

The *Iliad* And The *Odyssey* In Greek Mythology

Epics:

Epic - _____

Epics use _____, _____
to tell of the _____ and _____
of these heroes.

Epics describe the _____ of a _____ at an
important time in history.

_____ of an epic may have a _____ in
historical fact.

Homer:

Homer was believed to be the author of the _____ and the _____.

Homer was a _____.

Homer was _____.

The *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*:

The *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* describe _____
_____. These events took place in a _____
known as _____.

The *Iliad* recounts the story of the _____.

The _____ War may have actually taken place around
_____ B.C.

The *Odyssey* describes the _____ of the _____
_____ after the end of the _____.

The *Iliad* is about _____.

The *Odyssey* is about _____.

Both the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* are _____.

The *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*:

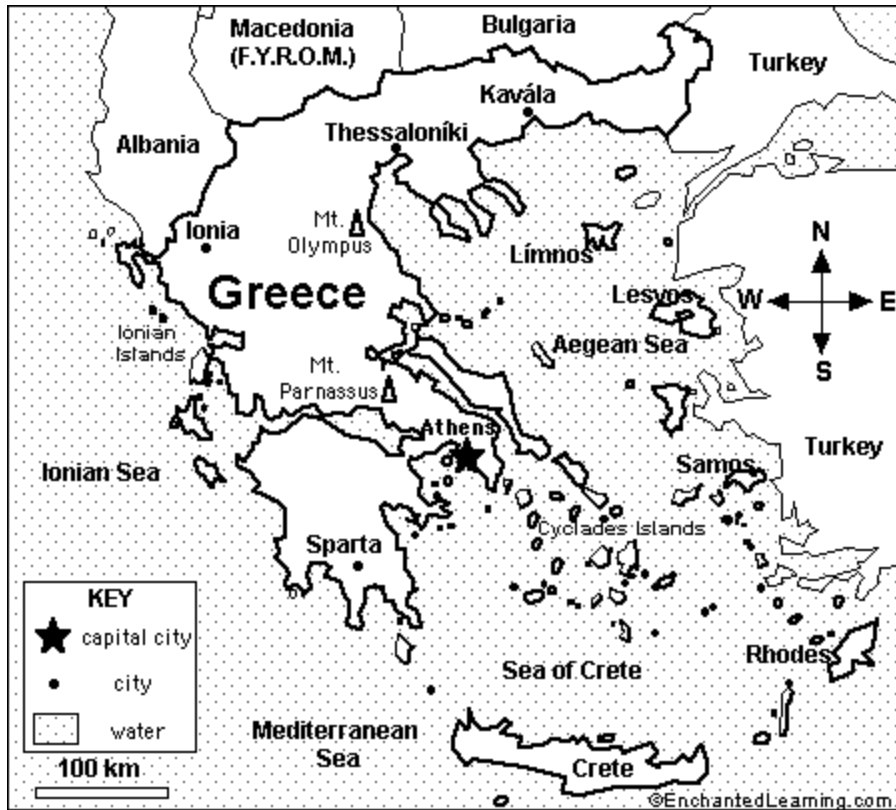
➤ _____

➤ _____

➤ Help us understand many modern references
such as:

1. _____

2. _____



The World At The Time Of The *Iliad* And The *Odyssey*:

Archaeologists have found _____ in certain cities that support _____ about the kings who lived there. The archaeologists have also found the remains of the magnificent _____ in which they dwelled.

_____ was situated in Asia Minor, near the waterway

connecting _____ to _____.
This _____ allowed Troy to control much of the
_____ in the ancient world.

The Trojan War is believed to have been fought between the
_____ and the _____.

The Trojan War may have been fought over _____ of
these _____.

Odysseus, the main character in the _____, lived on
The island of _____.

Modern _____ is located in western Greece in the
chain of _____.

Thousands of years ago, the Greeks had already gained fame as
great _____ who _____ throughout the

The Greeks carried on trade in the following locations:

Due to the far-reaching _____, people from a variety of different backgrounds shared their _____ with the sailors.

Many of the Greek myths we know today, were adaptations of _____ that the Greeks took from these other _____.

The far-reaching _____ of the early Greeks help to explain the existence of different _____ of each myth, and why the myths of many different _____ often resemble each other.

The Role Of History:

The history of ancient Greece influenced the _____
of the _____ and the _____, as
well as Greek mythology as a whole.

The Mycenaean Age (_____ B.C. - _____ B.C.):

The Greeks of this period were called the _____.
They were named after the _____ of Mycenae. They are usually
called the "_____, " because they were
the first _____ known to have spoken _____.

_____ from this period were still passed on orally.

The Mycenaean people were a prosperous people who lived in independent
_____ built around _____.

The Mycenaeans were fierce _____, used _____
weapons, and rode into battle in _____ - _____
_____.

The Mycenaeans protected their cities with strong _____.

