

	Column1	Column2
Literary Terms	Alliteration	repetition of the same letter at beginning of words or syllables: Marcus me momordit. All iterate letters again
	Anapest	Two unstressed syllables followed by a stressed: uu-. It is a "reverse dactyl," which is -uu. An ana-dactyl pterodactyl: uu- -uu. The two stressed syllables are the connected "wings."
	Anaphora	the repetition of a word or phrase for emphasis: non feram, non sinam, non patiar. An App for repeating words. An ape repeats words.
	Anastrophe	inversion of usual word order (e.g., preposition after the word it governs): te propter vivo (instead of the expected propter te vivo). A nasty rope end? Reverse it.
	Apostrophe	addressing a person who is not present: O maiores, quid diceretis de hac re? ("Oh ancestors, what would you say about this matter?") An imposter is not here.
	Asyndeton	omission of conjunctions: videt, sentit, scit. A sin to omit AND conjunction
	Caesura	a pause between words occurring within a metrical foot; the effect at the principal caesura in a line of verse (very often within the third foot, sometimes in both the second and fourth,
	Chiasmus	arrangement of words: magnas urbes oppida parva (adjective, noun, noun, adjective). ABBA. Are you learning (A) Chiasmus (B), or is Chiasmus (B) learning you (A)?
	Dactyl	One stressed syllable (-) followed by two unstressed syllables (U): -uu.
	Dactylic Hexameter	A poetic line that contains six dactyls. This is the type of meter that the Aeneid is written in.
	Enjambment	he continuation of a sentence without a pause beyond the end of a line
	Hendiadys	use of two nouns together to express a noun modified by an adjective: luctus et labor (meaning "grievous toil")
	Foot	basic repeating rhythmic unit in verse (poetry) that is composed of syllables in patterns of usually 2-3 syllables in length. A syllable is said to be naturally stressed (emphasized) or unstressed (not emphasized).
		separation of words that logically belonging together, such as noun adjective pairs, often for emphasis or to create a word-picture. septimus mihi Originum liber est in manibus, the seventh book of my 'Origines' is under way;
	Hyperbaton	
	Hyperbole	exaggeration. Catilina est mons vitiorum. ("Catiline is a mountain of vices.")
	Hysteron proteron	placing first what the reader might expect to come last mortuus est et hostem inruit ("He died and he rushed against the enemy")
	Iamb	an unstressed syllable followed by a stressed: u-
	Litotes	use of a negative to express a strong positive Haud stultus erat Cicero. ("Cicero was very intelligent").
	Metaphor	expression of meaning through an image Horatius est lux litterarum Latinarum. ("Horace is the light of Latin literature.")
	Metonymy	substitution of one word for another that it suggests. Neptunus me terret (to mean, "the sea frightens me").
	Onomatopoeia	use of words that sound like their meaning Murmurant multi (the "m"'s produce the sound of murmuring).
	Personification	attribution of human characteristics to something not human Ipsa saxa dolent. ("The rocks themselves grieve")
	Polysyndeton	use of many conjunctions et videt et sentit et scit
	Rhetorical Question	A question that does not truly need an answer, but used mere to emphasize a point: Won't the sun come out tomorrow? (Yes it will) Quis dubitat: who doubts? (i.e., no one doubts)
	Scansion	Identifying the stressed an unstressed syllables within a line of poetry. The
	Simile	comparison using a word like sicut, similis, or velut. Volat sicut avis. ("He flies like a bird.")
	Spondee	two stressed syllables in a foot: - -
	Stressed syllable	marked with a hyphen (-). A speaker naturally stresses that syllable
	Synchysis	Interlocked Word Order arrangement of related pairs of words in an alternating ABAB pattern (e.g., adj. A / adj. B / noun A / noun B), often emphasizing the close connection between two thoughts or images (1.4, 132).
	Synecdoche	use of part to express a whole: Prora in portam navigavit. ("The ship sailed into the harbor." prora [prow] for navis [ship]).
		the separation of a compound word into two parts saxo cere comminuit brum (for saxo cerebrum comminuit: "He smashed his brain with a rock.").
