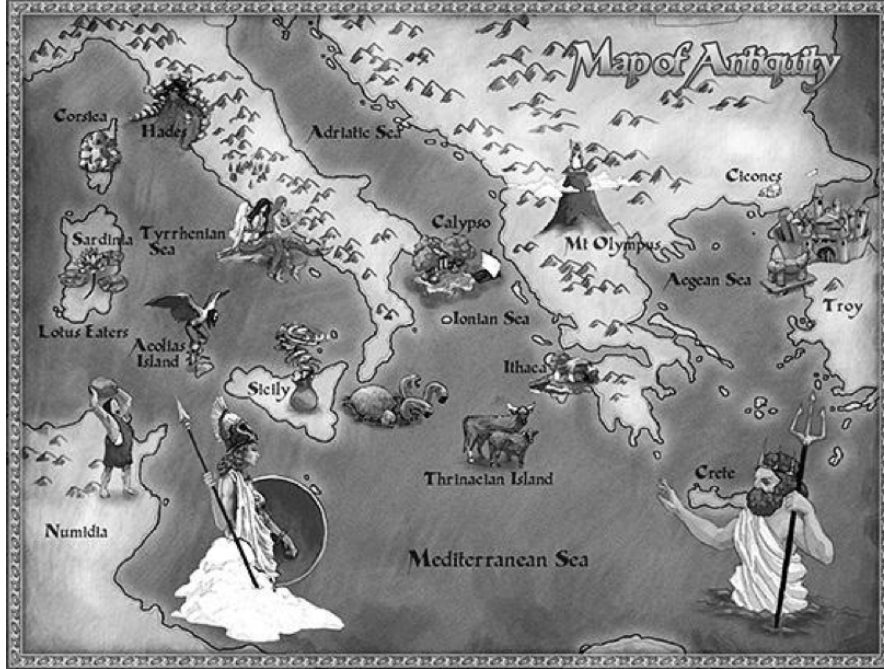


Name:
The Odyssey Unit Packet

Date:
Mrs. Seemayer

The Odyssey By Homer



Unit Objectives

Know

- Students will know Greek mythology
- Students will know the literary devices used in an epic poem.
- Students will know the events of *The Odyssey*.

Understand

- Students will understand how literary devices impact a work
- Students will understand the historical and Biblical context of *The Odyssey*

Do

- Students will be able to find main ideas in a reading
- Students will be able to draw and analyze quotation from a text
- Students will be able to analyze literary devices used in a text

Anticipation Guide

Directions: Look over the following opinion statements related to the topic that you will be reading next. Mark whether you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasons for thinking this way.

Statement #1: The best travel is one that is well planned and has no surprises.

Before reading: Agree Disagree After Reading: Agree Disagree

Reasons for your thinking:

Before reading:

After reading:

Statement #2: Good leaders are people who can think on their feet.

Before reading: Agree Disagree After Reading: Agree Disagree

Reasons for your thinking:

Before reading:

After reading:

Statement #3: Fear is an excellent motivator.

Before reading: Agree Disagree After Reading: Agree Disagree

Reasons for your thinking:

Before reading:

After reading:

Statement #4: It is important to be able to adapt to changes.

Before reading: Agree Disagree After Reading: Agree Disagree

Reasons for your thinking:

Before reading:

After reading:

Greek Mythology

Your Task: Choose a Greek god, goddess, or creature from the list below. You need to research this God/Goddess and create a *Facebook* profile for him/her using PowerPoint. You will present your PowerPoint to the class on _____.

*You are NOT making a profile using the *Facebook* website.

Greek gods, goddesses, and creatures:

- Athena (goddess)
- Calypso (creature)
- Circe (goddess/creature)
- Charybdis (creature)
- Helios Hyperion (god)
- Hephaistos (god)
- Hermes (god)
- Leucothea (goddess)
- Polyphemus (creature)
- Poseidon (god)
- Scylla (creature)
- Zeus (god)

Step One: Choose a Greek god or goddess to research.

Step Two: Access websites for research through the following process:

1. Go to DestinyEnglish.weebly.com
2. Hover over “9th Grade English”
3. Click on “The Odyssey Unit”
4. Click on the button labeled “Greek Mythology”
5. Use the websites listed to do your research. (If not, you can use google.)

Step Three: Complete the outline beginning on the following page.

Step Four: Have Mrs. Seemayer approve your outline.

Step Five: Download the Facebook Template ppt from the Greek mythology webpage and fill it out with the information you researched.

Step Six: Make sure your PowerPoint is accessible to project.

- Email: Lindsey.Seemayer@DestinySchool.com
- flashdrive
- dropbox.com

Step Seven: Teach the class about your god, goddess, or creature by presenting your PowerPoint.

Facebook Project Outline

Pictures: Your cover photo should be symbolic of the god, goddess, or creature, but not a picture of them. Your profile picture should be an appropriate picture of the god, goddess, or creature.

Statuses: You will need to write 6 old statuses that the god, goddess, or creature posted based on events from Greek Mythology

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

About:

- Work: What was he/she the ruler of?

- Studied in: How did the god, goddess, or creature do to get to their work position?

- Lives in: Where does the god, goddess, or creature reside?

- From: Where has the god, goddess, or creature lived in the past?

- Relationship: Who was the God/Goddess married to?

Friends: Which gods, goddesses, creatures, or people does he/she spend time with?

Family: List any parents or siblings.

The Epic Poem

-The Epic Hero is _____ -- _____ and _____
than ordinary people

-There is some _____ or _____ person who _____
the protagonist

-The story starts in the _____ of the _____ *in medias res* and
earlier events are introduced later on

-The setting is _____ in scope- sometimes worldwide and even beyond

-The hero is on a _____ for something of great value to him or his people

-The action of the epic involves _____ and _____, often
including a long _____ or war

-The villains that try to keep the hero from his quest are _____, more
_____, and more _____ than anything in ordinary life

