

# Knowledge Builder™

for *Perseus*® 2.0

## Ares

Wendy E. Owens



AbleMedia



# Knowledge Builder™

for *Perseus*® 2.0

Ares

Wendy E. Owens

Copyright © 1998 AbleMedia  
50 Clark Street, Medford, MA 02155-4474  
All Rights Reserved

No part of this assignment may be reproduced by any mechanical, photographic, or electronic process, or in the form of a phonographic recording, nor may it be stored in a retrieval system, transmitted, or otherwise copied for public or private use, without the written permission from the publisher.

Printed in the United States of America.

Perseus is a registered trademark of the President and Fellow of Harvard College and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

All copyrights are the property of their respective owners.



# Knowledge Builder™

for *Perseus*® 2.0

## Ares

Wendy E. Owens

### About Knowledge Builders

Knowledge Builders are step-by-step instructions for expanding your knowledge of the *Perseus* software and the ancient Greek world. Each Knowledge Builder addresses a particular topic related to the ancient Greek world. Knowledge Builders provide students and teachers with start up information on a topic and directions for finding all the information available on that topic in *Perseus*.

- Knowledge Builders assume that you have completed the assignments of the Quick Start System™ or that you have a working knowledge of *Perseus* and a Macintosh.
- Knowledge Builders give you a start on investigations of various topics related to the main Knowledge Builder topic(s). Look for “Possible Projects” in the text of the Knowledge Builder for ideas on how to turn ideas and investigative processes into a project.
- Each Knowledge Builder provides you with a list of Further Reference in *Perseus* for topics related to the main topic of the Knowledge Builder.
- Each Knowledge Builder provides you with an annotated bibliography of works relating to the main topics associated with the title of the Knowledge Builder.
- Knowledge Builders make an effort to use Vase, Coin, Site, Sculpture and Architecture Catalog cards in which Universal Images can be found. By using these Catalog cards, Concise version users can see large images and will learn which Catalog cards use Universal Images.
- Knowledge Builders get you started using *Perseus* and get you thinking with a large academic database. The methods for investigation used in Knowledge Builders are suggestions and other methods may be applied. You must come up with your own methods for making the most efficient use of *Perseus*.



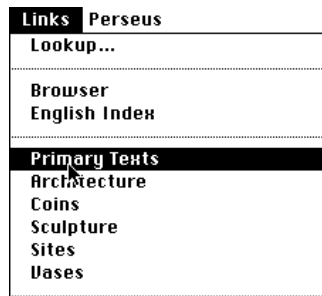
# Ares

Begin this *Knowledge Builder* from the *Perseus Gateway*.

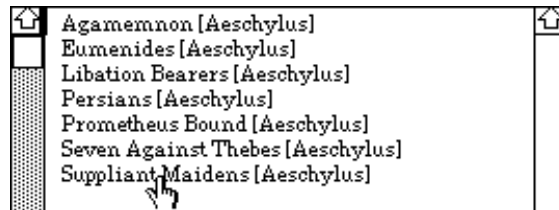
## Primary Text

As the god of war, Ares has a reputation in ancient Greek texts for begin both a positive and a negative force. The anthropomorphic version of Ares aids soldiers as they prepare for battle and cuts them down when they are weak. Ares as a negative force “pollutes reverence” as he deteriorates the behavior of men so that it equals that of unthinking animals. Below are a few textual passages describing the nature of Ares, the good, the bad and the godly.

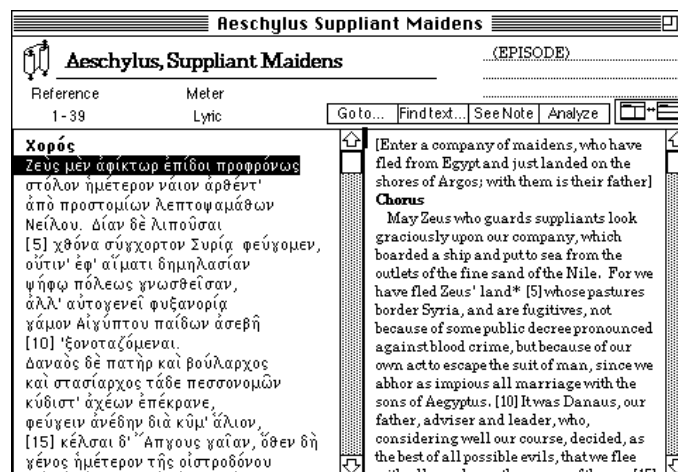
1. Choose “Primary Text” from the Links menu.



2. Click once on “Aeschylus” in the list of authors in the left column.
3. Click once on “Suppliant Maidens” from the list of text in the right column.



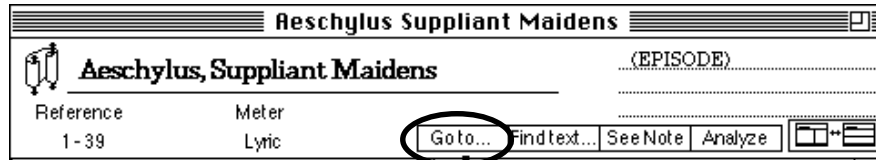
4. Your screen should look like the one below.



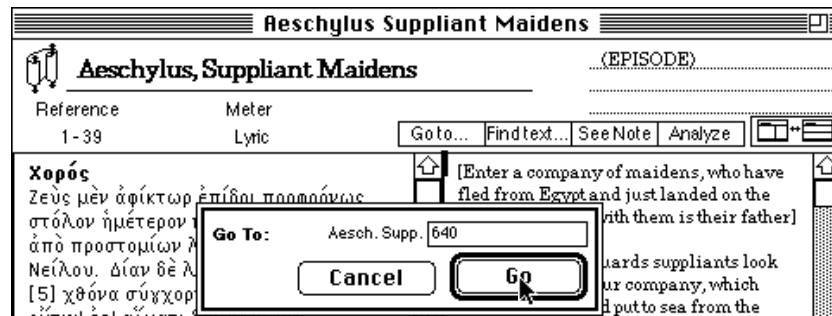


## Remember, give *Perseus* something to do and then give it a command.

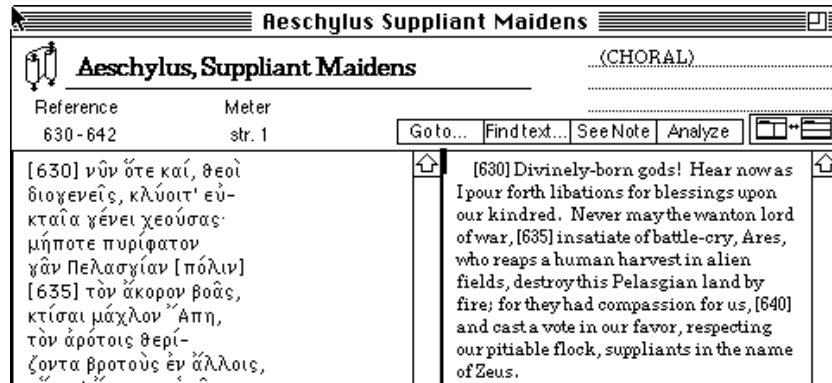
- Click once on the “Go to” command button.



- Type “640” on the line on the "Go to" box.
- Click once on the “Go” command button.



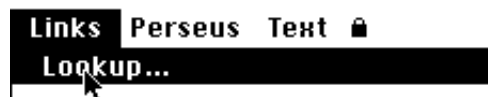
- Your screen should look like the one below.



- Read line 640.

In the next passage, Ares is a positive force that enters the body of Hector giving him courage and strength.

- Choose “Lookup” from the Links menu. Lookup is at the top of the Links list.



