

1. To whom does Dido confide her feelings for Aeneas?
2. What advice does she give to Dido?
3. What simile is used to describe Dido as she wanders through the city?
4. How does Dido console herself when the Trojans leave the banquet hall?
5. What compromise does Juno offer Venus?
6. What is Juno's plan?
7. Describe Dido as she goes to the hunt?
8. Describe the wedding of Dido and Aeneas?
9. Who informs the people of the "marriage"?
10. Who is Iarbas? How does he react to the rumor? To whom does he pray?
11. What is Jupiter's reaction to the events in Carthage?
12. How does Aeneas react to Mercury's message?
13. Who informs Dido of Aeneas' plan?
14. What would have consoled Dido?
15. What simile describes the Trojans as they work preparing the ships?
16. What does Dido want Anna to ask of Aeneas?
17. How does Dido say that can be cured of her madness?
18. Who or what compels Aeneas to leave Carthage in a hurry?
19. What curse does Dido call down upon Aeneas and his descendants?
20. Why does Dido have a hard time dying?
21. Why does Juno send Iris to Dido?
22. Does either Dido or Aeneas have free will?
23. Is what happens a result of fate or the gods' meddling?

Lines 31-104

1. What arguments in favor of Dido's marriage to Aeneas are proposed in this passage?
2. What character strengths and what character weaknesses does Dido reveal in her conversation with Anna? How do you perceive Anna's response and advice—well-intentioned, ill-intentioned or naïve. . .? Why?
3. In 4.104, Vergil has used the following word or phrases to describe Dido or some aspect of her behavior or actions:
4.2 caeco carpitur igni
4.54 impenso animum flammavit amore
4.68 Uritur infelix Dido
4.101 ardet amans Dido
Compare the "fire mentioned or implied here with the fire that ultimately destroyed Troy.

Lines 4.129-195

4. The Romans have historically viewed people from the "East" as effeminate, unlike the "manly" Romans. What elements in the description of the hunting party (particularly Aeneas) might lead the reader to think Vergil is showing condescension toward the "Easterners".
5. Is the description of *Fama* effective? Why or why not? Are the characteristics of *Fama* given in the lines below as fitting today as they apparently were in Vergil's time?
"tam ficti pravique tenax quam nuntia veri."
" . . . et pariter facta atque infecta canebat."

Lines 4. 238-393

6. What images of Mercury and his flight pattern does the reader have following the simile comparing him to a water-fowl seeing fish in the ocean? Is this simile effective? Why or why not?
7. Using specific information from 4. 1-395, tell which (Dido or Aeneas) you believe is more at fault in creating the misunderstanding and anguish both feel? Use specific illustrations from the text to support your answer.

Lines 4.393-449

8. Compare the simile involving ants (4. 403-407) with the simile involving the bees (1. 430-436). Consider such points as the appropriateness of the author's choice of insects and the circumstances under which the similes appear in the Books. Drawing upon your knowledge of these insects, could Vergil have reversed the insects in the similes with the same effect?

9. The simile comparing Aeneas to the sturdy oak, *validam quercum*, is presented in a way so neutral that the reader must interpret it in terms of his or her own sympathies. Do you see Aeneas depicted here as having character weaknesses (inflexibility, stubbornness, inability to consider alternatives, etc) or as having character strength (steadfastness, sense of purpose and responsibility, etc)? Use specific illustrations from Book 4 to support your response.

Lines 4.1-553

10. List as many foreshadowings of Dido's death as you can find in 4.1-552. These may be words (*moritura*) phrases or entire sentences (*Non tamen Anna novis praetexere funera sacris germanam credit*). Cite the line numbers for the foreshadowings.