Although the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* were written much later, both
epics were set during the _____.

In fact, most of the major _____ are
connected with Mycenaean _____ and _____.

Challenge Question:

What purpose did the strong walls serve? Why were they important?

Archaeologists have uncovered _____ that there truly was a Mycenae " _____, " as Homer had described in the _____.

It is interesting that archaeologists have discovered proof of many of the _____ and _____ described in the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*. However, we must be careful to avoid assuming that every detail about the _____ and _____ described in these myths is _____.

The Dark Age (_____ B.C. - _____ B.C.):

The Mycenaean culture _____ not long after the destruction of _____.

Possible causes for the collapse of Mycenaean culture include:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

4. _____

The Dorians were _____ - speaking invaders from the _____ and the _____.

The decline of Mycenaean _____ ushered in a period in Greek history known as the " _____."

The elements that had made Greek civilization great, the _____ and _____ and the knowledge of writing, had disappeared.

The Archaic Period (_____ B.C. - _____ B.C.):

During the Archaic Period, the earliest examples of the Greek _____ emerge.

The Greeks begin to record _____, _____, and most of the _____ that are now considered part of Greek mythology.

By about _____ B.C., the Greek _____ - _____, or polis, came into existence.

Each city-state was an _____, self-governing _____, which usually included the _____ and the _____.

_____ and _____ were the most important city-states.

The city-states established _____ over a large area along the Mediterranean _____ and _____.

Greek cities were established in the following locations:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

In 508 B.C., _____ became the first _____ in the world.

The word _____ is based on the Greek words ***demos***, " _____ " and ***kratein***, " _____ ."

Although Athens was a _____, all of the people did not have the power to govern. Only citizens defined as adult males born in Athens, were allowed to _____ on issues related to _____ the _____.

During the Archaic Period, many Athenians owned _____. Since _____ and _____ were not citizens, they were denied the right to _____.

Challenge Question:

Why do you think the Athenians did not allow certain groups of people to vote? In what ways does this remind you of your own country's history?

Classical Period (_____ B.C. - _____ B.C.):

The _____ is the most famous period of ancient Greek _____. It was during this time that the Greeks reached their _____ level of _____.

During the _____ the Greeks excelled in the following:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Greek _____ flourished during the Classical Period, as poets recited _____ at _____ and in the _____ of the wealthy.

It was during this time, that the works of _____ supplied the _____ of Greek _____.

_____ was the center of most of these important developments. As a result, other _____ - _____ such as _____ became jealous of Athens' _____.

In _____ B.C., the Peloponnesian _____ broke out between _____ and _____.

_____ lost the war, and its power in _____ B.C.

Challenge Question:

How long did the Peloponnesian War last? _____

The Hellenistic Age (450 B.C. – 1st Century B.C.):

Internal _____ continued among the Greeks until _____ B.C., when _____ of Macedon conquered most of the Greek mainland. When Philip died, his son, _____, conquered additional territory.

This conqueror would become known throughout history as _____ the _____.

Alexander provided a unified government for the following:

- * _____
- * _____
- * _____
- * _____

Alexander, however, did not live as long as he had expected. He died at the age of _____. Upon his death, his generals divided the _____ among _____.

Even though Greece was politically divided, its _____ influence spread throughout all sections of _____. This was due in large part to the fact that _____ was the _____ spoken at the time.

What is known as _____ or _____ influence continued for more than _____ years.

Meanwhile, the power of _____ grew as the
_____ conquered much of _____.

By approximately _____ B.C. the Romans took control of
_____.

Romans showed their _____ for Greek _____
by adopting many of its _____, such as Greek _____
and _____.

Although the _____ changed the names of many of
the Greek _____, they adopted most of the _____
_____.

Religion And Culture:

The Greeks believed in many _____ and _____. A society that believes in more than one god or goddesses, is called a _____.

They thought that the gods lived on Mount _____, located in the north central Greece.

According to _____, the _____ could take on _____ form, leave their _____ home and travel anywhere.

The Greek gods felt human emotions such as the following:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Each god controlled at least one part of _____.

_____, king of the gods, was the god of _____
and ruled the _____.

The personalities and characteristics of the gods were not clearly defined until Homer wrote the Iliad and the Odyssey. Homer used _____ to describe the gods. In the Homeric epics, the _____ gods take sides in the war and even _____ in some _____.

The gods watch the human _____. They often react when the heroes show too much _____.

The role of the gods in the fate of mankind is a very important part of Homer's epic poems. _____ is the concept that life's _____ are predetermined.

Usually Zeus controlled human _____. He handed out decisions through the Fates – the Fates were Zeus' three _____. Although the gods are _____, they are still subject to _____.

Conclusion

The Iliad and the Odyssey are the first _____ written in _____. These epics are considered to be the _____ complete books of _____ civilization. The epics contain rich, flowing _____ and colorful, _____. These stories are worthy of continued _____ and _____.

