



Theme →	Literary Style & Genre	Roman Values	War & Empire	Leadership	Views of Non-Romans	History & Memory	Human Beings & the Gods
Aeneid, 1 Vergil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction to dactylic hexameter Use of extensive and oftentimes niche vocabulary Powerful portrayal of Dido 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aeneas inspires his men—calls upon the past difficulties they have all faced The Trojans push through difficulties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Trojans are fleeing the Trojans War, which was arguably over Helen The Trojans anticipate conflict with Carthaginians 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aeneas encourages his people despite his fear and sadness Dido's power is implied from her celibacy, and she is compared to Diana 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although the Trojans fear the Carthaginians at first, Aeneas is entranced by their hard work (bee simile) Text 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The story is told by a third person narrator, who calls upon a nymph to remind them of it Takes after Homer's ideas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carthage becomes the enemy of Rome later—it is Juno's favorite city Juno causes the Trojans' difficulties with a storm
Aeneid, 2 Vergil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aeneas is characterized as a fervent fighter The dream of Hector is employed within the flashback 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Trojans view pleasing the gods as their top priority Aeneas is shown to be brave and willing to die for his people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Trojan War was in part a result of the dispute over Helen Many Trojans are killed including noncombatants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aeneas is able to hold back his anger and not kill Helen so that he could focus on his family Aeneas leads his family out of Troy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Trojans are tricked by the Greeks The Greek plan is portrayed as clever, but credit for Troy's downfall is given largely to the gods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The book is a recollection by Aeneas of the Fall of Troy Aeneas explains how the Trojans ended up in Carthage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gods aid the Greeks in allowing the fate of the Trojans (their demise) to ensue Venus, as a god, gets Aeneas to leave
Aeneid, 4 Vergil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature is used to imply a traditional Roman marriage Text 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duty to his people is Aeneas' top priority, justifying his departure from Dido 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> King Iarbas and other North African rulers threaten Carthage Dido fears conflict, especially if Aeneas leaves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aeneas gives up his comfortable life with Dido to accomplish what the Gods want 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carthaginians are viewed as equals Other North Africans are viewed as barbarians 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dido rejecting suitors before Aeneas results in many being upset as demonstrated by Iarbas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mercury scolds Aeneas for not continuing to Italy Juno is conflicted
Aeneid, 6, 8, 12 Vergil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The classic feature of Epics, the journey to the Underworld is included 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Field of Mourning → Roman distaste for excessive emotion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A war is undertaken with the Rutuli after Turnus is driven mad by Juno 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aeneas demonstrates undying devotion to the Trojan cause 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opponents of the Trojans are portrayed as barbaric and 'at fault' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The epic ends with much of the context of the mythological founding of Rome 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aeneas in the Underworld Interaction with Charon
Gallic War, 1, 6 Caesar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Caesar portrays himself favorably through third person 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rome appears stable and well-organized relative to Gaul 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orgetorix seeks to create a Gallic empire with other leaders in the region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orgetorix's corruption and self interest is brought to light 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gallic religion: similar to Roman but barbaric in some ways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The entire account is opened with a cultural + geographical intro 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Druids are religious leaders who act as liaisons between humans + gods
Gallic War, 4 Caesar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Caesar provides implicit justification for his attacks with selection of detail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Caesar's men power through a lack of resources and act tactfully by waiting for reinforcements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Caesar sticks with his pretext for conquest of all Gaul for Rome 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Caesar is strategic but also reasonable when it comes to planning attacks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gauls are portrayed as inferior militarily, both in terms of supplies and strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although history is written by the winners, Caesar recounts some Roman losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gods are not directly mentioned throughout this book
Gallic War, 5 (I) Caesar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreshadowing is incorporated to describe Sabinus' rash plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calmness of Cotta is silently praised even though it goes to waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite superior weapons, poor leadership leads to Roman losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The leaders Sabinus and Cotta are compared implicitly through their actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Gauls are portrayed as deceitful but also skilled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite previous deceit, Sabinus creates a faulty plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gods are not directly mentioned throughout this book
Gallic War, 5 (II), 6, 7 Caesar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite the third person, specific events and quotes are utilized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tactful military decisions praised Competition for the greater good 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cicero deals with the Gauls more successfully than Sabinus and Cotta 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The great leaders Pullo and Vorenus compete, resulting in a stalemate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Gauls are superior in number but inferior in military prowess 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following many revolts, the Gauls are largely subdued by Caesar and his men 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duty to the gods and duty to Caesar are at the forefront

FRQ Tips: Translations: Translate very literally and do not get caught up on what you don't know; just get down what you know and more words may fall into place // Long Essay: Use ALL relevant latin for your essay, let the Latin drive your answer, and offer an interpretation (doesn't need to be groundbreaking) // Short Answer Questions: Know what you're looking for before your read—don't get caught up on something you don't need to answer the questions