines exactly as Vergil wrote them. For this reason, the words in parentheses and the special fonts are no longer used. You have already seen notes in the first version of these lines, and you may refer to those notes if you need to. Additional notes are given below the text.

1   Arma virumque canō, Troiae quī prīmus ab ōrīs
    Ītaliam fātō profugus Lāvīnaque vēnit
    lītora—multum ille et terrīs iactātus et altō
    vī superum, saevae memorem Iūnōnis ob īram,
5   multa quoque et bellō passus, dum conderet urbem
    īnferretque deōs Latiō—genus unde Latīnum
    Albānīque patrēs atque altae moenia Rōmae.
    Mūsa, mihī causās memorā, quō nūmine laesō
    quidve dolēns rēgīna deum tot volvere cāsūs
10 īnsignem pietāte virum, tot adīre labōrēs
    impulerit. Tantaene animīs caelestibus īrae?

BY THE WAY

The first three words in the *Aeneid*, *arma virumque canō*, are Vergil's way of showing that his epic is in the tradition of Homer's epics. The noun *arma*, "weapons," refers to war, the central theme of the *Iliad* as well as of the *Aeneid*, and *virum*, "man," refers to Aeneas, the central character of the *Aeneid*, just as the word "man" in the first line of the *Odyssey* refers to its central character, namely Odysseus. The use of the word *canō* refers to the tradition of reciting ancient epics aloud, which was common practice even in Vergil's time.

NOTES AND VOCABULARY

Line 2:   **Ītaliam:** Prepositions must be frequently understood in the *Aeneid*, especially with places. Since *Ītaliam* is accusative, *ad* or *in* is the word to be understood.

Lāvīnaque: *Lāvīna* is the alternate spelling of *Lāvīnia* and is an adjective, not the name of Latinus's daughter.

Line 3:   **terrīs . . . altō:** the preposition *in* is understood with both of these words.

iactātus: this perfect passive participle modifies *ille*.

Line 4:   **superum:** the contracted form of *superōrum*