

Knowledge Builder™

for *Perseus*® 2.0

Artemis

Wendy E. Owens



AbleMedia



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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 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*.



Artemis

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

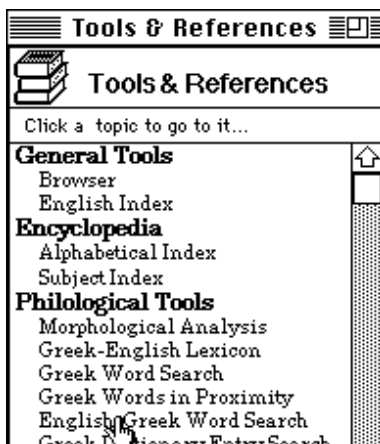
Epithet

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 associated with a god or goddess.

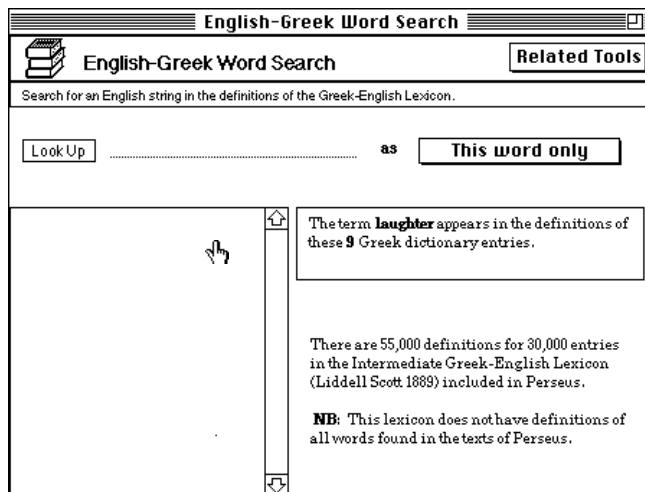
2. Click once on the "Tools & Reference" icon on the Gateway.



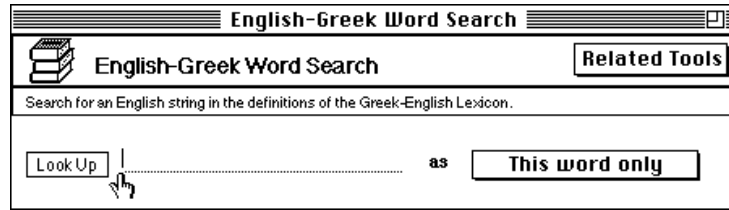
3. Under the bold "Philological Tools" heading, click once on "English-Greek Word Search."



4. Your screen should look like the one below.



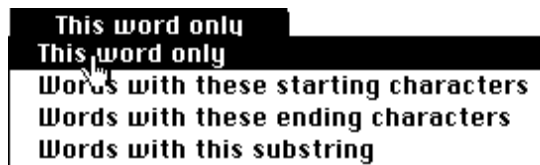
5. Set the cursor on the line next to the "Look up" command button.



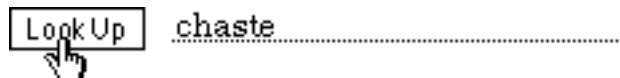
6. Type in the word "chaste."



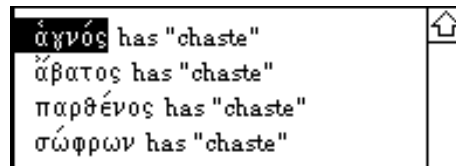
7. Choose "This word only" from the pop-up menu button next to "as."



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



9. Highlight the Greek word seen below.

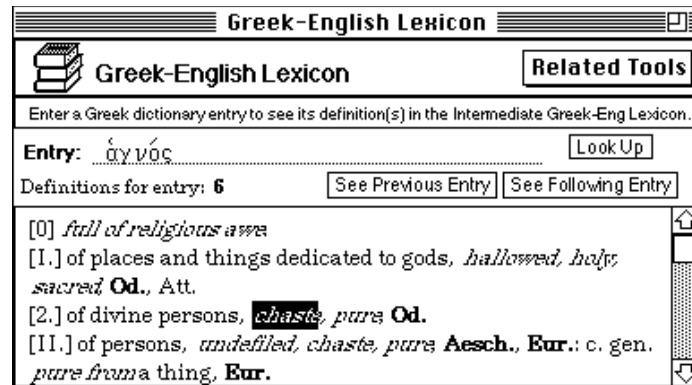


Remember, give *Perseus* something to do and then give it a command.

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

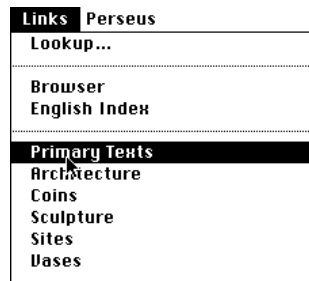


11. Read the definition for this word.

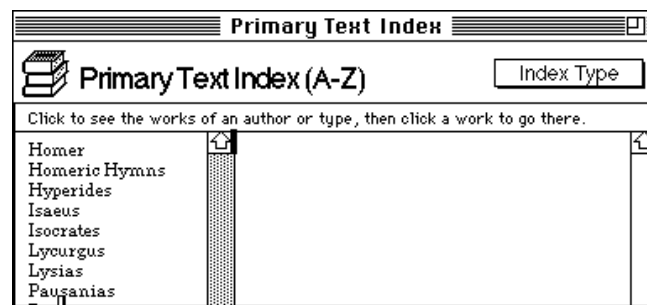


As an alternative to investigating the epithets of Artemis, you can look for the surnames that the goddess has earned in different areas of Greece and in different countries. You should try to discern why a given surname is given to Artemis. Some names are given for obvious reason but others, like Saviour, are not as easily explained.

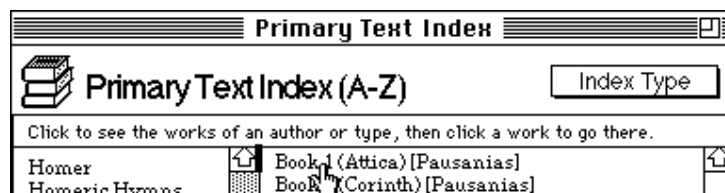
12. Choose "Primary Text" from the Links menu.



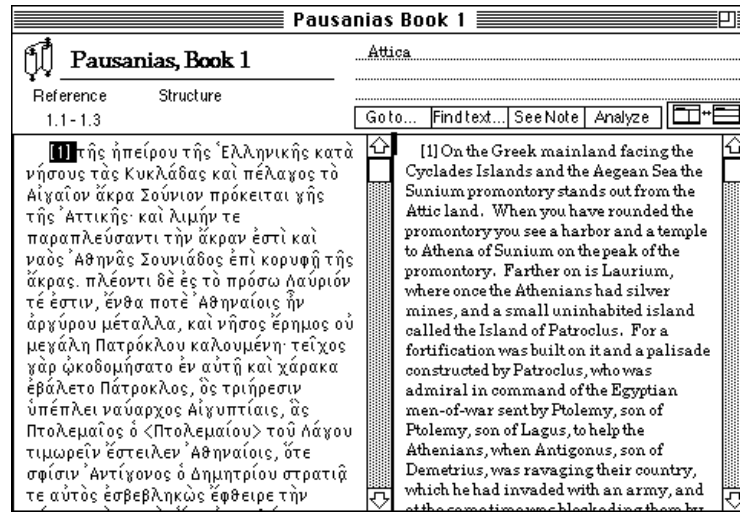
13. Click once on "Pausanias" in the list of authors in the left column.



