The Trojan War
Outline

• Introduction
• Part I. Origin of the war
  • a. _________________________________
  • b. _________________________________
• Part II. The destruction of Troy
  • a. _________________________________
  • b. _________________________________
• Conclusion
• References
Where’s Troy?

• Troy is _____
   __________________
   __________________

• Troy was also called *Ilium*, *Ilion*, and *Illos*.

• A well-walled city with broad streets and beautiful palaces…until the Trojan War.
• Until the 19th century it was generally believed that the Trojan war and city of Troy were imaginary.
• But, in 1871, a German archaeologist began excavating an ancient site on the west coast of Turkey.
• He had identified Troy's location through ___________ __________________________.

![Image of ancient ruins]
The Trojan War

• The Trojan War actually occurred: The city of Troy _______________________________.

• Archaeologists have found historical evidence of the war.

• Was it exactly as told in *The Iliad*?
  – No. It was probably fought over________________________
    _________________________________.
  – But Homer’s version (The Iliad) is more exciting!
  – Some of the characters may have been based on real personalities.
Homer

• Homer, name traditionally assigned to the author of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, the two major epics of Greek antiquity.

• The poems were composed in the Greek settlements on the coast of Asia Minor in the 7th, 8th, or 9th century BC.
Part I. Origin of the War

- ________________________, was not invited to a wedding banquet on ____________.
- Into the banquet hall, Eris tossed a golden apple inscribed _____________.
- ____________________________
- Athena, Hera, and Aphrodite asked Zeus to decide who deserved the apple.
- Zeus would not choose. (He’s no fool!)
- Zeus says Paris is an excellent judge of beauty, and refers the goddesses to him.
The Judgment of Paris

• Paris was the son of _____________________.
• He was rather weak and cowardly.
• Priam had sent him away from Troy because an oracle prophesied that he would be the ruin of the city.
• When the goddesses appeared to him, they each offered him a bribe:
  – Athena would make him ______________________.
  – Hera would make him ________________________.
  – Aphrodite would give him____________________
    ____________________________________________________________________.
Whom did he choose?

- Paris gave the apple to ____________.
- She then took Paris to Helen, the most beautiful woman in the world.
- Hera and Athena, however, vowed ________________.
Helen

• Helen was a ________________.
• She was the wife of Menelaus, King of Sparta.
• Menelaus was the brother of the Greek King, Agamemnon.
• See the problem?
The Judgment of Paris (1635), Rubens, based on the myth in which Paris is asked by three goddesses to decide which of them is the most beautiful. This is the incident that sparked the legendary Trojan War.
a. Helen and Paris

- Helen went with Paris to Troy, and an expedition to avenge the injury to Menelaus was placed under the command of Agamemnon, king of Mycenae.

- Agamemnon's force included many famous Greek heroes, the most noted of whom were ________________ ________________ ________________

____________________________
____________________________
____________________________
Paris and Helen
b. The siege of Troy

- After the Trojans refused to restore Helen to Menelaus, the Greek warriors assembled at the Bay of Aulis and ____________________________

- Agamemnon was selected as the leader of the force since he gave the most troops to the effort

- The siege lasted ten years, the first nine of which were uneventful; the Iliad is ____________________________
Part II. The destruction of Troy

• The mythological gods gather to debate the fate of the humans—whether they will allow them to settle their dispute in a civil manner, or whether they will put the forces in motion that will ensure total destruction for both sides and for an entire civilization

• Paris, a Trojan, judged Aphrodite the fairest over Hera and Athena. ___________________________help the Greeks. ________________________________were on the Trojan side
a. Achilles versus Hector

• In the tenth year, Achilles withdrew from battle because of his ___________________.

• To avenge ____________________

  ____________________

  Achilles returned to battle and killed Hector, the principal Trojan warrior
b. Odysseus and the wooden horse

- Odysseus was the son of Laertes and was the ruler of the island kingdom of Ithaca
- However reluctant he may have been to join the expedition, Odysseus fought heroically in the Trojan War
- He was ____________________________, the stratagem by which the Greeks were finally able to take the city of Troy itself
The Greeks defeated the Trojans by an act of trickery. Led by Odysseus, they constructed a giant wooden horse and left it outside the walls of Troy. The Trojans pulled the horse into the city, not knowing that Greek soldiers were hiding inside the horse. That night, the Greeks crept out of the horse and took the city by surprise.
Odysseus, King of Ithaca, angers the Gods

- Trojans were slaughtered and city sacked and burned
- Greeks violated Trojan temples
- Greeks did not offer sacrifices to the gods to thank them for their victory
- Odysseus, creator of Horse, will suffer the most
Conclusion

- The city of Troy was captured at last by treachery
- The Greeks sacked and burned the city
- Only a few Trojans escaped, the most famous being Aeneas, who led the other survivors to what is present-day Italy; this story is told by Virgil in the *Aeneid*
- The return of the Greek warriors to Greece inspired epic poems, the most celebrated being that of Odysseus, whose 10-year wanderings and arrival in Ithaca are told in Homer's *Odyssey*