“For Chryses sought with costly gifts to gain his captive daughter from the victor's chain.”

King Agamemnon refuses to give back Chryses daughter, Chryseis, who was captured by the king as a war prize.

Why doesn’t King Agamemnon want to give up the gal?

“An angry man- there is my story: the bitter ______ of Achilles, prince of the house of Peleus, which brought a thousand troubles upon the Achaian host.

a. rancour
b. sword
c. taste
d. thought

Would you rather keep Chryses daughter or would you give her up? Is she worth all this trouble?
Chapter 1
Cell 2- Apollo answers Chryses’ prayer

‘O Smintheus! Sprung from fair Latona’s line, thou guardian power of Cilla the divine, thou source of light! Whom Tenedos adores, and whose bright presence gilds thy Chrysa’s shores. If e’er with wreaths I hung thy sacred fane, or fed the flames with fat of oxen slain; god of the silver bow! Thy shafts employ, avenge thy servant, and the Greeks destroy.’

When King Agamemnon refused to give back Chryseis, Chryses prayed to the god, Apollo Shootafar. The god hears his prayer, ascends from Mt. Olympus and shot chaos upon the Danaans.

Why did Apollo answer Chryses’s prayer? Does he favor him?

‘If e’er with wreaths I hung thy sacred ______, or fed the flames with fat of oxen slain; God of the silver bow! Thy shafts employ, Avenge thy servant, and the Greeks destroy.’

a. figure
b. fane
c. wreath
d. crown

How does this situation relate to others in Greek/ Roman mythology?
Chapter 1
Cell 3- King Agamemnon decides to take Briseis

" ‘Even in thy tent I'll seize the blooming prize, thy loved Briseis with the radiant eyes. Hence shalt thou prove my might, and curse the hour thou stood'st a rival of imperial power; and hence, to all our hosts it shall be known, that kings are subject to the gods alone.’ “

On the tenth day of chaos, King Agamemnon calls a meeting, which was put into his mind by Hera. When everyone agrees that the reason that they were being attacked was because the king was keeping the gal captive, they agreed to send her back. Agamemnon reluctantly agreed with the exception that he takes Achilles prize of war, Briseis.

Why did King Agamemnon take Achilles prize out of all the other choices he had? Do you think it was stupid for the king to jump upon Achilles, who made the suggestion to replace Chryseis with a better prize?

“ ‘Rule thy own realms with ______ sway; I heed thee not, but prize at equal rate thy short-lived friendship, and thy groundless hate. Go, threat thy earth-born Myrmidons:--but here 'Tis mine to threaten, prince, and thine to fear.’ “

a. wise
b. arbitrary
c. hungry
d. strenuous
e.

If you were in King Agamemnon’s place would you take Bryseis for yourself?

Chapter 1
Cell 4- Athena comes to calm Achilles
“While half unsheathed appear'd the glittering blade, Minerva swift
descended from above, sent by the sister and the wife of Jove (For both the
princes claim'd her equal care); behind she stood, and by the golden hair
Achilles seized; to him alone confess'd; a sable cloud conceal'd her from the
rest. He sees, and sudden to the goddess cries,
known by the flames that sparkle from her eyes...”

When King Agamemnon threatens to take away Bryseis, Achilles
springs into action and draws his sword. However, as he does so, Athena,
sent by Hera, comes down from Mt. Olympus and stops Achilles to tell him
that if he sits back down and lets the king take his prize, he will have a
chance to get a better prize.

Why does Athena come down from Mt. Olympus to calm Achilles?

" 'Descends Minerva, in her ______ care, a heavenly witness of the wrongs I
bear from Atreus' son?--Then let those eyes that view the daring crime,
behold the vengeance too.’ “

a. selfless  
b. flawless  
c. natural  
d. guardian

Do you think it’s fair that the gods seem to always take sides during
situations like these?
“O parent goddess! since in early bloom thy son must fall, by too severe a doom; sure to so short a race of glory born, great Jove in justice should this span adorn: honour and fame at least the thunderer owed; and ill he pays the promise of a god, if yon proud monarch thus thy son defies, obscures my glories, and resumes my prize.”

Achilles returns to his tent and breaks down in tears and calls for his mother, Thetis. She comes to him from her father’s kingdom under the sea and comforts him. He begs her to go to Zeus so he can get back at King Agamemnon for taking away Bryseis.

Why does Achilles desperately want to get back at Agamemnon?

“Far from the deep ______ of the main, where aged Ocean holds his watery reign, the goddess-mother heard. The waves divide; and like a mist she rose above the tide...”

a. recesses  
b. caves  
c. water  
d. thoughts

Do you think that it’s right that Thetis used her “special” powers to help her half mortal son?
Chapter 1
Cell 6- Zeus makes a decision

“`Witness the sacred honours of our head, the nod that ratifies the will divine, the faithful, fix’d, irrevocable sign; this seals thy suit, and this fulfils thy vows—` he spoke, and awful bends his sable brows, shakes his ambrosial curls, and gives the nod, the stamp of fate and sanction of the god: high heaven with trembling the dread signal took, and all Olympus to the centre shook.’ “

Thetis confronts Zeus, she begs him to honor her son. The king of gods answered with a promise and sent her away before his jealous partner, Hera, saw the two of them together.

Why did Zeus avoid Hera?

“Jove to his starry mansions in the skies. The shining synod of the ______ wait the coming god, and from their thrones of state arising silent, wrapp’d in holy fear, before the majesty of heaven appear.”

   a. creatures
   b. emotions
   c. ocean
   d. immortals

Can you make a general prediction of what will happen after this?
“Jupiter, in pursuance of the request of Thetis, sends a deceitful vision to Agamemnon, persuading him to lead the army into battle, in order to make the Greeks sensible of their want of Achilles.”

Jupiter by request from Thetis and sends a dream to Agamemnon to make him want to go fight and let the Greeks know they want Achilles.

Why does Thetis want Jupiter to send a dream to Agamemnon?

“Jupiter, in pursuance of the request of Thetis, sends a _____ vision to Agamemnon, persuading him to lead the army into battle, in order to make the Greeks sensible of their want of Achilles.”

a) tired  
b) deceitful  
c) angry  
d) evil

Do you think Agamemnon will go to battle because of the dream? Why?
"Fly hence, deluding Dream! And light as air, to Agamemnon’s ample tent repair. Bid him in arms draw forth the embattled train, Lead all his Grecians to the dusty plain. Declare, e’en now ’tis given him to destroy the lofty towers of wide-extended Troy. For now no more of the gods with fate contend, at Juno’s suit the heavenly factions end. Destruction Ilion waits the impending fall."

Jupiter is sending the dream to Agamemnon and basically says, “wait for your destruction”.

Why does Jupiter want to destroy Agamemnon?

Declare, e’en now ’tis given him to destroy the _____ towers of wide-extended Troy.

a) Arrogant  
b) Soft  
c) Unsure  
d) Lofty

What will Jupiter gain from sending the dream to Agamemnon?
First on his limbs a slender vest he drew, around him next the regal mantle threw, the embroider’d sandals on his feet were tired; the starry fashion glitter’d at his side; and last, his arm the massy scepter loads, unstain’d, immortal, and the gift of the gods.”

This is a description of Jupiter

Why was he called “the gift of the gods”?  

his arm the massy _____ loads, unstain’d, immortal, and the gift of the gods  

a) suspicious  
b) sculpture  
c) sandals  
d) scepter

Does the way they describe Jupiter change your opinion about him?
“Princes of Greece, your faithful ears incline, Nor doubt the vision of the powers divine; Sent by great Jove to him who rules the host, Forbid it, heaven! This warning should be lost! Then let us haste, obey the god’s alarms, And join to rouse the sons of Greece to arms.”

Pylos is warning Nestor to listen to the gods.

Why should Nestor listen to the gods?

“Princes of Greece, your faithful ears incline”

What do you think the sentence, "your faithful ears incline" means?

a) to listen  
b) not to listen  
c) praise Allah  
d) to kill

Why would they doubt the divine powers?
"The gathering murmur spreads, their trampling feet beat the loose sands, and thicken to the fleet; the electing crowds in still attention hung. To hear the wisdom of his heavenly tounge. Then deeply, thoughtful, passing ere he spoke, his silence this the prudent hero broke"

A crowd listens to him as he speaks to hear his speech.

Does the hero hold the attention of the crowd?

The gathering _____ spreads, their trampling feet beat the loose sands, and thicken to the fleet
a) afraid
b) scream
c) murmur
d) fruit

Why do they refer to his tounge as having wisdom?
"Stretch their long necks, and clap their rustling winds, now tower aloft, and course in airy rounds, now light with nose; with noise in the field resounds. the numerous and confused, extending wide, the legions crowd Scamaner's flowery side; with rousing troops the plains are cover'd o'er, and thundering footsteps shake the sounding shore"

This is an explanation of cranes flying around in the sky, and then landing on the sea shore.

What does it mean to "course in airy rounds"?

a) to dance  
b) to be drunk and dance  
c) to play  
d) to circle in the air

Why would they refer to the cranes lading on the shore as "thundering footsteps"?
"His figure such as might his soul proclaim; One eye was blinking, and one leg was lame: His mountain shoulders half his breast o'erspread, Thin hairs bestrew'd his long misshapen head."

A description of Thersites.

What do they mean by "one leg was lame"?

Thin hairs _____ his long misshapen head?

a) bestrew'd
b) brew'd
c) beastly
d) diseased

What do they mean by "his figure as might his soul proclaim"?
"The king of kings, majestically tall, Towers o'er his armies, and outshines them all; Like some proud bull, that round the pastures leads His subject herds, the monarch of the meads, Great as the gods, the exalted chief was seen, His strength like Neptune, and like Mars his mien; Jove o'er his eyes celestial glories spread, And dawning conquest played around his head."

A description of the king and what he can do.

What is the king compared to?

Jove o'er his eyes ______ glories spread
a) celestial  
b) scary  
c) pretty  
d) infamous

Why would they compare the king to a bull?
"Say, virgins, seated round the throne divine, all-knowing goddesses! immortal nine!"

A description of the 9 goddesses.

Why are they immortal?

"Say, virgins, seated round the throne divine, all-knowing goddesses! ____ nine!"
   a) seat
   b) immortal
   c) horrible
   d) large

Why would they call them "all-knowing"?
"So throng'd, so close, the Grecian squadrons stood In radiant arms, and thirst for Trojan blood. Each leader now his scatter'd force conjoins In close array, and forms the deepening lines. Not with more ease the skilful shepherd-swain Collects his flocks from thousands on the plain."

A description of the soldiers

Are the squadrons organized?

fill in the blank
the Grecian squadrons stood In _____ arms
a) radiant
b) grumpy
c) tasty
d) smelly

Do you think they will win given the information?
"Swift as the word the vain illusion fled, 
Descends, and hovers o'er Atrides' head; 
Clothed in the figure of the Pylian sage, 
Renown'd for wisdom, and revered for age: 
Around his temples spreads his golden wing, 
And thus the flattering dream deceives the king."

Zeus' dream descends and hovers over Agamemnon as the figure of Nestor, and by doing so, deceives the king. The dream tells Agamemnon to go to war.

Who did Zeus send the dream in the shape of?

Swift as the word the vain illusion fled, 
Descends, and hovers o'er ____ head;

a.) Zeus’
b.) Pylian’s
c.) Atrides'
d.) Athena’s

Why would Zeus make the dream in Nestor’s form? 
Why would Agamemnon not listen to the dream?
Scene 2 Book II The Debate of the Achains
"The king of kings his awful figure raised:
High in his hand the golden sceptre blazed;
The golden sceptre, of celestial flame,
By Vulcan form'd, from Jove to Hermes came.
To Pelops he the immortal gift resign'd;
The immortal gift great Pelops left behind,
In Atreus' hand, which not with Atreus ends,
To rich Thyestes next the prize descends;
And now the mark of Agamemnon's reign,
Subjects all Argos, and controls the main"

Agamemnon talks to the council, describing the dream, and his choice not to go to war.

Why is the golden sceptre a symbol of celestial flame?

High in his hand the _____ blazed
a.) Vulcan
b.) Zeus
c.) Golden Sceptre
d.) Atreus
Why did Zeus give the sceptre to Agamemnon?
Scene 3 Book II The Debate of the Achaians

"Pallas obeys, and from Olympus' height Swift to the ships precipitates her flight. Ulysses, first in public cares, she found, For prudent counsel like the gods renown'd: Oppress'd with generous grief the hero stood, Nor drew his sable vessels to the flood."

Athena comes down to Ulysses, who is standing on the beach near the ships, not assisting in departure.

What is Ulysses doing?

"_____ obeys, and from Olympus' height Swift to the ships precipitates her flight.
a.) Zeus
b.) Hermes
c.) Nestor
d.) Pallas

Why was Ulysses not assisting the ships?
Scene 4 Book II The Debate of the Achaians
"Amidst the glories of so bright a reign,
What moves the great Atrides to complain?
'Tis thine whate'er the warrior's breast inflames,
The golden spoil, and thine the lovely dames.
With all the wealth our wars and blood bestow,
Thy tents are crowded and thy chests o'erflow.
Thus at full ease in heaps of riches roll'd,
What grieves the monarch? Is it thirst of gold?
Say, shall we march with our unconquer'd powers
(The Greeks and I) to Ilion's hostile towers,
And bring the race of royal bastards here,
For Troy to ransom at a price too dear?"

Ulysses and Nestor are trying to persuade Agamemnon to go to war.

What are Ulysses and Nestor attempting to persuade Agamemnon?

"Amidst the glories of so bright a reign,
What moves the great _____ to complain?
  a.) Zeus [Jove]
  b.) Odysseus [Ulysses]
  c.) Atrides [Agamemnon]
  d.) Hercules

Why do Odyseus and Nestor want to persuade Agamemnon to go to war?
Scene 5 Book II The Debate of the Achains
'Twas thus the general voice the hero praised,
Who, rising, high the imperial sceptre raised:
The blue-eyed Pallas, his celestial friend,
(In form a herald,) bade the crowds attend.
The expecting crowds in still attention hung,
To hear the wisdom of his heavenly tongue.
Then deeply thoughtful, pausing ere he spoke,
His silence thus the prudent hero broke

The crowds are cheering for Agamemnon’s decision to go to war.

What was Agamemnon holding in his hand?

Then deeply thoughtful, pausing _____ he spoke,
His silence thus the prudent hero broke

a.) ere
b.) naught
c.) 'tis
d.) e'en

Why are there no objections?
Scene 6 Book II The Debate of the Achains
"High in the midst the blue-eyed virgin flies;
From rank to rank she darts her ardent eyes;
The dreadful aegis, Jove's immortal shield,
Blazed on her arm, and lighten'd all the field:
Round the vast orb a hundred serpents roll'd,
Form'd the bright fringe, and seem'd to burn in gold,
With this each Grecian's manly breast she warms,
Swells their bold hearts, and strings their nervous arms,
No more they sigh, inglorious, to return,
But breathe revenge, and for the combat burn."

Pallas comes down to the warriors, and she shows them great visions, which makes them less nervous to go to war.

By showing the great visions to the warriors, what is Pallas trying to accomplish?

"High in the midst the blue-eyed _____ flies;
From rank to rank she darts her ardent eyes;
a.) king
b.) virgin
c.) rainbow
d.) old man

Why would soldiers believe in Athena’s visions?
Scene 7 Book II The Debate of the Achaians
“Say next, O Muse! of all Achaia breeds,
Who bravest fought, or rein’d the noblest steeds?
Eumelus' mares were foremost in the chase,
As eagles fleet, and of Pheretian race;
Bred where Pieria's fruitful fountains flow,
And train'd by him who bears the silver bow.
Fierce in the fight their nostrils breathed a flame,
Their height, their colour, and their age the same;
O'er fields of death they whirl the rapid car,
And break the ranks, and thunder through the war.

Horses bred in Pieria are being prepared for battle.

Whose mares were foremost in the chase?

Eumelus' mares were foremost in the chase,
As eagles fleet, and of Pheretian race;
Bred where _____'s fruitful fountains flow,

 a.) Pyra
  b.) Pieria
  c.) Peyri
  d.) Pria

Why was the bulk of the Greek army on horseback?
"But various Iris, Jove's commands to bear,  
Speeds on the wings of winds through liquid air; 
In Priam's porch the Trojan chiefs she found, 
The old consulting, and the youths around. 
Polites' shape, the monarch's son, she chose, 
Who from Aeetes' tomb observed the foes, 
High on the mound; from whence in prospect lay 
The fields, the tents, the navy, and the bay. 
In this dissembled form, she hastes to bring 
The unwelcome message to the Phrygian king."

Iris, sent by Zeus, disguises herself as Priam’s son, then visits Priam, and disguises her voice. She tells Priam he must take actions of the war, right away, and not act as if they are already at peace.

Who comes to convince Priam to send Hector out to fight?

"But various______, Jove's commands to bear,  
Speeds on the wings of winds through liquid air[...] 
Polites' shape, the monarch's son, she chose, 
  a.) Athena 
  b.) Aphrodite 
  c.) Iris 
  d.) Daisy 

Out of all the other gods, why would Zeus send Iris to Priam? Why does she want to convince Priam to send Hector to war?
"Thou, godlike Hector! all thy force employ,
Assemble all the united bands of Troy;
In just array let every leader call
The foreign troops: this day demands them all!"
The voice divine the mighty chief alarms;
The council breaks, the warriors rush to arms.
The gates unfolding pour forth all their train,
Nations on nations fill the dusky plain,
Men, steeds, and chariots, shake the trembling ground:
The tumult thickens, and the skies resound."

Hector commanded the Trojans. He leads a large army of spearmen, and the best men.

**Why are the Trojans preparing their armies?**

"Thou, godlike _____! all thy force employ,
Assemble all the united bands of Troy;

a.) Ulysses  
b.) Nestor  
c.) Hector  
d.) Heckey

What makes Hector godlike?
Scene 10 Book II The Debate of the Achaians
"The sceptred rulers lead; the following host,
Pour'd forth by thousands, darkens all the coast.
As from some rocky cleft the shepherd sees
Clustering in heaps on heaps the driving bees,
Rolling and blackening, swarms succeeding swarms,
With deeper murmurs and more hoarse alarms;
Dusky they spread, a close embodied crowd,
And o'er the vale descends the living cloud.
So, from the tents and ships, a lengthen'd train
Spreads all the beach, and wide o'ershades the plain:
Along the region runs a deafening sound;
Beneath their footsteps groans the trembling ground."

All the ships and armies of people are crowded and spread across the area.

How many soldiers swarmed the beach (a number)?