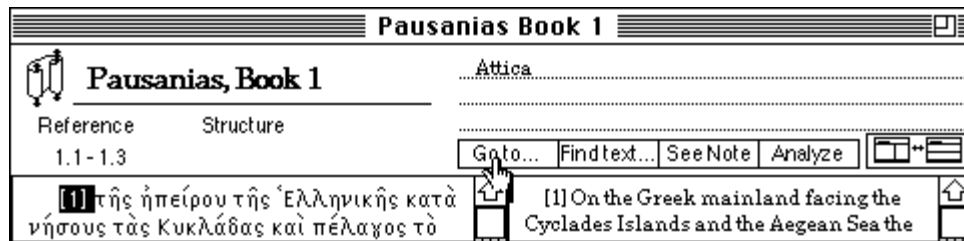
14. Click once on "Book 1" from the list of text in the right column.



15. Your screen should look like the one below.

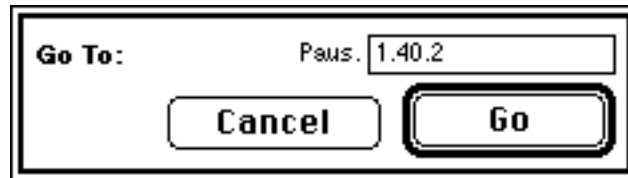


16. Click once on the "Go to" command button.

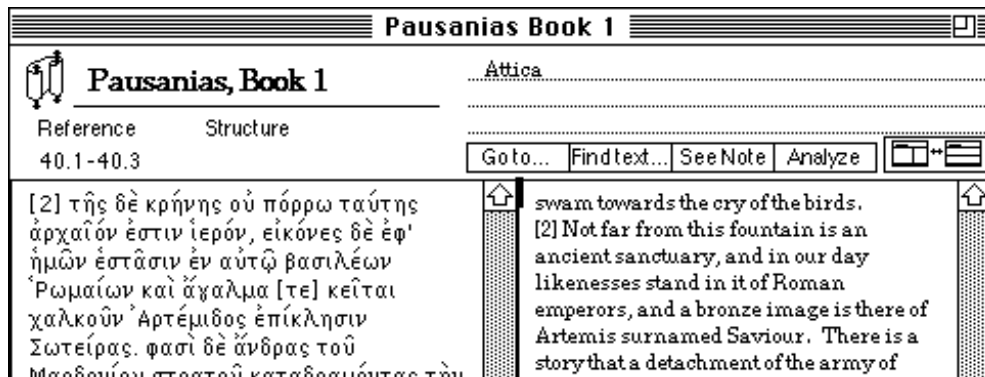


17. Type "1.40.2" on the line of the "Go to" box.

18. Click once on the "Go" command button.



19. Your screen should look like the one below.



20. Read from section 40.2 through section 40.3 to learn how Artemis got the surname “Saviour.”

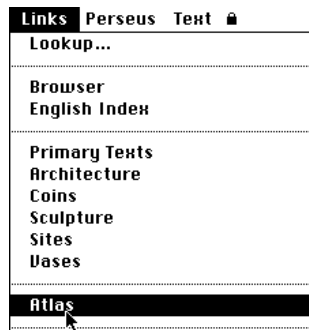
Atlas

Temples, sanctuaries and precincts of Artemis appear all over the Greek world. As a demonstration of the wide spread influence of Artemis, you should plot the sites listed below. This will also serve as practice in the use of the Atlas. Directions will be given for the plotting of two sites so you should plot the remainder on your own.

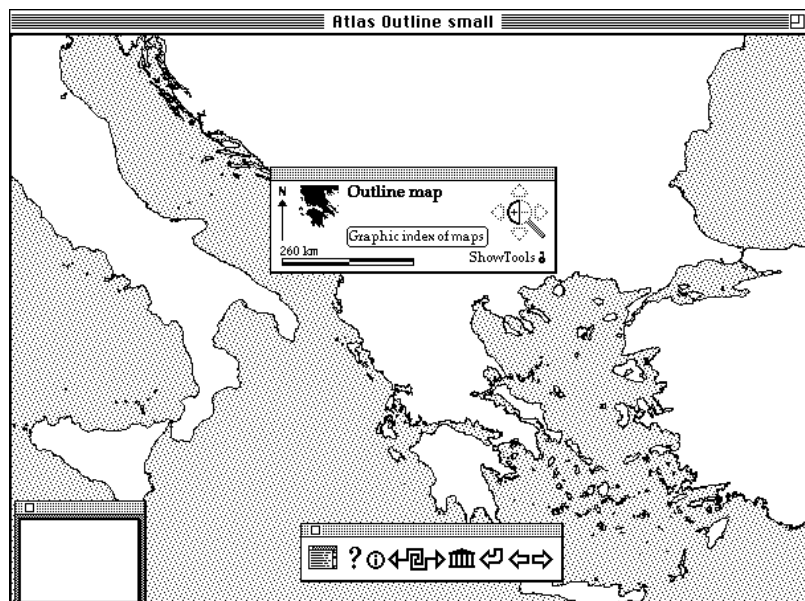
Sites of temples and sanctuaries:

Ephesia, Buto (Egypt), Samos, Delos, Thrace, Euboea, Athens, Alimus, Brauron, Salamis, Megara, Pagae, Munychia, Sicyon, Mount Lycone, Mount Artemisius, Orneae, Epidaurus, Troezen, Sparta, Teuthrone, Messenia, Mothone, Capua, Ephesus, Olympia, Patrae, Lycoa, Stymphalus, Alea.

21. Choose “Atlas” from the Link menu.

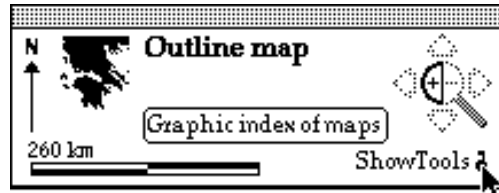


22. You should now be at the “Outline” map of the *Perseus* Atlas.



Notice that a new word appears at the top of the screen next to "Perseus." The Atlas commands can be found under the word "Atlas."

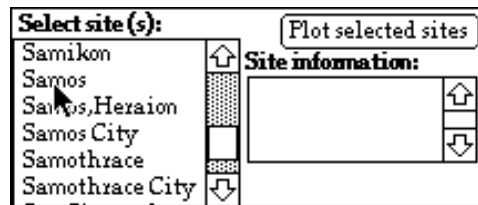
23. Move your mouse arrow onto the "flag" next to "Show Tools" in the lower right corner of the Tools Palette and click once on the flag so that the bottom drops out of the Tools Palette.



