

**AP<sup>®</sup> LATIN: VERGIL**  
**2009 SCORING GUIDELINES**

**Question V5**

- 6** This is an excellent, well-organized essay. It makes liberal use of specific, accurate details to support the discussion of how an episode involving one character from Group A and an episode involving one from Group B illustrate the destructive power of the desire for possessions. Occasional mistakes need not spoil the general impression of the essay. The quality and completeness of the discussion and the general coherence of the argument are more important than the number of features selected.
- 5** This is a good, strong essay with a discerning discussion, supported by specific details, of how an episode involving one character from Group A and an episode involving one from Group B illustrate the destructive power of the desire for possessions. The discussion is either not as sophisticated or well developed as a 6 or not quite as well supported with specific details. These details, however, do appear confident, though the treatment of the two episodes may be uneven.
- 4** This is an adequate essay with some accurate discussion of how an episode involving one character from Group A and an episode involving one from Group B illustrate the destructive power of the desire for possessions; or a good discussion of one episode but a limited discussion of the other. The details provided, although perhaps scanty, are specific, accurate, and relevant.
- 3** This is a limited response that lacks sufficient details to support the discussion of how an episode involving one character from Group A and an episode involving one from Group B illustrate the destructive power of the desire for possessions; or in which the details cited are misconstrued or inappropriate; or that contains a strong discussion of one of the two episodes and no discussion of the other.
- 2** The student presents a vague or faulty discussion of how an episode involving one character from Group A and an episode involving one from Group B illustrate the destructive power of the desire for possessions or contains a weak discussion of one of the two episodes and no discussion of the other. Statements may be very general or irrelevant to the question.
- 1** The student understands the question and mentions at least one episode but presents no meaningful discussion of the way in which this episode contributes to understanding the destructive power of the desire for possessions. Although no substantive argument is presented, the response does contain some correct information relevant to the question.
- 0** The student gives a response that is totally irrelevant, is totally incorrect, or merely restates the question. The student demonstrates no understanding of the way in which any episode contributes to understanding the destructive power of the desire for possessions.
- This is a blank space or off-task answer (e.g., drawing, personal letter).

Throughout the Aeneid there are multiple instances in which characters desire things they do not have. This greed often leads to destruction whether it be of the character themselves or of another individual. Two examples of this happening are with Pygmalion and with Euryalus.

Pygmalion was the brother of Dido who was married to Sychaeus a very rich and wealthy king. Pygmalion desired ~~both~~ ~~the~~ ~~wealth~~ and immense land owned by Sychaeus. One night while ~~Sychaeus~~ Sychaeus prayed on his knees at an altar, Pygmalion snuck up behind him and killed Sychaeus, ~~and~~ and then hid the body and his crime. By doing this Pygmalion inherited the great wealth of his brother in law. When Dido learned of this she fled taking with her as much gold and people as she could. ~~Pygmalion's~~ ~~greed~~ ~~caused~~ ~~great~~ ~~destruction~~, not only of Sychaeus but also of his family as Dido his only sister fled when she learned of his crime.

Desire for material possessions also greatly affected Euryalus. While he and Nisus were on a mission to inform Aeneas that the Trojan outpost was being attacked they came upon an enemy camp where Euryalus stole a very shiny enemy helmet as a trophy of the war. While walking through the forest wearing the newly captured helmet Euryalus was ~~seen~~ seen and captured.

V5

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam. 5A2 of 2

by an enemy unit. Although Nisus was able to escape his love of his friend drove him to try to ~~rescue~~ rescue Euryalus. This attempt failed and in the end both Trojans were captured and killed by the enemy. In this case Euryalus' greed for material possession cost him not only the destruction of his own life but also that of his best friend.

In conclusion desire for possession typically ends in destruction throughout the story of ~~the~~ the Aeneid, whether it be of a family as in the case of Pygmalion or of oneself and best friend as in the case of Euryalus.

Pygmalion ~~epitomized~~ epitomized, in the ~~Penel~~, lust for wealth. He was willing to sacrifice anything in order to gain material goals. When his sister, Dido, married a fairly wealthy leader, Pygmalion decided he should have that wealth, so he murders her husband, Sychaeus. He never is able to gain the treasure though, as Sychaeus appears to Dido in a dream, warning her of Pygmalion's actions. He proceeds to tell her ~~to flee~~ where the treasure lies and to flee ~~Pygmalion~~ immediately. In the end, Pygmalion ends up empty-handed.

Similarly, Camilla, the ~~female~~ female warrior leader falls under the same lust. In the final battle for Latium, she along with Turnus lead their respective groups, preparing to finish their opponents once and for all. However, Camilla becomes too fascinated by trying to acquire the fancy armor of her fallen opponent. While doing so, she herself is attacked and killed. Vergil makes it quite clear ~~to~~ to the Romans that those with excessive need for wealth will eventually be punished.

Pygmalion's greedy and bloodthirsty ways lead Dido to escape him, while Turnus' desire to stay in power makes Aeneas' takeover and the many wars excessively bloody and horrific. Vergil shows through these two characters how desire and power can in the end lead to defeat and death.

Pygmalion's desire to rule and have incredible wealth moved his sister Dido so greatly that she led a group to flee and in turn create new Carthage. Pygmalion's murder of his sister's husband and the pain he caused her resulted in Dido taking his treasure and fleeing from his tyranny.

Like Pygmalion, Turnus' material desire for wealth brought on his downfall, but his ~~own~~ conflict was not with his own family, but rather Aeneas. Turnus, unlike Pygmalion, is less viewed to be

a purely heinous king, but rather someone who likes what he has ~~ac~~ acquired as a powerful figure and wishes to retain it.

Vergil ~~excess~~ shows how excessive desire for material possessions can be fatal, but he is able to reveal the true natures of the characters in the Aeneid and differentiate what is truly right from wrong. He has inserted a question of morality that readers go on to analyze and understand how they can relate to desire and what they identify as corrupt.

**AP<sup>®</sup> LATIN: VERGIL**  
**2009 SCORING COMMENTARY**

**Question V5**

**Overview**

This question, based on a reading of the entire *Aeneid* in translation, assessed students' ability to discuss the theme of the destructive power of excessive desire for material possessions, as illustrated by two characters drawn from a list of six.

**Sample: 5A**

**Score: 5**

This is a good, strong essay with a discerning discussion of how an episode involving Pygmalion from Group A and an episode involving Euryalus from Group B illustrate the destructive power of the desire for material possessions. The essay provides specific and accurate details about Pygmalion's act of killing Sychaeus for his gold and the destructive results of that action. The essay also discusses Euryalus' act of taking a dead soldier's helmet and the destructive consequences of that action, namely, the deaths of both Euryalus and his companion Nisus. The discussion is not as sophisticated or well developed as required for a score of 6.

**Sample: 5B**

**Score: 4**

This is an adequate essay with a some discussion of how an episode involving Pygmalion from Group A and an episode involving Camilla from Group B illustrate the destructive power of the desire for material possessions. The essay provides specific and accurate details about how Pygmalion kills Dido's husband Sychaeus and how he is unable to gain the treasure. The discussion of Camilla is weaker and not so well supported by specific, accurate details.

**Sample: 5C**

**Score: 2**

The essay presents a weak discussion of how Pygmalion's desire to rule and have wealth affected his sister Dido. It also presents a vague and faulty discussion of Turnus' desire for material wealth. The essay would need to present more specific details and further discussion of both characters in order to receive a score of 3.