

DIMENELAUS AND HELEN LIVED HAPPILY TOGETHER UNTIL THERE CAME TO SPARTA A YOUNG PRINCE, PARIS BY NAME, WHO WAS THE SON OF PRIAM, KING OF TROY.





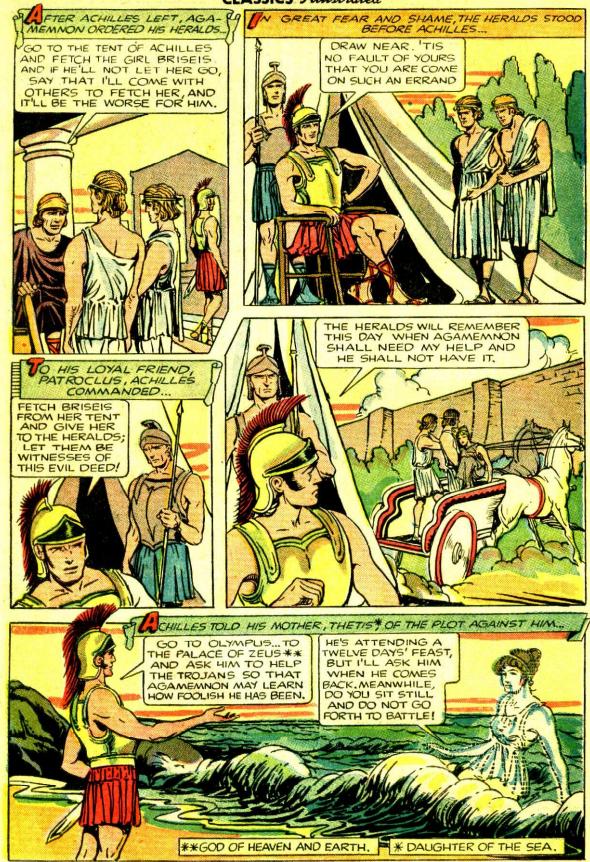
THE ILIAD