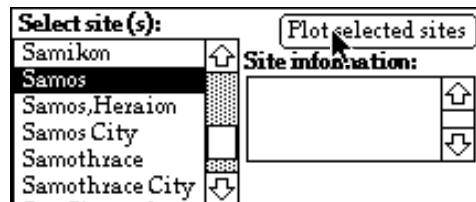
24. Move the Atlas Tools Palette to one side of the Atlas map.
25. Click once inside the radial button next to "Plot site."



26. Scroll down through the site list to "Samos."
27. Click once "Samos" so that it is highlighted.



28. Click once on the command button "Plot Selected Sites."

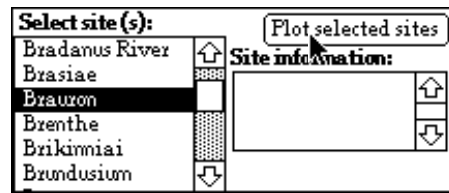


When you plot a site and it seems not to appear on the screen it may be hiding under the Atlas Tools Palette or Navigator. Check there before you worry.

29. Scroll down through the site list to "Brauron."



30. Click once "Brauron" so that it is highlighted.
31. Click once on the command button "Plot Selected Sites."

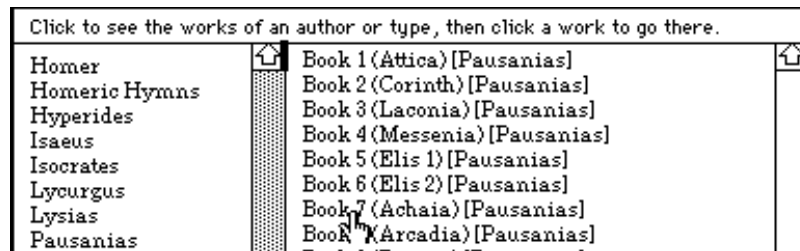


Associated Rituals

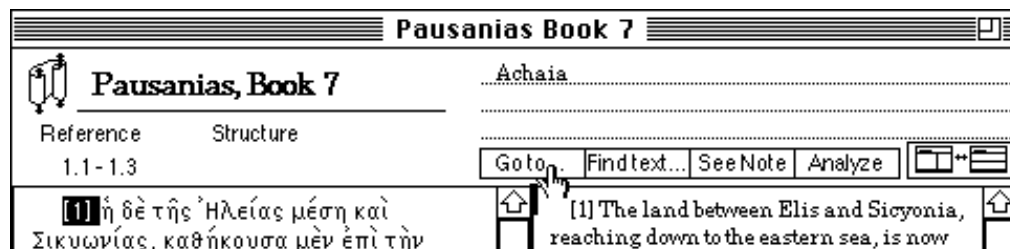
An important part of the nature of a god or goddess may be discerned from the rituals performed for the favor of that god or goddess. You will now look at the rituals performed in association with Artemis. You will also want to discover where the rituals are performed, who performs the rituals and whether the societies that include this ritual in their religious practices worship only Artemis or Artemis along with other gods and goddesses. Pay attention to what a suppliant asks for in return for sacrificing to the goddess.

The people of Patrae celebrated the festival of Laphria in honor of Artemis. Their methods of sacrifice were particular to their city. Read about their methods and the grand sacrifices they made below.

32. Choose "Primary Text" from the Links menu.
33. Click once on "Pausanias" in the list of authors in the left column.
34. Click once on "Book 7" from the list of text in the right column.



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



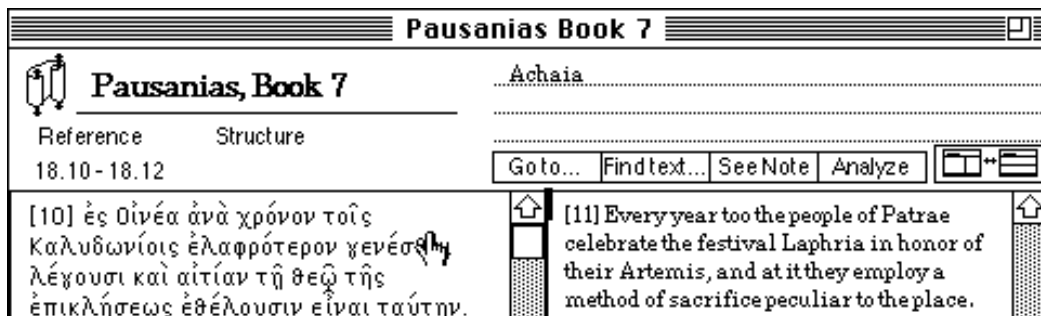
36. Type "18.11" on the line.



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



38. Read from section 18.11 to section 18.13. You will need to use the “Next Card” and “Previous Card” arrows on your Navigator to move from one page to the next.

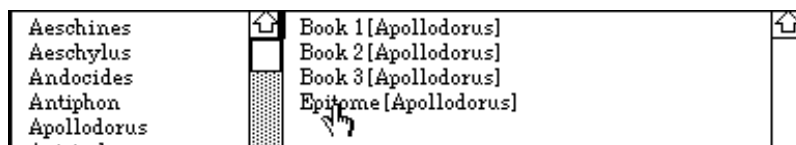


During the ritual of Artemis at Halae, a priest drew the blood from the throat of a chosen man with a sword. They regarded this man as a substitute for Orestes, by whom Artemis had been defrauded.

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

40. Click once on “Apollodorus” in the list of authors in the left column.

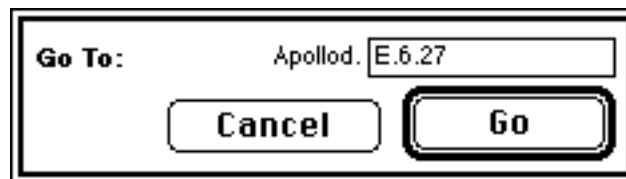
41. Click once on “Epitome” from the list of text in the right column.



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

43. Type “E.6.27” on the line.

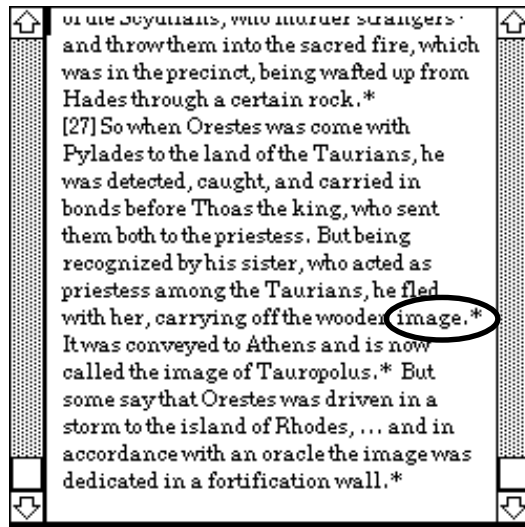
44. Click once on the “Go” command button.



