Smarr Publishers
English for Classical Studies

A Student’s Companion to Greek and Roman Mythology (Bulfinch’s Age of Fable)
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WHAT possible justification can one give for a Christian to study pagan mythology? After all, no one worships the Greek gods of old. Since the gods are dead and gone, why do we not just let them rest in peace?

But the Greek and Roman gods with the various stories surrounding them are not completely dead. The main reason for reading Greek and Roman mythology is that much of English literature and a fair amount of American literature make allusions to ancient mythology. The writers and poets of Great Britain and the United States have borrowed heavily from the tales of old. It is literature that has kept the Greek and Roman gods alive after all these years. Without some knowledge about the gods and the different myths, your comprehension and appreciation of many literary masterpieces will suffer tremendously. Literary greats like William Shakespeare, John Milton, Lord Tennyson, and Nathaniel Hawthorne resort to mythology very frequently.

Another reason for reading Greek and Roman mythology is that our English language has many idioms that come from mythology. Have you heard about someone who was caught “between a rock and a hard place”? You will learn where this expression comes from after reading about Jason and the Argonauts. Have you heard the expression, “That was his Achilles heel”? After reading about the Trojan War, you will know what is meant by such an expression.

In addition to the above, reading these stories is just plain fun. Some of the stories are quite silly, but others are very charming and moving. The ancient Greeks experienced the same emotions as we do today. Many of the stories are an attempt to capture national pride, or to struggle with the meaning of love and death, and to explain the happenings of daily life.

But today there is an additional and very relevant reason to study the ancient gods. The American empire has become a polytheistic society, after its rejecting the true and living God of the Bible. Indeed, the pagan American has created gods of his own choosing, and his family, community, and his society suffer for it at a great price. While they may be very interesting characters, the Greek and Roman gods are just like any other god that man creates in his own image. Oftentimes, the gods reflect the worst of human nature and are very childish, unlike the Holy One of Utnapishtim in The Epic of Gilgamesh “who’s pure,— / And never petty like the gods.” The gods are always bickering and remain in competition with each other. Our God, though three persons, is unified and always in perfect harmony which is a comfort to know.

So, you might ask, are these stories true? Was there a Pegasus, or centaurs, or sirens? Let’s remember that myths seldom originate within the fancy of someone’s mind. After all, Satan does not originate error. Satan’s method of operation is to pervert the truth and to cast doubt on the word of God. Therefore, all myths have some kernel of truth in them. Was there a Hercules, a Jason, a Theseus, or a Ulysses? Perhaps there were such men. Of course, the exploits of these men, no doubt, became exaggerated over the years. How much is truth and how much is fiction is hard to tell. Nevertheless, the myths must be viewed as perverted religious truth first, and as tall tales, second.

I cannot remember much of what I studied while I was a high school student. That was a long time ago. But I do recall reading in ninth-grade English about the heroes in Greek mythology. The Argonauts in search of the golden fleece and Hercules fulfilling his labors captured my imagination unlike anything ever had up to that time in my life.
I know that you will enjoy the stories and the incredible journeys that you will experience while reading these pages written by Thomas Bulfinch. Perhaps students of literature are very fortunate to have such an outstanding text on mythology written by a banker rather than a scholar. Since Thomas Bulfinch was not locked away in an institution of higher learning, this devotee of literature writes for the common person. The style of writing is understandable to all, making the tales enjoyable to read and hear. By reading this book, you will be following thousands of students who in the past learned about the ancient gods and myths from Thomas Bulfinch. I am certain that these timeless tales will become a part of the lives of those who read with imagination and wonder.

Included with this study is a 50-question test, which should be administered at the end of the study.

ROBERT W. WATSON

Note: The lessons in this guide cover Chapters 1–24 and 26–33 in The Age of Fable by Thomas Bulfinch.
1.1 Vocabulary

appellation n.
oblivion n.
oracle n.
zephyr n.

1.2 Vocabulary Exercise

1. It does not require a modern-day _____________ to predict that the more a country becomes involved in the affairs of other nations, that country will become entangled with many wars.

2. The heat of the day may have been intolerable had it not been for the constant blowing of a gentle _____________.

3. The USS Constitution received the _______________ of “Old Ironsides” when the enemy’s cannon balls bounced off her sides during a battle.

4. The greatest fear of an author, who enjoys a current popularity, is to be consigned to a place of ______________, the realm of being completely forgotten.

1.3 Reading Assignment: Greek and Roman Mythology, Publisher’s Note, Preface, and chapter 1

1.4 Recall Questions:

1. What did the Greeks call the seas that they believed divided the earth?

2. From where did the Greeks believe the rivers received their water?

3. What people was believed to live in the Earth’s northern portion and what was so wonderful about its civilization?

4. What people lived in the southern portion?

5. What was the name of the place to which individuals favored by the gods were sent and given immortality, and what were the other names this place was sometimes called?

6. Where did the gods live?

7. Who is the head of the gods, and what are his several names?

8. When Saturn was dethroned, Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto divided his kingdom. What portions did each of these gods receive?
9. What are the two names of the wife of Jupiter?

10. Who is the god of war and whose son is he?

11. What are the two different origins of Venus?

12. What was Minerva’s origin?

13. Over what do the Muses reside?

14. Name the three fates. What were their duties?

15. After the Roman god Saturn was dethroned, he reigned during the “golden age” in Italy. What was the name of the yearly celebration of his reign?

16. What god opens each year and what month is named after him?

17. What is the difference between the two groups of household and family deities, the Penates and the Lares?

18. According to Roman mythology, what is a Genius and a Juno?

1.5 Critical Thinking

- Discuss why the Romans seemed to adopt the Greek religion so readily. Does paganism lend itself to adaptation to other cultures (i.e., using the same gods, but only changing the names)?

- Is the celebrating of birthdays by Christians a good thing? Why or why not?

1.6 Bonus Thoughts

- **Landmarks:** It is interesting that the Romans had a god for landmarks, thus revealing the Romans’ respect for the integrity of one’s land. The Bible declares that the earth belongs to the Lord God, and He delegates His land to families to cultivate; He did not give any land to governments to maintain (1 Co. 10:26; Ps. 115:16). Therefore, man does not “own” land, but he is a divinely-ordained caretaker of God’s land. Without productive land, a man cannot support his family, for from the land springs life-giving subsistence and wealth. In a subsistence economy, wealth is measured, not by the size of one’s bank account like in a cash economy, but by the amount of land and livestock one has. Therefore, the land within a just society cannot be alienated to outsiders, but must be held as an inheritance for the possessor’s children. Indeed, this inheritance “shall not be sold for ever: for the land is mine; for ye are strangers and sojourners with me” (Lev. 25:23).

This inalienable right to receive the land from one’s ancestor has a stabilizing role for society as evinced by the early Hebrews. This role offered permanence for the society and ensured that there would be no pauper class. Whenever the poor are referred to in the Old Testament, they are in connection with “strangers in the land,” or aliens. Once a man staked
out his claim to some land, the integrity of its boundaries were held inviolable: “Thou shalt not remove thy neighbour’s land mark, which they of old time have set in thine inheritance, which thou shalt inherit in the land that the LORD thy God giveth thee to possess it” (Deu. 19:14). To remove the landmarks amounts not only to a stealing of the land, but also to a robbing of one’s inheritance for children. When anyone steals productive land from the possessor, any discussion about rights to life, liberty, or pursuit of happiness is meaningless. We should have contempt for thieves who plunder and pillage a neighbor’s house and valuables, but we should utterly despise the theft of land, because the thief robs the possessor of the very substance that gives and maintains life.

Mount Olympus, home of the gods

Hera and Zeus
2.1 Vocabulary

buoy v.
reflux n.
edifice n.
sagacity n.

2.2 Vocabulary Exercise

1. The barriers proved ineffective against the rising tide and only with its eventual __________ did the townspeople finally experience some relief.

2. The enthusiasm of the supporters for the candidate was __________ by the good lead indicated by the earliest returns.

3. I doubt the ___________ of any advice that suggests one’s taking out a second mortgage on a home in order to pay other debts.

4. The church building was built in 1806, making it the oldest __________ in the county.

2.3 Reading Assignment: *Greek and Roman Mythology*, chapters 2–3

2.4 Recall Questions:

1. What is the name of the huge mass that existed before the earth came into being?

2. According to mythology, who made man, and in whose image was man made?

3. How and for what reason was woman made? Who was the first woman?

4. List the four different ages at the beginning of man’s existence.

5. Jupiter originally wanted to destroy man by fire, but changed his mind. Why did he change his mind, and with what did he destroy the world instead?

6. Who were the two people who survived Jupiter’s wrath?

7. What did Jupiter do to Prometheus and why?

8. How was Daphne finally saved from marrying Apollo?

9. How were Pyramus and Thisbe able to communicate from their separate houses?

10. When Pyramus sees Thisbe’s bloody veil, what does he think has happened? What has
11. Pyramus then stabbed himself because of his grief; and at the same time, the white mulberry bushes turned red. How did that happen?

12. Why did Cephalus refuse Aurora’s advances?

13. Why did the hunters ask for the use of Cephalus’s dog?

14. What happened to the dog and the fox during the chase?

15. When Cephalus was asking the breeze to cool him, what did a passerby think he was doing?

16. Cephalus, relaxing in the breeze, heard a noise. Thinking it was an animal, he threw his javelin at it. Who did it turn out to be?

2.5 Critical Thinking

- Read the Biblical account of creation (Genesis 1). How does the Greek version differ with the Biblical one?
- Compare and contrast Eve with Pandora.
- Discuss the Greek version of the great flood by comparing it with the Biblical account.
Greek and Roman Mythology

Lesson Three

3.1 Vocabulary
transfix v.
unguent n.
foreboding adj.
agile adj.

3.2 Vocabulary Exercise
1. When Frank saw the deer, his swift arrow ___________(ed) the creature before it could run.
2. The _______________ clouds indicated that the fair weather was going to turn stormy in a short while.
3. After being stung by the bee, the ____________ that my mother applied to the welt felt good.
4. The herd of deer bounded across the fence in a manner that was both graceful and ____________.

