

relative adjective; i.e. "just like the [noun] which"

quālis mūgītus, (fugit cum saucius āram)

taurus et incertam excussit cervice securim) = erring

at geminī lapsu [dēlūbra ad summā] dracōnēs

effugiunt saevaeque petunt Tritōnidis arcem.

225

PW POSS POSS/DESC PW DESC = description

[sub pedibusque] deae clipeique sub orbe teguntur.

tum vērō tremefacta novus per pectora] cūctīs

insinuat pavor, et scelus expendisse merentem

Lāocoōnta ferunt, (sacrum quī cuspide rōbur

laeserit et fergō sceleratam intorserit hastam.)

230 subordinate clauses in an indirect statement use subjunctive forms for verbs

perfect subjunctive

Vocabulary Notes: 223) mūgītus, ūs, m.: bellowing, roar saucius, a, um: wounded

- 224) excutiō, ere, cussi: shake off securis, is, f.: ax
- 225) dracō, ōnis, m.: dragon, serpent lapsus, ūs, m.: gliding, rolling dēlūbrum, ī, n.: shrine, temple
- 226) saevus, a, um: fierce, cruel
- 227) pēs, pedis, m.: foot, sheet-ropes, sheet clipeus, ī, m.: shield tego, ere, tēxi: cover, hide
- 228) vērō (adv.): truly, indeed, but tremefaciō, ere: make tremble; alarm cūctus, a, um: all, whole
- 229) insinuō, āre: wind, creep pavor, oris, m.: terror, shuddering expendō, ere: expiate, pay (for) mereō, ere, vi: deserve, merit, earn
- 230) cuspis, pidis, f.: point, spear rōbur, oris, n.: oak; strength
- 231) laedō, ere, ī, sus: strike, hurt, offend intorqueō, ēre, rsi, rtus: hurl against (+ dat.)

Line 223: Just like the roar (of the bull), ^{when} the wounded bull fled from the altar

Line 224: and shook off from the neck the erring ox.

Line 225: And the twin serpents by gliding to the highest temple

Line 226: escaped and attacked the citadel of fierce Minerva,

Line 227: and under the feet of the goddess and shield they were hidden.

Line 228: Then indeed alarmed throughout our hearts the new terror into all of us creeps

Line 229: trembling, and they consider that Laocoon deservedly paid for the crime

Line 230: who with a spear, offended the sacred oak had (see Sequence of Tenses notes)

Line 231: and hurled against its back an accursed spear

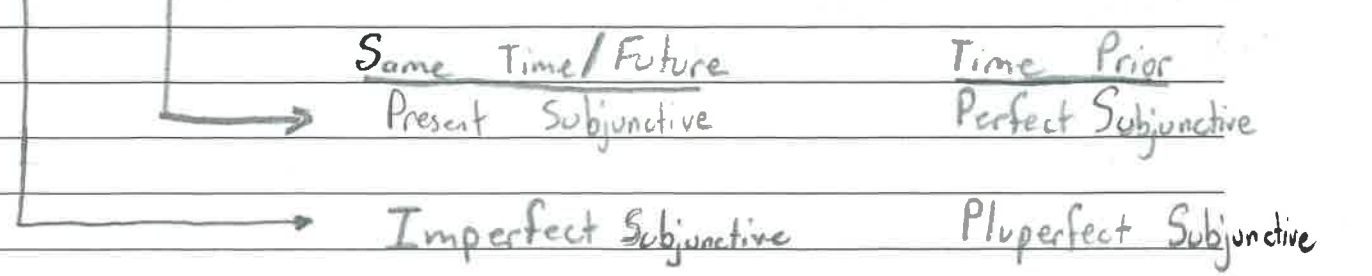
Additional Notes: * Line 227: and they are hidden under the feet of the goddess

* subordinate clauses in an indirect statement use subjunctive verbs instead of infinitives *

Sequence of Tenses (for indirect speech)

Secondary Sequence: Main = Imperfect, Perfect, Pluperfect (Past time)