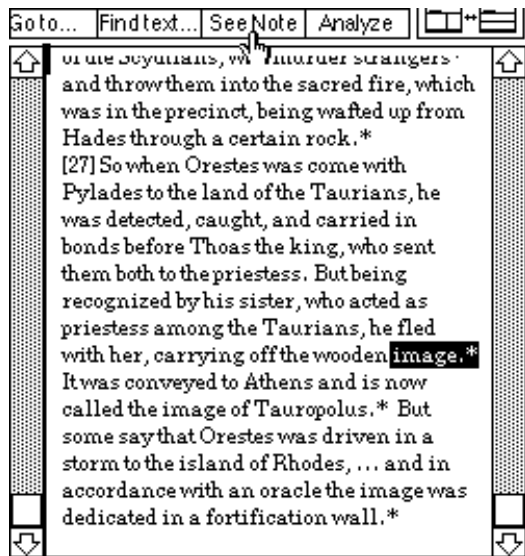
Notice the “wooden image.*” in the text. This means that there is a note, written by an outside author, on this section of text. Follow the directions below to see the note.



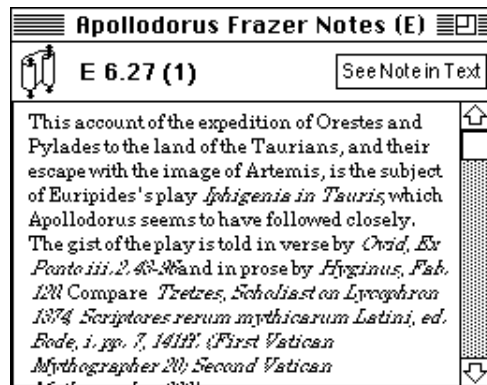
45. Highlight “images.*” in the text. See below.



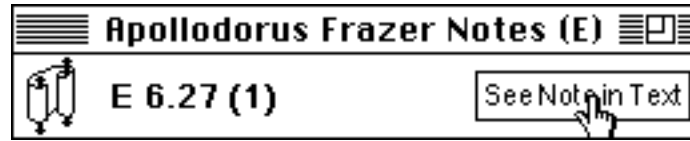
46. In the upper right corner of the Primary Text card, click once on the “See Note” command button. See below.



47. Read this note.



48. When you have finished reading the note, click once on the “See Note in Text” command button.



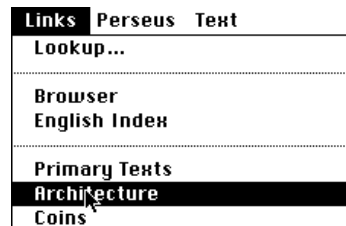
Remember, click once on the “See Note in Text” command button when you have finished reading a note.

Artemis’ Alter Egos

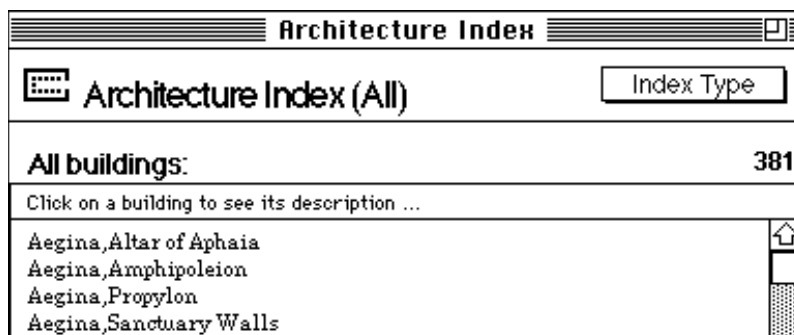
Artemis became associated with the moon in Classical times, the opposite of her brother, Apollo, the sun god. In turn, the identification of Artemis with the moon linked her to the goddesses Hecate and Selene. Despite the moon’s pure, white nature, Hecate and Selene do not represent this side of it. Artemis as Hecate or Selene no longer represents a virginal figure described in the *Homeric Hymn to Artemis*. Next you will investigate the stories of Hecate and Selene. You should recognize their Classical association with Artemis and their independence as divine entities.

Hecate is the goddess of fertility who lives in the Underworld. She is closely linked to witchcraft, black magic and darkness. The shrine you will look at next may be dedicated to Hecate since her shrines were often found at crossroads.

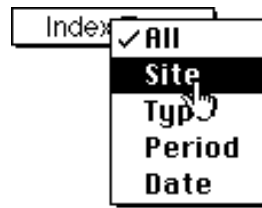
49. Choose “Architecture” from the Links menu.



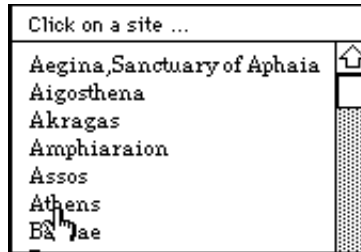
50. Your screen should look like the one below.



51. From the Index pop-up menu, choose "Site."



52. Click once on "Athens" in the left column.



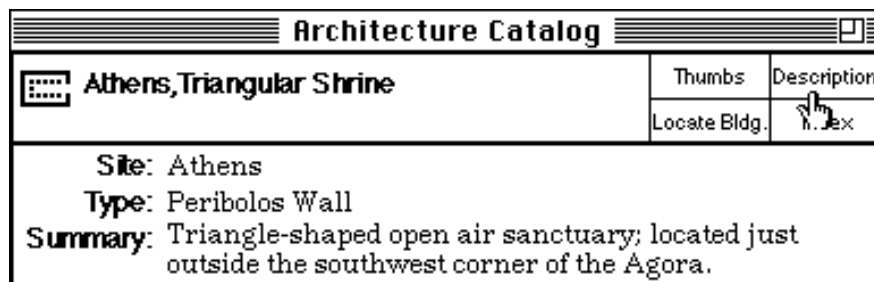
53. Scroll to the bottom of the list of Athenian architecture and click once on "Athens, Triangular Shrine" in the right column.



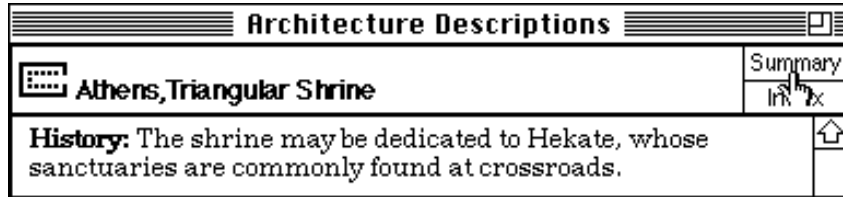
54. You will now be at the Architecture Catalog card for the Triangular Shrine.

Before you look at the view for the Shrine, you will want some background information on it.

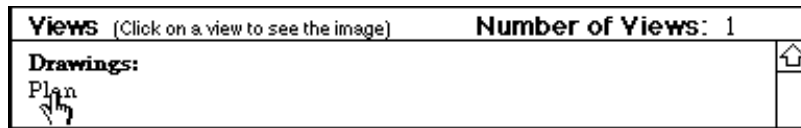
55. Click once on the "Description" command button in the top right corner.