"...a lengthen'd train
Spreads all the beach, and wide _____ the plain
  a.) polish’d
  b.) o'ershades
  c.) Sea’d
  d.) Birdly faltered
Why would they be coming on to the beach?
Book 3, Cell 1: Hector is Mad at Paris

“He thus upbraids him with a generous heat: "Unhappy Paris! But to women brave! So fairly form'd, and only to deceive!"

a) Hector is mad that Paris sleeps with Helen and fools around with her.

b) Why is Hector mad at Paris?

c) Thy curling ________, and thy silver lyre, Beauty and youth; in vain to these you trust.
   A. Bow strings  
   B. Tresses  
   C. Mien  
   D. Baffled

d) What will Paris’ reaction be?
Book 3, Cell 2: Paris Runs Away

“In clanging arms he leaps upon the ground from his high chariot: him, approaching near, the beauteous champion views with marks of fear, Smit with a conscious sense, retires behind,”

a) After Alexandros challenges the Greek, Menelaus takes the challenge. When Menelaus came out, Alexandros saw him and fear grew on him and he ran away.

b) What happened after Alexandros challenged the Greek?

c) The beauteous warrior now arrays for fight, in ______ arms magnificently bright:
A. Bravest
B. Silk
C. Gilded
D. Luminous

d) What will happen to Paris?
“Her in the palace, at her loom she found; the golden web her own sad story
crown’s, The Trojan wars she weaved.”
a) Helen is weaving a red robe on which she shows the struggles between
the Greeks and Trojans.

b) What is Helen doing and what is she showing?

c) Each hardy Greek, and valiant Trojan knight, so dreadful late, and _____
for the fight.
A. Serious
B. Furious
C. Silent
D. Ready

d) What will come out of this war?
“What winning graces! What majestic mien! She moves a goddess, and she looks a queen!”

a) As Helen walks, people saw her and whispered to each other that that is why the Achians and Trojans have been fighting for all these years because she is like a divine creature from heaven.

b) Why are the Achians and Trojans fighting for Helen?

c) And all confused ________ his flight.
A. Precipitates
B. Interferes
C. Delays
D. Descended

d) Do you boys think Helen is worth it?
Book 3, Cell 5: Priam Comforting Helen

“Not thou, but Heaven’s disposing will, the cause the gods these armies and this force employ, the hostile gods conspire the fate of Troy.”

a) Priam told Helen that the war is not her fault and that the gods are responsible for the cause of the war.

b) Who does Priam blame for the war?

c) Around whose brow such martial graces shine, so tall, so awful, and almost______.
   A. divine
   B. brave
   C. honest
   D. Great

d) Why do you think Priam blames the Gods?
Book 3, Cell 6: Hector Announcing the Message

“Your shining swords within the sheath restrain, and pitch your lances in the yielding plain. Here in the midst, in either army’s sight, He dares the Spartan king to single fight; and wills that Helen and the ravished spoil, that caused the contest, shall reward the toil.”

a) Hector told both the Trojans and the Achians that they shall not fight any more. Paris and Menelaus will fight against each other for Helen and all her wealth.

b) Why are the Trojan and the Achian armies happy?

c) Their stones and arrows in a _______ shower?
   A. Crazy
   B. Long
   C. Mingled
   D. Unique

d) Who will win, Paris or Menelaus?
Book 3, Cell 7: Menelaus’ Reaction to the Message

“Fall he that must, beneath his rival's arms; And live the rest, secure of future harms.”

a) When Menelaus received the message he was happy with the decision. He was so determined to win Helen back.

b) Is Menealus happy with the decision?

c) Laid their bright arms along the _______ shore.
A. Black
B. Sea
C. Sable
D. Silent

d) How determined is Menelaus?
Book 3, Cell 8: Helen Denies

“False to my country, and my nuptial bed: My brothers, friends, and daughter left behind, False to them all, to Paris only kind!”

a) Helen wished she had never followed Paris and stayed with Menelaus in Greece.

b) Does Helen regret running off with Paris?

c) And left the members ________ on the ground.
   A. Soft
   B. Crying
   C. Alone
   D. Quivering

d) Will Helen run away?
Book 3, Cell 9: Helen Breaks Vow

“For whom must Helen break her second vow? What other Paris is thy darling now?”
a) Helen breaks her vow to be with Paris and now Venus wants to know who will be with Paris.

b) Who breaks the promise?

c) I scorn the coward, and _____ his bed.
A. Leave
B. Detest
C. Forsook
D. Officious

d) Do you support Helen’s leaving Paris?
"O hadst thou died beneath the righteous sword of that brave man whom once I call'd my lord!"

a) Helen wanted Menelaus to win instead of Paris.

b) Who won the battle, Paris or Menelaus?

c) Say, was it thus, with such a ______ mien.
   A. Baffled
   B. Plain
   C. Sorrow
   D. Shallow

d) Do you think Helen will go off with Paris?
"Shall Heaven by peace the bleeding kingdoms spare,  
Or rouse the furies, and awake the war?  
Yet, would the gods for human good provide,  
Atrides soon might gain his beauteous bride,  
Still Priam's walls in peaceful honours grow,  
And through his gates the crowding nations flow."

The gods discuss whether to continue the war between the Grecians and the Trojans. Their conclusion is to continue the war and see who the winner might be.

Do the gods decide to continue the war or not?

“... rouse the _____, and awake the war”

a) pachyderms  c) canis infantiles
b) furies  d) gods

Was it just to continue the war?
"...couldst thou direct thy dart, 
Amidst his triumph, to the Spartan's heart?"

This is the scene where Minerva tells Pandarus to shoot an arrow at Menelaus so that Pandarus would break a treaty and start the war again; which is precisely what Minerva is trying to do.

Who tells Pandarus to shoot the arrow at Menelaus?

"...couldst thou direct thy _____, 
Amidst his triumph, to the Spartan's heart?"

a) dart [arrow]  b) spear [long]  c) bad word [Thersites]  d) catapult [cow]

Is it fair to Pandarus that Minerva is having him break a treaty?
“Pallas assists, and (weakened in its force)
Diverts the weapon from its destined course.”

Pallas slightly diverts the arrow so it doesn’t kill Menelaus but only slightly wounds him, being that Pallas is really on Menelaus’ side. The only reason Pallas tells Pandarus to shoot the arrow in the first place was to start the war and not to hurt Menelaus. The arrow ends up hitting Menelaus on him belt.

Who is it that makes sure the arrow doesn’t kill Menelaus?

“…couldst thou direct thy dart,
Amidst his triumph, to _____ heart?”

a) the Spartan’s [Pandarus] c) the Spartan’s [Menelaus]
b) the Spartan’s [Zeus] d) the Spartan’s [Helen]

Why does Pallas decide to divert the arrow?
Book IV, Cell #4
“Where to the steely point the reed was join'd,  
The shaft he drew, but left the head behind.  
Straight the broad belt with gay embroidery graced,  
He loosed; the corslet from his breast unbraced;  
Then suck'd the blood, and sovereign balm infused,  
Which Chiron gave, and AEsculapius used.”

Machaon is called forward to heal Menelaus’ small arrow wound. In doing so, he leaves the arrowhead inside. Now Menelaus is ready to fight being that the treaty is broken,

Who cures Menelaus?

“... the ____ of breast unbraced.”

a) bosom   c) sword and mace
b) wires   d) corslet

Should Machaon have left the arrowhead inside of Menelaus?
"While round the prince the Greeks employ their care, 
The Trojans rush tumultuous to the war;"

In this, the Trojans prepare for the first attack now that their leader, Menelaus, has been healed.

When do the Trojans attack?

What does tumultuous mean?
   a) mean  c) disorderly
   b) fast   d) with great pride

Will the Trojans be triumphant in their attack?
"The heavy tidings grieved the godlike man
Swift to his succour through the ranks he ran.
The dauntless king yet standing firm he found,
And all the chiefs in deep concern around."

The narrator talk about how great of a king Agamemnon is. It also show how much the soldiers and knights care about their king.

Do the soldiers think highly of their king Agamemnon?

“Swift to his ______ through the ranks he ran.”

a) succour  c) death  
b) mother  d) kingdom

Does Agamemnon deserve to be treated so well?
"'Brave men!' he cries, (to such who boldly dare
Urge their swift steeds to face the coming war),
"Your ancient valour on the foes approve;
Jove is with Greece, and let us trust in Jove."

Agamemnon is inspiring the Greek army by telling them Zeus is with them in
this battle and that he is on their side.

According to Agamemnon, what god is supporting the Greek army in this
attack?

Jove is another name for ______.

a) Zeus  c) Pandarus
b) Agamemnon  d) Helen

Do Agamemnon’s inspirations help the Greeks to win the battle in the end?
“Then to the next the general bends his course;
(His heart exults, and glories in his force);
There reverend Nestor ranks his Pylian bands,
And with inspiring eloquence commands;
With strictest order sets his train in arms,
The chiefs advises, and the soldiers warms.”

Here is where the soldiers slightly praise Nestor for being one of the strongest, bravest fighters. This also shows, along with how the soldiers think of Agamemnon, that these are very obedient and loyal soldiers.

Do the soldiers like Nestor just as they like and praise Agamemnon?

“His heart _____, and the glories in his force...”

a) stops          c) exults
b) breaks         d) extracts love

Should the soldiers think just as well of Nestor as they do Agamemnon?
Cell 1: Athena and Hera Plotting

Quote: “they sit, their deep spoke, the queen of heaven, enraged, And queen of war, in close consult engaged: Apart they sit, their deep designs employ, And meditate the future woes of Troy. Though secret anger swell’d Minerva’s breast, The prudent goddess yet her wrath suppress’d;”

Summary: Zeus, Athena and Hera were having a meeting in the palace in the sky. Athena and Hera were close together, plotting trouble for Troy.

Reading Comprehension Question: What city was the trouble plotted for?

Vocabulary Question: “Though great Atrides gain’d the glorious________.”
A) wards  B) strife  C) despair  D) pleasures

Discussion Question: How do you think the gods will influence the war?
Cell 2: Zeus Mocking Hera

Quote: “The sire whose thunder shakes the cloudy skies, Sighs from his inmost soul, and thus replies: "Oh lasting rancour! oh insatiate hate To Phrygia's monarch, and the Phrygian state! What high offence has fired the wife of Jove?" "

Summary: Zeus mocked both Athena and Hera while they were plotting their plan. Hera got really offended and started a quarrel against Zeus.

Reading Comprehension Question: Why did Hera and Zeus start an argument?

Vocabulary Question: To boundless ________________the wide realm be given, Till vast destruction glut the queen of heaven!
A) vengeance  B) wreak  C) mortals  D) hecatombs

Discussion Question: Is Hera more sensitive to jokes than other people?
Cell 3: Greeks’ Wish

Quote: “When Troy’s proud glories in the dust shall lay, When Priam’s powers and Priam's self shall fall, And one prodigious ruin swallow all.”

Summary: The Greeks are discussing and talking about how they want Troy and King Priam to fall after they win the battle.

Reading Comprehension Question: Which city did the Greeks want to fall?

Vocabulary Question: Pass’d the broad belt, and through the __________ drove.
A) flood  B) fury  C) effusion  D) corslet

Discussion Question: Does imagining that the enemy city will fall help them?
Cell 4: Before the First Battle

Quote: “The Trojans rush tumultuous to the war; Once more they glitter in refulgent arms, Once more the fields are fill'd with dire alarms. Nor had you seen the king of men appear Confused, unactive, or surprised with fear; But fond of glory, with severe delight, His beating bosom claim'd the rising fight.”

Summary: The Trojans were getting ready to fight against the Greeks with their spears, swords, shields, and other artillery. Every one of the soldiers is nervously waiting for the battle to start.

Reading Comprehension Question: How were the soldiers before the fight?

Vocabulary Question: With rage __________, down their echoing hills, rush to the vales, and pour'd along the plain.  
A) impetuous  B) perjured  C) plighted  D) plaintive

Discussion Question: Are the soldiers nervous because they want to fight or because they fear death?
Cell 5: During the First Battle

Quote: “Now shield with shield, with helmet helmet closed, To armour armour, lance to lance opposed, Host against host with shadowy squadrons drew, The sounding darts in iron tempests flew, Victors and vanquish’d join'd promiscuous cries, And shrilling shouts and dying groans arise; With streaming blood the slippery fields are dyed, And slaughter'd heroes swell the dreadful tide.”

Summary: The two armies from the Greeks and Trojans met near two great rivers. The ground was dyed with the redness of blood. The armies ran toward each other with shields while throwing spears. Many men were quickly slain.

Reading Comprehension Question: What two armies were against each other?

Vocabulary Question: These Mars______, and those Minerva fires, Pale flight around, and dreadful terror reign;
A) brazen B) echoing C) squadrons D) incites

Discussion Question: Is it right for so many people to die for the cause of the king?
Cell 6: Charge!

Quote: “The charge once made, no warrior turn the rein, But fight, or fall; a firm embodied train.”

Summary: Nestor is giving instructions to his soldiers and men about where to go and what to do during a battle. He is telling his soldiers to either kill or die.

Reading Comprehension Question: What does Nestor tell the soldiers to do?

Vocabulary Question: “Our great forefathers held this prudent course, Thus ruled their__________, thus preserved their force;”
A) ardour B) immortality C) conquests D) chief

Discussion Question: Why do you think Nestor tells the troops to spear-thrust instead of throwing the spear?
Cell 7: Spear Near the Pap

Quote: “His lance bold Thoas at the conqueror sent, Deep in his breast above the pap it went, Amid the lungs was fix’d the winged wood, And quivering in his heaving bosom stood.”

Summary: A warrior named Thoas is struck down by lance, dying in the battle.

Reading Comprehension Question: Where was the soldier hit?

Vocabulary Question: Thus he accosts him. "What a shameful sight! God! is it Hector that ________ the fight?
A) sons B) depressed C) forbears D) efface

Discussion Question: What is the importance of Thoas’ death?
Cell 8: Elephenor’s Death

Quote: “Razed his high crest, and through his helmet drives; Warm'd in the brain the brazen weapon lies, And shades eternal settle o'er his eyes. So sinks a tower, that long assaults had stood Of force and fire, its walls besmear'd with blood.”

Summary: Archilochos killed a Trojan champion in a battle by piercing the opponent’s forehead. The opponent fell and Elephenor tried to steal the dead person’s armor. While Elephenor was trying, Agenor ran at him with his spear and killed Elephenor.

Reading Comprehension Question: How did Elephenor die?

Vocabulary Question: The foe, ________, shunn'd the flying death;
A) reclining B) panicking C) rising D) dying

Discussion Question: Why didn’t Elephenor see Agenor charging at him?
Cell 9: Broken Ankle

Quote: “A broken rock the force of Pyrus threw, (Who from cold AEnus led
the Thracian crew,) Full on his ankle dropp’d the ponderous stone, Burst the
strong nerves, and crash’d the solid bone.

Summary: Diores Amaryneides was struck by a jagged stone on his right
ankle thrown by a Thracian captain. The stone hit the ankle with intense
force and caused the bones to break. Dieoes quickly fell back as his friends
looked on. He took his last breath and died.

Reading Comprehension Question: Where did the stone hit?

Vocabulary Question: In dust the ____________’d and the victor lies. With
copious slaughter all the fields are red, And heap’d with growing mountains
of the dead.
A) weaken  B) vanquish  C) slow  D) preserve

Discussion Question: Who is Pyrus, and why did he throw the rock instead of
using his sword?
Cell 10: Death of Simois

Quote: “And thence from Simois named the lovely boy. Short was his date! by dreadful Ajax slain, He falls, and renders all their cares in vain!”

Summary: While in the battle, Telemonian Aias hit Simoeisios. Simoeisios was the child of Anthemion. He was hit with a spear in his breast right next to his nipple. He fell down and died on the river bank.

Reading Comprehension Question: Who killed Simois?

Vocabulary Question: The _________ descending from the hills of Ide, To seek her parents on his flowery side.
A) Demon  B) God  C) Agamemnon D) nymph

Discussion Question: Would you let a young boy like Simois fight in the war?
Quote: "My friends, my lords and princes, Zeus Cronides has shackled me in the chains of blindness. Hard God! Once he promised me that I should sack the fenced city of the Ilios before I should return..... Ah well, let us make up our minds to it, and escape with our ships to our native land; for now we shall never take the city of Troy."

Summary: Agamemnon is saying that he doesn't want to bother the city of Ilios anymore because he realized that Zeus had tricked him into doing so. Now he is admitting to the people that he was wrong and suggesting to the people that they should all join him in his homeland and never return to the city of Troy.

Reading Comprehension: What is Agamemnon telling the people?

Vocabulary: "...Zeus Cronides has _____ me in the chains of blindness."
   a) played
   b) shackled
   c) tied
   d) thrown

Discussion: Do you think that Agamemnon is doing the right thing, leaving the city and blaming someone else for his wrong actions?
"My Lord King, I must answer you to begin with, where such a thing is unlawful, Sir, in public assembly; and I say your advice is foolish: pray don't be angry with me. You attacked me first before the whole nation, and blamed my courage, and say I was unwarlike, a weakling; how that may be everyone knows, both young and old. But you Sir-Cronides has enriched you by halves. He has given you the sceptre above all others, but courage he has no given you, and that is the true supreme power."

Summary: Here, Diomedes breaks out of the silence, after King Agamemnon announces his news/ideas. Diomedes says it isn't a good idea to show the people that he is a wimp. Diomedes says that Cronides has
given King Agamemnon everything suitable for a king except the courage to go along with the plan.

Reading Comprehension~Does Diomedes think that King Agamemnon's idea is a good idea?

Vocabulary~He has given you the sceptre above all others, but he has not given you _____, and that is the true supreme power."
a) courage  
b) trophy  
c) strawberries  
d) ethnicity

Discussion~How do you think King Agamemnon thinks about Diomedes's opinion?

Cell ~3_Book IX

"Come on, I'll give you Briseis back. PRETTY PLEASE WITH A CHERRY ON TOP!!!!!!!"

Quote~"...I will proclaim what I have to offer: seven tripods untouched by fire, ten ingots of gold, twenty bright cauldrons, twelve horses, grand
creatures which have won prizes in the race....And I will give seven skilful in women's work, Lesbians whom I chose when he captured Lesbos himself, the most beautiful women in the world. And along with these I will give back Briseis, the one whom I took at that time.

Summary~King Agamemnon goes on telling his list of what he will give to get Achilles’ forgiveness. Of course, King Agamemnon offers to give Briseis back, the one who he took away from Achilles, and started all of this drama.

Reading Comprehension~Who did King Agamemnon take and now is offering to give back to Achilles?

Vocabulary~"...I will proclaim what I have to offer: seven ____untouched by fire, ten ingots of gold, twenty bright cauldrons, twelve horses, grand creatures which have won prizes in the race...."

a) tripods
b) fireworks
c) paper roses
d) reasons

Discussion~Do you think Achilles will accept all of these gifts and let 'forgive and forget' take its place?
Quote~"Gerenian Nestor replied: 'May it please your grace King Agamemnon! Such gifts as you offer now to Achilles no one could despise. Then let us choose envoys to send at once- or rather let me look round and choose them."

Summary~Nestor says that what King Agamemnon is offering to Achilles is something that can't be turned down. There are many wonderful things that he is offering. Nestor begins to help plan out how King Agamemnon is going to get all of these to put all together.

Reading Comprehension~What is Nestor going to do?

Vocabulary~"Then let us choose ____ to send at once--or rather let me look round and choose them."

a) roses
b) peace
c) children
d) envoys

Discussion~How do you think King Agamemnon is feeling when Nestor says that the king should choose his envoys to send at once--or he himself will choose them?
"Achilles jumped up from his seat in surprise, still holding the harp, and Patroclos got up too when he saw visitors. Achilles greeted them and said: "Welcome! I am glad to see friends. Just what I wanted! and you are my very best friends, though I am an angry man."

Summary~ Here, Achilles is found playing his harp. And in surprise a crowd of people came to his home. Patroclos jumps up from seeing that there are guests. Achilles greets these people; saying that he is happy that there are friends to see him, but he is still very upset from the drama with King Agamemnon.

Reading Comprehension~ What is Achilles doing before his guests arrive?

Vocabulary~ "Achilles greeted them and said: "Welcome! I am glad to see _____. Just what I wanted! and you are my very best friends, though I am an angry man."

a) beef steak  
b) germs  
c) corpses  
d) friends

Discussion~ Do you think that Achilles has plans for these guests?
"Your health, Achilles! We do not lack good fare and plenty, either at the board of King Agamemnon, or here and now. Indeed you have given us a regular feast. But feasting is not our business, bless it! An awful disaster is what we see my prince, and we are afraid. Life or death is in question for our whole fleet, unless you put on your armour of might...."

Summary~ Aias and Phoinix are the guest and they come to tell Achilles that they are scared something will happen. They turn to Achilles because he seems to have a lot of courage in terms of "your armour of might."

Reading Comprehension~ Who are the main guests?

Vocabulary~ "An awful disaster is what we see my prince, and we are afraid. Life or death is in question for our whole ______, unless you put on your armour of might...."

a) world  
b) fleet  
c) answer  
d) forgiveness

Discussion~How do you think Achilles is feeling at this very moment in which these people turn to him?
Achilles, Help Us!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Quote~"This is what terribly affrights me. I fear the gods may fulfill his threats, and it may be our fate to perishing the land of Troy, far from home and Argos. Up then! if now at last you have a mind to save our people in their extremity. You will be sorry yourself when it is too late, but when mischief is done there is no cure. Think first while you can now how to save our people from the evil day."

Summary~The visitors come, and share their thoughts and plea for help. They hope that Achilles will help them save their people from what Hector and Zeus can do to them. They turn to Achilles for help and prepare him for what might happen.

Reading Comprehension~ Why do Odysseus and Patroclus come to Achilles?
Vocabulary~"Up then! if now at last you have a mind to save our people in their _________."
  a) crack
  b) bubbles
  c) apple
  d) extremity
Discussion Question~Do you think Achilles will agree to help?
Quote~"Remember how Peleus your father warned you, on the day when he said goodbye to you on your journey from Phthia to Agamemnon, 'My son, victory will be yours if ... but your task is to curb that proud temper, for a kind heart is the better part. Avoid quarrels, which go before destruction and then all the nation will honor you both young and old.' That was the old King's warning, but you have forgotten it. It is not too late to change; let be that rancour which wrings your heart. Agamemnon offers you ample atonement if you will relent."

Summary~All this is being said to Achilles is to help them out by restoring the friendship between himself and King Agamemnon.

Reading Comprehension~What example/evidence do the Odysseus and/or Patroclus share to Achilles so he can be convinced to their idea?

Vocabulary~"It is not too late to change; let be that rancour which wrings your heart. Agamemnon offers you ample ________ if you will relent."
a) atonement  
b) what  
c) precious  
d) headache

Discussion Question~Do you think it would be a good choice to easily agree with these visitors?
Achilles answered: 'Prince Odysseus Laertiades, I must speak out without undue respect to you. I must tell you how I feel and how I am resolved, that you may not sit cooing at me on both sides. I hate that man like the gates of hell who says one and thing and hides another thing in his heart! But I will tell you exactly what I have decided. I am not going to be persuaded by my King Agamemnon, or by anyone else because it seems one gets no thanks by fighting in battle for ever and for aye....'

Summary~Achilles does not want to forgive King Agamemnon. He also says that he hates him so much that he won't change his mind.

Reading Comprehension~What is Achilles' answer?