Primary Sequence: Main = Present, Future, Future Perfect (Some/future)



^{IS} ^{esse PTW} dūcendūm ^{esse POSS/DESC} ad sēdēs simulācrum ^{esse} orādaque ^{esse} dīvae

nūmina] ^{+ IS} conclāmant.

dīvidimus ^{POSS} mūrōs et ^{POSS} moenia pandimus urbis.

accingunt ^{PURPOSE CV SUBJ} omnēs operī pedibusque rotārum 235

subiciunt ^{PFL} lāpsūs, et stuppea vincula collō

intendunt; ^{MEANS} scandit fātālis māchina mūrōs

fēta ^{MEANS} armis. ^{=adverb} puerī circum innūptaeque puellae

^(causam) sacra, canunt ^{MEANS} fūnemque manū contingere ^{inf} gaudent;

^(machina) illa, ^{PAP} subit mediaeque mināns ^{CV} inlābitur urbī. 240

Vocabulary Notes: 232) sēdēs, is, f.: seat, abode simulācrum, ī, n.: image, statue, likeness
orō, āre: entreat, pray (for) 233) nūmen, inis, n.: divinity conclāmō, āre: cry, shout

234) pandō, ere: spread, open

235) accingō, ere, cīxi: equip opus, eris, n.: work, task rota, ae, f.: wheel

236) subiciō, ere, iēci: place under (CV+dat) stuppeus, a, um: (of) flax or hemp

237) intendo, ere: stretch, extend scandō, ere: mount, climb fātālis, e: fatal, deadly

māchina, ae, f.: machine, engine, device

238) fētus, a, um: teeming, pregnant, filled innūptus, a, um: unmarried, virgin

239) fūnis, is, m: rope, cable contingō, ere: touch, befall gaudeō, ēre, gavīsus sum: rejoice, exult

240) minor, āri, ātus: lower (over) + dat. inlābo, ī, lāpsus: glide into (+ dat.)

subeō, īre: come or go under

idol

(of the gods)

Line 232: that the ~~image~~ ~~is~~ lead to the seat, and the divinity of the gods (prayed for) ought to be

Line 233: They shout ~~ought to be~~

Line 234: We separate the walls and open the entrance of the city

Line 235: All equip for work and to the feet of the wheels

Line 236: place under ~~rotting~~ ^{glidings} and from the neck chains of flax

Line 237: they stretch; the fatal machine filled with weapons climbs the walls.

Line 238: The boys and unmarried girls around the machine

Line 239: sing sacred songs and rejoice to touch the the rope with a hand;

Line 240: that towering machine goes on and glides into the middle of the city

Additional Notes: * 232: "ducendum" and "oranda" are gerundives
"Sēdēs" in Virgil's works often refers to someone's proper place

↳ i.e. a cathedral is a bishop's proper place

DA patria, o POSS DA APP means cause
 APP=appositive
 DA=direct address

moenia Dardanidum! quater [ipsō in limine] portae
 =edge

substitit atque uterō sonitum quater arma dedere;

instāmus tamen immemorēs caecique furorē
 means cause

et monstrum infelix sacrata sistimus arce.
 =accursed

tunc etiam fati aperit Cassandra futuris

ora dei iussu non umquam credita Teucris.
 speed mouth

nos delubra deum miseri, quibus ultimus esset

ille dies, festa velamus fronde [per urbem]

"furorē" is a theme that alludes to the fog of war

245 ↳ i.e. war leads to madness, madness leads to war

↳ rel. clause of characteristic

Vocabulary Notes: 241) inclutus, a, um: famous / renowned

242) quater: four times

243) subsisto, ere: stop, halt

244) insto, are: press on, pursue tamen: nevertheless caecus, a, um: blind, dark

245) sisto, ere, steti: stand, stop furor, oris, m.: madness, frenzy, fury

246) aperio, ire, ui: open, disclose

247) iussus, us, m.: command, order umquam: ever, at any time

248) delubrum, i, n.: shrine, temple ultimus, a, um: last, final, furthest

249) festus, a, um: festive, festive velo, are: veil, cover

frons, frondis, f.: branch, foliage

Line 241: O fatherland, home of the divine, Ilium, and

Line 242: the city of the Trojans famous by war! Four times
 on the edge of the gate itself

