

Study Guide—“Heroes of the Trojan War” & “The Fall of Troy”

Vocabulary (write or type definition and part of speech on separate sheet):

pestilence (185), dubious (185), nymph (186), soothsayer (189), oracle (190) pyre (191), appease (191), circumvent (192), smite (193), sullenly/ sullen (196), inexorable (not in reading, but applies to Hades—could you explain how if I asked?)

An old friend! → Can you find a reference to a “prose-writer”? What does prose mean?

Write or type answers on separate sheet of paper with your name and date on it. This form can be downloaded from Website if you want to cut and paste the questions with the answers. Answers DO NOT need to be full sentences if a phrase or word fully answers the question. Answers DO NEED to be spell checked, edited, and legible. Most answers can be found right in the text. Questions that are *italicized* required you to make an inference.

1. What three goddesses want to be declared “the fairest”?
2. What god at first is asked to decide this question?
 - 2.A. *Why do you think this deity declines to decide and nominates Paris?*
3. Who is Paris? Given his family background, why does he tend sheep?
4. What bribes do each of the three goddesses offer Paris?
5. To whom does Paris award the golden apple?
6. Who is Helen?
7. To whom is Helen married?
8. What pledge did Helen’s father secure from all her suitors before he picked one for her husband?
9. What two Greek chieftains try to avoid participating in the invasion of Troy?
10. *What do we learn about Odysseus’s character from:*
 - *the story about his avoidance of military duty?*
 - *the fact that he is selected by the chieftains to find Achilles?*
11. Why do the Greeks not sail immediately from Aulis?
12. What sacrifice do the Greeks make to the gods to be able to set sail?

13. Approximately how many ships set sail for Troy?
14. Who is the greatest warrior of the Trojans?
15. What had been prophesized about both Hector and Achilles?
16. After the war lasts for nine years, why does Apollo send disease and fiery arrows (*pestilence*) upon the Greeks?
17. Who is Briseis?
18. After Achilles refuses to continue fighting, the armies decide that two warriors (one from either side) will fight the battle alone.
 - Who are the two warriors, *and why is it appropriate that they should be selected?*
 - What three goddesses interfere in this resolution? *What “battle” are these goddesses still fighting?*
19. Who is Patroclus? What does he wear into battle? What happens to him?
20. How does Achilles get new armor?
21. How does Hector die? What is his last request? What does Achilles do to his body?
22. How do the Trojans obtain the body of Hector?
 22. A. *What qualities does Priam show in his choice to go to Achilles and his actions at their meeting?*
23. *Why is the Iliad called the Iliad?* (Answer is not in the book. Can you figure this one out?)
24. Who kills Achilles? How?
25. Who receives Achilles’s new armor after Achilles’s death? Why?
26. What Greek warrior believes he should have received Achilles’s armor? What actions does that warrior take when he does not receive the armor?
27. Why do the Greeks not burn Ajax’s body?
28. Who is sent to get the bow of Hercules?
29. How does Paris die? Who refuses to help him?

30. How do the Greeks get inside the walls of Troy?

31. What happens to Helen when Troy is conquered?

Identifications-- Supporting players and two locations

Identify the specific connection of each with the Trojan War legends:

Eris, Peleus and Thetis, Menelaus, Crete, Iphigenia, Aulis, Chryseis, Andromache, Astyanax, Priam, Nestor, Myrmidons, Helenus, Philoctetes, Oenone, Sinon, Aeneas, Laocoon

Journal on the concept of hero:

A. Although Achilles is the EPIC hero of the *Iliad*, is he the most heroic figure in the story? What are Achilles's heroic qualities? What are his less-than-heroic qualities? Support your answer with text evidence and solid, clear analysis

B. The *Iliad* was the best known and most popular story in Greece for many centuries. (It is said that Alexander the Great carried a copy of *Iliad* in a gold box on all his campaigns.) **What does it say about the ancient Greeks** that in their great epic the most noble or admirable characters are on the side of the enemy forces (Hector and Priam)? Could you imagine such a story ever "selling" to modern audiences? Support your answer with clear, persuasive analysis.

C. Look up the word "hubris" and type a short paragraph in which you explain what it means AND apply the term to one character we have studied so far in our mythology unit. Explain why the term fits the character. Be sure to have a comprehensive topic sentence, closure sentence and good content.