

## Summary of Love Stories--Ken, Julia, Morgan

### I. Pyramus and Thisbe

- a. They were forbidden lovers that were separated by a wall and whispered sweet nothings to each other through a crack in the wall.
- b. They decided to run away together and agreed to meet at the tomb of Ninus, under a mulberry tree.
  - i. Thisbe arrived first and there awaited a lioness; Thisbe had dropped her cloak and the lioness tore the cloak to shreds.
  - ii. Then Pyramus arrived and saw the cloak shredded, he then believed that Thisbe had died and so, he stabbed himself. Thisbe came back and saw her lover dead, so she kissed him and stabbed herself.

### II. Orpheus and Eurydice

- a. Orpheus was half mortal and half muse and his mother had given him the gift of music.
- b. Orpheus wooed Eurydice and they soon were married.
  - i. Eurydice was walking in a meadow with her bridesmaids and a viper stung and killed Eurydice.
  - ii. Orpheus was then extremely grieved and sorrowful.
- c. He journeyed to the underworld and persuaded all of the underworld subjects.
- d. Hades agreed to let Eurydice to go back to the living under one condition.
  - i. The condition that Orpheus could not look back at his bride, until they had reached all the way up to the surface of the living.
  - ii. Orpheus had gotten through the crack but Eurydice was half way through the crack when Orpheus looked back and so, Eurydice was dragged under once again.
- e. Orpheus was torn limb from limb by maenads and the muses buried him at Mt. Olympus and there the nightingales sing more beautifully than anywhere else.

### III. Ceyx and Alcyone

- a. Ceyx was the king of Thessaly and Alcyone was his wife.
- b. Ceyx decided he had to go on a long journey across the sea to consult the Oracle.
  - i. Alcyone had grief and terror because the island that the oracle was on was a very dangerous place. She wanted to go with Ceyx because she could not persuade him to stay.
  - ii. Ceyx was deeply moved but he did not want Alcyone to go.
- c. Ceyx left and there was fierce storm at sea.
  - i. Ceyx had drowned
  - ii. Alcyone prayed to Juno for her husband, because she did not know he was dead.
- d. Juno told her messenger, Iris to go to the god of sleep and to send Alcyone a dream about the truth of her husband.

- i. Sleep told his son Morpheus to take the form of Ceyx, to tell Alcyone that he was dead.
- ii. Morpheus was so convincing that she thought he was her actual husband and not a dream.
- e. Alcyone saw her husband's dead body at daylight in the sea.
  - i. Then Alcyone leaped into the water, but she then turned into a bird and then her husband turned into a bird. Now they ride the seas together.

#### IV. Pygmalion and Galatea

- a. Pygmalion was a sculptor and a woman hater.
- b. He decided to sculpt a figure of a woman.
  - i. He fell in love with his sculpture.
  - ii. He treated the statue like she was real.
- c. On the feast day of Venus, Pygmalion brought Venus a sacrifice/gift and prayed that she would find someone as beautiful as the sculpture for him.
  - i. Venus was pleased and made the flame on the altar for her blaze 3 times higher.
  - ii. He went back to the house and the sculpture was alive.
- d. Pygmalion named her Galatea and they were married.
  - i. They had a son named Phaphos – Venus' favorite city.

#### V. Baucis and Philemon

- a. Two gods, Jupiter and Mercury, came down to Earth, appearing as poor wanderers.
  - i. They knocked on every door and asked to rest and were turned down each time.
  - ii. When they came to a little huddle, they gained entrance, through two people named Baucis and Philemon.
- b. Baucis and Philemon gave the two gods their best food and wine.
  - i. The gods kept the food and wine plentiful, when the old couple realized that the wanderers were gods, they tried to catch the goose.
  - ii. The gods were greatly entertained and revealed themselves.
- c. The gods offered the couple a wish.
  - i. They wished that they would die together.
  - ii. The gods flooded the land, but the old couple was safe. The couple's house turned into a temple.
  - iii. The couple was extremely old aged and turned into trees, one was an oak and the other was a linden and they both grew from a single trunk.

#### VI. Three Short Love Stories

- a. Endymion
  - i. Endymion has surpassing beauty and the Moon – Selene, fell in love with him. Selene would cover him with kisses.
  - ii. The Moon lulled him to sleep forever, so that she could caress him forever.
- b. Daphne

- i. Daphne was a love and marriage hating huntress, who was said to be Apollo's first love.
    - ii. Daphne was hunting and Apollo was overtaken with her beauty and called out to her and then he started to chase her.
    - iii. She asked her father for help and she was changed into a laurel tree.
  - c. Alpheus and Arethusa
    - i. Arethusa was hunting and decided to take a bath in the river.
    - ii. The river god – Alpheus, fell in love with her and started chasing her on land.
    - iii. Arethusa called to her goddess Artemis, who changed her into a spring of water, but she was not safe from Alpheus and the god changed back into a river and now both their waters are mingled.

### **Summary of the Quest of the Golden Fleece --Ken, Julia, and Morgan**

- I. The Greek King named Athemus got tired of his wife and married another, princess Ino
  - a. His first wife, Nephele, thought that Ino was trying to kill her son, named Phrixus.
    - i. Nephele was right, but somehow Ino had taken all the crops and bribed the messenger to say that the Oracle said that the crops would not grow until the first prince was sacrificed.
    - ii. The prince was sacrificed, but just before a ram with pure Golden Fleece and rescued him and snatched him and his sister, sent by Hermes.
  - b. On the way to King Aetes. Phrixus' sister fell into the straight and drowned.
    - i. The straight was named after her, the sea of Helle. The Hellespont.
  - c. Phrixus married one of the king's daughters and offered the ram that saved him to Zeus and gave the Golden Fleece to King Aetes.
- II. King Aetes had a son named Jason who was sent away for safety. Then Aetes was killed by Jason's uncle and so, the uncle became king.
  - a. When Jason was all grown up, he returned to rightfully take the throne from his uncle.
    - i. His uncle agreed to give back the throne, if Jason would bring back the Golden Fleece, which was bringing the soul of Phrixus back.
    - ii. Jason gladly agreed to these conditions and set out on the quest of the Golden Fleece.
  - b. Jason assembled a crew of heroes and a ship named Argo.
    - i. The crew contained members, such as Hercules, Castor, Pollux, Achilles' father – Peleus, and Orpheus.
  - c. They set sail and faced many obstacles/trials to get to the Golden Fleece.
    - i. The first trial was the island of women – Lemnos, the fierce creatures accepted them and offered food, wine, and garments.

- ii. Hercules ran off to his armor-bearer, Hylas, but Hylas was dragged under water by a water nymph and was never seen again. Hercules was madly searching for him, so the crew set sail without him.
- iii. An old man – Phineus, told the gift of prophecy and so, was attacked the “hounds of Zeus,” the Harpies. Phineus begged the heroes to help him, but he knew that two heroes, the sons of Boreas would save him. Iris promised that the harpies would not harm the old man, as long as they do not harm them.
- iv. They soon came to clashing rocks and were told by the old man that if a dove could fly through the rocks without dieing then they had hope to cross, but if the dove did not make the trip, they should turn back.
  - 1. The dove was released and made the trip across, only losing a few feathers, and so the ship made it across and continued on.
- v. Not far from the area, they reached a country full of women warrior called Amazons, who were the daughters of Ares.
  - 1. They did not stop and continued through, hoping not to die.
- vi. Then they reached the country Colchis, which was the country of the Golden Fleece.
  - 1. To help the Argonauts, Hera asked Aphrodite for help. Aphrodite sent cupid to make the king’s daughter – Medea to fall in love with Jason.
  - 2. Hera made the Argonauts safe by casting a thick mist sot hey could reach the palace unseen. The king welcomed the guest warmly.
  - 3. Medea saw Jason and cupid shot he arrow and soon she fell in love with Jason
- vii. After the heroes refreshed themselves, and the king asked them where they came from.
  - 1. Jason replied they were all noblest and they sailed from Greece to receive the Golden Fleece for whatever service the king would ask of them.
  - 2. The king was mad and would have killed them if they had not eaten at his table.
- viii. The king said to yoke two bowls whose feet was of bronze and breathed fire and he had to plow a field with them.
  - 1. The dragon’ teeth must be planted in the field like corn and armed men would spring up like crops.
  - 2. Jason had to cut down the army that had sprung up.
- ix. Jason agreed to do the trials and Medea was fearful for him. Then one of the king’s grandsons, whose life Jason had saved, told him of Medea’s magic power and Jason told his crew, and they seeked her to somehow help them with their trial.