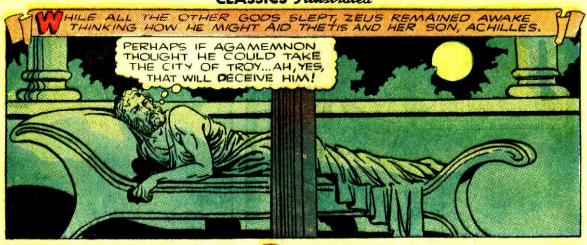


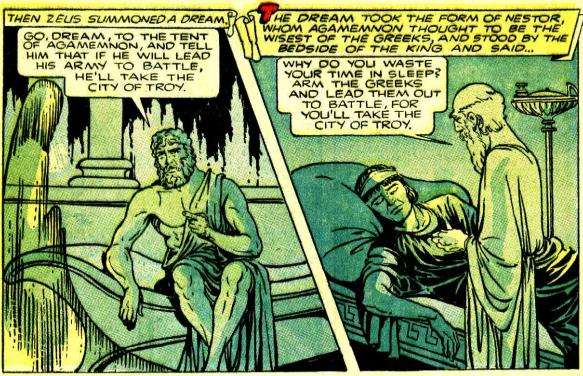






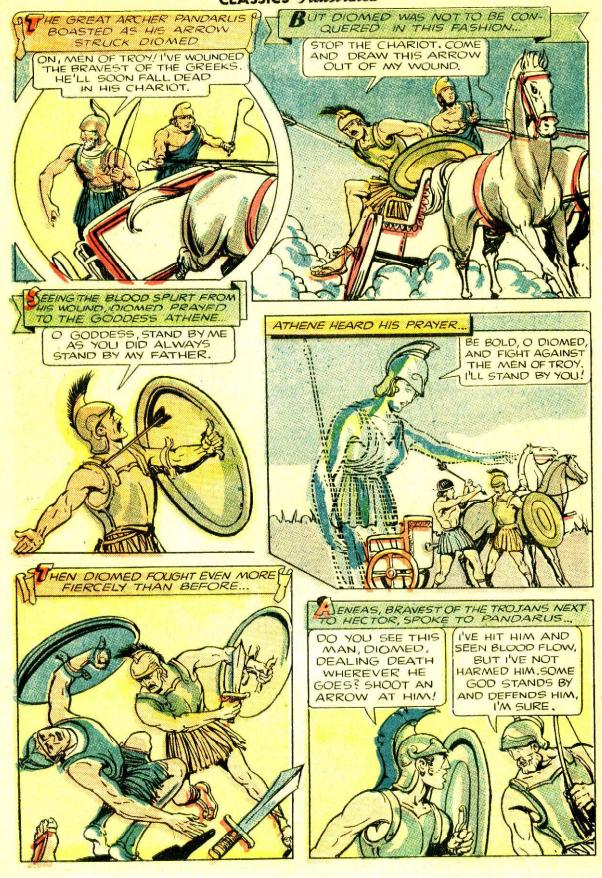


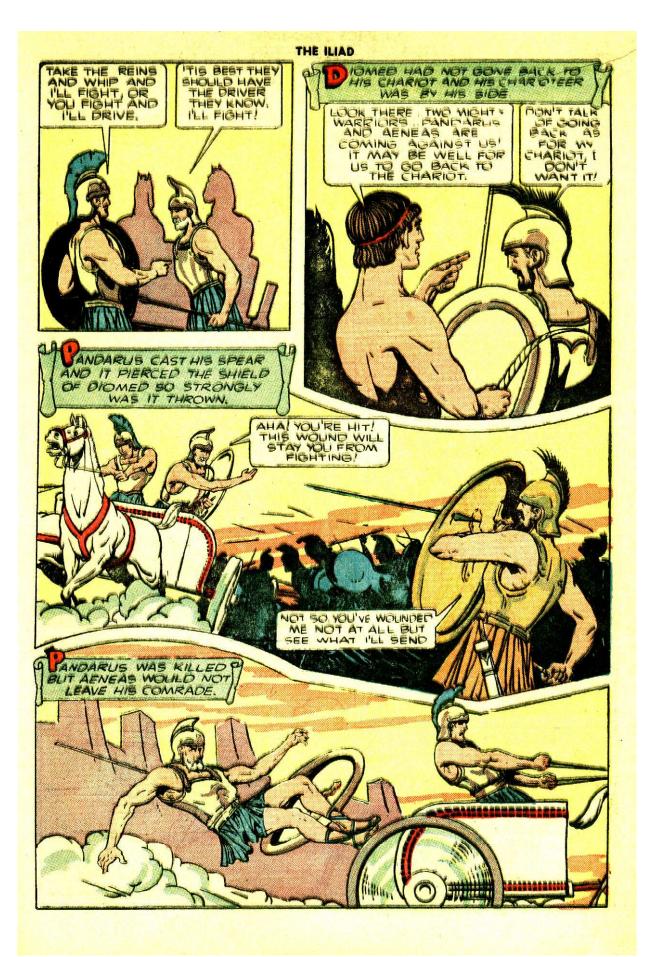


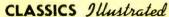


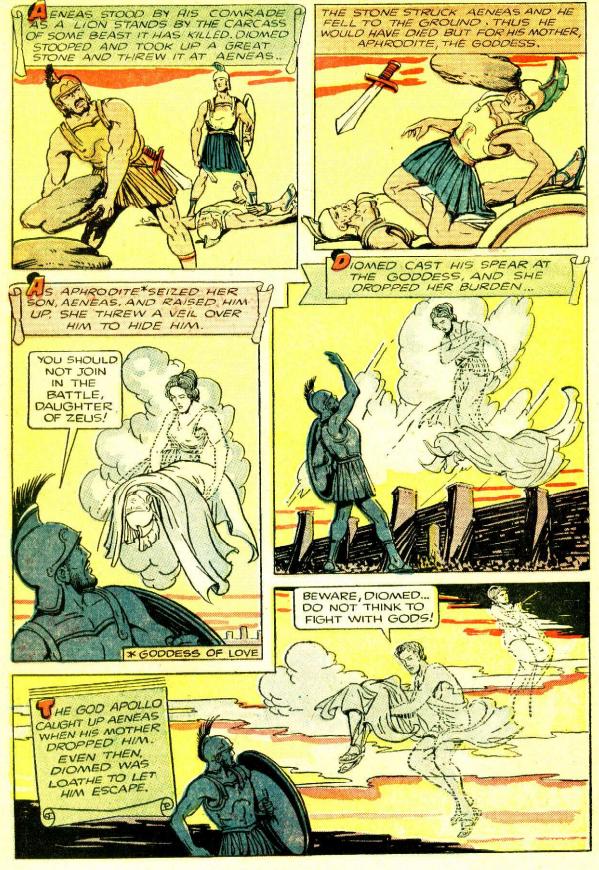


