

# ASYNCHRONOUS CLASS



**Lit 2 World Literature**

**The Iliad (The Trojan War) by Homer and  
The Odyssey (The Adventures of  
Odysseus) by Homer**

**Session 7**

**08 March 2026**



## **INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Run through the **ppt presentation** and read the contents.
2. There were several **ACTIVITIES** you need to do. Please be guided accordingly with the directions provided.
  - a. 08 March 2026. M – Seatwork No. 4: The Trojan War
  - b. 08 March 2026. M – Seatwork No. 5: The Odyssey
  - c. 08 March 2026. M – Project No. 1: Reaction Paper About Helen of Troy
3. Materials were **uploaded** in the Classwork: ppt presentation titled “Lit 2 World Literature Session 7 08 March 2026 The Iliad (The Trojan War) and The Odyssey (The Adventures of Odysseus)”.

Lit 2. World Literature

**GREEK AND ROMAN LITERATURE**  
**THE AENEID (THE ADVENTURES OF AENEAS)**  
**BY VIRGIL**

**RECAP**

Session 6  
01 March 2026

# LEARNING OUTCOMES:

1. Discover and study the plot of the two Greek classical stories “The Iliad” and “The Odyssey” by Homer
2. Compare and contrast the two novels according to its plot, characters and moral lesson

# INTRODUCTION



**This session helps you to understand the style and tone of Homer in writing novels**

# COURSE CONTENT

## What is Trojan War?

The Trojan War was a war between the Greeks (Achaeans) and the town of Troy. Everything this occurred after Paris of Troy had taken Helen away from her friend, King of Sparta Menelaus. The Trojan War was among the most significant things to have taken place in Greek myths and has been listed in many pieces of Greek literature, the most popular of which is Homer Illiad.





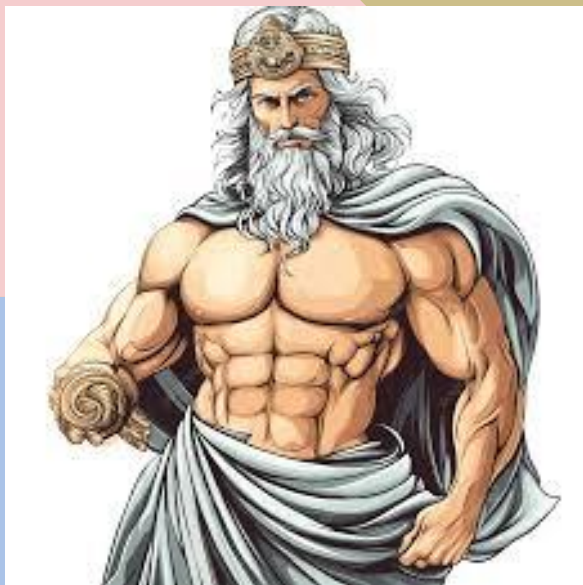
## **What is Trojan War?**

The Illiad goes further through period of four days and two nights in the tenth year of the decade-long fall of troy; the Odyssey follows the life of the trip home for Odysseus. Many aspects of the battle are revealed in a variety of other epic poems.

## Trojan War Scoop

The early part of the Trojan War started with a prediction regarding the order of the Olympians and a sacred love game. Namely, several years well before beginning of the battle, both Poseidon and Zeus had built a relationship with a sea nymph named Thetis. They both desired Thetis to be his bride; however, they both backed off when they had been informed of the repercussions that faced them if they had taken such measure.





As a compromise, if the sea nymph were to lie with Zeus or his parents, a son would be conceived that would be greater than his father and hold a sword that would be far stronger than the bombardier or the thunderbolt. Thus stop that occurring, Zeus did so in such a manner that Thetis will have to King Peleus.



