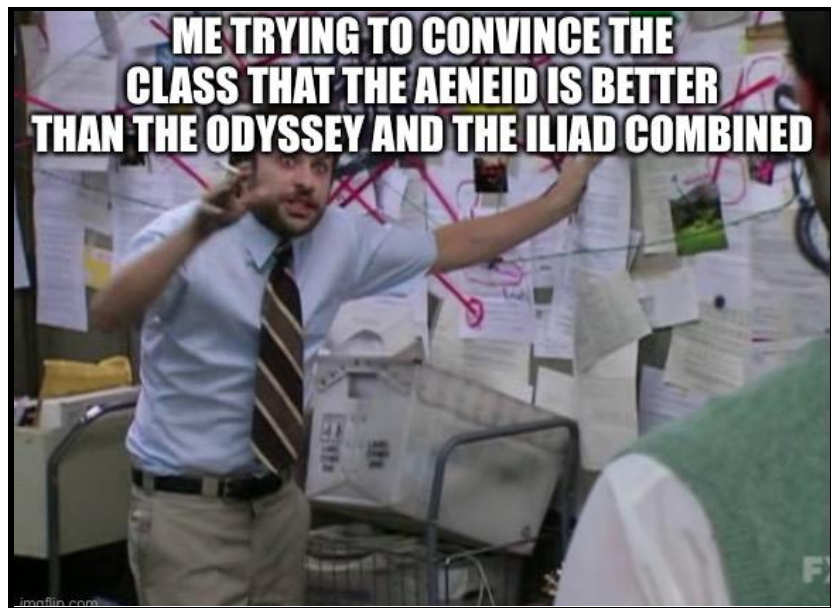


Extra Credit Activity:

The Epic Mythomemology

By Andrew Aranda



Book 1 of the Aeneid

The first book of the Aeneid opens with Virgil announcing Aeneas' escape from Troy by fate and questions the Muses as to why Juno despises Aeneas. It is revealed that Juno has heard of a 'prophecy' that her beloved city Carthage is destined to be destroyed and pillaged by Trojan descent; also, Juno is still bitter from Paris' choice of Venus over her and Jupiter's infidelity with the Trojan Ganymede. Juno is inspired from Minerva's past actions and asks Aeolus, the god of wind, to destroy the Trojan ships. However, Neptune feels the disturbance and saves the Trojans from their treachery. Aeneas and his remaining companions make landfall in Libya. Aeneas' mother the goddess Venus is afraid of Juno's wrath on Aeneas and cries out to Jupiter, who reveals that Aeneas is destined to pave the way for the foundation of Rome through his descendants. Eventually, Venus reveals herself to her son and Achates and takes them in a cloud like mist to Carthage to rendezvous with the lost men from Aeolus' mishap. Aeneas upon arrival reveals himself to his men and the Queen Dido who welcome him. However, Venus is worried that Juno will interfere and cause harm, so she has Cupid make Dido fall in love with Aeneas. The book ends with Dido requesting that Aeneas give his marvelous account of his ventures during the war and the seven summers he had endured wandering.



The quote from book 1 encapsulates the meme because it reveals why Juno will release her wrath upon Aeneas and set up the whole Aeneid itself.

"Muse, tell me why the Queen of Heaven Was so aggrieved, her godhead so offended, That she forced a man of faultless devotion To endure so much hardship. Can there be Anger so great in the hearts of gods on high? There was an ancient city, Carthage, Colonized by Tyrians, facing Italy And the Tiber's mouth far across the sea; A city rich in resources, fierce in war, And favored by Juno more than any other Place on earth, even more than Samos. Here Were her arms, her chariot; this was the city The goddess cherished and strove to make Capital of the world, if the Fates permitted. But she had heard that a scion of Trojan blood.

Would someday level Carthage's citadel; That a Trojan people, an imperial power, Would destroy Libya: so the Parcae Were spinning out Fate. The Goddess Brooded on this and on the Trojan War, Which she herself, Saturnian Juno, Had waged on behalf of her beloved Greeks, Ever mindful of the

Judgment of Paris— The cause of the war— and her savage grief Over her beauty scorned by that hateful race. Nor could she forget the spiteful honor given To ravaged Ganymede.”

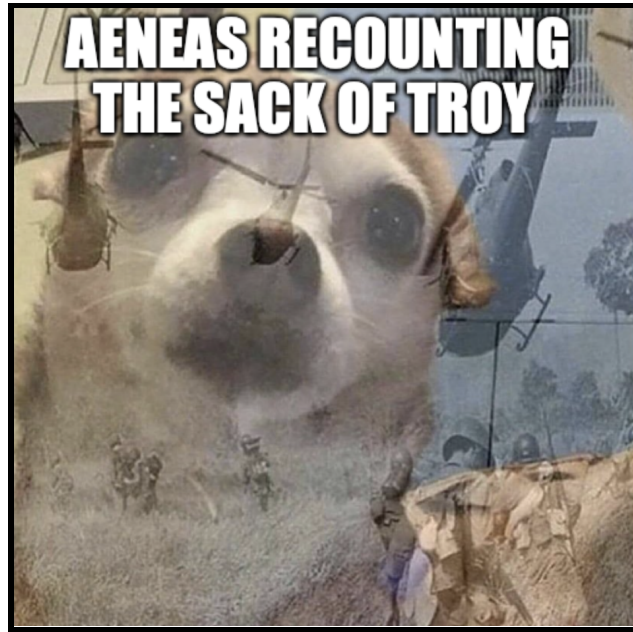
Aeneid 1.15 ff

Lombardo, Stanley, and W.R. Johnson. *Aeneid*, Hackett Publishing Company, Inc., 2005. *ProQuest Ebook Central*,

<https://ebookcentral-proquest-com.ezproxy.lib.utexas.edu/lib/utxa/detail.action?docID=420725>.

