

## INTRODUCTION TO *THE ILIAD AND THE ODYSSEY*

**Date.** These epics are the oldest surviving works of Greek literature. They were composed in the 8th century B.C. (750 for the *Iliad*, 720 for the *Odyssey*). They took their present form when Greeks learned to write using the N. Phoenician alphabet. Before that, the Greeks communicated it by oral tradition before that. The Greeks modified N. Phoenician alphabet. related to Heb. alphabet.

550-520. Peisistratus, dictator of Athens, had the official text determined.

**Author.** Homer. We have little reliable information about him other than that he was blind and may have been from island of Chios. He probably made money singing at festivals. Milman Perry in the 1920s speculated that Homer composed orally. He would not have memorized the epics word for word, but would have generated the story at short notice. It was therefore different every time Homer sang it. Perry got a Turkish singer to sing about 10,000 lines by lavishly praising him.

Homer used traditional material. A scribe probably wrote while Homer dictated, letting him plan as he waited for the scribe to catch up.

**Religion & Myth.** The Greeks worshipped two types of gods: Olympian and Chthonic. The twelve Olympian gods were Zeus, Hera, Poseidon, Demeter, Apollo, Artemis, Ares, Aphrodite, Hermes, Athena, Hephaestus, Hestia (Guthrie 111).

### Children of Kronos & Rhea

1. **Zeus** was the head god, the god of thunder & lightning. He drew lots with Hades & Poseidon, his brothers, to choose territory. He got heaven & the universe; Poseidon got the sea; and Hades got underworld. They shared dominion over Mt. Olympus and the surface of the world.
2. **Hera** was Zeus' sister & wife. She was very jealous of Zeus's affairs. As his wife, she reigned as the queen of heaven. Hera was the patron of marriage.
3. **Poseidon.** God of the sea.
4. **Demeter.** Zeus' sister. Mother of Persephone. Goddess of agriculture.
5. **Hestia.** Zeus' sister. Goddess of family life & city hearth.

### Children of Zeus & Hera.

6. **Athena.** The goddess of wisdom & crafts, both women's crafts (sewing) & men's (tool use, war strategy). She was born from Zeus' head after he swallowed Metis (mind). He swallowed Metis after learning of a prophecy that if she had a son, he would displace Zeus (Hesiod 143-147).
7. **Hephaestus** (= Vulcan) was born from Hera alone. He was the god of fire & metallurgy.

He was also lame. He made thunderbolts for Zeus, and arms for gods & heroes. He Forged under Mt. Olympus & Mt. Etna, and the Cyclopes worked for him.

8. **Ares** (= Mars). son of Zeus & Hera. god of war. His war frenzy contrasts with Athena's rational approach to war.

### Children of Zeus & Leto

9. **Apollo**. God of prophecy, purification, healing, sunlight, music
10. **Artemis**. Sister of Apollo. Goddess of moonlight, hunting, animals. Originally a fertility goddess, she became a virgin goddess in Greece but remained a fertility goddess in Ephesus.

**Son of Zeus & Maia** (daughter to Atlas, she was one of the stars in the Pleiades constellation (Hesiod 67, 149, 363)

11. **Hermes** (= Mercury). Messenger of the gods. Wings on head & feet. Patron of speed & wits, not strength (Guthrie 91). Currently delivers flowers for FTD.
12. **Aphrodite** (= Venus). Goddess of love & beauty. Married to Hephaestus, had affair w/ Ares. Led Paris to take Helen (Hesiod p. 491). Only Artemis, Athena, & Hestia are immune to her (Hesiod xxxviii). Cronus castrated Uranus (heaven) while Uranus was mating with Gaia (earth). Cronus threw down Uranus' testicles; some of which landed in sea, causing foam. Aphrodite emerged from the foam. Predated other Olympic gods. However, in some versions of the myth, she is daughter of Zeus (Odyssey 8. 305).

**Unity.** Most now think one person composed most of Iliad & one person composed Odyssey. We do not know if it was the same author who wrote both. If so, there was probably a 30-year gap between Iliad & Odyssey.

