THE I LIAD

Identify the following characters: (p. 363)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peleus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achilles (aka “Pelides” and “Aeacides”)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Achaeans/Danaans/Argives</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agamemnon (aka “Atrides”)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Apollo (aka “Smintheus” and “Phoebus”)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zeus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chryses</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chryseis</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Menelaus</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Priam</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Calchas (pg 366-367)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ajax</td>
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<tr>
<td>Myrmidons</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Athena (aka “Pallas” and “Tritogenia”)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hera</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hector</td>
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<tr>
<td>Helen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clytemnestra</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Gender</td>
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<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nestor</td>
<td>Male</td>
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<tr>
<td>Odysseus</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patroclus</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dardanians/Phrygians</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Andromache</td>
<td>Female</td>
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<tr>
<td>Astyanax (aka “Scamandrius”)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Briseis</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aphrodite (aka “Lady of Cyprus”)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hades</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hermes</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thetis</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. In the opening lines of the epic, what does Homer single out as his major theme?

2. What was Chryses asking Agamemnon and Menelaus to do?

3. What is Agamemnon’s response to Chryses’ plea?

4. How did Apollo respond to Agamemnon’s refusal to give up Chryseis?

5. Use three adjectives to describe Calchas. Give an example from the text that explains why you chose these descriptions.
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 

6. Agamemnon says that he will give up Chryseis for the sake of his people only if he receives a prize to replace her. What does Agamemnon’s insistence on having a prize imply about the values of Homeric warriors?

7. In what way does Agamemnon think Achilles is trying to “cheat” him?

8. What is Achilles’ response to Agamemnon’s accusation?

9. Why does Achilles threaten to leave the company of the Greeks?

10. Why does Agamemnon claim Briseis as his prize?

11. What is Athena’s role in the conflict between Achilles and Agamemnon?

12. What does Athena tell Achilles to do? What does she predict will happen to him?
13. Achilles states that “If a man obeys the gods, they are quicker to hear his prayers.” What does this tell you about the relationship between men and immortals?

14. What does Achilles vow at the end of Book 1?

15. How can Achilles be viewed as a traitor of the Greeks?

16. With whom would you side in the argument between Achilles and Agamemnon in Book 1? Why?

Vocabulary

1. incensed (p. 364) -
2. plunder (p. 364) -
3. sacrosanct (p. 365) -
4. divine (p. 368) -
4. brazen (p. 372) -
5. harrowed (p. 372) -

Use this space to compose a summary of Book One. Write in complete sentences.
1. Why did Andromache go to the gates of Troy? Why did Hector panic when he heard this news?

2. What is Hector’s relationship like with his wife? With his son?

3. Who killed Andromache’s father? How did he nevertheless show respect once he killed Eetion?

4. What do Andromache’s comments about Hector’s importance in her life suggest about his own fate?

5. What tactical advice does Andromache give Hector? How does he respond?

6. Compare Hector’s treatment of his wife to Agamemnon’s and Achilles’ treatment of the women in Book 1 of *The Iliad*.

7. What prediction does Hector make about the future of Troy?

8. What does Hector believe is worse than the fall of Troy and death of many Trojans?

9. What favor does Hector ask of Zeus?

10. What outlook on life and death does Hector express at the end of Book 6?
11. The poet Homer was, first and foremost, a loyal Greek citizen. Why then did he paint such a tender, honorable picture of Hector, who was enemy to the Greeks?

12. Write down all the epithets you see in Book 6 of *The Iliad*.

**Vocabulary**

1. bereft (p. 375) -
2. blazoned (p. 375) -
3. shambling (p. 375) -
4. gallant (p. 376) -
5. distaff (p. 378) -

*Use this space to compose a summary of Book Six. Write in complete sentences.*
1. What Homeric simile is used to describe Hector in the beginning of the book? How does this reveal his character/mentality at this point in the story?

2. What does Hector think about doing instead of returning to Troy? How would Achilles respond to this action?

4. Describe the epic simile that Homer uses when describing Achilles’ pursuit of Hector.

5. What does Zeus ask the immortals to decide?

6. Homer describes Achilles “as a hound in the mountains starts after a fawn [Hector] in its lair, hunting him down the gorges…until he lands his kill.” How does this passage function as foreshadowing?

7. What are the golden scales that Zeus holds a symbol for?

8. What does Athena do to aid Achilles?

9. What pact does Hector propose to Achilles when they meet face to face? What is Achilles’ response? What does this suggest about Achilles’ character/mentality at this point in the story?
10. Compare and contrast the two speeches Hector makes (p. 388-389) when fighting Achilles.

11. What do Achilles’ words to the dying Hector reveal about his character?

12. How did the rest of the Greeks treat Hector’s body?

13. How does Priam react when he sees the Greeks dragging Hector’s body through the dust?

14. What was Andromache doing while all of Troy was mourning Hector’s death? How is this an example of situational or dramatic irony?

**Vocabulary**

1. implore (p. 384) -

2. wavered (p. 384) -

3. marshals (p. 386) -

4. whetted (p. 389) -

5. brandished (p. 389) -

*Use this space to compose a summary of Book Twenty Two. Write in complete sentences.*
1. How did Apollo come to Hector’s aid even after his death?

2. What does Zeus decide must ultimately happen to Hector’s body?

3. Why does Priam come to Achilles?

4. What does Achilles’ response to Priam reveal about his character?

5. What did Achilles have the women do to Hector’s body before he gave it back to Priam?

7. What three women mourn Hector’s death upon Priam’s return to Troy with his body?

**Vocabulary**

1. stinted (p. 399) -
2. lustrous (p. 403) -
3. gaunt (p. 404) -
4. illustrious (p. 408) -

*Use this space to compose a summary of Book Twenty Four. Write in complete sentences.*