Vocabulary~ "I am not going to be persuaded by my King Agamemnon, or by anyone else because it seems one gets no thanks by fighting in battle for ever and for ____...."

a) aye  
b) hey  
c) hay  
d) eye

Discussion Question~If you were Achilles, what would be the rest of your support for your answer?
Quote: “His daughter! I will not marry a daughter of my lord King Agamemnon, not if her beauty challenged golden Aphrodite, not if her skill were a match for Athena Brighteyes. No, even so I will not do it! Let him choose her another man, one of his own rank who is a greater king than I. For if the gods let me live and return home, Peleus no doubt will find me a wife himself...”

Summary: King Agamemnon gets desperate and offers Achilles his daughter’s hand in marriage, and Achilles refuses.

Reading Comprehension: What is Achilles’ answer to King Agamemnon’s proposal?

Vocabulary: “When I was there, I often used to wish to marry a ____wife...”

a. beautiful  
b. ugly  
c. lawful  
d. prophetic

Discussion Question: Do you think Achilles is going to keep on being stubborn, or is he waiting for the right offer?
Cell #1: Chapter 9-Agamemnon addressing lords and princes.

Dialog/Narration: “Then Agamemnon rose with tears running down his cheeks; he addressed the assembly; my friends, my lords and princes; let us make up our minds to it, and escape with our ships to our native land: for now we never shall take the city of Troy.”

Summary: Agamemnon rises with tears running down his cheeks and addresses the assembly. He says that they will never take the city of Troy and must return to their native land.

Reading Comprehension Question: What is Agamemnon’s motivation for leaving Troy?

Discussion Question: Does Agamemnon feel that he has failed by returning home?

Vocabulary Question: escape with our ships to our native _____
   a) city
   b) land
   c) ocean
   d) cheeks
Dialog/Narration: “Then let us choose envoys to send at once-or rather let me look round and choose them. Phoinix first; Aias and Odysseus; let Odios and Eurybates go with them.”

Summary: After Nestor and Agamemnon talk, they decide who will be chosen to be the envoys to be sent.

Reading Comprehension Question: What role do Phoinix, Aias, Odysseus, Odios, and Eurybates play in this scene?

Discussion Question: What is the significance of choosing Phoinix first?

Vocabulary Question: Look round and choose _____

a) her
b) him
c) she
d) them
Scene #3: Chapter 9-Achilles telling Odysseus that he feels he is not getting in return what he has put in.

Dialog/Narration: “I must tell you how I feel and how I am resolved... because it seems one gets no thanks by fighting in battle for ever and for aye. Stay at home, or fight all day, you get only equal pay. Be a coward, or be brave, equal honor you will have... I get no profit from suffering pain and risking my life forever in battle.”

Summary: Achilles is telling Odysseus that for all of the work he has put in and given to Agamemnon, he feels he has received nothing. Also that no matter what he does: stay at home or go out to battle, he will still receive the same praise and payment.

Reading Comprehension Question: What has Odysseus done to make Achilles so angry?

Discussion Question: Does Achilles feel that battle is justified?

Vocabulary Question: A coward is to brave as honor is to _____
a) disrespectful b) travesty c) challenging d) rewarding
Scene #4: Chapter 9-Phoinix grieving Achilles leaving and is trying to convince him to stay.

Dialog/Narration: “Then old Phoinix spoke, with tears in his eyes, for he was full of fear for the fleet. If you have really set your mind on going, then how can I part from you, dear boy, how can I be left here alone?”

Summary: Achilles is leaving and Phoinix wants him to stay. Phoinix tells Achilles that he acted as his father his whole life. He tells Achilles how he took care of him his whole life and is very sad to see him go.

Reading Comprehension Question: Why is Phoinix so attached to Achilles?

Discussion Question: What are Phoinix’s feelings towards Achilles?

Vocabulary Question: Ship is to fleet as a cow is to _____

a) pasture
b) barn
c) herd
d) farmer
Cell #5: Chapter 9-Diomedes tells everyone to have a good meal and to sleep well because they will fight at dawn.

Dialog/Narration: "Now then this is my advice: let us all have a good meal and a good sleep,-sound sleep and wine and food make the heart and muscles good, you know. When the dark no longer lingers, but Dawn puts out her rosy fingers, marshal your men and horses betimes, and lead them yourself in the van!"

Summary: Diomedes gives a toast to everyone. He tells them that they should eat well and have a good night’s rest because tomorrow at dawn, they will go out and fight.

Reading Comprehension Question: What do the soldiers have to prepare for the next day?

Discussion Question: What purpose does Diomedes’ speech serve?

Vocabulary Question: ...but Dawn puts our her rosy _____

a) fingers
b) feet
c) toes
d) cheeks
1. ~At night, Agamemnon passes through the camp in distress after finding Achilles unwilling to return to the army.
   ~Why was Agamemnon in distress?
   ~“He takes no rest that night, but passes through the camp, awaking the leaders, and ----- all the possible methods for the public safety.”
     a. contriving b. killing c. finding d. losing
   ~What plan will Agamemnon come up with?

2. ~Neleus is asked to help, giving his wisdom and assistance to help.
   ~What is Nclus asked to give?
   ~“----- thy couself, and assist thy friend.”
     a. kill (cheat) b. find (wash) c. impart (share) d. swim (drink)
   ~Is Neleus like Nestor in the play because he gives advice?
3. ~Neleus says that they must trust in the powers above. The king wants to help so he agrees to lead the way.
   ~What must they trust in?
   ~“The care is next our other chiefs to raise: Ulysses, Diomed, we chieftly need; Meges for strength, Oileus ----- for speed.”
     a. famed b. bad c. healthy d. slow
   ~Are the gods always thought of as being influential?

4. ~Nestor stops by Ulysses' tent to have him join in spying on the enemy.
   ~Nestor stops by whose tent?
   ~“O ----- chief! ( the Pylian sage replied)”
     a. handsome b. ugly c. fat d. prudent
   ~Whose tent will Ulysses and Nestor visit next?

5. ~The chiefs go and spy on their listening leaders. Troy was full in sight.
   ~Did the chiefs go and spy?
   ~“And ----- Troy was ever full in sight.”
     a. big b. hostile c. beautiful d. happy
   ~Will the chiefs get caught?
6. ~The Greek kings have a meeting. They talk and argue about the war.
~Who had a meeting?
~“When the night descending, from his vengeful hand ------- the relics of
the Grecian band…”
   a. condemned (smilingly stabbed)   b. ignored (angrily sang)
   c. reprieved (temporarily relieved) d. took (washed vegetables)

~What will the kings decide upon?

7. ~A great heron appeared, and Ulysses interpreted it as an omen.
~Who thought of the heron as an omen?
~“This, though surrounding shades -------- their view.”
   a. obscured b. won c. revealed d. rejected

~Compared to The Rime of the Ancient Mariner, is the bird really an
omen?
8. ~The heroes prayed after they have seen the Minerva-sent heron in agreement to their decision.
   ~What did the heroes do?
   ~“Through the black horrors of the ------ plain…”
      a. uncluttered (chewed neatly)
      b. ensanguined (covered in blood)
      c. forbidden (locked by hair)
      d. disfigured (Thersitesized)
   ~Will their prayers help them or hurt them?

   ~Who is Dolon?
   ~“His the fair ------ that all the rest excel, and his the glory to have served so well.”
      a. strength (steel)    b. steed (horse)
      c. power (nuclear)    d. chariot (horsey)
   ~What is the reward if the challenger succeeds?
10. ~The chief raised his sceptre which meant that Dolon was the challenger, and Hector grew angry.
   ~Who was mad because Dolon accepted?
   ~“And ----- the path his feet must tread no more.”
   a. trod (walk) b. run (stocking)
   c. ruin (Chichen Itza) d. unearth (dig)
   ~Will Dolon win?

11. ~Hector and Dolon fight, along with others, to see who is the stronger.
   ~Who fought with whom?
   ~“The panting warriors seize him as he stands, and with unmanly tears his life -------.”
   a. endangers b. reincarnates c. eliminates d. demands
1) -- **Book XI - Cell #1** - How the battle turned, and the captains were wounded, and Achilles began to take notice.

2) --

3) -- “Red drops of blood o’er all the fatal field”

4) -- Discord is sent by Zeus to warn the soldiers of an upcoming event of death because Zeus is tired of all the soldiers, so he is telling them that they are all going to die that day. The soldiers were all ready to fight when it started to rain drops of blood from the sky.

5) -- What does the raining of blood signify?

6) -- [Agamemnon] in his hands two steely javelins __________

   a) balance
   b) moved
   c) wields
   d) looped

7) -- Was it right for Zeus to plan to kill many soldiers?
1) -- Book XI- Cell #2-

2) --

3) -- But horse to horse, and man to man they fight... each wounds, each bleeds, but none resign the day"

4) -- Every soldier is face to face with all their horses as they fight, nothing is more fierce than they are. Then Discord is happy to see them all dead because they all get killed and they all get hurt.

5) -- Why is Discord happy?

6) -- [Discord] drinks large slaughter at her ___________ eyes.
   a) evil
   b) sanguine
   c) cruel
   d) sad

7) -- Was it right for Discord to be happy?
1) -- Book XI - Cell #3

2) --

3) -- “The sea with ships, the fields with armies spread. The victors rage, the dying, and the dead”

4) -- The sea is full with ships, and the fields are all filled with soldiers fighting killing each other, and some are already dead. All of them are killing each other with pointy swords.

5) -- Why are the soldiers dying?

6) -- Each adverse battle __________ with equal wound
   a) shined
   b) ambushed
   c) bloody
   d) gored

7) -- Why are some soldiers also fighting in the sea?
1) -- Book XI- Cell #4

2) --

3) -- “Then in the chariot, on their knees they fall, and thus with lifted hands for mercy call”

4) -- Agamemnon is planning to kill the two sons of Antimachus and they are begging Agamemnon for mercy. They say that if he spares them that their dad is going to give them gifts like bronze and gold and iron if their dad hears that they weren’t wounded. But Agamemnon answers their mercy by telling them that they are going to pay for their father’s abominable outrage.

5) -- Who was the dad of the 2 prisoners?

6) -- “Antimachus shall __________ gifts bestow.”

   a) trade
   b) give
   c) send
   d) copious

7) -- Why would Agamemnon want to kill the two sons of Antimachus?

1) -- Book XI- Cell #5
3) -- “But when, or wounded by the spear or dart, the chief shall mount his chariot, and depart.”

4) -- Seeing what is happening Zeus sends Iris to find Hector and warn him not to fight until Agamemnon is wounded. So Hector waits and finally Agamemnon get wounded by Coon the son of Antenor which forces him from fighting. So that gives Hector the power to kill.

5) -- Who wounds Agamemnon in the battle?

6) -- From Jove I come, and his high __________ bear.
   a) mandate
   b) court
   c) supreme
   d) excellence

7) -- Why should Hector wait to fight until Agamemnon is wounded?
1) -- Book XI- Cell #6

2) --

3) -- “but pierced his [Diomedes] foot, and hail’d it to the pain”

4) -- Diomedes is wounded in the foot by an arrow sent by Paris and Odysseus runs to pull the arrow from his foot when he finds himself surrounded by Trojans although he puts a strong fight, he is severely wounded and must be rescued by Menelaos and Ajax.

5) -- Who rescues Odysseus?

6) -- To seize, and drew the __________ from his breast...

   a) sweater
   b) sword
   c) corslet
   d) ambush

7) -- Was it right for Odysseus to risk his life by trying to help Diomedes?
3)-- “The great Achilles with impatience stays... Who asks, what hero, wounded by the foe?”

4)-- Machaon is a Greek physician who was hit in the shoulder, so they all want him to be saved because he cures them all. They sent him in a chariot. At that time Achilles is watching the battle so he sends Patroclus to find out who’s in the chariot.

5)-- Who is in the Chariot?

6)-- This to report, my __________ course I bend.

   a) important
   b) hasty
   c) action
   d) slow

7)-- Why doesn’t Achilles join the battle?
3)– “Why calls my friend? Thy loved injunctions lay what’er thy will, Patroclus shall obey”

4)– Patroclus after discovering that the wounded soldier was Mechaon is about to leave when Nestor stops him to tell about the days losses and to relate a story about his past. Nestor then reminds Patroclus that he has been instructed by his father to give good counsel to Achilles and ask him to convince Achilles to enter the fight.

5)– Who stops Patroclus from returning to Achilles?

6)– Nor could I, through you cloud, __________ his face.
   a) get
   b) see
   c) show
   d) discern

7)– Will Patroclus convince Achilles to fight? How or why not?
1) -- Book XI- Cell #9

2) --

3) -- “Clad in Achilles’ arms, if thou appear proud Troy may tremble”

4) -- Nestor suggests Patroclus that if Achilles doesn’t want to battle that he [Patroclus] should put on Achilles’ armour and enter the fight himself because the Greeks need help. This way the Trojans could think that it’s Achilles.

5) -- What is Patroclus attempting to do?

6) -- Your ancient father’s generous __________ gave.
   a) wield
   b) copious
   c) precepts
   d) hasty

7) -- Should Patroclus risk his life instead of Achilles risking his life?
1) -- Book XI- Cell #10

2) --

3) -- “No more, my friend; Greece is no more! This day the glories end.” [Eurypyllos to Patroclus]

4) -- after listening to Nestor’ moving words, Patroclus hastens on his way, but stops to aid the wounded Eurypyllos before returning to the tent of Achilles.

5) -- Whom did Patroclus stop to aid?

6) -- Weak was his pace, but ___________ was his heart.
   a) dauntless
   b) hasty
   c) fast
   d) ambushed

7) -- Why would Patroclus want to aid Eurypyllos?
Cell 1: Eris cries out that the war has begun; Book XI

"High on Ulysses’ bark her horrid stand. She took and thunder’d through the seas and land."

a) Jove has sent Eris to let out a warcry letting everyone know that the war has begun
b) Whose side is Eris on?

c) When _____ Eris, sent by Jove's command,
   a. horrible
   b. ugly
   c. terrible
   d. baleful

d) Now that the war has begun, who might you predict will win?
c) And, leaning from the clouds, expect the ______
   a. peace treaty
   b. rain
   c. war
   d. wind

d) Was it right for Juno to be happy about the war’s beginning?

“That instant Juno, and the martial maid, in happy thunders promised Greece their aid; High o’er the chief they clash’d their arms in air”

a) Juno and the martial maid are watching the war begin from the clouds
b) Why would they promise Greece their aid and not Troy?
c) From Jove I come, and his high _____ bear.
   a. throne
   b. mandate
   c. crown
   d. god

d) Is it right for the Trojans to plan a secret plot against the Greeks?

“He spoke, and Iris at his word obey’d; On wings of winds descends the various maid. The chief she found amidst the ranks of war, Close to the bulwarks, on his glittering car.”

a) The goddess Iris tells the son of Priam to abstain from major fighting until Agamemnon gets wounded and leaves. Only then should the Trojans attack the Greeks with their greatest warriors and all their strength.
b) Why is it so important that Agamemnon leave before the Trojans attack the Greeks?
c) And pain _____, thus exhorts the throng:
   a. augmented
   b. crashing
   c. vanishing
   d. lasting

d) Now that Agamemnon has left the battlefield, what might happen?

“The with every weapon art or fury yields: By the long lance, the sword, or ponderous stone, Whole ranks are broken, and whole troops o'erthrown”

a) Agamemnon gets injured just as the Trojans were planning. He gets taken away in his chariot.
b) What is Agamemnon saying in the quote?
c) The lordly savage _____ his prey.
   a. rips apart
   b. vindicates
   c. massages
   d. tickles

d) Why did Ulysses call for Ajax and not Achilles?

"Wild mountain-wolves the fainting beast surround: Just as their jaws his prostrate limbs invade, The lion rushes through the woodland shade, The wolves, though hungry, scour dispersed away;"

a) All the soldiers have dispersed and left Ulysses behind. He gets wounded and calls for help. Ajax then comes to his rescue.
b) What is the metaphor in this scene?
The Iliad by Homer
Book XII - How the two armies fought before the wall, and how Hector broke down the gate.

Cell 1:

Quote: “Then Neptune and Apollo shook the shore, then Ida’s summits pour’d their watery shore”

Summary: At the beginning of the chapter there’s a short summary of what happens after the battle at the wall. The gods Neptune (Poseidon) and Apollo decided to ransack the wall altogether. Both gods decided to bring all rivers that flow from Ida to the sea and made them flood the wall. The wall was flooded for nine days.

Question: When does the wall made by the Greeks get flooded?

Vocabulary: Athena looked at the city from the ________of Mount Ida.
   a. peak  
   b. shore  
   c. Ida’s  
   d. Summit

Discussion Question: Do you think it’s necessary for Homer to tell the event that happens after the battle at the wall right in the beginning of the story?
Quote: Polydamas, “Hear then, ye warriors! And obey with speed; back from the trenches let your steed be led; then all alighting, wedged in firm array, proceed on foot, and Hector lead the way. So Greece shall stoop before our conquering power, and this (if Jove consent) her fatal hour.”

Summary: Polydamas gave word to the army and told them to not give up. He told them to follow Hector because he will lead the way to victory, for death is upon the Greeks.

Question: What did Polydamas say about the Greeks?

Vocabulary: The army was stood strong as they prepared for attack; they were arranged in such a(n) ________.
   a. wedged
   b. lead
   c. array
   d. stoop

Discussion question: How did Polydamas know that death is upon the Greeks? And, how was he so sure?
Quote: “To guard the gates, two mighty chiefs attend...The fearless brothers on the Grecians call, to guard their navies, and defend the wall”

Summary: The Greeks were losing hope, and the Trojans we’re getting out of control trying to get through the wall. Then two Greek soldiers who at the same time were brothers were called to stand at the gate to help protect the wall.

Question: Why were the two soldiers called to stand in front of the gate?

Vocabulary: Strong ________ have strong and wise captains.
   - a. wall
   - b. chiefs
   - c. navies
   - d. gates

Discussion question: Why didn’t the Grecians send more than two soldiers to guard the gate?
Quote: “As when high Jove his sharp artillery forms, and opens* his cloudy magazine of storms...”

Summary: This part of the chapter talks about Jove (Zeus) and how he favored Hector the credit of victory. Jove sent a blast of wind from Mount Ida to the faces of the Grecian soldiers.

Question: Who did Jove favor the credit of victory to?

Vocabulary: Spears and swords are such ancient _________.
   a. apparatus
   b. weapons
   c. blades
   d. artillery

“In the quote above the word magazine most closely means
a. a periodical of news
b. a tub of blubber
c. a package of missiles
d. a towel for a horse

Discussion question: Is Jove being unfair because he’s choosing sides?
Quote: “A tide of Trojans flows, and they fill the place; The Greeks behold, they tremble, and they fly; the shore is heap’d with death, and tumult rends the sky.”

Summary: Jove/Zeus helped Hector lift a heavy stone away from the gate. As the Trojans filled the place, the Greeks ran away from them.

Question: Did the Trojans manage to get in through the wall?

Vocabulary: The war caused ________ to all the lands; houses and farms were ransacked and people were killed.
   a. death
   b. trembling
   c. tumult
   d. rends

Discussion question: What do you think of the Greeks and how they ran away from the Trojans?
1. "Vain thy past labour, and thy present vain"

2. Achilles is angry with Apollo for drawing him away from Troy and from Hector.

3. Why is Achilles mad at Apollo?

4. What boots thee now, that Troy _______ the plain.
   a. Vain  b. forsook
   c. present  d. presenting

5. Compare this situation to another story of a god appearing to a human.

1. "Achilles bear him on words."

2. King Priam spots Achilles rushing to Troy to fight Hector.

3. Who does King Priam spot?

4. Was first to note him as he ______ the plain.
   a. scoured  b. radiant
   c. blaze  d. note

5. Predict what will happen when Achilles gets to Troy.
1. “His mother had wept and moaned aloud as she bared her bosom.”

2. His mother is trying to convince hector not to fight Achilles.

3. Who is trying to convince Hector not to fight?

4. Should the ______ kill you, neither I nor your richly-dowered wife shall ever weep.
   
   a. wretch   b. off shoot
   c. dogs   d. wife

5. Will Hector go and fight Achilles or listen to his mom?

Book XXII # 4

1. Fear fell upon Hector as he beheld him, and he dared not stay longer where he was but fled in dismay from before the gates, while Achilles darted after him at his utmost speed.

2. Hector is scared of Achilles so instead of fighting him he turns and runs.

3. Why does hector turn and run?

4. From his right shoulder he brandished his terrible ____ of Pelian ash, and the bronze gleamed around him like flashing fire or the rays of the rising sun.

   a. Spear   b. Cat
   c. Book   d. Fire

5. Will Achilles catch Hector, or will Hector get away?
Book XXII # 5

1. "Father, wielder of the lightning, lord of cloud and storm, what mean you? Would you pluck this mortal whose doom has long been decreed out of the jaws of death?"