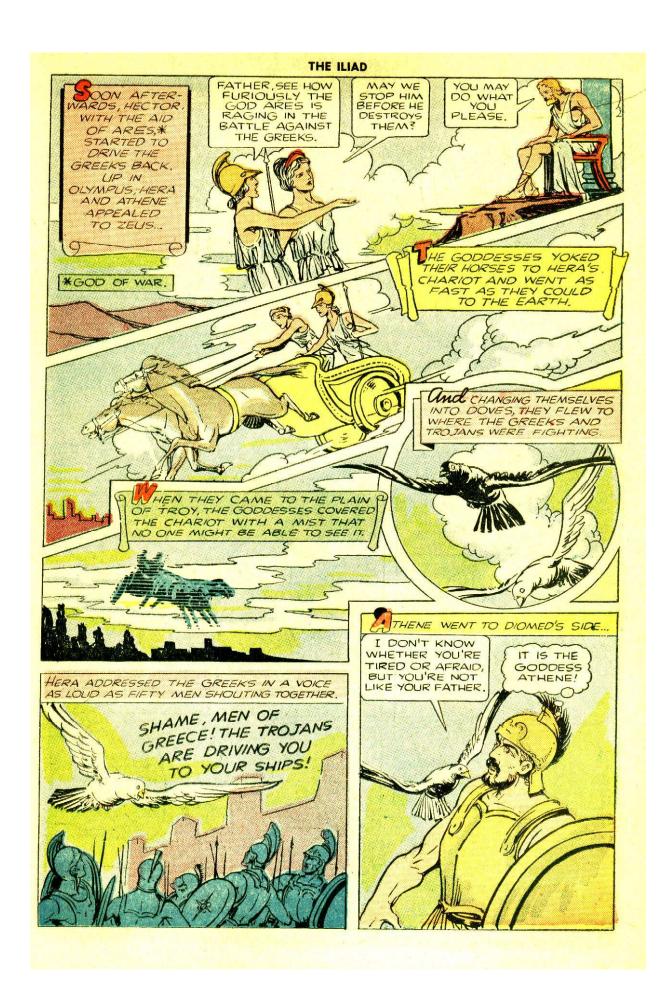


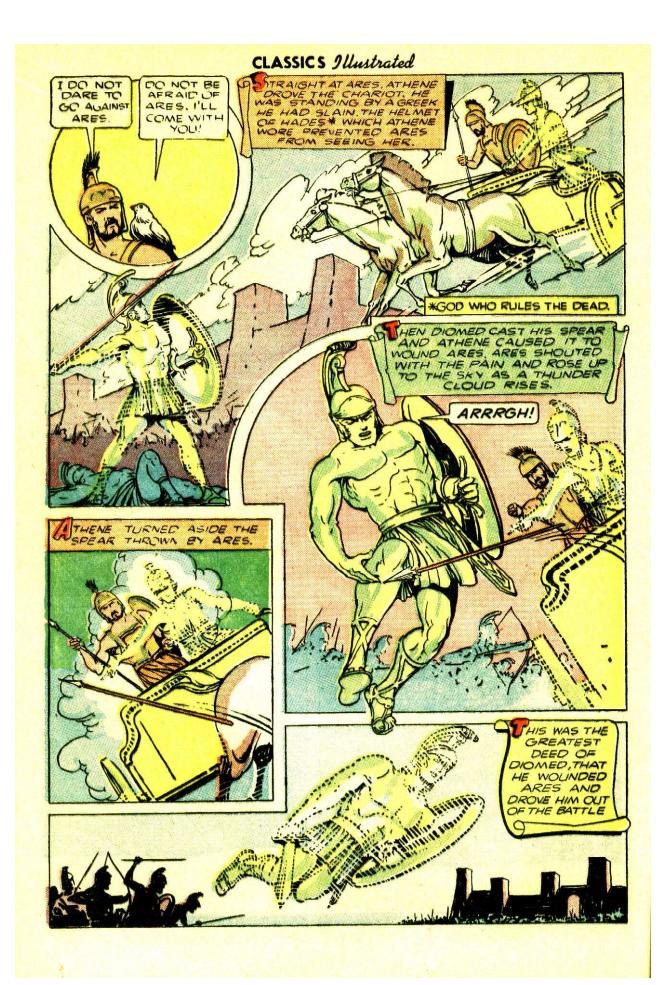




















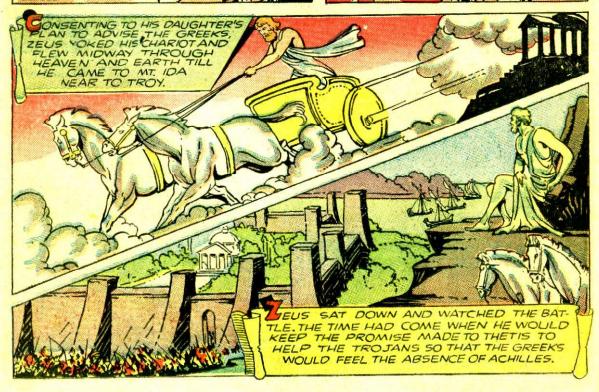


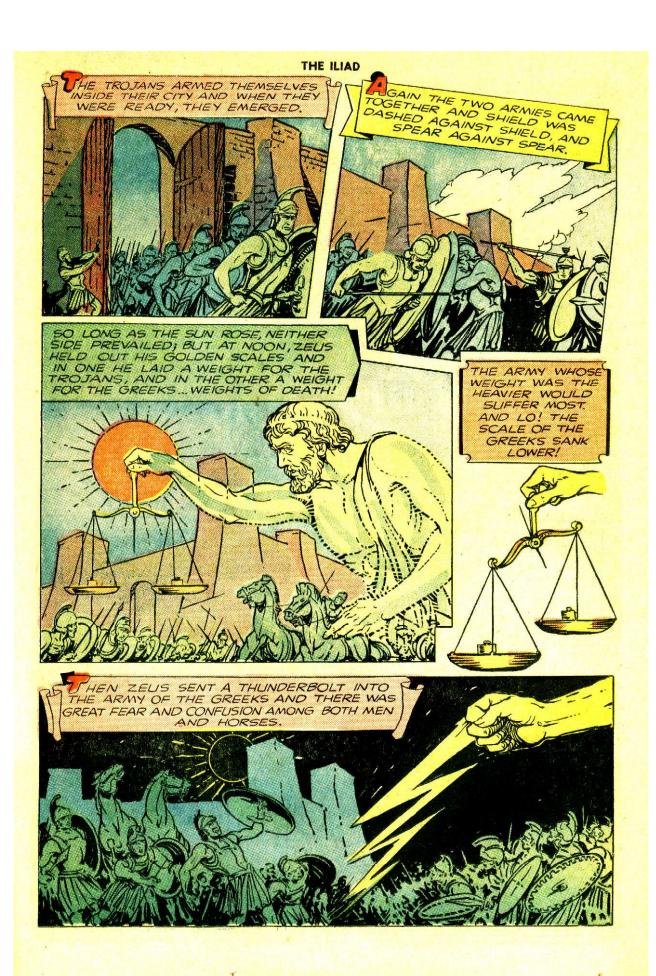










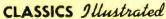
























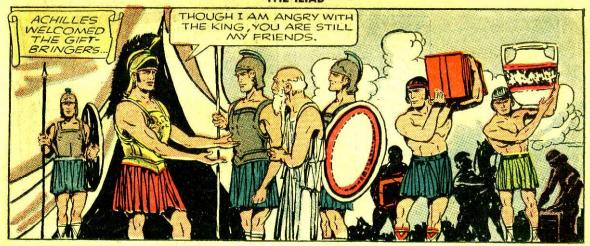
ONCE HE PROMISED THAT I SHOULD TAKE THIS CITY OF TROY AND RETURN HOME IN SAFETY BUT THIS PROMISE HE HAS NOT KEPT!