3.3 Reading Assignment: Greek and Roman Mythology, chapters 4–5

3.4 Recall Questions:
1. Why did Jupiter turn Io into a cow?

2. How was Io able to let her father know that the cow he saw was really her?

3. What did Juno do with Argus’ one hundred eyes after Mercury killed the monster?

4. Why did Juno turn Callisto into a bear?

5. What did Jupiter do to Callisto and her son to honor them?

6. What did Diana do to Actaeon when he saw her bathing?

7. What did the dogs do when they saw their master in this condition?

8. What was Latona carrying in her arms when she arrived at the pond for water?

9. What did Latona do to the rustics when they refused her a drink?
10. What did Jupiter do with the Island Delos when Latona arrived there? Why?

11. What causes Phaëton to want to go and seek proof of his divine birth?

12. When his father offered him any gift he wanted, for what did Phaëton ask?

13. List some of the things that resulted from Phaëton’s lack of control.

14. What finally happened to Phaëton as Jupiter was trying to stop Earth’s destruction?

15. What happened to Phaëton’s sisters, the Heliades?

3.5 Critical Thinking

- Discuss whether Juno was justified with her treatment of her rivals. Did her reaction come from her being jealous? What does the Bible say about jealousy? Discuss.

- What lessons can be learned from the fate of Phaëton? Discuss how pride is an attribute that needs to be guarded against.
Greek and Roman Mythology
Lesson Four

4.1 Vocabulary

divest v.
temerity n.
acquiesce v.
gambol v.

4.2 Vocabulary Exercise

1. Outside my office window, I see several squirrels, which __________ up and down a tree all day long.

2. During Reconstruction, those who aided the Confederate States during the War for Southern Independence were _____________(ed) of the right to hold public office and to vote.

3. When the senator ______________(ed) to his political opponent’s position without a fight, we began to wonder whether we had been betrayed.

4. From our point of view, the sergeant’s attacking the enemy’s stronghold alone seemed more like ______________ rather than bravery.

4.3 Reading Assignment: Greek and Roman Mythology, chapters 6–7

4.4 Recall Questions:

1. Why did Bacchus gave Midas the ability to turn everything he touched into gold?

2. How was Midas able to get rid of this ability, and what happened to the river sands when he did?

3. Who gave Midas the ears of a donkey, and why?

4. Who finally “untied” the Gordian knot?

5. What couple took Jupiter and Mercury in during their visit to the unfriendly village?

6. What made the couple finally realize that their guests were gods and not traveling strangers?

7. What reward did the couple request of Jupiter?

8. What happened to the couple at the end of their lives?

9. What did Diana tell Cupid to do to Pluto?
10. While Ceres looked for her missing daughter, she was taken in by a family with a sick boy. How did Ceres heal the boy?

11. How did Ceres learn where her daughter was?

12. On what condition did Jupiter say he would rescue Proserpine, and what compromise was agreed upon when this condition was broken?

13. How was Glaucus changed into a sea god?

14. To whom does Glaucus turn when Scylla rejects his love?

15. What happened to Scylla as a result of her rejection of Glaucus?

4.5 Critical Thinking

- If you had the ability to change common objects into gold, would gold remain a valuable commodity? Why or why not? Since the streets in Heaven are paved with gold, what does this suggest about the value of gold in Heaven?

- Discuss the motive behind Circe’s treatment of Scylla. Was it rejection, jealousy, or some other reason?
5.1 Vocabulary

timid *adj.*
presentiment *n.*
reproach *v.*
sanguine *adj.*

5.2 Vocabulary Exercise

1. When I lent my car to my sister, I had a strange ____________ that my ’57 Chevy would come back damaged.
2. The Jackson’s son is the most ____________ youngster I have ever known, since he hides under his bed whenever company arrives.
3. After his five-mile hike up the mountain, not only was Jeff very winded, but his face had a deep ____________ hue to it.
4. Since the foreman failed to issue the boss’s orders, he was ____________ by the management severely.

5.3 Reading Assignment: *Greek and Roman Mythology*, chapters 8–9

5.4 Recall Questions:

1. Why did Pygmalion decide to make a statue of a woman?
2. How did the statue finally come to life?
3. How did the city of Paphos get its name and which goddess is it sacred to?
4. What did the plant Dryope and Iole were picking from turn out to be?
5. What happened to Dryope as a result of breaking the plant?
6. How did Venus come to fall in love with Adonis?
7. Why does Venus hate lions?
8. Why is the flower that Venus made from Adonis’ blood called a Wind Flower?
9. Explain how Apollo’s friend, Hyacinthus, was killed?
10. Explain how Apollo honored Hyacinthus, and how it resembles the story of Venus and Adonis.

11. What had happened that caused Ceyx’s sorrow?

12. What are the reasons why Halcyone did not want Ceyx to go to Ionia?

13. What happened to Ceyx during his journey?

14. How did Juno send a message to Halcyone about the death of Ceyx?

15. What does Halcyone see as she stands at the sea shore and mourns her husband?

16. What did the gods do for Halcyone and Ceyx out of pity?

5.5 Critical Thinking

- Pygmalion wanted to create the perfect woman. Is it wise to attempt changing a person into someone you believe will be perfect? Is wanting to change someone a good reason to marry that person? Why or why not?

- If everyone were perfect, would there be freedom and liberty? Discuss.

- Is it heroic to be courageous against the weak? What should be the Christian’s response to the weak when the believer is in the stronger position?
6.1 Vocabulary
contumacious *adj.*
nectarous *adj.*
ruminate *v.*
inextricable *adj.*

6.2 Vocabulary Exercise
1. Even now when I am older, I enjoy the taste of the ___________ juices from the honeysuckle flower.
2. There was nothing Karen enjoyed better than to sit and to read a good book, stopping often and ________________ (ing) over the most interesting passages.
3. The young teacher was astonished and seemingly unable to control her class, which was composed of the most ________________ and disorderly students in the school.
4. The Gordian Knot proved to be ________________; even Alexander the Great was unable to untie it without cutting the knot with his sword.

6.3 Reading Assignment: *Greek and Roman Mythology*, chapters 10–11

6.4 Recall Questions:
1. When Vertumnus comes disguised as an old lady, what advice does he give Pomona, and what story does he tell her to back up his advice?
2. How does Pomona respond to the story?
3. Why does Venus send Cupid to punish Psyche, and what does she want the punishment to be?
4. When Psyche’s parents went to see Apollo, what did they learn of Psyche’s destiny?
5. Why did Psyche’s husband not want her to see him?
6. Because of their jealousy, what did Psyche’s sisters tell her about her husband and advise her to do?
7. How did Cupid punish Psyche when she disobeyed him by looking at him?
8. What did her sisters do when Psyche told them her sad news, and what happened to them?
9. What did Venus say Psyche must do in order to win back her husband?

10. How did Cupid help Psyche with the work Venus had given her?

11. When Psyche goes to get wool for Venus, what does the river god advise her to do?

12. What item from Proserpine does Venus send Psyche to get?

13. What does the voice tell Psyche not to do when she receives what she wants from Proserpine?

14. After he awoke Psyche from her sleep, to whom did Cupid go to plead his case to Venus?

15. How was Psyche made immortal?

6.5 Critical Thinking

- Explain why Psyche is often compared with a butterfly. Is the butterfly a good representation or symbol for the soul? Discuss.
7.1 Vocabulary
libation n.
lurk v.
tenacious adj.
caparison n.

7.2 Vocabulary Exercise
1. Our cat had such a ______________ grip on the squirrel that the poor creature was unable to free itself from Spotty’s teeth.
2. The young boy hurried along the dark, woodland lane, because he believed a wild animal was ________________(ing) behind every tree.
3. You may recall that David poured out a ______________ of water after his men risked their lives in order to bring him a drink of water from the well.
4. The father ran to greet his wayward son, kissed him, and clothed him by removing his rags and putting on ______________ fit for royalty.

7.3 Reading Assignment: Greek and Roman Mythology, chapters 12–13

7.4 Recall Questions:
1. What advice did Cadmus receive from Apollo as to how to find his sister, Europa?
2. What happened to the Tyrians when they went to get some water for Cadmus?
3. What came up from the ground when Cadmus planted the dragon’s teeth?
4. After the dragon’s teeth was sown, how many men survived the fight?
5. Why did Cadmus’s children suffer tragic deaths?
6. Why did Cephalus go to the Island of Egina?
7. What did Eacus pray to Jupiter to give him?
8. Why did Eacus name the new citizens of his country Myrmidons?
9. What does Scylla need from her father in order to let Minos enter the city?
10. What happens to Nisus and Scylla at the end of the tale?
11. Why did Juno punish Echo, and what was the punishment?

12. What did Narcissus see and fall in love with in the water?

13. How did Narcissus die?

14. What happened to Clytie as a result of her longing for Apollo?

15. What happened to Leander as he swam to see his love, Hero?

16. What did Hero do when she learned what had happened?

7.5 Critical Thinking

- Is self-love wrong? What did the Lord Jesus Christ mean in Matthew 22:39?
8.1 Vocabulary
adroit adj.
torpid adj.
dowry n.
vociferous adj.

8.2 Vocabulary Exercise
1. Even though disgruntled with the leaders in the civil government, most Americans have a(n) __________ participation in the political process.
2. Perhaps the custom of bringing a(n) __________ at marriage may create a higher sense of importance of the institution.
3. The committee members were unprepared for the __________ complaints raised by the angry citizens.
4. During the state of emergency, the citizens of the small town showed a(n) __________ disposition towards the rapidly changing conditions by forming a militia and governing themselves independently from the central government.

8.3 Reading Assignment: Greek and Roman Mythology, chapters 14–15

8.4 Recall Questions:
1. How does Minerva win the city of Athens?

2. What advice does Minerva give to Arachne, and how does Arachne receive it?

3. What happened to Arachne after the contest with Minerva was finished?

4. When Niobe came to the ceremony to Latona, what did she order the people to do and why?

5. How did Latona, Diana, and Apollo punish Niobe?

6. How is the memory of Niobe’s story preserved in the end?

7. Who are the Graeae and the Gorgons, and what do they look like?

8. Why did Acrisius send Danae and Perseus out to sea in a chest?

9. How did Perseus kill the gorgon, Medusa?
10. Why did Atlas refuse to give Perseus rest and refreshment, and what happened to Atlas as a result?