2. Minerva is asking her father to shoot Hector with a bolt of lightning to stop him from running away.

3. What is Minerva asking her father to do?

4. Do as you will, but we others shall not be of a _____ with you."
   a. death  b. live  c. bolt  d. mind

5. Will the God shoot Hector?

Book XXII # 6

1. Achilles made signs to the Achaean host, and shook his head to show that no man was to aim a dart at Hector, lest another might win the glory of having hit him and he might himself come in second.

2. Achilles is telling all the other people in his army not to attack Hector because he wants all the glory of killing him.

3. Why is he telling the people from his army not to attack Hector?

4. _________ made signs to the Achaean host, and shook his head to show that no man was to aim a dart at Hector, lest another might win the glory of having hit him and he might himself come in second.

5. Will Achilles ever catch Hector?

Book XXII # 7

1. He poised his spear as he spoke and hurled it.

2. Achilles threw his spear at Hector.
3. Who threw his spear at Hector?

4. Hector saw it coming and ______ it.
   a. avoided b. ran into
c. dug d. died

5. Make a metaphorical comparison to this and another book.

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**Book XXII # 8**

1. When Achilles had done spoiling Hector of his armour.

2. Achilles is getting ready for the final blow on hector.

3. What did Achilles do?

4. My friends, princes and ______ of the Argives, now that heaven has vouchsafed us to overcome this man.
   a. counsellors b. Hector
c. Argives c. Heaven

5. Compare the situation of Achilles’ poising to kill Hector to something that is going on today.

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**Book XXII # 9**

1. Hecuba then raised the cry of wailing among the Trojans.

2. Hectors mother is crying because her son just died.

3. Why is Hector’s mom crying?

4. So long as you lived you were their pride, but now ______ and destruction have fallen upon you."
   a. hell b. death
c. Achilles d. evil

5. Why will Trojans have nothing to live for?
1. Her heart beat fast, and as she spoke she flew from the house like a maniac, with her waiting-women following after.

2. Hector’s wife is going out to see what happened to Hector.

3. Why is Hector’s wife going to see Hector?

4. When she reached the battlements and the crowd of people, she stood looking out upon the wall, and saw ______ being borne away in front of the city--the horses dragging him without heed or care over the ground towards the ships of the Achaeans.
   C. Achilles  d. None of the above.

5. What will happen to Hector once he is put onto the ship?
Cell I
Scene I; Polydamas is telling Hector to not cross the ditch with horses but on foot.

Quote: “The Greeks having retired into their entrenchments, Hector attempts to force them; but it proving impossible to pass the ditch, Polydamas advises to quit their chariots, and manage the attack on foot. The Trojans follow his counsel; and having divided their army into five bodies of foot, begin the assault.”

Summary: Polydamas is telling Hector and the rest that it is not safe to cross the moat on horse and he’s advising them to go on foot instead by separating into groups.

Reading Comprehension Question: What is Polydamas trying to tell everyone to do?

Vocabulary Question: Polydamas advises to quit their ____________, and manage the attack on foot.
A. Chariots
B. Boats
C. Rafts
D. Cars

Discussion Question: What do you think will happen if they do cross the moat? (Predictive)
**Cell II**

Scene 1; Polypoites and Leonteus talking to Hector

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**Quote:** "O thou, bold leader of the Trojan bands! And you, confederate chiefs from foreign lands! What entrance here can cumbersome chariots find, The stakes beneath, the Grecian walls behind? No pass through those, without a thousand wounds, No space for combat in yon narrow bounds. Proud of the favours mighty Jove has shown On certain dangers we too rashly run: If 'tis will our haughty foes to tame, Oh may this instant end the Grecian name! Here, far from Argos, let their heroes fall, And one great day destroy and bury all! But should they turn, and here oppress our train, What hopes, what methods of retreat remain? Wedged in the trench, by our own troops confused, In one promiscuous carnage crush'd and bruised, All Troy must perish, if their arms prevail, Nor shall a Trojan live to tell the tale. Hear then, ye warriors! and obey with speed; Back from the trenches let your steeds be led; Then all alighting, wedged in firm array, Proceed on foot, and Hector lead the way. So Greece shall stoop before our conquering power, And this (if Jove consent) her fatal hour."

**Summary:** Polypoites and Leonteus were in charge of the main gates. Hector was trying to get through with the Trojans but Polypoites was telling him that he cannot get through the doors. Polypoites was also saying that if they dare pass through, they will die.

**Reading comprehension question:** What was the whole point of
Polypoites’ speech to Hector and the Trojans?

**Vocabulary Question:**
What entrance here can ___________ chariots find,
A. Strong
B. Cumbrous
C. Vicious
D. Masculine

**Discussion Question:**
What do you think Hector might do to Polypoites and Leonteus to cross the doors? (Predictive)
Cell III
Scene 3;

Quote: "To guard the gates, two mighty chiefs attend, Who from the Lapiths' warlike race descend; This Polypoetes, great Perithous' heir, And that Leonteus, like the god of war. As two tall oaks, before the wall they rise; Their roots in earth, their heads amidst the skies: Whose spreading arms with leafy honours crown'd, Forbid the tempest, and protect the ground; High on the hills appears their stately form, And their deep roots for ever brave the storm. So graceful these, and so the shock they stand Of raging Asius, and his furious band. Orestes, Acamas, in front appear, And OEnomaus and Thoon close the rear: In vain their clamours shake the ambient fields, In vain around them beat their hollow shields; The fearless brothers on the Grecians call, To guard their navies, and defend the wall. Even when they saw Troy's sable troops impend, And Greece tumultuous from her towers descend, Forth from the portals rush'd the intrepid pair, Opposed their breasts, and stood themselves the war. So two wild boars spring furious from their den, Roused with the cries of dogs and voice of men; On every side the crackling trees they tear, And root the shrubs, and lay the forest bare; They gnash their tusks, with fire their eye-balls roll, Till some wide wound lets out their mighty soul."
Around their heads the whistling javelins sung,  
With sounding strokes their brazen targets rung;  
Fierce was the fight, while yet the Grecian powers  
Maintain'd the walls, and mann'd the lofty towers:  
To save their fleet their last efforts they try,  
And stones and darts in mingled tempests fly.”

**Summary**: This scene is when the Trojans were marching into the gate and there were two guards there that were trying to protect the gate and they were throwing stones at the enemy.

**Reading Comprehension Question**: Why are they attacking the people at the gate?

**Vocabulary Question**: To save their ______ their last efforts they try, and stones and darts in mingled tempests fly.”

A. Food  
B. Women  
C. Fleet  
D. Malicious

**Discussion Question**: Do you think that the Trojans will get passed the gates? (predictive)
Cell IV
Scene 5: Hector talking to his army.

Quote:
"Hence with speed (he said), And urge the bold Ajaces to our aid; Their strength, united, best may help to bear The bloody labours of the doubtful war: Hither the Lycian princes bend their course, The best and bravest of the hostile force. But if too fiercely there the foes contend, Let Telamon, at least, our towers defend, And Teucer haste with his unerring bow To share the danger, and repel the foe.

Summary: Hector is talking to his army and telling them to attack the Grecians. He is telling them to attack with hostile force and to attack fiercely.

Reading Comprehension Question: What is Hector telling his army?

Vocabulary Question: The best and bravest of the _______ force
A. Hostile
B. Powerful
C. Strong
D. Weak

Discussion Question: Was it right for Hector to tell his army how to attack? (Ethical)
Cell V

Quote: "How oft, my brother, thy reproach I bear,
For words well meant, and sentiments sincere?
True to those counsels which I judge the best,
I tell the faithful dictates of my breast.
To speak his thoughts is every freeman's right,
In peace, in war, in council, and in fight;
And all I move, deferring to thy sway,
But tends to raise that power which I obey.
Then hear my words, nor may my words be vain!
Seek not this day the Grecian ships to gain;
For sure, to warn us, Jove his omen sent,
And thus my mind explains its clear event:
The victor eagle, whose sinister flight
Retards our host, and fills our hearts with fright,
Dismiss'd his conquest in the middle skies,
Allow'd to seize, but not possess the prize;
Thus, though we gird with fires the Grecian fleet,
Though these proud bulwalks tumble at our feet,
Toils unforeseen, and fiercer, are decreed;
More woes shall follow, and more heroes bleed.
So bodes my soul, and bids me thus advise;
For thus a skilful seer would read the skies."
To him then Hector with disdain return'd:
(Fierce as he spoke, his eyes with fury burn'd
"Are these the faithful counsels of thy tongue?
Thy will is partial, not thy reason wrong:
Or if the purpose of thy heart thou vent,
Sure heaven resumes the little sense it lent.
What coward counsels would thy madness move
Against the word, the will reveal'd of Jove?
The leading sign, the irrevocable nod,
And happy thunders of the favouring god,
These shall I slight, and guide my wavering mind
By wandering birds that flit with every wind?
Ye vagrants of the sky! your wings extend,
Or where the suns arise, or where descend;
To right, to left, unheeded take your way,
While I the dictates of high heaven obey.
Without a sign his sword the brave man draws,
And asks no omen but his country's cause.
But why should'st thou suspect the war's success?
None fears it more, as none promotes it less:
Though all our chiefs amidst yon ships expire,
Trust thy own cowardice to escape their fire.
Troy and her sons may find a general grave,
But thou canst live, for thou canst be a slave.
Yet should the fears that wary mind suggests
Spread their cold poison through our soldiers' breasts,
My javelin can revenge so base a part,
And free the soul that quivers in thy heart."

**Summary:** Here Polydamas is talking to Hector saying that he doesn’t appreciate his advice, and Hector is responding by saying that his advice is no good and that they should fight till the end and not take anything from anyone like Zeus or anyone else.

**Reading Comprehension Question:** Why is Polydamas complaining?

**Vocabulary Question:** To right, to left, __________ take your way,
While I the dictates of high heaven obey.
A. Deferring
B. Pinions
C. Prodigies
D. Unheeded

**Discussion Question:** Do you think that it is right for Polydamas to be complaining to Hector at a time like this?
Cell VI

Quote: “This counsel pleased: the godlike Hector sprung Swift from his seat; his clanging armour rung. The chief's example follow'd by his train, Each quits his car, and issues on the plain, By orders strict the charioteers enjoin'd Compel the coursers to their ranks behind. The forces part in five distinguish'd bands, And all obey their several chiefs' commands. The best and bravest in the first conspire, Pant for the fight, and threat the fleet with fire: Great Hector glorious in the van of these, Polydamas, and brave Cebriones. Before the next the graceful Paris shines, And bold Alcathous, and Agenor joins. The sons of Priam with the third appear, Deiphobus, and Helenas the seer; In arms with these the mighty Asius stood, Who drew from Hyrtacus his noble blood, And whom Arisba's yellow coursers bore, The coursers fed on Selle's winding shore. Antenor's sons the fourth battalion guide, And great AEneas, born on fountful Ide. Divine Sarpedon the last band obey'd, Whom Glaucus and Asteropaeus aid. Next him, the bravest, at their army's head, But he more brave than all the hosts he led.

Now with compacted shields in close array, The moving legions speed their headlong way: Already in their hopes they fire the fleet,
And see the Grecians gasping at their feet.

While every Trojan thus, and every aid,
The advice of wise Polydamas obey'd,
Asius alone, confiding in his car,
His vaunted coursers urged to meet the war.
Unhappy hero! and advised in vain;
Those wheels returning ne'er shall mark the plain;
No more those coursers with triumphant joy
Restore their master to the gates of Troy!
Black death attends behind the Grecian wall,
And great Idomeneus shall boast thy fall!
Fierce to the left he drives, where from the plain
The flying Grecians strove their ships to gain;
Swift through the wall their horse and chariots pass'd,
The gates half-open'd to receive the last.”

**Summary**: Hector leads his army straight to the wall and they start to tear it down themselves to get to the other side, and they manage to get through.

**Reading Comprehension Question**: Why are the Trojans trying to break down the wall?

**Vocabulary Question**: By orders strict the charioteers enjoin'd, __________ the coursers to their ranks behind.

A. Vaunted  
B. Alighting  
C. Compel  
D. Clamours

**Discussion Question**: What do you think will happen after they get to the other side?
**Cell VII**

**Quote:** “Even yet the dauntless Lapithae maintain The dreadful pass, and round them heap the slain. First Damasus, by Polypoetes' steel, Pierced through his helmet's brazen visor, fell; The weapon drank the mingled brains and gore! The warrior sinks, tremendous now no more! Next Ormenus and Pylon yield their breath: Nor less Leonteus strews the field with death; First through the belt Hippomachus he gored, Then sudden waved his unresisted sword: Antiphates, as through the ranks he broke, The falchion struck, and fate pursued the stroke: Iamenus, Orestes, Menon, bled; And round him rose a monument of dead. Meantime, the bravest of the Trojan crew, Bold Hector and Polydamas, pursue; Fierce with impatience on the works to fall, And wrap in rolling flames the fleet and wall. These on the farther bank now stood and gazed.”

**Summary:** This is saying how some of the Trojans got killed trying to cross the Grecians’ gate. It also says how Hector and Polydamas stay strong as the leaders of the Trojans.

**Reading Comprehension Question:** Who were the people described in the quote?

**Vocabulary Question:** And round him rose a ________ of dead.
A. Cataract  
B. Monument  
C. Mountain  
D. Valley

**Discussion Question:** Was it necessary to write how the Trojans got killed?
Cell VIII

Quote: "How oft, my brother, thy reproach I bear, For words well meant, and sentiments sincere? True to those counsels which I judge the best, I tell the faithful dictates of my breast. To speak his thoughts is every freeman's right, in peace, in war, in council, and in fight; And all I move, deferring to thy sway, But tends to raise that power which I obey. Then hear my words, nor may my words be vain! Seek not this day the Grecian ships to gain; For sure, to warn us, Jove his omen sent, And thus my mind explains its clear event: The victor eagle, whose sinister flight Retards our host, and fills our hearts with fright, Dismiss'd his conquest in the middle skies, Allow'd to seize, but not possess the prize; Thus, though we gird with fires the Grecian fleet, Though these proud bulwarks tumble at our feet, Toils unforeseen, and fiercer, are decreed; More woes shall follow, and more heroes bleed. So bodes my soul, and bids me thus advise; For thus a skilful seer would read the skies."

Summary: Sarpedon is talking to his friend Glaucos (both Trojans). He is telling him that they have to beat the Grecians and that more Trojans will die if they don’t change their plan.

Reading Comprehension Question: Who is talking to Glaucos?

Vocabulary Question: victor eagle, whose sinister flight ________ our host, and fills our hearts with fright
A. Captures
B. Convinces
C. Shoots
D. Retards
**Discussion Question:** Do you think any change will occur after Sarpedon talked to Glaucos?
Cell IX

Quote: "Fellows in arms! whose deeds are known to fame, And you, whose ardour hopes an equal name! Since not alike endued with force or art; Behold a day when each may act his part! A day to fire the brave, and warm the cold, To gain new glories, or augment the old. Urge those who stand, and those who faint, excite; Drown Hector's vaunts in loud exhorts of fight; Conquest, not safety, fill the thoughts of all; Seek not your fleet, but sally from the wall; So Jove once more may drive their routed train, And Troy lie trembling in her walls again."

Summary: The Grecians are talking about how they will conquer next time. They are also saying how they will defeat Hector and the Trojans.

Reading Comprehension Question: What do the Grecians want to do?

Vocabulary Question: To gain new glories, or ___________ the old.
A. Augment
B. Diminish
C. Destroy
D. Complete

Discussion Question: Do you think the Grecians will conquer and destroy the Trojans like they are discussing?
Quote: "O where, ye Lycians, is the strength you boast? Your former fame and ancient virtue lost! The breach lies open, but your chief in vain Attempts alone the guarded pass to gain: Unite, and soon that hostile fleet shall fall: The force of powerful union conquers all."

Summary: Hector is encouraging his people to fight all they can against the Achaians so that they can win this battle with victory.

Reading Comprehension Question: What does Hector want to come out of this?

Vocabulary Question: Unite, and soon that _______ fleet shall fall: The force of powerful union conquers all."
A. Vengeance
B. Rebuke
C. Hostile
D. Obstinate

Discussion Question: Who do you think will win?
“... Telamonian! ... Oliades! You two must save our nation ... our people will hold them ... I am terribly afraid something will happen where that madman is leading ... Hector ... then you two ... must stand firm and encourage others ... you can keep him away from the ships ... try as he may ...”

- Calchas (Posedian Earthshaker)

Was it right for Posedian to take form as the Hawk Calchas to encourage the men?

What were both Aias protecting?
A) The Camp
B) Hector
C) The ships
D) Aias Telamonian

Posedian Earthshaker took form as the Hawk Calchas to encourage the two Ahchaian elites to fight against Hector and his army. Hectors army already ransacked the camp and now is heading for the ships. Earthshaker is motivating them for better effort to defend the ships.
"... Men of war ... stand fast! ... Not long shall the Achaians bar my way, although they have made themselves like a stone wall! They will yield to my spear! ..." - Hector

Right after Earthshaker motivated the two aias they rallied the troops and formed a human barricade. Hector’s men seemed undetermined a few feet before they reached the "wall". Hector raised his voice and gave a motivational speech.
"Not avenged lies Aisios there!
And he will be glad, I think, that I have sent an escort with him, if he must go down to Hades the Keeper of Gates!"

- Deiphobos

Idomeneus and Meriones took left when they reached there destinations they were rushed by Trojans. They both fended.
Idomeneus then cast a spear at Othryoneus a sojourner. For his death, Aisios went after Idomeneus he was soon killed as well. Deiphobos was greatly angered threw a spear at Idomeneus, missed, and hit
“Shall we call that a fair deal then, Deiphobos, three for one? ... Here I come over the sea with destruction for you and your countrymen!

- Idomeneus

Soon after Deiphobos killed Hypsenor, Idomeneus went wild ready to kamikaze or go on a killing spree. He brought down Alcothos he was the third man Idomeneus killed since he entered battle.

Who came over to the seas to scourge the city of Troy?
A) Deiphobos
B) The countrymen
C) Idomeneus
D) Achaians
Aineais, my noble prince, if you care anything for your kith and kin, now is the time to show it! Save your brotherhood come with me and let us rescue him! He wasn’t more than your sister’s husband yet he brought you up from a little tot in his own house and Idomeneus has just killed him!

- Deiphobos

Deiphobos hesitated if he should go after Idomeneus alone. He went back to look for Aineais for support, he found him and said ... it angered him and lounged at Idomeneus.

Was it right for Deiphobos to get reinforcement?

Why did Deiphobos hesitate to attack?
A) Idomeneus seemed invincible to him
B) Idomeneus had comrades aside
C) Idomeneus was too fast
D) Idomeneus had a tot in his arms
“This way my friends, and help me, I am alone, and I see Aineais coming at a great rate! He is a terrible man, rare killer, and he is young and strong which isn’t the greatest thing of all. If we were at one age we should some see who would win he or I!”

- Idomeneus

Idomeneus saw Aineais Charging at himself. Idomeneus called upon his allies for support. His companions Ascalaphas, Aphareus, Deipyros, MEriones and Antilochos all came by his side to help out any way possible.

Was it right for Idomeneus to call his allies to team up on Aineais?

Why did Idomeneus call upon his companions?
A) he couldn’t handle the faster enemy
B) to regroup
C) he needed an escort
D) to retreat
the sea with
father

Quote: “...I come over
destruction for you and your
and your countrymen!”

Summary: Idomeneus told
Deiphobos that he has come
him and his father.
and told Aineias. Aineias
look for Idomeneus. This
Idomeneus to call and get
his companions like
Deipyros, Meriones, and
Aineias then got help from
Captains in the Trojan army.
and Idomeneus started
other.

RC Question: How did Aineias know about Idomeneus’ plan?

V Question: Aineias got help from:
A) Captains of the Greek Army
B) Ascalaphos and Aphaereus
C) Antilochos and Meriones
D) Captains of the Trojan Army

D Question: Was it a good idea for Idomeneus to reveal his plan to
Deiphobos?
Nestor, Odysseus, and Agamemnon discussing the battle and what they should do about it.

Nestor stated that the Achaians were in a desperate period due to the fact that many of them were being killed and driven off and they had nothing in their power to stop that. Agamemnon suggested that they should flee from all the trouble instead of staying to die. Odysseus refused saying that that was no solution and that leaving will only leave the enemy with more victory than they already have.

- “Yes, to flee from trouble is quite right, even if you flee by night. Better fight and run away then tarry be caught the next day.
- “What you say now seems to me simple nonsense...you tell us to launch our ships, that you may give the enemy theirs hearts’ desire: they are victorious already, and you want to destroy us utterly.”

R.C.: What is Agamemnon trying to do to save himself from being killed?

Predictive: If Agamemnon had gone along with his plan, what would have happened?

Vocab: “We thought it would be an _______ defense for ships and men.”
  a) ancient
  b) impregnable
  c) glorious
Queen Hera and the love potion.

Queen Hera stood at the peak of Olympos watching the battle. She saw Zeus seated on Mount Ida and a hateful sight she thought of him. She thought of a scheme in which she will deceive Zeus. She would tempt him to lie by her side in love so that quiet sleep might drown his eyes and mind. She asked Aphrodite for a love potion in which she will use to subdue Zeus.