-The gods or other supernatural beings take an _____ _____ in the story

The Epic Hero and Hero Cycle

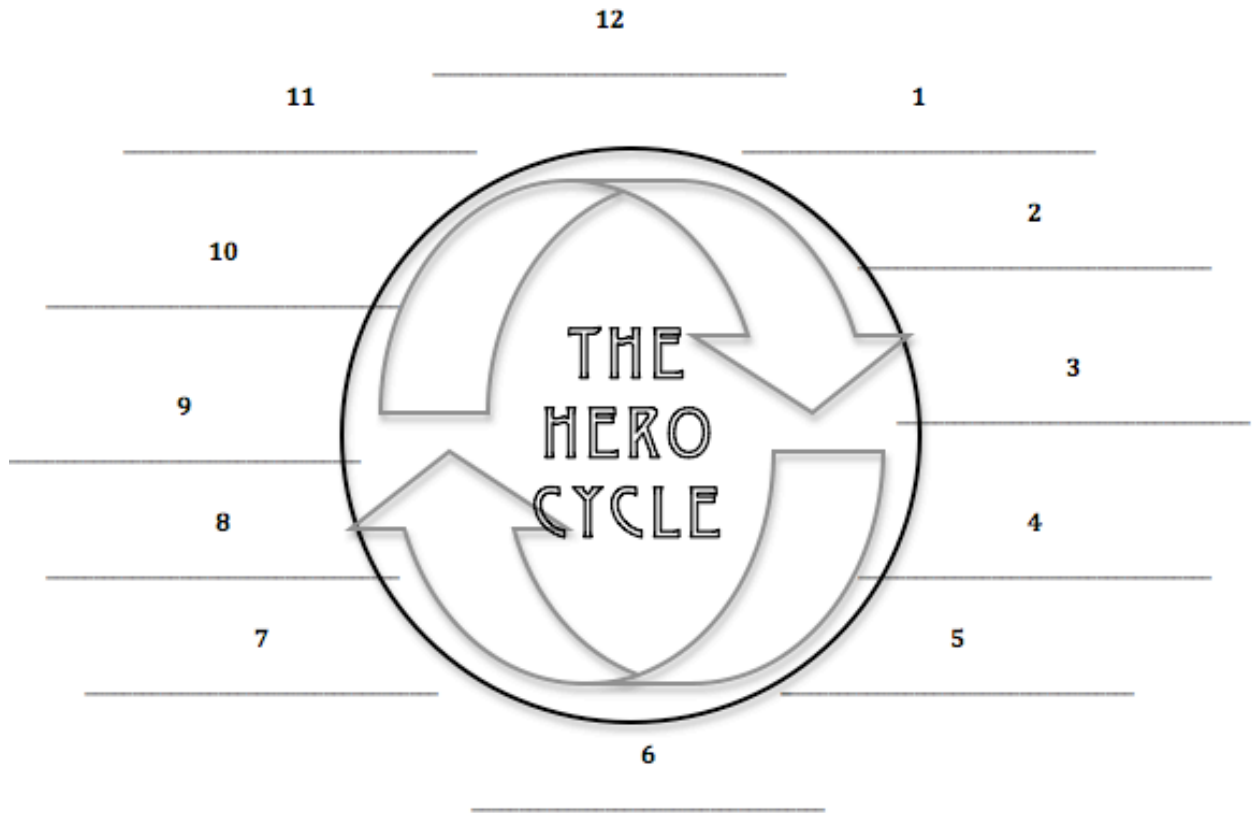
-Great Stature- _____ than _____

-Possesses the _____ most _____ by _____
(i.e. determination, courage, wit, wisdom)

-Pursues his goal in the face of many _____

-Has human traits and _____ that make him _____ like a
_____ person (i.e. too curious, foolish, tricky)

From the video:



1. What is the Monomyth?

2. What is the hero's journey?

Status Quo-

Assistance-

Departure-

Trials-

Approach-

Crisis-

Treasure-

Result-

Return-

New Life-

Illusion-

Status Quo-

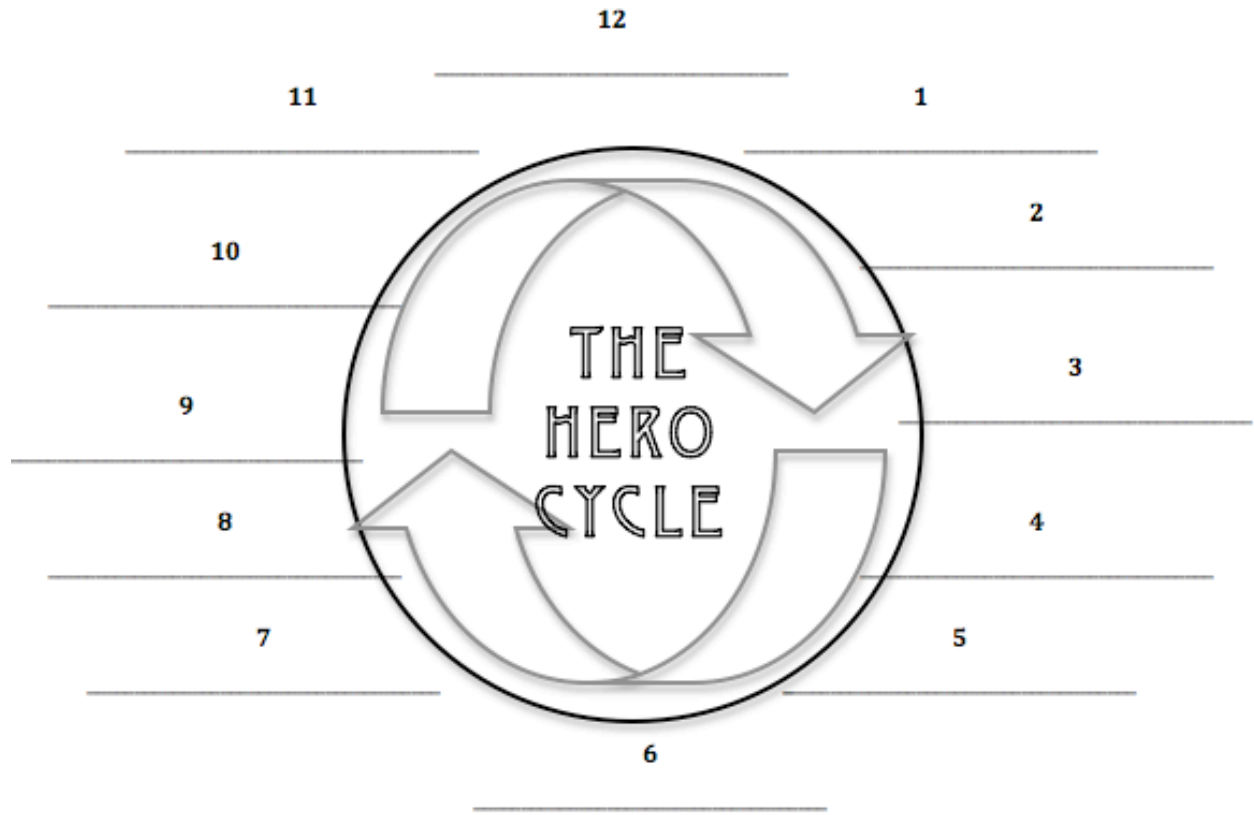
3. Why does the hero's journey myth continue to be used?

