

I'm not a bot



Greeks appeared to sail for home, leaving behind the horse as a gift to the Trojans. Despite the warnings of Cassandra and others, the Greeks took the horse and celebrated with a lot of wine and music. The Greeks were asleep, the Greek warriors crept out of the horse and opened the gates. Resistance and Troy fell. Achilles died during the battle, having been hit in the heel by an arrow. The gods also took part in the war. Hera, Poseidon and Athena aided the Greeks, while Ares and Aphrodite the Trojans. 27.The Legendary Myth of Odysseus Odysseus (also known with his Latin name Ulysses) was a great hero of Homers epic poems Iliad and Odyssey. The Odyssey recounts his adventures since he left Troy, in his effort to return home. His wandering lasted for no less than ten years! His adventures were many: he fought against the Cicones, broke free from the Lotus-Eaters, escaped with cunning the Cyclop Polyphemus and son of Poseidon by blinding him, making the sea god his enemy. He then visited the island of Aelous, the Wind God, receiving a sack as a gift, which contained all the winds inside, to help him arrive home. As they were arriving in Ithaca, two of his men opened the sack out of curiosity while Odysseus was sleeping and their ship was once again away from Ithaca because of the storm that followed. He then survived the Laestrygonians, a tribe of man-eating giants and landed on the island of the sorceress Circe. With the help of Hermes, Odysseus left the island and journeyed to the Underworld, to get help from the blind prophet Tiresias who had died. He then passed through the Sirens and their seductive song by blocking the ears of his men with wax and ordering them to tie him up to the mast, so that he could not jump and join the Sirens. His next challenge was to cross the strait between Scylla, a six-headed monster, and Charybdis, a violent whirlpool, which he managed to do by sacrificing six of his men. He lost the remaining of his men and his ship at the island of Thrinacia, after Zeus threw a thunderbolt to appease the sun god Helios. Odysseus found himself next to the island of Ogygia, where he spent seven years with the goddess Calypso who had fallen in love with him. With the help of Hermes, he left the island with a raft he made. A storm washed him this time at the island of the Phaeacians. This time he was lucky since the island was protected by King Alcinous and his Queen Arete, who helped him return to Ithaca. When he finally arrived, twenty years after setting sail for Troy, he found that his palace was inhabited by young people from noble families in the surrounding islands and Ithaca. Each of them wanted to marry Penelope, his wife, because they believed Odysseus did not survive. Penelope patiently waited all these years for the return of her husband, devising a trick to delay her suitors. Odysseus killed them all with his bow, with the help of his son Telemachus and his faithful dog. But as soon as he killed the suitors, their fathers got angry and demanded revenge. Finally, goddess Athena, his everlasting protector, brought peace to the island and Odysseus and his wife Penelope were reunited and happy at last. 28.The Adventures of Jason and the Argonauts One of the most famous stories of Greek Mythology is that of Jason and the Argonauts, and their quest for the Golden Fleece. Jason was the son of Aeson, rightful heir to the throne of Iolcus. Pelias, the half-brother of Aeson, took the throne of Iolcus, bypassing Aeson and locking him in the dungeons. Pelias received an oracle from Delphi that a descendant of Aeson would seek revenge. Pelias believed that Jason was the one that the Oracle meant, so he sent him to undertake an impossible mission, hoping that he will be slain in the process. The mission was to retrieve the Golden Fleece from the land of Colchis. The Golden Fleece was the skin of a winged holy ram of god Zeus and it was guarded by a huge dragon. For the great adventure, Jason assembled the best heroes of Greece, including Hercules and Orpheus, and had a special boat built, named Argos. So, Jason and the Argonauts began their journey. After a challenging voyage, they arrived at Colchis and asked the Golden Fleece from King Aeetes. The King deceived Jason and put him into great danger, only for Medea, Aeetes daughter, to save him. Medea was a sorceress and fell in love with Jason. She told him that she would help him retrieve the Fleece if he would then take her back with him and marry her. Jason agreed and Medea put a spell on the dragon, allowing Jason to retrieve the Fleece. Jason and the argonauts, together with Medea, returned to Argos and set sail away from Colchis. However, before they leave, Medea killed her brother, spreading his pieces across the ocean, so that her father would not