

UNIT 5 Pass It On
Folk Literature Connections

A STEM school

FROEBEL
BILINGUAL SCHOOL

Home of the Space Generation



THE ODYSSEY

WITH JIM SOTO

TROY HAS FALLEN...



The mighty city of Troy burns, as the Greeks sack the bloody streets and leave no Trojan alive. After 10 weary years of war, the time has come to return to your family. You came up with the cunning plan that made your side victorious. The taste of victory was sweet... for while. You've just been told by the god of the oceans that you just became the object of his burning wrath, because you slighted him. He promises you'll never get back home. What do you do now?

THE ODYSSEY



The Odyssey, sequel to The Iliad, is one of the earliest epics ever and, in many ways, sets the pattern for the genre. Let's get a little background from the link above.

THE ODYSSEY



The Odyssey is Homer's epic of Odysseus' 10 year struggle to return home after the Trojan War. While Odysseus battles mystical creatures and faces the wrath of gods, his wife Penelope and his son Telemachus stave off suitors vying for her hand and Ithaca's throne long enough for Odysseus to return.



THE ODYSSEY

Nearly three thousand years after they were composed, the Iliad and its Odyssey remain two of the most celebrated and widely read epic poems ever told. Of the two epics, the Odyssey was composed later.

THE ODYSSEY

The *Iliad* tells the story of the Greek struggle to rescue Helen, a Greek queen, from her Trojan captors. It's sequel, *The Odyssey* takes the fall of the city of Troy as its starting point and crafts a new epic around the struggle of one of those Greek warriors, the hero Odysseus.



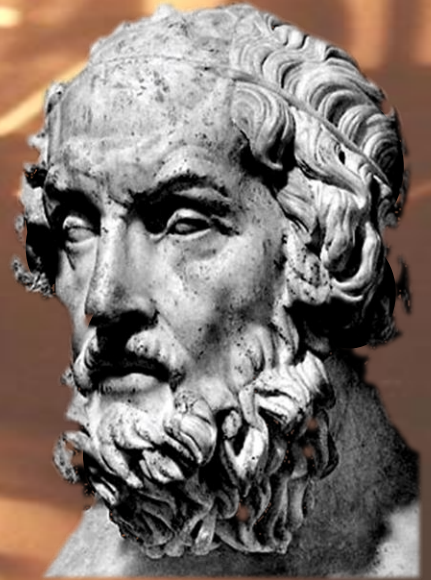
[Click Here!](#)



THE ODYSSEY

Several Key Facts

- **author** · Homer, but some critics argue for multiple authorship
- language** · Ancient Greek (Ionic dialect mixed with archaic forms and other dialects)
- **time and place written** · Unknown, but probably mainland Greece, approximately 700 b.c.
- **narrator** · The poet, who invokes the help of the Muse, and then Odysseus narrates Books 9–12.



THE ODYSSEY

Several Key Facts (cont.)

- **point of view** • The narrator is omniscient throughout the first volumes. Odysseus narrates Books 9–12 in the first person.
- **tone** • Celebratory and nostalgic; the poet views the times in which the action is set as glorious and larger than life.





Several Key Facts (cont.)

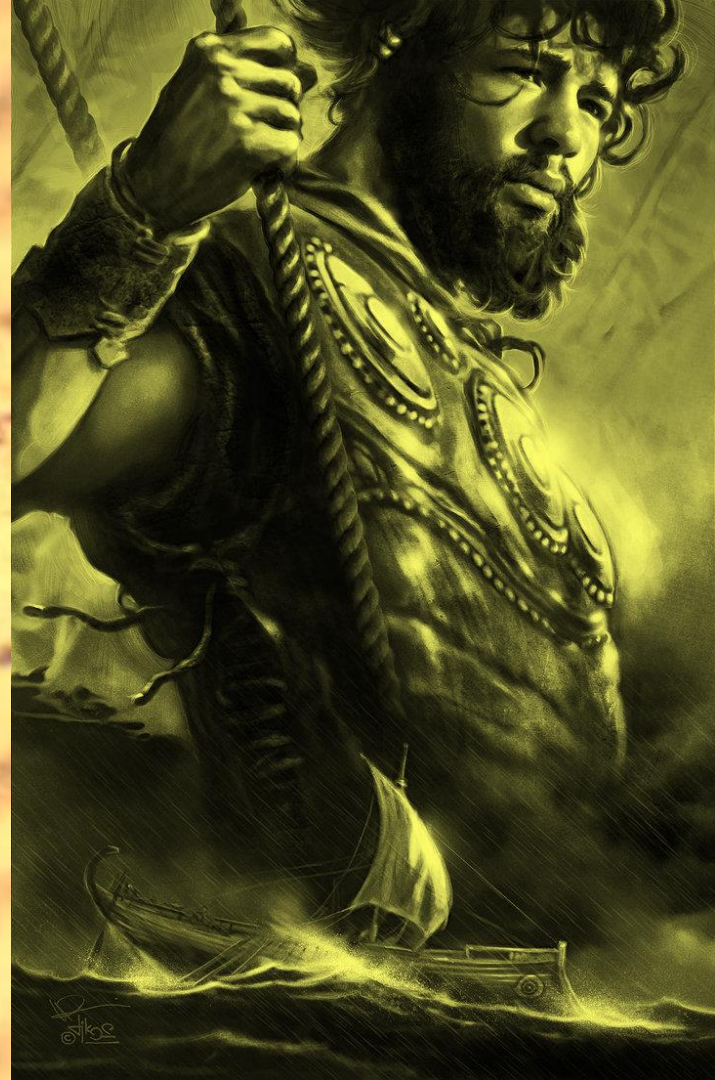
➤ **setting (time)** • Bronze Age (approximately 12th century b.c.); the *Odyssey* begins where the *Iliad* ends and covers the ten years after the fall of Troy.