Who are the Epic Heroes of the Bible?

Directions: Diagram the Hero cycle of a person in the Bible.

Who:

Verses:



Short answer: Why does the Bible have stories that follow the Hero Cycle in it?

The *Iliad* Project

The *Iliad* is an account of the Trojan War, which happened just before the events of the *Odyssey*. Understanding this story will give you the background necessary to appreciate the characters and events that occur in the *Odyssey*.

After you read the following text, you must recreate it in a way that you will enjoy. Here are some suggestions:

- Create a picture book
- Create and perform a skit
- Create a comic strip
- Create and perform a newscast
- Create a diary or journal written as a character
- Create a board game of the story
- Create a project of your choice (must be teacher approved)

This project is due on _____.

Before the *Iliad*

Once upon a time, around 1250 BC, toward the end of the Bronze Age in Greece, three goddesses were having an argument (said the Greeks). The goddesses Aphrodite, Athena, and Hera were arguing about which one of them was the most beautiful. They agreed to choose a human man and let him decide. More or less at random, the goddesses picked Paris, the youngest son of King Priam of Troy, to be their judge.

Each of the goddesses offered Paris a bribe to get him to vote for her. Athena offered him wisdom. Hera offered him power. But Aphrodite offered him the most beautiful woman in the world, and Paris voted for her.

So Aphrodite had to come through on her promise. She sent Paris to go visit the Greek king of Sparta, Menelaus (men-uh-LAY-us). Menelaus was married to Helen, who was the most beautiful woman in the world. Menelaus and Helen welcomed Paris kindly, and gave him dinner and let him stay the night in their house. But during the night Paris convinced Helen to run away with him (because Aphrodite made her agree). He took her back to Troy with him and married her, even though she was already married to Menelaus.

The *Iliad*

by Homer

The story of Homer's *Iliad* begins in the middle of the Trojan War, just at the end of the Bronze Age in Greece. We don't know if there ever really was a Trojan War, but even if there was, this is a story about it, not a real memory of it.

The Greeks believed that the Trojan War lasted for ten years, and this story happens in the tenth year of the war, when both sides were really sick of being at war, and the Greeks were sick of being away from home.

The *Iliad* begins with a fight between the leader of the Greeks, King Agamemnon of Mycenae, and the Greeks' best fighter, King Achilles (uh-KILL-eez). (The Greeks lived in a lot of little city-states, and in the Bronze Age each one had its own king, but Agamemnon was leading them all during the war). The Greeks had won a battle and were splitting up the booty (the stuff they had captured). Everybody had a pile of stuff. Achilles had gotten a woman among his stuff, to be his slave, whose name was Briseis (brih-SAY-iss). But Agamemnon decided that HE wanted the pretty Briseis, and he just took her from Achilles, saying that he was the head of the army so he would do what he liked.

Well, Achilles was so angry that Agamemnon took Briseis from him that he refused to fight for the Greeks anymore and just sat in his tent and sulked. Without their best fighter, the Greeks started losing battles.

Finally Achilles' best friend Patroclus thought of an idea. He put on Achilles' famous armor and went out to fight. Both the Greeks and the Trojans thought Achilles had come back to the battle and the Greeks won a big victory, but Patroclus was killed in the fighting: he might dress like Achilles but he could not fight like him.

When Achilles heard that Patroclus was dead, he was ashamed of how he had been sulking. He agreed to fight again. Now the Greeks really started to win. So the best Trojan

fighter, Prince Hector, came out from Troy to fight Achilles. They fought for a long time, but finally Achilles killed Hector.

Hector's father, King Priam, came to Achilles at night to ask for his son's body back, and Achilles gave it to him.

The Iliad ends here, but this is not the end of the story.

After the *Iliad*

After the events of the Iliad and the death of Hector, the Trojan War still wasn't over. Neither the Greeks nor the Trojans seemed to be able to win, until one of the Greek kings, Odysseus of Ithaca, had an idea.

"Build a big wooden horse on wheels," he said, "big enough for a bunch of Greek soldiers to hide inside it." So the Greeks did. Then the Greeks all pretended to sail home (except the ones hiding inside the horse!). They acted like they had given up and left. But really they hid just around the corner.

Soon the Trojans found the horse. "What is it?" they asked each other. Nobody knew. (The Greek soldiers hiding inside kept very quiet). Then they found a Greek soldier hiding nearby. He said (though this was part of the trick) that the other Greeks hated him and they had left him behind. So the Trojans asked him what the horse was for. He said it was an offering to Athena.

Well, the Trojans didn't want to upset Athena either, so they rolled the big horse into the city of Troy. It was so big it wouldn't go through the gate, and they had to tear down a piece of the city wall to get it in. They left it at the temple of Athena, and then the Trojans had a big party to celebrate the end of the war. (Still the Greek soldiers inside the horse kept very quiet).

Finally everyone fell asleep, and NOW the Greek soldiers came out of the Trojan Horse and killed the guards on the walls. They signaled to the other Greeks to come attack Troy. They could get in now because the walls were torn down. There was a big battle and the Greeks won. All the Trojan men were killed, and all the women and children were taken back to Greece as slaves.

This story does not actually appear in the *Iliad* or the *Odyssey*, but it is told in Virgil's *Aeneid* and in other ancient sources.

<http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/greeks/religion/myths/paris.htm>

<http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/greeks/literature/iliad.htm>

<http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/greeks/religion/myths/trojanhorse.htm>

Book 1:

5 Important events from this book (new characters, changes, conflicts, etc.)
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Quotation and line numbers	Why is it important?

Questioning the Text



Asking (and Writing) Good Questions

Or, the Cinderella Exercise

All of the questions we ask can be broken down into three types: Recall, Analysis/Inference and Synthesis. Let's take a look:

Level I: Recall

The answer is in the text; it is explicit, it is a fact. I could not disagree with your answer.