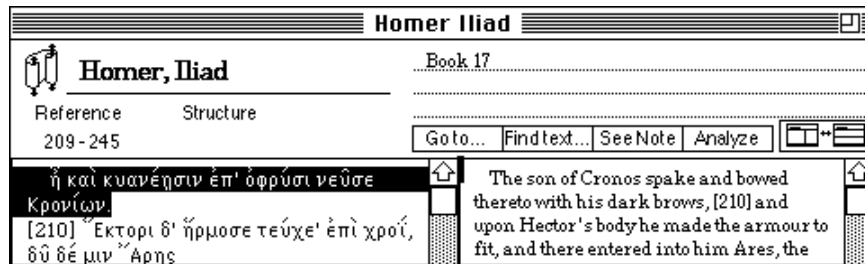
11. Type "Hom. Il. 17.209" into the Lookup box.



12. Choose "Primary Text" from the Links menu.

13. You should now be at Book 14, line 209 of the *Iliad*.

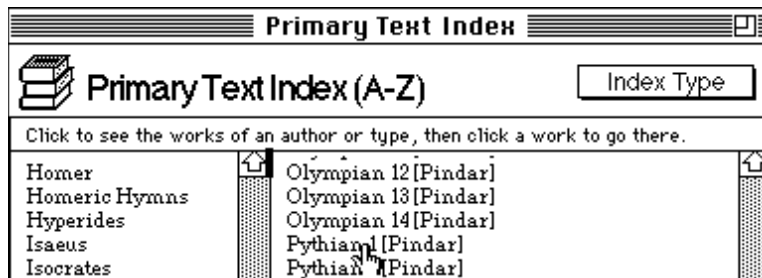
14. Begin reading this text on line 209.



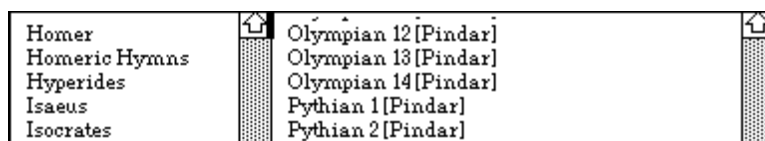
15. Choose "Primary Text" from the Links menu.

16. Click once on "Pindar" in the list of authors in the left column.

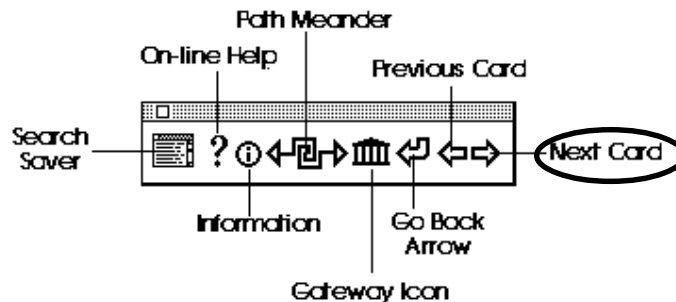
17. Click once on "Pythian 1" from the list of text in the right column.



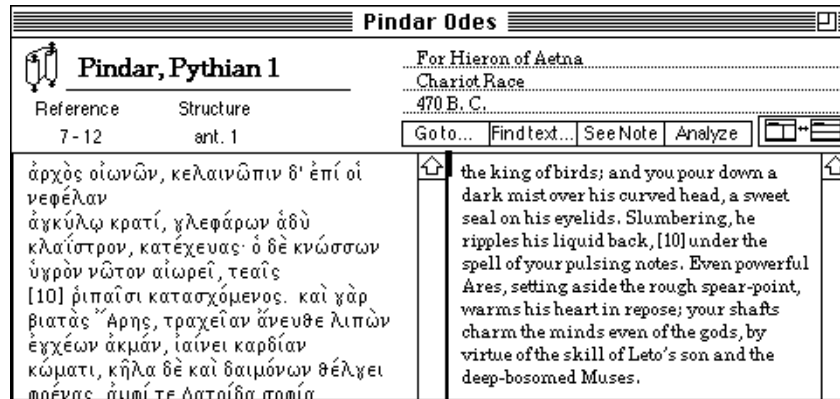
18. You will now be at line 1 of *Pythian Ode 1*.



19. Click once on the right "Next Page" arrow on your Navigator to move to the next page.



20. Read line 11 to learn about the nature of Ares soothed by the lyre.



## Family

Ares had many offspring by many different mortals and goddesses but two sons in particular Ares held close to his heart. The fatherly role is an unlikely one for a god so bent on destruction but the following textual citations and archaeological pieces demonstrate another side of Ares, one willing to risk his existence to avenge the death of a son.

In Homer's *Iliad*, as the Trojan war rages on, Ares' son Ascalaphus is killed in battle.

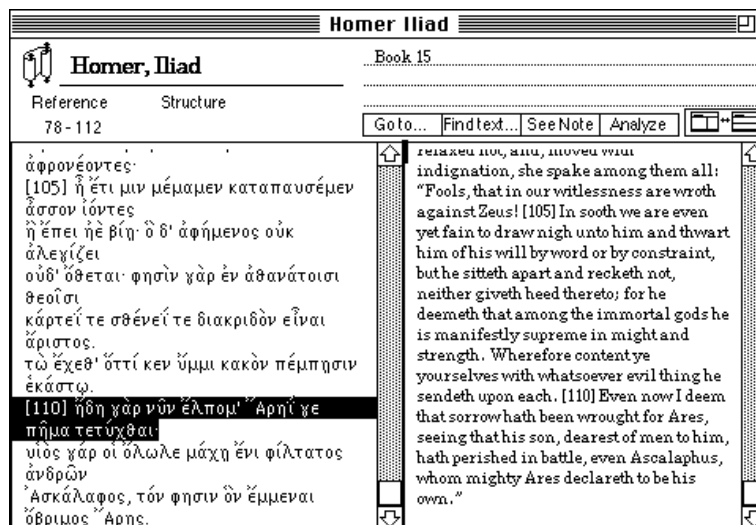
21. Choose "Lookup" from the Links menu. Lookup is at the top of the Links list.

22. Type "Hom. Il. 15.110" into the Lookup box.



23. Choose "Primary Text" from the Links menu.

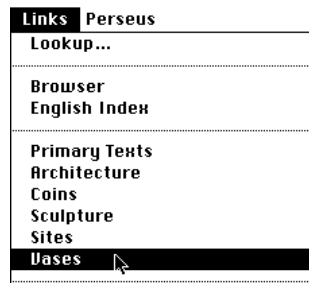
24. Your screen should look like the one below.



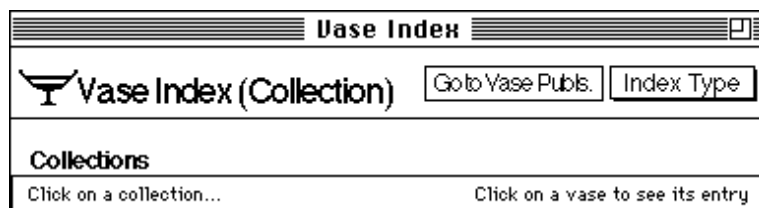

25. Begin reading this text on line 110.

In another myth, Ares' son Kyknos battles Herakles. The vase London B329 shows this battle with Ares present backing his son. The description for the vase tells the story of the father son combination.

26. From the Links menu, choose "Vases" by highlighting the word.



27. Your screen should look like the one below.



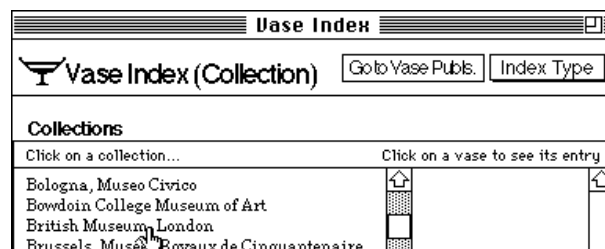
28. Move your Mouse arrow onto the "Index" pop-up menu button in upper right corner of the card.