	Tmesis	application of an adjective to one noun when it properly applies to another, often involving personification and focusing special attention on the modified noun (1.4, 101).
	Transferred epithet	
Aeneid Characters	Column1	Column2
	Achates	A Trojan and a personal friend of Aeneas.
	Achilles	The greatest of the Greek warriors. He slew the Trojan hero Hector during the war and is the tragic hero of the Iliad.
	Aeneas	a survivor of the siege of Troy, a city on the coast of Asia Minor. His defining characteristic is piety, a respect for the will of the gods
	Aeolus	The god of the winds, enlisted to aid Juno in creating bad weather for the Trojans in Book I.
	Agamemnon	The leader of the Greek army at Troy, and the king of Argos, a city in Greece. Upon his return from the war, he is killed by his adulterous wife, Clytemnestra.
		Queen of Laurentum (a region of Latium, in Italy) and wife of Latinus. She opposes the marriage of Lavinia, her daughter, to Aeneas and remains loyal throughout to Turnus, Lavinia's original suitor. Amata kills herself once it is clear that Aeneas is destined to win.
	Amata	
	Anchises	Aeneas's father, and a symbol of Aeneas's Trojan heritage. Although Anchises dies during the journey from Troy to Italy, he continues in spirit to help his son fulfill fate's decrees, especially by guiding Aeneas through the underworld and showing him what fate has in store for his descendants.
	Andromachē	Hector's wife, who survives the siege of Troy. She meets Aeneas in his wanderings, tells him her story, and advises his course to Italy.
		A son of Jupiter and god of the sun. He was born at Delos and helps the Trojans in their voyage when they stop there. Because he is often portrayed as an archer, many characters invoke his name before they fire a shaft in battle.
	Apollo	
	Ascanius	Aeneas's young son by his first wife, Creusa. Also called Iulus, he is most important as a symbol of Aeneas's destiny—his future founding of the Roman race.
	Creusa	Aeneas's wife at Troy, and the mother of Ascanius. She is lost and killed as her family attempts to flee the city, but tells Aeneas he will find a new wife at his new home.
	Cupid	A son of Venus and the god of erotic desire. In Book I, he disguises himself as Ascanius, Aeneas's son, and causes Dido to fall in love with Aeneas.
	Dido	The queen of Carthage, a city in northern Africa, in what is now Tunisia, and lover of Aeneas. She left the land of Tyre when her husband was murdered by Pygmalion, her brother.
	Evander	King of Pallanteum (a region of Arcadia, in Italy) and father of Pallas. Evander is a sworn enemy of the Latins, and Aeneas befriends him and secures his assistance in the battles against Turnus.
	Hector	The greatest of the Trojan warriors, killed at Troy. He is in some ways a parallel figure to Turnus, who also defends his native city to the death.

Helen	The most beautiful of mortal women and wife of Menelaus. Her abduction to Troy by Paris sparks the Trojan War.
Juno	The queen of the gods, the wife and sister of Jupiter, and the daughter of Saturn. She hates the Trojans because of the Trojan Paris's judgment against her in a beauty contest. She is also a patron of Carthage and knows that Aeneas's Roman descendants are destined to destroy Carthage. She takes out her anger on Aeneas throughout the epic, and in her wrath acts as his primary divine antagonist.
Jupiter	The king of the gods, and the son of Saturn. While the gods often struggle against one another in battles of will, his will reigns supreme and becomes identified with the more impersonal force of fate. Also called Jove, he directs the general progress of Aeneas's destiny, ensuring that Aeneas is never permanently thrown off his course toward Italy. Jupiter's demeanor is controlled and levelheaded compared to the volatility of Juno and Venus.
Latinus	The king of the Latins, the people of what is now central Italy, around the Tiber River. He allows Aeneas into his kingdom and encourages him to become a suitor of Lavinia, his daughter, causing resentment and eventually war among his subjects. He respects the gods and fate, but does not hold strict command over his people.
Lavinia	Latinus's daughter and a symbol of Latium in general. Her character is not developed in the poem; she is important only as the object of the Trojan-Latin struggle.