11. Why was Andromeda being fed to the sea-monster?

12. How does Perseus rescue Andromeda and for what reward does he ask?

13. Why did Phineus interrupt the wedding feast?

14. How was Perseus finally able to win the fight, and what happened to Phineus?

8.5 Critical Thinking

- Discuss whenever an enemy sues for mercy, whether you should show mercy. As a Christian, does it make a difference whether you are at war or at peace? What should be the criterion for giving mercy?
9.1 Vocabulary
formidable adj.
rapacious adj.
pestilence n.
chimera n.

9.2 Vocabulary Exercise
1. The plague of locus was a great ____________, which the Egyptians suffered from the hand of Moses.
2. The American empire created as a result of the defeat of the South is a ____________, a monster that the founding fathers never envisioned.
3. The invading army was more terrible with its ____________ policies towards civilians than with its conduct on the field of battle.
4. The senator began to worry about his re-election campaign due to the ____________ opposition of grassroots activists against him.

9.3 Reading Assignment: Greek and Roman Mythology, chapters 16–17

9.4 Recall Questions:
1. How did the gods protect themselves from the giants?
2. Why did Laius tell the herdsman to destroy his son and what did the herdsmen actually do with him?
3. Why was the child named Oedipus?
4. Why was Oedipus made king?
5. What happened to Oedipus and Queen Jocasta, when they found out they were mother and son?
6. How was Pegasus created and the fountain Hippocrene opened?
7. How did Polyidus and Minerva help Bellerophon win the fight with the Chimera?
8. How did Bellerophon lose the favor of the gods and what was his final fate?
9. How did the battle between the Lapithae and Centaurs get started?
10. How did Jupiter honor Chiron at his death?
11. What did the Griffins look like, where they come from, and what was their usefulness to humans?

12. How did Hellespont get its name? What is another name for it?

13. Why did Pelias suggest that Jason go find the golden fleece?

14. How did Jason get past the dragon that guarded the golden fleece?

15. How did Medea kill Pelias?

16. How did Medea get revenge when Jason left her?

9.5 Critical Thinking

- Discuss whether Oedipus and Jocasta were responsible for their sin, or whether they were merely victims of impersonal fate. What arguments can be offered that Oedipus and Jocasta know who each other were at the time of their marriage?

- Is Jason a noble and heroic character? Why or why not?
10.1 Vocabulary

infuriate v.
indignant adj.
precocious adj.
apace adv.

10.2 Vocabulary Exercise

1. After being denied entrance into the court room, Marsha presented a(n) ____________ stance to show her displeasure to the guard.

2. Our work proceeded ____________, since we enjoyed each other’s company, making the task seem not too difficult.

3. Kathy was the most ____________ student that I have ever known, because the eight-year-old girl was able to plot ordered pairs and solve quadratic equations easily.

4. The election board ____________ (ed) Sam when the candidate learned that he did not qualify for the primary elections, even though he could have easily done so had he been given the proper information.

10.3 Reading Assignment: Greek and Roman Mythology, chapters 18–19

10.4 Recall Questions:

1. Why did Diana send a wild boar to destroy Calydon?

2. Why does Meleager kill his mother’s brothers?

3. What did Diana, out of pity, do for Meleager’s grieving sisters?

4. In order to marry her, what condition did Atalanta give her suitors?

5. Upon which goddess did Hippomenes call to help him win the race, and how did she help?

6. Who is the goddess Cybele, and what are her Greek names?

7. How did Hercules kill the Memean lion?

8. How many heads did the Hydra have, and what was unique about one of them?

9. Who were the Amazons?

10. Why did Hercules killed Hippolyta?
11. How did Hercules create the straits of Gibraltar?

12. Whom did Hercules ask to help him find the apples of Hesperides, and what task did Hercules perform during the search?

13. What was the only way Antaeus could be conquered?

14. What condition did Pluto give in order to let Hercules take Cerberus out of Hades, and what other task did Hercules perform while in the underworld?

15. What did Dejanira do to Hercules’s robe and what was the result?

16. How did Jupiter save Hercules from total destruction?

17. How did Juno reward Hercules?

10.5 Critical Thinking

- What are the qualities of a “hero”? Consider the Biblical stories of Joseph and Moses. Does Hercules measure up to these Biblical heroes? Why or why not?
11.1 Vocabulary

marauder n.
labyrinth n.
impregnate v.
panoply n.

11.2 Vocabulary Exercise

1. The colonists along the coast were in a constant state of defense, fearing that they could be overtaken by ____________(s), who seemed to appear immediately from the sea at any moment.

2. As the invading armies approached the city’s walls, the defending warriors were awed by the ___________ of colorful ensigns that led the way before the enemy.

3. After we had put all of the boxes into our new home, my mother jokingly said that we had created a better ___________ than Daedalus did.

4. King David often _______________ the enemies of God by praying God’s vengeance upon them.

11.3 Reading Assignment: Greek and Roman Mythology, chapters 20–21

11.4 Recall Questions:

1. How was Theseus saved from the poison Medea tried to give him?

2. Who aided Theseus in killing the Minotaur, and how did she help?

3. Why did Theseus’ father commit suicide?

4. How did Theseus meet Pirithous, and what was their mutual ambition that eventually got them into trouble?

5. Why and how did Phaedra try to kill Hippolytus and who protected him from danger?

6. What event did Theseus commemorate in the festival of Panathenaea?

7. How were Daedalus and his son able to escape from King Minos, and what happened to Icarus during the escape?

8. How were the saw and the compass invented, according to Mythology? How was the Partridge created?

9. How did Castor and Pollux become to be called the “patron deities of seamen and
voyagers”?

10. What are the two differing accounts of what Jupiter did for Pollux after Castor was killed?

11. How did Juno deceive Semele and cause her death?

12. What did Bacchus discover and teach in various countries?

13. What did Bacchus do to escape the men who were trying to kidnap him?

14. What happened to King Pentheus as a result of trying to stop the worship of Bacchus?

15. What happened to Ariadne after Theseus left her on the island?

16. How was the memory of Ariadne preserved after her death?

11.5 Critical Thinking

- Compare and contrast Theseus with Hercules. Which of the two men is more believable as a hero? Why?

- Discuss the envy of Dædalus. Cite examples from the Bible when men killed others because of envy. Discuss ways to avoid being envious of others?
Greek and Roman Mythology

Lesson Twelve

12.1 Vocabulary

venerable adj.
culprit n.
voracious adj.
incense v.

12.2 Vocabulary Exercise

1. Finally after spending hours watching the chicken coop, we saw the ______________ that was killing our hens; it was a weasel.

2. The judge ______________(ed) the officers of the corporation when he ruled that the case was to be dismiss due to lack of standing on the part of the plaintiffs.

3. Our Saint Bernard has such a ______________ appetite that I had to get a second job just to buy enough food for the dog.

4. The ______________ professor was justly honored, since he was a master in his field and a friend to all students.

12.3 Reading Assignment: Greek and Roman Mythology, chapters 22–23

12.4 Recall Questions:

1. What is the meaning of a “Panic terror”?

2. What were the different kinds of nymphs?

3. Regarding Erisichthon, what order did Ceres give to Famine?

4. How did Neptune save Erisichthon’s daughter from slavery?

5. What was Erisichthon’s final fate?

6. What animal and hobby did Neptune patronize?

7. How did Neptune and Amphitrite become the rulers of the waters?

8. Why did Jupiter decide to let Thetis marry Peleus?

9. How did Ino and Melicertes become a god and goddess of the sea, and what were their new names?

10. What are the names and accomplishments of the children of Boreas, the north wind, and
Orithyia, the nymph?

11. What happened to Achelous’ horn after Hercules took it off during their fight?

12. Why did Jupiter force Apollo to become Admetus’ servant?

13. What condition did Apollo give to the Fates for letting Admetus live?

14. How was Alcestis saved from death?

15. What was the cause of the war called “Seven against Thebes”?

16. Why was Amphiaraus opposed to the war and was unable to stop it?

17. What did Creon order to be done with the body of Polynices, and what happened to Antigone when she disobeyed the order?

18. How did Penelope delay her suitors long enough till Ulysses returned?

12.5 Critical Thinking

- Discuss whether Antigone was right to disobey Creon, who represented the State. Is it always the citizen’s duty to obey the State and its laws? Why or why not?
- Discuss whether Penelope represents a woman described in Proverbs 31.
13.1 Vocabulary

flay v.
ambrosial adj.
repose n.
emit v.

13.2 Vocabulary Exercise

1. Our neighbor seems to find greater delight by taking ________ in his hammock rather than cutting his lawn.
2. No one can deny that when Thomas thinks there is an injustice, he will __________ his opinion in no uncertain terms.
3. After the state representative stated to his audience of home educators that he believes state schools were doing a good job, he was ________(ed) for several weeks about his obvious ignorance.
4. The first time I had eaten a mango, I thought the fruit to be the most __________ of any other delight due to its delicate favor.

13.3 Reading Assignment: Greek and Roman Mythology, chapters 24 and 26 (Chapter 25 is not included in this assignment)

13.4 Recall Questions:

1. What request did Orpheus make to Pluto after his wife died from a snake bite?
2. On what condition was Orpheus able to get his wife back?
3. What did the maidens do to Orpheus when he refused their advances?
4. How did Amphion learn of his parentage and become King of Thebes?
5. What was the fate of Linus, the music instructor of Hercules?
6. Why did the Muses take away Thamyris’ sight?
7. What challenge did Marsyas give to Apollo?
8. How did Melampus gain the power to tell the future and understand the talk of worms and snakes?
9. How did his powers help him escape captivity?
10. What two gifts did Jupiter give to Endymion?

11. Why did Oenopion take away Orion’s sight and how did Orion get it back?

12. How did Diana honor Orion’s memory?

13. What mortal characteristic of Tithonus embarrassed Aurora?

14. What did Aurora finally do to Tithonus?

15. According to mythology, what is the origin of the morning dew?

16. What did Galatea do for Acis when Polyphemus tried to kill him with a rock?

### 13.5 Critical Thinking

- What is the role of music in any culture? Should music be merely sentimental as in the case of Orpheus, or should it preserve and advance the history and deeds of the culture?

- What is the criterion for “good music”? What is the standard for determining the good from the bad?
14.1 Vocabulary
antiquity n.
ominous adj.
illustrious adj.
allay v.