Ex. What were Cinderella's slippers made out of?

Ex. How did Cinderella get to the ball?

Level II: Analysis/Inference

To infer is the act or process of deriving logical conclusions from premises known or assumed to be true. With these types of questions, the answer is implicit or what is implied. To answer the question, you have to ask yourself: how and why. These questions require reading between the lines and looking for hidden meaning.

Ex. Why does Cinderella's stepmother care whether or not she goes to the ball?

Ex. Why did everything turn back the way it was except the glass slipper?

Ex. Why don't the step sisters like Cinderella?

Level III: Synthesis

These types of questions go beyond the text and inquire into the value, importance and application of the information presented to our society or culture.

Ex. Does a woman's salvation always lie with a man?

Ex. What does it mean to live happily ever after?

Ex. Does good always overcome evil?

Your job will be to write one of each type of question with a partner based on our reading in Chapter One of *The Odyssey*.

Book Two

Inspired by Athena, Telemachus calls a council of all the men of Ithaca. He asks them how they can stand idly by and allow his mother's hospitality to be abused. Antinous, one of the ringleaders of the suitors, brazenly puts the blame on Penelope, for not choosing one of them as husband.

"She has even resorted to trickery," claims Antinous. "At first she said she'd choose among us just as soon as she finished her weaving. But she secretly unraveled it every night."

Hot words are exchanged, and Zeus sends an omen. Two eagles swoop down on the congregation, tearing cheeks and necks with their talons. A wise man interprets this as impending doom for the suitors.

In closing, Telemachus asks his countrymen to fit him out with a ship so that he might seek news of his father.

Back in his own hall, Telemachus is greeted by Antinous, who suggests that they share a feast together just as they did when Telemachus was still a boy. Telemachus replies that he'll see him dead first. The other suitors mock the young man for his fighting words.

Seeking out his aged nursemaid, Eurycleia, Telemachus instructs her to prepare barley meal and wine for the crew of his ship. He makes her swear an oath that she will not tell his mother of his departure until he is ten days gone.

That night a sleek black vessel crewed by twenty oarsmen puts out to sea, with Telemachus and Athena, his godly patron in disguise, seated in the stern.

Book Three

Dawn finds the travelers at Pylos, in the kingdom of Nestor, who at the age of ninety led a contingent in the Trojan War. Telemachus asks the wise old king to tell him how and where his father died, for he cannot help but assume the worst. In reply, Nestor tells what he knows of the Greeks' return from Troy.

"It started out badly because of Athena's anger. She caused dissension between our leader Agamemnon and his brother Menelaus. Menelaus was for setting sail immediately, while Agamemnon insisted that a sacrifice be held first to pacify the goddess. In the end, half the army left while the others remained with Agamemnon.

"Those of us who sailed with Menelaus made good speed at first, but then we were at each other's throats again. One group, under Odysseus, broke off and rejoined Agamemnon. I'm sure that even in Ithaca you've heard what eventually happened to him."

"To Agamemnon? Yes," responds Telemachus. He knows that the great king's wife fell in love

with another. Together they murdered Agamemnon upon his homecoming. Then, seven years later, he was avenged by his son, Orestes.

"But tell me, Nestor, if you will, why did Menelaus not slay his brother's killer with his own hand and throw his body to the dogs?"

Nestor explains how the fair winds that brought that first party of Greeks safely home from Troy failed Menelaus. A storm blew him all the way to Egypt. There he lingered, unable to return home until it was too late.

"Journey to Sparta," suggests Nestor. "Seek further news from Menelaus. I will loan you a chariot and one of my sons to accompany you."

And so in the morning, after participating in a sacrifice to Athena, Telemachus sets out for the kingdom of Menelaus.

Book Four

Telemachus and Nestor's son are welcomed by King Menelaus with great hospitality. Queen Helen immediately recognizes Telemachus as the spitting image of Odysseus.

"You must be the boy he left behind when he took ship for Troy -- all because of me and my mad passion for Trojan Paris. Aphrodite's curse was already wearing off when last I saw your father. What a man! I'll never forget his daring and his guile.

"He had beaten himself black and blue and dressed up in a beggar's rags to sneak into Troy. But I recognized him when he spoke to me there in the house of Paris. I bathed him and gave him a fresh robe, and he made his escape, killing many a Trojan on his way. I rejoiced, for I missed my home and the blameless husband I had forsaken."

"And remember, my dear, how you suspected that we were hiding inside the wooden horse?" asks Menelaus.

"Odysseus was in command. It was everything he could do to keep us quiet when you started calling out to us, imitating the voice of each man's wife."

These reminiscences are mixed with tears for fallen comrades, and at length Telemachus seeks respite in sleep. In the morning, Menelaus relates what he can of Odysseus.

"As you know, I was held down for seven long years in Egypt. And when at last the gods relented and sent a homeward breeze, I only made it as far as an island off the mouth of the Nile before I was becalmed. A goddess took pity on me as I paced the beach in desperation.

"My father is the Old Man of the Sea,' she said. 'You and three picked men of your crew must catch him and pin him down.' She helped us with disguises, the hides of seals which stank to

high heaven. She even rubbed ambrosia under our noses against the stench.

"And when the Ancient came for his midday nap amongst the seals, as was his custom, we jumped him and held on for dear life. He had an awesome power, you see, to change his form -- to lion, to snake, to boar, to gushing fountain and towering tree. But when he saw that we weren't about to let go, he reverted to his original shape and began to speak.

"He said that Zeus himself was furious because we had failed to sacrifice before setting sail. We'd have to slog back up the Nile and start all over. And as he was an all-knowing god, I asked which of our comrades had perished on the journey home from Troy.

"Only two high officers,' he replied. 'And one of them might have lived but for his insolence. Even though he had been the cause of Athena's wrath in the first place, Ajax made it safely ashore on a promontory. At which point he had the audacity to brag that he had beaten the gods. His boast was heard by Poseidon, and the Lord of Earthquakes swung his mighty trident and knocked the earth right out from under Ajax, who fell into the sea and perished.'

"And the other?" we asked, for he had spoken of two high officers.