Menelaus	A Greek king who wed Helen and made a pact with her other suitors to fight anyone who tried to steal her. When Paris took Helen, the pact was invoked and the Trojan War began.
Mercury	The messenger god. The other gods often send him (Hermes in Greek mythology) on errands to Aeneas.
Minerva	The goddess who protects the Greeks during the Trojan War and helps them conquer Troy. Like Juno, she (Pallas Athena in Greek mythology) is motivated against the Trojans by the Trojan Paris's judgment that Venus was the most beautiful among goddesses.
Neptune	God of the sea, and generally an ally of Venus and Aeneas. He calms the storm that opens the epic and conducts Aeneas safely on the last leg of his voyage.
Pallas	Son of Evander, whom Evander entrusts to Aeneas's care and tutelage. Pallas eventually dies in battle at the hands of Turnus, causing Aeneas and Evander great grief. To avenge Pallas's death, Aeneas finally slays Turnus, dismissing an initial impulse to spare him.
Paris	A Trojan prince, son of Priam and Hecuba, and brother of Hector. The handsomest of men, he is asked to judge which goddess is most beautiful: Venus, Juno, or Minerva. Venus promises him Helen as his wife in exchange for his judgment, so he selects Venus. This selection inspires the permanent wrath of Juno against the Trojans. Stealing Helen from her Greek husband, Menelaus, he provokes the Trojan War.
Priam	The king of Troy. He is slain before Aeneas's eyes during the Greeks' sacking of Troy.
Pyrrhus	The son of Achilles. Also called Neoptolemus, he appears in Aeneas's account of the siege of Troy as the brutal murderer of Priam and Priam's sons.
Saturn	The father of the gods. He was king of Olympus until his son Jupiter overthrew him.
Sinon	The Greek youth who pretends to have been left behind at the end of the Trojan War. He persuades the Trojans to take in the wooden horse as an offering to Minerva, then lets out the warriors trapped inside the horse's belly.
Tiberinus	The river god associated with the Tiber River, where Rome will eventually be built. At his suggestion, Aeneas travels upriver to make allies of the Arcadians.
Turnus	The ruler of the Rutulians in Italy. He is Aeneas's major antagonist among mortals. He is Lavinia's leading suitor until Aeneas arrives.
Ulysses	The hero of Homer's Odyssey, and one of the captains of the Greek army that takes Troy. He, like Aeneas, must make a long and treacherous voyage before he finds home again, and references to his whereabouts in the Aeneid help situate Aeneas's wanderings in relation to Ulysses'.
Venus	The goddess of love and the mother of Aeneas. She is a benefactor of the Trojans. She helps her son whenever Juno tries to hurt him, causing conflict among the gods. She is also referred to as Cytherea, after Cythera, the island where she was born and where her shrine is located.
Vulcan	God of fire and the forge, and husband of Venus. Venus urges him to craft a superior set of arms for Aeneas, and the gift serves Aeneas well in his battle with Turnus.

	Column1	Column2
Grammar Terms	Ablative absolute	an ablative phrase, grammatically independent of the rest of the sentence. In its commonest form it consists of a noun or pronoun limited by a participle; as,—urbe captā, Aenēās fūgit, when the city had been captured, Aeneas fled (lit. the city having been captured).
	Accusative of duration of time	Duration of Time and Extent of Space are denoted by the Accusative; as,quadrāgintā annōs vīxit, he lived forty years
	Antecedent	A noun that a pronoun refers to.
	Complements	A word or phrase that completes the meaning of a verb
	Conditional, future	The future is used in the Latin, but English uses the present tense: If he is here, it will be well. Si aderit, bene erit.
	Conditional, Simple	Nothing is implied as to the fulfillment of a wish. The present indicative is used in present time. If it's the past, the imperfect or perfect subjunctive is used.
	Conditional, contrary to fact	A conditional clause that doesn't exist. Imperfect subjunctive is used in both clauses: Si adesset, bene esset. If he were here, it would be well.
	Cum Causal Clause	A cum clause where cum means "since" and explains the reason behind something. It uses the subjunctive.
