

Candidate 3 evidence

Question 17

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	
17	<p>Source A largely portrays the heroes of the Trojan war as anti-heroes. The source mentions how Andromache blames Paris for Troy's downfall, "Paris destroyed us". This shows Paris to be an anti-hero as he is responsible for the destruction of Troy.</p> <p>Andromache also mentions in source one that "Troy was enslaved by his actions". Andromache blames Paris for the Greeks capturing & enslaving the Trojans. This shows Paris as an anti-hero for not protecting his people.</p> <p>Andromache also she accuses the "mother of Hector" for not objecting or stopping the Greeks' pillage. Hecuba is therefore seen as an anti-heroic figure for allowing the Greeks to lay waste to Troy.</p> <p>The source also mentions how Polyxena was "slaughtered at Achilles' grave" suggesting that the Greeks were anti anti-heroes for so savagely</p>

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murdering a child.

The source also states from Andromache,
"my son and I are carried off as plunder,
from nobility to slavery - quite a change".

Suggesting that Paris & Andromache have lost
their nobility which is a key feature of
heroism and so they are now seen more
as anti-heroes.

Hecuba also mentions "Just now they
dragged Cassandra from me violently".

Portraying the Greeks as anti-heroes for ~~not~~
having little respect for women.

However, the source does not ~~show~~ show
~~how~~ the heroes of the Trojan war
to be ~~not~~ anti-heroes in the sense that
they lack courage, they are on the
whole still very much heroes in the Homeric
heroic code. They are simply just not
heroic in the eyes of the Trojan women

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who have been captured by the Greeks after destroying Troy.

The source also fails to mention how the heroes of the Trojan war may now be anti-heroes since they show no compassion for the dead & victims of war.

The source also fails to mention how the Greeks often desecrated the Trojan alters ~~as~~ such as Priam being slaughtered on the step of Appollos alter. This disregard for religion is a feature which definitely projects the heroes of the Trojan war to now be seen as anti-heroes.

Question 18

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18.	<p>Source B presents an unconventional view of heroism by Penelope describing how she fears "dangers worse than those you actually faced." A heroes ambition is to always be the best and so Penelope's doubts for Ulysses suggest she fears there may be an opponent better than him.</p>
	<p>The source also shows this view of heroism when Penelope mentions how she "imagined it was you the brutal Trojans attacked", suggesting Ulysses was a target of the Trojan warriors because of his heroism that he would be a target for her because he is one of the best heroes & warriors of the Greeks.</p>
	<p>The source also mentions how penelope "wept because trichery can could fail", implying that a heroes wit and intelligence may not always be enough to save his own life</p>

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The source also mentions "but what good is that to me if I remain as I was while Troy survives for me ~~alone~~ held out and must do without my ~~at~~ absent husband forever". Showing a hero has a duty to provide and protect his family in an unconventional manner because Penelope fears he may not return.

Penelope again enforces this idea of duty to Ulysses' family by reminding him of his son, "who at his ~~to~~ tender age should have been trained in his father's ways". Suggesting how Ulysses has been away for so long that he has been unable to train and mentor his son which is his duty in the family.

The source also mentions how Penelope reminds Ulysses to "think of Laertes: he is putting off his ~~day~~ dying day so you can be here to close his eyes" showing Ulysses' duty to his people & how much they sorrow &

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rely on him to return home to act as king once more.

The source finally mentions, "I was a girl when you left. Even if you come ~~at~~ at once believe me, you'll see that I have become an old woman." Suggesting that Ulysses has missed the company of his wife for so long he has not been able to fulfil his role as a husband during Penelope's ~~life~~ youth.

The source does not however, mention at all about the Aristocracy required in a man to be heroic.

Also the source fails to mention Ulysses strength in battle, Penelope only fears the worst may happen to him in Troy.

Again the source misses out any reference to the Gods or religion which is fundamental to a man's ability to be heroic as good relations with the

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gods is necessary to become heroic.