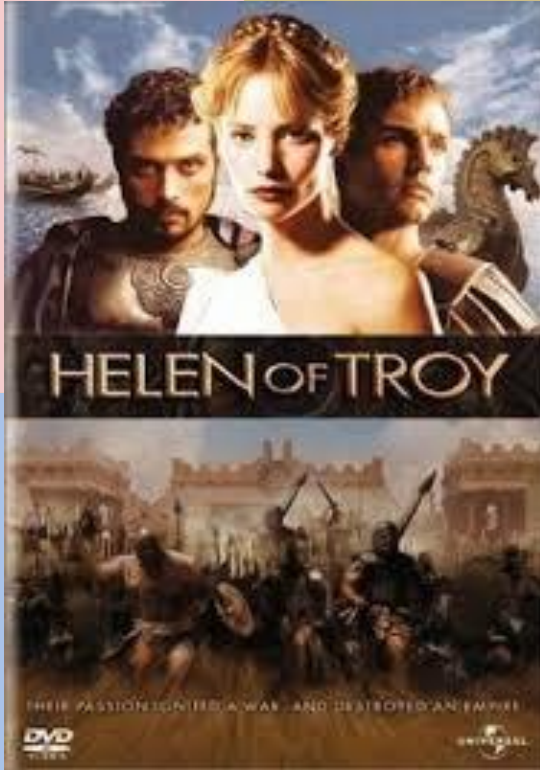
After Thetis' marriage was determined, Zeus held a great feast to celebrate the marriage of Peleus and Thetis, where all the gods were invited – except the goddess of strife, Eris. The goddess became angry that she had been pushed away by tossing her gift among the crowd of visitors before she joined the party; This gift was called the Apple of Discord, and it was a golden apple with the words "for the fairest" written on it.



Not that long after the apple was dropped, Aphrodite, Athena, and Hera started to struggle for who would get the fruit. Zeus could not make up his own mind, so he sent the goddesses to Paris to agree with the prince of Troy.



Paris did not want to make a decision, so the goddesses wanted to force him. First, Hera offered to grant him political power and a throne if he had to pick her; then Athena gave him wisdom and strength to fight; eventually, Aphrodite promised Paris the most beautiful woman in the world, Helen of Sparta. Paris would have preferred Aphrodite by beating the eyelash.



But Helen was then with Menelaus, King of Sparta. As a result, under the excuse of a diplomatic mission, Paris went to Sparta to abduct Helen from her home so that he could bring her back to Troy with him. Before Helen could see Paris, Cupid or Eros shot her with an arrow, and she fell in love with Paris when she saw him.

## The Trojan War

The Trojan War can be believed to have begun soon after the capturing of Helen. It's because Menelaus, a relative of Helen's, had his brother, Agamemnon, take a journey to locate her and get her back. Agamemnon was able to persuade other Greek heroes, such as Odysseus, Hector, Nestor and Achilles, to join him on this quest.



The Trojan War, marked by battle and skirmish, lasted ten years. This began as the Greeks retreated from the settlement and left behind a large wooden horse outside the walls of Troy. In Troy, there were many disagreements about whether to handle a wooden horse, involving unheeded warnings from Cassandra, Priam's daughter – at the end of the day, the horse was brought to the field.





The wooden horse was the vision of Odysseus to put the war to an end. The wooden horse was made to be wooden in the middle, so that the warriors could hide inside and ride in front of the town of Troy. After the Trojan Horse was left at the gates, the Greeks fled from Troy to the territory of Tenedos, bearing a double agent named Sinon. He was able to convince the Trojans that the Greeks had retreated from the war, and also that the horse was a present of goodbye that would ultimately give the Trojans a fortune.



But as soon as night had come, the horse had opened, and the Greek soldiers had gone out. From within the region, the Greeks were able to dominate the Troy region and win the battle.

# FOCUS QUESTIONS

## The Trojan War

***Try to answer the following questions:***

1. Who was Homer?
2. What was Helen and Paris's big problem?
3. Based on the passage, what does furious mean?
4. How will you describe the Trojan Horse?
5. The passage "The Trojan War" is mainly about.