1. Medea and Jason met each other at a certain place. Medea then gave Jason an ointment that would keep Jason from being hurt that day.
2. Jason told her to come to Greece with him after he had accomplished his quest.
- x. There was a serpent that guarded the Golden Fleece and Medea sang it to sleep. Then they rowed the fleece away, back towards Greece.
- xi. Medea's brother came with an army and Medea once again saved the crew. Then they encountered a whirlpool, but Hera sent sea nymphs to guide them through it.
- xii. They came to Crete, where Talus lived, a bronze man, whose vulnerable spot was his ankle. Medea prayed that the "hounds of Hades" would destroy him.
- xiii. When they all arrived back at Greece, Pelias had forced Jason's father to kill himself and his mother had died of grief.
  1. Jason once again asked for Medea's help to make the old, young again by cutting things up and putting them in boiling water.
- xiv. Medea restored Jason's father's life and in the end she did evil and good things for Jason, but in the end Jason became a traitor to her.
- xv. Medea tricked Pelias's daughters to cut Pelias up to make him young again, but when they cut Pelias up, Medea had left.
  1. Medea and her two sons were sent into exile.
- xvi. Jason was engaged to be married.
  1. Medea confronts Jason about it and he said that he would give her gold and anything necessary to go back to her own country.
  2. Medea was outraged that he even had the thought of sending her back, because of what she did to her family.
  3. Jason answers by saying that her exile was her own fault.
- xvii. Medea then was outraged and set out to kill Jason's bride.
  1. Medea sent the princess a dress anointed with deadly drugs and said the only way she could show she accepted it was to wear it immediately.
  2. The princess complied and wore it immediately and died.
- xviii. Jason was angered and set out to kill Medea
  1. But before Jason reached her, Medea went away by a chariot drawn by dragons.
  2. Jason had cursed her as she came to pass.

## **The fall of Troy—Miranda Sammet**

### **I. After the Death Of Prince Hector of Troy**

- A. There were many effects of Achilles and His Death.
  - 1. Achilles' mother had told him that once Hector had died his own death would be near.
  - 2. His last battle was against the Prince Memnon Of Ethiopia
  - 3. His death was against brought about by Paris when he shot an arrow and struck him in the foot.
  
- B. The remains of the Body of Achilles were a big controversy.
  - 1. He was taken from the battle field and his body was burned.
  - 2. Odysseus was the one who won the secret vote upon whom would receive the arms of Achilles.
  - 3. Ajax thought that Agamemnon and Menelaus had turned the vote against him and vowed to kill them both.
  
- C. The Bow of Hercules that Prince Philoctetes was given, was taken by Odysseus.
  - 1. When Hercules died his Bow and Arrow was given to Prince Philoctetes
  - 2. Odysseus was sent to try to get the bow and arrow by trickery.
    - a. The Prophet Helenus told them that Troy could only fall if one of them used the Bow and Arrows of Hercules against the Trojans.
    - b. Odysseus had to leave the dying Prince Philoctetes on a deserted island, to be able to steal the bow from him.
  - 3. They stole the bow and arrow, which meant they would never lack food.
  
- D. Many events occurred after the Death of Paris.
  - 1. Paris was wounded badly
    - a. He was taken to the nymph Oenone.
    - b. Oenone could not heal Paris.
      - i. Paris died and no one in Troy noticed.
      - ii. He was of not lose to the war.
  - 2. If the palladium, which was a statue of Pallas Athena, was in the hands of the Trojans, they could never be defeated.
    - a. Diomedes and Odysseus devised a plan to steal the Palladium for the Trojan Temple of Athena.
    - b. They succeeded in taking the Palladium, and brought it back to the camp where the rest of the army was resting.

## **II.**

### **III. The famous (wooden) Trojan horse had the Greeks inside it.**

- A. Odysseus though of a plan to Trick the Trojans in thinking that the Greeks wanted peace with them.

- B.** He over saw the construction of a large wooden horse on wheels built with an opening in which the soldiers hid inside.
- 1.** This was left on the shore for the Trojans to find as an offering of Peace.
    - a.** When the Trojans found the wooden horse on the shore all the Greek ships were gone.
      - i.** The Trojans thought that the Greeks had given up and sailed home.
      - ii.** In fact, the Greeks were hiding behind the nearest island waiting for nightfall to come back ashore and attack Troy when the time was right.
    - b.** There was one Greek man left behind on the Trojan shores.
      - i.** His name was Sinon.
      - ii.** He said that he no longer wanted to be Greek; this was a story that Odysseus instructed him to tell.
      - iii.** He told them that The Greeks went to see the Oracle, and the Oracle told them that a sacrifice had to be made, and that he himself was the one to be sacrificed.
      - iv.** He said that he had escaped the Greeks, and the Trojans pitied and never questioned his story.
  - 2.** Sinon told the Trojans that the wooden horse was made as an offering to Athena for stealing the Palladium.
  - 3.** The Trojans then decided to take the wooden horse back to Troy.
    - a.** Although when the Trojans founded the horse, the priest Laocoön said that it must be destroyed.
    - b.** When Sinon finished his story to great serpents came out of the sea and killed Laocoön and his two son and they then disappeared inside the temple of Athena.
  - 4.** Once the horse was inside the Greeks waited until dark to make their attack.
    - a.** The Greeks silently descended form the horse and into Troy.
    - b.** They opened the gates to let the Greek army march upon Troy and burn it to the Ground.
    - c.** They set the whole city on fire, and the Trojans could do nothing to stop them in time to save their city.
    - d.** The Trojans put on the armor of the dead Greeks and killed them.
    - e.** The Greeks stormed the palace and the Trojans knew they had lost
    - f.** Aphrodite's son Aeneas was fortunate to be among the few Trojan chiefs to escape the Greeks.
- C.** The last Trojans after the Fall of Troy.

1. The last Trojans left were a few of the chief wives, and the old Queen of Troy Hecuba, and Hector's wife Andromache.
  - a. Andromache still had her little son Astyanax.
  - b. The Greeks came to her and told her that her son must die.
    - i. When the boy would be killed it would mean that Troy's last sacrifice would be accomplished.
    - ii. The women watching this then knew that this was their end as they watched the Greeks' ships sailing toward them.
2. These women were then put upon the Greeks' ships to be sent back to Greece and be slaves for the Greeks.

### **Aeneas—Tyler and Sam**

1. Aeneas ventures to Italy.
  - A. Aeneas leaves for Italy based on an oracle's advice
    1. They land in Carthage since Juno (who eternally hates Trojans) sends a storm for them.
    2. Juno sends Cupid to make Carthage's ruler, Dido, fall in love with Aeneas.
    3. The Trojans live in Carthage until Mercury reminds them of their destiny in Rome.
    4. Although Dido wants Aeneas to stay forever, they leave and arrive in Italy unscathed.
    5. Dido kills herself because Aeneas leaves her.
  - B. Aeneas goes to the underworld to visit his father and learns to build a city.
- II. Juno's hatred leads the Trojans into a war with the neighboring peoples.
  1. Aeneas is promised Lavinia as his wife but must fight Turnus for her.
  2. The Etruscans save the Trojans from defeat.
  3. The Etruscans are the predecessors of Rome, which goes on to rule the world.