follow them before he gathers all the pieces. Zeus was angry with the killing of Medeas brother and sent many trials to the Argonauts. They had to pass through the Sirens, the Skylla and Charybdis, Talos and many more. By overcoming all these obstacles, the Argonauts redeemed themselves and managed to return back home and give the Golden Fleece to King Pelias. Jason kept his promise to Medea and married her. With her help, they killed Pelias and had two children together. Tragedy, of course, could not be absent from this story either. Jason fell in love with Glaucois and, full of revenge and madness, Medea killed their two children, fleeing to Athens. Jason fell into despair. He returned to his, rotten now, ship, Argos and sat on the sand under it. One piece from the rotten ship peeled off and killed him. 29.The Myth of Leto Leto was a female Titan and a favorite lover of Zeus in his early days. While she was pregnant with Zeus children, Zeus married goddess Hera. As expected, Hera was furious and very jealous of Leto for bearing her husbands children. She did everything in her power to make the life of Leto difficult and tried her best not to allow her to give birth to Zeus children. She pushed Leto out of Olympus. While Leto was wandering on Earth, no man would open his house for her, fearing the wrath of Hera. On top of that, Hera had the huge serpent Python to chase her. Zeus saved Leto by sending the North Wind, Boreas, to carry her out to the sea. Finally, a desolate, rocky island named Delos accepted her, having nothing to lose. Leto gave birth first to Artemis and nine days later to Apollo. The children would later grow up to become powerful gods and members of the Greek Pantheon. Trained by their mother, they became very skilled archers. However, Heras vengeance did not end there. She continued tormenting Leto, having Python chase her everywhere. Finally, only four years old, Apollo killed Python in Delphi. 30.The Myth of Niobe This story is connected to the myth of Leto. Niobe in Greek Mythology was the daughter of Tantalus and Dione or Euryanassa. She was married to Amphon and had fourteen children in total, seven boys and seven girls. She boasted about the fact that she was blessed with so many children and made fun of Leto that she only had two, Apollo and Artemis. For her hubris, Leto punished Niobe by sending Apollo to kill with his arrows all of Niobes boys and Artemis to kill all of her girls. Upon seeing her dead children, Niobe, in despair, fled to Mount Sipylus where she turned into a rock. The rock became known as the Weeping Rock.Hint! the Weeping Rock resembles truly a woman figure and can still be visited in todays Turkey. Discover more tales from Greek Mythology while walking at the places where the events took place. Join one of our Mythology tours, or send us a tailor-made request to create a tour based on the mythological story you love the most. If you are a fan of Percy Jackson series, make sure to take a mythology trip to Greece in the footsteps of Percy Jackson. Our team of local experts and storytellers will make sure you will live your own myth in Greece! More like this: The Greek Gods: Full list and Background Meet the Olympian Gods About the author: Our team at Greek TravelTellers consists of academics and lovers of Greek culture. Our vision is to convey our knowledge and Greek values through unique tours and experiences. Through our blog, we hope to bring Greek history and culture closer to you. Feel free to learn more about us. Greek mythology is populated by all kinds of famed heroes, gods, and goddesses. One of the most prominent mythologies in Western culture, it's the inspiration behind numerous books, movies, TV shows, and even video games. And yet, as widespread and clichd as it might be, many of us are still utterly fascinated by its narrative depths. Whether you're just getting started or you already know a lot, there's always more to learn and explore when it comes to Greek mythology. Here are our picks for the best books on Greek mythology, which offer nonfictional looks that are more accurate and historically-focused than what we normally see in media today. The Greek Myths by Robert Graves is a crucial piece of literature that delves into Greek mythology. From his thorough explanation of the Greek gods and their characteristics to his retellings of the most influential mythological stories, this book has it all. If you're fascinated by Greek myths, then the aptly-named The Greek Myths is a great place to start. Robert Graves is a trustworthy professional who gives you everything you need to approach the world of Greek mythology without hesitation. Stephen Fryyes, the comedian!wrote this book where he retells classical Greek myths with a dash of his own humor and wit. Mythos is perfect for