# 08 March 2026. M - Seatwork No. 4: The Trojan War (25 pts)

## INSTRUCTIONS:

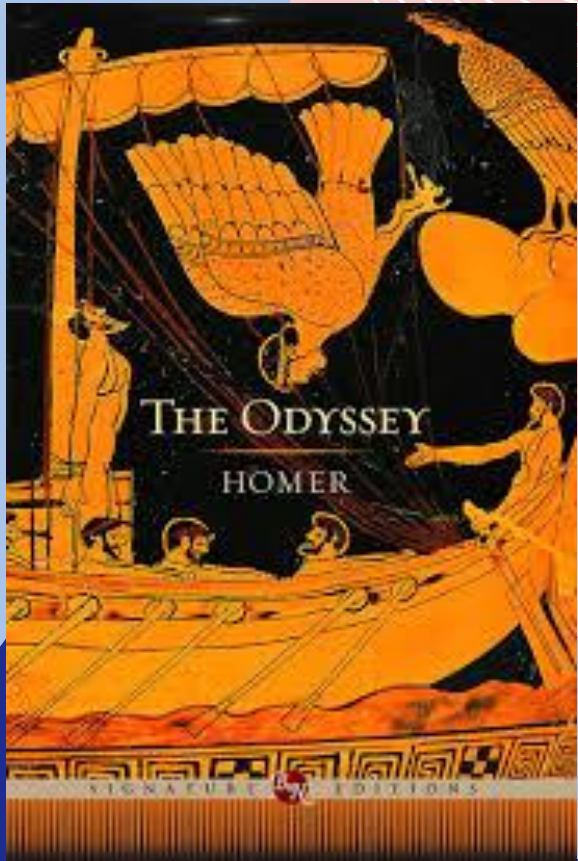
1. On a sheet of paper (**not yellow pad**) answer the Focus Questions in the previous slide.
2. Take a picture of the answer sheet (**avoid shadow in taking picture**), and upload the picture in the specified turning-in facility.
3. You may have your answers in Word (pdf) file and upload the same in the specified turning-in facility.



4. The turning-in facility is title "**08 March 2026. M – Seatwork No. 4: The Trojan War**".

**Due date: 09 March 2026 (Monday), 11:00 PM, no extension.**





## What is “The Odyssey”?

“The Odyssey” (Gr: “Odysseia”) This is the second of the two epic poems assigned to the old greek poet Homer (the first was "Iliad"), usually considered the second surviving work of Western literature. This was initially written in the late 8th century B.C. And he is, in fact, the successor of "The Iliad." It is widely regarded as being one of the great stories ever published, and has had a strong influence on later European literature, especially the Renaissance.

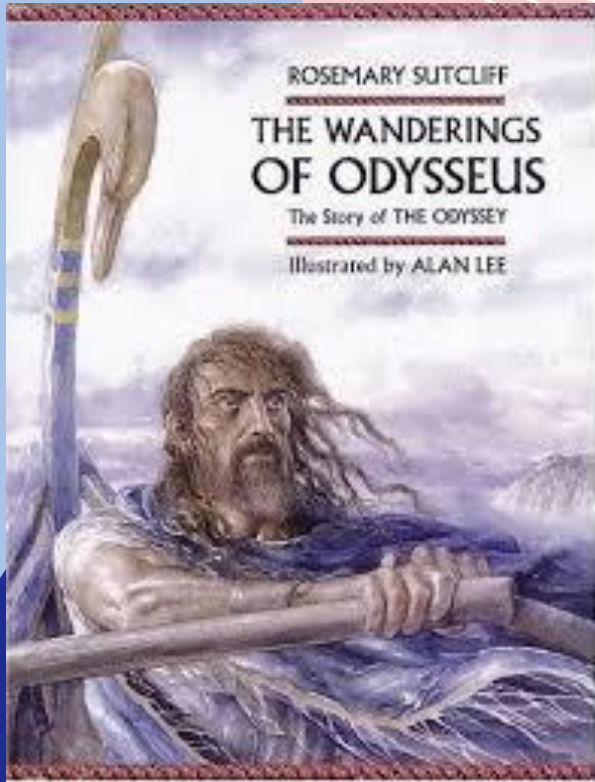


The poem focuses on the Greek hero Odysseus (or Ulysses, as he was named in Roman myths) and his continuous road home to Ithaca following the fall of Troy. The excursion-filled ten-year trip has taken him through the Ionian Isles to the Peloponnese and as far south as Egypt and North Africa and the western Mediterranean as the unimpressed sea god Poseidon has prevented him from joining the birthplace.