56. Read this description. Go back to the summary card by clicking once on the “Summary” command button.



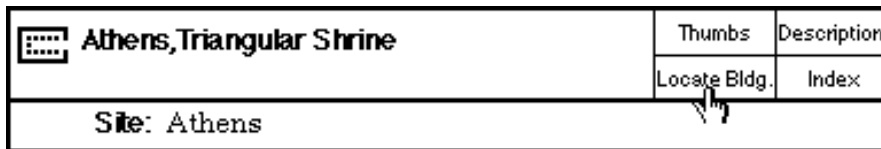
57. To see the plan of the shrine, click once on the word “Plan” in the Views section.



58. Close this view when you have finished looking at it.

Let’s see if the shrine is located at a crossroads as the description says. Follow the directions below.

59. Click once on the “Locate Building” command button in the upper right corner of the card.

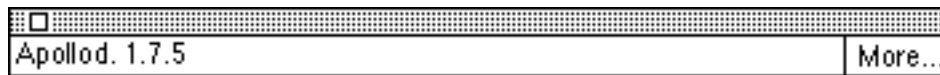


60. Watch the screen closely as the location of the Shrine will flash on the screen.

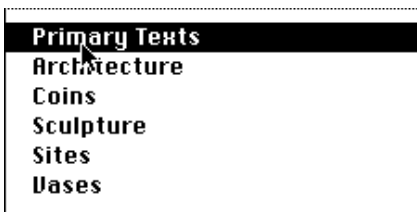
Selene, the moon goddess, fell in love with Endymion and preserved him in perpetual sleep for her own. Read the story of Selene and Endymion below. Selene is known as the Moon in this story.

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

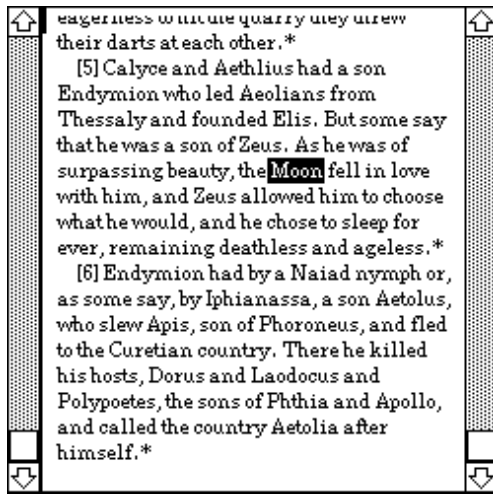
62. Type “Apollod. 1.7.5” into the Lookup box.



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

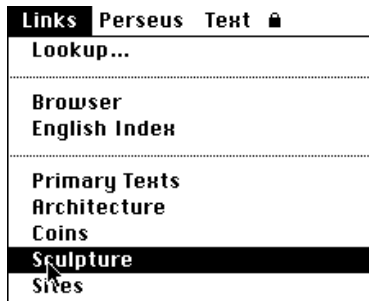


64. Begin reading this text at section 7.5.



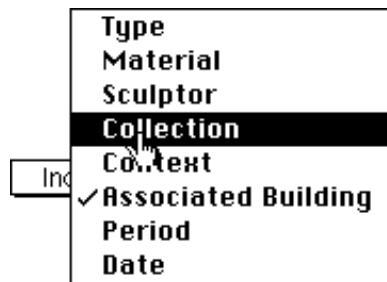
Next you will look at a circular sculpture of a goddess that is possibly Selene. The identification is based on the sculpture's circular shape that could be seen as the shape of the moon.

65. From the Links menu, choose "Sculpture" by highlighting the word.



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

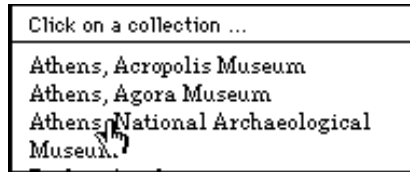
67. From the Index menu, choose "Collection."



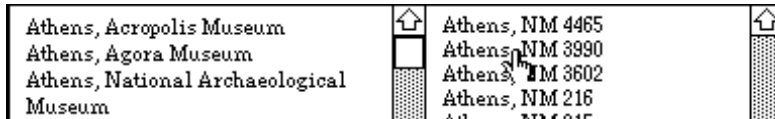
A list of all the sculpture collections in *Perseus* will now appear on the left side of the card.



68. From this list, choose "Athens, National Archaeological Museum."

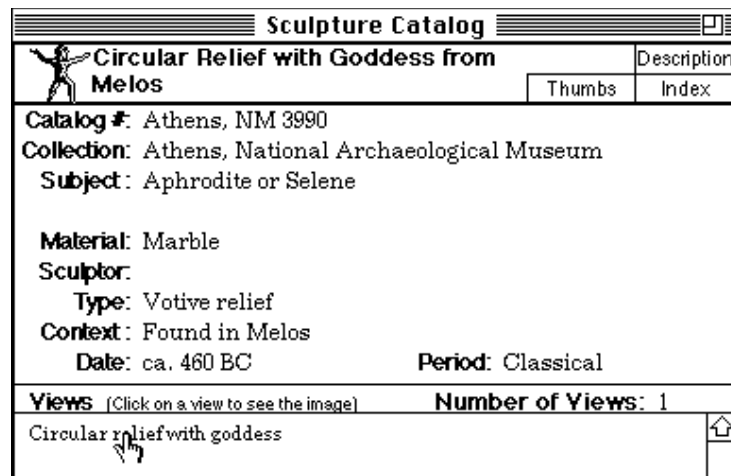


69. A list of sculptures will appear in the right column. Choose "Athens NM 3990" or "Circular relief with goddess from Melos" from the list.



70. You should now be at the Sculpture Catalog card for "Athens NM 3990."

71. Look at a view for this sculpture by clicking once on the words "Circular relief with goddess."



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



The Avenging Goddess

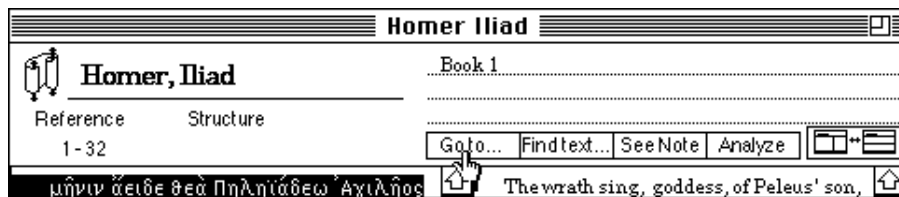
Artemis was not one to allow a misdeed to go unpunished. She sought revenge in its deadliest form in answer to a boast or a mistake. Next you will examine the vengeance Artemis takes on Niobe and Actaeon. Were the punishments Artemis exacted fair or extreme to the ancient mind?

Apollo slew the sons of Niobe while Artemis slew the daughters as punishment for Niobe's boast that her lineage was more noble than Artemis' mother, Leto's.