"Odysseus lives still, though marooned, without a crew of oarsmen to stroke him home.' And so Telemachus received the news that he had sought. But meanwhile his situation had become still more perilous. For back at home on Ithaca, the suitors had gotten wind of his departure. Spurred on by Antinous, they plotted to ambush him at sea upon his return.

Epithets

Epithets:

- brief _____ phrases
- _____ a person or thing
- sometimes set off by _____
- used to help the rhapsode & listener better _____

Examples of Epithets:

- Odysseus, master mariner
- Grey-eyed Athena
- Muse, daughter of Zeus
- the ocean, the winedark sea
- Rosy-fingered dawn

TASK: Create an epithet for your own name. Consider what you like to do, who your parents are, and what you are best known for.

*Create this on a separate piece of paper with illustrations.

Brainstorm ideas here:

Epic Similes

- also known as the Homeric Simile
- Homer uses these similes for emphasis
- uses like, as, so, the way, or just so
- comparison between two things
- one thing the reader is familiar with and the other they are not

Epic Simile #1

Background: In The Iliad the goddess Athena protects King Menelaus from being struck by an arrow.

Example: “She brushed it away from his skin as lightly as when a mother brushes a fly away from her child who is lying in sweet sleep.”

-What two events are being compared?

-

-

-Which is epic and which is an everyday event?

Explain:

The point of _____ the Epic, or Homeric Simile is to ensure that you _____ the _____ that Homer is trying to show you.

Explanation: In this epic simile, Homer describes the way Athena protects King Menelaus from being injured from an arrow to the way a mother guards her child from being agitated by flies. Homer probably uses this comparison to show how nurturing and protecting Athena is, just as a mother is with her child.

Epic Simile #2

“Its crackling roots blazed and hissed - as a blacksmith plunges a glowing ax or adze in an ice-cold bath and the metal screeches steam and its temper hardens - that's the iron's strength - so the eye of Cyclops sizzled round that stake.”

-What comparing words are used?

-What two events are being compared?

-

-

Explain:

Epic Simile #3

“Her mind in torment, wheeling like some lion at bay, dreading the gangs of hunters closing their cunning ring around him for the finish.”

-What comparing words are used?

-What two events are being compared?

-

-

Explain:

Epic Simile #4

"Weak as the doe that beds down her fawns in a mighty lion's den - her newborn sucklings - then trails off to the mountain spurs and grassy bends to graze her fill, but back the lion comes to his own lair and the master deals both fawns a ghastly, bloody death, just what Odysseus will deal that mob - ghastly death."

-What comparing words are used?

-What two events are being compared?

-

-

Explain:

Epic Simile #5

-“And Odysseus let the bright molten tears run down his cheeks, weeping the way a wife mourns for her lord on the lost field where he has gone down fighting”

- Book 8

Short Answer response:

What is being compared and why would Homer choose to use this simile?

Book 5:

5 Important events from this book (new characters, changes, conflicts, etc.)
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Quotation and line numbers	Why is it important?

Literary Analysis: Diction

The term *diction* refers to an author's particular choice of words. In the case of Homer, the author often chose words that are poetic—that is, words that are not always used in ordinary speech. Words have a denotation, or dictionary definition, as well as a connotation, or associated feeling. For example, *happy* and *ecstatic* have similar dictionary definitions. In both cases, the person feels glad. The word *ecstatic*, however, presents the image of someone jumping up and down for joy, almost unable to control his or her enthusiasm, whereas *happy* merely suggests a smile on someone's face. This activity familiarizes you with the importance of poetic diction and gives you a better understanding of Odysseus' character.

Directions: Reread the following paragraph from Book V, which describes Odysseus poetically, comparing him to a ravenous mountain lion as he emerges from the underbrush. Complete the chart (you may need to look some words up in the dictionary first).

And now he burst out of the underbrush;
with his stout hand he tore a leafy branch
from that thick wood, to hide his nakedness.
He moved out as a mountain lion would
when—sure of his own strength, his eyes ablaze—
through driving wind and rain, he stalks his prey,
wild deer or sheep or oxen; he'll attack
a cattle-fold, however tight the fence
that pens the herd—his hunger's so intense.
So did Odysseus seem as he prepared
to burst into the band of fair-haired girls,
though he was naked; he was ravenous.
But he—his form was filth, fouled with brine—
struck them as horrible; and terrified,
they scattered on the shore, one here, one there,
along the sandspits jutting out to sea.
The daughter of Alcinoüs was left
alone: her spirit had received the gift
of courage from Athena, who had freed
the limbs of the young girl from fear and trembling.

Continue to the next page...

Word	What ideas come to mind when you hear this word? Don't just define the word; think about its emotional meaning.
Stout	
Leafy	
Ablaze	
Driving	
Pens	
Ravenous	
Fouled	
Brine	
Sandpits	
Jutting	
Spirit	
Limbs	
trembling	

On a separate sheet of paper, please respond to the following questions: What is the overall tone of these words? What emotions do these words suggest? How do these words change or influence your perception of Odysseus in this passage?

*Begin your response with a clear, argumentative topic sentence. Be sure to analyze specific words and phrases in your response.

Book Six

Odysseus had washed up in the land of the Phaeacians. Athena now intervened to make these people foster his journey home. She went by night to the palace of their king and appeared in a dream to the princess, Nausicaa.

The goddess prompted her to give thought to her wedding day. Shouldn't she journey to the pools down by the river and wash her bridal gown?

In the morning Nausicaa awoke with this idea in mind. But being modest, she asked her father instead if she might launder the family linen. Could she have the mule cart for the day? This was ordered and Nausicaa departed with her serving maids.

At the river, they soaked and thrashed the linen and laid it out to dry. Then they bathed in the river and anointed themselves with oil. After lunch they began to toss around a ball.

It was while they were playing that Odysseus woke to the sound of their laughter. Tearing off an olive branch to cloak his nakedness, he approached the group.

The maids ran away at the sight of the brine-encrusted stranger, but Nausicaa stood her ground. Odysseus had to choose between touching her knees in the gesture of a suppliant or staying back and trusting to words. He decided that words were the safer course.

"Are you a goddess or a mortal?" he inquired. "If the latter, your parents must be proud. I've never seen your like in beauty. I don't dare embrace your knees. Could you just tell me the way to town?"

In her candid way, Nausicaa sized him up and saw that he meant no harm. "As strangers and beggars are in the hands of Zeus, I'll not refuse comfort to a castaway." She called back her maids and told them to feed and cloth Odysseus. They gave him oil to rub on after he had bathed in the river.