29. From the Index menu, choose "Collection."

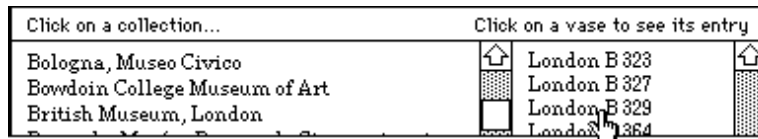


A list of all the vase collections in *Perseus* will now appear on the left side of the card.

30. From this list, choose "British Museum, London."



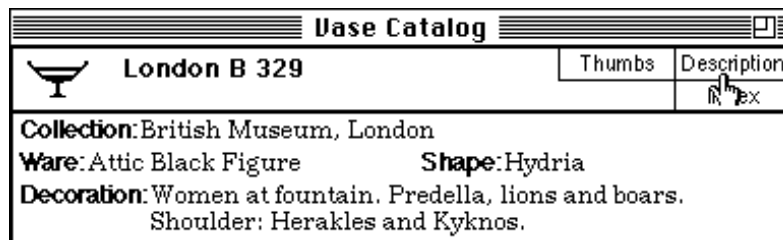
31. A list of vases will appear in the right column. Choose "London B 329" from the list.



32. You should now be at the Vase Catalog card for "London B 329."

There are no views of the side of the vase depicting Ares and his son but the Vase Description card offers a detailed description of what the side looked like.

33. Click once on the "Description" command button.



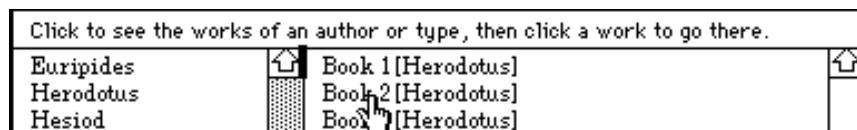
34. Read the description for the shoulder of this vase.

## Associated Rituals

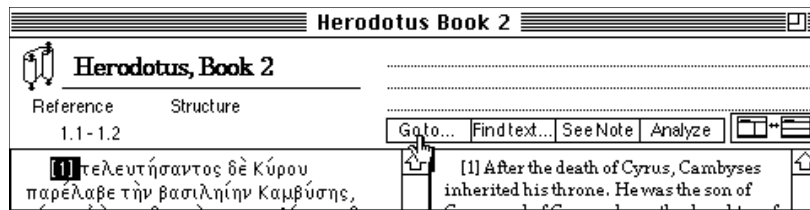
An important part of the nature of a god or goddess may be discerned from the rituals performed for the favor of that god or goddess. You will look at the rituals performed in favor of Ares. After looking at Ares as a personality, you should be able to tell if Ares' rituals are as violent as what the god himself represents. You will also want to discover where the rituals are performed, who performs the rituals and whether the societies that include this ritual in their religious practices worship only Ares or Ares along with other gods and goddesses. Pay attention to what a suppliant asks for in return for sacrificing to the god.

The people of Papremis, Egyptians, reenact the visitation of Ares with his mother. The ritual is rather violent as the reenactment includes beating priests with clubs. People often died but it was all part of the festival and ritual.

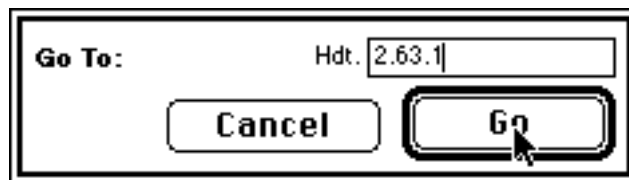
35. Choose "Primary Text" from the Links menu.  
 36. Click once on "Herodotus" in the list of authors in the left column.  
 37. Click once on "Book 2" from the list of text in the right column.



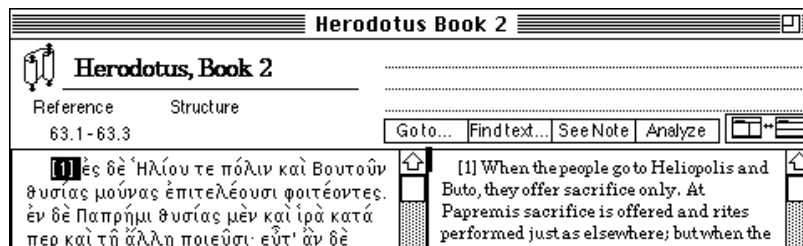
38. You should be at Book 2, line 1.
39. Click once on the “Go to” command button.



40. Type “2.63.1” on the line.
41. Click once on the “Go” command button.



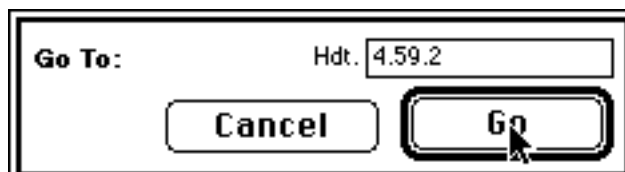
42. Your screen should look like the one below.



43. Read from “2.63.1” to “2.63.4” to learn about this ritual. You will need to use the “Next Card” and “Previous Card” arrows on your Navigator to move from one page to the next.

The Scythians made altars, shrines and sacrifices to Ares only. Are the Scythian warring people?

44. Click once on the “Go to” command button.
45. Type “4.59.2” on the line.
46. Click once on the “Go” command button.



47. Read section 4.59.2.

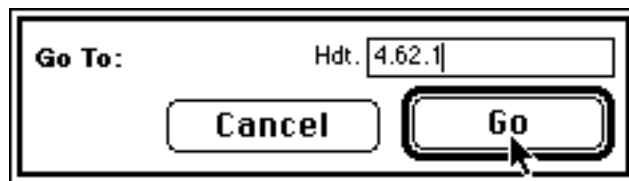
[2] In the Scythian tongue, Hestia is called Tabiti; Zeus (in my judgment most correctly so called) Papaeus;\* Earth is Apia; Apollo Goetosyrus; the Heavenly Aphrodite Argimpasa; Poseidon Thagimasadas. It is their practice to make images and altars and shrines for Ares, but for no other god.

Scythian sacrifices to Ares included human sacrifices. The Scythians sacrificed one of every on hundred prisoners they took in battle to Ares each year.

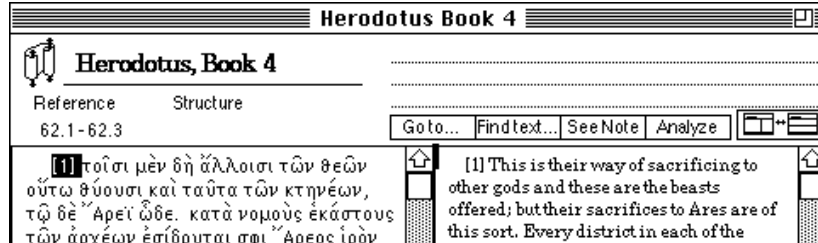
48. Click once on the “Go to” command button.

49. Type “4.62.1” on the line.

50. Click once on the “Go” command button.



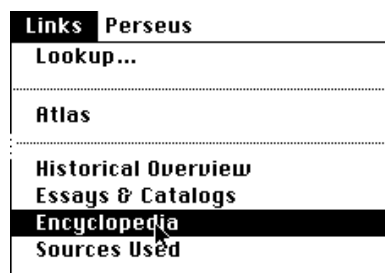
51. Read from “4.62.1” to “4.62.3” to learn about this ritual.