Book 2 of the Aeneid

The perspective of the story shifts to Aeneas as he is reluctant to recount his horrible time he had experienced. Nevertheless, he begins his telling. He opens with the great deception of the Trojans which was bringing in the wooden horse into the city of Troy. He explains how the Greeks hid away and placed their most elite hoplites into the horse to ultimately take the city down from the inside. The priest of Neptune Laocoon tries to warn the Trojans of their impending doom if they bring the horse into the city and throws his spear at the belly of the horse, which only makes sound that shows that the horse is hollow. Meanwhile, the Greek Sinon purposely allows himself to be captured by the Trojans, where he explains that he sought vengeance against Ulysses. Sinon is unchained by Priam who allows him to speak. He explains that the Greeks transgressed against Athena because of Diomedes' and Ulysses' acts, so they built the horse to repent. He goes on to say if the Trojans bring the horse into the city, the entirety of Asia will wage war on the Greeks. Laocoon sacrifices a bull to the god's altar, but two serpents came from the sea and killed him and his two sons. This caused the Trojans to take it as the gods avenging Laocoon's spearing of Minerva's gift, and they brought the horse inside. Cassandra does her best to plead with the Trojans of their soon to be coffin nail if they bring the horse inside. The Greek's arrived stealthily and raised the beacon for Sinon, who is guided by the gods, to open the door of the wooden horse. The Greeks jump out and begin capturing the city under the darkness of night. Aeneas reveals that Hector comes in his dream to alert him and explains to him that he must leave Troy to save himself. However, Aeneas tries to fight the Greek force but inevitably fails. Achilles' son Pyrrhus kills Priam, in which Aeneas flees and comes across Helen. He wants to kill her because he knows her beauty started the war but is reminded by his mother Venus that he must leave because the gods are helping the Greeks. He retrieves his wife Creusa and son Ascanius but loses them in the midst of chaos. Nevertheless, the sad ghost of Creusa appears to Aeneas who tells him he must continue on and keep the love of the child with him. The book closes with Aeneas joining the rest of the exiles.



The quote shows Aeneas recounting the moment the Greeks began their siege on Troy. The quote leads to what horrors the Trojans faced on that fatal night.

“Making for the shore they knew all too well. The flagship raised a beacon, and at this signal Sinon, cloaked by the gods’ unjust decrees, Stealthily unlocked the pine trapdoor, And the Horse released from its open womb The enclosed Danaans, glad to push themselves out Of the hollow oak into the cool night air, Thessandrus and Sthenelus and grim Ulysses— Sliding down the rope— Acamas and Thoas, Achilles’ son, Neoptolemus, great Machaon, Menelaus, and Epeos himself, The fabricator of the insidious horse. They fanned out through a city drowned in sleep, Slit the guards’ throats, opened all the gates, And joined as planned the invading Greeks.”

Aeneid 2.305 ff

Lombardo, Stanley, and W.R. Johnson. *Aeneid*, Hackett Publishing Company, Inc., 2005. *ProQuest Ebook Central*,

<https://ebookcentral-proquest-com.ezproxy.lib.utexas.edu/lib/utxa/detail.action?docID=420725>.

Book 3 of the Aeneid

Aeneas in the third book continues his tale by explaining that he mustered up the will with his fellow Trojans to build a fleet of ships. Aeneas accounts for their old allies Thrace, beloved by Mars, and sails to the city. Upon arrival, Aeneas is about to sacrifice a bull to the gods as thanks, but wishes to decorate the altar with shrubbery. However, he picks two plants which ooze blood. He prays to the nymphs and the god Mars, but the third plant also oozes blood. The plant questions why Aeneas keeps committing the sacrilege. The plant reveals itself as Polydorus who was sent by Priam when all hope was lost to Thrace with gold to find protection. However, the Thracians turned sides to the Greeks when Troy fell and killed Polydorus. Aeneas then gives Polydorus his proper funeral and leaves to Ortygia, where he prays to Apollo who tells Aeneas he and his descendents are destined to rule at the land of their

ancient mother. Anchises reasons this to be Crete because their earliest ancestor, Teucer, was from Crete. Aeneas departs to Crete, but the land is plagued by drought and disease. Aeneas wishes to return back to Ortygia to consult with Apollo, but the sacred images of the gods come to Aeneas' dream to explain that the land is not Crete but it is Italy. Italy is where Dardanus was born, the father of their race. They set sail again but a storm throws them off course to the Strophades islands. The island is inhabited by harpies, in which the men steal and eat the harpies' cattle. The harpie Caelano reveals that because of their wrongdoing, they will only reach Italy after an intense famine. Anchises prays that gods prevent this, and Aeneas and his men leave the island. They arrive at Actium where they host games and purify themselves and head off to Buthrotum. At Buthrotum, Aeneas reunites with Helenus and meets Andromache. Helenus gives advice to Aeneas on how to safely get to Italy by avoiding Greek-held cities, praying to Juno, going to Sibyl, and avoiding the treacherous Scylla and Charybdis. In other words, Aeneas must take the long route. After a stop at Palinurus, the men arrive at the island of the Cyclops where they meet Achemendides who admits he fought against Troy with Ulysses and explains his time. The cyclops Polyphemus charged them where they narrowly escaped. Aeneas slips past the Scylla and Charybdis thanks to a northern wind. When Aeneas arrives at Sicily, Anchises unfortunately dies and Aeneas exclaims that Helanus nor Celaenus warned him of this grief. The book ends with Aeneas finally resting after his wanderings.