- “She saw Zeus seated on Mount Ida...and a hateful sight she thought of him...she began at once to scheme how she might beguile him...”
- “Give me your charm of love and desire, with which you subdue both mortal men and immortal men.”

R.C.: What does Queen Hera need the love potion for?

Predictive: From the result of Zeus’s deep sleep, what will Hera do?

Vocab: “So she went to her chamber- which her own son _____ had built for her.”

a) Aias
b) Hephaistos
c) Diomedes
Hera and Sleep planning a scheme.

Hera traveled to the Realm of princely Thoas to meet Sleep. She asked him to put Zeus to sleep and he will get rewarded by marrying Pasithea. He refused because he wouldn’t dare come near him because of a past argument between them. He finally agreed and the deal was settled.

- “My dear Sleep, you are lord of all gods and all mankind...lull me the bright eyes of Zeus under his brows as soon as I shall have lain by his side in love.”
- “Any of the immortal gods I could easily put to sleep...But Zeus Cronion I would not dare to come near...”

R.C.: What was purpose of Hera meeting with Sleep?

Discussion: Is it right for Sleep to put Zeus to sleep?

Vocab: “She sped over the snowy mountains of the _______ horsemasters...”
a) Achaian
b) Danaan
c) Thracian

Hera and Sleep visiting Zeus.

Hera and Sleep both went to Mount Ida where they will put their plan forth. Sleep took the shape of a whistling bird to disguise himself. Meanwhile, Hera walked up to the top of the mountain. As Zeus saw her, love filled his heart. Zeus told her to go to bed with him and take their joy. She agreed and Zeus lay a beautiful golden cloud so that no one could see them.

- “My dear...now let us to bed and take our joy.”
- “Let us go and lie there, since you are pleased to desire bed.”

R.C.: What did Sleep disguise himself as so that Zeus wouldn’t recognize him?

Predictive: Will Hera and Sleep’s plan succeed?
Vocab: “..the earth divine made a bed of fresh new grass to grow, with dewy clover and crocus and ______ soft thick..”
a) hyacinth
b) flowers
c) soothing

Danaans receiving support.

Sleep ran quickly to the Achaian ships with news for Poseidon Earthshaker. He told him to help the Danaans and give them victory just for a little while Zeus was asleep. Poseidon left eager to support the Danaans.
• “Have your way now, Poseidon! Help the Danaans, give them victory just for a little..”
• “Look here, men! Are we going to let Hector Priamedes beat us again? Is he to take our ships and triumph?”

R.C.: What did Sleep tell Poseidon to do?

Predictive: Will the Danaans turn out to be victorious?

Vocab: “If there is a staunch fighting ____ who has only a small buckler.”
a) Horse 
b) Man  
c) God

Hector vs. Aias.

Hector and Aias started their battle. After a couple of strikes from each, Aias finally stroked a stone to his chest near his neck leaving him terribly wounded. His armor was thrown all over the place due to the harsh stroke. He had to leave the battlefield.
• “Aias picked up a large stone...[he] lifted it high and threw it at Hector.”
• “He was like a tree struck of lighting and torn up by the roots with a vile smell of sulphur...”

R.C.: Who stroke Hector with a stone that left him terribly wounded?
Predictive: With Hector injured, what will happen with the Trojans?

Vocab: “He struck his chest in the place where the shield strap and ______ crossed.”

a) Sword-strap
b) Discrepancy
c) Mooring-stones
Battling.

The Argives fought more furiously than ever when they saw Hector leave the battlefield. Aias stabbed Satnioeis. Polydamas Panthoides, defending him, threw his spear to Prothoenor and Prothoenor fell. Polydamas shouted in victory, which infuriated the Argives.

• “The Argives assaulted more furiously than ever when they saw Hector retire.”
• “This taunt infuriated the Argives, and Aias in particular…”

R.C.: What infuriated the Argives?

Predictive: Will the Argives win the battle due to the fact that they are being motivated by all the anger?

Vocab: “...it ran through the right shoulder, and Prothoenor fell, ________at the earth.”

a) Hugging
b) Grasping
c) Clutching

Acamas vs. Peneleos.

Acamas quickly attacked Ilioneus. He was the only son of Phorbas whom Herbes loved the most out of all the Trojans. Peneleos then attacked Acamas and stabbed him in the root of the eye, under the brow and tore out the eyeball. Penelaos then drew a sword and beheaded him. He held up his head so the Trojans can see and exclaimed that now this man will not be able to return back home, as many of them will not.

• “...the spear went through the eye and out at the nape of the neck, and the man sank down stretching out both hands.”
• “Kindly send word to the father and mother of his honour Ilioneus to arrange for the mourning of their son at home.”

R.C.: What happened to Acamas during this battle?

Discussion: How will the soldiers on both sides react to Peneleos’ remark?
Vocab: “Then Peneleos held it up for the Trojans to see, like a _______ on a long stalk, and cried exulting.”
a) Poppyhead  
b) Trunk  
c) Sword

How the battle turned.

Many of the Achaians lifted the “Blood-spoils” of their enemies. Hyrtios Gyrtiades, the Mysian Captain. Antilochos despoiled Phalces and Mermeros; Meriones killed Morys and Hippotion. Teucros brought down Prothoon and Periphetes. Then Atreides stabbed prince Hyperenor in the side. Aias killed more than any other soldier.

• “Atreides stabbed prince Hyperenor... his soul flew quickly out of the wound, and darkness covered his eyes. “
• “But Aias Oiliades killed more then any other; for he was a quick runner, and no man was like him for running down those who ran away when Zeus put fear into their hearts.”

R.C.: Which soldier killed more then any other?

Predictive: From what was read, what do you think will happen next?

Vocab: “..many of the Achaians lifted the _______ of their enemies.”
a) Heads  
b) Blood-spoils  
c) bodies
BOOK XV, JOVE AWAKENS
CELL #1

QUOTE:
On Ida's summit sat imperial Jove:
Round the wide fields he cast a careful view,
There saw the Trojans fly, the Greeks pursue;
These proud in arms, those scatter'd o'er the plain
And, 'midst the war, the monarch of the main.
Not far, great Hector on the dust he spies,
(His sad associates round with weeping eyes,)
Ejecting blood, and panting yet for breath,
His senses wandering to the verge of death.

SUMMARY:
Jove is awoken by the Trojans and overlooks the battlefield. While he
does, he sees Hector vomiting blood and is short of breath. Jove scolds
Juno about it and blames her.

QUESTIONS:
Who was awoken by the Trojans?

“_____ blood, and panting get for breath”
   a) Vomiting
   b) Eating
   c) Ejecting
   d) Throwing up

What will happen next?
BOOK XV, JOVE’S IDEA
CELL #2

QUOTE:
If truth inspires thy tongue, proclaim our will
To yon bright synod on the Olympian hill;
Our high decree let various Iris know,
And call the god that bears the silver bow.
Let her descend, and from the embattled plain
Command the sea-god to his watery reign:
While Phoebus hastes great Hector to prepare
To rise afresh, and once more wake the war:
His labouring bosom re-inspires with breath,
And calls his senses from the verge of death.

SUMMARY:
Jove comes up with an idea that will allow Hector (whom they thought to be dead) to regain his strength and fight in the war again. He suggests that Juno go to Phoebus to talk to Hector and make him brave.

QUESTIONS:
What does Jove suggest Juno to do?

“Command the sea-god to his watery ______.”
   a) throne
   b) reign
   c) kingdom
   d) ocean

Was it right for Jove to make such a suggestion?
BOOK XV, JUNO GOES TO THE HEAVENS
CELL #3

QUOTE:
Attend, ye powers above!
But know, 'tis madness to contest with Jove:
Supreme he sits; and sees, in pride of sway.
Your vassal godheads grudgingly obey:
Fierce in the majesty of power controls;
Shakes all the thrones of heaven, and bends the poles.
Submiss, immortals! all he wills, obey:
And thou, great Mars, begin and show the way.
Behold Ascalaphus! behold him die,
But dare not murmur, dare not vent a sigh;
Thy own loved boasted offspring lies o'erthrown,
If that loved boasted offspring be thy own.

SUMMARY:
Juno arrives at the heavens and speaks to Mars and his company, and Mars goes out to get revenge for Hector’s “death”.

QUESTIONS:
Who was sent to the heavens?

“But dare not _____, dare not vent a sigh…”
   a) speak
   b) murmur
   c) whisper
   d) mumble

Will Juno be able to persuade the gods to help her?
BOOK XV, MARS IS STOPPED
CELL #4

QUOTE:
"By what wild passion, furious! art thou toss'd?
Striv'st thou with Jove? thou art already lost.
Shall not the Thunderer's dread command restrain,
And was imperial Juno heard in vain?
Back to the skies wouldst thou with shame be driven,
And in thy guilt involve the host of heaven?
Ilion and Greece no more should Jove engage,
The skies would yield an ampler scene of rage;
Guilty and guiltless find an equal fate
And one vast ruin whelm the Olympian state.
Cease then thy offspring's death unjust to call;
Heroes as great have died, and yet shall fall.
Why should heaven's law with foolish man comply
Exempted from the race ordain'd to die?"

SUMMARY:
Mars goes to see Jove, but is stopped by Pallas. She takes the weapons away from Mars and tells him that he's crazy and there is no use into confronting Jove.

QUESTIONS:
Who stops Mars from seeing Jove?

“Cease then thy ______ death unjust to call…”
   a) son’s
   b) man’s
   c) offspring’s
   d) child’s
What will Mars do now?
QUOTE:
Then Juno call'd (Jove's orders to obey)
The winged Iris, and the god of day.
"Go wait the Thunderer's will (Saturnia cried)
On yon tall summit of the fountful Ide:
There in the father's awful presence stand,
Receive, and execute his dread command."

SUMMARY:
As Jove told Juno, she called Iris and Phoebus and sent them to Jove.

QUESTIONS:
Where did Juno send Iris and Phoebus?

“There in the father’s _____ presence stand”
   a) great
   b) amazing
   c) unpleasant
   d) awful

How are Iris and Phoebus like the character Puck from Midsummer Night’s Dream?
QUOTE:
IRIS: "Attend the mandate of the sire above!
In me behold the messenger of Jove:
He bids thee from forbidden wars repair
To thine own deeps, or to the fields of air.
This if refused, he bids thee timely weigh
His elder birthright, and superior sway.
How shall thy rashness stand the dire alarms
If heaven's omnipotence descend in arms?
Striv'st thou with him by whom all power is given?
And art thou equal to the lord of heaven?"

NEPTUNE: "What means the haughty sovereign of the skies?
(The king of ocean thus, incensed, replies;)
Rule as he will his portion'd realms on high;
No vassal god, nor of his train, am I.
Three brother deities from Saturn came,
And ancient Rhea, earth's immortal dame:
Assign'd by lot, our triple rule we know;
Infernal Pluto sways the shades below;
O'er the wide clouds, and o'er the starry plain,
Ethereal Jove extends his high domain;
My court beneath the hoary waves I keep,
And hush the roarings of the sacred deep;
Olympus, and this earth, in common lie:
What claim has here the tyrant of the sky?
Far in the distant clouds let him control,
And awe the younger brothers of the pole;
There to his children his commands be given,
The trembling, servile, second race of heaven."

**SUMMARY:**
Obeying Jove’s commands, Iris sends the message to Neptune, telling him to stop fighting and leave the war. If Neptune were to disagree, Jove will come and face Neptune himself. But Neptune ignores the threat and says that his powers are equal to Jove’s.

**QUESTIONS:**
According to Iris, what will happen to Neptune if he refuses to obey Jove?

“_____ Pluto sways the shades below.”

a) infernal
b) wicked
c) gentle
d) monstrous

What will Jove do when he finds out Neptune considers them an equal?
BOOK XV, PHOEBUS VISITS HECTOR
CELL #7

QUOTE:
"Why sits great Hector from the field so far?  
What grief, what wound, withholds thee from the war?"

The fainting hero, as the vision bright  
Stood shining o'er him, half unseal'd his sight:

"What blest immortal, with commanding breath,  
Thus wakens Hector from the sleep of death?  
Has fame not told, how, while my trusty sword  
Bathed Greece in slaughter, and her battle gored,  
The mighty Ajax with a deadly blow  
Had almost sunk me to the shades below?  
Even yet, methinks, the gliding ghosts I spy,  
And hell's black horrors swim before my eye."

SUMMARY:
Seeing as Iris’ job was done, Jove told Phoebus to go to Hector and  
give him courage and strength. And with that Phoebus was on his way.  
When he found Hector he found out why Hector had become weak.

QUESTIONS:
Who struck Hector?

“Let Ilion _____, till the Achaian train”
   a) conquer  
   b) die  
   c) prevail  
   d) overpower

Will Phoebus be able to help Hector become strong again?
QUOTE:
Hector rises from the Stygian shades!
We saw him, late, by thundering Ajax kill'd:
What god restores him to the frighted field;
And not content that half of Greece lie slain,
Pours new destruction on her sons again?
He comes not, Jove! without thy powerful will;
Lo! still he lives, pursues, and conquers still!

SUMMARY:
Jove’s plan worked and Hector became a new spirit. He forgot about what had happened and regained strength. Thoas speaks up and says that it is a miracle that Hector has risen from the dead. Also, he feels that the battle will go back to what it used to be—Hector’s killing many of Thoas’ people.

QUESTIONS:
What do they think happened to Hector?

“He comes not, Jove! without thy _____ will”
   a) weak
   b) powerful
   c) strong
   d) pathetic

What will happen now that Hector is back?
BOOK XV, PHOEBUS TO THE RESCUE
CELL #9

QUOTE:
And Hector first came towering to the war. Phoebus himself the rushing battle led; A veil of clouds involved his radiant head: High held before him, Jove's enormous shield Portentous shone, and shaded all the field; Vulcan to Jove the immortal gift consign'd, To scatter hosts and terrify mankind, The Greeks expect the shock, the clamours rise From different parts, and mingle in the skies. Dire was the hiss of darts, by heroes flung, And arrows leaping from the bow-string sung; These drink the life of generous warriors slain: Those guiltless fall, and thirst for blood in vain. As long as Phoebus bore unmoved the shield, Sat doubtful conquest hovering o'er the field; But when aloft he shakes it in the skies, Shouts in their ears, and lightens in their eyes, Deep horror seizes every Grecian breast, Their force is humbled, and their fear confess'd.

SUMMARY:
Before Jove had sent Phoebus to help Hector, Jove gave Phoebus his aegis-cape. With this cape, Phoebus led Hector and the Trojans to face the Achaians, he then would shake the cape over the Achaians and put fear into them.

QUESTIONS:
What was given to Phoebus to help the Trojans?

“These drink the life of _____ warriors slain”
   a) stingy
b) honored
c) generous
d) hot-tempered

Will the Trojans lead to victory?
QUOTE:
The Grecians gaze around with wild despair,
Confused, and weary all the powers with prayer:
Exhort their men, with praises, threats, commands;
And urge the gods, with voices, eyes, and hands.
Experienced Nestor chief obtests the skies,
And weeps his country with a father's eyes.

"O Jove! if ever, on his native shore,
One Greek enrich'd thy shrine with offer'd gore;
If e'er, in hope our country to behold,
We paid the fattest firstlings of the fold;
If e'er thou sign'st our wishes with thy nod:
Perform the promise of a gracious god!
This day preserve our navies from the flame,
And save the relics of the Grecian name."

SUMMARY:
Seeing the Achaians fall to their feet one by one, they become confused as to what just happened to them.

QUESTIONS:
Why are the Grecians confused?

“This day _____ our navies from the flame”
  a) destroy
  b) save
  c) surrender
  d) preserve

What will happen to Troy?
"Let Greece at length with pity touch thy breast, Thyself a Greek; and, once, of Greeks the best! Lo! every chief that might her fate prevent, Lies pierced with wounds, and bleeding in his tent: Eurypylus, Tydides, Atreus' son, And wise Ulysses, at the navy groan, More for their country's wounds than for their own...."

Patroclus is crying because all of the good solders are wounded and he is asking Achilles to fight.

Reading comprehension question:
Why is Patroclus asking Achilles to fight?

Vocabulary
"Eurypylus, ____________, Atreus' son, And wise Ulysses, at the navy groan, More for their country's wounds than for their own...."

a. Tydides
b. Patroclus
c. Achilles
d. Agamemnon

Discussion Question:
Do you think that Achilles would get persuaded to fight?
"Ye far-famed Myrmidons, ye fierce and brave! Think with what threats you dared the Trojan throng, Think what reproach these ears endured so long; 'Stern son of Peleus, (thus ye used to say, While restless, raging, in your ships you lay...)"
"....bathe your swords in gore! This day shall give you all your soul demands, Glut all your hearts, and weary all your hands!"

Achilles is giving a big speech to the solders about going to battle, and killing opposition. Patroculos and Automedon led the Myrmidons forward,

Reading comprehension question:
Who is Achilles giving the big speech to?

Vocabulary:
"Ye far-famed ______________, ye fierce and brave! Think with what threats you dared the Trojan throng,
a. Agamemnon’s solders
b. Myrmidons
c. Greek civilians
d. Trojans civilians

Discussion Question:
Do you think the speech given by Achilles will effect the way the solders perform in battle?

The illustration represents Achilles talking to the solders before going to the battle.
Zeus is wondering about letting Patroclus kill Sarpedon. So he asks his wife Hera for her opinion.

Reading comprehension question:
Does Zeus want to save Sarpedon from dying?

Vocabulary:
“Say shall I snatch him from impending fate, And send him safe to_________....”
a. Hera  
b. Achilles  
c. Apollo  
d. Lycia

Discussion Question:
Do you think Zeus should consider Sarpedon his bravest offspring?

The illustration represents Sarpedon’s body being taken away by Zeus to his family.
"Lie there, Patroclus! and with thee, the joy Thy pride once promised, of subverting Troy; The fancied scenes of Ilion wrapt in flames, And thy soft pleasures served with captive dames. Unthinking man! I fought those towers to free, And guard that beauteous race from lords like thee: But thou a prey to vultures shalt be made; Thy own Achilles cannot lend thee aid; Though much at parting that great chief might say, And much enjoin thee, this important day. 'Return not, my brave friend (perhaps he said), Without the bloody arms of Hector dead.' He spoke, Patroclus march'd, and thus he sped."

Patrocles gets wounded and later is killed by Hector. Hector then gives the dying Patroclus a speech.

Reading comprehension question:
How does Hector describe the pride once promised, of subverting Troy?

Vocabulary:
“...Thy own _______ cannot lend thee aid,...”
a. Agamemnon
b. Achilles
c. Ulysses
d. Hector

Discussion Question:
Would Hector’s speech effect Patroclus? And in what way?
“Vain boaster! cease, and know the powers divine! Jove's and Apollo's is this deed, not thine; To heaven is owed whate'er your own you call, And heaven itself disarm'd me ere my fall....”
“....Insulting man, thou shalt be soon as I; Black fate o'erhangs thee, and thy hour draws nigh; Even now on life's last verge I see thee stand, I see thee fall, and by Achilles' hand."

Patroclus replies to the speech that Hector gave to him. He tells Hector that death is a pone him and that he was going to die soon, then the life out of his body goes out of him to Hades.

Reading comprehension question:
Who does Patroclus say is going to kill Hector?

“...And heaven itself _________ me ere my fall....”
a. given
b. disarm’d
c. Achilles
d. Hades

Discussion Question:
How do you think Patroclus should have finished his last words on earth?

This illustration shows Patroclus saying his last words to Hector before he dies.
BOOK XVIII

SCENE: Achilles’ tent on the seashore

CELL 1

“There sat Achilles, shaded by his sails, on hoisted yards extended to the gales; Pensive he sat for all that fate design’d rose in sad prospect to his boding mind.”

SUMMARY

Achilles is at his tent on the seashore. The news of the death of Patroclus who was killed by Hector, brought by Antilochus, had saddened Achilles. Achilles just sat on the seashore daydreaming about Patroclus’ death. This was the grief of Achilles.

QUESTIONS

What had caused Achilles depression?

In vain I charged him soon to quit the plain,
And warn’d to _____ Hectorean Force in vain.

a.) shun
b.) impress
c.) caress
d.) improve

Do you think Achilles will fight to avenge Patroclus’ death? Why?
BOOK XVIII
SCENE: Achilles’ thoughts about Hector
CELL 2

“Since, unrevenged, a hundred ghosts demand the fate of Hector from Achilles’ hand;”

SUMMARY
Achilles feels pretty angry about Patroclus’ death and wants to seek revenge on Hector. Hector’s fate is to be decided by Achilles who will choose to kill or not to kill him. Achilles has been very upset ever since he heard of Patroclus’ death.

QUESTIONS
Why does Achilles want to seek revenge on Hector?