	Cum circumstantial clause	a cum clause where cum means "when" to denote the situation or circumstances under which something occurs. It uses the subjunctive.
	Dative of agent	dative regularly used with gerundive to express the agency, or by whom it's done: haec nobis agenda sunt, these things must be done by us
	Dative of Possession	This dative is used to express ownership and occurs with the verb esse in such expressions as: mihi est liber, I have a book
	Dative of Purpose	designates the end toward which an action is directed or the direction in which it tends. castris locum deligere, to choose a place for a camp;
	Dative of reference	denotes the person to whom a statement refers, of whom it is true, or to whom it is of interest; mihi ante oculos versāris, you hover before my eyes
	Dative with compound verb	Many verbs compounded with ad, ante, con, in, inter, ob, post, prae, prō, sub, super, and some with circum, use the Dative. Nec unquam succumbet inimicis. And he will never yield to his foes.
	Dative with Special verb	Many verbs signifying to favor, help, please, trust, and their contraries; also to believe, persuade, command, obey, serve, resist, envy, threaten, pardon, and spare, take the dative.

Fearing Clause	If the subject of an independent is/was fearful that some type of verbal action is/was going to occur, in Latin the action that they are afraid of is expressed as dependent clause. The dependent clause is usually referred to as a fear clause. A fear clause always follows an independent clause that contains a verb of fearing (timeō, vereor, metuō, terreor) and is introduced by ne (NB: when a verb of fearing is followed by ut, it is a negative fear clause). Fear clauses always features a subjunctive verb in the present or imperfect tense.
Genitive with Adjective	The Genitive is used with many Adjectives to limit the extent of their application. With adjectives signifying desire, knowledge, familiarity, memory, participation, power, fullness, and their opposites; as, studiōsus discendī, desirous of learning;
Genitive with Impersonal Verb	The Impersonals pudet, paenitet, miseret, taedet, piget take the Accusative of the person affected, along with the Genitive of the person or thing toward whom the feeling is directed: Paenitet me huius facti. I repent of this act.
Genitive with verb of Remembering/Forgetting	Verbs of remembering (memini) and forgetting (obliviscor) use the genitive as the direct object: Mei meminere; remember me!
Gerund	a verb used as a noun
Gerundive	a verbal adjective usually used to express a necessity or obligation: habendum: things to have
Hortatory subjunctive	a subjunctive in the present tense that urges someone to do something. Ne is used in the negative
Imperative	a verb that gives a command
Indirect command	someone reports a command from someone else. The words ut and ne are used along with the present and imperfect subjunctive
Indirect question	a clause used after verbs of asking, telling. They take the subjunctive and introduced by interrogative pronouns (quid) or adverbs (quot)
Indirect statement	a statement not directly said by someone. Caesar said that he was the king (indirect) vs. Caesar said, "I am the king" (direct).
Jussive subjunctive	a subjunctive in the present tense that expresses a command
Mood	the mode or manner in which a thought is expressed with a verb. Indicative, imperative, subjunctive, and infinitives are examples
Objective Genitive	The Genitives mei, tui, nostri, vestri are used only as this term; nostrum and vestrum as Genitives of the Whole. Thus: memor tui, mindful of you
Partitive Genitive	This genitive designates the whole of which a part is taken: primus omnium, the first of all
Purpose Clause	These are introduced most commonly by ut (ut), quō (that, in order that), nē (in order that not, lest), and stand in the Subjunctive.
Relative Clause	Introduced by Relative Pronouns, Adjectives, or Adverbs like qui, quae, quod and function as adjectives
Relative Clause of characteristic	A clause used to express a quality or characteristic of a general or indefinite antecedent, and usually stands in the Subjunctive
Relative clause of purpose	Relative Pronoun (quī) or Adverb (ubi, unde, quō) is frequently used to introduce this clause. This clause usually follows one of these words: dignus (dignified), indignus (undignified), and idoneus (suitable)
Result Clause	These clauses take the subjunctive introduced by ut (so that)—negative, ut nōn—or by a relative pronoun or relative adverb.
Supine	a verbal noun from the 4th principal part: paratum: prepared things