In this quote, Helenus gives advice to Aeneas on what he must be wary of and what he should do. It explains the future of his troubles.

"All of the towns are held By evil Greeks. The Narycian Locri Have built a city there. Cretan Idomeneus Has occupied the Sallentine plains. The famous town of Philoctetes is there, Little Petelia, defended by her walls. But when your ships have crossed the high seas And stand moored, and you have built altars And fulfill vows on the shore, veil your hair With a purple robe, so that no hostile face May appear in the fires and spoil the omens. Both you yourself and your men should hold To this manner of sacrifice. Let your children, And theirs after, remain pure in religion. When you

leave, and the wind has borne you To the coast of Sicily, and the straits of Pelorus Begin to widen, make for land on the left And seas on the left in a long circuit round. Shun the shore and water on the right. These lands, they say, broke apart from each other Long ago, in a catastrophic Upheaval (the ages can bring titanic changes), When the two countries were a continuous whole. The sea surged between, cutting off Sicily From Hesperia, and in a seething channel Washed fields and cities on separate coasts. Scylla lurks on the right shore, and on the left Insatiable Charybdis.”

Aeneid 3.465 ff

Lombardo, Stanley, and W.R. Johnson. *Aeneid*, Hackett Publishing Company, Inc., 2005. *ProQuest Ebook Central*,

<https://ebookcentral-proquest-com.ezproxy.lib.utexas.edu/lib/utxa/detail.action?docID=420725>.

Book 4 of the Aeneid

After Aeneas' tellings of his time in the war and wandering, Queen Dido becomes more lovestruck with Aeneas that causes her to become restless. She consults with her sister Anna because she is in love with Aeneas but she feels horrible because she vowed to never marry again. Anna comforts Dido by telling her she shouldn't stay in her grief and that ghosts of the grave do not care. She also reminds Dido of their hostile neighbors in the countryside and how Aeneas' Trojan roots could be an advantage. Regardless of this, Dido is still facing an internal battle in which Virgil compares her to a doe with an arrow piercing her side. Dido continues to court Aeneas by showing him her vast wealth and continues to struggle with her developed passion. Juno becomes aware of the situation and realizes the effect Aeneas has on Dido. She proposes to Venus that two should be married to instill peace between two; she also explains how Carthage and Troy must be fated together. Venus happily agrees to the marriage but fears Jupiter's approval. Juno devises a plan to have the two married in a cave and is successful. The rumor of their marriage spreads throughout the land where Larbas hears of the news who prays to Jupiter to intervene. Jupiter sends mercury to remind Aeneas of his destined fate of ruling the land. Aeneas understands that he must follow the command but is unsure how to break the news to Dido, so he decides to secretly sail off. Dido finds out and confronts Aeneas calling him a traitor and reminding him that if he leaves she will be conquered by the hostile neighbors. She proposes that if Aeneas were to give her a child, then she would forgive him. Aeneas responds in the best way possible by reminding Dido that it is fate and the will of the gods that he must inherit Italy and fulfill his destiny. Dido becomes more angry and defames and curses Aeneas' departure. Dido prays for her death where she comes up with the idea secretly building a pyre of Aeneas belongings to fix her heartache, however, the pyre is her for her funeral. During the night, Mercury comes to Aeneas again to inform him that he must leave, in which he reluctantly follows. When Dido saw Aeneas sail away, she could not handle the heartache and stabbed herself. As Anna comforts Dido, Juno pities her and sends Iris to release Dido from her mortal constraints.



The following quote shows Aeneas choosing the future of Rome based on a dream from Mercury over his beloved wife Dido.

“On the double, men, unfurl those sails And get to the benches! A god has come down From heaven again, urging us to cut the cables And get out of here as fast as we can. We will follow you, Holy One, whoever you are, And gladly obey your commands again. Be with us once more, grant us your grace, And set propitious stars in the sky before us.”

Aeneid 4.670 ff

Lombardo, Stanley, and W.R. Johnson. *Aeneid*, Hackett Publishing Company, Inc., 2005. *ProQuest Ebook Central*,

<https://ebookcentral-proquest-com.ezproxy.lib.utexas.edu/lib/utxa/detail.action?docID=420725>.

Book 5 of the Aeneid

The beginning of book 5 starts with Aeneas and his men out at sea, in which Aeneas looks back at the blazing pyre not knowing of Dido's fate. On the sea, Aeneas' pilot Palinurus explains to Aeneas that the drawing storm won't allow them to make it to Italy, so he reminds Aeneas of their allies in Sicily ruled by Acestes. They head toward the land and at landfall, Acestes welcomes the men and Aeneas calls out that they should pray for favorable winds and honor his deceased father Anchises via games. As they begin their praise and offers to the altar, a serpent circles the altar but does not strike the men but nourishes itself in the offerings. Aeneas is unsure to take this as a sign from his father, but he sacrifices swines, sheep, and bullocks. Aeneas shows off the grand prizes and the first takes place which is a sailing competition. Four different boats partake and Cloanthus wins the race and Sergestus crashes his boat. Nevertheless, Aeneas rewards all of the captains with prizes. The next event is a foot race in which the two Trojans Nisus and Euryalus join the race. During the race, Nisus cheats by knocking over the lead runner Salius causing Euryalus to win the race. Salius is mad because of the sabotage, so Aeneas fixes the error by giving him the Gaetulian lion skin. Nevertheless,

