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Mezentius is dutiful towards his son and country and ~~is not~~ does not have the good for life.

His duty towards his son can be seen when he asks Aeneas bury him next to Lausus, and tells him ~~the~~ about how his deeds ~~had~~ ~~have~~ ~~had~~ ~~an~~ ~~impact~~ ~~on~~ have had ~~an~~ impact on Lausus' life. His sincerity is seen ~~to~~ ^{as he} symbolically looks up to the sky as he censures Aeneas' mockery. Further, through the exclamation "hostis amare" Virgil tells us about gentleness of Mezentius towards his respected enemies. His love for his son is enhanced through the portrayal of his innocence, and that even on the verge of death, he is thinking about his son.

His nobility at death, or his nobility in the battle field is ~~also~~ shown through his non-violent reaction towards Aeneas.

As discussed above, he is represented as a peaceful soldier slain by Aeneas.

Through the rhetorical question "quid increpitas mortemque miraris?" Virgil tells us that

Mezentius is not willing to ~~buy~~ ~~to~~ buy for his life. This shows his quality as a leader and a hero ~~of~~ in the fields, as he is ~~to~~ admitting defeat.

Further, Virgil ~~paraphrases~~ narrates the death of Mezentius as a peaceful death, revealing the ~~imp~~ qualities of a hero. "ingulose hanc incens... animam diffendit in arva croupe." This death scene is not as violent as others where Virgil describes in detail about agony and blood. The positioning of Mezentius from earlier, - he is facing the sky - and the description of his death is symbolic and suggest that his spirit ~~was~~ has gone to heaven. His willingness to accept defeat and confronting his enemy in a gentle-like manner reveal his quality as a hero.

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