And now Athena added further luster to the hero's freshly anointed skin and made him seem almost a god. So the princess wished that her own husband might in some way resemble Odysseus.

"Now here is what you must do," she told him. "On the way to my father's palace we will pass between the boatyards. The last thing I want is for some shipwright to see you following along behind my cart and think that there is something going on between us.

"But just before town is a roadside grove, sacred to Athena. Wait there until you're sure I'm gone, then enter the city gate. Ask directions to the palace, and when you've found it do not hesitate. Come straight into the hall and seek out my mother.

"She'll be seated by the fire. Clasp her knees. If she accepts your supplication, you're as good as home."

Book Seven

Odysseus waited in the grove as instructed and then entered the city of the Phaeacians. When he asked directions to the palace, it was Athena in the form of a little girl who showed him the way.

Odysseus stopped on the threshold, dazzled. The very walls of the interior were covered in shining bronze and trimmed with lapis lazuli. The king and his courtiers were banqueting in this splendor, but Athena wrapped Odysseus in a mist so that he passed by unseen. Straight up to the queen he went and wrapped his huge arms around her knees.

"Blessings upon you and this company," he said, "if you but grant my plea -- safe passage to my homeland." With this he rose and sat down again in the ashes of the fire.

"A supplicant with honorable intentions, humbled in the ashes!" exclaimed a wise counselor to the king. "My lord, this will not do."

At which King Alcinous himself arose and took Odysseus by the hand, raising him to his feet. Next to the king's throne sat his eldest son, who now moved aside. Odysseus was guided to this place of honor.

"Tomorrow shall be a holiday," declared the king. "And when we have made sacrifice to the gods and entertained our visitor, we will give thought to speeding his journey home.

"Who knows, he might even be a god, although in the past the gods haven't bothered with disguise in visiting our realm. They've always appeared to us in all their glory, since we are their kin."

Odysseus assured him that he was no god, but a mortal man, and a hungry one at that. When the other guests had left, the queen asked him how it came to be that he was wearing clothes that she herself had trimmed.

Odysseus related the events since his departure from Calypso's island, sparing no detail but one. He described how he had approached the princess and her maids by the river, and how Nausicaa had kindly given him clothing. But he said that it had been his own idea to enter town separately.

That night he slept on a deep pile of rugs beneath clean sheets and fleeces.

Book 8:

5 Important events from this book (new characters, changes, conflicts, etc.)
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Quotation and line numbers	Why is it important?

Problem-Solution

BEFORE reading Book 9

Directions: Problems and obstacles come in all shapes and sizes, some visible, others hidden inside us. Generate different types (categories) of problems and add a quick explanation and example to illustrate.

Type of Problem	Effect	Examples
Physical	Difficult to do certain things; vulnerable	Someone with broken leg; person who loses an eye in accident

Predict: Which of these problems do you think is most likely to affect Odysseus? (Put stars next to the ones you think apply) Which one do you think will be his biggest problem or obstacle to reaching his goal of getting home? Explain your choice.

Book 9:

5 Important events from this book (new characters, changes, conflicts, etc.)
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Quotation and line numbers	Why is it important?

Drawing Inferences with Polyphemus

Directions: Read the text evidence on the left then use the following formula to draw inferences about Odysseus.

Inference-

The text says... + I know... = So I can figure out...

WHAT ODYSSEUS SAYS AND DOES / WHAT OTHER CHARACTERS SAY AND THINK ABOUT ODYSSEUS	WHAT THIS INFORMATION REVEALS ABOUT THE CHARACTER OF ODYSSEUS
1. ODYSSEUS BRINGS ALONG WINE AND FOOD TO THE CYCLOPS' CAVE.	ODYSSEUS IS A WISE MAN BECAUSE HE KNOWS THAT IT IS IMPORTANT TO BE WELL PREPARED BY BRINGING FOOD AND DRINK.
2. ODYSSEUS LIES TO POLYPHEMUS ABOUT HIS SHIP BEING DESTROYED.	
3. AFTER BEING ATTACKED, POLYPHEMUS REMOVES THE STONE FROM THE DOORWAY AND STANDS WITH HIS ARMS OPEN, HOPING TO CATCH WHOEVER TRIES TO RUN OUT. ODYSSEUS AND HIS MEN ESCAPE BY HIDING UNDER POLYPHEMUS'S SHEEP AS THEY PASS OUT OF THE DOOR.	
4. AFTER THEY ESCAPE FROM POLYPHEMUS, ODYSSEUS AND HIS MEN EVENLY DIVIDE UP THE FLOCK SHEEP. THE MEN BELIEVE THAT ODYSSEUS SHOULD GET THE PRIZED RAM.	
5. ODYSSEUS REMINDS HIS MEN THAT HE WAS ABLE TO KEEP HIS NERVE AND USE HIS WITS IN ORDER TO ESCAPE FROM POLYPHEMUS.	
6. ODYSSEUS TAUNTS POLYPHEMUS FROM THE SHIP, CAUSING THE CYCLOPS TO THROW A LARGE BOULDER TOWARDS THEM.	

The Case of Cyclops v. Odysseus

Our hero Odysseus has been summoned to court! It seems that the Cyclops, Polyphemus, has decided to press charges against Odysseus for the eye-gouging incident that took place in Polyphemus' cave. Odysseus has been arrested and charged with assault (yet another obstacle on his journey home). Now, he and Polyphemus need your help as they have been sent to trial and need lawyers.



Today, you and your team will defend either Polyphemus or Odysseus. Choose a side to defend and work together to make a case on the following issue:

Does Odysseus classify as a hero? Are Odysseus' actions "heroic?"

You will need an opening statement to begin the debate and least **3 points from the text** that will help your case (you want to have enough information to argue with). Look back at previous books and Odysseus' actions for help!

Some ideas to get you started:

Team Polyphemus

Polyphemus is the victim here. How can you prove that Odysseus's intentions were malicious? Why were Odysseus and his men in your cave to begin with? Who was he benefitting by entering the cave? Were the men invited? What else did Odysseus ask of you? What other morally questionable things has Odysseus done so far in his journey?