everyone receives a prize. The next event is a boxing match where Aeneas announces a double prize for the champion and a lesser prize for the loser. The Trojan Dares boxes the former champion Entellus. Entellus ends up winning and kills the prize bull by hitting it on the head and announces his retirement. The last event is an archery event where the king Acestes participates in. When he shoots his arrow, the arrow catches fire. Aeneas takes this as an omen from the gods as a tribute to his father and rejoices. The funeral games end by a show of a play of war. All the while, Juno was still upset and sent Iris down to investigate the camp. Iris causes mayhem but shapeshifting into a Trojan woman and explains they are at the land they are destined to be referring to a dream where Cassandra said to stay there. She begins to burn the ships and causes the other woman to join in. The Trojans become aware and Aeneas prays to Jupiter to save the rest of the fleet or to kill him. It begins to rain and the ships are saved. Aeneas isn't sure what to make of the situation, Nautes suggests that some should stay and the rest should go to Italy. Aeneas becomes more conflicted and Anchises appears to him and says he should follow Nautes plan but he must visit the realm of Din. Aeneas assures the people who stayed behind are set and leaves. Venus becomes worried about Juno and asks Neptune to watch over the men as they travel. Neptune agrees only if a sacrifice is made. Palinurus is chosen and is put to sleep where he falls overboard and dies. Aeneas laments his friend and they continue their journey.



The quote shows Juno's deception via Iris on the Trojan women in thinking they are at the land promised from fate and destroying part of the Trojan fleet.

"Trojan women, your tragedy is that Greek hands did not drag you off To be killed before the walls of your city. O my unhappy people, for what destruction is Fortune preserving you? Seven summers Since the fall of Troy have we been driven On the wind, measuring every sea and land, Every inhospitable rock and hostile star, Rolling in the waves as we search the ocean For an ever-receding Italy. Now we are here In the land of Eryx, our brother, And Acestes is our host. Who is there Who would prevent us from laying foundations, Building walls, and giving our people a city? O my country, O gods of my country, Snatched from enemy hands to no purpose, Will there never again be a city called Troy? Will I never see the streams that Hector saw, The Xanthus and the Simois? Come with me, Women, and set fire to these accursed ships, Burn them up! Cassandra, our prophetess, Came to me in a dream and gave me torches, Saying, 'Find Troy here, here is your home.' It is time to act; we cannot delay With portents like this. Look, Neptune's Four altars! The god himself provides torches!"

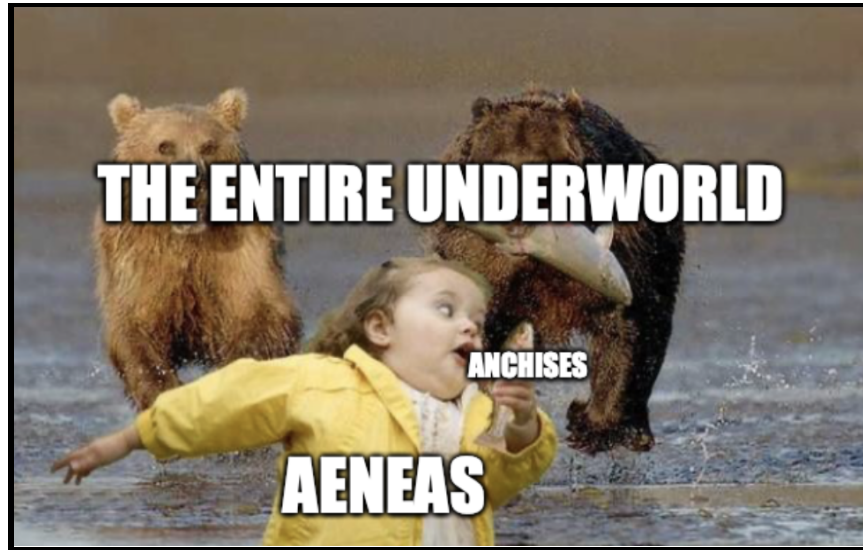
Aeneid 5.700 ff

Lombardo, Stanley, and W.R. Johnson. *Aeneid*, Hackett Publishing Company, Inc., 2005. *ProQuest Ebook Central*,

<https://ebookcentral-proquest-com.ezproxy.lib.utexas.edu/lib/utxa/detail.action?docID=420725>.

Book 6 of the Aeneid

As Aeneas was lamenting, the fleet had come across Cumae. There, Aeneas visits Apollo's temple and finds Sibyl's cave. Sybil says that Aeneas must not gaze at the pictures of the story of Daedalus but they need to sacrifice seven sacred bulls and chosen sheep. They completed the ritual in which the priestess became possessed by Apollo. Aeneas prays to hear his destiny and in return he would build a marble temple. The possessed priests reveal that he will endure many troubles from Juno and war before he is to rule. Aeneas asks how he is supposed to go to Dis, and the priestess responds that he must find the golden bough. The golden bough to give to the goddess below. She also says that if he is able to pluck it with ease, he is fated to go. However, if it does not come off easily, he must not go. Lastly, she explains that Aeneas must bury the body of his friend. Aeneas and Achates leave the cave trying to decipher who the friend's body is where they come across the body of Misenus. They begin the burying process when Aeneas hears the birds of his mother Venus, he prays to find the tree of the golden bough. Doves guide him to the tree, and he rips off the golden bough with ease. After ripping it off, he returns to the Trojan camp and finishes the funeral traditions. Sibyl then guides Aeneas to the gates of the underworld where they enter. They come across monsters and eventually reach Charon who ferries them across the river Styx. Aeneas sees a crowd of people who are the people who did not receive proper burial rights. They are cursed to wander until they receive proper burial or wait 100 years. Aeneas sees Palinurus who reveals no god drowned him, but he fell off and made it to shore where marauders killed him. He asks Aeneas to save him but Sibyl steps in and says no. Charon objects that he cannot take living, but Sibyl shows him the golden bough and Charon continues. Aeneas and Sibyl come across babies who died, people who took their life, and people who died in the name of love. They then come across the field reserved for great war heroes where they encounter many heroes and soldiers from the Trojan war. They then reach the Fields of Blissful Groves where they leave the golden bough. Aeneas eventually finds his father Anchises who shows him the people coming back to the mortal world. Anchises shows the Trojans descents that will eventually become Rome and finally shows Augustus Caesar who is destined to bring a golden age. Shortly after, Aeneas is guided back to the mortal world by leaving through the gates of ivory where he rejoins his men. Reunited, they sail to Caieta.