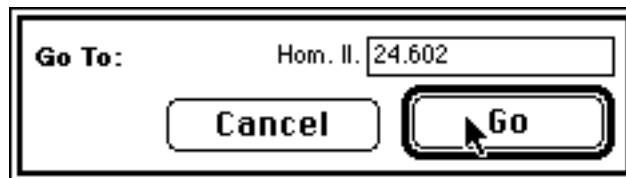
72. Choose "Primary Text" from the Links menu.
73. Click once on "Homer" in the list of authors in the left column.
74. Click once on "Iliad" from the list of text in the right column.



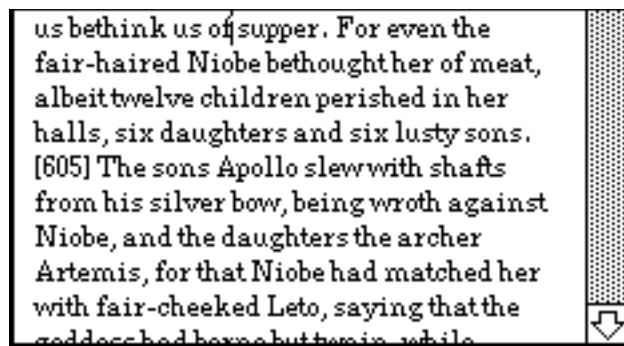
75. Click once on the "Go to" command button.



76. Type "24.602" on the line.
77. Click once on the "Go" command button.

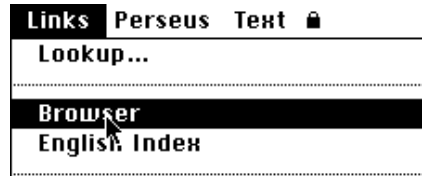


78. Read from line 602 to line 617 to learn the story of Niobe and her children.

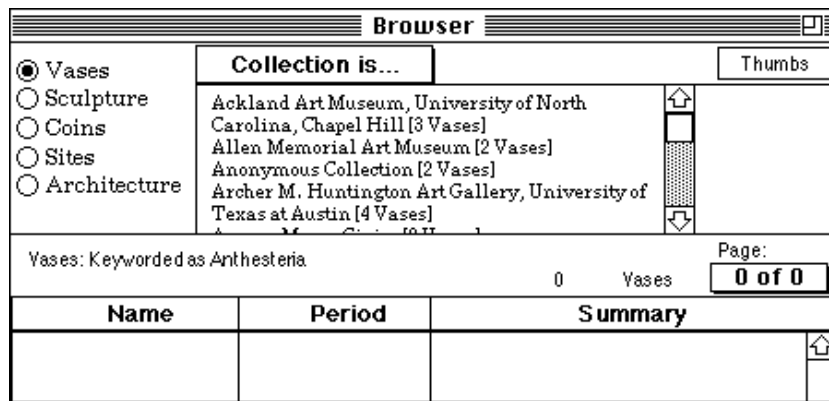


Actaeon had the misfortune of wandering onto Artemis' bathing site. Having seen her naked, Artemis turned him into a deer and caused his own dogs to kill him. The two vases below tell the story.

79. Choose "Browser," the last Link on the Links menu.



80. Your screen should look like the one below.



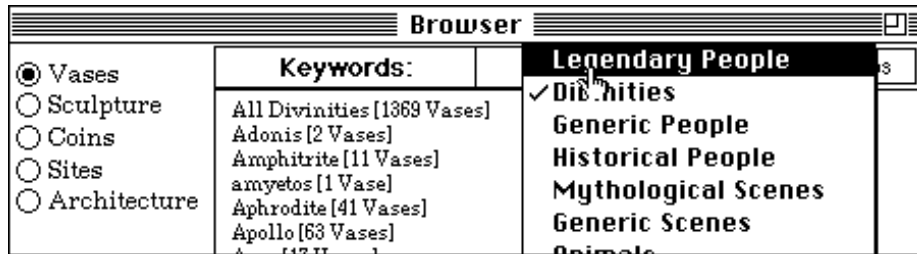
81. Click once inside the radial button next to "Vases."



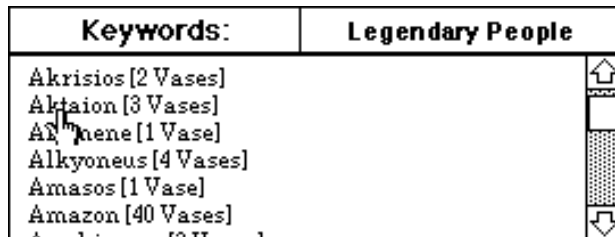
82. Choose "Keywords" from the first pop-up menu button.



83. Choose "Legendary People" from the second pop-up menu button.



84. From the list of "Legendary People," choose "Aktaion."



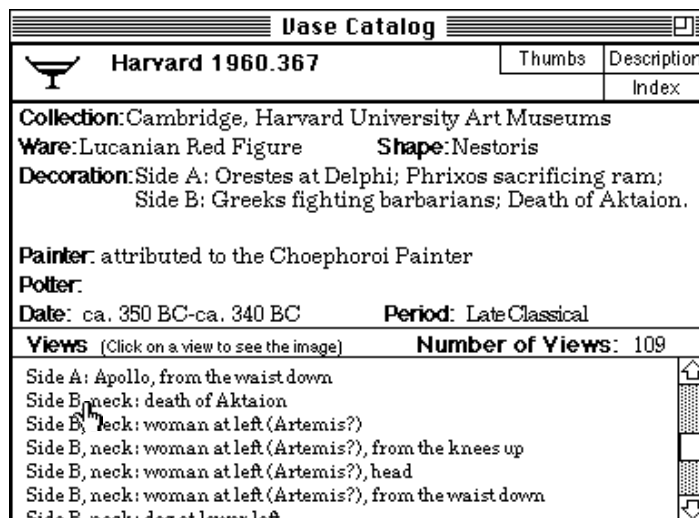
85. From the list of vases, click once on "Harvard 1960.367."

Name	Period	Summary
Boston 10.185 [16 images]	Early C	Side A: death of Aktaion. Side B: Pan pursuing a
Harvard 1960.367 [109 images]	Late Cl	Side A: Orestes at Delphi; Phrixos sacrificing ram
Boston 06.746 [4 images]	Classi	A: the death of Actaeon. B: youth and women.

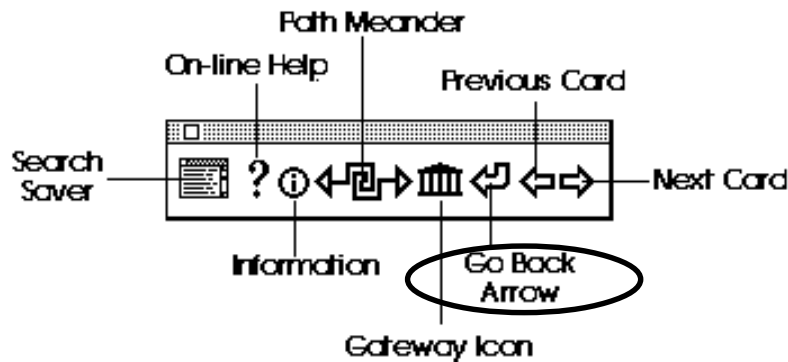
This vase depicts the death of Actaeon, his hounds attack him and Artemis prepares to shoot him with at arrow.