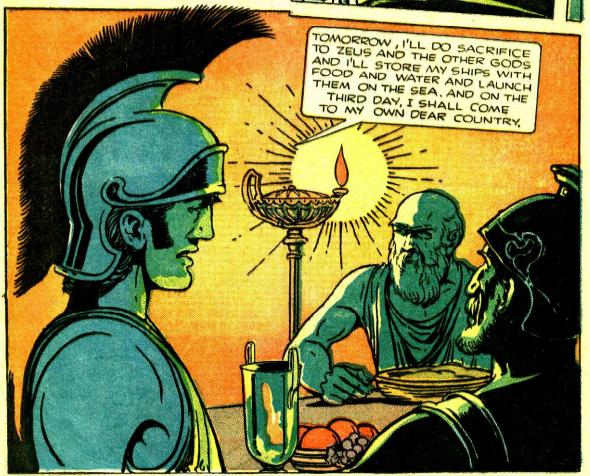










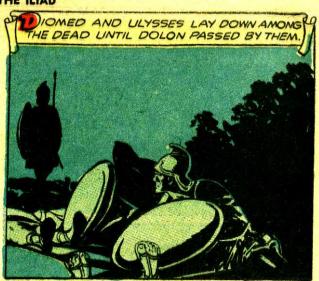






THE ILIAD



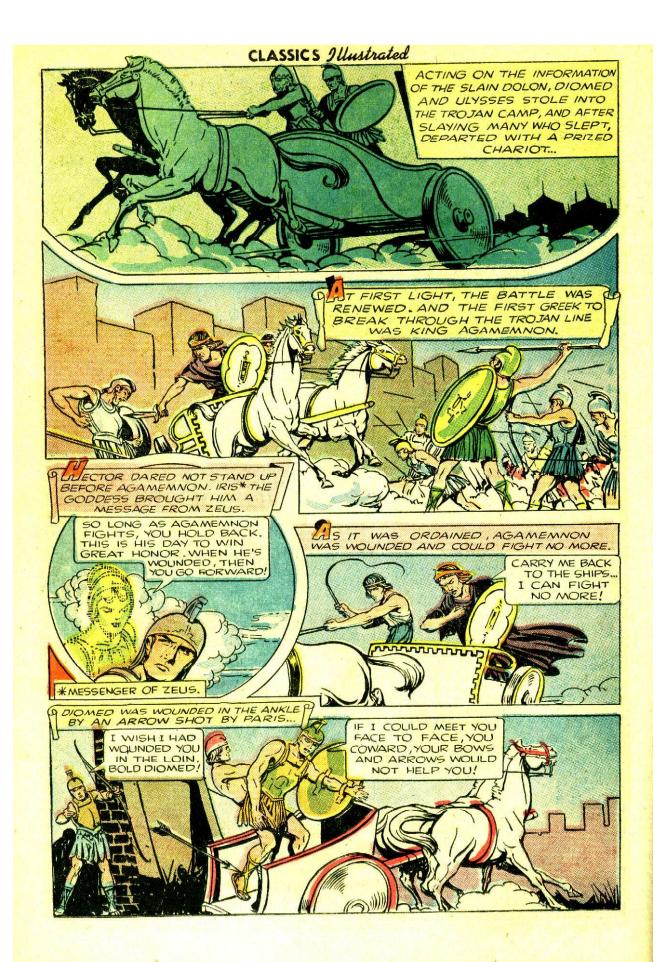