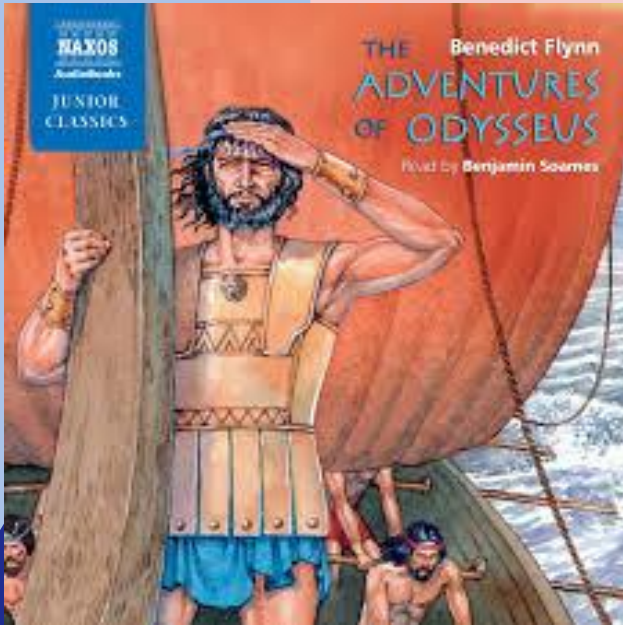


## The Odyssey Scoop

Like 'The Iliad,' 'The Odyssey' is attributed to the Greek epic poet Homer, but it was probably written later than 'The Iliad,' in Homer's mature years, maybe 725 AEC. As well as "The Iliad," it was clearly written in oral form, and perhaps intended more to be sung than to be perceived, maybe accompanied by a simple stringed instrument with an external rhythmic accent.



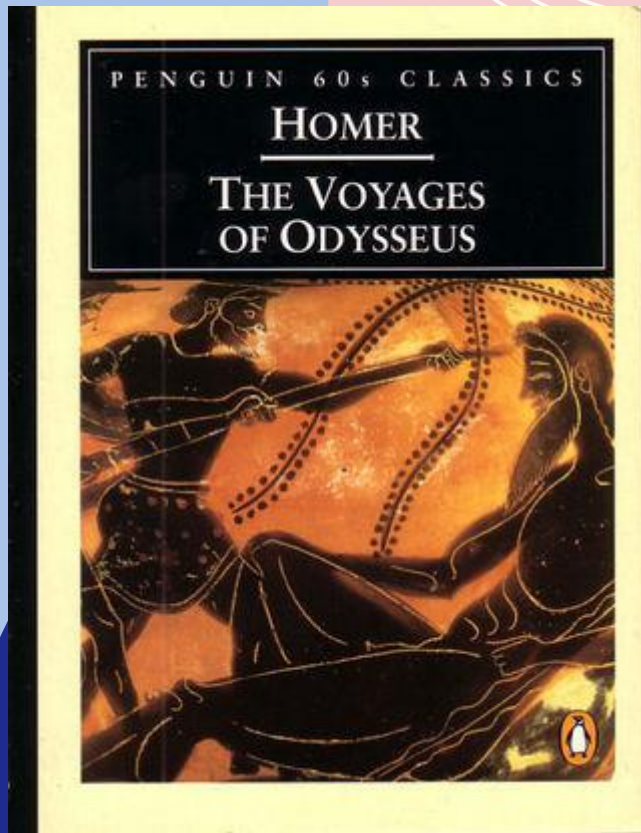
It is written in Greek Homeric (an early form of Ionic Greek, with a combination of several other languages such as Aeolic Greek) and consists of 12,110 lines of information asymmetries hexameter text, typically divided into 24 chapters.



Many variants of the story have come to us (for example, a 1963 analysis of all the surviving Egyptian papyri found that about half of the 1,596 original 'plays' were derivatives of 'The Iliad' or 'The Odyssey' or commentaries on them. There are interesting parallels in some elements of "The Odyssey" and the far earlier Sumerian tales in the "Gilgamesh Epic." Nowadays, the word "odyssey" has come to be used in English to relate to a grand journey or lengthy roaming.



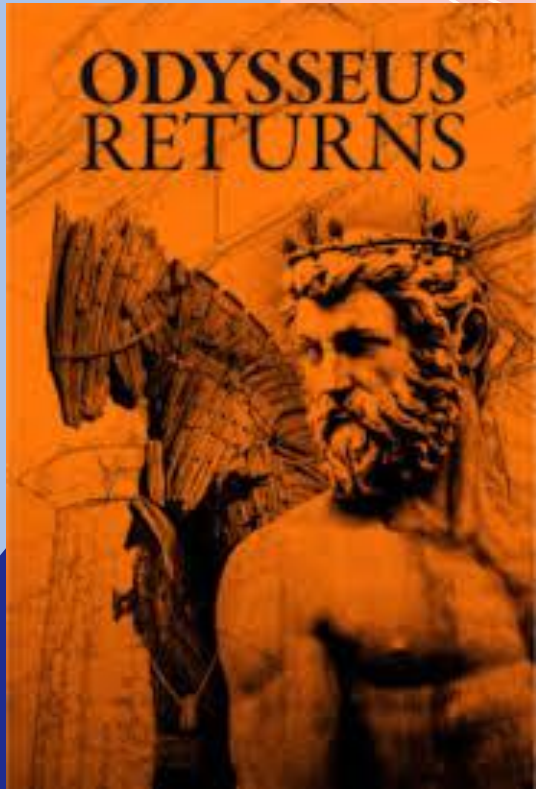
As in "The Iliad," Homer makes extensive use of "epithets" in "The Odyssey," the descriptive tags sometimes used to fill the sequence of sections as well as to give definitions of the characters, such as Odysseus "the city raider" and Menelaus "the red-haired king."