14.2 Vocabulary Exercise
1. When the two neighboring countries began amassing troops at their border, the political analysts believed this mobilization to be an _____________ sign that the negotiations between the two presidents had failed.
2. Whenever the central regime tries hard to ___________ the fear of its citizens, you can be certain that whatever the spokesman says is not the truth, but just the opposite.
3. The attendees at the meeting were surprised that Martha convinced the ___________ author of popular children books to appear on the program.

14.3 Reading Assignment: Greek and Roman Mythology, chapters 27–28

14.4 Recall Questions:
1. How did Jupiter decide to choose the goddess who would get the golden apple?
2. How did the promise of Venus to Paris start the Trojan War?
3. Why did Apollo send a pestilence to the Greeks?
4. What did Thetis ask Jove to do to the Greeks for the wrong they did to Achilles?
5. What god came to the rescue of the Greeks when they were losing to the Trojans?
6. What advice does Nestor give Patroclus concerning Achilles?
7. What did Thetis give to her son before he went to avenge Patroclus’ death?
8. How did Apollo keep Achilles from entering the city of Troy?
9. What did Achilles do with Hector’s body?
10. How was Achilles killed?

11. Why did Oenone refuse to heal Paris’ wounds?

12. What happened to Priam and his family after the destruction of Troy?

13. What happened to Agamemnon on his return from the war?

14. How did Orestes avenge the death of Agamemnon?

15. Why didn’t Orestes let Electra know who he was when he returned with the urn full of ashes?

14.5 Critical Thinking

- Discuss whether God provokes nations to war against each other. Cite examples from the Bible when God supported one army as opposed to another.
Greek and Roman Mythology
Lesson Fifteen

15.1 Vocabulary
atrocious adj.
dilate v.
metamorphose v.
squander v.

15.2 Vocabulary Exercise
1. A people can ______________ much more than just money; indeed, they can abuse the liberty for which their forefathers fought and died.
2. The manners of the restaurant manager were so ____________ and in such bad taste that we left before even being seated.
3. When his master was attacked by the two men, the German shepherd glared with red eyes, and the dog ______________ into a raging demon.
4. I knew something was wrong with Jim, because the pupils of his eyes ___________ about twice their normal size.

15.3 Reading Assignment: Greek and Roman Mythology, chapters 29–30

15.4 Recall Questions:
1. What happens whenever the lotus-plant is eaten?

2. What weapon did Ulysses and his surviving men use in order to escape the cave of the Cyclops?

3. What was contained in the bag that Aeolus gave to Ulysses when he departed his land?

4. Why was the ship of Ulysses the only one that survived the attack by the Laestrygonians?

5. Into what did Circe change Ulysses’ men?

6. What warning does Circe give to Ulysses concerning the safe navigation past the Isle of the Sirens?

7. What happened to the entire crew of Ulysses after they had killed the cattle on the Island of the Sun?

8. Who helps Ulysses to construct a raft in order that he might arrive back home?
9. What was the fate of the Phaecians who brought Ulysses back to Ithaca?

10. How is Ulysses disguised when he enters into his home?

11. To whom does Minerva advise Ulysses to reveal himself?

12. What was the test of skill that Penelope used to determine which suitor would be her new husband?

15.5 Critical Thinking

- What is the proper hospitality that should be afforded to strangers? Cite examples of strangers being entertained in the Bible.

- Consider the suitors’ conduct toward Ulysses as a beggar. Were these men “noble”? Why or why not?
16.1 Vocabulary

conflagration n.
succor v.
magnanimous adj.
verdant adj.

16.2 Vocabulary Exercise

1. One of the worst ___________ occurred in Chicago when several city blocks were completely engulfed by the flames.

2. The one thing that caught my attention when I visited the Republic of Panama was the ___________ landscape, which was constantly green from the abundant rainfall.

3. When the Smiths thought that all was lost, their neighbors ________ them by supplying the needed funds to span their emergency.

4. Mr. Keller was named the community’s “Man of the Year,” because he not only was generous with his time and money, but was truly a ___________ man, who genuinely cared for the well-being of his neighbors.

16.3 Reading Assignment: Greek and Roman Mythology, chapters 31–32

16.4 Recall Questions:

1. Aeneas was a leader and a citizen of what city?

2. What does the oracle of Apollo tell Aeneas?

3. What are the Harpies?

4. What is the name of the Cyclops that the Trojans almost had the misfortune to meet?

5. The winds create a storm that almost destroys the Trojan fleet. Who helps the Trojans by stopping the winds?

6. What is the name of the queen of the city of Carthage?

7. How does the queen get the land in order to build Carthage?

8. Who escorts Aeneas through the underworld?

9. According to Virgil (Vergil), where is the entrance of the underworld?
10. What is the name of the boatman who ferries the souls across the river Cocytus?

11. In what part of the underworld does Aeneas find his father?

12. How were Aeneas and the Sibyl able to return to the upper world?

13. What does Aeneas offer to build for the Sibyl?

14. The Sibyl asked to live for as many years as the grains of sand in her hand. For what does she forget to ask?

16.5 Critical Thinking

- What elements does Virgil seem to borrow from Homer for his *Aeneid*? What elements are uniquely Virgil’s?
- Discuss Aeneas’s treatment of Dido. Is Aeneas’s actions toward Dido heroic or are they contemptible?
- What portion of the Romans’ understanding agrees with the Biblical doctrine of hell?
GREEK AND ROMAN MYTHOLOGY
LESSON SEVENTEEN

17.1 Vocabulary
protract v.
propitious adj.
ignoble adj.
immolate v.

17.2 Vocabulary Exercise
1. Our sea journey began with ____________ and calm weather; but, the dark skies later told us that we should have stayed in port at least one more day.
2. The chairman’s being delayed at the airport ____________(ed) our meeting well after midnight.
3. The conquering army ____________(ed) its victims as though their deaths were a religious ritual.
4. The senator’s pushing the young lady out of the way was ____________ and rude, showing that he was no gentleman.

17.3 Reading Assignment: Greek and Roman Mythology, chapter 33

17.4 Recall Questions:
1. What is the name of the king who supposedly descended from Saturn?

2. Juno is at her tricks again. What is the name of the Fury who comes to cause trouble for Aeneas?

3. Whose temple remained closed during the times of peace?

4. Who is the leader of the enemy against the Trojans?

5. What is the name of the huntress and warrior who joins the allies against the Trojans?

6. Of what is her dress made?

7. After traveling up the Tiber River, Aeneas is met by whom while he was honoring Hercules?

8. Aeneas is shown the Tarpeian Rock. One day, what city will be built on this hill?
9. Juno is at it again! Whom does she send to tell Turnus to take advantage of attacking the Trojans camp?

10. While in the enemy camp, Euryalus takes possession of what?

11. Who kills Euryalus?

12. Whom does Aeneas first meet on the field of battle?

13. After slaying Pallas, what does Turnus take off of the body?

14. Turnus begs for mercy, but Aeneas kills him. Why?

15. Iulus, the son of Aeneas, founded the city Alba Longa, which is the birth place of what famous twins?

17.5 Critical Thinking

- Is taking revenge ever justified? Does it make a difference if the revenge is during a time of war? Why or why not?
- Were the Trojans aggressors? Is it ever justifiable to take another people’s land by force? Why or why not?
- Are there any similarities between Aeneas and Moses? Discuss.
**Glossary for Greek and Roman Mythology**

acquiesce (ækˈwē-ˌəs) v. To rest satisfied; under submission

adroit (ə-droit) adj. In a ready skilful manner

agile (əˈjil) adj. Ready to move or quick motion

alay (ə-ˈlā) v. Pacify, appease; make quiet

ambrosial (əmˈbrō-zēəl) adj. Fragrant; delighting taste or smell

antiquity (ənˈtē-kwēˈtē) n. Past ages; ancient times

appellation (əˈpə-lāˈshən) n. A name, title, or designation

atrocious (ə-trōˈshəs) adj. Extremely evil or cruel; outrageous; exceptionally bad; abominable

buoy (bōˈē) v. To keep afloat or aloft; to maintain at a high level; support; to hearten or inspire; uplift

caparison (kə-ˈpär-rən) n. A cover over the saddle of a horse

chimera (kiˈmērə) n. An imaginary monster made up of grotesquely disparate parts

conflagration (kōnˈfla-grāˈshən) n. A large, destructive fire

contumacious (kōnˈtə-māˈshəs) adj. Swelling against; stubborn, haughty

culprit (kūlˈprīt) n. A person accused or convicted of a crime

dilate (dīˈlāt) v. To make wider or larger; cause to expand

divest (dīˈvest) v. To strip, as of clothes; to deprive, as of rights or property; dispossess

dowry (douˈrē) n. Goods or money a wife brings to her husband in marriage

edifice (ēdˈə-fīs) n. A building or structure

emit (i-mīt) v. To give or send out matter or energy; to give out as a sound; utter; to voice; express

flay (flā) v. To strip or skin; To strip of money or goods; fleece; to whip or lash; to assail with stinging criticism

formidable (fôrˈmī-di-ə-bal) adj. Exciting fear or apprehension

foreboding (fôrˈbō-dīng) adj. Foreknown; threatening; prognosticated

gambol (gāmˈbōl) v. To leap; to play pranks; to frolic

ignoble (iɡ-nōˈbōl) adj. Not noble in quality, character, or purpose; base or mean

illustrious (iˈlōs-trē-əs) adj. Conferring honor; renowned; glorious

immolate (imˈə-lāt) v. To kill as a sacrifice; to destroy

imprecate (imˈprē-ˌkāt) v. Invoke evil on someone; curse

incense (iŋˈsēns) v. Incite angry passions; provoke, irritate

indignant (iŋˈdīɡ-nənt) adj. Angry, scornful; disdainful

inextricable (iŋˈıkstrē-ˌkā-bal) adj. Entangled; not free from perplexity

labyrinth (lābˈə-rānt) n. An intricate structure of interconnecting passages through which it is difficult to find one's way; a maze; something highly intricate or convoluted in character, composition, or construction

libation (lēˈbāˈshən) n. Wine or other liquid poured as an offering to a deity or hero

lurk (lūrk) v. Lie hid or lie in wait

magnanimous (māɡ-nə-nəˈmōs) adj. Courageously noble in mind and heart; generous in forgiving; eschewing resentment or revenge; unselfish