Let me—But oh! Ye gracious powers above!
______ and revenge from men and gods remove:
a.) happiness
b.) ugliness
c.) wrath
d.) kindness

Do you think that Hector knows that Achilles wants to seek revenge on him?
Then turning to the daughters of the main, the goddess thus dismiss’d her azure train: ‘Ye sister Nereids! To your deeps descend;”

SUMMARY
Thetis, who is the mother of Achilles, is ordering the Nereids to descend into the sea to give a message to Jove about the situation with her son, Achilles. The Nereids are water nymphs and in this scene there are two of them and they are sisters.

QUESTIONS
Why is Thetis ordering the Nereids to descend into sea?

Haste, and our father’s sacred seat attend;
I go to find the architect divine,
Where vast Olympus’ starry _____ shine:
a.) bedrooms
b.) parks
c.) deserts
d.) summits
Do think that Thetis will also go to Olympus to see Jove?
BOOK XVIII
SCENE: Achilles is talking about what arms will he use to fight.
CELL 4

“Thetis bring me at the dawn of day Vulcanian arms: what other can I wield, except the mighty Telamonian shield.”

SUMMARY
Achilles is trying to say that what kind of arms is he going to use when he fights. Besides Vulcanian arms he says that he still could use the Telamonian shield. He has no other arms and declares how can he fight if he is unarmed.

QUESTIONS
Who is going to give Achilles Vulcanian Arms?

“‘I come, Pelides from the queen of Jove,
The ______ empress of the realms above;’”

a.)  weird
b.)  immortal
c.)  mortal
d.)  dead

Do you think that the Telamonian shield will help Achilles in battle?
BOOK XVIII
SCENE: A shield that symbolizes a Greek battle
CELL 5
“While, shielded from the darts, the Greeks obtain the long-contended carcase of the slain.”

SUMMARY
The Greeks who were in battle have obtained the carcasses of the dead. During the battle, they collected the bodies while they were shielded from the darts and other weapons.

QUESTIONS
How were the Greeks able to collect the carcasses without being hurt?

Aghast they see the living lightnings play,
And turn their eyeballs from the ______ ray.
   a.) blinking
   b.) flashing
   c.) loving
   d.) terrifying

What do you think will the Greeks do with the carcasses?
BOOK XVIII
SCENE: Juno commanding the sun to set.

“Meantime, unwearied with his heavenly way, in ocean’s waves the unwilling light of day quench’d his red orb, at Juno’s high command,”

SUMMARY
Juno is commanding the sun to set. She who was not tired of her God powers was commanding the sun to set. This helped ease the fighting between the Achaians and the Trojans. Juno is also another name for Hera.

QUESTIONS
How were Juno’s powers used to ease the fighting?

“ ‘For me, I moved, before the morning break, to raise our camp: too ______ here our post, far from Troy walls, and on a naked coast.’”

a.) dangerous
b.) fun
c.) cautious
d.) friendly

Who do you think Juno will help more, the Achaians or Trojans?

BOOK XVIII
SCENE: Pelides and dead Patroclus
CELL 7

"Now clasp his clay-cold limbs then gashing start. The tears, and sighs burst from his swelling heart."

SUMMARY
Pelides stood stern in superior grief. He too was saddened by Patroclus’ death. He was holding his clay-cold limbs, and then gushed out tears and sighs.

QUESTIONS
How much was Pelides saddened by Patroclus’ death?

The lion thus, with dreadful _______ stung, roars through the desert, and demands his young;”
   a.) happiness
   b.) joyful
   c.) kindness
   d.) anguish

Will Pelides also seek revenge on Hector for killing Patroclus?

BOOK XVIII
SCENE: Tripod
CELL 8

“That day no common task his labour claim’d: full twenty tripods for his hall he framed.”

SUMMARY
There are twenty tripods which are like hanging balls filled with incense, etc., that are mentioned in this quote. The tripods are part of the grand Vulcanian dome.

QUESTIONS

What can be filled inside of a brazier hanging from a tripod?

While bathed in sweat from fire to fire he flew;
and puffing loud, the roaring ______ blew.
   a.) bellows
   b.) dust
   c.) lions
   d.) thunder

What are other items that can symbolize great power or luxury in a grand home such as the Vulcanian dome?

BOOK XVIII
SCENE: Thetis and Eurynome receiving the infant Vulcan.
CELL 9

“Vulcan, draw near, ‘tis Thetis asked your aid, “Thetis (replied the God) our powers may claim, an ever-dear, an ever-honour’d name!”

SUMMARY
   Eurynome and Thetis received the infant Vulcan. Thetis has asked for Vulcan’s aid. They are also welcoming him to great power and wealth, so he can also be powerful like them.

QUESTIONS
Who can gain more power out of this situation? Why?

My _____ form, each scenes displeased her eyes,
she and Eurynome, my griefs redress’d
   a.) beautiful
   b.) interesting
   c.) awkward
   d.) astonishing
Why do you think Thetis needs Vulcan’s aid?

BOOK XVIII
SCENE: Vulcan and Charis receiving Thetis
CELL 10

“Thee, welcome, goddess! What occasion calls (so long a stranger) to these honour’d walls?” ‘Tis thine, fair Thetis, the command to lay, and Vulcan’s joy and duty to obey.”

SUMMARY
Vulcan welcomed Thetis and he is saying that any command that Thetis orders is the duty and joy for Vulcan to obey. Charis also welcomes Thetis and therefore receives her. Thetis comes to discuss important matters with them.

QUESTIONS
Why does Thetis come to see Vulcan and Charis?

To whom the ______ mother thus replies:
The crystal drops stood trembling in her eyes.
a.) cheerful
b.) misbehaved
c.) incredible
d.) mournful

What kind of orders would Thetis give to Vulcan?
B. “While the Achaians were arming with Achilles, eager to fight once more, and the Trojans awaited them on the rising of the plain, Zeus commanded Themis to summon the gods to assembly on Mount Olympos.”

C. Zeus is commanding Themis to summon all the gods for a meeting at Mount Olympos. Zeus is going to talk to the gods about assisting in the war on whichever side they preferred to help.

D. Why were all the gods summoned to Mount Olympos by Zeus’s command?

E. “Zeus commanded Themis to summon the gods to assembly on Mount Olympos”

Assembly means to:

a. shatter
b. gather
c. decimate
d. fly

F. Is it ethical for Zeus to help out a war that is not his?
B. “You know what I have in mind, Earthshaker, you know why I have summoned you. I do care about their killing one another like that. But this is what I want to say. I mean to stay here, and sit in a sheltered spot, and amuse myself by watching them. The rest of you may go where you like, join the Trojans or the Achaians, help them both as you fancy.”
C. Zeus is telling the gods to choose a side to help.
D. Does Zeus care about the war?
E. “I mean to stay here, and sit in a sheltered spot, and amuse myself by watching them.”
Sheltered means to be
a. uncovered
b. disguised
c. protected
d. killed
F. How come Zeus does not assign the gods to a side, but instead, letting them choose?
B. “This was enough to raise war to the death at once. The gods were off to the battlefield on both sides. To the Achaian camp went Hera, Pallas Athena, Poseidon Earthshaker, Hermes Luckbringer the masterpiece of cunning wit; Hephaistos swaggered beside them hobbling along with his thin shanks moving nimbly. To the Trojans went Ares, in his grand helmet, and with him Phoibos with his long hair waving, and Artemis Archeress, Leto and Xanthos, and smiling Aphrodite.”
C. Basically, they are explaining which person is on which side.
D. Is the dividing of the gods equal?
E. “Hephaistos swaggered beside them hobbling along with his thin shanks moving nimbly.”
Hobbling means to:
a. stand up straight
b. sit down
c. eat
d. walk with a kind of jerk
F. If the gods are divided equally or not, do you think it is fair anyways to have the same amount of gods on each side, or one extra on one side, or on the other (depending on which side needs help the most)?
B. “Achilles longed most of all to meet Hector Priamedes. Hector he sought amid the press; with Hector’s blood most of all he longed to glut the greedy god of war. But Apollo sent Aineas against him.”

C. Achilles wants to fight with Hector and has been longing to. Instead, Achilles is assigned to fight Aineas. Achilles is disappointed.

D. Why was Achilles disappointed after hearing that he could not fight Hector?

E. Amid means:
   a. among
   b. away from
   c. absent in
   d. to eat

F. Was it right for Apollo to have sent Aineas instead of Hector to fight Achilles? Why didn’t Apollo just let Hector and Achilles fight it out?
B. “These words did inspire Aineas with new courage and he went in search of his adversary. But Hera saw him! She called her allies to her and said, “Now then, Poseidon and Athena, just consider what we had better do. There is Aineas in full panoply marching to see Achilles--and Apollo made him go! Very well, let us turn him back again--or else we must take a hand--one of us must stand by Achilles; he must keep up strength, he must not lose heart.”

C. When Hera calls to Poseidon and Athena to help out Achilles because Apollo has told Aineas to come over and fight Achilles.

D. Why does Achilles need help from Poseidon and Athena?

E. Panoply means:
   a. peasant attire
   b. armor (war)
   c. prince attire
   d. life guard attire

F. What do you think will happen to Achilles when Aineas finds him?
B. “Charging into the space between, two champions came, Aineas Anchisiades and Prince Achilles.”

C. In this scene, Aineas and Achilles fight.

D. Why did Aineas and Achilles have to fight one another?

E. Charging means:
   a. to throw
   b. to eat
   c. to come across and beat the desired object
   d. to scream

F. How come Achilles could not pick who he wanted to fight if he is of royal blood?
B. “Now let us stand no more talking like children in the midst of a battle. We could load one another with curses enough to sink a ship as big as a mountain…. Come along now quickly, let us each taste what our mettle is like.”
C. Aineas is saying that talking is childish and they should begin to start fighting.
D. Does Aineas want to fight Achilles?
E. Mettle is:
   a. hatred
   b. courage
   c. malice
   d. generosity
F. What do you think Aineas would have said if Achilles was the one to stop the talking and start the killing?
B. “Aineas, what god tells you to stand up in this mad way against Peleion the invincible? He’s a better man than you are, and more in favor with the gods. Just retreat whenever you see him, unless you want to take lodgings in Hades before your time.”
C. Apollo is saying that Aineas should retreat from the fight. Apollo is also telling Aineas that Achilles will be the winner if they continue.
D. Why does Apollo tell Aineas to retreat?
E. Invincible means
   a. undefeatable
   b. able to be defeated
   c. strength
   d. angry
F. How do you think Achilles will feel if Aineas does retreat?
B. "As he encouraged his men thus, Hector called to the Trojans and told them he was about to meet Achilles"
C. Hector is speaking to his army and saying that they should not fear anyone and act like true soldiers.
F. What do you think will happen to Hector’s army?
B. “Hector you must not stand out yet and fight with Achilles alone.”
C. Apollo is speaking to Hector and telling him that his army should hold fire from Achilles.
F. How do you think Achilles will respond to Hector’s command of holding fire?
B. “But Achilles leapt on the Trojans in fury, with terrible shouts. First he got Ipithon Otrynteides, the valiant leader of a strong force.”
B. “Next Achilles went after Polydros Priamades. His father would never let him fight because he was youngest of all his sons, and dearest. But he beat the world in running; and that day in childish vanity he would come to show off his paces, until he died for it.”
B. “He poised and cast his spear. But Athena turned it back from Achilles by a gentle puff of breath, and it fell at Hector’s feet.”
B. “Achilles leapt at him furiously with a shout- Apollo caught him away softly (as a god can do) and hid him in mist. Thrice Achilles leapt at him- thrice the spear struck a cloud of mist.”
B. “I dare say I shall finish you next time I meet you if I can find a god of my own to help me. Meanwhile I will try to find somebody else... Then he pierced...struck on the knee... blood poured...”
“Theses shining on, in long procession come to Jove’s eternal adamantine dome. Not one was absent.”

a) Jove, or Zeus, summoned all of the gods and goddesses to a meeting to discuss the war. Jove told all of the gods and goddesses that they could either join him or watch the war between the Greeks and Trojans, or they could join either side.

b) What did Jove tell the Gods and Goddesses?

c) “Not one was absent, not a(n) _____ power that haunts the verdant gloom”
   a) ghostly
b) rural  
c) extraordinary 
d) urban

d) Do you think that the Gods will watch the war or join it?

Book XX  
Cell #2: How Achilles Swept the Battlefield, and how the Gods Helped on Either Side

“Heaven awful queen, he whose azure round Girds the vast globe, the maid on arms renown’d; Hermes...and...Vulcan...to the fleet repair...in aid of Troy, Latona, Phoebus, Mars, Xanthus...and the chaste huntress of the silver bow.”

a) Since Zeus did not care which side each God and Goddesses took, the Gods and Goddesses decided to choose
their sides freely. Hera, Athena, Poseidon, Hermes and Hephaestus went to the Greeks, while Mars, Artemis, Latona, Xanthus, and Phoebus went to the Trojans.

b) Which Gods and goddesses joined the Trojans?

c) The vessels tremble as the Gods _____.

   a) quarrel
   b) amount
   c) ascend
   d) alight

d) The vessels tremble as the Gods alight.
   In the quote above, the word *alight* most closely means

   e) Quarrel between cousins
   f) amount of oil jars
   g) ascend stairs
   h) land from flight

d) Compare the number of Gods and Goddesses that went to the Trojans to the number that went to the Trojans to the number that went to the Greeks.

Book XX
Cell #3: How Achilles Swept The Battlefield, and how the Gods Helped on Either Side.

“In the circle close each heavenly party sat...but not yet in fight, though Jove on high gives the loud signal”

a) Although the Gods had already chosen their sides, none of them wanted to begin the fight. They did begin fighting even though Jove had given them permission.

b) Did the Gods have a choice of whether to fight or not?

c) Each heavenly party sat, to form the future _____ or fate.

   a) deaths
   b) idea
c) scheme
   d) domination

d) Who do you think will begin fighting?
Book XX
Cell #4: How Achilles Swept The Battlefield, and how the Gods Helped on Either Side.

“Such war the immortals wage...of the main”

a) When the Gods decided to fight, they descended to the battlefield and too their sides. They begin to fight with huge amounts of rage and strength.

b) Where did the Gods descend to?

c) “While thus the Gods in various _____ engage”

a) fight
b) leagues
c) quarrels
d) actions

e) Was it right for the Gods to descend with such force?
"And at his back perceives the quivering spear: a fate so near him, chills his soul with fright; and swims before his eyes the many-colour'd light"

a) While Aeneas and Achilles were fighting, Aeneas threw his spear at Achilles. Even though Achilles had the armor of a God, the spear went through the outer, thin layer of his shield. Luckily for Achilles, he moved away in time for him not to get hit.

b) Why didn't the spear hit Achilles?

c) Achilles, rushing in with _____ cries, draws his broad blade
   A) wonderful
B) enormous
C) dreadful
D) squeaky
d) Had Aeneas thrown the spear faster, do you think that it would have hit Achilles?
Book XX

“Lo! The brink...his aid in vain”

a) While Achilles and Aeneas were still fighting, Achilles picked up a huge rock to throw at Aeneas. Aeneas being weak, received help from Poseidon before the rock hit him. Poseidon had thrown mist into Achilles’ sight.

b) What did Poseidon do to help Aeneas?

c) “Aeneas shall _____ the reign, and sons succeeding sons the lasting line sustain”
a) withhold
b) ruin
c) desolve
d) devolve

d) Do you think it was a good idea for Poseidon to change the fate of Aeneas by taking him away?
Cell #7: Book XX. How Achilles swept the battlefield, and how the Gods helped on either side.

“Tis not in me, though favour’d by the sky . . . fly”

a) Achilles just realized that Aeneas has some Gods helping him out. The Gods favored Aeneas because he always prayed in the temple, and worshipped the Gods. Therefore, the Gods prefer Aeneas over Achilles, and Achilles was somewhat mad.

b) Why did the Gods prefer Aeneas over Achilles?

c) He _____ his fury and inflames the crowd.
   A) vents
   B) curses
   C) holds
   D) devours

d) Compare how the Gods view Achilles to how the gods view Aeneas.
“Then fierce Achilles . . . fury flies”

a) Enraged at not being able to kill Aeneas because Poseidon saved him, Achilles starts killing everybody on the battlefield. He begins slaughtering everyone who comes his way, no matter who the person is.
b) Why is Achilles in rage?
c) “From great Ctryntheus Achilles _____ his blood”
   a) ceased
   b) recuperated
   c) derived
d) Do you think that Achilles will help win the war by killing every person that comes his way?

Cell #9: Book XX. How Achilles swept the battlefield and how the Gods helped either side

"as the chariot rolls, Tread down whole ranks, and crush out heroes' souls, Dash'd from their hoofs while o'er the dead they fly, Black, bloody drops the smoking chariot dye"

a) After Achilles' rage calms down, he eventually stops slaughtering people. On the passage way in which Achilles traveled, there were huge amounts of dead bodies.
b) What can be seen in the passage way in which Achilles traveled?
c) The spiky wheels through the heaps of _____tore
   A) cartilage
   B) land
   C) space
   D) carnage
d) What do you predict will happen to Achilles after everything is over?

Cell #10: Book XX. How Achilles swept the battlefield and how the Gods helped on either side.

"Apollo wedged him in the warrior's way, But swell'd his bosom with undaunted might, Half-forced and half-persuaded to the fight."

a) Aeneas was in the battlefield, but he did not want to fight Achilles because he had been beaten by him once. However, Apollo appeared to him and convinced him to go fight Achilles. He would win, Apollo told Aeneas, because he is the son of Aphrodite, and Achilles is the son of a daughter of Poseidon. Therefore, Aeneas was closer in blood to Jove and would win with Jove's protection.
b) Why did Apollo say Aeneas was sure to win?
c) And bade the chief reflect, how late with _____in distant threats he braved to goddess-born
   A) reaction
B) scorn
C) action
D) love

d) Is it right for Aeneas to go fight Achilles?
Cell #1
"12 Trojans"
- "As when fish fly scared before a huge dolphin, and fill every nook and corner of some fair haven--for he is sure to eat all he can catch--even so did the Trojans lower under the banks of the mighty river, and when Achilles' arms grew weary with killing them, he drew twelve youths alive out of the water, to sacrifice in revenge for Patroclus son of Menoetius."

- The Trojans and the Achilles fought in the Xanthus River. Achilles killed a lot of the Trojans and kept 12 to sacrifice in Revenge for Patroclus son of Menoetius.
- What type pf weapons did they use?
- Their dying groans rose hideous as the sword smote them, and the river ran red with _____. a. sweat b. blood c. mud d. water
- Do you think some of the Trojans that were kept by the Achilles will have a chance to escape?
"Fight Fight"
- "Forth with the hero left his spear upon the bank, leaning it against atamarisk bush, and plunged into the river like a god, armed with his sword only."

- The Trojans and the Achilles fought in the Xanthus River.
- Who was the "hero"?
- _____ was his purpose as he hewed the Trojans down on every side.
  a. fell  b. drop  c. fill  d. fall
- Do you think that other humans died in the Xanthus River before the Trojans and Achilles fought?
"The River God"
- "So be it, Scamander, Jove-descended; but I will never cease dealing out death among the Trojans, till I have pent them up in their city, and made trial of Hector face to face, that I may learn whether he is to vanquish me, or I him."

- Achilles slayed all the men (Thersilochus, Mydon, Astyplus, Mnesus, Thersilochus, Oeneus, and Ophelestes, Asteropaeus) and that the river got mad at him for leaving the bodies in the river because the river is full of all dead bodies. Achilles replied to the river god. After talking to the river, he set fury upon the Trojans once more, then the river said to Apollo to go on the Trojans side till the war was over.
- How can they hear the river god?
- As he spoke he set upon Trojans upon a fury like that of the ____?
a. Buddha b. god c. mom d. dad
- What do you think is going to happen to all of the dead bodies in the river?
"Let the river be"
- "I Cannot fight you when you flare out your flames in this way;"

- Scamander talks to his brother Simois. Scamander sent a flood at Achilles, then Juno tried talking to her son Vulcan. Then Vulcan sent out a rage of fire. He was heating the water of Xanthus. Vulcan stopped his rage and let the river be.
- Why did Vulcan send out a rage of fire?
- Then you may stay your ____? a. flames b. side c. light d. fierce fire
- Do you think something is going to happen to Vulcan later on in the story?
Cell #5
"FIRE!"
- "Trojans and consume them, while you go along the banks of Xanthus burning his trees and wrapping him round with fire."