The epithets, as well as repeated historical tales and longer dramatic comparisons, are common techniques of oral culture, intended to render the work of a singer-poet a little clearer, as well as to remind the listener of the important context information.



Related to "The Iliad," poetry contains a variety of changes in the narrative and a somewhat more complex plot. This introduces a fairly recent idea (later imitated by many other literary epic writers) of beginning a plot about what is chronologically similar to the conclusion of the whole story, and of describing past events by flashbacks or narratives.



That is understandable, however, as Homer was building on a narrative that would have been very familiar to his audiences, and there was little risk that his audience would be confused by several sub-plots.



The character of Odysseus represents much of the ideals of ancient Greeks: manly courage, honesty, humility and knowledge. His intelligence is a mixture of sharp instincts, instinct and street humor, and he's a fast, inventive liar, but he's also too cautious.



However, he is also presented as real — he makes mistakes, gets into difficult situations, lacks control, and is often reduced to tears — so we see him in other roles. (as a husband , father and friend, but also as an adventurer, leader of the army, sailor, labourer, writer, ragged beggar, lover, etc.).



The other protagonists are very small, but the son of Odysseus, Telemachus, reveals some growth and development from a quiet, untested boy to a man of courage and action, mindful to gods and humans, and loyal to his mother and father. The first four books of "The Odyssey" are often alluded to as "The Telemachines" as they follow the tale of Telemachus.

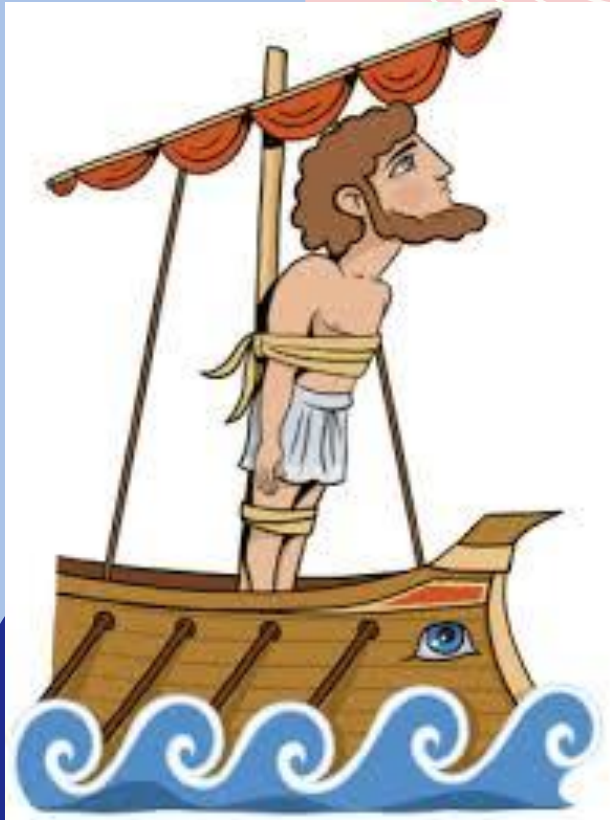


## The Odyssey

Ten years after the destruction of Troy, and twenty years after the Greek hero Odysseus first fled his home in Ithaca to fight alongside the other Greeks toward the Trojans, Odysseus' son Telemachus and his spouse Penelope are beset by over a hundred suitors who are attempting to convince Penelope that her husband is murdered and that she will marry one of them.



