Homer (330)

Iliad & Odyssey - ancient Greeks' oldest, monumental _____ _____.

        by Homer (known as "_____" or the _____ _____

Legend says that Homer was a _____ _____.

Greeks contrast _____ vision with _____ vision.

Composed in _____ B.C., but

        the events take place _____ years before Homer's time.

Subject matter of Homer's epics:

        1) story of the _____ War, and 2) heroic _____

Greek legends about _____ form a _____ family history, and later a

        _____ family history.

In fact, the *Iliad* was considered a statement of _____ _____.

Homer's epics are the first poems to be _____ down.

Iliad Background (331)   **Form and Structure**

Oral _____ supplies Homer with a vast body of _____.

Invocation and *In Medias Res*

Homer begins the epic by stating the _____ and invoking the _____.

        Muses are omniscient _____ of poetry, art, music, and dance.

        Muses _____ the poet with material to recite his story.

The poem begins "in medias res" which is Latin for _____.

Stock Epithets and Epic Similes

Examples of stock epithets: _____

        Stock epithets: _____ words or phrases

          that are _____-_____ combinations

Synopsis (332)   **(Is This the Face That Launched a Thousand Ships?)**

The *Iliad* recounts part of a long series of events in the _____ War.

        Paris violates the sacred bond of _____.

        The war lasts for _____ years until Troy is finally taken.

Homer focuses on less than _____ months in year _____ of the Trojan War.

Homer does not concentrate on the war, but on Achilleus' _____ and its consequences.

     Homer's primary focus: _____

As the Poem Opens   (EQ: Can compromise avert chaos?)

The Greek army besieging Troy is stricken by a _____, sent by the god Apollo.

     Why? To punish the Greeks for _____ refusal to ransom a captive girl
                                                                                    (Chryseis)
Agamemnon returns the girl to her father, but demands that she be replaced

     by Briseis who is _____ prize.

Achilleus withdraws from the _____,

     depriving the Greeks of their strongest _____.

Achilleus' Anger   (EQ: Can anger cause disaster?)

In original Greek, the first word of the *Iliad* is *menis,* meaning _____.

All action in the *Iliad* is the consequence of Achilleus' _____ at being dishonored.

Achilleus has a crisis of _____.

     Withdrawing from battle devastates his private & public sense of _____.

Achilleus is "the best of the Achaians" or _____, the strongest and swiftest,

     but he is not the most powerful _____.

CHARACTERS (333) - Memorize the names & descriptions on this page.

Cultural Context   (EQ: What does it mean to be an honorable person?)

To the ancient Greeks, the poem was an expression of central _____ about:

     1) human beings, and 2) their _____ in the universe

A fundamental element of the Greek code of ethics is _____.

     A hero's honor depends on how the _____ sees him,

          not on how the hero sees _____.