- Vulcan sent out a rage of fire.
- How long did the fire last?
- He burned the elms the willows and the tamarisks, the lotus also, with the rushes and marshy herbage that grew ______ by the banks of the river. a. abundantly b. fast c. long d. small
- Do you think Vulcan is feared by water?
Cell # 6 - "Revenge"

quote- "have you again set the gods by the ears in the pride and haughtiness of your heart? Have you forgotten how you sent Diomed son of Tydeus on to wound me, and yourself took visible spear and drove it into me to the hurt of my fair body? You shall now suffer for what you then did to me."

summary- Jove is asking why Vixen sent Diomed to kill him. Vixen used a spear to stab Jove’s body. So now Vixen must suffer from what he did to Jove.

question- What did Vixen do to Jove that made him so angry?

multiple choices- Have you forgotten how you sent Diomed son of Tydeus on to _____ me... a. wound b. kill c. feed d. smile

opinion question- Do you think Vixen would die?
Cell #7 "Shame"
quote- "Idiot, have you not learned how far stronger I am than you, but you must still match yourself against me? Thus do your mother’s curses now roost upon you, for she is angry and would do you mischief because you have deserted the Achaeans and are helping the Trojans."

summary- Jove is telling Vixen that why bother fighting against him because Vixen is much weaker than Jove. Shame on vixen for abandoning the Achaeans and helping the Trojans. For that, Vixen’s mother must be angry with him.

question - What did Vixen do that would anger his mother?
multiple choices- "...for she is angry and would do you ______ because you have deserted the Achaeans and are helping the Trojans."
  a. abandon       b. disobey
  c. mischief      d. martial

opinion question- Is Vixen really weaker than Jove?
Cell #8 "I am better then you"
quote- "If you would try war, do so, and find out by pitting yourself against me, how far stronger I am than you are."

summary- Jove’s august queen said if you get into war, and you should, you’ll find out how much stronger she is by fighting her.

question- How would you find out that Jove’s august queen is stronger?

multiple choices- "..find out by ______ yourself against me, how far stronger I am than you are."
  a. fighting  b. pitting  c. watching  d. spitting

opinion question- Why is august queen stronger?
Cell #9 "Fight Fair."
quote- "which of the heavenly beings, my dear child, has been treating you in this cruel manner, as though you had been misconducting yourself in the face of everybody?"

summary- Jove asked Diana which one of the god/goddesses had been mistreating her badly like as if she misbehaved herself in front of everyone.

question- What happen to Diana that made her father worry?

multiple choices- "as thought you have been _____ yourself in the face of everyone?"
a. misconducting b. treating c. acting d. biting

opinion question- Why was Diana mistreated?
Cell #10. "Strongest, please."

quote- "Jove made you as a lion among women and lets you kill them whenever you choose. You will find it better to chase wild beasts and deer upon the mountains than to fight those who are stronger than you are.

summary- Jove’s august queen said to Vixen that Jove turned her into the best out of all women and to have the power to kill anyone whenever. It’s better to fight the beasts in the mountain then to fight those who are stronger then you are.

question- What did Jove’s august queen said to Vixen ?

multiple choices- "...it’s better to fight the beast in the mountain then to fight those _______ then you are."

a. who are stronger   b. who are weaker
b. who are who       c. both b and c

opinion question- what do you think that Vixen will say after hearing that?
The Iliad- Book XXII- The Death of Hector

Proud Hector/Cell 1:

“Thus to their bulwarks, smit with panic fear,
The herded Ilians rush like driven deer:
There safe they wipe the briny drops away,
And drown in bowls the labours of the day.
Close to the walls, advancing o'er the fields
Beneath one roof of well-compacted shields,
March, bending on, the Greeks' embodied powers,
Far stretching in the shade of Trojan towers.
Great Hector singly stay'd: chain'd down by fate
There fix'd he stood before the Scaean gate;
Still his bold arms determined to employ,
The guardian still of long-defended Troy.”

The Trojans who ran into the safety of the city walls are resting while the Greeks marched closer to the city with their shields over their heads. However, Hector stayed where he was, in front of the Scaean Gate held fast by fate.

Why did Hector stay in front of the Scaean Gate?

Unskill'd to trace the _____ marks of heaven.

a. forsaken
b. latent
c. tempestuous
d. briny

Unskill’d to trace the latent marks of heaven.
In the quote above, the word latent most closely means
   e. Forsaken, rejected
   f. not obvious, left over
   g. tempestuous, stormy
   h. briny, salty

Was it right for the Trojans to leave Hector all alone in front of the Scaean gate?
Priam Begs/Cell 2:

“He said, and acting what no words could say, 
Rent from his head the silver locks away. 
With him the mournful mother bears a part; 
Yet all her sorrows turn not Hector's heart.”

After begging his son to come inside the walls, Priam is speechless and to show how he feels he pulls his white hair out of his head. Yet after all of Priam’s begging and his mother’s mournful cries Hector still stands in front of the Scaean Gate.

Why did Priam pull out his hair?

In dust the reverend _____ deform,

a. fate  
b. hecatombs  
c. splendor  
d. lineaments

Do you think that Hector did the right thing by not listening to his parents?
“Thus pondering, like a god the Greek drew nigh;
His dreadful plumage nodded from on high;
The Pelian javelin, in his better hand,
Shot trembling rays that glitter'd o'er the land;
And on his breast the beamy splendour shone,
Like Jove's own lightning, or the rising sun.
As Hector sees, unusual terrors rise,
Struck by some god, he fears, recedes, and flies.
He leaves the gates, he leaves the wall behind:
Achilles follows like the winged wind.
Thus at the panting dove a falcon flies”

Hector trembles at the sight of Achilles and runs away from the gate
and the walls of Troy with Achilles running after him like a falcon going
after a dove.

What is Hector compared to in the metaphor?

Far from our _____ rites those dear remains

a. embodied
b. guardian
c. noxious
d. pious
What do you think Paris would have done in Hector’s place?
Zeus asks the Question/Cell 4:

"Unworthy sight! the man beloved of heaven,
Behold, inglorious round yon city driven!
My heart partakes the generous Hector's pain;
Hector, whose zeal whole hecatombs has slain,
Whose grateful fumes the gods received with joy,
From Ida's summits, and the towers of Troy:
Now see him flying; to his fears resign'd,
And fate, and fierce Achilles, close behind.
Consult, ye powers! ('tis worthy your debate)
Whether to snatch him from impending fate,
Or let him bear, by stern Pelides slain,
(Good as he is) the lot imposed on man."

Zeus tells the Gods that he likes Hector and that his heart goes out to him. Zeus asks the other gods if they should save Hector or just let Achilles kill him.

What does Zeus ask the other gods?

_____ wheeling through the aerial way,

a. Disdainfully
b. Obliquely
c. Dreadfully
d. Gloriously
What would you have chosen as Hector’s fate if it were up to you and why?
Balances of Fate/Cell 5:

“Jove lifts the golden balances, that show
The fates of mortal men, and things below:
Here each contending hero's lot he tries,
And weighs, with equal hand, their destinies.
Low sinks the scale surcharged with Hector's fate;
Heavy with death it sinks, and hell receives the weight.”

Zeus puts the fate of both men on the golden balances. Hector’s fate sank with the weight of death all the way to hell.

Whose fate sank?
When fed with noxious herbs his _____ veins
   a. turgid
   b. fiery
   c. refulgent
   d. divine

Do you feel that the weighing of the fates was fair?
1. The Trojan Hector is Outside the Gate

*Quote- The Trojans being safe within the walls, Hector only stays to oppose Achilles.

*Summary- The Trojan, Hector, is in front of the Scaian Gate, for the chains of destiny apprehended him hastily.

*Reading Comprehension Question- Where was Hector?

*Vocabulary Question- Hector only stays to _____ Achilles.
a. hate b. hug c. oppose d. love

*Discussion Question of Associative Nature- Why does Hector dislike Achilles so much?
Book XXII “Of The Last Fight and The Death Of Hector”
2. Pleading Speech

*Quote- "Ah stay not, stay not! Guardless and alone; Hector! My loved, my dearest, bravest son! Methinks already I behold thee slain, and stretch'd beneath that fury of the plain. Implacable Achilles! might'st thou be to all the gods no dearer than to me! Thee, vultures wild should scatter round the shore. And bloody dogs grow fiercer from thy gore. How many valiant sons I late enjoy'd, Valiant in vain! By thy cursed arm destroy'd: Or, worse than slaughtered, sold in distant isles to shameful bondage, and unworthy toils. Two, while I speak, my eyes in vain explore, Two from one mother sprung, my Polydore, and loved Lycaon; now perhaps no more! Oh! If in yonder hostile camp they live, what heaps of gold, what treasures would I give! (Their grandsire's wealth, by right of birth their own, Consigned his daughter with Lelegia's throne:) But if (which Heaven forbid) already lost, All pale they wander on the Stygian coast; What sorrows then must their sad mother know, What anguish I? Unutterable woe! Yet less that anguishes, less to her, to me, less to all Troy, if not deprived of thee. Yet shun Achilles! Enter yet the wall; and spare thyself, thy father, spare us all! Save thy dear life; or, if a soul so brave Neglect that thought, thy dearer glory save. Pity, while yet I live, these silver hairs; while yet thy father feels the woes he bears, Yet cursed with sense! A wretch, whom in his rage (All trembling on the verge of helpless age) Great Jove has placed, sad spectacle of pain! The bitter dregs of fortune's cup to drain: To fill with scenes of death his closing eyes, and number all his days by miseries! My heroes slain, my bridal bed o'erturn'd, My daughters ravish'd, and my city burn'd, My bleeding infants dash'd against the floor; These I have yet to see, perhaps yet more! Perhaps even I, reserved by angry fate, the last sad relic of my
ruin'd state, (Dire pomp of sovereign wretchedness!) must fall, and
stain the pavement of my regal hall, where famish'd dogs, late
guardians of my door, Shall lick their mangled master's spatter'd gore.
Yet for my sons I thank ye, gods! 'Tis well, well have they perish'd, for
in fight they fell. Who dies in youth and vigour, dies the best, Struck
through with wounds, all honest on the breast. But when the fates, in
fullness of their rage, Spurn the hoar head of unresisting age, In dust
the reverend lineaments deform, And pour to dogs the life-blood
scarcely warm: This, this is misery! The last, the worse, that man can
feel! Man, fated to be cursed!"

*Summary*- Hector’s father, the king, told him not to fight Achilles
because he will lose. He doesn’t want to lose any more children; some
of his daughters were stolen and used as slaves, while his sons were
killed in battle.

*Reading Comprehension Question*- What is the king’s opinion on what
Hector should do? State the reasons.

*Vocabulary Question*- My loved, my dearest, ______ son!
a. bravest b. funny c. honest d. disloyal

*Discussion Question of Ethical Nature*- Is it ethically right for the king
to use Hector’s siblings as an excuse not to fight with Achilles?
*Quote- "Have mercy on me, O my son! Revere the words of age; attend a parent's prayer! If ever thee in these fond arms I press'd, or still'd thy infant clamors at this breast, ah do not thus our helpless years forego, but, by our walls secured, repel the foe. Against his rage if singly thou proceed, Should'st thou, (but Heaven avert it!) should'st thou bleed, Nor must thy corse lie honour'd on the bier, Nor spouse, nor mother, grace thee with a tear! Far from our pious rites those dear remains must feast the vultures on the naked plains."

*Summary- The king doesn’t want to mourn for Hector if he dies in a duel to the death with Achilles; he doesn’t want Hector’s wife, Andromache, to do the same, but Hector won’t listen to reason because he’s so determined to kill Achilles.

*Reading Comprehension Question- Why is the king so worried about Hector?

*Vocabulary Question- Revere the words of age; attend a parent's _____!

a. choice b. peace c. prayer d. gift
*Discussion Question of Ethical Nature- Is it morally right for Hector to subject his family to this harsh, constant fear of his death by Achilles?
*Quote- "Where lies my way? To enter in the wall? Honor and shame the ungenerous thought recall: Shall proud Polydamas before the gate Proclaim, his counsels are obey'd too late, Which timely follow'd but the former night, What numbers had been saved by Hector's flight? That wise advice rejected with disdain, I feel my folly in my people slain. Methinks my suffering country's voice I hear, But most her worthless sons insult my ear, on my rash courage charge the chance of war, and blame those virtues which they cannot share. No--if I e'er return, return I must glorious, my country's terror laid in dust: or if I perish, let her see me fall in field at least, and fighting for her wall. And yet suppose these measures I forego, Approach unarm'd, and parley with the foe, the warrior-shield, the helm, and lance, lay down. And treat on terms of peace to save the town: The wife withheld, the treasure ill-detain'd (Cause of the war, and grievance of the land) With honorable justice to restore: And add half Ilion's yet remaining store, Which Troy shall, sworn, produce; that injured Greece May share our wealth, and leave our walls in peace. But why this thought? Unarm'd if I should go, what hope of mercy from this vengeful foe, But woman-like to fall, and fall without a blow? We greet not here, as man
conversing man, Met at an oak, or journeying o'er a plain; No season now for calm familiar talk, Like youths and maidens in an evening walk: War is our business, but to whom is given to die, or triumph, that, determine Heaven!"

*Summary- At this point, Hector is having a hard time deciding whether or not to actually fight with Achilles. He is constantly giving pros and cons to whether or not to go and fight.

*Reading Comprehension Question- What are Hector’s reason to fight and not fight?

*Vocabulary Question- And treat on terms of _____ to save the town: The wife withheld, the treasure ill-detain’d (Cause of the war, and grievance of the land)

a. happiness b. love c. wealth d. peace

*Discussion Question of Ethical Nature- Is Hector’s pride clouding his judgment of ethics?
*Quote- Thus pondering, like a god the Greek drew nigh; His dreadful plumage nodded from on high; The Pelian javelin, in his better hand, Shot trembling rays that glitter'd o'er the land; And on his breast the beamy splendour shone, Like Jove's own lightning, or the rising sun. As Hector sees, unusual terrors rise, Struck by some god, he fears, recedes, and flies. He leaves the gates, he leaves the wall behind: Achilles follows like the winged wind. Thus at the panting dove a falcon flies (The swiftest racer of the liquid skies), Just when he holds, or thinks he holds his prey, Obliquely wheeling through the aerial way, With open beak and shrilling cries he springs, And aims his claws, and shoots upon his wings: No less fore-right the rapid chase they held, One urged by fury, one by fear impell'd: Now circling round the walls their course maintain, Where the high watch-tower overlooks the plain; Now where the fig-trees spread their umbrage broad, (A wider compass,) smoke along the road. Next by Scamander's double source they bound, Where two famed fountains burst the parted ground; This hot through scorching clefts is seen to rise, With exhalations steaming to the skies; That the green banks in summer's heat o'erflows, Like crystal clear, and cold as winter snows: Each gushing fount a marble
cistern fills, Whose polish'd bed receives the falling rills; Where Trojan
 dames (ere yet alarm'd by Greece) Wash'd their fair garments in the
days of peace. By these they pass'd, one chasing, one in flight: (The
mighty fled, pursued by stronger might:) Swift was the course; no
vulgar prize they play, No vulgar victim must reward the day: (Such as
in races crown the speedy strife:) The prize contended was great
Hector's life. As when some hero's funerals are decreed in grateful
honor of the mighty dead; Where high rewards the vigorous youth
inflame (Some golden tripod, or some lovely dame) The panting
coursers swiftly turn the goal, And with them turns the raised
spectator's soul: Thus three times round the Trojan wall they fly.

*Summary- Hector and Achilles are conversing with each other. Hector
gives Achilles the option of fighting like warriors or having them strip
their armor and fight like "women." As soon as Achilles walks toward
him, Hector runs into Troy with Achilles not too far behind. There they
both find a fountain, in which they both recognize, as a symbol of a
more peaceful time when Trojan women and girls would was their
linens.

*Reading Comprehension Question- Why did Hector and Achilles
ponder at the fountain?

*Vocabulary Question- As when some hero's funerals are decreed in
grateful _____ of the mighty dead
a. glory b. honor c. leisure time d. money

*Discussion Question of Ethical Nature- Is Achilles doing the right
thing by fighting with a person he knows he could easily beat
(remember, Achilles has super-human strength and Hector doesn’t)?
What does this say about his character and ethics?
Book XXII “Of The Last Fight and The Death Of Hector”
6. Hector Tries To Kill Achilles

*Quote- “The weapon flew, its course unerring held, Unerring, but the heavenly shield repell'd the mortal dart; resulting with a bound From off the ringing orb, it struck the ground. Hector beheld his javelin fall in vain, Nor other lance, nor other hope remain; He calls Deiphobus, demands a spear-- In vain, for no Deiphobus was there. All comfortless he stands: then, with a sigh; "'tis so--Heaven wills it, and my hour is nigh! I deem'd Deiphobus had heard my call, but he secure lies guarded in the wall. A god deceived me; Pallas, 'twas thy deed, Death and black fate approach! 'Tis I must bleed. No refuge now, no succor from above, Great Jove deserts me, and the son of Jove, Propitious once, and kind! Then welcome fate! 'Tis true I perish, yet I perish great: Yet in a mighty deed I shall expire, let future ages hear it, and admire!"

*Summary- Hector tried to cast his spear at Achilles, but to his astonishment he failed and instead hit Achilles’ shield. Worried and dismayed, Hector called Deiphobus, but Deiphobus did not appear. Hector realized that the gods had summoned him to die.

*Reading Comprehension Question- Why does Hector believe he is going to die?
Vocabulary Question- The weapon flew, its _____ unerring held, Unerring, but the heavenly shield repell'd the mortal dart
a. choice b. course c. drive d. handle

Discussion Question of Associative Nature- Why is Hector so easily shocked after just one miss that he believes he is going to die?
*Quote- “Fierce, at the word, his weighty sword he drew, and, all collected, on Achilles flew. So Jove's bold bird, high balanced in the air, stoops from the clouds to truss the quivering hare. Nor less Achilles his fierce soul prepares: Before his breast the flaming shield he bears, refulgent orb! Above his fourfold cone the gilded horsehair sparkled in the sun. Nodding at every step: (Vulcanian frame!) And as he moved, his figure seem'd on flame. As radiant Hesper shines with keener light, far beaming o'er the silver host of night, when all the starry train emblaze the sphere so shone the point of great Achilles' spear. In his right hand he waves the weapon round, Eyes the whole man, and meditates the wound; But the rich mail Patroclus lately wore Securely cased the warrior's body o'er. One space at length he spies, to let in fate, Where 'twixt the neck and throat the jointed plate Gave entrance: through that penetrable part furious he drove the well-directed dart: Nor pierced the windpipe yet, nor took the power Of speech, unhappy! From thy dying hour.”

*Summary- With his great shining spear, Achilles cast his spear towards Hector. He’s throw doesn’t miss; it went through Hector’s neck, where the collarbones join the neck to the shoulder, just missing his windpipe.
*Reading Comprehension Question- With what kind of drive and ambition did Achilles hit Hector?

*Vocabulary Question- Nor less Achilles his _____ prepares: Before his breast the flaming shield he bears, refulgent orb!
a. fierce soul b. love c. humanity d. time

*Discussion Question of Ethical Nature- Is it morally right for a person (Achilles) to kill another person (Hector)?

Book XXII “Of The Last Fight and The Death Of Hector”

8. Hector’s Wish

*Quote- “Then Hector, fainting at the approach of death: "By thy own soul! By those who gave thee breathe! By all the sacred prevalence of prayer, ah, leave me not for Grecian dogs to tear! The common rites of sepulture bestow, to soothe a father's and a mother's woe: Let their large gifts procure an urn at least, And Hector's ashes in his country rest.””

*Summary- Hector asks Achilles not to let mangy Grecian dogs devour his flesh, but instead to ransom his body to his father, who will in return give Achilles gold and treasure for his dying corpse. Hector wishes to be carried home and die a rightful death.

*Reading Comprehension Question- Why did Hector want to go to Troy when he was dying?

*Vocabulary Question- The of Hector’s body will provide gold and treasures for Achilles.
a. soul b. will c. gold necklace d. ransom

*Discussion Question of Predictive/Ethical Nature- Will Achilles ransom Hector for gold and treasure? What does this say about his morals?

Book XXII “Of The Last Fight and The Death Of Hector”

9. Achilles Makes His Speech

*Quote- “High o’er the slain the great Achilles stands, Begirt with heroes and surrounding bands; and thus aloud, while all the host attends: "Princes and leaders! Countrymen and friends! Since now at length the powerful will of heaven The dire destroyer to our arm has given, Is not Troy fallen already? Haste, ye powers! See, if already their deserted towers are left unmann’d; or if they yet retain the souls of heroes, their great Hector slain. But what is Troy, or glory what to me? Or why reflects my mind on aught but thee, Divine Patroclus! Death hath seal’d his eyes; Unwept, unhonour’d, uninterr’d he lies! Can his dear image from my soul depart, long as the vital spirit moves my heart? If in the melancholy shades below, the flames of friends and lovers cease to glow, yet mine shall sacred last; mine, undecay’d, Burn on through death, and animate my shade. Meanwhile, ye sons of Greece, in triumph bring the corpse of Hector, and your paeans sing.
Be this the song, slow-moving toward the shore, "Hector is dead, and Ilion is no more."

*Summary- Achilles has just killed Hector and is telling a large crowd. He tells them that the gods instructed him to kill Hector, a man thought by the Trojans as mighty as a god.

*Reading Comprehension Question- What was Achilles’ reaction about Hector’s death?

*Vocabulary Question- Since now at length the powerful will of _____ The dire destroyer to our arm has given, Is not Troy fallen already?
   a. Troy b. Achilles c. hell d. heaven

*Discussion Question of Ethical Nature- Is it ethical for a man (Achilles) to be happy about death or even praise it?