## Encyclopedia

As one of the twelve main gods, Ares' relatives and offspring appear in many main stream and well-known myths. The Encyclopedia entry for Ares offers notes on who Ares' parents were, who his children were and who had his children. Look at the Encyclopedia entry for Ares.

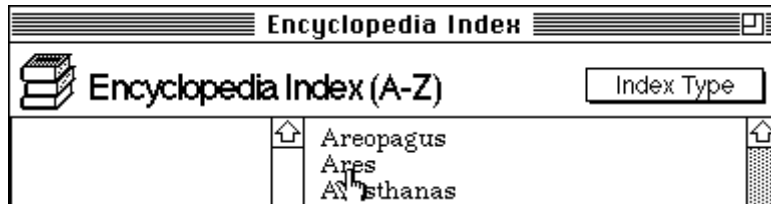
52. Choose “Encyclopedia” from the Links menu.



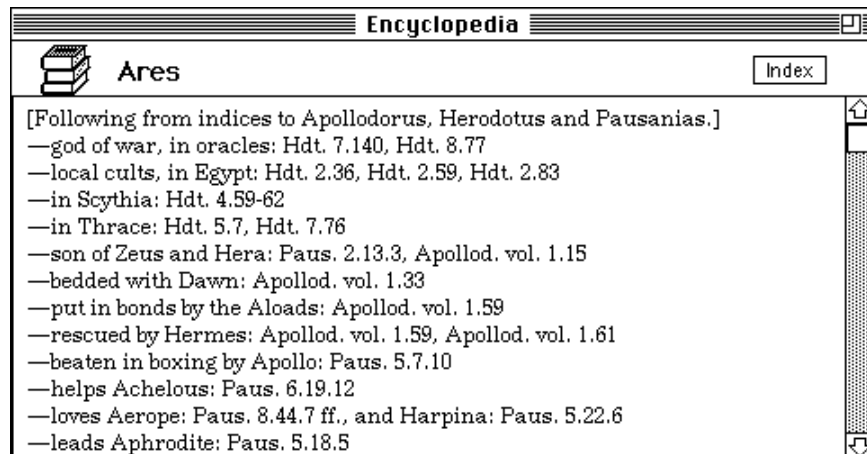
53. Click once on the letter “A” from the alphabet at the bottom of the card.



54. Scroll through the list of “A” words until you find “Ares.” Click once on the word “Ares.”



55. Skim through the information on Ares looking for information on his family.



## Ares and Aphrodite

As Homer and Hesiod describe it, Ares and Aphrodite had an adulterous affair that resulted in offspring. The goddess of love and the god of war joined in an affair that is not only documented in the ancient Greek myths but appears on vases and sculptures as well. You may want to look at the relationship between the god and goddess for clues to how the Greeks considered adultery, the bonds of love and war, and whether they accepted the union between Aphrodite and Ares. Below are a few places to begin this investigation.

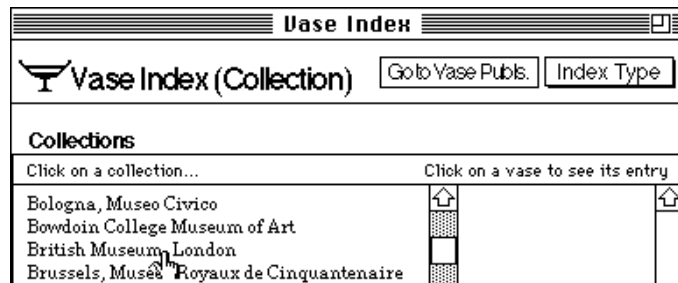
Ares and Aphrodite appear together at the wedding of Peleus and Thetis on the following vase.

56. From the Links menu, choose “Vases” by highlighting the word.

57. You should now be at the Vase Index.



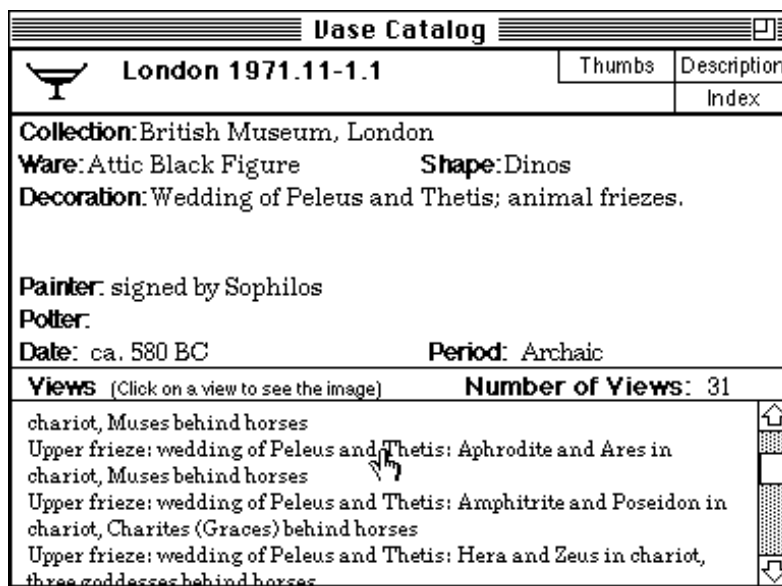
58. Move your Mouse arrow onto the “Index” pop-up menu button in upper right corner of the card.
  59. From the Index menu, choose “Collection.”
- A list of all the vase collections in *Perseus* will now appear on the left side of the card.
60. From this list, choose “British Museum, London.”



61. A list of vases will appear in the right column. Choose “London 1971.11-1.1” from the list.



62. Look at a view for this vase by clicking once on the words “Upper frieze: wedding of Peleus and Thetis: Aphrodite and Ares in chariot, Muses behind horses.”

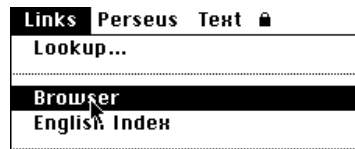




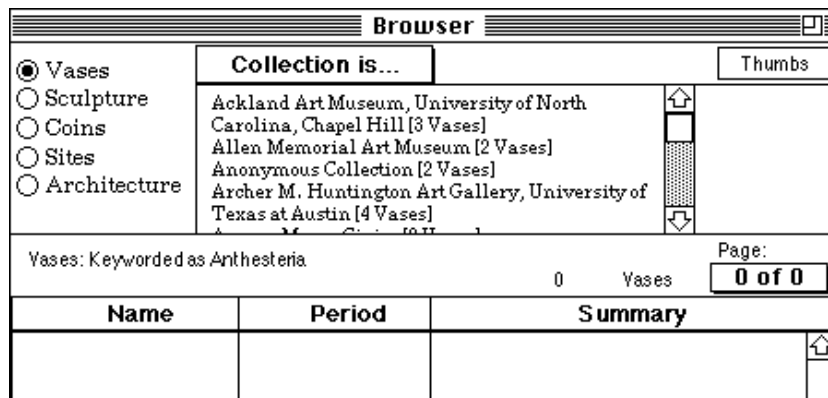
**Remember, close each image after you have finished looking at it.**

Next you will look at a statue of Aphrodite found in a temple of Ares in Athens. Read the description for more information.

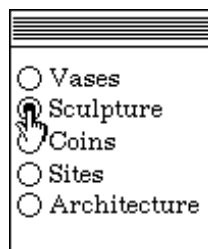
63. Choose "Browser" from the Links menu.



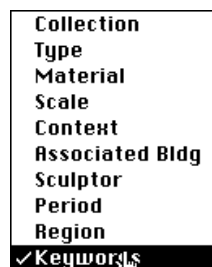
64. Your screen should look like the one below.