marauder (məˈrōdər) n. A plunderer; rover in quest for booty

metamorphose (mētəˈmōr-fōz) v. To change into a wholly different form or appearance; transform
nectarous (nēk’tar-əs) adj. Sweet and pleasant
oblivion (ə-bliv’é-ən) n. Forgetfulness or lack of memory
ominous (ōm’ə-nəs) adj. Foreshadow of evil
oracle (ər’ə-kəl) n. One who communicates with or receives revelation from a deity
panoply (pān’ə-plē) n. A splendid or striking array; display; ceremonial attire with all
accessories; something that covers and protects
pestilence (pēs’tə-ləns) n. A plague; an epidemic
precocious (prē-kō’shəs) adj. Premature, ripe before time
presentiment (prē-zèn’tə-mənt) n. A sense that something is about to occur; a premonition;
apprehension
propitious (prō-pish’əs) adj. Presenting favorable circumstances; auspicious; favorable; kindly;
gracious
protract (prō-trák’t) v. To draw out or lengthen in time; prolong
rapacious (rā-pə’shəs) adj. Given to plunder or seize by force
reflux (rē’flüks’) n. A flowing back
repose (rē-pōz’) n. Sleep, rest; tranquility
reproach (rē-prōch’) v. To express disapproval of, criticism of, or disappointment in; to bring
shame upon; disgrace
ruminate (rōo’mə-nāt’) v. Musing; thinking upon
sagacity (sə-gās’tə-tē) n. Penetrating intelligence and sound judgment
sanguine (sang’gwən) adj. Of the color of blood; red; of a healthy, reddish color; ruddy;
cheerfully confident; optimistic
squander (skwən’dər) v. To spend wastefully or extravagantly; dissipate
succor (sūk’ər) v. To give assistance to in time of want, difficulty, or distress
temper (tə-mēp’ə-tē) n. Rashness, unreasonable boldness
tenacious (tə-nā’shəs) adj. Holding fast; adhere
timid (tīm’id) adj. Lacking self-confidence; shy; fearful and hesitant
torpid (tōr’pəd) adj. Dull, sluggish; inactive
transfix (trān’s-fiks’) v. To pierce through
unguent (əng’gwənt) n. Ointment; salve; remedy for sores and burns
venerable (vēn’ər-ə-bəl) adj. Worthy of reverence, honor o praise
vociferous (vō-sif’ər-əs) adj. Making a loud outcry: noisy, clamorous
voracious (vō-rā’shəs) adj. Eager to devour; ravenous
verdant (vūr’dənt) adj. Green with vegetation; covered with green growth; lacking experience or
sophistication; naive
zephyr (zēp’ər) n. The west wind; a soft, gentle breeze
Greek and Roman Mythology
Vocabulary Quiz #1—Lessons 1–5

1. ______ Since they are created in the image of man, the Greek gods lack the ____________ of the God of the Bible, who is wise and all-knowing.

   (A) appellation  
   (B) edifice  
   (C) presentiment  
   (D) sagacity  
   (E) temerity

2. ______ Phoebus Apollo went by many different ______________, some of which were the god of archery, the god of prophecy, and the god of music.

   (A) appellations  
   (B) edifices  
   (C) presentiments  
   (D) sagacities  
   (E) temerities

3. ______ In order to get even with Apollo for his arrogance, Cupid ______________ one of his arrows in Apollo’s heart, and now the god sought the love of Daphne, who proved to be very __________ and swift, keeping ahead of her pursuer for a long while.

   (A) divested . . foreboding  
   (B) buoyed . . spastic  
   (C) acquiesced . . timid  
   (D) transfixed . . agile  
   (E) reproached . . sanguine

4. ______ Because Prometheus dared to take fire from the sun and to give it to men, Jupiter created woman to __________ men and to bring misery into their lives.

   (A) buoy  
   (B) transfix  
   (C) divest  
   (D) gambol  
   (E) reproach

5. ______ Even though they were forbidden by their parents to see each other, Pyramus and Thisbe had the ______________ to run away with each other, not wanting to __________ to their parents’ wishes.

   (A) oblivion . . buoy  
   (B) edifice . . transfix  
   (C) sagacity . . divest  
   (D) temerity . . acquiesce  
   (E) presentiment . . reproach

OVER
6. ______
Even though being the son of a poor farmer,
A
the people have demanded that Midas become
B
the king of their fair country. No error.
C
D
E

7. ______
Daphne continued her flight, leaving Apollo’s
A
pleas half uttered; yet, as she fled, she charmed
B
C
him even more. No error.
D
E

8. ______
After seeing a lion with jaws covered in blood,
A
Thisbe fled in a terror flight, seeking refuge
B
C
in the hollow of a rock. No error.
D
E

9. ______
Thinking that she has been killed by a lion,
A
Pyramus sees his life to be empty and vain
B
without her, and therefore ends his life with his
C
D
own sword. No errors.
E

10. ______
The neighbor tells her what he had heard, but
A
she decides to go to the woods herself in order
B
C
to witness for herself the unfaithfulness of her
D
husband, Cephalus. No error.
E

11. ______
The most famous of oracles is the one who resided in Delphi, where many Greeks believed to be the center of the earth.
The word “oracle” means
(A) king.
(B) prophet.
(C) warlord.
(D) astronomer.
(E) recluse.

12. ______ Pandora opened the jar belonging to Epimetheus, a vessel that contained a foreboding evil.
The word “foreboding” means most nearly in this sentence
(A) generous.
(B) threatening.
(C) silent.
(D) serious.
(E) various.

13. ______ The rebellion of the gods against the Titans resulted in Saturn’s being divested of power and the throne.
The infinitive “to divest” means
(A) to give.
(B) to receive.
(C) to deprive.
(D) to battle.
(E) to form.

CONTINUE TO NEXT PAGE
According to Greek mythology, Argus had a hundred eyes in his head and hardly ever went to sleep with more than two at a time, so that he kept watch of Io constantly. He suffered Io to eat during the day, but at night he would tie her up with a vile rope round her neck. Poor Io would have stretched out her arms to implore freedom of Argus, who was her constant watchman, but she had no arms to stretch out. Even Io’s voice was a bellow that frightened herself. Io saw her father and her sisters, went near them, and allowed them to pat her back, and heard them admire her beauty. Her father gave her a tuft of grass, and she licked the outstretched hand. Io longed to make herself known to him and would have uttered her wish; but, alas! words were wanting. At length Io bethought herself of writing, and inscribed her name—it was a short one—with her hoof on the sand. Inachus recognized the name, and discovering that his daughter, who he long sought in vain, was hidden under the disguised, mourned over her and embracing her white neck.
**GREEK AND ROMAN MYTHOLOGY**  
**VOCABULARY QUIZ #2—LESSONS 6–10**

1. ______ Even though Iphis declared his love to Anaxarete, the ____________ noble lady steadfastly rejected his passionate declarations to her.
   
   (A) adroit  
   (B) contumacious  
   (C) formidable  
   (D) inextricable  
   (E) precocious

2. ______ By relating the story about Iphis and Anaxarete, Vertumnus demonstrated his ____________ use of persuasion by skillfully winning the heart of Pomona.
   
   (A) adroit  
   (B) contumacious  
   (C) formidable  
   (D) inextricable  
   (E) precocious

3. ______ After being directed by a cow, Cadmus wanted to offer a ____________ of pure water to the gods, but his unhappy servants disturbed a very ____________ dragon in the shape of a serpent, which killed all of them.
   
   (A) chimera . . nectarous  
   (B) pestilence . . torpid  
   (C) dowry . . indignant  
   (D) caparison . . vociferous  
   (E) libation . . formidable

4. ______ When awaking from his sleep due to the hot oil scalding him, Cupid became ______ with Psyche, because the young woman violated the conditions that he had set forth.
   
   (A) ruminated  
   (B) lurked  
   (C) tenacious  
   (D) infuriated  
   (E) rapacious

5. ______ While Psyche sat humbly, __________ what to do, Cupid stirred up the little ant, a ____________ little fellow that completed every job, to take compassion on the poor bewildered girl.
   
   (A) ruminating . . tenacious  
   (B) lurking . . inextricable  
   (C) precociously . . torpid  
   (D) apace . . vociferous  
   (E) contumaciously . . rapacious

OVER
6. _____
After arriving in Thrace, they found the sage
A       B    C
Phineus and from him received instruction as
D
to their future course. No error.  E

7. _____
As the drops of Medusa’s blood sank into the
A earth, up arose the famous, winged horse,
B Pegasus, who Bellerophon used to defeat the
C            D Chimera. No error.  E

8. _____
While traveling to Thebes in order to escape
A the prediction of the oracle, the Sphinx stops
B Oedipus and asks the young man a short, but
C peculiar, riddle. No error.  D E

9. _____
Even though she used her arts for the most part
A           B
for good, at times Medea would make it
C                D
instruments of revenge. No errors.  E

10. _____
Perhaps no greater hero in Greek mythology is
A                               B
as well-known as Hercules, who was famous
C for his “Twelve Labors,” which included the
D bringing of Cerberus up from the underworld.

11. _____ After Perseus had saved
Andromeda from the sea-monster, the
girl’s father, King Cepheus, gave her to
the young man to wed along with a nice
dowry.
The word “dowry” means
(A) a position in a kingdom.
(B) a merchant ship.
(C) a summer cottage.
(D) money brought into a marriage.
(E) a large palace.

12. _____ Phineus, who was betrothed to
Andromeda, interrupted the wedding feast with a vociferous demand for his
rights to the girl, whom Perseus rescued
from certain death.
The word “vociferous” means most
nearly in this sentence
(A) humble.
(B) threatening.
(C) urgent.
(D) loud.
(E) vain.

