

11. Vergil describes Aeneas' reaction to Mercury's speech as a combination of shock and terror (279–80). What features of Mercury's speech and presentation are likely to have added to Aeneas' dread?
12. In lines 281–86, Vergil vividly depicts Aeneas' inner turmoil. What figures of speech/rhetorical devices does Vergil use in this passage to help us understand Aeneas' emotional state of mind?
13. In lines 288–94, Vergil lists the things Aeneas decides to do. How many activities are included? List them, and discuss the effect of listing them in the order provided by Vergil.

4.296–361

14. In lines 300–303, Dido is compared to a frenzied Bacchant as she hears the rumors about Aeneas' impending departure. Does this simile arouse sympathy for her in Vergil's reader? Support your response with reference to the Latin text.
15. In her speech to Aeneas (305–30), Dido moves from anger to sarcasm, from reproach to desperation. Discuss the range of emotions reflected in her speech, and evaluate the speech's general persuasiveness.
16. In lines 307–8, Dido speaks of herself in the third person. What is the intended effect of this rhetorical device?
17. In lines 320–26, Dido mentions a number of political reasons for her not to want to lose Aeneas. Some of the same reasons have been used elsewhere in Book 4 to convince Dido that a marriage to Aeneas would be advantageous. Where are these earlier discussions of political expedience? And are they consistent with what Dido says here?
18. Dido's wish for a "*parvulus . . . Aeneas*" (328–29) evokes the theme of the role of children in the continuity of the family and the survival of the Trojans. Where else has this theme been developed in Book 4, and by whom?
19. In lines 336–61, Aeneas defends himself to Dido. Is this a convincing speech of self-defense? Does it allow us to feel sympathy for Aeneas' point of view? Use specific features of Aeneas' speech to make your case.