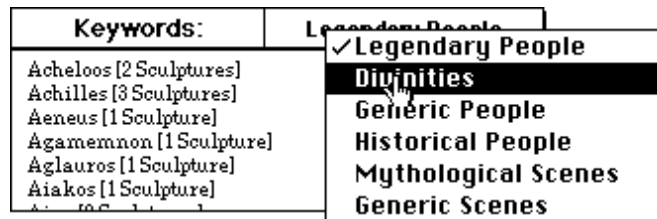
65. Click once inside the radial button next to "Sculpture."



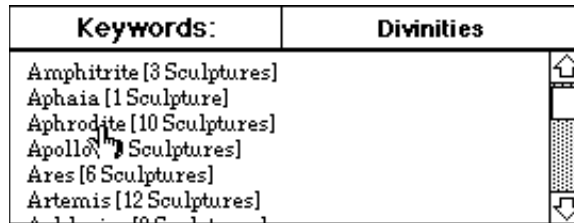
66. Choose "Keywords" from the first pop-up menu button.



67. Choose "Divinities" from the second pop-up menu button.



68. From the list of "Divinities," choose "Aphrodite."

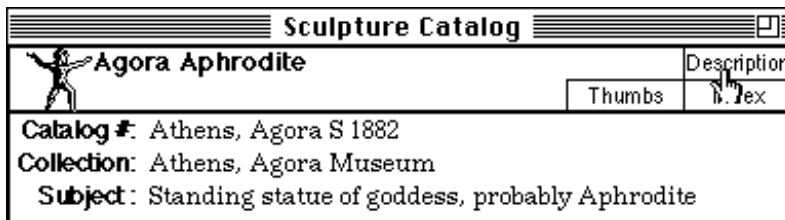


69. From the list of sculpture, click once on "Athens, Agora S1882."

Sculpture: Keyworded as Aphrodite		Page:
		10 Sculpture <b>1 of 1</b>
Name	Title	Context
Athens, Agora S 1882 [15 image]	Agora Aphrodite	Athens, Agora
Athens, JM 3990 [1 image]	Circular Relief w	Melos

70. You will now be at the Catalog card for "Athens, Agora S1882."

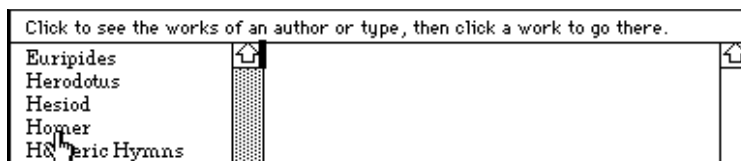
71. Click once on the "Description" command button to learn where this statue was found.



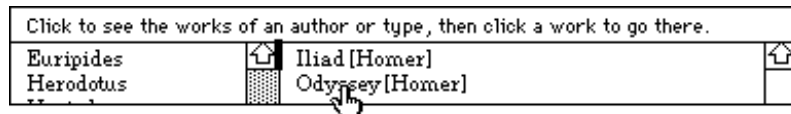
A minstrel in Homer's *Odyssey* sings the story of the adulterous affair of Ares and Aphrodite. Read how Hephaestus catches them in a trap and holds them there so that he might humiliate the guilty couple in front of the other gods.

72. Choose "Primary Text" from the Links menu.

73. Click once on "Homer" in the list of authors in the left column.



74. Click once on “Odyssey” from the list of text in the right column.



75. Your screen should look like the one below.



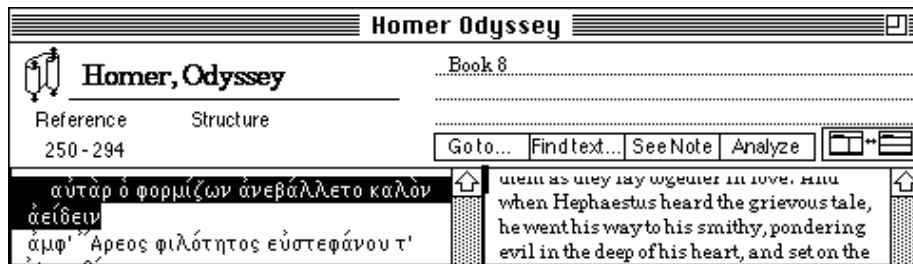
76. Click once on the “Go to” command button.

77. Type “8.266” on the line.

78. Click once on the “Go” command button.



79. Your screen should look like the one below.



80. Read from line 266 to line 366 to learn about the story of Hephaestus’ plot, execution and humiliation of Ares and Aphrodite. You will need to use the “Next Card” and Previous Card” arrows on your Navigator to move from one page to the next.



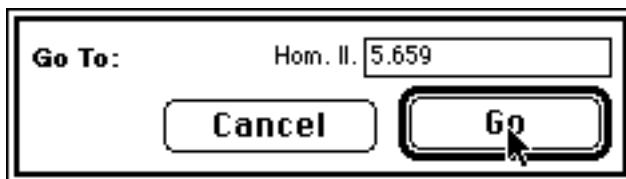
## The sounds of Ares

As the warrior entity, Ares personifies the clamor of war. Ares often gives the battle cry before diving into the din of battle. The battle cry finds itself as an important part of the Greek warrior tradition and the tradition of many other cultures' warrior traditions. In the following passages, Ares lets out the cry of ten thousand men and you will read of a warrior who lets out a cry of his own inspired by the god of war.

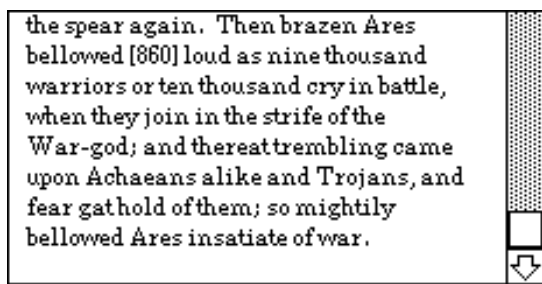
81. Choose "Primary Text" from the Links menu.
82. Click once on "Homer" in the list of authors in the left column.
83. Click once on "Iliad" from the list of text in the right column.



84. Click once on the "Go to" command button.
85. Type "5.859" on the line.
86. Click once on the "Go" command button.

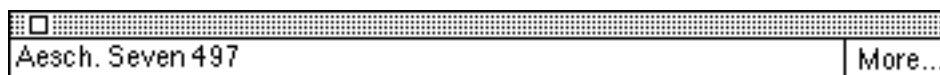


87. Read line 859.



Ares inspires the war cry of a warrior as he proceeds into battle.

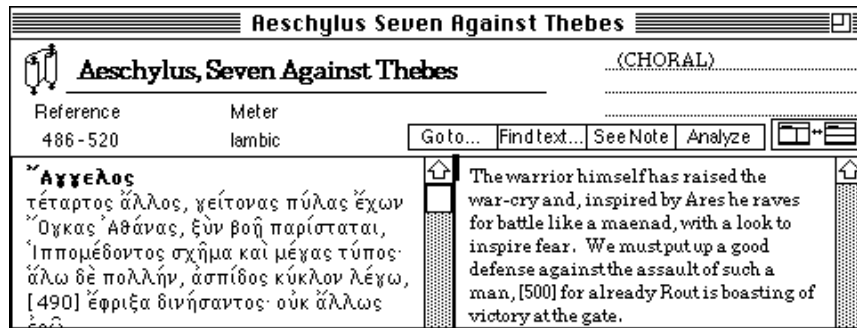
88. Choose "Lookup" from the Links menu. Lookup is at the top of the Links list.
89. Type "Aesch. Seven 497" into the Lookup box.



