

Prologue on Olympus		Story of the twenty years before the War			
Zeus and Themis confer over the Trojan War	Zeus bgets <b>Helen</b> (with Nemesis/Leda)	Wedding of Zeus's grandson <b>Peleus</b> to Nereus's daughter <b>Thetis</b> on Mount Pelion (Thessaly); all the gods take part. (The union will produce <b>Achilles</b> )	Judgement of <b>Paris</b> : 'Aphrodite is the fairest!' His reward will be Helen.	Paris sails to Greece and abducts Helen from Sparta.	The <b>Achaeans</b> muster to take revenge.
Zeus and Hera force the sea-goddess Thetis into a union with King Peleus					First rendezvous of ships at Aulis and first departure; false landfall in Mysia (Teuthrania / Kaikos valley): too far south.
		The goddess Eris sows discord among the three goddesses <b>Hera, Athene, Aphrodite</b> : 'Who is the fairest?'			<b>Telephos</b> story: Achilles wounds Telephos, king of the Mysians.
		The three goddesses go to handsome <b>Paris</b> , son of Priam and Hecabe, on Mount Ida near Troy: Paris to adjudicate.			Fleet leaves Teuthrania for Troy, but is scattered by storm.
					Second rendezvous at Aulis. Agamemnon's killing of the hart of Artemis leads to the sacrifice of <b>Iphigenia</b> , daughter of Agamemnon and Clytaemnestra.
					Arrival and healing of Telephos.
					Sparrow augury of Kalchas.
					<b>Second departure</b> from Aulis. Landing on Tenedos; landing on Lemnos. Philoktetes abandoned.

Ten Years of War before Troy		Ten Years of the Return Home			
9 Years	9th/10th Year			10th Year	
Landing in the Troad; death of Protesilaos.	51 days = our <i>Iliad</i> : small episode: conflict of <b>Agamemnon</b> and <b>Achilles</b> and its consequences, above all death of <b>Hektor</b> .	Final events: the <b>Amazon Penthesilea</b> arrives and is defeated by Achilles. Thersites abuses Achilles and is killed by him. The Ethiopian king <b>Memnon</b> comes from Egypt and kills, among others, Nestor's son Antilochos.	Return home of all surviving Greek warriors.	40 days = our <i>Odyssey</i> : small episode of the <i>nostos</i> of <b>Odysseus</b> with his reunion with his wife <b>Penelope</b> and restoration of his estates.	' <i>Telegonia</i> ': the end of <b>Odysseus</b> .
Achaian embassy to Troy under Odysseus and Menelaos fails.					
Achilles kills Kyknos.					
Great deeds of Achilles: he conquers 23 mainland and island towns around Troy (inc. Lymnessos, Pedasos, and Hypoplakic Thebes) to isolate Troy; among the booty are Briseis and <b>Chryseis</b> .					
(Chryseis serves as starting point for the <i>Iliad</i> .)					
		<b>Paris</b> and <b>Apollo</b> bring about death of Achilles.			
		<b>Aias</b> and <b>Odysseus</b> dispute armour of Achilles; latter is successful.			
		Madness of Aias.			
		<b>Philoctetes</b> and <b>Neoptolemus</b> , son of Achilles, brought by <b>Odysseus</b> .			
		The wooden horse; fall of Troy: 'Iliou Persis'.			
		Priam killed.			

FIG. 21. The complete tale of Troy. The *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* may be seen to be small segments. The events shaded are mentioned in the *Iliad*; some of them also in the *Odyssey*.

story, of which knowledge is assumed, is to a degree segmented, and in the segment selected and magnified (as Aristotle stated in his study of the *Iliad*<sup>27</sup>) attention is deliberately focused on a few characters. The larger story of the Trojan War—with its cause, its course, and its consequences—thus becomes a framing structure, which needs only to be mentioned as background, and in the chosen segment a contemporary problem is explored.