

Zeus raised by nymphs

- Mt. Dicte – Myth as ritual and vice versa
- Clashing of the swords/spears against shields to hide Zeus

Rhea, Gaia, and Thetis help Zeus

- Give Chronos an emetic potion (makes him puke)

Titianomachy (war with the Titans)

- Olympians versus the Titans (Olympians win → Younger = better)
 - Thetis and Prometheus fight for Zeus (both Titans and have foresight)
 - Stalemate until Zeus receives help from Gaia
 - Use the Hecatonkires against the Titans

Zeus punishes the Titans

- Majority – Tartarus (Hecatonkires guard them)
- Atlas – Must hold the world up

Description of Tartarus (pg 722 in 8th edition, recommend the old book because the only difference is the pictures are in color in the new one)

- Oaths by Styx are unbreakable, even for the gods

Giantomachy (Fighting the giants)

- Stack mountains to try to get to the gods
- Eventually lose

7 wives of Zeus – Hera is the last, but she isn't the last woman he sleeps with

Birth of Heroes and Villains

The (complicated) creation of humans

- Created during rule of Cronos
 - Not clear why or by whom
 - Generally: Prometheus → Man; Zeus → Woman

Works and Days (by Hesiod)

- Tone: Starts spiteful; then didactic
- Poem to Hesiod's brother, Perses, telling him how he should live his life
- Lines 1-105: Prometheus and Pandora
- Lines 106-201: 5 ages of man
 - Gold, Silver, Bronze, Heroes (not mentioned in Ovid), Iron

Choice at Mecone

- Theogony (lines 535-546)

- Etiological Myth
- Zeus versus Prometheus
 - Who gets what part of the animals when they are sacrificed
 - Prometheus tricks Zeus into choosing fat and bones, leaving behind the meat for humans
- Punishment
 - Man: Zeus withholds fire from
 - Prometheus says there will be no sacrifices without fire
 - Prometheus steals fire and brings to humans
 - Severely punished (chained to a rock and eagle eats out his liver daily)
 - Woman (Pandora) created to punish man

Pandora

- Theogony (lines 570-616)
 - Name means "all gifts"
 - Woman not necessarily evil herself
- Works and Days (lines 82-120)
 - Pandora given a pithos (a jar, NOT a box)
 - Zeus sends her to Epimetheus (Name means "after thought")
 - Curiosity overwhelms Pandora; opens the box
 - All the evils come out, only hope remains in the box (what is the meaning of this? No real answer)

Prometheus Bound (Aeschylus)

- Revolutionary tragedian: actor interacting with the chorus
- After 480BCE (Athens sacked and burned)
- 1st in a trilogy (remaining 2 fractured and lost)
 - Prometheus Unbound
 - Prometheus the Fire Bringer
- Archetypes (Carl Jung)
 - Zeus – Tyrant (represents Xerxes)
 - Prometheus – Trickster (represents the Greeks)
- Location of action: outside the polis

Hesiod versus Aeschylus

- Hero
 - Hesiod → Zeus
 - Aeschylus → Prometheus

- Villain
 - Hesiod → Prometheus
 - Aeschylus → Zeus
- Main conflict : Brains versus brawn (will show up A LOT)

Metamorphoses (Ovid)

- Opening statement (book I)
 - "Intention is to tell of bodies changed to different forms... with a poem from start to present day."
- Roman founders changed to gods
 - Apotheosis
- Themes and morals
- Nearly completed before exile in 8CE
- Creation and Ages of man versus Theogony (Hesiod)

Lycaon

- Metamorphoses book I
- King of Arcadia and an evil man
 - People of Arcadia call themselves the Lukaio
 - Zeus travels to meet him
 - Because mankind is corrupt and he wants to see if rumors are true
- Test and punishment
 - Lycaon decides to "test" Zeus
 - Will kill Zeus in his sleep (or try)
 - Major violation of hospitality
 - Tries to feed Zeus human flesh for dinner
 - Zeus turns Lycaon into a wolf
 - Burns down Lycaon's house
 - Cursed to roam countryside forever (explains lonely howl of a wolf)

The flood

- Gets Posiden's help (doesn't want to use fire because he doesn't want Olympus to catch fire and burn too)
- Prometheus warns son (Deucalion) and niece (Pyrrha) about the coming floods, tells to build boat
- Boat lands on Mt. Parnassus, near Delphi