➤ **setting (place)** • Odysseus's wanderings cover the Aegean and surrounding seas and eventually end in Ithaca, in northwestern Greece.

Several Key Facts (cont.)

➤ **major conflict** • Odysseus must return home and vanquish the suitors who threaten his estate; Telemachus must mature and secure his own reputation in Greek society.

➤ **themes** • The power of cunning over strength; the pitfalls of temptation; the tension between goals and obstacles; the misery of separation; maturation as a journey...



THE ODYSSEY

Homer's Use of Language

The people of ancient Greece who first experienced The Odyssey heard it sung in a live performance. The poet, or another performer, used epic similes, epithets, and allusions to help keep the audience enthralled.



THE ODYSSEY

Homer's Use of Language (cont.)

- **Epic simile** • a comparison developed at great length over several lines using mundane occurrences to describe powerful actions.
- **An epithet** renames a person or thing with a descriptive phrase.
- **An allusion** • a reference to a literary or historical person, place, event, or composition.





THE ODYSSEY

Literary Elements

- **Epic Poem** • Refers to a long, narrative poem that is usually about heroic deeds and events that are significant to the culture of the poet. Many ancient writers used epic poetry to tell tales of intense adventures and heroic feats. Some of the oldest and most famous literary masterpieces in the world were composed in the form of epic poetry.



THE ODYSSEY

Literary Elements (cont.)