The quote reveals the world that Aeneas has embarked upon to find his father Anchises. The underworld is full of monstrous figures and the souls of the deceased.

"Gods of the world below, silent shades, Chaos and Phlegethon, soundless tracts of Night— Grant me the grace to tell what I have heard, And lay bare the mysteries in earth's abyss. On they went, shrouded in desolate night, Through shadow, through the empty halls Of Dis and his ghostly domain, as dim."

Aeneid 6.330 ff

Lombardo, Stanley, and W.R. Johnson. *Aeneid*, Hackett Publishing Company, Inc., 2005. *ProQuest Ebook Central*,

<https://ebookcentral-proquest-com.ezproxy.lib.utexas.edu/lib/utxa/detail.action?docID=420725>.

Book 7 of the Aeneid

Arriving at Caieta, Aeneas' nurse unfortunately dies and they give her proper burial rights and sail off. Neptune saves the men from monstrous lands and Aeneas sees a forest with the Tiber river flowing through it. He orders his men to turn to the forest. The story turns to the quick telling of King Latinus who is trying to find a proper suitor for his lovely daughter Lavinia. The only possible suitor was Turnus but the gods fated otherwise. When king Latinus and his daughter visited the inner courtyard, he noticed a busy hive of bees which he took as a sign that outlanders or troops would soon be arriving. As his daughter begins to light the altar, she is engulfed in a harmless flame which was an omen that her future was bright but a war would erupt over the land. King Latinus consults the Faunus oracle who tells him that his daughter is not to be married to a Latin family, but to a stranger who will bring them fame. Aeneas and his men arrive at the land where they break out in a joyous feat. Jupiter sends three thunder strikes which the Trojans take as a sign that they have reached the promised land! The Trojans begin to build their destined city, while Aeneas sends 100 ambassadors to the Latinus' City. King Latinus asks the ambassadors why they have arrived when Illioneus explains that they have

come in peace, tells the greatness of Aeneas, and gives him riches that belonged to Priam. Latinus agrees and thinks that this might be the foreigners that are destined to marry his daughter and asks for Aeneas' presence. Juno is not happy with the success of Aeneas and his men and plans to ruin the peace between the Latins and the Trojans. Juno consults Allecto who attacks the Queen of the Latins Amata with a snake from her own head. The snake drives the queen crazy to try to convince Latinus to not let their daughter be married to Aeneas. However, Latinus ignores her pleas and she roams the city in her craze. Allecto disguises herself and turns to the Turnus and tries to get him to fight the Latins but fails. She reveals her hideous figure and throws a torch at him that causes him to march towards Latinus' city. Allecto went to the Trojan camp where she drove a pack of dogs into a craze to chase a stag. Ascanius kills the stag which causes a battle to erupt between the Trojans and the shepherds. Allecto shows off her feats to Juno, and Juno sends her away. The crazed mother comes back from the mountains and asks Latinus to declare war. Latinus does not want to do so, but Juno again causes war to erupt. The Latins begin to arm themselves and prepare for war.



The following quote shows Juno's plot to ruin Aeneas' success of reaching the promised land. She is attempting to destroy him by using the gruesome Allecto.

"Daughter of Night, grant me a favor, A special service that will preserve my honor. Prevent Aeneas from winning over Latinus Through marriage, or from invading Italy. You are able to make like-minded brothers Arm for battle, to overturn homes with hate, To bring lash and funeral torch to the hearth. You have a thousand names, a thousand ways To cause harm. Ransack your teeming heart. Shatter the peace, sow the seeds of war. Make each man want to grip a weapon, Demand one and seize one all in one breath."

Aeneid 7.395 ff

Lombardo, Stanley, and W.R. Johnson. *Aeneid*, Hackett Publishing Company, Inc., 2005. *ProQuest Ebook Central*,

<https://ebookcentral-proquest-com.ezproxy.lib.utexas.edu/lib/utxa/detail.action?docID=420725>.

Book 8 of the Aeneid

Book 8 begins with Turnus further preparing for all out war. Turnus sends Venulus to try and persuade Diomedes to join them as allies. Aeneas is worried about the coming war but Tiberinus the river god tells him that he must find a hidden stream where a sow with thirty piglets is. This will be the site where Ascanius is to build the glorious city of Alba. He also says that they must become allies with the Arcadian king and pray to Juno to stop her threats. Lastly, when the Trojans are victorious they pay tribute to the river god. Aeneas and his men depart and find the sow with the litter and sacrifice it to Juno. They also find the humble kingdom of Evander. After meeting the Arcadians, they agree to join because of past history with Priam and Anchises and ask the Trojans to join their celebration of Hercules. Once the feast of Hercules is over, Evander and Aeneas walk together as Evander tells the history of the land. Venus becomes worried for Aeneas and goes to her husband Vulcan and pleads for him to craft Aeneas armor. Vulcan is reluctant but gives in because of Venus' charm. He goes to the cyclops and orders them to create the arms. Evander goes to Aeneas and explains that his city is too weak to help them, but he advises Aeneas to form a coalition with Lydians who were under the tyrannical rule of Mezentius. He explains that the Tuscans were waiting for a leader. He also sends cavalry, his son, and Arcadia's finest men to help Aeneas. Lighting and thunder appears in the sky which is a sign from Venus that war draws near. The men leave and come across the Tuscan camps where they join them. Venus comes down from the heavens and gives Aeneas his newly formed armor and weapons. The armor is pristine and beautiful, but the shield is the center piece. The shield depicts what is to be for Rome. More specifically, the shield shows Romulus and Remus, Augustus Caesar, and other Roman iconography. Aeneas is not aware nor understands the shield but he is grateful for the armor.