### **House of Atreus--Audra**

- I. This is the story of the House of Atreus.
  - A. Agamemnon was from the House of Atreus.
    1. He led the Greeks against Troy in the Trojan War.
    2. Clytemnestra was his wife's name.
    3. They had three children named Iphigenia, Orestes, and Electra.
    4. Agamemnon's brother, Menelaus, was the husband of Helen of Troy.
    5. He was a descendant of Tantalus, King of Lydia.
      - a. Tantalus did evil, which put a curse on his family/descendants.
      - b. Consequently, all of his family/descendants did evil and were punished.
      - c. The men sinned "in spite of themselves".

## II. Tantalus and Niobe were the ancestors of Agamemnon.

### A. Tantalus was the King of Lydia.

1. He was a son of Zeus.
  - a. He was the most honored by the gods out of all of Zeus' mortal children.
2. Tantalus mysteriously boils his son alive and serves him to the gods.
  - a. The gods are not pleased by this wicked act.
  - b. He is put into a pool in Hades with the branches of a fruit tree hanging above his head.
    - i. When he attempts to take a drink, the water sinks away.
    - ii. When he reaches for the fruit, the branches are blown out of his reach.
3. Tantalus' son, Pelops, is restored to live by the gods.
  - a. Pelops wants to marry the princess Hippodamia.
    - i. She can only marry the man that can beat her father in a chariot race.
    - ii. The losers are killed.
  - b. In one version, Hippodamia and her father (Myrtilus) plan to give Pelops the victory.
    - i. Pelops later kills Myrtilus.
    - ii. This brings bad luck to his family.

### B. Niobe was the daughter of Pelops.

1. Niobe thinks that she is equal to the gods and orders the people to worship her.
  - a. Because of this, Apollo and Artemis kill her both her seven sons and her seven daughters.
  - b. This is a punishment.
2. Niobe turns into a rock that always weeps.

### C. Thyestes was the son of Pelops.

1. Thyestes seduces the wife of his brother, Atreus.
  - a. Atreus then kills Thyestes' two children.
  - b. He serves them to Thyestes for dinner.

## III. This is the story of Agamemnon and his children.

### A. This is the first version of the sacrifice of Iphigenia.

1. Agamemnon sacrifices Iphigenia to please Artemis.
  - a. He wants good sailing winds during the Trojan War.
2. Agamemnon's wife, Clytemnestra, finds a lover by the name of Aegisthus while Agamemnon is away at Troy.
  - a. He is the son of Thyestes.
3. Clytemnestra is mad because of the sacrifice of her daughter and she plots revenge against Agamemnon.
  - a. Aegisthus promises to avenge his father.
4. Agamemnon returns from Troy with Cassandra.
  - a. Cassandra is a prophetess, but everyone ignores her.
  - b. She predicts her and Agamemnon's deaths, but no one seems to care.
5. Agamemnon and Cassandra enter the palace and are killed by Clytemnestra and Aegisthus.
6. Two of Agamemnon's children live.
  - a. Electra is treated poorly by Aegisthus and Clytemnestra.

- b. Orestes is taken by a family friend to protect him from Aegisthus.
- 7. Orestes sets out for revenge when he comes of age.
  - a. He knows that killing his mother is a horrible crime.
  - b. The Oracle at Delphi says that he should do it.
- 8. Orestes meets his sister, Electra, when he returns to Mycenae.
  - a. She is also eager for revenge.
  - b. Together, they plot.
- 9. Orestes pretends that he is a messenger bringing news of his own death.
- 10. He is admitted into the palace and kills his mother and Aegisthus.
- 11. Shortly thereafter, he sees the avenging Furies coming for him.
  - a. Because of this, he begins to wander.
  - b. He wanders for many years.
- 12. Apollo helps him appeal to Athena.
  - a. She pities him.
  - b. She turns the Furies to the Eumenides.
    - i. They are the “Protectors of the Suppliant”.
    - ii. They no longer go after Orestes for killing his mother.
- 13. The curse of the House of Atreus ends.

**B. This is the second version of the [attempted] sacrifice of Iphigenia.**

- 1. Artemis is mortified and rescues Iphigenia right before she is sacrificed.
  - a. Artemis brings her to the land of the Taurians.
  - b. She makes Iphigenia a priestess of Artemis’ temple.
- 2. Iphigenia is the priestess.
  - a. Being the priestess involves sacrificing humans. She does not like it.
- 3. Orestes is not completely guiltless in this version, according to Athena.
  - a. The Oracle at Delphi says that for his last “cleansing act”, he must go to the land of the Taurians.
  - b. He must get the image of Artemis from the temple.
- 4. Orestes and his friend Pylades go, but they are captured by the Taurians and the Taurians want to sacrifice them.
- 5. They are taken to Iphigenia so that she might prepare them for the sacrifice.
  - a. Orestes and Iphigenia do not recognize each other.
  - b. They had been separated for far too long.
- 6. Iphigenia asks where Orestes and Pylades are from.
  - a. She learns that they are from Mycenae.
  - b. She then asks if they will take a message to her brother, Orestes, saying that she is alive and that he should come and rescue her.
- 7. Orestes then reveals his identity.
- 8. The three of them begin to plot their escape.
  - a. They leave with the image of Artemis.

**House of Thebes—Emily B.**

- I. The story of the founding of Thebes.
  - A. Cadmus’ sister, Europa sister was carried away by the bull.

- B. He was sent to look for her and told never to return without her.
- C. Cadmus went to Apollo to seek guidance.
- D. Apollo told him to follow a cow and build a city where the cow lays to rest.
- E. He had to fight a dragon and was then told by Athena to "...sow the earth with the dragon's teeth."(267)
- F. When he did this armed men came out from the earth and began fighting each other.
- G. The last five who remained became his helpers.

## II. Oedipus

- A. King Laius was warned that his son would kill him.
  - 1. He wasn't going to let this happen
  - 2. When his son Oedipus was born, he tied him up and sent him to a mountain where he thought he would die. He didn't.
- B. King Laius is killed by his son, unknowingly.
- C. Oedipus came to Thebes and saves the city after solving the Sphinx's riddle.
  - 1. He is appointed the new ruler and marries the queen Jocasta.
- D. A huge plague come to the city.
  - 1. Oedipus asks Apollo how to get rid of the plague.
  - 2. Apollo says when Laius's murderer is punished the plague will leave the city.
- E. Oedipus sends for Teiresias
  - 1. Oedipus ask him to reveal Laius's murderer.
  - 2. Teiresias tells him that he is the one who killed King Laius and he is Laius' son.
- F. Jocasta kills herself after hearing her husband was killed by their son and that she had married her son.
- G. Oedipus gouges out his eyes.

## III. The story of how Antigone killed for what she believed to be right.

- A. Oedipus resigns the throne and so does the rest of his family.
  - A. They expel him from the city and afterward, his two sons try to be named king.
- B. Oedipus died in Colonus.
  - 1. Theseus who was the king of Athens helped Ismene, Oedipus' daughter, arrive home safely to tell her brothers that their dad has died.
  - 2. When she arrived back to Thebes, her brothers, Eteocles and Polyneices are fighting over who should become king.
  - 3. Eteocles wins but Polyneices is determined to gain control of the city.
- D. Polyneices attacks Thebes.
  - 1. Menoecus, Creon's son dies during the battles, saving Thebes.
  - 2. Eteocles and Polyneices fight against each other and both ended up dead.
  - 3. As Polyneices is dying he says that he wishes to be buried in his homeland.