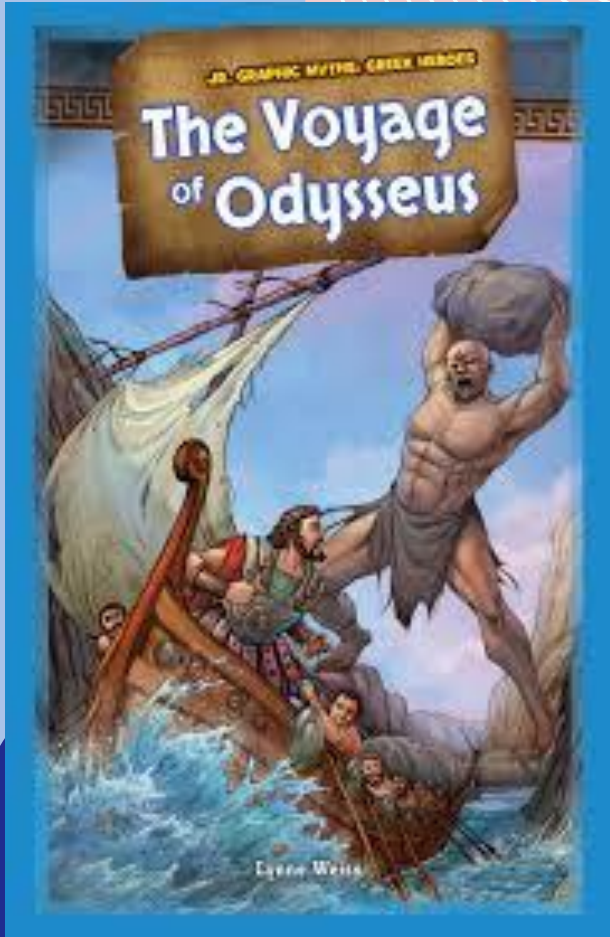
Encouraged by the goddess Athena (always the guardian of Odysseus), Telemachus set out to search for his father, meeting several of Odysseus' former friends, such as Nestor, Menelaus and Helen, who have already since returned home. He greeted him gorgeously and told the conclusion of the Trojan War, including the tale of the wooden horse. Menelaus informed Telemachus that he had learned that Odysseus was being kept prisoner by the nymph Calypso.



The scene then changes to the island of Calypso, where Odysseus previously spent years in the wild. Calypso was finally persuaded to release him to Hermes and Zeus, but Odysseus' makeshift ship was destroyed by Poseidon's nemesis, now he's floating on the reef. He is rescued by the beautiful Nausicaa and her handmaidens, and is embraced by King Alcinous and Queen Arete of the Phaeacians, and starts to relate the remarkable tale of his journey from Troy.



Odysseus tells that he and his twelve ships were chased away by storms, and how they went to visit the lethargic Lotus-Eaters with their memory-depleting food, before they were taken prisoner by the gigantic one-eyed cyclops Polyphemus (Poseidon's son) escaped only after he distracted the giant with a wooden stake.



With the aid of Aeolus, King of the Winds, Odysseus and his team were swept off route again right as their home was almost in reach. They barely fled from the cannibal Laestrygones, only to encounter the demon goddess Circe soon afterwards. Circe ended up turning half of his men into pigs, but Odysseus had been warned by Hermes and resisted the magic of Circe.



After a year of partying and drinking on the island of Circe, the Greeks set off again to hit the western edge of the planet. Odysseus made a vow to the departed, and called upon the ghost of the ancient prophet Tiresias to guide him, As well as the spirits of many other prominent men and women, including that of his own mother, who had died of sorrow at his long absence, and who had brought him alarming news of the condition in his own household.



Yet again briefed by Circe on the entire lifecycle of the project of their path, they skirted the land of the Sirens, moved between the many-headed demon Scylla and the whirlpool of Charybdis, and, blithely dismissing the alarms of Tiresias and Circeus, tracked down the holy cattle of the sun god Helios. With this act, they were humiliated by a sunken ship in which all but Odysseus himself had died. He was washed ashore on the island of Calypso, where she wanted him to stay her husband.