86. You will now be at the Catalog card for "Harvard 1960.367."

87. Look at a view for this vase by clicking once on the words "Side B, neck: death of Actaeon."



88. Click once on the “Go Back” arrow on your Navigator.



89. From the list of vases, click once on “Boston 10.185.”

90. You will now be at the Catalog card for “Boston 10.185.”

91. Look at a view for this vase by clicking once on the words “Side A: drawing of the death of Aktaion (restored).” You will have to scroll down a good way to find this view.

The Followers of Artemis

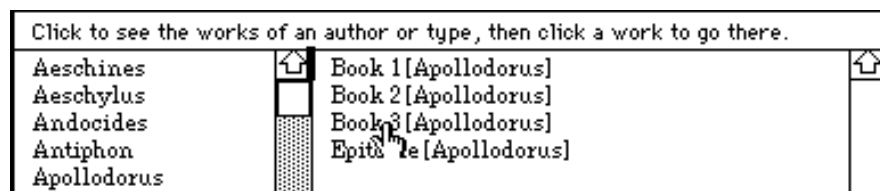
Both men and women became followers of Artemis as the goddess of the hunt. There are various versions of the stories surrounding the followers of Artemis. Look at who followed Artemis, why and what the result was. Below are textual citations that tell their stories.

Callisto was a companion of Artemis who joined her in the chase, wore the same clothes as the goddess and swore that she would always remain a maiden. Zeus fell in love with Callisto and made love to her against her will by assuming the likeness of Artemis or Apollo. Zeus hoped that this affair would go unnoticed by Hera so he turned Callisto into a bear. Read the rest of the story to see what happened next.

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

93. Click once on “Apollodorus” in the list of authors in the left column.

94. Click once on “Book 3” from the list of text in the right column.



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

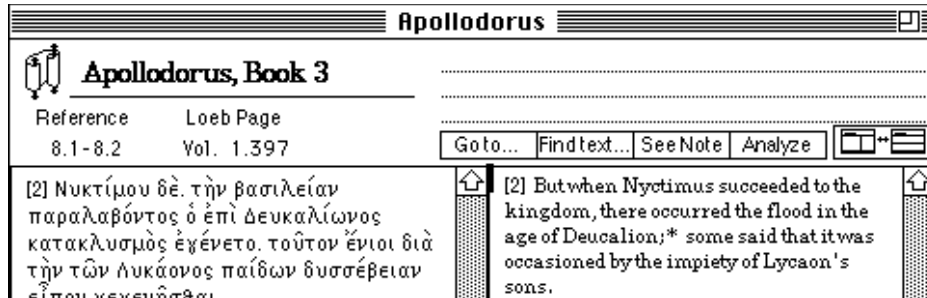
96. Type “3.8.2” on the line.



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



98. Read section 8.2.



Britomartis loved to join in the chase of the hunt and was very dear to Artemis. When Minos pursued her against her will, she threw herself into the fishing nets and died. Artemis made her a goddess whom the Cretans and the Aeginetans worshipped.

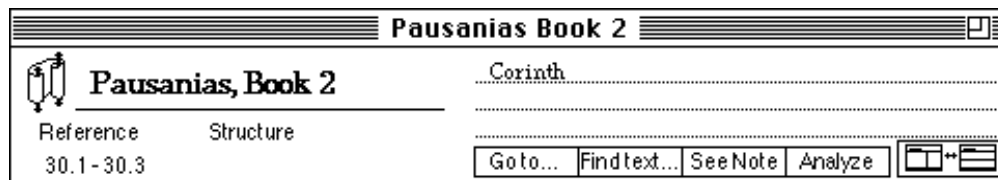
99. Choose “Lookup” from the Links menu. Lookup is at the top of the Links list.

100. Type “Paus. 2.30.3” into the Lookup box.



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

102. Begin reading this text at section 30.3.



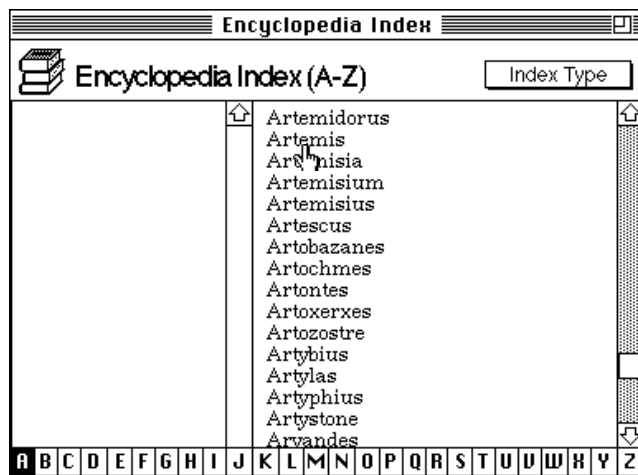
Encyclopedia

As one of the twelve main gods, Artemis' relatives appear in many main stream and well-known myths. The Encyclopedia entry for Artemis tells of her family. Artemis was a virgin goddess and had no children. You will have to be content in looking for her mother, father and siblings.

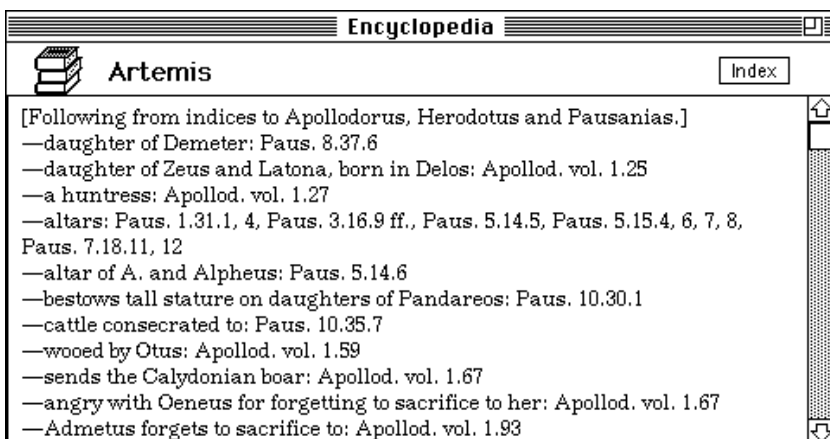
103. Move your mouse arrow onto "Links" at the top of the screen.
104. Choose "Encyclopedia" from the Links menu.
105. Click once on the letter "A" from the alphabet at the bottom of the card.



106. Scroll through the list of "A" words until you find "Artemis." Click once on the word "Artemis."



107. Your screen should look like the one below.



108. Read through the notes on Artemis to learn more about her family.

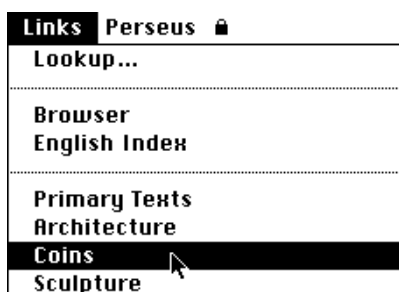


Associated Items and Beings

A god or goddess alone is an inadequately defined since the people, beings, animals and things associate with a god or goddess says a lot about them. Through visual aids and text, 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, a vase and texts that depict one of the things associated with Artemis, her bow and a deer.