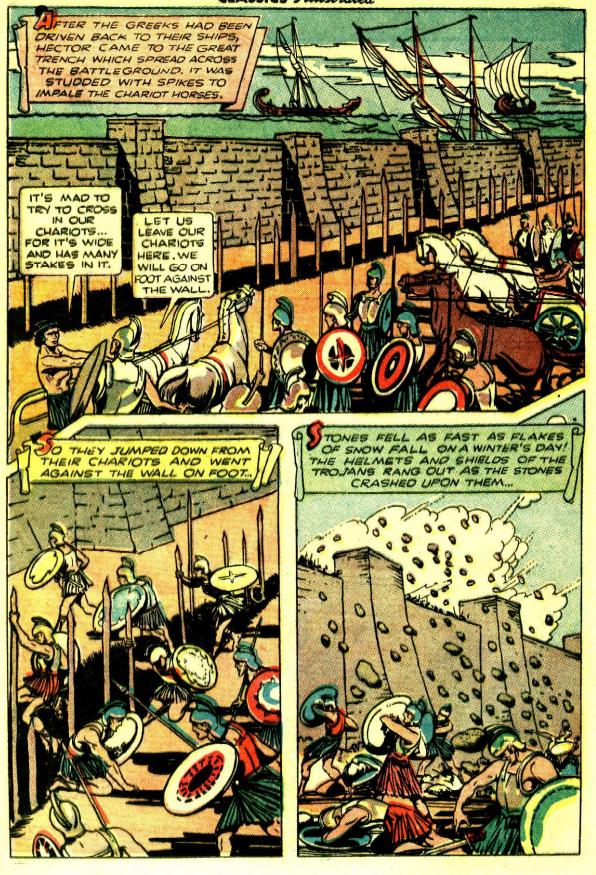


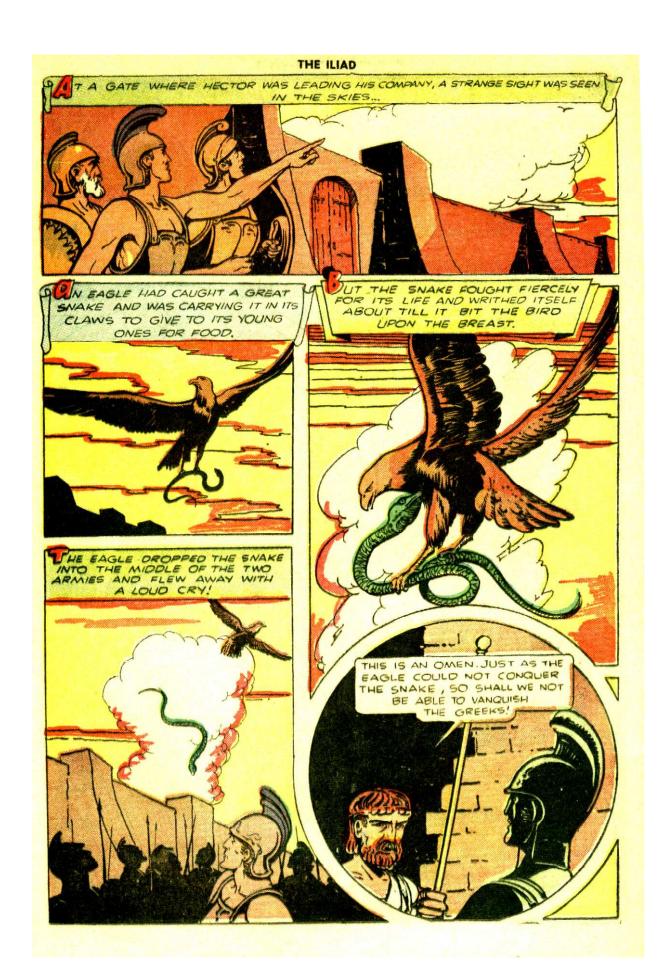


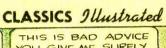
DOLON TALKED FOR HIS LIFE ...