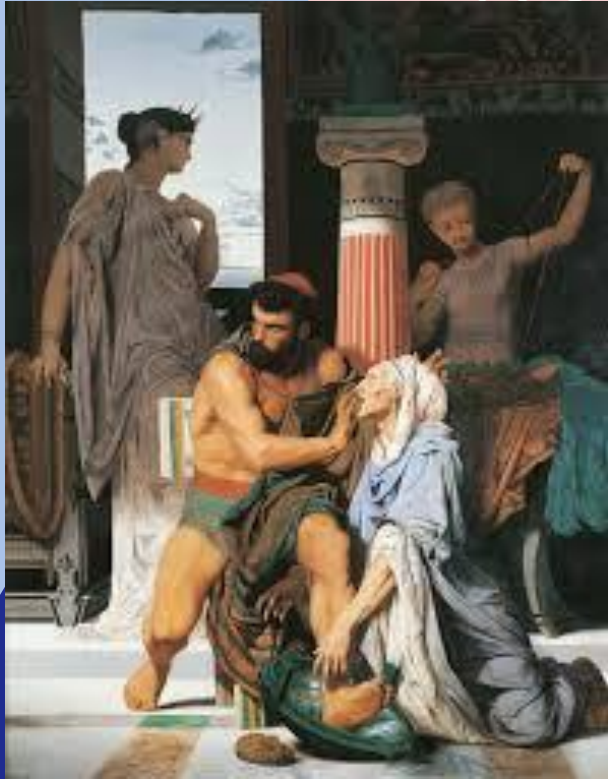
By this point, Homer has managed to bring us up to date, and the rest of the story is told in chronological order. Having listened very attentively to his story, the Phaeacians agreed to help Odysseus get home and eventually, one night, they handed him over to a concealed wharf on his home island of Ithaca.



Disguised as a roaming beggar and told a fictional story about himself, Odysseus hears from a nearby pig-herd how things currently stand in his household. Via the machinations of Athena, he encounters his own friend, Telemachus, only coming back from Sparta, and they decide together that insolent and excessively restless suitors must be destroyed.



With more support from Athena, Penelope organizes an archery tournament for the suitors, which the hidden Odysseus quickly wins, and then instantly destroys all the remaining suitors.



Only now does Odysseus expose and prove his real identity to his wife and his old father, Laertes. Regardless of the fact that Odysseus essentially destroyed two generations of the men of Ithaca (the stranded at sea sailors and the executed suitors), Athena intervened one last moment and finally Ithaca was once again at peace.

# FOCUS QUESTIONS

## The Odyssey

***Try to answer the following questions:***

1. Who narrates The Odyssey? From what point of view is it told?
2. What is the significance of the name Odysseus in The Odyssey?
3. What real historical events sets off The Odyssey?
4. What are the three major parts, or acts, of The Odyssey?
5. Why does Odysseus' journey back home take so long?

# 08 March 2026. M - Seatwork No. 5: The Odyssey (25 pts)

## INSTRUCTIONS:

1. On a sheet of paper (**not yellow pad**) answer the Focus Questions in the previous slide.
2. Take a picture of the answer sheet (**avoid shadow in taking picture**), and upload the picture in the specified turning-in facility.
3. You may have your answers in Word (pdf) file and upload the same in the specified turning-in facility.



4. The turning-in facility is title "**08 March 2026. M – Seatwork No. 5: The Odyssey**".

**Due date: 11 March 2026 (Wednesday), 11:00 PM, no extension.**



# PROJECT: REACTION PAPER

Watch the video presentation on YouTube and make a reaction paper about it.

Here is the link:

**<https://azm.to/movie/helen-of-troy>**

**Write Reaction Paper following the given Template shown in the following slides.**

# Reaction Paper Template

## I. Introduction (1 Paragraph)

Introduce the work you are reacting to.

Include:

Title of the work Author / creator

Type of work (story, article, film, lecture, etc.)

## II. Brief background or context Your main reaction or thesis

## III. Summary of the Work (1–2 Paragraphs)

Briefly explain the main ideas or events.

Include:

Main topic or story

Important events or arguments

Key characters

# Reaction Paper Template

## IV. Reaction / Analysis (2–3 Paragraphs)

This is the most important part .

You may discuss:

- Your thoughts and feelings about the work

- What you agree or disagree with

- Lessons learned

- Important themes

- How it relates to real life or society

## V. Conclusion (1 Paragraph)

Restate your overall reaction.

Include:

- Final evaluation of the work

- Why it is important

- What readers or viewers can learn from it

⚠ Keep it short. A reaction paper is not mainly a summary.

