

Start here.

Mezentius is shown to be extremely courageous and selfless in this passage. His concern is for his son, not himself; the only thing he cares about is that he is buried with his son with honour.

Virgil creates pathos for Mezentius, the father who has lost his son, through the rhetorical question "quid in crepitans montemque mineris?" Mezentius' grief for his son is such that he is not pained by death, and even welcomes it. This is reinforced by the ~~word~~ ^{word} "accipit"

The word "unum" in line 903 is emphatically positioned at the start of the ~~sentence~~ line, illustrating the importance of this one request; that he be buried with his son. This love for his son shows Mezentius' nobility. This is furthered by the hyperbaton "michi foedera lausis", "lausis" and ~~Mezentius' ^{word} foedera lausis~~ ~~is demonstrated in this extract~~ ~~the rhetorical question~~

^{"michi"} Mezentius are split, reflection his feelings of loss

The calmness of Mezentius in this extract is juxtaposed to Aeneas, who, expecting Mezentius to beg for life, taunts

"ubi nunc thezentius acco et illa effera vis omni."

The emphatic ~~the~~ positioning of contra at the start of the ~~base~~ sentence illustrates thezentius' bravery, in rebutting the taunts of Aeneas. ~~because~~ The use of the vocative "hostis amare" adds to this effect.

The ~~the~~ pathos for ~~the~~ thezentius is emphasized by the placing of the word "conare" at the end of the sentence. This emphatic positioning ~~gives~~ ~~with~~ ~~states~~ ~~the~~ ~~effect~~ of ~~the~~ ~~extract~~ creates an image of his wounds as he dies, highlighting both the sense of Pathos in this extract and his own courage.

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