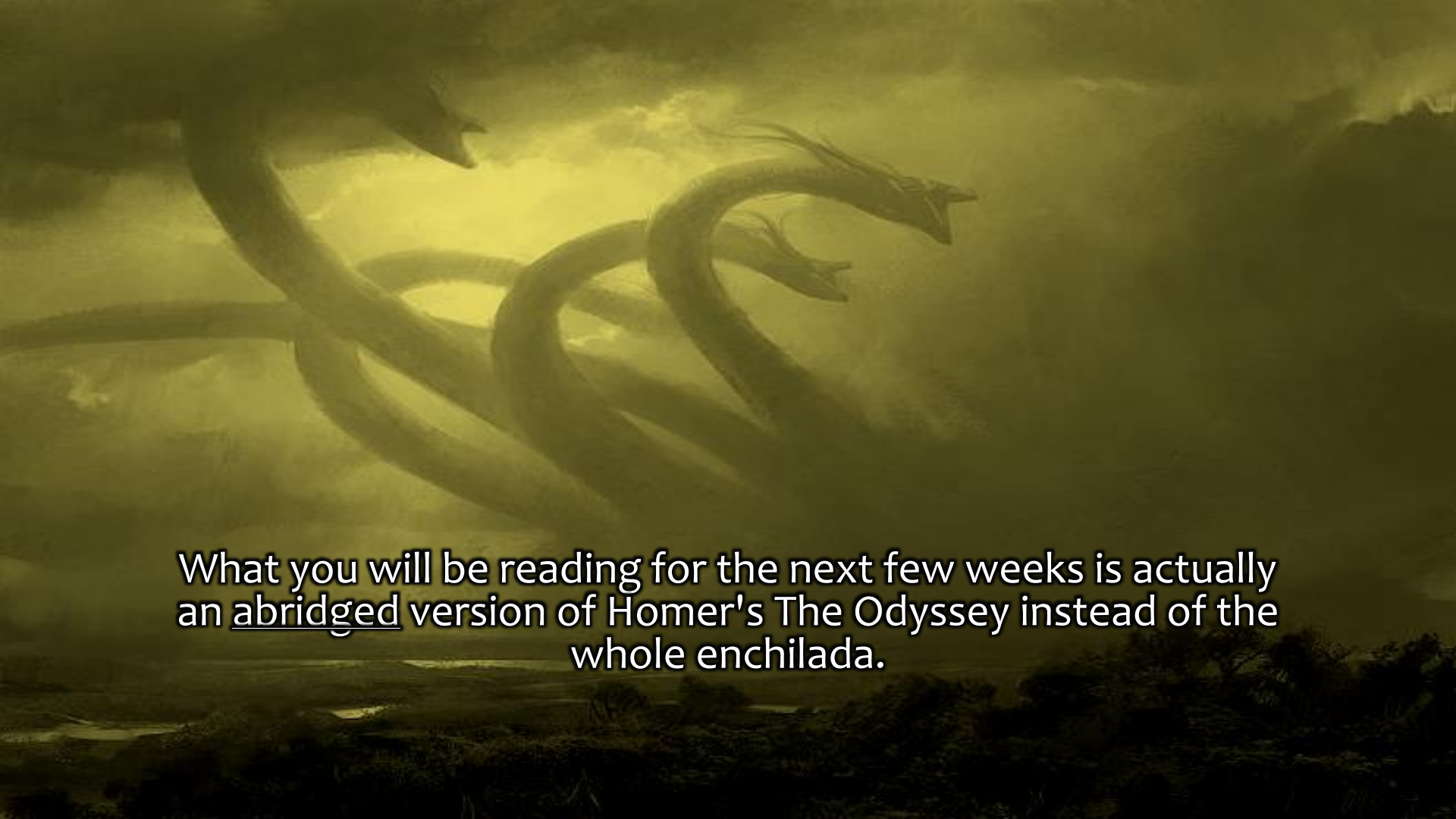
- **Mood** • Is a feeling that can refer to the emotional state of mind of a person / character or the atmosphere of a story. Mood is omnipresent in stories. In literature, mood is communicated subtly through the use of imagery, conflict, etc.; and explicitly through omniscient narration.



THE ODYSSEY

Literary Elements (cont.)

- **Dramatic Irony** • Dramatic irony is when the audience knows more than the character. It creates tension and suspense. Situational irony occurs when there is a difference between what is expected to happen and what actually happens.



What you will be reading for the next few weeks is actually an abridged version of Homer's The Odyssey instead of the whole enchilada.

ASSESSMENT

A sepia-toned illustration of a Greek galley. Several rowers are visible in the foreground, and a figure, likely the captain, stands at the stern. The scene is set on a body of water, with a large, curved structure, possibly a part of the ship's hull or a decorative element, visible in the background.

Read: *from The Odyssey, Part 1* in pages 472 to 493 of your book.
Then complete these activities:

- REFER TO TEXT &
- REASON WITH TEXT
- & Analyze Literature
- **Epic Poem** - Like many epics, Odysseus' story starts in medias res. Describe the origin and meaning of the phrase in medias res. How does the story unfold? What does the epic suggest about the customs and values of ancient Greek culture? How do the gods influence the characters in the story and shape the events?

ASSESSMENT

A sepia-toned illustration of a Greek galley. The scene is viewed from a slightly elevated perspective. In the foreground, several rowers are seated in their benches, their hands on the oars. A central figure, likely the captain or a crew member, stands near the stern, looking towards the right. The galley is filled with various pieces of equipment, including ropes, masts, and a large circular object, possibly a drum or a shield. The background shows a dark, hazy landscape, suggesting a night or a stormy sea. The overall atmosphere is one of a busy, ancient maritime setting.

Read: *from The Odyssey, Part 2* in pages 503 to 519 of your book.
Then complete these activities:

REFER TO TEXT &
REASON WITH TEXT
& Analyze Literature

- **Mood** - How does the mood impact the story and how did it reflect on Odysseus? Why might Homer have chosen to create this atmosphere while describing his epic hero's adventure? Return to the story and find details that support the atmosphere Homer has created. How might other details have changed the story?

ASSESSMENT



Read: from *The Odyssey*, Part 3 in pages 524 to 544 of your book.
Then complete these activities:

REFER TO TEXT &
REASON WITH TEXT
& Analyze Literature

- **Dramatic Irony** - What condition sets up the dramatic irony in Book 16, in which Odysseus meets the swineherd and Telemachus? Under what conditions would the scene not have included dramatic irony?



NEXT:

ENJOY THE ODYSSEY!



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