Greek mythology connoisseurs who will appreciate Stephen Fry's style and knowledge. But it's also a great read for new lovers of Greek mythology, as it's an accessible, charming, and informative work. The main perk here is its unique writing style, which maintains story and tradition while infusing them with new life and energy. Greek mythology is full of fascinating female characters who are, sadly, often overlooked in nonfictional studies. Heroines of Olympus brings the women of Greek mythology back into focus. From goddesses to heroines, from demons to kindred spirits, this book offers a complete overview of the female in Greek literature. It explores the meaning of these varied characters, their personalities, and their roles within Greek society. This is a must-have book to keep on your desk if you feel a lack of female representation in Greek myths. The Wisdom of the Myths by Luc Ferry is a bit of a unique pick among all the other books about Greek mythology on this list. Sure, it provides a great overview of Greek mythology and its stories, but it also explains the meanings of these ancient tales and how they can be applied to improve our everyday lives. Greek myths were more than just stories, after all. If you need some practical advice for your life, you may find that these ancient tales of folklore offer many takeaways that can be relevant and helpful. The Gods & Goddesses of Greece & Rome is an awesome illustrated guide touou guessed itthe numerous gods and goddesses of both ancient Greece and Rome. The mythologies of Greece and Rome share several similarities, and some gods are direct analogues between them. However, the two pantheons belong to two very different societies from different eras. In this book, you'll learn all about the differences and similarities between the mythologies of ancient Greece and Rome, including how fundamental aspects of Greek mythology were altered into the more imperialistic and war-oriented Roman mythology. It's impossible to talk about Greek mythology without considering the impact and influence of Greek plays, which are deeply intertwined with mythological creatures and divine beings. Contrary to what you might think, Greek plays were more than just fictional tales for entertainment. Ancient Greek theater was actually a way to convey important lessons to the people and to practice catharsis in a collective manner. If you truly want to know more about ancient Greek society, you have to understand the importance and role of theaterand you can get a strong start with The Greek Plays. Classical Mythology A to Z is an encyclopedic guide by Annette Giesecke (Professor of Classics) that covers nearly everything about both Greek and Roman mythologies. From gods to monsters, heroes to demons, nymphs to spirits, this book has extensive information on the structure and pantheon of Greek mythology and the creatures that populate those myths. This is truly a fundamental resource to have on hand when you want a broad overview of everything Greek mythology. Bulfinch's Greek and Roman Mythology: The Age of Fable is one of the most famous and most influential books about Greek mythology. It was first published in 1855, introducing several generations of readers to the worlds of Greek and Roman mythology. Most other books these days stand on the shoulders of this one. This book is perfect if you want to tackle Greek and Roman mythologies from a scholarly point of view and learn as much as you can about classical authors like Ovid and Virgil. A Thousand Ships is technically a novel, but we're including it because it's a notable retelling of the famous Trojan War. Balancing poetic recitation with historical facts, author Natalie Haynes provides a uniquely comprehensive account of the war through a feminist perspective, to reclaim power over this war that's often been told only through male points of view. A Thousand Ships is an important book that highlights how matterslike the Trojan Warthat are deeply embedded in ancient culture can still be relevant today, especially when explored through a feminist perspective that's been overlooked by past scholars. This book at the very top of our list isn't just about Greek mythology but mythology as a whole. However, given the great presence of Greek mythology in Western culture, it's featured prominently here. Myth and Meaning: Cracking the Code of Culture by Professor Claude Levi-Strauss is a foundational source for understanding why mythologies exist and how they come about (which certainly applies to Greek mythology as well). In discussing both scientific and historical aspects, Levi-Strauss shows us how various facets of mythologylike abstract thinking, storytelling, and scienceare actually deeply innate to us.

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