- E. The Thebes win the battle and Creon comes to power.
  - F. Creon makes it illegal to bury him and any of the other 7 dead enemy leaders.
    - 1. Polyneices' sister, Antigone went against his orders and buried her brother.
    - 2. Antigone was then killed for going against Creon's orders.
- IV. The Seven Against Thebes
- A. The mothers and wives of the seven killed who fought with Polyneices went to the king of Athens, Creon.
  - B. Aethra, Theseus' mother spoke up for the mothers and ask for their sons to be buried.
  - C. He wouldn't let the bodies go at first then he did later.
  - D. One of the mother leapt to her death onto her blazing son.
  - E. The Seven who died became known as "the After-Born," Epigoni. (280)

### **Hercules—Alyssa and Brittani**

- I. Hercules was the greatest hero of Greece.
  - A. He was the strongest man on earth but had a kind heart.
    - 1. He was empathetic, passionate.
    - 2. He wasn't the brightest light bulb in the box, yet he was very emotional.
    - 3. He was the strongest man on earth, who considered himself one of the Gods.
  - B. His confidence in battle, in himself was so great he believed he could never be defeated.
  - C. He was born in Thebes.
    - 1. Hercules was the son of Zeus and Alcmena.
      - a. Zeus came to Alcmena during the night, disguised as her husband (who was at war) Amphytrion to make love to her.
  - D. He married Megara.
    - 1. They had three sons.
      - a. he killed his wife and 3 sons because Hera, out of spite, made him go mad.
      - b. After killing them he tried to commit suicide but Zeus wouldn't let him.
  - E. He had to do twelve labors for murdering his family.
    - 1. he had to kill the lion of Nemea.
    - 2. He had to kill the Hydra (many headed) of Lerna.
    - 3. He had to bring back, alive, the stag with golden horns.
    - 4. He had to capture the great boar from Mt. Erymanthos.
    - 5. He had to clean the Augean stables.
    - 6. He had to drive away the Stymphlian birds.
    - 7. He had to go to Crete and fetch the wild bull.
    - 8. He had to bring back to Greece the man-eating mares.
    - 9. He had to bring back the gurtal of Hippolyta.

10. He had to get the cattle of Geryon and bring it back to Greece.
11. He had to bring back Hesperide's golden apples.
12. He had to bring back the three headed dog Cerberous to Greece from Hades.

F. Then he still felt guilty for what he had done and no man on Earth could kill him so he killed himself on a ritual burning pyre.

## **Atalanta**

### **II. The Tragic Story of Atalanta.**

- A. She was unloved and unwanted by her father.
  1. He left her in the mountains to die because he wanted a son.
  2. She was found by a female bear who raised her, and as a result became a better hunter
  3. Years later, hunters found her and took her in.
    - a. she become a tomboy.
  4. She became lovely as a woman, who attracted a young prince named Prince Meleager.
    - a. She considered him as a friend nothing more.
    - b. Men thought that she was beneath them is one reason they wouldn't hunt with her.
    - b. She was better than most men at hunting.
  6. One day, Meleager decided to go to hunt for a wild boar that had been a pest to a nearby town.
    - a. The boar killed two men.
    - b. Luckily, Atlanta wounded it before it could kill anymore people.
    - c. Meleager later dies.
- B. She later wins a wrestling match in honor of Pelias, uncle of Jason.
- C. She claims she will marry only the man who can beat her in a footrace.
  1. She doesn't think anyone can do it.
  2. Melanion (Hippomenes) wins by leaving three golden apples out to distract her from the race.
- D. Later, Atalanta has a child with Hippomenes named Parthenopaeus, who becomes one of the Seven Against Thebes.
- E. She and her husband are turned into lions because of an affront to the gods.

## **The Beginning of the Trojan War**

- I. The Judgement of Paris starts the Trojan War.
  - A. Paris, the son of King Priam of Troy, judges which goddess was the fairest.
    - A. The winner would get a golden apple.
    - B. He had to listen to all the bribes and choose the winner.
    - C. He chooses Aphrodite (rather than Athena and Hera).
    - D. He received Helen (the most beautiful woman) as a prize.
  - B. Paris takes Helen from her husband Menelaus and goes back to Troy.
  - C. All of Helen's former suitors ally with Menelaus--Odysseus, Achilles, and Agamemnon (Menelaus' brother)—along with Athena, Hera, and Poseidon.

- D. The Trojans consisted of Paris, Hector, along with Aphrodite, Ares, Apollo, Artemis.
- II. Many of the warriors go despite warnings, negative feelings or events.
  - A. Achilles knows he is fated to die in the war, but goes to prove he is honorable.
  - B. Odysseus doesn't want to leave his family, but is tricked into going.
    - 1. He pretends to be insane.
    - 2. He gives himself away when his son is threatened.
  - C. Agamemnon must sacrifice his daughter Iphigenia to receive good winds from the gods.
- B. After nine years, Achilles refuses to fight after a quarrel with Agamemnon.
  - A. Patrocles, Achilles' best friend, fights and dies in Achilles' place.
  - B. Achilles goes on to kill Hector and drags his body through town.
  - C. Later, Achilles regrets his actions.
  - D. Achilles later dies when Paris shoots an arrow in his one vulnerable spot, Achilles' ankle.

### **Earliest Heroes and Cupid and Psyche—Sarah F.**

- I. Prometheus had just given fire to man, so Zeus had him chained to a boulder for it.
  - A. A heifer comes running over the mountain.
    - 1. The heifer is Io, daughter of Inachus.
    - 2. She was once a princess and a happy girl.
  - B. Zeus turned Io into a heifer to keep Hera from finding Io.
    - 1. Hera found out about Io and took her from Zeus and gave her to Argus.
    - 2. Zeus then sent Hermes to kill Argus and set Io free.
    - 3. Hera again found out and sent a gad-fly to drive Io to madness.
  - C. Prometheus told Io that in the end Zeus would set her free and she would give him a son and be happy and free forever
- II. Zeus also fell in love with Europa.
  - A. Europa was the daughter of King Sidon.
    - 1. Zeus saw her in a field gathering wildflowers.
    - 2. Zeus transformed into a bull and Europa climbed onto his back.
    - 3. He carried her away to be seduced.
    - 4. Hera was not around so Zeus got away with it.
  - B. Zeus took Europa across the sea to Crete.
    - 1. Europa was welcomed and gave Zeus sons.
    - 2. Minos and Rhadamanthus, the judges of the dead were her sons.
- III. All the monsters were banished, except the Cyclops.
  - A. The Cyclops was the favorites of Zeus.
    - 1. Zeus gave them a home in a very rich country.
    - 2. Strangers were not welcome there.
  - B. Odysseus and twelve men went ashore because it looked inhabited.
    - 1. They went to Polyphemus's cave and ate and drank.
    - 2. Polyphemus came back and found them when he did he killed and ate two.
    - 3. Then he blocked them inside his cave.
    - 4. He killed four more men and then got drunk and went to sleep.

- C. Odysseus and his men sharpened a stick and blinded Polyphemus but he blocked them inside, but Odysseus and his man hung on to the underside of sheep and escaped.
  - 1. They sailed away after they escaped the cave and Polyphemus.
- IV. The stories of how Narcissus became a flower. “The first story.”
  - A. Zeus created the flower Narcissus for his brother.
    - 1. Hades wanted the flower to lure Persphone to him.
    - 2. When Persphone was out picking flowers she saw the flower and when she went to pick it Hades captured her.
  - B. “The second story” Echo loved a boy named Narcissus.
    - 1. Hera was mad at Zeus and she took it out on Echo.
    - 2. Echo could not speak she could only echo what other people said.
    - 3. But Narcissus shunned every woman who fell in love with him.
  - C. One shunned woman prayed to the gods and Nemesis answered her prayer.
    - 1. Nemesis made Narcissus fell in love with his own reflection and because he would not leave it, and he starved to death.
    - 2. The flower Narcissus sprang from the place where he died.
- V. The story of how Hyacinth and Adonis became flowers.
  - A. Hyacinth and Apollo were playing discus together, they were good friends.
    - 1. Apollo accidentally threw the discus to far and hit Hycinthos in the head.
    - 2. Some say it was Zephyr who pushed the discus too far.
      - a. Tales told said that the Greeks sacrificed people and the stories were to cover up the deaths.
  - B. Adonis was loved by Aphrodite and also Persphone.
    - 1. Zeus decided that Adonis would stay six months with each woman.
    - 2. But while Adonis was with Aphrodite he was gored by a boar.
    - 3. After he died flowers grew every where his blood was spilt.