To be a homeric hero, acceptable lineage ~~was~~ was also required, there is no mention of Odysseus' lineage in the source, there is a lack of evidence that Odysseus is heroic partly because he is a king who comes from a line of kings of Ithaca

Question 19

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19.	<p>Source C mentions how Odysseus has "driven on far 'journeys" showing his heroic dedication and persistence to his his goals whilst source D also mentions how Aeneas "long since left the land of Troy". Both sources introduce the heroes as persistent and will refuse to give up on their conquest home. \Rightarrow</p>
	<p>Sources C & D also do mention that both heroes underwent harsh trials. Source C mentions "the many pains he (Odysseus) suffered in his spirit at on the wide sea, struggling for his own life." whilst source D mentions how Aeneas suffered "a great pounding he took by land and sea at the hands of the heavenly gods." Both sources show how the heroes managed to overcome the hardships on their "journeys" implying a heroic attitude & determination.</p>

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Both sources also how both heroes have a relationship with the gods. Source C mentions how Odysseus angered "the ^{sun} god, and he took away the day of their homecoming."

while source D mentions how Aeneas suffered greatly at the "hands of the heavenly gods because of the fierce & unforgiving anger of Juno."

Both heroes have a relationship with the gods which helps them become heroic as they defied their God's best attempts to kill them. This implies both heroes are indeed great and strong men who again are determined to achieve their goals.

The introduction to source C and the Odyssey shows Odysseus to be caring for his family, he is described as "longing for his wife & his homecoming." whereas there is no mention of family in the introduction of the Aeneid and source D, which makes Aeneas less heroic than Odysseus.

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	However, source D at mentions how
	Aeneas seeks sanctuary to refuge for the
	refugees of Troy. "Great too were his sufferings
	in war before he could found his city."
	In source C it is mentioned that "Odysseus
	was "struggling for his own life and the
	homecoming of his companions". Suggesting
	that Aeneas was more heroic than Odysseus
	as he was able to be the safe leader
	of his people to a new home.
	Source C does however refer to
	Odysseus' longing for his wife; "This
	one man alone, longing for his wife &
	his homecoming." suggesting Odysseus may
	have compassion of for his family & his
	people just as well as Aeneas does in
	his his own conquest and search for
	the new of lands where his people
	would be able to settle in the order

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	to fulfil his duty as Pius Aeneas who
	will achieve his destiny.

Question 20

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20	<p>Source E describes a hero as "a person who is able to help another in various ways." A person can be This is similar to Achilles' attitude towards Briseis who is captured by Agamemnon and instead of using violence which so easily could have been done, Achilles reaches an agreement with Agamemnon to free Briseis.</p> <p>The source also mentions how 'a hero is anyone who can show courage when faced with a problem.' This description of a hero is similar to the Iliad's heroes specifically Paris who stood against the Greeks and offered to decide the war with a duel between Menelaus & himself. This showed courage as he put himself on the line to save others from dying.</p> <p>The source also mentions 'A person can become a hero by saving someone who</p>

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is in danger." Just as in the instance with Hector having to save Paris who was about to be killed by Menelaus.

Again the source gives an example of heroism; "someone who is there to help others & gives them strength to go on through life's difficulties."

a comparison of this in the Iliad could be Briseis convincing Achilles to return to battle after Patroclus dies wearing Achilles' armour she helps him overcome this traumatic experience & move on with his quest for glory.

The source also states that "A hero can be someone who gave up their life so another could live." This can be seen through Hector's act of courage and bravery as he stands up against Achilles in single duel in order to protect the rest of Troy.

Again, the source describes a hero as

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someone who "does not always have to show courage." This can be seen through Paris' attitudes towards combat, he still fears death yet is still able to fight alongside his brother in battle. Paris can be described by the sources final description of a hero; "They can be ~~scared~~ ~~afraid~~ afraid but still be a hero through their other actions." Paris is not always the bravest of the trojans and in fact is often referred to as the anti-hero of the iliad. However, he is still capable of showing some bravery through his actions