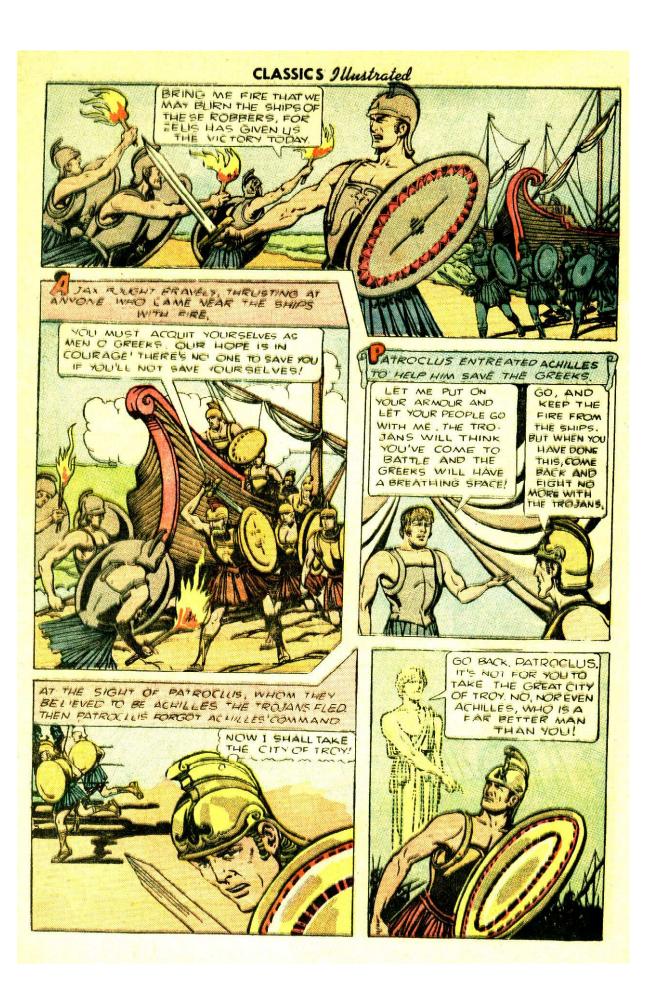




















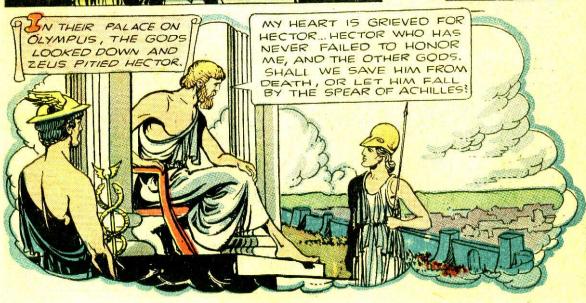




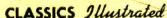




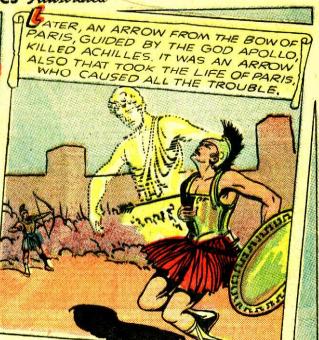


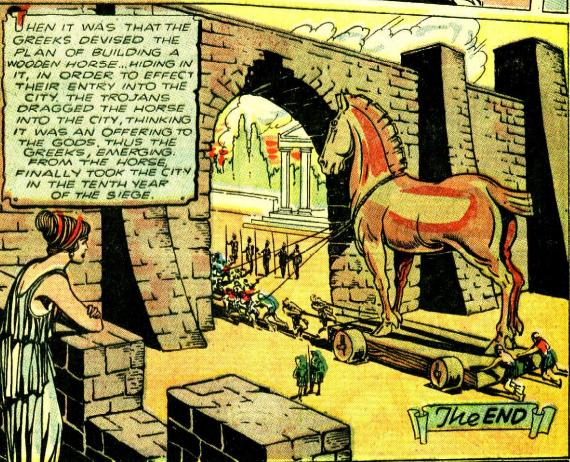












NOW THAT YOU HAVE READ THE CLASSICS Illustrated EDITION, DON'T MISS THE ADDED ENJOYMENT OF READING THE ORIGINAL, OBTAINABLE AT YOUR SCHOOL OR PUBLIC LIBRARY.

HOMER

ACCORDING to tradition,
Homer lived between 800
and 900 B.C. in one of the Ionian
Greek communities on the eastern
shore of the Aegean sea. "A blind
man, he dwells in craggy Chios;
his songs shall be fairest for evermore."

In speaking, however, of Homer as the author of The Iliad, we should remember that the social background, the general outline of events and, probably, much of the long descriptions of gory, hand-to-hand fighting, he took bodily from the traditional sagas. He could assume that his hearers would be as familiar with that material as he was and would know without his telling them why and how the Greeks had come to Troy, what they were doing there, who were their leaders, what their illustrious pedigrees, and which gods were favoring whom He could plunge with almost no prologue into his particular theme, the wrath of Achilles in the ninth year of the war, its causes and consequences.

But given the well-known theme and its setting. Homer still could weave out of them a poem of his own, put fresh personality and character into the stock figures of the old saga, enhance the incidents and invent new ones to intensify the dramatic interest, insert many-colored similes and comparisons to vary the narrative and link it with other and different aspects of existence. Later Greek writers, looking back, called Homer the first of the tragedians. It is Homer's qualities of personal genius manifest in *The Iliad* that make us even today regard it as unmatched in literature and set its author at the head of the world's poets.