Line 243: it stopped and from the belly a weapon gave a sound;
 four times

Line 244: We, unmindful and blind, nevertheless press on because of fury

Line 245: and stop the accursed monster on the sacred citadel.
 stood

Line 246: Then indeed Cassandra destined by fate
 opened her mouth with the future fate

Line 247: a speech of the gods by order not at any time
 to trust the Greeks. never trusted by the Trojans by the order of the gods

Line 248: We, wretched, cover the shrines of the gods, for whom
 the day was last,

Line 249: with festive foliage throughout the city

Additional Notes: Teucris = Trojans

On 248), the relative clause refers to the Trojans, not the gods

Cassandra was cursed by Apollo to reveal the truth but never be believed

TWO RELATIVE CLAUSES THAT USE THE SUBJUNCTIVE:

- characteristic

- purpose

Summary of Book II.250-267

Night falls over the Trojans and they all fall asleep. Sinon opens the horse and releases the contained Greeks.

The Greeks open the gates to let the remaining army that hid behind Tenedos into the city

Tempus erat quō prima quies mortalibus aegrīs 268
 incipit et dōnō divum grātissima serpit

[in somnīs] ecce, [ante oculōs] maestissimus Hector 270
 vīsus adesse mihi largōsque effundere flētūs.

[raptātus bigīs ut quondam, āterque cruentō
 pulvērē] perque pedēs traiectus lōra tumentis

ei mihi, quālis erat, quantum mūtātus ab illō 275
 Hectore qui redit exuviās indūtus Achilli
 vel Danaum Phrygiōs iaculātus puppibus ignīs!

Vocabulary Notes: quies, ētis, f.: quiet, rest, sleep. mortalis, is, m.: mortal, human

- aeger, gra, grum: sick, weary
- 269) incipio, ere: begin, undertake gratus, a, um: pleasing, grateful serpo, ere, psi: creep (on), crawl
- 270) maestus, a, um: sad, mournful
- 271) video, ēre, vidi, vīsus: see, (pass.) seem largus, a, um: abundant flētus, ūs, m.: weeping, tears
 effundo, ere: pour out
- 272) raptō, āre: snatch, carry off bigae, arum, f.: two-horse chariot
 āter, tra, trum: black, gloomy, deadly cruentus, a, um: bloody, cruel
- 273) pulvis, eris, m.: dust lorum, ī, n.: leather-strap, reign tumeō, āre, ūi: swell, be swollen
- 274) ei: Alas! qualis, e: of what sort mūtō, āre: (ex)change, transform, alter
- 275) redeō, ire: return exuviae, ārum, m.: spoils, booty
- 276) Phrygius, a, um: Trojan iaculo, āri, atus: hurl, throw, fling

Line 268: It was the time at which first sleep for the weary humans
 Line 269: began and very pleasing it crawled as a gift of the gods.
 Line 270: In sleep, behold, before my eyes the very mournful Hector
 Line 271: seemed to appear to me and to pour out copious tears,
 Line 272: as once before carried off by a two horse chariot, and dark with bloody (ut = as once before) ("Pulled apart" works better)
 Line 273: dust and through his swollen feet, pierced with things.
 Line 274: Alas for me, he was of what sort, how great transformed
 Line 275: from that Hector who returned dressed in the spoils of Achilles
 Line 276: and having hurled Trojan fine to the ships of the Greeks!

Additional Notes: **Aristeia**: a type of scene in epic poetry in which a character experiences ultimate glory and usually thereafter dies

• In lines 272-276, the order of events that occurred in Hector's story are reversed
 ↳ i.e. he was pulled apart by the chariot last