13. _____ According to Homer, the
Pygmies had to battle with the
rapacious cranes, who attempted to
destroy the cornfields every winter
during the cranes’ migration.
The word “rapacious” means
(A) plunderous.
(B) blood-thirsty.
(C) peaceful.
(D) skillful.
(E) outraged.
After all the queens sons are killed, the terror of the people and 14
grief of the attendants soon make Niobe acquainted with what had taken place. The queen hardly did not think it possible. 15

Indeed, she is indignant that the gods had dared and is amazed that 16
they had been able to kill her sons. Niobe’s husband, Amphion, overwhelmed by the news, destroy himself. How different is 17

Niobe fell from she whom had so lately driven away the people from 18
the sacred rites and had held her stately course through the city, the envy of her friends, to now having the pity even of her foes. Kneeling over the lifeless bodies, and kissing now one, now another of her dead sons. 19

Raising her pallid arms to heave, “Cruel Latona,” said Niobe, “feed full your rage with my anguish! Satiate your hard heart, while I follow to the grave my seven sons. Yet where is your triumph? Bereaved as I am, I am still richer than you, my conqueror.” Scarcely does the queen speak, when the bow sounds and strikes terror into all hearts except for Niobe’s alone. Niobe is brave from excess of grief. 20

STOP
1. ______ Theseus quickly became the hero of the region when he defeated Procrustes, who used the ____________ tortures of stretching or cutting away in order to have his victims fit an iron bed.

   (A) ambrosial  
   (B) atrocious  
   (C) illustrious  
   (D) venerable  
   (E) voracious

2. ______ In order to __________ the anger of Minos, king of Crete, the Athenians were forced to pay an annual tribute of fourteen boys and girls to the king.

   (A) allay  
   (B) imprecate  
   (C) incense  
   (D) metamorphose  
   (E) squander

3. ______ One of the most famous stories of all __________ coming from the ancient Greeks is the story of Daedalus and Icarus, who ___________ a pile of feathers into wings, which provided for their escape from the labyrinth.

   (A) marauder . . imprecated  
   (B) panoply . . incensed  
   (C) culprit . . flayed  
   (D) antiquity . . metamorphosed  
   (E) repose . . squandered

4. ______ Even though Icarus ignored the warnings of his father, the young man should have noticed the ____________ signs of danger when he began losing some feathers.

   (A) ambrosial  
   (B) illustrious  
   (C) ominous  
   (D) venerable  
   (E) voracious

5. ______ As part of the ___________ company that took the Golden Fleece, Castor and Pollux were blessed and not ___________ by Jupiter, who placed the two brothers among the stars as Gemini.

   (A) illustrious . . imprecated  
   (B) voracious . . incensed  
   (C) ambrosial . . flayed  
   (D) atrocious . . allayed  
   (E) ominous . . metamorphosed

OVER
6. ______
Erisichthon saw no reason to spare the tree, and with his axe the cruel man cut the tree, who wounds poured forth blood. No error.

7. ______
They gave birth to the great Achilles, renown for his bold courage during the war with Troy.

8. ______
Nereus and Doris are the parents of the Nereids, the most celebrated of who are Amphitrite, Thetis, and Galatea.

9. ______
In his youth, Tiresias had by chance seen Minerva while bathing, and the goddess in her wrath deprived him of his sight.

10. ______
Circe warns Ulysses of the existence of two dangers called Scylla and Charybdis: the one a monster living in a cave high on a cliff and the other creates a frightful whirlpool three times a day.

11. ______ After having learned that Acetes had miraculously escaped from prison, Pentheus became incensed by the escape and decided to see the bacchanal rites himself.
The word “incensed” means
(A) to be curious.
(B) to be excited.
(C) to be angry.
(D) to be married.
(E) to be warned.

12. ______ Even though he was helped by Ariadne to escape the labyrinth, Theseus abandons the woman on Naxos, while she was enjoying a nice repose.
The word “repose” means most nearly in this sentence
(A) meal.
(B) swim.
(C) stroll.
(D) sleep.
(E) journey.

13. ______ Perhaps no one had a more voracious appetite than Erisichthon who eventually ate his own body.
The word “voracious” means
(A) meager.
(B) loud.
(C) moderate.
(D) ridiculous.
(E) ravenous.
The exiles from Troy led by Aeneas eventually comes to the city of Carthage. At this time, Carthage was a Tyrian colony under the leadership of Dido, their queen.

Being herself an exile to, Dido manages to secure sufficient land for her people by using a scheme centered around her wit. Upon arriving at the spot selected as the seat of their future home, Dido asks the natives for only so much land as they could enclose with a bull’s hide. When this was readily granted, she causes the hide to be cut into strips and uses them as the radius of a circle. The sweep of the strips covers a large area, which become the spot where Dido has a citadel built. Oddly enough, the small fortress is called “Byrsa,” meaning “a hide.” Around this fort the city of Carthage rises from the sands and soon becomes a powerful and flourishing metropolis, which one day would rival Rome and the people of Aeneas.

STOP
**Greek and Roman Mythology**

A. Jupiter  
B. Juno  
C. Neptune  
D. Pluto  
E. Vulcan  
F. Mars  
G. Venus  
H. Cupid  
I. Minerva  
J. Mercury  
K. Ceres  
L. Bacchus

Match the correct god or goddess with the Greek god and statements below.

1. _____ Demeter  
2. _____ Athene  
3. _____ Eros  
4. _____ Hephaestus  
5. _____ Dionysus  
6. _____ Ares  
7. _____ Dis (or Hades)  
8. _____ Hera  
9. _____ Zeus  
10. _____ Poseidon  
11. _____ Aphrodite  
12. _____ Hermes

13. _____ I am the son of Jupiter and Juno. Since I am associated with blood, men have named a red planet after me.
14. _____ I rescued my brothers and sisters from a horrible death. I am the one who organized the revolt against our father and the other Titans. My favorite bird is the eagle.
15. _____ My favorite bird is the peacock. Also, I am known as the queen of the gods.
16. _____ I am considered a naughty little boy who shoots his arrows of desire into the hearts of both men and gods.
17. _____ Some say that I come forth from the sea foam. I was given in marriage to the forger of thunderbolts. Also, I have a chariot drawn by swans.
18. _____ I am the celestial artist, the son of Jupiter and Juno. I was born lame, and the island of Lemnos is sacred to me.
19. _____ I am the god of sea and earthquakes. My favorite animal is the horse.
20. _____ I am worshipped by those who have skill and dexterity. I invented the lyre and am the messenger.
21. _____ I am considered the promoter of civilization and a lover of peace. I am the god of wine.
22. _____ I preside over agriculture and the arts of husbandry.
23. _____ Apparently I have only a father and not a mother, having sprung from the mind of my father, fully armed. My favorite bird is the owl.
24. _____ I am the lord over the realms of the dead.
Circle the letter of the correct answer.

25. We are three sisters, except for:
   (A) the Graces.
   (B) the Furies.
   (C) the Muses.
   (D) the Fates.

26. The following beings are part human and part animal except for:
   (A) the sphinx.
   (B) the centaur.
   (C) the minotaur.
   (D) the chimaera.

27. According to the Greeks, the universe began as what?
   (A) Nothing.
   (B) Ice.
   (C) A divine spark.
   (D) Chaos.

28. Who were the creators of man?
   (A) Gaea and Eros
   (B) Prometheus and Epimetheus
   (C) Saturn and Rhea
   (D) Jupiter and Juno

29. According to one version of the creation of woman, who creates and sends Pandora to punish man for accepting fire from Prometheus?
   (A) Saturn
   (B) Jupiter
   (C) Epimetheus
   (D) Juno

30. Which of the four ages of man corresponds well with the Biblical account of the garden of Eden before the fall of man?
   (A) Golden age
   (B) Silver age
   (C) Brazen age
   (D) Iron age

31. One of the central themes in Greek and Roman mythology is—
   (A) the gods are always righteous and longsuffering.
   (B) moral living is always rewarded.
   (C) the gods and humans undergo transformations.
   (D) All of the above.
Match the correct names with their lovers.

A. Proserpine   B. Europa   C. Thisbe   D. Helen
E. Daphne       F. Psyche   G. Venus    H. Pomona
I. Andromeda    J. Medea    K. Penelope L. Eurydice

32. ______ Orpheus
33. ______ Vertumnus
34. ______ Pyramus
35. ______ Perseus
36. ______ Adonis
37. ______ Jason
38. ______ Cupid
39. ______ Jupiter
40. ______ Ulysses
41. ______ Apollo
42. ______ Paris
43. ______ Pluto

44. The condition in order to marry Atalanta was the suitor had to beat her in a footrace. However, what was the penalty if the suitor were to lose the race?
   (A) The suitor was to leave Greece.
   (B) The suitor was not allowed to run in another race against Atalanta.
   (C) The suitor was never to marry anyone.
   (D) The suitor was to be put to death.

45. Which of the following goddesses was not involved in the judgment of Paris?
   (A) Venus
   (B) Ceres
   (C) Minerva
   (D) Juno

46. Who was the creator of the labyrinth where the minotaur dwelt? This man also created wings which allowed his son and himself to escape the very labyrinth he created.
   (A) Theseus
   (B) Perseus
   (C) Daedalus
   (D) Meleager
47. How was Theseus able to find his way out of the labyrinth?
   (A) Theseus had a good memory and did not get lost.
   (B) Theseus unrolled a ball of string and merely followed the thread back to the entrance.
   (C) Theseus put bits of cloth on the walls to mark the way.
   (D) Theseus merely climbed over the top of the walls.

48. Who was the commander-in-chief of the armies from Greece during the Trojan War?
   (A) Menelaus
   (B) Ulysses
   (C) Achilles
   (D) Agamemnon

49. How was Penelope able to delay an answer to her many suitors regarding her choice of husband?
   (A) Penelope would weave a burial robe during the day and unravel it at night.
   (B) Penelope would stay locked up in her room.
   (C) Penelope would take extended trips to Sparta.
   (D) Penelope pretended to go insane from time to time.

50. Who changed Ulysses men into pigs?
   (A) Scylla
   (B) Calypso
   (C) Circe
   (D) Juno
Lesson 1
1. The Greeks called the waters that divided the earth Sea and Euxine.
2. The rivers received their water from the River Ocean.
3. Their name was the Hyperboreans, and they lived in a perfect environment without disease, war, or sadness.
4. The people in the southern portion of the earth were called Ethiopians.
5. The place is called the Elysian plains; it was sometimes called, “Fortunate Fields” and “Isles of the Blessed.”
6. The gods lived on Mount Olympus in Thessaly.
7. Jupiter or Jove is the head of the gods; Zeus is his Greek name; his parents were Saturn and Rhea.
8. Jupiter got the heavens, Neptune got the ocean, and Pluto got the realms of the dead.
9. The two names for the wife of Jupiter are Juno and Hera.
10. Mars is the god of war, and is the son of Jupiter and Juno.
11. Born of Jupiter and Dione; or supposedly created from the foam of the sea.
12. Minerva sprang fully armed from Jupiter’s head.
13. The Muses resided over song, literature, art, and science.
14. Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos; they spun, measured, and cut the thread of human destiny.
15. The yearly celebrations is called Saturnalia.
16. The god is Janus; January is named after him.
17. Lars were the souls of ancestors; Penates were deified spirits of mortals.
18. Every man had a genius; every woman had a juno; these spirits gave life and protection; offerings were made to them on an individual’s birthday.