## **Chapter Two—Cupid and Psyche**

- I. Psyche was the youngest of three daughters.
  - A. Psyche was the prettiest of all the sisters.
    - 1. Men came from every where to see her.
    - 2. Aphrodite’s temples were all soon abandoned.
    - 3. She was jealous of Psyche and went to her son Cupid for help.
  - B. She wanted Psyche to fall in love with the most “vile and despicable creature” (Hamilton97).
    - 1. Aphrodite made a mistake and showed Psyche to Cupid.
    - 2. When Cupid saw Psyche he fell in love with her.
- II. Psyche did not fall in love with anyone.
  - A. No one wanted to marry her they only wanted to look.
    - 1. Both of Psyche’s sisters were married.
    - 2. Apollo helped Cupid by telling psyche and her family that she must be left on the mountain “and there her destined husband, a fearful winged serpent” (97) would come and marry her.
  - B. On the mountain Cupid came and took her to his castle.
    - 1. Every night Cupid would go and stay with Psyche.

- III. Psyche never saw who her husband was, because she promised him she would never look.
  - A. Cupid warned Psyche about her sisters.
    - 1. Psyche visited with her jealous sisters.
    - 2. They convinced her that her husband was really the winged serpent.
  - B. They told her to look at him (even though she was told not to).
    - 1. But she dripped wax on Cupid and he ran away to his mother because Psyche betrayed his trust.
    - 2. Psyche went searching for him and Aphrodite.
  - C. She finally found Aphrodite.
- IV. Aphrodite set up tasks for Psyche to complete.
  - A. Psyche completed every task even though they were supposedly impossible.
    - 1. Four different times Psyche succeeded.
    - 2. For the last task Psyche went to the underworld.
    - 3. She opened the box Persephone gave her.
  - B. Cupid finally healed enough to go and find Psyche.
    - 1. Cupid found Psyche in a deep sleep by the palace and woke her up.
    - 2. Cupid took Psyche to the gods and married her with Venus' approval. She drank Ambrosia and so she became immortal.
    - 3. They ended up happy and united, Love and Soul.

#### **Four Great Adventures, Perseus, and Theseus—Kyle, Alexander, Christian**

- I. There were four adventures that are now called The Four Great Adventures.
  - A. There was a child named Phaethon who is the son of Helios, the sun god, and a mortal woman.
    - 1. He approaches Helios and asks to drive his chariot across the sky.
    - 2. Helios can't refuse him, although he warns the child.
    - 3. He loses control, the mountains and forests burn.
    - 4. Zeus (Jove) sends a thunderbolt to strike Phaethon dead.
  - B. Bellerophon thinks he is equal to the gods, which eventually causes his downfall.
    - 1. Bellerophon was the son of Poseidon himself and a mortal woman.
    - 2. He wanted Pegasus, a winged horse who sprung from the Gorgons blood when Perseus killed Medusa.
    - 3. They fought together and killed the Chimera.
  - B. Otus and Ephialtes were evil.

1. They were twin brothers who chained up Ares; however, Hermes snuck in and set Ares free.
  2. They threatened the gods so Zeus almost killed them but Poseidon promised to make them good.
  3. They were both eventually killed by Artemis for wanting to capture her.
- D. Daedalus was an architect.
1. He was the architect who made the Minotaur Labyrinth and showed Theseus the way out.
    - a. The Minotaur was a monster that was half bull, half human.
    - b. Every nine years fourteen young Athenians were sacrificed to it.
  2. King Minos locked him up afterwards.
  3. He escaped with wax wings and glue.
  4. His son Icarus is with him and is warned not to fly too close to the son.
  5. Icarus flew too high, his wings melted and he died.
  5. Daedalus escapes to Sicily.

### **Theseus**

#### III. Theseus fought the Minotaur.

- A. Theseus grew up with his mother.
  1. His father, King Aegeus, left a sword and shoes under a rock that is covered by a boulder.
  2. His father told his mother that if she bore a son, to send the son to him when he is grown and with the sword and shoes.
- B. Once he grew up, he did what his mother told him to do.
  1. He retrieved the sword and shoes.
  2. He went to Athens to find his father.
    - a. He killed bandits the same way they killed their victims.
    - b. He cleared the way for new travelers.
- C. When he met his father, he decided to help the village.
  1. He greeted his father.
  2. He volunteered to kill the Minotaur.
- D. Theseus went to the labyrinth.
  1. Daedalus gave Theseus a ball of string to find his way back.
  2. Theseus Killed the Minotaur.

#### IV. Theseus has bad luck later in life.

- A. His son Hippolytus is loved by Theseus' wife Phaedra.
- B. She kills herself because of the guilt but convinces Theseus that Hippolytus did it.
- C. Theseus banishes his son, who is later murdered.

### **Perseus**

#### IV. Perseus fought Medusa.

- A. The birth of Perseus was a strange occurrence.

1. He was the son of Danae.
  2. The King, father to Danae, sent her and Perseus away to live with Dictys.
  3. Dictys lived on an island ruled by his brother, Polydectes.
- B. After Perseus was grown up, he learned how to fight from Dictys.
1. He was given a sword by Dictys.
  2. The sword was fine crafted by the best emeralds.
  3. Polydectes wanted to get rid of Perseus.
    - a. Polydectes gave him a task: to get the head of a Gorgon.
    - b. If he was successful, he would be worthy of being Polydectes son.
- C. Perseus set out.
1. Hermes and Athena appeared to him.
    - a. Hermes gave him an unbreakable sword and some winged sandals.
    - b. Athena gave him a bronze shield for protection
  2. He arrived to find the Gorgons asleep.
    - a. He arrived at a very great time.
    - b. Athena told him that Medusa was the only one who could be slain.
    - c. The other two were immortal.
  3. Perseus and Medusa battled.
    - a. Perseus succeeded in killing her by looking in his shield rather than her.
    - b. He cut off her head.
- D. Perseus arrived home.
1. He married Andromeda instantly.
  2. He returned Medusa's head to the king.
    - a. The king stared at the head.
    - b. He and his subjects turned into stone.
  3. Both Perseus and Andromeda went to her home.
    - a. Perseus was killed in a discus throwing contest
    - b. His throat was cut open.
4. Perseus died.
- a. Once in heaven, Perseus and Andromeda bore a son and named him Electryon.
  - b. Medusa's head became part of Zeus's Shield.
  - c. He lived happily with the gods and goddesses forever.

## House of Athens

- I. Athens and Poseidon held a contest for the rule of Athens.
  - A. Cecrops, first king of Attica, half-human/half-dragon, judge the contest.
  - B. Athena eventually won after she planted an olive tree and received more votes.