# 08 March 2026. M - Project No. 1: Reaction Paper about Helen of Troy (50 pts)

## INSTRUCTIONS:

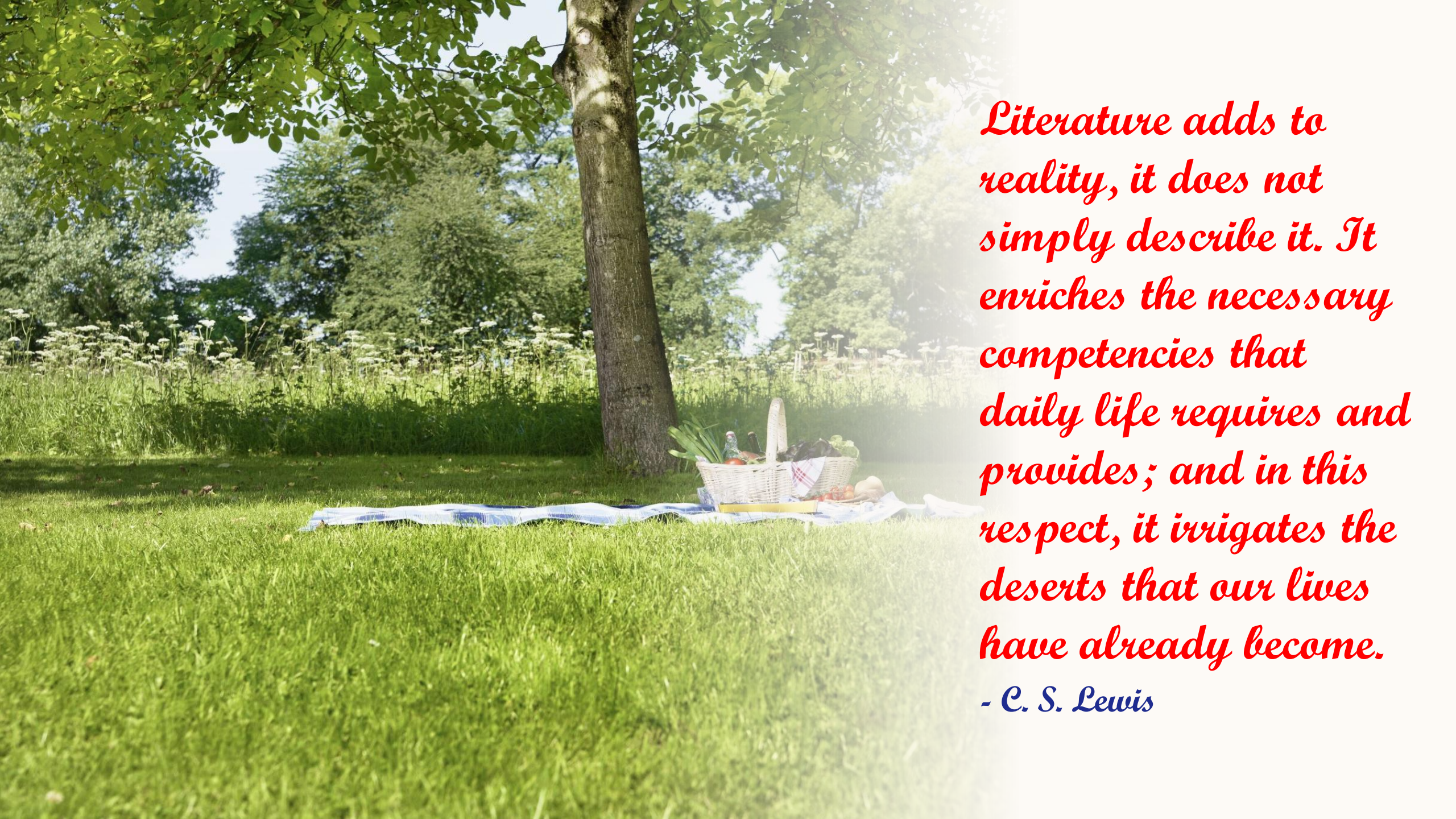
1. On a sheet of paper (**not yellow pad**) write a Reaction Paper out of the assigned video.
2. Take a picture of the answer sheet (**avoid shadow in taking picture**), and upload the picture in the specified turning-in facility.
3. You may have your Reaction Paper in Word (pdf) file and upload the same in the specified turning-in facility.



4. The turning-in facility is titled "08 March 2026. M – Project No. 1: Reaction Paper About Helen of Troy".

Due date: 13 March 2026 (Friday), 11:00 PM, no extension.





*Literature adds to reality, it does not simply describe it. It enriches the necessary competencies that daily life requires and provides; and in this respect, it irrigates the deserts that our lives have already become.*

*- C. S. Lewis*



thanks for  
your participation



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