90. Choose "Primary Text" from the Links menu.



91. Begin reading this text on line 497.

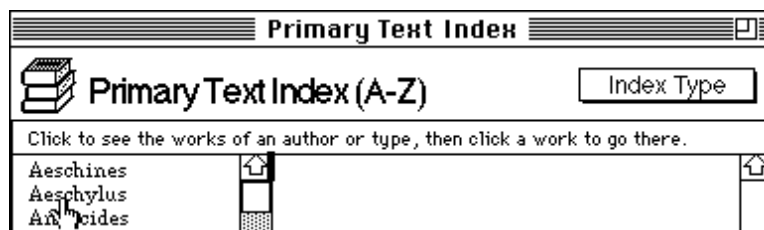


## Ares as a Metaphor for War and Revenge

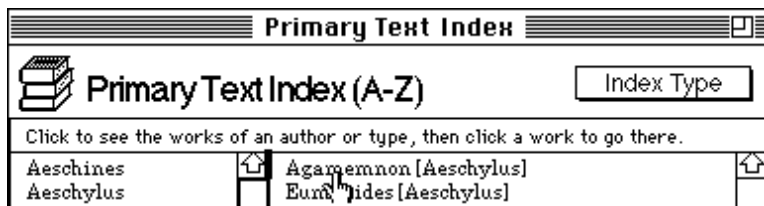
Homer speaks of the gods as if they were physically present in war or spirits present to watch over the progress of one enemy against another. Ares seems ubiquitous in war. Ancient Greek authors use Ares as a metaphor for war, bravery and brutal acts. It is not Ares who "deals the fatal blow" but a human acting in war. Ares does not actually consume the blood of humans as his food, war does.

92. Choose "Primary Text" from the Links menu.

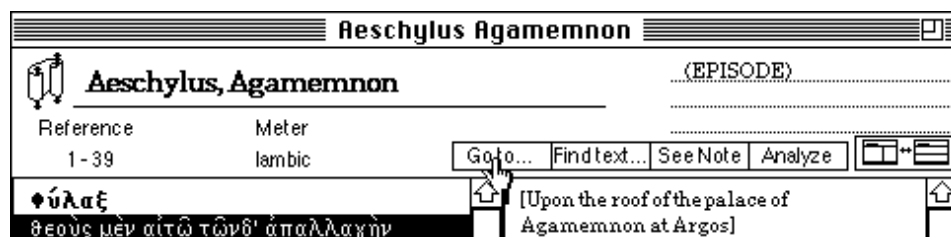
93. Click once on "Aeschylus" in the list of authors in the left column.



94. Click once on "Agamemnon" from the list of text in the right column.



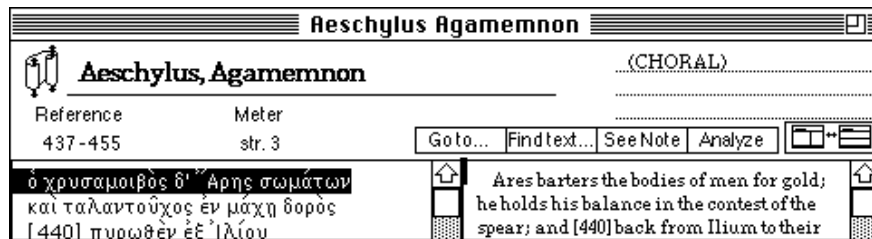
95. Click once on the "Go to" command button.



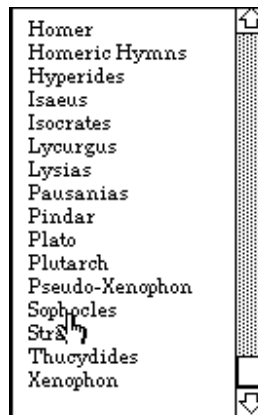
96. Type "437" on the line.
97. Click once on the "Go" command button.



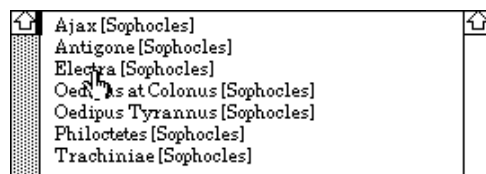
98. Your screen should look like the one below.



99. Read line 437.
100. Choose "Primary Text" from the Links menu.
101. Click once on "Sophocles" in the list of authors in the left column.



102. Click once on "Electra" from the list of text in the right column.



103. Click once on the "Go to" command button.
104. Type "95" on the line.



105. Click once on the “Go” command button.



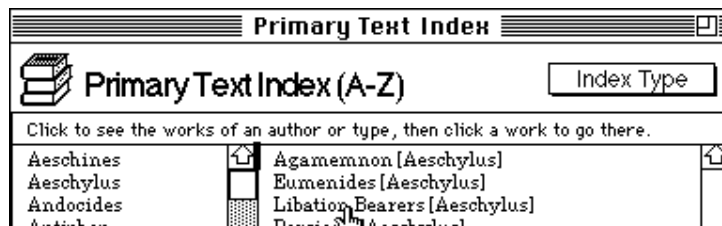
106. Read line 95.

The Greeks relied on Ares to act in their favorite in matters of revenge as well. You will now investigate Ares as a metaphor for revenge in that he gives strength to the avenger just a he does to the warrior. Consider the Greek attitudes of revenge and whether the reasons for war and revenge are interchangeable.

107. Choose “Primary Text” from the Links menu.

108. Click once on “Aeschylus” in the list of authors in the left column.

109. Click once on “Libation Bearers” from the list of text in the right column.

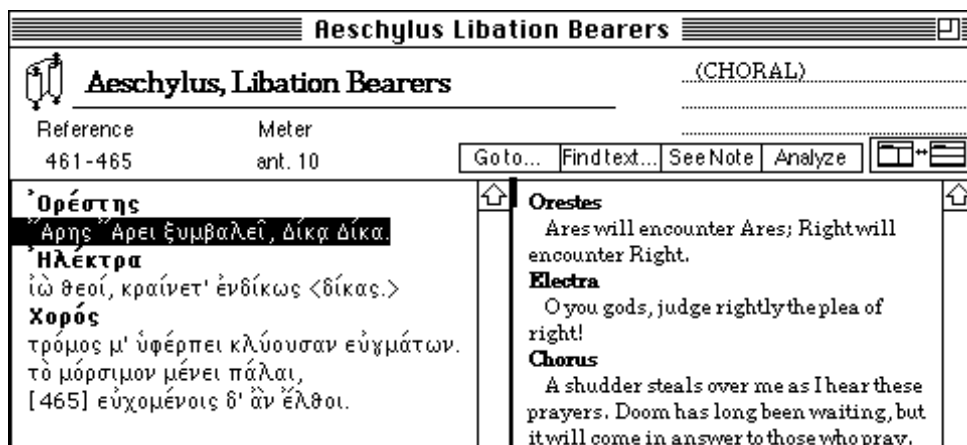


110. Click once on the “Go to” command button.

111. Type “461” on the line.

112. Click once on the “Go” command button.

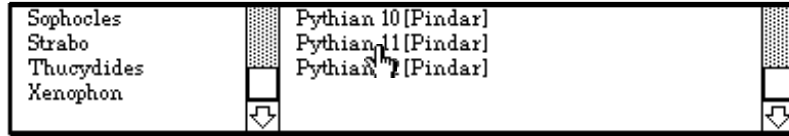
113. Your screen should look like the one below.



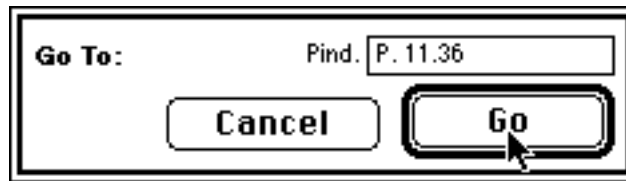
114. Read line 461.



