|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Militat omnis amans, et habet sua castra Cupido;     Attice, crede mihi, militat omnis amans. quae bello est habilis, Veneri quoque convenit aetas.     turpe senex miles, turpe senilis amor. quos petiere duces animos in milite forti,                    hos petit in socio bella puella viro. pervigilant ambo; terra requiescit uterque—      ille fores dominae servat, at ille ducis. militis officium longa est via; mitte puellam,     strenuus exempto fine sequetur amans.                ibit in adversos montes duplicataque nimbo     flumina, congestas exteret ille nives, nec freta pressurus tumidos causabitur Euros     aptaque verrendis sidera quaeret aquis. quis nisi vel miles vel amans et frigora noctis                    et denso mixtas perferet imbre nives? mittitur infestos alter speculator in hostes;     in rivale oculos alter, ut hoste, tenet. ille graves urbes, hic durae limen amicae     obsidet; hic portas frangit, at ille fores.                Saepe soporatos invadere profuit hostes     caedere et armata vulgus inerme manu. sic fera Threicii ceciderunt agmina Rhesi,     et dominum capti deseruistis equi. nempe maritorum somnis utuntur amantes,                    et sua sopitis hostibus arma movent. custodum transire manus vigilumque catervas     militis et miseri semper amantis opus. Mars dubius nec certa Venus; victique resurgunt,     quosque neges umquam posse iacere, cadunt.                Ergo desidiam quicumque vocabat amorem,     desinat. ingenii est experientis amor. ardet in abducta Briseide magnus Achilles—     dum licet, Argeas frangite, Troes, opes! Hector ab Andromaches conplexibus ibat ad arma,                    et, galeam capiti quae daret, uxor erat. summa ducum, Atrides, visa Priameide fertur     Maenadis effusis obstipuisse comis. Mars quoque deprensus fabrilia vincula sensit;     notior in caelo fabula nulla fuit.               40 ipse ego segnis eram discinctaque in otia natus;     mollierant animos lectus et umbra meos. inpulit ignavum formosae cura puellae     iussit et in castris aera merere suis. inde vides agilem nocturnaque bella gerentem.                    qui nolet fieri desidiosus, amet!    6) First, he uses the example of Hector. This comparison is favorable, *i think*. Ovid explains that that the helmet was given to him by “uxor erat”, his wife. He loves her as a soldier, and he must go to war, and she is offering her protection by giving him a helmet so that he may come back to her. Here, love benefits the soldier because he is being taken care of. Next, is the son of Atreus. After seeing the daughter of Priam, he became “astonished” by her hair. Ovid calls her hair “maenadis effusis”, This implies that he was almost too astonished, and overtaken by her hair. Maenadis hair, as the book tells, was a sign of maddening. Here this is negative to the lover. His love is blinding him and causing him to lose focus of his task as a soldier.  7) A good song to compare this to is Hey there delilah by the plain white T’s. In the song, the author is singing about how would do anything to get back to his loved one. This is like how Ovid talks about how a soldier will do anything for his commander. In hey there delilah, one of the most popular parts of the song go as follows:  “A thousand miles seems pretty far  But they've got planes and trains and cars  I'd walk to you if I had no other way”  This is extremely close to Ovid’s own comparison:  “militis officium longa est via; mitte puellam,  strenuus exempto fine sequetur amans.”  Essentially saying the lover will follow the loved one anywhere, which is exactly what the author of the song is saying.  Overall, Ovid’s poem is more of a warning / comparison of a lover and a soldier, while the song is from a lover to a loved one. One can look at the song as a demonstration of ovid’s observations of how a lover acts. The song expresses the longing of the lover for his loved one. Another part of the cours is “Oh, it's what you do to me” x4. This is akin to ovid’s warning and comparisons at the end of amores 1.9 about how the lover can be burnt much like achilles; “ardet in abducta Briseide magnus Achilles” from their overwhelming love and lack of reason because of said love. | 1. Why is *mihi* dative in line 2? (2 pts.)  * to show direction of the imperative: “Believe (to) me  1. What is *habilis* modifying in line 3? (2 pts.)  * aetas  1. In line 11, what verb does *ibit* come from? (2 pts.)  * Future indicative of eo  1. In line 16, explain how Ovid uses the structure of the line to mimic the meaning of the line. (2 pts.)  * Ovid uses a golden line, which is the mixing of the verbs and nouns, just as the snow and rain is mixing  1. In lines 19 – 20, there don’t seem to be enough verbs. Explain what you need to do with the verbs to translate those lines. (2 pts.)  * Supply another frangit because of the ellipse  1. Ovid gives several examples of lovers as soldiers from lines 33 on. Choose two of those examples and discuss whether or not the comparison is favorable to the lover. Be sure to give specific examples from the poem to support your position. (10 pts.) 2. Choose a modern song/poem with a similar theme to this poem. Compare the two. Make sure to quote specific phrases from both Amores I.9 and your chosen work. (10 pts.) |