

AENEID Book 4

4.160–218

1. The description of the storm in lines 160–68 is extremely ominous. What figures of speech/rhetorical devices does Vergil use here to increase our sense of foreboding as we read?
2. How sympathetic is Vergil to Dido? Use his comments in lines 169–72 as the basis for your answer.
3. Vergil's description of Fama (lines 173–88) creates a terrifying personification of an abstract force. Besides personification, what figures of speech/rhetorical devices does Vergil use to explain Fama's power?
4. Scan line 181. How does the metrical pattern of the line complement its meaning?
5. In line 188, Vergil indicates that Fama reports both true and false rumors. Is there anything untrue about the rumors she spreads in lines 191–94?
6. Compare the ritual activities of Iarbas here (lines 198–202) with those of Dido in lines 56–64. How similar are their goals?
7. Iarbas' speech to Jupiter betrays his wounded pride, much as Juno's speech had betrayed hers in Book 1.37–49. Compare these two speeches: what structural features and rhetorical devices do they have in common?
8. In lines 215–17, Iarbas uses several cultural stereotypes to insult Aeneas and his men. Does Vergil provide any indication in the remainder of the *Aeneid* that these stereotypes may have a basis in truth?

4.259–95

9. In lines 260–64, Vergil describes Aeneas as Mercury sees him when he arrives in Carthage. What are we supposed to think of Aeneas' appearance? And how does his appearance complement the activities in which he is engaged?
10. In lines 265–76 (“*Tu... debetur*”), Mercury addresses Aeneas and gives him Jupiter's message. How closely does Mercury's speech represent what Jupiter had told him to say? And how similar is the tone of Mercury's speech to that of Jupiter?