Team Odysseus

There is no way Polyphemus is a victim. He ate your client's men; he trapped them in a cave. He deserved to get his eye poked out! Besides, there is a reason he only poked his eye out and did not kill him...everything Odysseus does is for a reason, right? How can you prove that Odysseus' actions were justified? How can you prove that what he did was "heroic"? What else has he done in his journey that makes him a hero?

Remember, you will want to have counter-arguments for the opposing team so think about both side of this case!

Format:

Opening Statements

Arguments

Counterarguments

Closing Arguments

Debate Planning

Opening Statement:

Argument	Text Evidence (with page #)

Arguments (Logical/moral points):

Counterarguments (argue with your opponents' points- fill out during debate):

Closing arguments (Your best points to leave an impact):

Book 10:

5 Important events from this book (new characters, changes, conflicts, etc.)
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Quotation and line numbers	Why is it important?

Character Traits

Character	Character Trait (personality description)	Text Evidence (How do you know?)
Odysseus		
Antinous		
Penelope		
Telemachus		
Athena		
Polyphemus		
Eurycleia		
Calypso		

Book 11:

5 Important events from this book (new characters, changes, conflicts, etc.)
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Quotation and line numbers	Why is it important?

Book 12:

5 Important events from this book (new characters, changes, conflicts, etc.)
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Quotation and line numbers	Why is it important?

“Siren Song”
by Margaret Atwood

This is the one song everyone
would like to learn: the song
that is irresistible:

the song that forces men
to leap overboard in squadrons
even though they see beached skulls

the song nobody knows
because anyone who had heard it
is dead, and the others can't remember.
Shall I tell you the secret
and if I do, will you get me
out of this bird suit?
I don't enjoy it here
squatting on this island
looking picturesque and mythical
with these two feathery maniacs,
I don't enjoy singing
this trio, fatal and valuable.

I will tell the secret to you,
to you, only to you.
Come closer. This song

is a cry for help: Help me!
Only you, only you can,
you are unique

at last. Alas
it is a boring song
but it works every time.

--Margaret Atwood

Questions:

1. What is the point of view that Atwood uses? Who is the speaker?

2. What is the tone of the poem? How does Atwood establish that tone? Where and how does the tone shift?

3. Compare and contrast the way the sirens are depicted in Atwood's poem and in the *Odyssey*.

Obstacles Paragraph

Obstacle Name the obstacle	Events Describe the place and events of the obstacle in detail	Impact Describe how this obstacle influenced Odysseus' journey
The Sirens		
Scylla & Charybdis		
Helios		

Directions: Write a CEPEP paragraph answering the following question:

How do the obstacles Odysseus faces impact his journey? Why?

Book Thirteen

When Odysseus has finished his tale, the king orders him sped to Ithaca. A rug is spread on the deck of the ship, and he sleeps the whole way.

The sailors put him down on the beach still sleeping, together with the magnificent gifts of the Phaeacians. Upon awakening he spends a good deal of time wondering how he is going to protect this treasure.

Athena casts a protective mist about him that keeps him from recognizing his homeland. Finally the goddess reveals herself and dispels the mist. In joy Odysseus kisses the ground.

Athena transforms him into an old man as a disguise. Clad in a filthy tunic, he goes off to find his faithful swineherd, as instructed by the goddess.

Book Fourteen

Eumaeus the swineherd welcomes the bedraggled stranger. He throws his own bedcover over a pile of boughs as a seat for Odysseus, who does not reveal his identity.

Observing Zeus's commandment to be kind to guests, Eumaeus slaughters a prime boar and serves it with bread and wine. Odysseus, true to his fame as a smooth-talking schemer, makes up an elaborate story of his origins.

That night the hero sleeps by the fire under the swineherd's spare cloak, while Eumaeus himself sleeps outside in the rain with his herd.

Book Fifteen

Athena summons Telemachus home and tells him how to avoid an ambush by the suitors. Meanwhile back on Ithaca, Odysseus listens while the swineherd Eumaeus recounts the story of his life.

Eumaeus was the child of a prosperous mainland king, whose realm was visited by Phoenician traders. His nursemaid, a Phoenician herself, had been carried off by pirates as a girl and sold into slavery. In return for homeward passage with her countrymen, she kidnapped Eumaeus. He was bought by Odysseus' father, whose queen raised him as a member of the family.

Book 16:

5 Important events from this book (new characters, changes, conflicts, etc.)
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Quotation and line numbers	Why is it important?

Book 17:

5 Important events from this book (new characters, changes, conflicts, etc.)
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Quotation and line numbers	Why is it important?

Journal Entry

Task: Write a journal entry about on the conflicts as a character from the Odyssey. Be sure to include correct details and characters from the event, and how your character feels. This should be at least 10 sentences long.

Book Eighteen

Now a real beggar shows up at the palace and warns Odysseus off his turf. This man, Irus, is always running errands for the suitors. Odysseus says that there are pickings enough for the two of them, but Irus threatens fisticuffs and the suitors egg him on.

Odysseus rises to the challenge and rolls up his tunic into a boxer's belt. The suitors goggle at the muscles revealed. Not wishing to kill Irus with a single blow, Odysseus breaks his jaw instead.

Another suitor, Eurymachus, marks himself for revenge by trying to hit Odysseus with a footstool as Antinous had done.

Book 19:

5 Important events from this book (new characters, changes, conflicts, etc.)
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Quotation and line numbers	Why is it important?

Book Twenty

The next morning Odysseus asks for a sign, and Zeus sends a clap of thunder out of the clear blue sky. A servant recognizes it as a portent and prays that this day be the last of the suitors' abuse.

Odysseus encounters another herdsman. Like the swineherd Eumaeus, this man, who tends the realm's cattle, swears his loyalty to the absent king.

A prophet, an exiled murderer whom Telemachus has befriended, shares a vision with the suitors: "I see the walls of this mansion dripping with your blood." The suitors respond with gales of laughter.

Women at the Time of the Setting of the Odyssey

Questions about the text:	Greek Culture (Penelope)	Text Evidence (How do you know?)	Biblical Culture (Ruth, -Ruth 1-4 Hannah- 1 Sam. 1:1-2:11, Proverbs 31 woman)	Text Evidence (How do you know?)
What is the woman's character?				
How do the men treat the woman?				
How does the woman interact with people?				
How does the woman interact with deities?				
What are the culture's expectations of the woman?				
What is valued in a woman?				

Book 21:

5 Important events from this book (new characters, changes, conflicts, etc.)
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Quotation and line numbers	Why is it important?