- C. Poseidon sent floods to Athens in anger over losing.
- II. Sisters Procne and Philomela are hurt by deception.
  - A. Procne's husband Tereus, lies to Philomela.
    - 1. He forces Philomela into marriage by saying Procne is dead.
    - 2. Philomela finds out and Tereus cuts out her tongue.
  - B. Philomela "tells" Procne by weaving her story into a tapestry.
  - C. Procne kills her son Itys and feeds him to Tereus.
  - D. All three are turned into birds.
    - 1. Procne becomes a nightingale.
    - 2. Philomela is a swallow.
    - 3. Tereus is a hawk.
- III. Procris and Cephalus is another love story.
  - A. Aurora captures Cephalus and later lets him go.
    - 1. He is free to return to his wife Procris.
    - 2. Aurora warns Cephalus of his wife's unfaithfulness.
  - B. Cephalus begins to distrust Procris.
    - 1. Cephalus dresses as another man and visits Procris.
    - 2. Procris barely hesitates and Cephalus reveals himself.
    - 3. Procris runs to the mountains, but Cephalus persuades Procris to return.
  - C. Later, Cephalus kills Procris accidentally with a javelin.
- IV. Orithyia, sister of Procris, is kidnapped by Boreas, the north wind, who is in love with her.
- V. The story of Creusa, sister of Procris and Orithyia, has a happy ending.
  - A. Creusa is raped by Apollo and left to have his child alone.
    - 1. She leaves the child in a dark cave.
    - 2. Later, she can't find the child.
  - B. Creusa later marries Erechtheus, but they have no children.
  - C. The couple visits the Oracle at Delphi.
    - 1. They meet Ion, a boy, who turns out to be Creusa's son by Apollo.
    - 2. Creusa convinces Ion by showing him the clothes he was wrapped in as a baby.

## Less Important myths—Chyna and Ali

I. Midas is the king of Phrygia.

A. Phrygia is the land of roses.

B. His name has become another word for a rich man.

1. Though his name is another word for a rich man, he gains little from his riches.
2. He is not an intelligent man, and he makes a request that nearly kills him.

C. Silenus, follower of Bacchus, is found by Midas's guards in one of his rose bushes.

1. Midas returns him to Bacchus, and in return Bacchus offers to grant one wish.
2. Midas wishes to have everything he touches turn into gold.
3. At his next meal, Midas's food and drink turn to gold, and he asks Bacchus to remove the curse he has set upon himself.
4. He washes in the river at Bacchus's command, and he is restored to normal.

D. Midas is chosen to judge a music contest.

1. Although Apollo is a much better musician than Pan, Midas prefers the latter.
2. Midas is foolish, because Apollo is the wiser choice, the stronger of the two.
3. Apollo gives him asses' ears to punish him.

E. Midas hides his ridiculous ears under a cap.

1. His barber has to see them to cut his hair, but he swears not to tell anyone.
2. He whispers the secret into a hole in the ground and covers it up.

3. Reeds spring up. When the wind blows they whisper the secret for all to hear.

## II. Aesculapius

### A. Apollo is in love with Coronis.

1. She doesn't care for him, but for a mortal.
2. She assumes that the god of truth can be lied to.

### B. The raven brings Apollo news of her unfaithfulness.

1. The raven then was pure white.
2. Out of anger, Apollo changes its feathers to black.
3. Apollo either kills Coronis himself or has Artemis kill her with an arrow.

### C. He rescues his child as Coronis is burned on the pyre.

1. He has the wise centaur Chiron raise him.
2. His son Aesculapius learns everything Chiron knows about healing.

### D. Aesculapius becomes a miraculous healer.

1. He heals people of all pain and sickness.
2. He brings Hippolytus back to life and the gods are angered by this.
3. Zeus kills Aesculapius for having powers as great as the gods'.
4. In anger at this, Apollo kills the Cyclopes that forge the thunderbolt, and he is then condemned by Zeus to become the slave of King Admetus.

### E. Aesculapius was still revered on earth after his death.

1. People seeking healing went to his temples to stay the night.
2. They believed the cure to what ails them would be revealed to them in a dream.

## III. The Danaids

A. They are condemned to carry water in leaking jars forever in hell for murdering their husbands.

1. 50 of them, the daughters of Danaus, are to be married to their cousins, the sons of Aegyptus.
2. They all oppose this marriage, and after fleeing to Argos, they consent to be married only to murder their husbands on their wedding night.

B. The only one who does not do this is Hypermnestra.

1. She wakes her husband, Lynceus, and tells him of the plan.
2. She helps him to escape and is imprisoned by her father for disobeying him.
3. It is sometimes said that Lynceus may have come back for her and they have a son named Abas.

#### IV. Glaucus and Scylla

A. Glaucus is a fisherman, and after tasting magical grass, he has an irresistible urge to jump into the sea.

1. Ocean and Tethys turn him into a sea god by having a hundred rivers pour over him.
2. When he regains consciousness, he has the tail of a fish and green hair.

B. He falls in love with the nymph Scylla.

1. She rejects him because she finds his new form repulsive.
2. He goes to Circe for help in concocting a love potion.

C. Circe falls in love with Glaucus.

1. He rejects her, saying he would never love another woman but Scylla.
2. Circe puts a powerful poison in Scylla's bath, turning her into an awful monster, a danger to sea goers.

#### V. Erysichthon

A. Erysichthon cuts down a great oak that belongs to Ceres.

1. The tree bleeds and calls out a warning, but he continues to cut it down until it falls.

2. Ceres punishes him by ordering Famine to take possession of him.

B. Famine gives him the raging desire for food that cannot be satisfied.

1. The more Erysichthon eats, the hungrier he becomes.

2. He spends all his money on more food, but continues to starve.

3. With no money left, he sells his daughter into slavery.

C. His daughter Proteus asks Poseidon to rescue her.

1. He changes her into a fisherman.

2. Her master comes by looking for her, but only sees a fisherman, and Proteus tells him that no one has passed through but her, so he leaves.

3. She goes back to her father, and he decides to sell her again and again so she can be rescued by Poseidon each time and make him money.

4. Eventually the money isn't enough, and Erysichthon eats his own body until he dies.

## VI. Pomona and Vertumnus

A. Pomona is a Roman divinity, and a caretaker for fruits and orchards.

1. She has no interest in men and doesn't let them come near her.

2. Vertumnus is in love with her, but he can only approach her in disguise.

B. He visits her disguised as an old woman.

1. He chooses this disguise so it isn't strange for him to call her beautiful and then kiss her, but he continues to kiss her, startling Pomona.

2. He stops and begins to lecture her on having a hard heart and turning away one who truly loves her.

3. He ends this lecture with the story of Anaxarete and Iphis, which ends with Iphis killing himself out of love for Anaxarete, and she is turned to stone by Aphrodite for ignoring him.

4. He removes his disguise, and Pomona falls for him, so they take care of her orchards together.

## VII. Amalthea

- A. In one version of this story, Amalthea was a goat whose milk fed Zeus as a child.
- B. In another version she was the nymph to whom the goat belonged.
- C. She owned the Horn of Plenty which is always full of food and drink.
- D. It is also known as the Cornucopia.
  1. One version states that this horn is the horn of Achelous
  2. The horn was taken while Achelous was in bull form and fought with Hercules.

## VIII. The Amazons

- A. The Amazons were women warriors who lived around Caucasus.
- B. Artists created their likenesses much more than poets liked to write about them.
- C. Despite their fame, there are few stories actually written about them.
- D. They fought in many battles
  1. They lost after invading Lycia.
  2. They invaded Phrygia and Attica during the times of Priam and Theseus respectively.
  3. They fought on the side of Troy in the Trojan war.
    - a) Achilles killed their queen.
    - b) He mourned for her because of her youth and beauty.

## IX. Amymone

- A. She was a Danaid.
- B. Amymone was pursued by a satyr who saw her getting water.

1. She cried for help and Poseidon (who loved her) saved her.
2. Poseidon created a spring named after her.

## X. Antiope

- A. Antiope was a princess of Thebes and yet another victim of Zeus.
- B. She bore Zethus and Amphion to Zeus.
  1. She was afraid her father would be angry and left them on a mountain as soon as they were born.
  2. The children were raised by a herdsman who found them
- C. She was treated badly by the ruling family.
- D. She found her sons somehow.
  1. Her sons wanted to get revenge for her and killed Lycus.
  2. They also killed his wife Dirce by tying her to a bull and throwing her body into a spring. The spring was ever after called by her name.

