

Agenda:

Warm up

Book 9 worksheet and discussion - things to pay attention to

Midterm study guide and sketch/discussion

Homework: prepare for midterm exam

Book 9 Question Notes!

Important Characters in book 9 - Polyphemus, Odysseus, Lotus-Eaters

King of Ithaca
son of Laertes

Epithet's found in Book 9 - Cloud-Gathering Zeus, City-Sacking Odysseus AND??

Young dawn w/ fingertips of rose; blue girder of the islands -

Heroic Traits of Odysseus in Book 9 - Bravery, Intelligent, Courage, Poseidon

etc. What negative traits did you find? Taunt; Pride

Lotus Plants (symptoms) - Makes you high (in general) (can relate to drugs or shrooms)! Makes your carefree, feel relaxed, etc. Cautious

How heavy was the door of the Cyclops' Cave? That 22 wagons couldn't move the rock. he can't do it alone

Why doesn't Odysseus kill the mean Cyclops? because only the Cyclops would be able to move the rock, for Odysseus to escape from the cave.

Odysseus gave the Cyclops black wine, and the Cyclops said he would kill him last (kill Odysseus last).

Odysseus tells the Cyclops that his name is Noman, its funny because Noman is NO-MAN *Derp

He ends up taunting the Cyclops and tells his real name, and the cyclops tells big daddy (Poseidon)!

Leaves Troy

Cicones

Cicones (island) - Raided the village of the Cicones people (taking useful resources). They raided the villagers because they were allies of the Trojans (from the Trojan War). Start of the stupidity of Odysseus's men (his men stay (because they are having a good time) and get the living day lights beaten out of them (18 men die). Escape and finally go to the land of the Lotus-Eaters. Odysseus and his men meet the Lotus-Eaters, who offer them Lotus Flowers to eat.

Lotus Eaters

Odysseus and his men eat these flowers and completely forget of their duties (to reach back home). Odysseus doesn't eat these flowers, and has to drag his men (who ate the flowers) all the way back to the boats and tie them. They depart from the land of the Lotus-Eaters and reach the island of the Cyclops. His island is very arable and full of plant and animal life (said to be extremely beautiful).

Cyclops Island

Lawless island. Odysseus feels that the island is going to waste because of such vibrant life. Odysseus and his men see cheese and food in a cave and when the cyclops comes back to his cave, Odysseus tells the cyclops that he thought he would let him in because of the laws of hospitality. The cyclops responds to this, saying that he doesn't follow those rules, and the gruesome part starts. Odysseus and his men are horrified when they see the cyclops eat the men. Odysseus and his men (who are imprisoned) sharpen a large rod and get it hot on the fire and then poke it into the cyclop's eye and basically make him blind.

Troy

Cicones - ransack the place . were allies of troy, shipmates dont listen to odysseus to leave the island immediatly the cicones allies attacked. 6 men per ship were lost.

Land of the Lotus Eaters- eat a flowerly food, odysseus does not eat the plant. Odysseus ties his men to the ship and they sail off. Odysseus learns that his shipmates are stupid. Drugs representing escape. To stay focus on his goal to go home. Saved his men by using brawn.

Island of the Cyclops - They have women and children ,very big,They have caves and mountains, they have fields, its a very fertile land, wheat and Barly grows, The cyclops do nothing with it they let it be. Lawless people, They dont ever gather to do anything together. They live very solitary lives. Polythemus starts eating the people. Odysseus is upset because the law of hospitality is broken. Odysseus offers wine as a gift to polythemus. Black/ red wine, sweet wine, a godly drink. Talents is a measurement. Polythemus as a gift says to odysseus that he will eat him last. Steak in the eye polythemus's eye,

PAY ATTENTION TO: Book 9

In PAIRS, discuss and take notes on the following. Think about why these things are important or significant

- Odysseus' failure to control his men in the land of the Cicones.
- His rescuing them in the land of the Lotus-eaters, and saving them in the land of the Cyclops.
- The reverse of the hospitality found in Phaeacia.
- The "farm" culture of the Cyclops.
- Odysseus' cleverness in calling himself "Nobody." and the cleverness of his escape.
- Odysseus' flattery of the Cyclops.
- The vividness of Odysseus' "attack." The similes used to describe this.
- The curse of Polyphemus.
- Odysseus' leadership qualities; his adventurous spirit; his courage and cleverness; his lapse into pride (hubris).

- Odysseus' failure to control his men in the land of the Cicones.

His men are reckless and foolish and do not follow Odysseus' advice. This should remind us of the opening lines of the poem which states that Odysseus was not able to save his men with either his will or strength.

- His rescuing them in the land of the Lotus-eaters, and saving them in the land of the Cyclops.

Odysseus displays physical strength and willpower to avoid the temptation and seduction of the lotus plants; the lotus plants are like our modern day drugs, which cause people to forget what is important. In the land of the Cyclops, Odysseus displays leadership and courage and much cleverness. Think how much foresight his plan needed for it to work out correctly!

- The reverse of the hospitality found in Phaeacia.

The cyclopes do not care about hospitality at all, they show no respect for Zeus or his rules; this is the opposite of the hospitality Odysseus receives in Phaeacia.

- The "farm" culture of the Cyclops.

The cyclops are not very good farmers. O. notices upon arriving on the island just how rich and fertile everything is; the grain grows, the grapes grow, all of it unaided, like a gift from the gods; the cyclopes only tend the sheep for milk and cheese and let the rest go to waste.

- Odysseus' cleverness in calling himself "Nobody." (Noman) Again, he displays foresight by giving this name earlier to the cyclops. A screaming cyclops did not know who had really hurt him and let his peers know that "Noman" had hurt him!

- Odysseus' flattery of the Cyclops.

He flatters the cyclops so that he will gain his trust and so the giant will drink the wine, perhaps also to spare his life at least momentarily. This is also the way O. speaks with other gods, we should notice.

- The curse of Polyphemus.

Polyphemus "invokes" the name of his father to curse O.; we should notice that this prayer-like ask for help is similar to that in the beginning of our poem.

- Odysseus' leadership qualities; his courage and cleverness; his lapse into pride (hubris). In particular, since it has not been discussed, his pride causes him to lose men and anger Poseidon because he taunts Polyphemus and gives away his name.

Midterm 2015

learns
changed
experiences
growing

In a writing prompt, what does "develop" mean? Think in terms of characters, plot line, conflict.

How does the character develop? How does the conflict develop?

What would a thesis look like for these prompts?

Make a sketch that explores the literary devices listed on your study guide - and includes the readings; brainstorm with a group to identify similarities among the readings.

foreshadowing
deaths →
M.P. S.I. + Omam
@start of stories

the consequences of
our actions - common
theme - S.I

M.P.

The O.

S.W.T.W.C.

OMAM

TMDG

ADSIAD

ESTA

Summer

All of summer
loneliness, OMAM
exclusion, ESTA

guardian + child
relationship

Irony -

can't go back

+ change the past