Vocabulary Exercise, Lesson 2
1. reflux
2. buoyed
3. sagacity
4. edifice

Lesson 2
1. The mass was called Chaos.
2. Prometheus mixed earth and water and made man in the image of the gods.
3. Jupiter made woman (Pandora) to punish Prometheus for stealing fire from heaven; all the gods contributed a gift to make her perfect.
4. The ages were called Golden Age, Silver Age, Brazen Age, and Iron Age.
5. Jupiter was afraid the fire would destroy heaven as well; he flooded the earth with water
6. The two people to survive the flood were Deucalion and his wife, Pyrrha.
7. Because he was a friend to mankind, Prometheus is chained to a rock and vultures eat his liver.
8. The river god turns Daphne into a tree
9. Pyramus and Thisbe talk through the crack in the wall that separated their houses,
10. Pyramus thinks that Thisbe was killed by a lion; Thisbe sees the lion, but escapes; the lion leaves blood on Thisbe’s veil.
11. Pyramus' blood stained the mulberries.
12. Cephalus was married and in love with his wife
13. The hunters wanted to hunt a fox.
14. The gods turned turned the dog and the fox into stone.
15. The passerby thought he was talking to another woman.
16. The noise came from his wife, Procris.

Vocabulary Exercise, Lesson 3
transfixed
foreboding
unguent
agile

Lesson 3
1. Jupiter wanted to hide his affair with Io from Juno.
2. Io wrote her name in the sand with her hoof.
3. Juno put the eyes on the tail of the peacock.
5. Jupiter threw them into the sky and they became stars that formed the constellations Great Bear and Little Bear.
6. Diana turned him into a stag
7. The dogs chased Actaeon and killed him.
8. Latona was carrying the infant deities.
9. Latona changed the rustics into frogs.
10. Jupiter chained Delos to the bottom of the sea to be a safe hiding place for Latona.
11. A friend at school laughed at Phaeton and did not believe that he was the son of a god.
12. Phaeton wanted to drive the chariot of the sun.
13. Cities and nations were destroyed; mountains burned; Ethiopians became black; Lybian desert dried up.
15. The Heliades were turned into poplar trees.

Vocabulary Exercise, Lesson 4
1. gamboled
2. divested
3. acquiesced
4. temerity
Lesson 4
1. Midas took care of Bacchus' foster-father when he was helpless.
2. Midas washed in the river Pactolus, and the river sands changed to gold.
3. Apollo gave Midas the donkey ears, because Midas did not think that Apollo should have won the contest with Pan.
4. Alexander the Great cuts the Gordian knot
5. Philemon and his wife, Baucis, gave shelter and hospitality to Jupiter and Mercury.
6. Philemon and Baucis knew they were in the presence of gods when their glasses of wine never ran out.
7. The request was that they could die at the same time.
8. Philemon and Baucis turned into trees.
9. Cupid was to shoot Pluto with one of the boy’s arrows.
10. Ceres heals the boy by kissing him.
11. The fountain Arethusa told Ceres.
12. Proserpine could not take any food while in the underworld; she could spend half of the year with Ceres and the rest with Pluto.
13. Glaucus caught fish that after being put on some herbs, revived and went back into the sea; he tasted the herb and he too had a desire for the sea.
15. Circe puts poison into the water where Scylla was swimming; Scylla becomes rooted to the spot and her limbs are changed to serpents and monsters.

Vocabulary Exercise, Lesson 5
1. presentiment
2. timid
3. sanguine
4. reproached

Lesson 5
1. Pygmalion believe that all women had so many faults, so he decided to make the perfect woman.
2. Venus brought the statue to life in answer to Pygmalion’s prayer.
3. The city was named after Pygmalion’s child, and the city is sacred to Venus.
4. The flower turned out to be the nymph Lotis.
5. Dryope turned into a tree.
6. Venus was accidentally wounded by one Cupid’s arrows and saw Adonis before the wound healed.
7. Venus changed Atalanta and Hippomenes into lions for ingratitude.
8. The wind helps the petals to open, but then blows them away.
9. Hyacinthus was killed by a discus thrown by Apollo.
10. Both gods accidentally caused the death of their loved ones, and both honored their memories with a flower.
11. The sorrow was the result of his brother’s death.
12. Halcyone did not want to be parted from Ceyx, and she did not want him to encounter the rough winds.
13. His ship sank in the storm, and Ceyx drowns.
14. Juno has a dream sent to Halcyone in which she sees Ceyx’s ghost and learns of the story.
15. Halcyone sees her husband’s body.
16. The gods changed Halcyone and Ceyx into birds

**Vocabulary Exercise, Lesson 6**
1. nectarous
2. ruminating
3. contumacious
4. inextricable

**Lesson 6**
1. Vertumnus advises Pomona not to reject him; he tells her the story of Iphis whose love was rejected by Anaxarete.
2. Pomona fell in love with Vertumnus.
3. Venus is jealous of Psyche’s beauty; she tells Cupid to make Psyche fall in love with someone low and unworthy of her.
4. Psyche is destined to marry a monster.
5. Cupid wanted Psyche to truly love him as a mortal husband and not think of him as a god.
6. Her sisters reminded Psyche that her husband was to be a monster and advised her to look at him while he was sleeping.
7. He leaves her.
8. The sisters go to the mountains hoping to find Cupid; the wind drops them, and they are dashed on the rocks.
9. Psyche had to work to show Venus that she was a good housewife.
10. Cupid caused the ants to separate the grain for her.
11. The river god told her to wait until noon when the dangerous cattle would be in the shade of the sun.
12. Psyche was to get some of Proserpine’s beauty.
13. The voice warns Psyche not to open the box.
14. Cupid goes to Jupiter and gets him to plead his case.
15. Psyche becomes immortal by drinking a cup of ambrosia.

**Vocabulary Exercise, Lesson 7**
1. tenacious
2. lurking
3. libation
4. caparison

**Lesson 7**
1. Cadmus was told to follow a cow, and where she stopped would be the spot where he was to build the city of Thebes.
2. A serpent rose out of a cave and killed the Tyrians.
3. From the ground arose armed warriors.
4. Only five of the warriors survived.
5. Cadmus killed the serpent sacred to Mars.
6. Cephalus wanted the help from king Aeacus in the war with king Minos of Crete.
7. Eacus asked Jupiter to give him back his people.
8. Eacus named the people Myrmidons, because they came from ants (myrmex).
9. Scylla needed her father’s purple lock
10. Nisus was changed to a sea-eagle, and Scylla was changed to a bird.
11. Echo kept Juno from catching the nymphs who were with Jupiter; she could only reply and never to speak first.
12. Narcissus saw his own image.
13. Narcissus died by pinning for his own image.
14. Clytie turned into a sunflower.
15. Leander drowned.
16. Hero jumped from the tower and drowned in the sea.

Vocabulary Exercise, Lesson 8
1. torpid
2. dowry
3. vociferous
4. adroit

Lesson 8
1. Minerva won the city in a contest with Neptune.
2. Minerva tells Arachne not to complete with a goddess; Arachne does not listen.
3. Arachne hangs herself because of guilt; Minerva brought her back to life and changed her into a spider.
4. Niobe ordered them to stop worshipping Latona, because she wanted them to worship her.
5. The goddesses killed the sons and daughters of Niobe.
6. Niobe was changed into a rock from which a stream flowed, symbolic of her tears.
7. The Graeae are three sisters with gray hair; the gorgons are female monsters with huge teeth, claws and snaky hair.
8. Acrisius believed the oracle that Perseus would cause his death.
9. Perseus cut off Medusa’s head while she was asleep.
10. Atlas remembered that a son of Jupiter would steal his golden apples; Atlas was changed to a large mountain.
11. Andromeda’s father allowed the sacrifice to calm the anger of the nymphs against Cassiopeia.
12. Perseus kills the monster and asks for Andromeda to be his wife.
13. Phineus was betrothed to Andromeda.
14. Perseus held up the gorgon’s head so that Phineus and his friends turned to stone.

Vocabulary Exercise, Lesson 9
1. pestilence
2. chimera
3. rapacious
4. formidable
Lesson 9
1. The gods disguised themselves as animals.
2. Laius believed the prophesy that his son would kill him; the infant was tied to a branch by his foot.
3. *Oedipus* means “swollen foot.”
4. Oedipus answered the riddle of the Sphinx.
5. Jocasta kills herself, and Oedipus puts out his eyes.
6. Medusa’s blood sank into the earth and created Pegasus; the fountain was created by a kick from Pegasus.
7. Polydus and Minerva let him ride Pegasus.
8. Bellerophon became too proud; he falls off Pegasus and becomes blind and lame.
9. The centaurs became drunk at a wedding and assaulted the bride.
10. Jupiter made Chiron the constellation Sagittarius.
11. A griffin has a lion’s body and an eagle’s head and wings; they come from India; they guard buried treasure.
12. A little girl named Helle fell into that part of the sea; it is also called Dardanelles.
13. Pelias wanted to keep the crown longer.
14. Jason put the dragon to sleep.
15. Medea had his daughters strike him, then she struck the final blow; she put him in a cauldron.
16. Media killed her children and sent a poisoned robe to Jason’s bride.