## XI. Arachne

- A. Athena is known as the great weaver among the Gods.
- B. Arachne boasted that her work was better than Athena's.
- C. Athena, after hearing this, immediately challenged Arachne to a weaving contest.
  1. Arachne agreed and both started work.
  2. Athena and Arachne's works were equally as good and this made Athena angry.
  3. Athena destroyed Arachne's weave and beat her.
    - a) Arachne was utterly disgraced and hanged herself.
    - b) Athena felt bad and changed her into a spider.

## XII. Arion

- A. Arion the poet is thought to have been a real person.

B. He went to a music contest and won.

1. The sailor he went home with wanted to prize for themselves and were planning to kill him.
2. Apollo told him how to save himself in a dream.
  - a) As the sailors attacked him he convinced them to let him play a song.
  - b) They agreed and when he was done playing he jumped into the sea where dolphins carried him to land.

### XIII. Aristaeus

A. Aristaeus was the son of Apollo and Cyrene. He was a bee keeper.

B. Some disease struck and killed his bees so he went to Cyrene for help.

1. Proteus, she said, could help him but not of his own accord.
2. He must hold and chain Proteus down until he relented.

C. Proteus could change his shape, but if the captor refused to let go he could be defeated.

1. This Aristaeus did and as such Proteus told him to “sacrifice to the gods and leave the carcasses of the animals in the place of sacrifice. Nine days later he must go back and examine the bodies” (Hamilton 427).
2. He did and he found a swarm of bees who were never again troubled by disease.

### XIV. Aurora and Tithonus

A. Aurora is the Goddess of the Dawn and her husband is Tithonus. They were the parents of Memnon who was killed at Troy.

B. Aurora gained immortality for her husband but not immortal youth.

1. He prayed to die but could not.
2. He grew so old that Aurora locked him in a room where he babbles to himself.

C. Another story suggests she turned him into a grasshopper.

## XV. Biton and Cleobis

A. These two were two sons of a priestess of Hera, Cydippe.

B. Cydippe wanted to see the most beautiful statue in the world of Hera but could not walk nor ride there.

1. Her sons placed her in a wagon and pulled it all the way to Argos where the statue was located.
2. They were greatly admired.

C. Cydippe prayed that Hera would give them the best gift she could offer.

1. Hera granted her wish.
2. The boys smiled and died.

## XVI. Callisto

A. Callisto was the daughter of a wicked man who set human flesh before the Gods.

B. She was innocent but Zeus fell in love with her.

1. Hera was angry and as such “turned her into a bear as soon as her son was born” (Hamilton 429).
2. The boy grew and one day went out hunting.
  - a) Hera brought Callisto before him so that he would shoot her.
  - b) Zeus stopped this and placed her as a constellation (the Great Bear) and her son after her (the Lesser Bear)
  - c) Hera was upset and swayed the sea god to never let them sink into the ocean.

## XVII. Chiron

A. Chiron was a good and wise Centaur.

1. He was trusted by heroes and men alike.
2. He taught Achilles, Aesculapius and Actaeon as well as others.

B. He was the only immortal Centaur but eventually died.

1. Hercules caused Pholus (a Centaur) to open wine which belonged to all the Centaurs so that he might drink.
2. The Centaurs were very angry at Hercules and fought him.
3. Hercules won but wounded Chiron who had not attacked him.
  - a) The wound was incurable.
  - b) Zeus permitted him to die rather than to live in pain.

### XVIII. Dryope

- A. One day she went to the forest with her son and sister to make garlands.
- B. She plucked some blossoms from a lotus tree to please her baby son.
  1. As she did this, blood flowed down the stem.
  2. The tree was the nymph Lotis who had taken that form.
- C. Dryope turned into a tree.
  1. She declared that she had done no intentional wrong as the bark covered her.
  2. She wished that her son be brought everyday to the tree and eventually be told it was her.

### XIX. Epimenides

- A. Epimenides was a young boy who lost his sheep and slept for 57 years.
- B. When he woke he purified Athens of a plague and requested the friendship of Athens and Cnossus.

### XX. Erichonius

- A. He is also known as Erechtheus.
- B. He is the son of Hephaestus, half-man half-serpent, and was raised by Athena.
- C. Athena gave the infant in a box to the daughters of Cecrops and told them not to open it.
  1. They opened it anyway.

2. As punishment Athena made them go crazy and kill themselves.

D. He went on to become king of Athens.

### XXI. Hero and Leander

A. Leander lived across the shore from the priestess Hero.

B. Every night he swam to her using the light she set on top of her tower.

1. One night the wind blew out the light and Leander died.

2. Hero found his body and killed herself.

### XXII. The Hyades

A. These six were “the daughters of Atlas and the half sisters of Pleiades” (Hamilton 432).

B. They brought rain and took care of Dionysus as a child. For this they were rewarded and became constellations.

### XXIII. Ibycus and the Cranes

A. Ibycus was a poet who was murdered by robbers.

B. As he died he swore that the cranes that flew overhead would punish them.

1. Robbers went to a play. The cranes were there.

2. The robbers freaked and revealed themselves on accident.

### XXIV. Leto (Latona)

A. Zeus loved her and made her with child.

1. He was afraid of Hera and abandoned her.

2. No place would admit her for the same reason.

B. Delos (a small rocky isle) admitted her.

1. Pillars rose from the sea to secure the island.

2. Apollo and Artemis were her children.

3. Delos is now the most renowned island.

### XXV. Linus

- A. One version states that he is the son of Psamathe and Apollo who was raised by shepherd
1. He was torn to pieces before manhood.
  2. He has a phrase named after him.
- B. Another is also the son of Apollo but by a Muse.
1. He taught Orpheus and tried to teach Hercules.
  2. Hercules killed him.

### XXVI. Marpessa

- A. Idas was Marpessa's husband but Apollo fell in love with her.
- B. Idas refused to let Apollo have her and Zeus let her choose. Rightfully, she chose the mortal man Idas.

### XXVII. Marsyas

- A. Marsyas was a satyr who found Athena's discarded flute.
- B. He played so well that he challenged Apollo.
- C. He lost this battle and Apollo killed him.

### XXVIII. Melampus

- A. He saved two snake's lives.
1. They gave him the ability to understand animals.
  2. He became a famous physic and diviner.
- B. He was captured once and he overheard worms talking about how the roof was about to fall in.
1. He asked to be moved immediately.
  2. They let him go after seeing how great of a fortune teller he was.

## XXIX. Merope

- A. Her husband was a son of Hercules.
  - 1. He and two of her sons died in a war.
  - 2. The new king, Polyphontes, married her.
- B. Aepeytus, another son, was away.
  - 1. He came back pretending to be Aepeytus's murderer.
  - 2. Merope planned to kill him because she did not recognize him.
  - 3. Together they killed Polyphontes.

## XXX. The Myrmidons

- A. The Myrmidons were men made out of ants who followed Achilles.
- B. They were created because of Hera's wrath.
  - 1. Aeacus's mother fell in love with Zeus and Hera didn't like it.
  - 2. His mother died and as such, Hera sent a plague to wipe out everyone.
    - a) He prayed for ants to become citizens of his kingdom.
    - b) When he awoke, there they were preaching their loyalty to him.

## XXXI. Nisus and Scylla

- A. Nisus was the king of Megara on whose head was a lock of purple hair that kept him alive.
- B. Minos waged war but Nisus was not afraid.
  - 1. His daughter, Scylla, fell in love with Minos.
  - 2. She cut off her father's hair and gave it to Minos.
- C. Minos left her.
  - 1. Her father turned into a great eagle and attacked her.
  - 2. Before she drowned some God turned her into a bird as well.

## XXXII. Orion

- A. Orion was a youthful and fantastic hunter.
- B. Fell in love with Oenopion's daughter and got rid of all the wild beasts for her.
  - 1. Her father agreed that he should have her.
  - 2. However he pushed the wedding further and further back.
- C. Orion became intoxicated once and insulted his bride to be.
  - 1. Oenopion prayed to Dionysus to punish him.
  - 2. Orion was blinded.
- D. An oracle told him to let certain sun rays fall on his eyes to restore his sight.
  - 1. He did this and became Artemis's favorite hunter.
  - 2. Artemis killed him eventually by varying stories.

