

Candidate 2 evidence

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	Part A
17	<p>Trojan Women shows the awful aftermath of the Trojan War, to a certain extent it might force the reader to view the heroes of the Trojan War differently.</p> <p>In the source Andromache blames Paris and his 'hateful affair' for the destruction of the city. However, it might be difficult to solely blame Paris as divine intervention had an important role. With Aphrodite promising Paris ^{Helen} to Paris as a prize for him saying she was the most beautiful goddess. Therefore Also the fact that Helen can be blamed for being unfaithful to her husband Menelaus for, possibly have been willing to go to Paris. Therefore this does shine a light on Paris causing the war and possibly being an anti-hero for not treasuring his city over a woman, it doesn't suggest</p>

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	<p>that there were other factors that could be blamed for the Trojan war. For example the Iliad shows that Agamemnon was blood thirsty to go to war.</p>
	<p>In the source Hecuba does cite that the "gods work" might have been the reason for the fall of Troy. This would therefore suggest that the heroes of the war were being heroes and following the ^{the gods} plans. This is reflected in the Iliad, with the death of Patroclus as he tells Hector that he was his third killer, as he was fated to be die, so that Achilles would fight. Therefore this part alternatively says suggests that the heroes of the Trojan war were not anti-heroes.</p>

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In the source Helenus says that Cassandra was dragged violently away from her suggests that the winners how Greeks are failing to respect the gods. As Cassandra, although depicted as mad, she was a ~~po~~ virgin prophet of Apollo and therefore by disrespecting her they could be disrespecting the gods. This suggests that the victorious Greek heroes are not acting in a heroic way.

Further in the source Andromache talks about the death of Polyxena, and that she is to be the "gift for a lifeless corpse." Suggests that Achilles is being honoured by his men, ~~and~~ also showing that the only way to be honoured as a hero is ~~to~~ dying.

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	<p>while fighting for your army. Therefore this source suggests that Achilles is was still being a hero even in death. However the source doesn't mention that in the Iliad Achilles wanted to go home and instead of fight, the gods had to force him. Therefore Trojan women isn't praising Achilles to be an anti-hero.</p>
	<p>Overall this source shows Paris as being an anti-hero effectively, but fails to show that Achilles might have been an anti-hero. It also suggests that heroes must honour the gods, failing to do this means that you would be an anti-hero.</p>

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18	<p>Penelope in this source can be seen to be viewing heroism unconventionally to a certain extent.</p>
	<p>At the beginning of the source she says that she was upset by the death of Patro Patroclus, saying that 'trickery could fail', which suggests that she is upset at the gods for convincing Patroclus to pretend to be Achilles, knowing that he would die and ignite rage in Achilles to fight. This might mean that she is saddened by the role and power of the gods. This is a controversial view of heroism as normally heroes are valued for listening to the gods. In the Iliad, Achilles asked his mother to ignite honour, this fueled the death of Patroclus, which ended</p>

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	the war, which the fall of Troy.
	Penelope also talks about Telemachus dying and feared it would be Odysseus. This is an unconventional view of heroes as a hero must die to be remembered a hero, as this shows they fight bravely.
	Penelope further worries she will must do without her husband forever . Which she suggests that she never wanted Odysseus to fight and be a hero, she would rather her husband and the father to her children home. This is not the way to view a hero as they only way to be a hero is fighting fighting bravely.

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	<p>Penelope goes on to say say that Odysseus is "putting off his dying day" to see her again as the the old woman she has become. This suggests that she wishes and even thinks that Odysseus is not going to die a heroes death, just so he can see his wife as an old woman. This is not the normal way heroes would have been viewed. For example in the Iliad, Hector's death could be viewed as heroic as he did at fight in an effort to protect his city and his family. He knew that there was a high chance he would to never see them again. Therefore Penelope views her view with the intention of of being with you family.</p>

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	<p>Overall, Penelope's words do in fact present an unconventional view of heroism. As she is shown to not like divine intervention, and heroic death, she would rather a hero come home and put off dying.</p>
19.	<p>Source C and D outline the role of the fall of Troy in Odysseus' and Aeneas' heroism. Source C and shows that Odysseus was able to sack Troy, winning the war, which would be a heroic move. Source D shows that Aeneas left Troy to go to Italy and ^{discover} new cities. This suggests that a Greek hero was expected to fight to the death, shown with Achilles as he dies at the hands of ^{fighting}. Whereas</p>

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	<p>Roman heroes were possibly expected to have an and a proper this</p>
	<p>Sources C and D also show the hardships of the Greek and Roman hero. Source C says that Odysseus was "struggling for his own life and the homecoming of his companions." This suggests that it could be valued for a Greek hero to help his army get home, even if it came at the cost to him himself. Source D says that Aeneas "suffering in war before he could carry his city and carry his gods with him." This suggests that suffering in war was only minor, the bigger picture was the founding of Rome.</p>

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	<p>Source C and D show that the heroes were viewed differently by the gods. Source C shows Odysseus was taken by Calypso a goddess to be her wife. Whereas in Source D it asks 'Can there be so much anger in the hearts of the heavenly gods?' This suggests that for a hero Roman here he had and a destiny and the gods might be angered by it. The sources fail to mention that Odysseus was almost drowned by Poseidon. And that the gods wanted Aeneas to go on and promote them in new lands. Therefore this shows that it is more difficult to distinguish ^{heroic} qualities between Odysseus and Aeneas.</p>

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	<p>Source C blames Odysseus' companions for their downfall, Odysseus himself isn't to be blame for their their death. Which suggests that they ^{heroes} are not blamed to be blamed for people dying. This can be reflected in the the Iliad as Achilles couldn't be blamed for Patroclus' death. Source D suggests that since Aeneas left Troy and didn't continue to fight, means that his destiny to found Rome was more significant than the protection of his home his and his family. The A source fails to mention that Aeneas' dead wife appeared to to him to tell him to go, he will find new love and prosper founding a new city.</p> <p>Therefore the qualities outlined by the sources show that bravery and suffering</p>

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were similar in both Odysseus and Aeneas' case. However their goals are different. Odysseus wants to get home, Aeneas is going ~~home~~^{on} to discover Rome.

2e. Source E shows that modern and Ancient heroism are different to a certain extent.

Source E says "A hero is a person who is able to help another in various ways." Whereas Homeric heroes in the Iliad are slightly more selfish and only want their own honour. However Hector fought ~~against~~ Achilles as he thought it would save his people, family and city, which suggests he was being selfless, like a modern hero.

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Source E says that a hero can give people 'strength to go on through life's difficulties.' In the Iliad this is not really reflected, the gods ~~control~~ ^{normal plan} out the fate of each hero. Often heroes ~~can't~~ don't have the strength to push through difficulties. Seen with Achilles as Agamemnon takes his prize Briseis away, and Achilles abandons his honour and refuses to fight.

Source E says that 'a hero can be someone who gave up their life so another life could live.' This is not directly seen in the Iliad however Patroclus did die so that Achilles would fight, and the Greeks would win the Trojan War. This suggests that a death helped restore Achilles' honour.

