

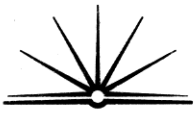


Question 6

a) 1. He is tired from all the excitement of the horse being pulled into the citadel. It is the gods will, and he feels safe, thinking Troy is finally released from its long length of grief.

2. With the flagship having raised up a signal Sinon, preserved by the fates for an unjust destiny has removed the bolts made of pine wood of the horse, released men of the choicest body, who had been concealed by cut wood, ~~and~~ who had killed the guard, let in the comrades arriving by ship, as they had planned, and were taking over the city.

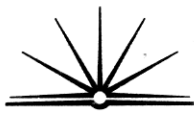
ii). Hector is the greatest warrior of Troy, Troys hero - "o lux Dardaniae, spes o fidissima Teucrum,"



2. Hector was killed at the hands of Achilles' son Pyrrhus, outside the walls of Troy (It is his ghost that appears to Aeneas). Being killed, he was then dragged around the city, by his own chariot, disfiguring his original "serenos vultus".

iii) In this extract Aeneas is seen to be ^{slightly} hysterical, and uncertain of what is occurring whilst Hector is portrayed as the opposite, calm, knowing what the fates have in store for Aeneas.

This portrayal of Aeneas is achieved through accumulative use of rhetorical questions "quaerentes vana" representing Aeneas' uncertainty and his unwillingness to move into the unknown, his reluctance to change his position and character. ~~Aeneas~~ Aeneas does not have any idea, at this point, of the Greek

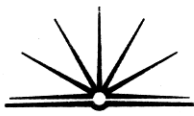


deception and their plundering of Troy, so he is very uncertain in his mind of what is going on and the reason for Hector's appearance.

Hector is contrasted to this opinion of Aeneas, as represented by his appearance and the slow sounding syllables of his vocabulary. The assonance of Hector's line is that of slow sounds and long syllables "sat patriae".

In this way Hector and Aeneas's state of mind are contrasted using language. In this contrast Aeneas's ^{character} is emphasised showing it to be different from the Homeric hero's Hector. Though this change in character of a caring man is changed again in his awakening "senselessly I put on my armour... Frenzy and anger drove me on and suddenly it seemed a noble thing to die in arms."

So Aeneas character, though portrayed



to be changing throughout the text, in this extract being different to that of a homeric hero, Hector, is portrayed by the comparison of Aeneas with other characters. ~~His~~ Aeneas uncertainty in this passage is also due to his reluctance to follow the ~~will~~ will of the gods ^{though} "non ducam sine numine divum" ~~passet~~ (line 777) and his ignorance of the will of the gods.

Aeneas and Hector ~~each~~ state of mind and hence characters are contrasted in this ~~scene~~ extract, heightened by the language, to portray the change in Aeneas' character from a homeric hero to a 'caring Roman'.