**Length.** *Iliad* 12,000 lines. *Odyssey* 15,000 lines. The division into 24 books was done later, perhaps at Alexandria.

**Genre.** Epic poem. A long, nationalistic poem in dactylic hexameter. A hexameter has six metrical feet. Dactylic hexameter consists of six dactyls or spondees. A dactyl is a long syllable followed by two short syllables. A spondee is two long syllables. An epic helps form the identity of a people.

**Scene.** The *Iliad* focuses on an event toward the end of the 10 year Trojan war, but works in references to past & future. Trojan War. Paris Alexandros sparked the war when he took Helen, who was the wife of his host, Menelaos. Menelaos' brother, Agamemnon, led the Greek coalition against Troy. The *Odyssey* picks up 10 years later, when Odysseus is about to return home; it then gives a flashback to the events of the ten-year trip.

The Trojan Cycle was a series of epic poems that covered the other events in the Trojan War.

1. *Cyprian Lays* by Stasinus of Cyprus or Hegesinus of Salamis. It related the first causes of the war. Zeus wanted to relieve overburdened earth, and Eris threw the apple of discord, leading abduction of Helen. Goes through the quarrel of Achilles & Agamemnon.

2. *Iliad*. The quarrel of Achilles & Agamemnon through the death of Hector.
3. *Aethiopis* by Arctinus of Miletus (776 B.C.). The Amazon Penthesilea comes after Hector's death to help Trojans. Ethiopian Memnon falls. Paris's arrow kills Achilles. Odysseus & Aias fight for Achilles weapons.
4. *Little Iliad* by Lesches (660 B.C.). Elaborates the *Sack*. Odysseus gets Achilles arms. Aias' (Ajax's) madness. Making wooden horse.
5. *Sack of Troy* by Arctinus. The wooden horse, Achaeans return from Tendor, sack Troy, divide spoils, burn city.
6. *Returns* by Agias or Hegias of Troezen. Dispute between Agamemnon & Menelaus, Menelaus' departure from Troy. Death of Agamemnon. Orestes' vengeance on Aegisthus. Menelaus' arrival back home.
7. *Odyssey* by Homer. The return of Odysseus to his home after the Trojan war. 1st travel-adventure story.
8. *Telegony* by Eugammon of Cyrene (568 B.C.) Odysseus adventures in Thesprotis after killing Suitors then returns to Ithaca. Killed by Telegonus, his son by Circe. Telemachus marries Circe; Telegonus marries Penelope; they all appear on the Geraldo show.

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The language of the Iliad and the Odyssey suggest that Homer came from the western coast of the modern nation of Turkey. Homer's name can be translated from a word that means blind, but the vivid imagery of the Iliad and the Odyssey suggest that the author of the poems must have had sight at some point in his life. We have only a few clues about who Homer might have been. Herodotus was a Greek writer who lived in the fifth century before the Common Era. We know very little about the author of the Iliad and the Odyssey. The epics are ascribed to a blind wandering bard named Homer. Although there are many idealized depictions of Homer, but we don't know what he looked like or even if he even existed. A Greek vase depicting a woman playing the lyre.

Internece Iliad, Othering Odyssey: The Iliad: The Iliad tells the final chapter in the story of two major Bronze Age "Greek" alliances battling each other. It ends when the Achaeans (people mainly from what we now call Greece) sack Troy/Ilium (located in modern day Turkey). It's a long, meandering epic, but it primarily revolves around the "godlike Achilles" struggle to confront his hubris and become humanized. Both in scope and type, consider the Trojan war as similar to that between different European factions in WWI and WWII, or between the North and South in the Amer The Greeks used both the Iliad and the Odyssey as a Bible and even as a history book. The two epics taught the ancient Greeks virtues and values. The Iliad is known as the greatest work of Greek literature. Many even believe that it is the first Greek poem to be recorded. It is set during the final year of the Trojan War. This epic poem was significant because for Greeks of later centuries, it revealed their history. The Iliad told them about the Greek's culture and their unity. The Odyssey is my favorite epic poem. I think that this epic was so significant because it taught a lesson. It taught