This quote shows the river god Tiberinus coming to Aeneas in a dream that will lead him find the necessary resources and allies for the coming war and future of the foundation of Rome.

"To assure you this is no empty dream, I offer a sign. Lying under oaks You will find a sow, near a hidden stream, With a litter of thirty, a white mother Lying on the ground and white young nursing. Here shall be your city, and surcease from sorrow. The sign foretells that in thirty circling years Ascanius will found a city, glorious Alba. My prophecy is sure. As to the present ills, I will explain in brief how you may emerge Victorious. On these shores Arcadians, Descended from Pallas and led by King Evander, Have built a city in the hills and called it Pallanteum after their forefather Pallas. They are ever at war with the Latin race. These Arcadians you must take as allies. I myself will conduct you straight upstream So that your oars will overpower the current."

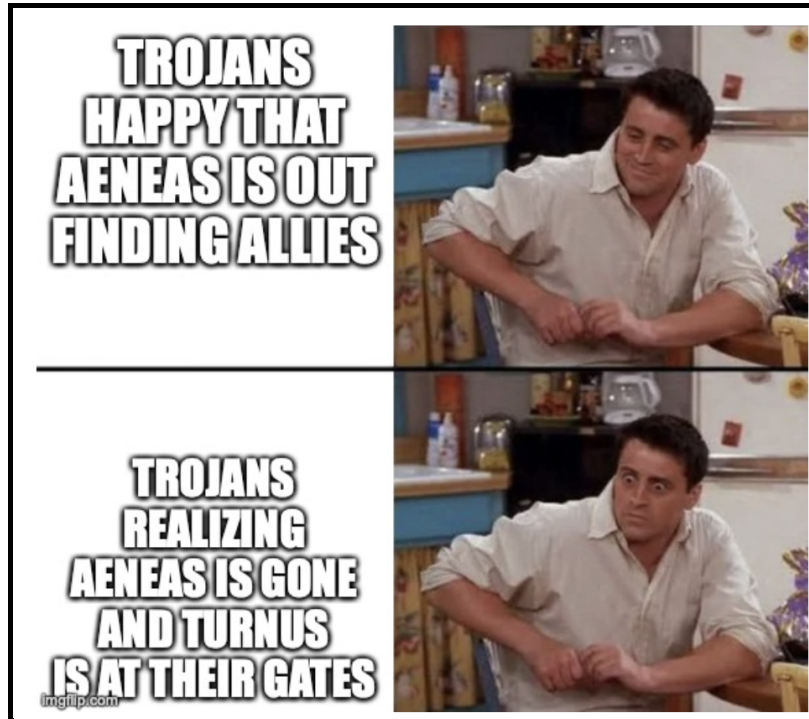
Aeneid 8.50 ff

Lombardo, Stanley, and W.R. Johnson. *Aeneid*, Hackett Publishing Company, Inc., 2005. *ProQuest Ebook Central*,

<https://ebookcentral-proquest-com.ezproxy.lib.utexas.edu/lib/utxa/detail.action?docID=420725>.

Book 9 of the Aeneid

As Aeneas is admiring his newly gifted armor, Juno has Iris talk to Turnus. Iris tells Turnus that Aeneas is visiting Evander and the time for attack is now. Turnus thanks the goddess and readies his men. The Trojans however under Aeneas' command stay within the walls of the fortress if an attack were coming. Virgil compares Turnus to a wolf circling a pen full of sheep that cannot reach them. Turnus turns his attention to their ships but the ships were made of the sacred wood from the Berecynthian mother of the Gods who asked Jupiter to protect the ships from destruction. Just as Jupiter promised, the wood was free from destruction, so they transformed to mermaid/nymphs and escaped. Nevertheless, Turnus agrees that the Trojans are good enough as dead with the lack of ships and encircles the fortress. The Trojan Nisus devises the plan to brief Aeneas of the plans by sneaking through the lines. His friend Euryalus wants to tag along but Nisus is reluctant to allow him. The two tell their plan to the captains and men where Aletes praises them for their bravery and offers them grand prizes. Euryalus just asks that they break the news to his mother. As the two brave men sneak through the snoring camp, they begin to kill as many of Turnus' men as they can before. They eventually get caught by Volcens and his 300 men, and they run for the forest. During the chase, Euryalus is lost and Nisus goes back to look for him only to find him surrounded. He prays to the gods and throws his spear and kills Sulmo. However, Volcens ends up killing Euryalus in which Nisus kills Volcens but is killed. The next day, Turnus displays the heads of the two Trojans on spears. Euryalus' mother goes out and mourns the death of her son but is taken back within the fortress. Turnus takes the opportunity to attack the walls and attempts to scale them. However, the Trojans began to throw down the ladders and throw rocks. Turnus is able to take down a Trojan tower by throwing a torch at it that kills many men. Ascanius prays to Jupiter to guide his arrow to kill Numanus, who mocked the Trojans. Ascanius shoots his arrow and kills him. Apollo is amazed at the kill and applauds Ascanius. He comes down to earth disguised as an Aged Bute and commands Ascanius to be removed from the war. The Trojans Pandarus and Bitias are guarding the gates when they open them and are confident in their strength. However they were killed and Turnus comes inside the gates and kills many Trojans. Mars also intervenes and gives courage to the Latins. Turnus compares himself to Achilles and Pandarus throws a spear to kill him but Juno causes the spear to miss. The Trojans stop Turnus' slaughter thanks to Mnestheus who rallies them. Jupiter sends down Iris to Turnus and makes him retreat and dive to the Tiber river.