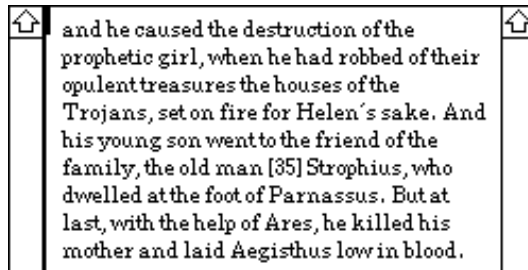
115. Choose "Primary Text" from the Links menu.
116. Click once on "Pindar" in the list of authors in the left column.
117. Click once on "Pythian 11" from the list of text in the right column.



118. You should now be at line one of *Pythian 11*.
119. Click once on the "Go to" command button.
120. Type "P.11.36" on the line.
121. Click once on the "Go" command button.



122. Your screen should look like the one below.



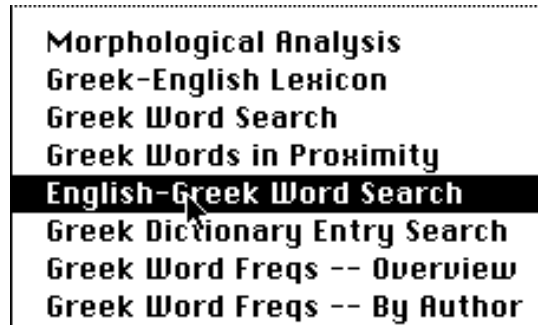
123. Read from line 34 to line 37 to learn about Orestes murdering his mother and her lover.



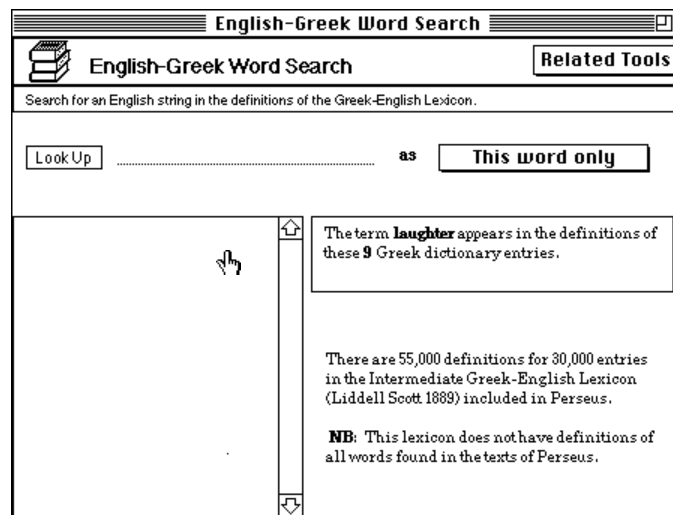
## Epithets

The names of gods and goddesses are often accompanied by a finite number of traditional epithets that describe the personality or associations of the divinity. You can form a better understanding of how the Greeks and other cultures viewed the nature of their gods and goddesses from the list of epithets the Greeks associated with a god or goddess.

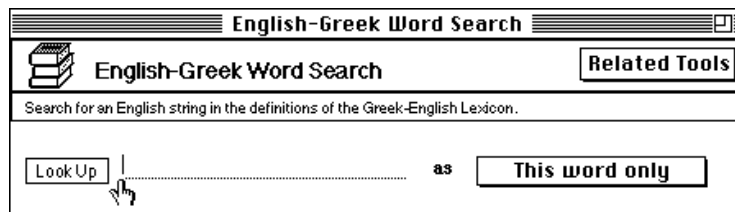
124. Choose “English-Greek Word Search” from the Links menu.



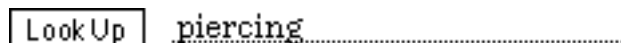
125. Your screen should look like the one below.



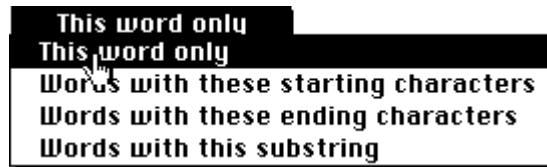
126. Set the cursor on the line next to the “Look up” command button.



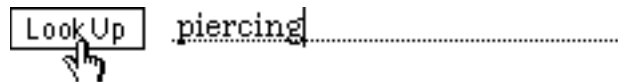
127. Type in the word “piercing.”



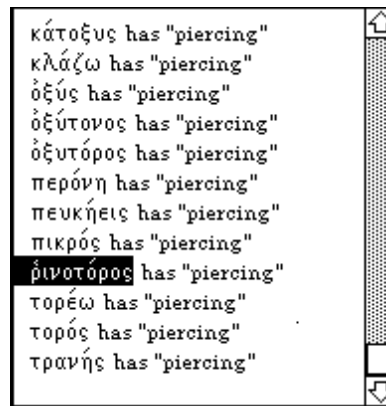
128. Choose "This word only" from the pop-up menu button next to "as."



129. Click once on the "Look Up" command button.



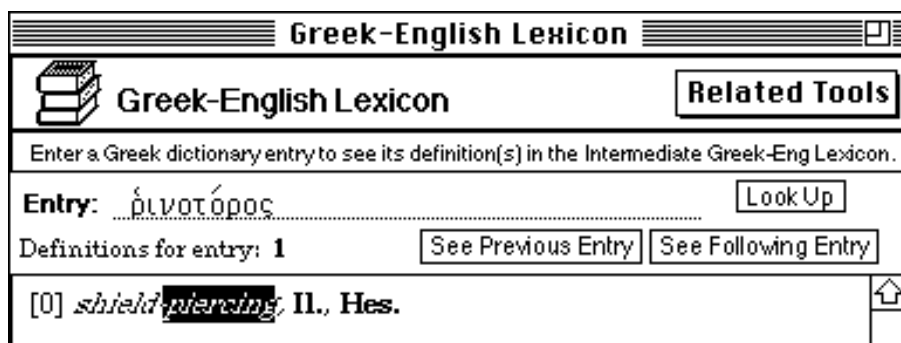
130. Highlight the Greek word as seen below from the traditional epithet for Ares, "shield-piercing."



131. Choose "Greek English Lexicon" from the "Related Tools" pop-up menu button.



132. Read the definition for this word.



If you would like to see where this epithet for Ares is used, try Hesiod *Theogony* lines 934-36.

As an alternative to investigating the epithets of Ares, you can look for the surnames that the god has earned in different areas of Greece and in different countries. You should try to discern why a certain surname is given to Ares. Some names are given for obvious reason but others, like Gynaecothoenos (He who entertains women), are not as easily explained.

133. Choose “Lookup” from the Links menu. Lookup is at the top of the Links list.

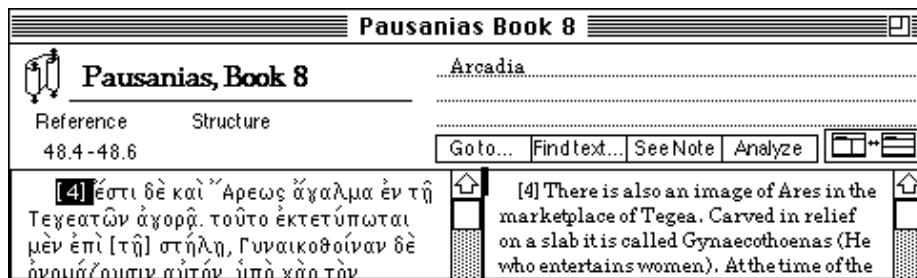
134. Type “Paus. 8.48.4” into the Lookup box.