## XXXIII. The Pleiades

- A. These were the seven daughters of Atlas; Maia, Merope, Electra, Taygete, Sterope, Alcyone, and Celaeno.
- B. Orion wanted them but never got any.
- C. Zeus placed them among the stars.
  - 1. Only six are visible.
  - 2. The seventh is nearly invisible.

## XXXIV. Rhoecus

- A. He saved a tree from falling and the Dryad whose tree it was granted him a wish.
  - 1. He wished for her love.
  - 2. She granted it.
- B. The Dryad told him to look for a bee who would bring him news of her.

1. He found some buddies and forgot about the bee.
2. He drove it off and hurt it.
3. She blinded him out of anger.

#### XXXV. Salmoneus

- A. Salmoneus acted as if he were Zeus.
- B. He had a chariot made for Zeus's festival so that people could hear it.
  1. He shouted for them to worship him as Zeus and threw things at them.
  2. Zeus struck him dead.

#### XXXVI. Sisyphus

- A. He was a king of Corinth who was called upon by Asopus.
- B. Asopus's daughter had been carried off.
  1. Sisyphus helped Asopus and was punished by Zeus.
  2. Asopus never saved his daughter.
  3. His daughter was the grandmother of Achilles.

#### XXXVII. Tyro

- A. She gave birth to twin boys from Poseidon but was afraid at what her father (Salmoneus) would think.
  1. She abandoned them and they were raised by the housekeeper.
  2. Their names were Pelias and Neleus.
- B. Her husband found out and married a maid who was unkind to her.
  1. Her sons were told about their parents.

#### **Mythology of the Norse—Andrew and Constantin**

- I This is the Introduction to Norse Mythology. (Hamilton 314-316)
  - A The Homeland of the Norse Gods was Asgard.

- 1 Asgard is very solemn and grave, unlike Mt. Olympus.
  - 2 Valhalla is the hall in Asgard where all those who died bravely went after death.
- B Norsemen and Christians were very similar in many ways.
- 1 Both groups of people measured their life span by heroic actions and good deeds.
  - 2 Christians looked to an eternity of a painless life in Heaven.
  - 3 The Norsemen didn't look to an afterlife in Heaven.
  - 4 Heroism was enough for them until Christian missionaries appeared.
- C The Norsemen were known for their poetry especially, Odin.
- 1 "Everywhere else in North Western Europe, the early records, the traditions, the songs and stories were obliterated by the priests, of Christianity.
    - a Beowulf is in England.
    - b Nibelungenlied is in Germany.
    - c There were two written Icelandic Eddas:
      - (a) the younger
      - (b) the elder
- II This is the chapter called The Stories of Signy and of Sigurd.
- A Signy's husband murders her father and captures her brother.
- B She plans to avenge this.
- 1 After many years, she finally gets a chance.
  - 2 Her brothers Sigmund and Sinfiotli set fire to her house and kill her husband.
  - 3 Signy, however, also dies when she enters the burning building.
- C This talks about of Brynhild and Sigurd.
- 1 Brynhild and Sigurd pledge their love for each other.
  - 2 Brynhild has disobeyed Odin and is punished by being put to sleep until someone wake her up
  - 3 Odin surrounds her couch with flames – only a hero would fight against the flames.
  - 4 Sigurd, son of Sigmund, does the deed.
  - 5 Brynhild gives joyfully to him, because Sigurd proved his valor by fighting against the flames to wake her up.
- D Sigurd and Gudrun marry each other.
- 1 Sigurd leaves Brynhild to swear brotherhood with King Gunnar.
  - 2 Griemhild, Gunnar's mother, wants Sigurd for her daughter Gudrun, so she gives him a magic potion which makes him forget Brynhild.
- E Brynhild is taken by Gunnar.
- 1 Gunnar wants Brynhild as his wife, but he is unable to pass the marriage-test of the ring of flames
  - 2 Sigurd has to disguise himself like Gunnar.
  - 3 He rides through the flames to win Brynhild for Gunnar.
  - 4 He puts the sword between them in the bed
  - 5 Sigurd takes Brynhild to Giukungs, where Sigurd takes his own shape back, without the knowledge of Brynhild.
  - 6 Brynhild marries Gunnar, believing that Sigurd is faithless and that Gunnar has ridden through the flames.

- F Brynhild seeks revenge.
  - 1 Brynhild learns the truth during a quarrel with Gunnar and plans her revenge.
  - 2 She tells Gunnar that Sigurd has broken her oath to him, that they slept with each other during those three nights when Sigurd declared that his sword lay between them.
  - 3 She will leave Gunnar when he kills Sigurd.
- G Sigurd expected his death was coming.
  - 1 Gunnar himself cannot kill Sigurd because of the brotherhood they have sworn.
  - 2 He tells his younger brother to Sigurd while he is sleeping.
  - 3 Gudrun wakes up and find her husband dead right next to her.
  - 4 Brynhild laughs when she hears Gudrun crying.
  - 5 Before Brynhild kills herself because she is not able to live without Sigurd, she praises that her body shall be laid on the funeral pyre with Sigurd's.

### III Here is all of the major Norse gods and goddess in the Norse Mythology.

- A Odin, the chief Norse gods, rules Asgard from Gladsheim
  - 1 He is attended by the Valkyries
  - 2 He is leading the gods against their constant battle against the Giants of Jotunheim.
  - 3 Odin is a solemn and strange figure, he is always aloof
  - 4 He does not eat at festivals, the food is given to his two wolves, who are crouched to him
  - 5 He has two ravens sitting on his shoulders, who are named Thought and Memory and who are looking each day for the mankind, so that they can tell their lord the recent news
  - 6 Concerned with wisdom, Odin gives up one of his own eyes and hung for nine days and nights from a tree in order to gain it.
  - 7 Odin gives this wisdom and, along with the Runes – the Old Norse written alphabet that has magical powers – and the special liquor (mead) that transforms its drinker into a poet, to the mankind.
- B There were five other great Norse gods.
  - 1 Balder is the most beloved god by his parents.
  - 2 Thor is the thunder-bearer and strongest of the gods.
  - 3 Freyr is the god of the crops.
  - 4 Heimdall is the guardian of the rainbow-bridge between Asgard and the world of men.
  - 5 Tyr is the god of war.
- C There were three Norse goddess.
  - 1 Frigga, Freya, and Hela, are not important to Norse myth.
  - 2 Frigga is Odin's wife and is the goddess of marriage.
  - 3 Frigga is an indistinct figure, a spinner of secret .
  - 4 Freya, like Aphrodite, is a goddess of love and beauty.
  - 5 Hela is the queen of the underworld.
- D This is the story of the most beloved god Balder.
  - 1 One nights he bad nightmares which foretell some great danger to him

- 2 His mother, Frigga, the wife of Odin, tries to protect him by exacting an oath from everything, without the mistletoe, so significant she had passed it, never to do him harm.
- 3 Other gods make a game of Balder's invulnerability, throwing things at him because nothing hurts him.
- 4 The evil deity Loki tricks Frigga into revealing the one subject in the world that might harm Balder.
- 5 Loki convinces Hoder, Balder's blind brother, to throw a mistletoe dart at Balder which pierced his heart.
- 6 Frigga wants to ransom her son, so she asks Hela.
- 7 Nanna, wife of Balder, wants to see her husband for the last time, her heart breaks and she falls to the deck dead.
- 8 Hela agrees to bring Balder back to life if it can be proved that everything everywhere mourns his passing.
- 9 But one recalcitrant ogress refuses to show sorrow for Balder
- 10 Loki is punished; he is chained to a rock in a deep cavern, where a serpent is placed over his head that drips burning venom on his face.