This quote shows Juno sending Iris to attack the Trojan fortress while Aeneas is out trying to find more allies for the war.

“Turnus, what no god dared promise you Time in its turning has brought unasked! Aeneas has left his town and his fleet To visit Evander’s Palatine realm. Not only that, he has gone deep Into Etruria to recruit the country folk, All the way to Lydian Cortona. What are you waiting for? Now is the hour To call for your chariot. Quit stalling, And take their camp by surprise.”

Aeneid 9.10 ff

Lombardo, Stanley, and W.R. Johnson. *Aeneid*, Hackett Publishing Company, Inc., 2005. *ProQuest Ebook Central*,
<https://ebookcentral-proquest-com.ezproxy.lib.utexas.edu/lib/utxa/detail.action?docID=420725>.

Book 10 of the Aeneid

Book 10 begins on Olympus where Jupiter where he scolds the other gods for going against his direct order that Troy and Italy are to not fight. Venus without a hesitation explains that Turnus’ pride, Mar’s help, and Juno’s use of Allecto caused the war between them. She also said it would have been better to just have rebuilt the ashes of Troy. Juno furiously rebuts that Aeneas is to blame. Jupiter finally rules that the war will be left to fate now. The Trojans continue to defend the fortress, and Aeneas far off enters the Tuscan Camp. He makes an alliance with the king Tarchon and sails away. On his voyage, the nymphs that were the Trojan ships visit Aeneas, where Cymodocea explains the situation at the fortress. Aeneas and the Tuscans arrive at the scene and begin to fight the Latin ranks. Achates is injured in the thigh by a spear

meant for Aeneas. Meanwhile, Pallas rallies his men that are not used to the fighting conditions and leads them into battle, killing as many Latins as they can. Fate decides that Pallas and Lausus are to fall in battle. The nymph sister of Turnus Juturna tells Turnus to aid Lausus. Turnus turns his attention to Pallas. Pallas prays to Hercules who hears the prayer and groans that he cannot intervene. Pallas throws his spear but only grazes Turnus' shoulder. Sadly, Pallas is killed by Turnus who promises him a proper burial, explains that he should have not helped Aeneas, and takes his belt. Aeneas becomes aware of Pallas' death and goes on a killing spree killing every Latin in his path. Jupiter turns to Juno and admits that Venus has been helping the Trojans. Juno asks to remove Turnus from the losing battle. Jupiter agrees and Juno sends a phantom of Aeneas that Turnus chases. The phantom enters a ship where Turnus follows and sails away from the battle. Turnus realizes what has happened and contemplates suicide and jumping into the water because of his treachery but Juno stops him three times. Mezentius takes over command from Turnus. Aeneas and Mezentius meet and battle and Aeneas throws his spear but it is deflected off Mezentius' shield. He throws another spear that pierces Mezentius' groin. Lausus tries to protect his father Mezentius from Aeneas but Aeneas kills him. Mezentius cleans his wounds and sees the body of his son. He returns to the battle for Aeneas and tries to kill Aeneas with javelins but misses. Aeneas kills the warhorse which bucks off Mezentius. Aeneas kills him with his sword.



After hearing the death of Pallas, Aeneas goes on a bloodthirsty killing spree. The following quote encapsulates his wrath during his rampage against the Latins.

“Lie there, you hulk. Your sweet mother will never Heap earth above you back home in your country. No, you will be left here for the vultures, Or thrown into the sea, rolled by waves, And hungry fish will nibble at your wounds.”

Aeneid 10.675 ff

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Book 11 of the Aeneid

The next day, Aeneas reserves the day for burials and gifts the armor of Mezentius to Mars. Aeneas laments over the body of Pallas and sends a thousand men to share their tears with Evander. A convoy of Latiums arrive at the Trojan camp requesting a truce to retrieve the bodies of the dead soldiers. Aeneas agrees but not without criticizing the Latins for not receiving them warmly. The two sides agreed to twelve days of peace. Pallas' body reaches Evander's kingdom where they host proper burial rights. Meanwhile, both sides build pyres and honor their dead. On the Latins' side, Drances asks Latinus to break away from Turnus who alone started the war. When the war erupted, the Latins asked Diomedes to join them. The emissaries return and explain that Diomedes refuses to engage in war with the Trojans again after all the bloodshed at Troy. Latinus admits that they are fighting a race of gods and says that the Latins will build twenty ships of Italian oak and will send a hundred envoys to establish peace between them and the Trojans. Drances however was envious of Turnus and exclaims that Latinus is to give his daughter away to Aeneas and that Turnus needs to withdraw from the war because of the major loss of lives or face the Aeneas alone. Turnus is taken back from the remarks and reminds Drances of his kills and minor victories. He also says that he will make new allies with Camilla. While the Latins were facing internal issues, a messenger arrives that the Trojans are coming in battle formations. The townspeople go crazy, and Turnus takes the opportunity to rally against the Trojans. As Turnus readies for battle, Camilla and her troops arrive to help the Latins. They create a plan to attack the Trojans in a gorge to throw them off. While this occurs, Diana explains to Opis her passion for Camilla and her story. Opis understands what is to happen and descends to earth to kill whoever harms Camilla. The battle ensues and Camilla and her warriors start killing Trojans. However, Arruns prays to Apollo and spears and kills Camilla. Camilla in her dying breath asks that Turnus is to take her place. Arruns is killed by Opis. Eventually, the Trojans begin their attack on Lavinium. Turnus waiting at the Gorge hears the news of Camilla and retreats back to the city. However, Aeneas arrives in the pass and sees Turnus. Both are aware that the armies are near, but the sunsets ending the day for any battles.