135. Choose “Primary Text” from the Links menu.

136. You should now be at Book 8, section 48.8.

137. Begin reading this text at section 48.4 to find out why Ares is called “He who entertains women.”

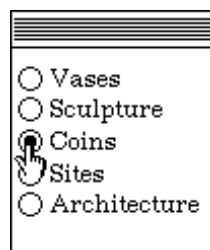


A god or goddess alone is inadequately defined since the people, beings, animals and things associate with a god or goddess say a lot about them. Through visual aids and texts, you can learn about the whole god or goddess by the items, people, beings, animals and things that accompany them or that are used in their exploits. Below are a coin and a sculpture that depict one of the things associated with Ares, the chariot.

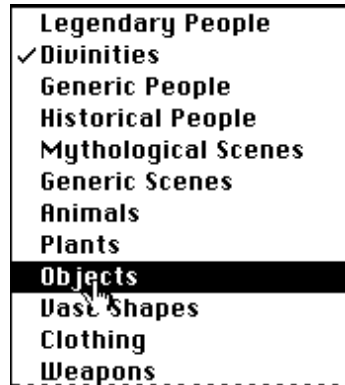
138. Choose “Browser” from the Links menu.

139. You should now be at your first Browser search.

140. Click once inside the radial button next to “Coins.”



141. Choose “Keywords” from the first pop-up menu button.  
 142. Choose “Objects” from the second pop-up menu button.



143. From the list of “Objects,” choose “chariot.”

Keywords:	Objects
branch [3 Coins]	
bukranion [2 Coins]	
chariot [30 Coins]	
chlamys [5 Coins]	
cippus [1 Coin]	
Cista mystica [1 Coin]	

144. From the list of coins that appears, click once on “Dewing 2664.”

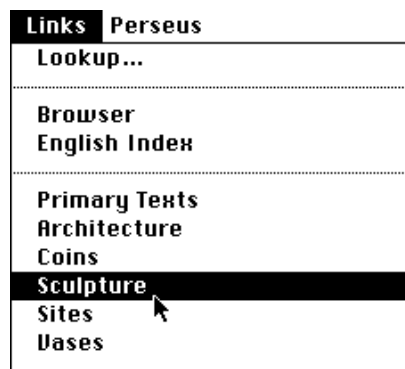
Name	Material	Period
Dewing 1100 [2 images]	gold	Hellenistic
Dewing 2664 [2 images]	silver	Late Classical
Dewing 2664 [2 images]	gold	Hellenistic

145. You will now be at the Coin Catalog card for “Dewing 2664.”

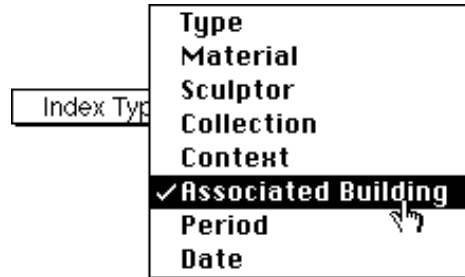
146. Look at the reverse of this coin.

A beautiful depiction of chariots in Greek sculpture can be found below.

147. From the Links menu, choose “Sculpture” by highlighting the word.

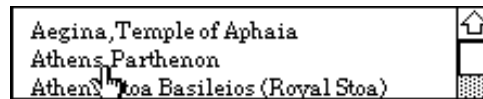


148. You should now be at the Sculpture Index.
149. Move your Mouse arrow onto the "Index" pop-up menu button in upper right corner of the card.
150. From the Index menu, choose "Associated Building."

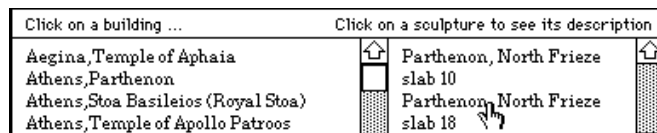


A list of all the sculpture collections in *Perseus* will now appear on the left side of the card.

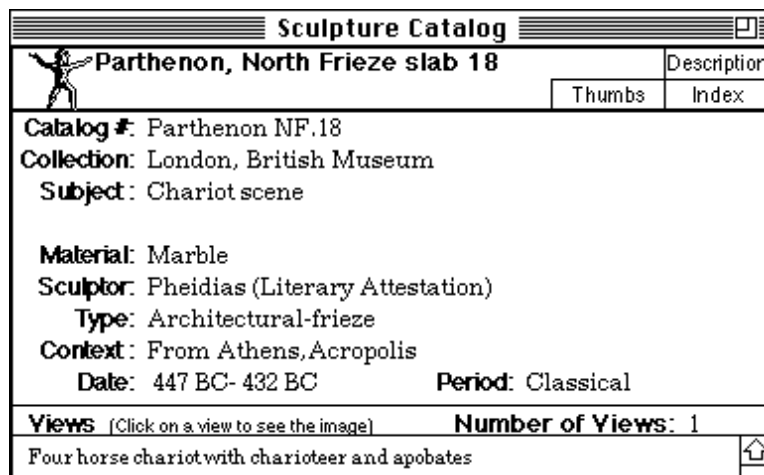
151. From this list, choose "Athens, Parthenon."



152. A list of vases will appear in the right column. Choose "Parthenon, North Frieze slab 18" from the list.



153. Your screen should look like the one below.



154. Look at a view for this vase by clicking once on the words "Four horse chariot with charioteer and apobates."



## Women in War

Ares had an Amazonian daughter, Penthesilia, and favored the Amazon, Hippolyte in battle. A look at the idea of women in war will offer some insight into the role of women in war and the character of women in a warring situation. Women were often the unwitting victims of war whether they lost a husband, son or brother. They were also the heroes of war since in some instances they, too, had to fight. Below you will investigate women's roles on war and the idea of Ares in their hearts as he appears in the hearts of men.

In this scene from the *Iliad*, Athena proves herself more powerful than Ares in war.

1. Choose "Lookup" from the Links menu. Lookup is at the top of the Links list.
2. Type "Hom. Il. 21.406 " into the Lookup box.
3. Choose "Primary Text" from the Links menu.
4. Begin reading this text from line 406.

Orestes says that Ares dwells in the hearts of women, too.

5. Choose "Lookup" from the Links menu. Lookup is at the top of the Links list.
6. Type "Soph. El. 1243" into the Lookup box.

<input type="text" value="Soph. El. 1243"/>	More...
---	---------

7. Choose "Primary Text" from the Links menu.
8. Read line 1243.

**Sophocles Electra** (CHORAL)

Reference: 1232-1252      Meter: str. 1

[1240] τόδε μὲν οὐ ποτ' ἀξιῶσω τρέσαι,  
περισσὸν ἄχθος ἔνδον  
γυναικῶν ὄν αιεί.

**Ὀρέστης**  
ὄρα γε μὲν δὴ κὰν γυναῖξιν ὡς Ἄρης  
ἔνεστιν· εὐ δ' ἔξεισθα πειραθείσά που.

never think it right to tremble before  
eternally house-bound women, that  
useless burden on the ground!

**Orestes**  
Yes, but remember that Ares dwells in  
women, too. You know this well by  
experience, I believe.

You will also want to perform a Browser search for women and Amazons to see how they enter into the war scenes. You should pay close attention to the Amazonomachy.

Congratulations! You have completed this Knowledge Builder™. Review any information with which you do not feel comfortable.



**For more free materials from  
AbleMedia, visit the  
Classics Technology Center  
<http://ablemedia.com/ctcweb>**

50 Clark Street • Medford • MA 02155-4474  
(781) 396-7582 • FAX (781) 393-5643  
e-mail: [ctcweb@ablemedia.com](mailto:ctcweb@ablemedia.com)  
<http://ablemedia.com/>