Vocabulary Exercise, Lesson 10
1. indignant
2. apace
3. precocious
4. infuriated

Lesson 10
1. Oeneus forgot to honor Diana along with the rest of the gods.
2. The brothers were opposed to Meleager’s gift to Atalanta.
3. Diana turned them into birds.
4. The suitors had to beat her in a race.
5. Venus helps Hippomenes by giving him three golden apples to throw while he was running.
6. Rea and Ops are her Greek names; she is the mother of Jupiter.
7. Hercules strangled the lion.
8. The Hydra had nine heads and the middle head was immortal.
9. The Amazons were a warlike nation of women.
10. Juno tricked Hercules into thinking Hippolyta had betrayed him.
11. Hercules tore one mountain apart and left half of each side in the water.
12. Hercules asked Atlas for help; he held up the heavens while Atlas was gone.
13. Anteaus could be defeated by losing contact with the earth.
14. Hercules had to capture Cerberus without weapons; he rescues Theseus.
15. Dejanira steeped it with Nessus’ blood; it sent poison through his body.
16. Jupiter brought Hercules up to the heavens.
17. Juno gave Hercules her daughter to marry.
Vocabulary Exercise, Lesson 11
1. marauders
2. panoply
3. labyrinth
4. imprecated

Lesson 11
1. His father figured out who Theseus was and stopped him from drinking the poison.
2. Ariadne helps Theseus by giving him a sword.
3. Aegeus thought that Theseus’ mission had failed.
4. Pirithous stole the herds of Athens, and Theseus went to fight with the thieves; they both wanted to marry a daughter of Jupiter.
5. Hippolytus rejected Phaedra’s love, and she caused Theseus to bring Neptune’s vengeance on him; Diana protects Hippolytus.
6. Theseus united the tribes of Attica.
7. Daedalus made themselves wings; Icarus went too close to the sun which melted the wax on the wings.
8. The saw and compass were invented by Daedalus’ nephew, Perdix; Minerva changed Perdix into a partridge when Daedalus tried to kill him.
9. Castor and Pollux answered the prayers of sailors by causing storms to cease.
10. The brothers remained together by living one day on earth and the next day in the heavens; Jupiter places the brothers in the heavens among the stars as Gemini (the Twins).
11. Disguised as a nurse, Juno tells Semele that she should get proof that Jupiter was a god; when Jupiter put on his glorious appearance, Semele is unable to withstand the radiance and turns into ash.
12. Bacchus learned how to get juice from the vine.
13. Bacchus made the boat stop and turned the men into fish.
14. King Pentheus was torn to pieces by the women worshippers of Bacchus.
15. Bacchus found Ariadne and married her.
16. Bacchus took the crown he had given Ariadne and threw it into the sky, and it became a constellation.

Vocabulary Exercise, Lesson 12
1. culprit
2. incensed
3. voracious
4. venerable

Lesson 12
1. Pan was the god of the woods and forest; people who walked through the woods were afraid of him; therefore, one who is in a “panic” is one who experiences sudden, overpowering terror.
2. Dryads—wood-nymphs; Naiads—brooks and fountain nymphs; Oreads—mountain nymphs; Nereids—sea-nymphs.
3. Ceres ordered Famine to make Erisichthon perpetually hungry.
4. Neptune turned her into a fisherman and different animals.
5. Erisichthon ate himself.
6. Neptune patronized horses and horse races.
7. Neptune and his brothers overthrew the Titans and Neptune took their place as ruler.
8. Jupiter found out that Thetis would have a son greater than the father.
9. Ino was running away from her husband and jumped into the sea; the gods made her and her son gods out of pity; their new names were Leucothea and Palaemon.
10. Their names are Zetes and Calais; they were winged horses and helped the Argonauts; they also fought the Harpies.
11. The Naiads took the horn, filled it with flowers; Plenty made the horn her own and called it the Horn of Plenty or “Cornucopia.”
12. He shot at the Cyclopes in revenge for Jupiter’s launching a thunderbolt at his son.
13. Someone else would die instead of Admetus.
14. Hercules forced Death to give up Alcestis.
15. The sons of Oedipus, Eteocles and Polynices, agreed to reign alternately for a year; Eteocles refused to give the kingdom up at the end of the year and Polynices asserted his right.
16. Amphiaraus knew from being a soothsayer that no one except Adrastus could survive; Eriphyle, who made the final decision, was persuaded by Polynices to favor war.
17. Creon ordered that the body of Polynices was not to be buried; Antigone was buried alive.
18. Penelope stated that she would choose a suitor as soon as she finish her needle work; yet at night, she would remove the stitching that she did during the day.

Vocabulary Exercise, Lesson 13
1. repose
2. emit
3. flayed
4. ambrosial

Lesson 13
1. Orpheus asked Pluto to bring her back to life.
2. Orpheus could not look at her until they were out of the underworld.
3. The maidens threw stones at Orpheus and then tore him to pieces.
4. Antiope told Amphion; Amphion kills the king and usurps his throne.
5. Hercules killed Linus.
6. Thamyris challenged the Muses to a contest.
7. Marsyas challenged Apollo to a flute contest.
8. Some serpents Melampus was taking care of licked his ears and gave him the power.
9. Melampus warned his captors of future destruction; they released him out of gratitude.
10. Jupiter gave to Endymion perpetual youth and sleep.
11. Orion was trying to see Oenopion’s daughter without his consent; a beam from the sun god gave him back his sight.
12. Diana made Orion a constellation.
13. Tithonus embarrassed Aurora with his growing old.
14. Aurora locked Tithonus in his chamber and turned him into a grasshopper.
15. The dew is Aurora’s tears for the death of her son.
16. Galatea turned Acis into a river.
Vocabulary Exercise, Lesson 14
1. ominous
2. allay
3. illustrious
4. antiquity

Lesson 14
1. Jupiter left the decision to the shepherd, Paris.
2. Venus promised Paris the most beautiful woman in the world, Helen; Helen was already the wife of Menelaus.
3. Chryses asked Apollo to send a pestilence, because the Greeks had his daughter.
4. Thetis asked Jove to give success to the Trojans.
5. Neptune helped the Greeks against the Trojans.
6. Patroclus should try to draw Achilles back into the fight by Patroclus’s wearing Achilles’ armor.
7. Thetis gave Achilles a suit of armor.
8. Apollo disguised himself as Priam’s son and tricked Achilles into chasing him.
9. Achilles dragged the body of Hector around the city behind his chariot.
10. Paris shot Achilles in the heel, his only vulnerable part, with a poisoned arrow.
11. Paris had married Oenone and then abandoned her for Helen.
12. King Priam was killed; Queen Hecuba was taken to Greece with Cassandra; Polyxena was sacrificed on the tomb of Achilles.
13. His wife and Aegisthus murdered Agamemnon.
15. Orestes wanted to make sure that his presence remained a secret until he accomplished his revenge.

Vocabulary Exercise, Lesson 15
1. squander
2. atrocious
3. metamorphosed
4. dilated

Lesson 15
1. Whenever the lotus-plant is eaten, all thoughts about going home are forgotten.
2. Ulysses sharpened the end of a massive piece of wood and used it to put out the eye of the Cyclops.
3. Aeolus gave to Ulysses a bag with all of the hurtful winds.
4. Ulysses had his ship anchored away from the shore of the Laestrygonians.
5. Circe changed Ulysses’s men into pigs.
6. The men were to stop their ears up with wax in order not to hear the sounds of the Sirens.
7. The crew was drowned in a storm and Ulysses was the only survivor.
8. The sea-nymph, Calypso, helps Ulysses with a raft.
9. Neptune turned the ship into a rock.
10. Ulysses is disguised as a beggar.
11. Minerva advises Ulysses to reveal himself to his son, Telemachus.
12. The suitors were to string the bow of Ulysses and shot an arrow through twelve rings.

Vocabulary Exercise, Lesson 16
1. conflagrations
2. verdant
3. succored
4. magnanimous

Lesson 16
1. Aeneas was a leader of the city of Troy.
2. Aeneas was to seek his “ancient mother.”
3. The Harpies are birds with the heads of a woman and with long claws.
4. The name of the Cyclops was Polyphemus.
5. Neptune dismissed the winds.
6. The queen’s name is Dido.
7. Dido could only secure enough land that could be cover by the hide of a bull. So she cut the hide into very thin strips and enclosed the area with this “string.”
8. The Sibyl escorts Aeneas through the underworld.
9. The entrance of the underworld is in the region of Mount Vesuvius.
10. The boatman’s name is Chiron.
11. Aeneas’ father was found in the Elysian fields.
12. Aeneas and the Sibyl return to the upper world by a “short cut.”
13. Aeneas offers to build a temple in her honor.
14. The Sibyl forgot to ask for perpetual youth as she aged.

Vocabulary Exercise, Lesson 17
1. propitious
2. protracted
3. immolated
4. ignoble

Lesson 17
1. The king’s name was Latinus.
2. The name of the Fury was Alecto.
3. The temple of Janus was closed during times of peace.
4. Turnus was recognized as the leader of the allies against the Trojans.
5. The huntress’s name is Camilla.
6. Camilla’s dress was made of tiger’s skin.
7. Aeneas meets King Evander.
8. The city will be Rome.
9. Juno sent Iris as the messenger to Turnus.
10. Euryalus takes a golden helmet from one of the enemy’s tents.
11. Euryalus is killed by Volscens.
12. Aeneas meets Mezentius on the battlefield.
13. Turnus takes only Pallas’s belt.
14. Aeneas would have spared Turnus' life; however, when he saw the belt of Pallas, Aeneas kills Turnus for revenge.
15. The twins are Romulus and Remus.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek and Roman Mythology Quiz #1</th>
<th>Greek and Roman Mythology Quiz #2</th>
<th>Greek and Roman Mythology Quiz #3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. A</td>
<td>2. A</td>
<td>2. A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. D</td>
<td>5. A</td>
<td>5. A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. B (shows result)</td>
<td>15. B (double negative)</td>
<td>15. C (pro. agreement)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. B (usage)</td>
<td>17. B (S-V agreement)</td>
<td>17. D (incorrect idiom)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## TEST

1. K  
2. I  
3. H  
4. E  
5. L  
6. F  
7. D  
8. B  
9. A  
10. C  
11. G  
12. J  
13. F  
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16. H  
17. G  
18. E  
19. C  
20. J  
21. L  
22. K  
23. I  
24. D  
25. C  
26. D  
27. D  
28. B  
29. B  
30. A  
31. C  
32. L  
33. H  
34. C  
35. I  
36. G  
37. J  
38. F  
39. B  
40. K  
41. E  
42. D  
43. A  
44. D  
45. B  
46. C  
47. B  
48. D  
49. A  
50. C