

65. Ilioneus' description of their destination, Hesperia, focuses on the land and its people (530–34). How does he characterize them? Is this characterization consistent with earlier mentions of Hesperia in Book 1?
66. Ilioneus' description of the storm that brought them to Carthage is brief but vivid (535–38). Identify at least four features of the storm highlighted by Ilioneus.
67. Ilioneus questions the behavior of the people they met on the shores of Carthage (539–41). Why do you think Vergil has not described these events elsewhere in his narrative?
68. Ilioneus' first mention of Aeneas (544–45) is highly laudatory. What does this tell you about the Trojans' view of their leader? Do you think Ilioneus is sincere? Why?
69. Ilioneus next wants to reassure Dido that, if she helps them, she won't regret it (546–50). How does he do so? Is his argument persuasive?
70. The imagery Ilioneus uses to express his hope that Aeneas is still alive is unusual: "*si vescitur aura aethera*" (546–47). Why do you think he uses this expression?
71. Who is Acestes (550)? Why does Ilioneus mention him here?
72. In 551–52, Ilioneus mentions three things he and his men must do to repair the fleet. What are they? Write out and translate the Latin phrases that support your response.
73. In 553–54, Ilioneus names the Trojans' hoped-for destination three times. What is the effect of this repetition? What other words in these lines can support your interpretation?
74. Ilioneus closes his speech with a description of the Trojans' back-up plan (555–58). What is it? Does it make sense?
- 1.561–78**
75. Dido responds to Ilioneus and the other Trojans by trying to reassure them. Considering her speech as a whole (562–78), assess its effectiveness. Does she respond to everything in Ilioneus' speech?
76. Identify three things Dido says or does in 561–62 that are meant to reassure the Trojans.