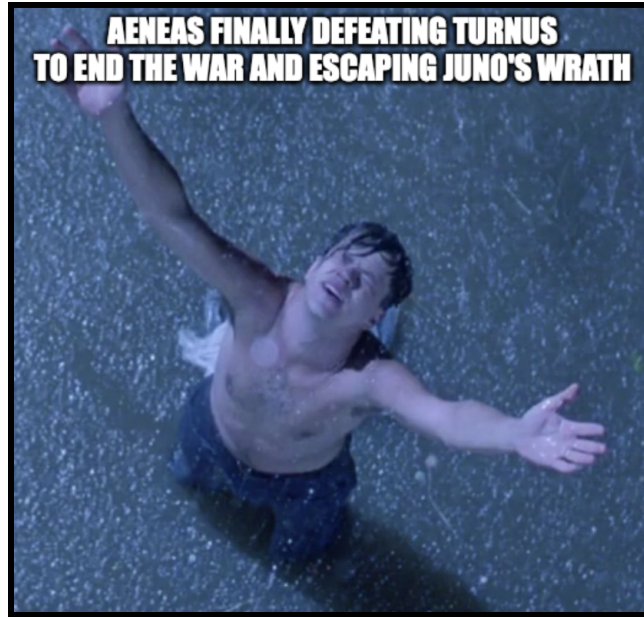


The quote shows the argument between Drances, Turnus, and Latinus. This quote in particular is part of Turnus' rebuttal against Drances and Latinus.

"If we still have resources, and sound troops, And the cities of Italy are still behind us, If the Trojans too have paid for glory in blood (They too have suffered casualties, the storm Was the same for everyone), why do we falter So ingloriously at the first steps? Why do we Tremble before the trumpet sounds? Time And the shifting tide of events have improved Many situations. Fortune revisits many a man, First mocking him and then setting him Upon firmer ground. The Aetolian in Arpi Will not help us, but Messapus will, As will the prosperous Tolumnius, And the leading men of many a nation. Latium and Laurentium will send their best, And we have Camilla too, leader Of the glorious Volscians, with her cavalry And squadrons flowering in bronze. But if I am called out to single combat By the Trojan, and this is your pleasure, And I am so great an obstacle."

Book 12 of the Aeneid

The last book begins with Turnus angry with the situation and tells Latinus he wants to meet Aeneas in single combat for Latinus' daughter. Turnus explains that he was forbidden from marrying his daughter to a Latin and that Turnus is not being rational. Turnus ignores his pleas and readies himself for the battle to come. Aeneas happily agrees to the single combat to settle the war and the armies prepare for the occasion. Juno upon the hill of Alban speaks to Juturna and says that she has helped Turnus and the Latins and that she should save her brother or resume the war. Aeneas prays that if the Latins win, the Trojan will leave peacefully. However, if the Trojans win, there will be peace with no kingdom with authority over the other. Latinus agreed and they sacrificed their beasts. Turnus walks up scared and the morale of the Latins decreases. Juturna seizes the opportunity to intervene and disguises herself as a Latin soldier and says they should fight. She also showed them an omen with Jupiter's golden eagle attacking a swan. However, the other swans fight off the eagle and it retreats. Tolumnius restarts the war by throwing a spear at the Trojan lines. The battle begins but Aeneas tries to stop it but is struck with an arrow. Turnus sees this and gains courage and starts his attack. Achates and Ascanius retrieve the wounded Aeneas and bring him back to the camp. Lapyx the physician attempts to remove the arrow but to no avail. Venus intervenes and mixes the herbs from the Cretan Ida. The arrow is removed and Aeneas regains his strength. Aeneas searches for Turnus in which Juturna transforms into Turnus' chariot driver and drives him away. Aeneas gives up finding Turnus and engages in battle. Aeneas turns his attention to the city, which Amata takes as a sign that Turnus was defeated and the Trojans were coming for her. She ends up hanging herself with her royal robes. Turnus hears of her death and realizes what his sister has done. Turnus returns to the front and engages in battle with Aeneas. Jupiter weighted the fates of each man. Turnus strikes Aeneas but sword breaks mid-stroke. Turnus ran away but Aeneas chased him into the land. Aeneas throws his spear at Turnus but instead strikes the tree of Faunus. Turnus prays to the goddess that she keep the spear from Aeneas, but Venus removes it because of Juturnas' actions. Jupiter turns to his wife and tells her that they both know Aeneas is going to win and she needs to yield already. Juno yields and requests that they keep their ancestral ways which Jupiter agrees. Jupiter withdraws Juturna via Dirae with an omen. Aeneas finally strikes Turnus with his spear to Turnus' thigh. Turnus begs Aeneas to stop his hatred, but Aeneas sees the belt of Pallas and kills Turnus sending his soul to the underworld.



The following quote is the ending of the Aeneid. After the great war and battle, Aeneas finally kills Turnus and wins the war! Hooray!

"Saying this, and seething with rage, Aeneas Buried his sword in Turnus' chest. The man's limbs Went limp and cold, and with a moan His soul fled resentfully down to the shades."

Aeneid 12.1155 ff

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