The poems of Homer did not remain the property of those Greeks only who lived in

Asia Minor In the sixth century B.C., they were adopted by the city of Athens as a part of its own literary heritage. Every Athenian schoolboy learned to know them as Puritan children once knew their Bibles. At the yearly Pan-Athenaic festivals, Homer's poems were recited from beginning to

end. Alexander the Great could repeat The Iliad by heart and chose Achilles as his model of a hero. The Romans, after their conquest of Greece, made the Troy tale part of their own history. They could not, obviously, lay claim to an ancestor among the Greek champions. but they could and did discover one among the best of the Trojans-Aeneas. Poseidon had said, in the twentieth book of The Iliad, Aeneas was not to perish with the rest of the blood of Priam but was to live and reign thereafter, he and his children's children. Accordingly, Vergil could take this Aeneas as the hero of his Aeneid and the link between Troy and the founding of imperial Rome With the break-up of the Roman Empire, the knowledge of Greek to all intents and purposes disappeared from Western Europe To Dante and Chaucer, Homer was no more than a dim, mysterious name. But, in the fourteenth century, the poet Petrarch, to his delight, got a crude translation of both The Iliad and The Odyssey in Latin. In the next century, a revival of interest in classical letters brought about better translations and the rise of an educated class in Europe who could once again read and enjoy Homer in his own tongue. The scholars of the 18th and 19th centuries, however, denied that there had ever been a man Homer at all. The blind bard of Chios was simply part of the legend. In our own century, it is generally accepted that Homer was a person, author of The Iliad in his younger day and of The Odyssey as he grew old.