Book 22:

5 Important events from this book (new characters, changes, conflicts, etc.)
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Quotation and line numbers	Why is it important?

Book 23:

5 Important events from this book (new characters, changes, conflicts, etc.)
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Quotation and line numbers	Why is it important?

Book 24:

5 Important events from this book (new characters, changes, conflicts, etc.)
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Quotation and line numbers	Why is it important?

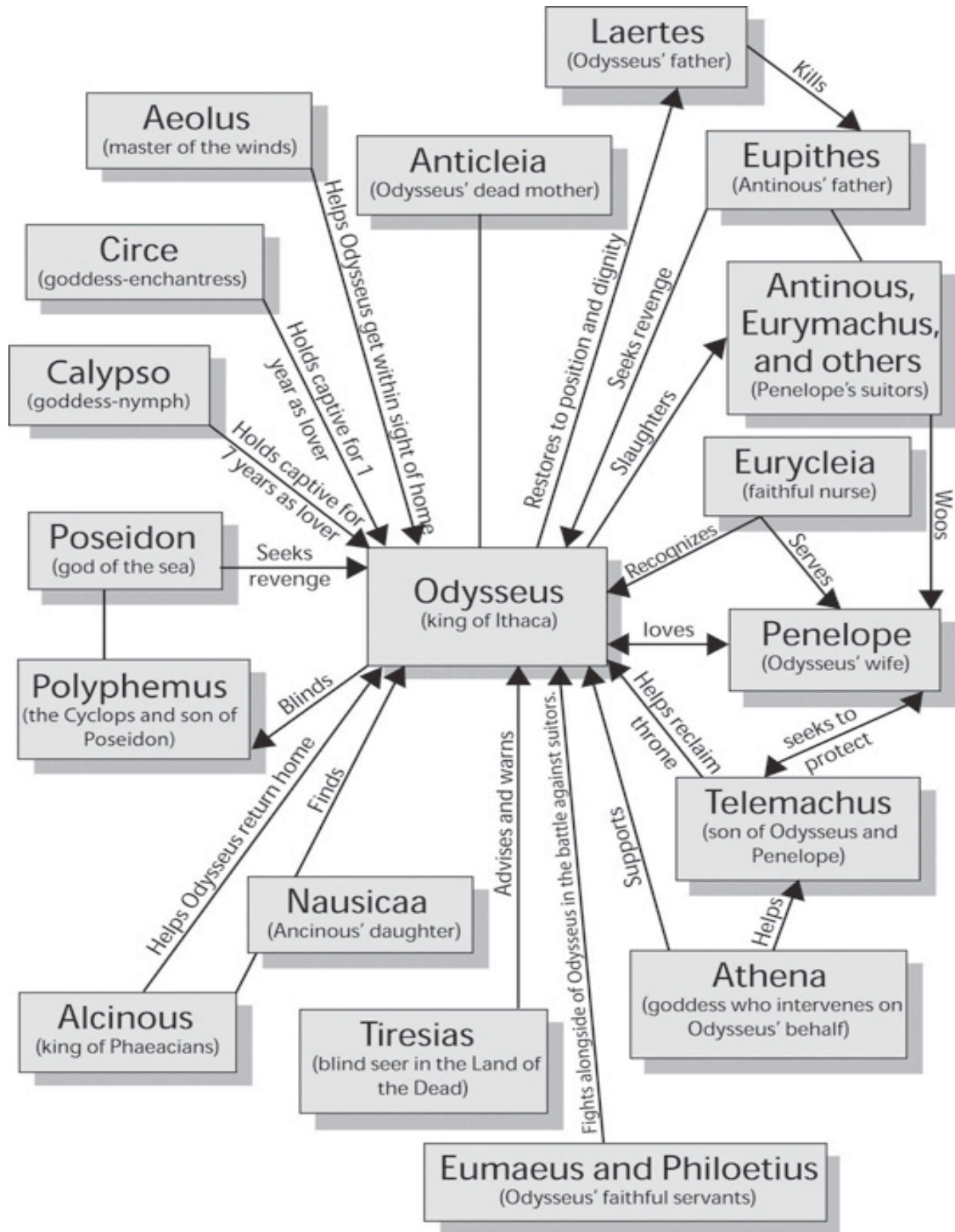
Themes in the Odyssey

Theme	Text Evidence

Odysseus as an Epic Hero

Hero Cycle	Odysseus
Status Quo	
Call to Adventure	
Assistance	
Departure	
Trials	
Approach	
Crisis	
Treasure	
Result	
Return	
New Life	
Resolution	
Status Quo	

The Odyssey: Character Map



Characters in Homer's *The Odyssey*

Fill in the middle column with traits such as courageous, timid, loyal, aggressive, etc. Avoid physical traits. Fill in the last column with quotes from the text that support that trait.

Character	Character Traits	Text Evidence
Odysseus		
Polyphemus		
Circe		
Eurylochus		
Telemachus		
Antinous		
Eurymachus		
Eumaeus and Philoetius		
Penelope		

Character Analysis Poem

Example Poem	Formula
Line 1: Kate...	= name of character
Line 2: tall, energetic, happy, intelligent	= 4 adjectives which describe the character
Line 3: mother of Danny	= X of Y formula, about an important relationship to the character
Line 4: who loves music, books, and fresh air	= 3 things that describe his/her looks
Line 5: who is afraid of clowns, spiders, and heights	= 3 things that describe his/her personality
Line 6: who wants to see Latin America, the end of poverty, and summer	= 3 things actions taken
Line 7: resident of this moment	= resident of...a place or time or concept
Line 8: who is missed by her childhood blanket	= who is (describe connection to world)
Line 9: "Mom"	= nickname of the person in the poem

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____

Essay Response

Directions: Choose one of the following questions; each response must be at least five paragraphs.

1. Discuss the characterization of a main character in *The Odyssey*. How is this character developed? How do these traits affect the plot? Is the character developed effectively?
2. Many themes appear throughout *The Odyssey*: Determination, Self Control, Pride, and Trust. Please select a theme and discuss how it is demonstrated in the text. Provide detail and examples to support your answer.
3. *The Odyssey* takes place during the biblical book of Ruth and written around the same time as Isaiah and Nahum. Discuss *The Odyssey* in its historical context keeping in mind the worldly and Hebrew culture of the times.