Book XXII “Of The Last Fight and The Death Of Hector”

10. The Grief Of Hector’s Wife

*Quote- “Of my dead husband! Miserably lost! Thou to the dismal realms forever gone! And I abandon’d, desolate, alone! An only child, once comfort of my pains, sad product now of hapless love, remains! No more to smile upon his sire; no friend to help him now! No father to defend! For should he 'scape the sword, the common doom, what wrongs attend him, and what griefs to come! Even from his own paternal roof expell’d, some stranger ploughs his patrimonial field. The day that to the shades the father sends, Robs the sad orphan of his father's friends: he, wretched outcast of mankind! Appears for ever
sad, for ever bathed in tears; amongst the happy, unregarded, he
hangs on the robe, or trembles at the knee, while those his father's
former bounty fed nor reach the goblet, nor divide the bread: the
kindest but his present wants allay, to leave him wretched the
succeeding day.”
*Summary- Hector’s wife is stricken with the foul stench of grief and
misery because of the recent demise of her husband. *Reading
Comprehension Question- Why is Andromache so sad? Explain.

*Vocabulary Question- How did Hector’s wife feel about his death, as
the following quote shows: “Of my dead husband! Miserably lost! Thou
to the dismal realms forever gone!”
a. happy b. relieved c. grief stricken d. alive

*Discussion Question of Predictive Nature- Will Andromache’s life be so
full of grief and hatred that she’ll never be happy again?
Chapter 23: The funeral rites of Patroclos, and how the games were held in his honour.

Cell 1:

Quote- “Why have you come here, beloved one with all these charges of this and that? Of Course I will do as you tell me every bit. But come nearer; for one short moment let us lay our arms about each other and console ourselves with lamentation.”

Summary- Before Patroclos dies; he tells Achilles that he always cared for him. Achilles tells Patroclos that he will do what he wants, but then tells him to go into his arms and feel sorry that the end for Patroclos is near.

Reading Comprehension Question- Who is about to die?

Discussion Question- Where did the souls of the dead go to after death? Explain your answer.

Vocabulary- notice is to recognize, as lament is to __________.
   a. mourn
   b. lade
   c. molt
   d. snafu
Quote- “Don’t abuse each other like that, you two, Idomeneus and Aias. It is quite out of place here. You would be the first to reprove any one else who did that kind of thing. Sit down in your places and see what happens. They will soon be here themselves, and then every one will know who is first and who is second.”

Summary- Idomeneus and Aias are having a quarrel, and using angry words at each other. They are fighting about which team should be first to drive in the race. This arguing would have gone further on, but Achilles interrupted them, and told them not to continue.

Reading Comprehension Question- Who stopped Idomeneus and Aias from fighting?

Discussion Question- Why were these types of events held? Explain.

Vocabulary- etiquette is to amenities, as reprove is to ______.
   a. pounce
   b. grope
   c. disapproval
   d. lose
Cell 3:

Quote- “Stand before your chariot and horses, and take in your hand the whip that you Had in the race, lay your hand on the horses and swear by Earthholder Earthshaker That you did not foul my chariot with malice aforethought.”

Summary- Menelaos is accusing Antilochos of fouling his horses by throwing his in Front, when they weren’t so good. By doing this, Antilochos has disgraced Menelaos’ reputation. Now Menelaos is telling Antilochos to swear that he didn’t Foul his chariot.

Reading Comprehension Question- What did Antilochos foul?

Discussion Question- What/ who is Earthholder Earthshaker? Why was it named that way?

Vocabulary- persuade is to convince, as malign is to ________.
   a. mock
   b. harm
   c. hat
   d. piracy
“Here, venerable prince, you shall have something too; let it be a treasure for you in memory of the burying of Patroclus. For you will see him no more in this world. I give you this prize for nothing: you will not box for it, or wrestle, or cast a javelin, or run a race. Already the years are heavy upon you.”

Summary- Achilles decides to give Nestor the fifth prize. He gives him a prize as a treasure in memory of Patroclus’ burial, because he will never see him again. Also, because he is getting older, and might not be able to race or perform in any other events anymore.

Reading Comprehension Question- In whose memory is the prize in honor of?

Discussion Question- Why did people, back then, go through so much trouble, to create games in honor of a person’s death?

Vocabulary- foe is to opponent, as javelin is to ________.
   a. sword
   b. hammer
   c. gun
   d. spear
Quote- “Rise, you who wish to contend for a prize. Any man will have enough here to Use for five revolving years, even if it his fat fields are far away. No shepherd or Plowman will need to visit the city for iron, there will be plenty at home.”

Summary- Achilles is asking anyone who wants iron as a prize to stand up. The person That wins this prize won’t have to go into the city, because there will be enough at home for five years.

Reading Comprehension Question- What is the prize?

Discussion Question- Why was iron considered a prize instead of more valuable things, e.g. money?

Vocabulary- Fondness is to admiration, as contention is to ________.
   a. fierce
   b. discharge
   c. dispute
   d. overcome
“Then when he saw dawn breaking over beach and sea, he yoked his horses to his chariot, and bound the body of Hector behind it that he might drag it about.”

>>Summary: Achilles was fighting with Hector and Achilles took out his anger and dragged Hector hoping to hurt Priam and Hecuba’s pride.

>>Who was Achilles drag at the break of dawn?

>>Thrice did he _____ it round the tomb of the son of Menoetius, and then went back into his tent, leaving the body on the ground full length and with its face downwards.

  a. stop
  b. hit
  c. drag
  d. begged

>>How do you think Hector’s spirit feels after seeing his body dragged?
“Thus shamefully did Achilles in his fury dishonor Hector; but the blessed gods looked down in pity from heaven and urged Mercury, Slayer of Argus, to steal the body.”

>>Summary: The God’s looked down at poor Hector. They feel sorry for him so they decide to send Mercury to help him.

>>Who do they decide to send down?

>> "You gods ought to be _____ of yourselves; you are cruel and hard-hearted. Did not Hector burn you thigh-bones of heifers and of unblemished goats?”

  a. happy
  b. ashamed
  c. anger
  d. confusion

>>If you were on Mt. Olympus judging Achilles, what would be your opinion of his defiling Hector’s body?
“The waves of the sea opened them a path and when they reached the shore they flew up in the heavens, where they found the all-seeing son of Saturn with the blessed gods that live for ever assembled near him.”

>>Summary: This is when Iris sends Thetis a message saying that Zeus wants to talk to her. She doesn’t want to but she ends up going anyways.

>>Who brought Thetis a message?
>> “Who comes to _____ and I will tell you why I have sent for you.”
  a. Achaeans
  b. Olympus
  c. Priam’s house
  d. The ship

>>How does Thetis compare to a mother?
“Meanwhile the sun of Saturn sent Iris to the strong city of Ilius. “Go,” said he, fleet Iris. From the mansions of Olympus and fell King Priam in Ilius, that he is to go to the ships of the Achaeans and free the body of his dear son.”

>>Summary: This says that Iris is sent to Ilius and tells Priam to free his son’s body that has been brutally hurt/dragged and has been cut.

>>King Priam is the father of whom?

>> “He is to take such ______ with him as shall give satisfaction to Achilles.”

   a. socks  
   b. belongings  
   c. bodies  
   d. gifts  

>>Do you think that Priam is going to go and get his son’s body?
“So saying he lifted the lids of the chests and took out twelve goodly vestments. He took also twelve cloaks of single fold, mantles and an equal number of shirts. He weighed out ten talents of gold, and brought moreover two burnished tripods, four cauldrons, and a very beautiful cup which the Thracians had given him when he had gone to them on an embassy; it was very precious, but he grudged not even this, so eager was he to ransom the body of his son.”

>>Summary: King Priam’s purpose for taking all the things out of the chest is because he’s going to ask Achilles for his son and in exchange he’ll give him all the things he took out of the chest.

>>Whose belongings were taken out of the chest?

>> “Is it a small thing to lose the _____ of my sons?

a. bravest
b. ugliest
c. polite
d. most handsome

>>Do you think that Achilles would give him Hector back?
“With this the old man bade the serving woman pour pure water over his hands and the woman came bearing the water in a bowl.”

>>Summary: Priam’s wife is handing him a bowl so that he washes his hands. He wants to have his hands clean so that he shows respect when he gets the cup that he’s going to pray with.

>>Why is Priam washing his hands?

>> “He _____ his hands and took the cup from his wife; then he made the drink offering before they set out.”

a. dirt  

b. held

c. dropped

d. washed

>>Do you think that Jove/Zeus will hear his prayer?
“So did he pray and Jove the lord of counsel heard his prayer. Forwith he sent an eagle, the dusky hunter that men also call the Black Eagle. His wings were spread abroad on either side as wide as the well-bolted door of a rich man’s chamber.”

>>Summary: Zeus answers Priam by sending an eagle that tells him that he heard his prayer.

>>Why was the eagle sent to the city?

>> “He came to them _____ over the city upon their right hands, and when they saw him they were glad and their hearts took comfort within them.”

a. flying
b. loudly
c. running
d. jumping

>> Receiving the eagle makes Priam glad; do you think Priam is going to get his son’s body by being a father-like figure?
“At daybreak Achilles drags him cruelly round the sepulcher of his dear comrade, but it does him no hurt. You should come yourself and see how he lies fresh as dew, with the blood all washed away, and his wounds every one of them closed though many pierced him with their spears. Such care have the blessed gods taken of your brave son, for he was dear to them beyond all measure.”

>>Summary: The slayer of Argus is telling Priam about Hector and what Achilles is does to him. Achilles drags his body around but yet it stays as fresh as if it were alive. He takes Priam to Achilles place and vows to protect him no matter what, all the way to the end.

>>What happens when Achilles drags Hector’s body around?

>>“We cast lots, and it fell upon me to sail _____ with Achilles. I am now come from the ships on to the plain, for with daybreak the Achaeans will set battle in array about the city.”

   a. whence  
   b. hither  
   c. thither  
   d. thee

>>Do you think the Slayer of Argus will lead Priam all the way to Hector’s body as he promises?
“There he found him with his men seated at a distance from him: only two, the hero Automedon, and Alcimus of the race of Mars, were busy in attendance about his person, for he had but just done eating and drinking, and the table was still there. King Priam entered without their seeing him, and going right up to Achilles he clasped his knees and kissed the dread murderous hands that had slain so many of his sons.”

>>Summary: The slayer of Argus takes him there on a chariot and Mercury opens the doors, then Priam left Achilles alone to find the king [Achilles.] Achilles finds him eating and sneaks up to him. Then he gets on his hands and knees begging for his son’s body and proposes the idea of the ransom.

>>What did Priam do when he found Achilles?

>>“It may be that those who _____ near him harass him, and there is non to keep war and ruin from him.”

a. dwell  
b. obeyed  
c. prosper  
d. pursue

>>Why do you think Priam acted so grateful to the man that killed so many of his sons?
“But when Achilles was now sated with grief and had unburthened the bitterness of his sorrow, he left his seat and raised the old man by the hand, in pity for his white hair and beard; then he said, "Unhappy man, you have indeed been greatly daring; how could you venture to come alone to the ships of the Achaeans, and enter the presence of him who has slain so many of your brave sons? You must have iron courage: sit now upon this seat, and for all our grief we will hide our sorrows in our hearts, for weeping will not avail us.

>>Summary: Priam made Achilles think of his dad and they both cry. He says Priam must have an iron heart to go see a man who has killed so many of his sons. He talks about urns in Jove’s palace. One urn contains evil gifts while the other contains good gifts. Hector says him mom and daughter bid him to deliver Hector’s body to Priam because no man would dare try and get on Achilles’ ship. He’s saying he knows that a god brought him to the ship because no mortal could’ve. He also tells Priam not to worry because he’s protected by the safety of his tents.

>>Why does Achilles say Priam has an iron heart?

>>“They say that in wealth and _____ of offspring you surpassed all that is in Lesbos, the realm of Makar to the northward, Phrygia that is more inland, and those that dwell upon the great Hellespont; but from the day when the dwellers in heaven sent this evil upon you, war and slaughter have been about your city continually.”

a. sickness
b. war
c. worthiness
d. plentitude

>>If Priam’s wife and daughter begged him to deliver Hector’s, why do you think he didn’t give it up until Priam came and asked for it?
“With this Achilles sprang from his seat and killed a sheep of silvery whiteness, which his followers skinned and made ready all in due order. They cut the meat carefully up into smaller pieces, spitted them, and drew them off again when they were well roasted.”

>>Summary: Achilles kills a sheep and they all feast. After Priam says “show me where to sleep, for I have not slept nor ate since Hector’s death,” he tells Achilles about what he plans for his funeral. Achilles says he’s willing to do anything to help out with the funeral and then they all go to sleep.

>>Why couldn’t Priam sleep or eat for some time?

>> “Nine days, therefore, will we ______ Hector in my house; on the tenth day we will bury him and there shall be a public feast in his honour; on the eleventh we will build a mound over his ashes, and on the twelfth, if there be need, we will fight.”

a. forecourt  
b. mourn  
c. celebrate  
d. rejoice

>>Do you think Achilles will really be willing to do everything that Priam asks of him?
"He hovered therefore over Priam's head and said, "Sir, now that Achilles has spared your life, you seem to have no fear about sleeping in the thick of your foes. You have paid a great ransom, and have received the body of your son; were you still alive and a prisoner the sons whom you have left at home would have to give three times as much to free you; and so it would be if Agamemnon and the other Achaeans were to know of your being here."

Summary: When everyone was asleep, Mercury hovered in and woke Priam. He said, "Achilles has spared your life, you have what you want so why are you still here?" So Mercury took Priam and Ideaus back to their town in a chariot and nobody saw, until Cassandra did and she told everyone in the city to come over and look at the glory of their town, the dead body of Hector.

Why did Mercury rush Priam out of Achilles' palace?

"They would have stayed before the gates, _____ and lamenting the livelong day to the going down of the sun, had not Priam spoken to them from the chariot and said, "Make way for the mules to pass you."

a. weeping
b. fearing
c. cunning
d. embracing

If Mercury had not reminded Priam to go back to his village, what do you think would’ve happened to Priam?
"Husband," she cried, "you have died young, and leave me in your house a widow; he of whom we are the ill-starred parents is still a mere child, and I fear he may not reach manhood. Ere he can do so our city will be razed and overthrown, for you who watched over it are no more- you who were its saviour, the guardian of our wives and children. Our women will be carried away captives to the ships, and I among them; while you, my child, who will be with me will be put to some unseemly tasks, working for a cruel master."

>>Summary: Hector’s wife and all the women of the village weep to the sad music. His wife, Andromache said he left her raising their kid and their town will suffer without him. His mother says he was the dearest of all of her sons and most precious. His step-sister says he was the kindest and treated her as if she was his real sister. Then the king informs everyone that Achilles won’t attack Troy until the 12th day of the funeral.

>>Why did Andromache say she feared their son would not reach manhood?

>> Bitterly did she weep the while, and the women joined in her _____ . Hecuba in her turn took up the strains of woe.

a. ambush
b. assembly
c. Joyfulness
d. lament

>>Do you think Achilles will attack on the 12th day?
"Nine days long did they bring in great heaps wood, and on the morning of the tenth day with many tears they took brave Hector forth, laid his dead body upon the summit of the pile, and set the fire thereto."

>>Summary: They made a fire and on the 9th day they burned his body. On the 11th day they put the fire out with wine, gathered his bones and wrapped them in soft purple robes. They then put the robes in a golden urn and placed it in a grave and covered it with large stones. They then built a barrow over it while some were keeping guard in every direction in case the Achaeans tried to attack. After they finished the burial, everyone went to the House of King Priam to feast.

>>Where did they feast after the burial?

>> “When they were got together, they first _____ the fire with wine wherever it was burning, and then his brothers and comrades with many a bitter tear gathered his white bones, wrapped them in soft robes of purple, and laid them in a golden urn, which they placed in a grave and covered over with large stones set close together.”

a. heaped
b. quenched
c. gathered
d. rebuked

>>Do you think the buriers took too much/too less precaution while burying Hector’s body? Why?
Thetis—“Now listen to me quickly—I bear a message from Zeus to you. He says the gods are angry with you, and he most of all has been moved to wrath, because in your mad passion you keep Hector and would not let him go. Make haste now. Take ransom and let him go.”

-Achilles would often drag Hector’s body by attaching it to the horses and making the horses go around in circles. The Gods became angry as they saw what Achilles had done to Hector. Zeus sent someone to call Achilles’ mother, Thetis. Zeus’s plan is to have King Priam (father of Hector) give Achilles treasures, and then Achilles would give him Hector in return.

-When Thetis arrived at heaven, Zeus told her about the problem they had with Achilles and Hector. He told her to tell her son that the gods are angry with him. Zeus is going to send someone to King Priam and tell him to visit the Achaian camp so he can try to convince Achilles to set Hector free.

-Thetis returned to Achilles. She told Achilles what Zeus had said, and he agreed.

-Zeus sent a messenger, Iris, to tell King Priam to go to the Achaian camp. When she reached the king, she told him that he didn’t have to worry about being killed because Argeiphontes will be there to escort and protect him.

How is Zeus planning to set Hector free?

“Achilles must accept _____ from Priam and let him have Hector.”

a. An apology
b. ransom  
c. protection  
d. documents

Why were the gods mad at Achilles for damaging Hector’s body?
Chapter 24: How Priam and Achilles met, and the funeral of Hector.

King Priam—“O Zeus our Father, most mighty and most glorious, enthroned upon Mount Ida! Grant that Achilles may show me kindness and pity, and send me a bird, that swift messenger whom thou lovest more than all the birds, the strongest bird of all.”

-King Priam started to prepare to go see Achilles. He collected many treasures including clothes, rugs, and gold to give to Achilles. Hermes helped the king load the treasures onto the mules. Hermes was Zeus’s son. Priam started praying to Zeus, asking him for a guide to help him get to the Achaian camp. Zeus heard him and sent Argeiphontes in the form of an eagle to lead the way. Priam’s wife feared that Achilles will harm him, but Priam still decided to go.

-Argieiphontes was telling King Priam how lively Hector looks even though he is dead. He tells him that the gods still take care of the people that die.

Why did King Priam pray to Zeus?

“Let the man kill me on the spot, when once I have held my son in my arms, and _____ him, as I have longed to do.”

a. lamented
b. support
c. sacrifice
e. rescue

Why was Argeiphontes so nice to King Priam?
Chapter 24: How Priam and Achilles met, and the funeral of Hector.

Cell 3

“Achilles called out women to wash and anoint the body, but first he moved out of the way. He did not wish Priam to see his son, and perhaps burst into anger from the sorrow of his heart when he saw him, for then he feared that he might be provoked himself to kill him and sin against the commands of Zeus.”

-King Priam finally reached Achilles. They both start crying. Priam cries because of Hector and Achilles because he remembered how much his father cared for him since Priam was talking about how much he loved Hector. Achilles takes what Priam has brought him. Achilles tells some servants to clean Hector’s body and cover him with one of the tunics that the king had brought him. He didn’t want Priam to see his dead son because he might get angry from the fact that Achilles killed him. They load Hectors’ body onto a wagon.

Why did King Priam and Achilles start crying?

“As he said it, he lifted his hand to the face of Achilles, and the heart of Achilles ached with _____ at the thought of his father.”

a. irritation
b. anger
c. joy
d. anguish

Why did Achilles act so polite to King Priam?
Chapter 24: How Priam and Achilles met, and the funeral of Hector

“Then Achilles got up and killed a white lamb, his comrades flayed it and prepared it, cut it up, spitted and broiled it and laid the meat on the table. Automedon brought baskets of bread, and Achilles served the meat.”

-Achilles kills a lamb and his friends prepare it for dinner. The men have a feast. King Priam says that he feels sleepy so Achilles shows him a tent that he can sleep in. King Priam asked for twelve days before the day that they might fight (Achaians and Trojans). He wanted eleven days for Hector’s funeral. Achilles agrees. While everyone is asleep, Hermes worries that Achilles might want to kill Priam so he wakes the king up and they sneak out of the camp with Hector.

Why did King Priam sneak out of the tent?

“All this time I have _____ and brooded over my endless sorrow, tossing about in the muck of my courtyard.”

a. mourned
b. praised
c. cherished
d. controlled

Why does King Priam want to fight with the Achaians?
Chapter 24: How Priam and Achilles met, and the funeral of Hector

Cell 5

"First they quenched the flame with wine wherever the fire had burnt; then his brothers and his comrades gathered his white bones, with hot tears rolling down their cheeks."

-When King Priam arrived at his city with Hector’s body, everyone was there to see Hector. They were all crying. Priam ordered the men to fetch wood to burn Hector’s body. In the ninth day, they burned Hector’s body. After the body burned, they took his bones and wrapped them in a purple cloth. Then the bones were placed in a hollow space and put under a barrow. There were men on guard around the tomb in case the Achaians attacked.
-Later, the entire city had a feast in the palace of Priam, and that was Hector’s funeral.

Why were the people of the city crying?

“Now Trojans, fetch wood into the city, and have no fear of any _____ of our enemies.”

a. betrayal  
b. rewards  
c. ambush  
d. friends

Why would the Achaians still be interested in Hector’s bones?