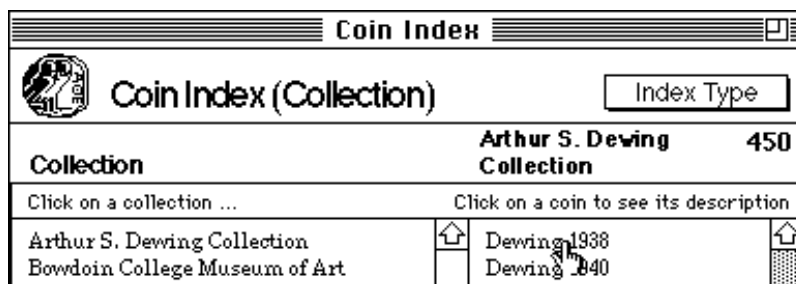
Artemis was known as the goddess of the hunt and used a bow and arrow to shoot her game. She is often portrayed slaying her prey with a bow in art and literature. Below are some examples.

109. From the Links menu, choose "Coins" by highlighting the word.



110. From the Collections list, choose "Arthur S. Dewing Collection."

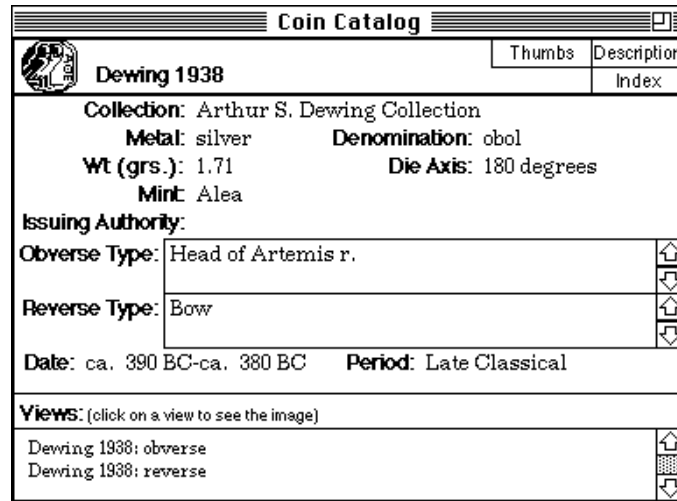
111. A list of vases will appear in the right column. Choose "Dewing 1938" from the list.



112. You should now be at the Coin Catalog card for "Dewing 1938."



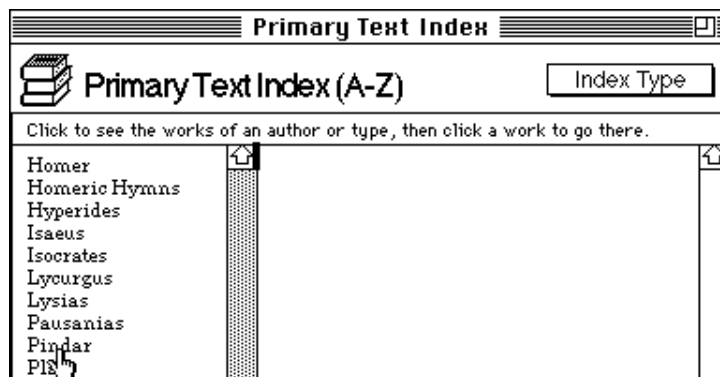
113. Look at the obverse and reverse for this coin.



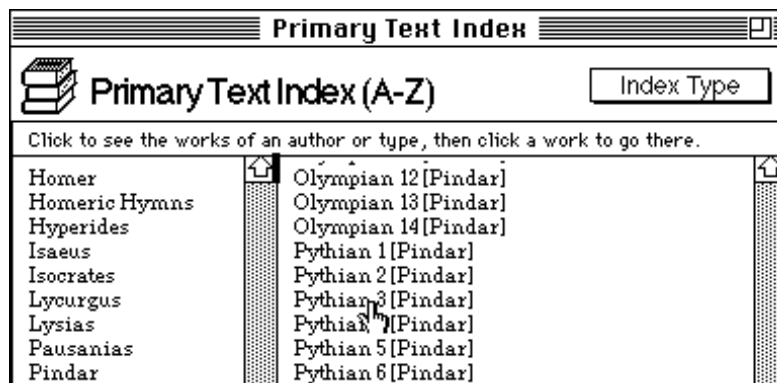
Artemis used her bow and arrow to put mortals to death for the evil deeds they had done.

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

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



116. Click once on "Pythian 3" from the list of text in the right column.



117. Click once on the “Next Card” arrow on your Navigator. See the image below for help.



118. Read from line 8.

Pindar Odes	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>Pindar, Pythian 3</p> <p>Reference: 8 - 14 Structure: ant. 1</p> </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <p>For Hieron of Syracuse Horse Race ?474 B. C.</p> <p>Goto... Findtext... See Note Analyze</p> </div> </div>	
<p>τὸν μὲν εὐίππου Φλεγύα θυγάτηρ πρὶν τελέσσαι ματροπόλῳ σὺν Ἐλειθυΐα, δαμείσα χρυσεοῖς [10] τόξοισιν ὑπ' Ἀρτέμιδος, εἰς Αἴδα δόμον ἐν θαλάμῳ κατέβα τέχναις Ἀπόλλωνος. χόλος δ' οὐκ ἀλίθιος γίνεται παίδων Διός. ἃ δ' ἀποφλαυρίζαισά νιν ἀμπλακίαισι φρενῶν, ἄλλον αἴνησεν γάμον κρύβδαν πατρός, πρόσθεν ἀκείρεκόμα μυχθεῖσα Φοῖβῳ,</p>	<p>His mother, the daughter of Phlegyas with his fine horses, before she could bring him to term with the help of Eleithuia who attends on childbirth, was stricken by the golden [10] arrows of Artemis in her bedroom and descended to the house of Hades, by the skills of Apollo. The anger of the children of Zeus is not in vain. But she made light of Apollo, in the error of her mind, and consented to another marriage without her father's knowledge, although she had before lain with Phoebus of the unshorn hair,</p>

On this vase, Artemis watches as her brother, Apollo, and Herakles fight for possession of the Delphic tripod. Notice what she is holding.

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

120. Type “Malibu 86.AE.114” into the Lookup box.

More...

121. Choose “Vases” from the Links menu.

122. You should now be that the Vase Catalog card for “Malibu 86.AE.114.”

123. Look at the view “Detail of body scene: Apollo and Herakles” by clicking once on these words in the Views section. Artemis is on the far left.

Views (Click on a view to see the image) **Number of Views: 3**

- Frontal view of hydria ↑
- Detail of shoulder scene: Herakles and lion
- Detail of body scene: Apollo and Herakles ↓

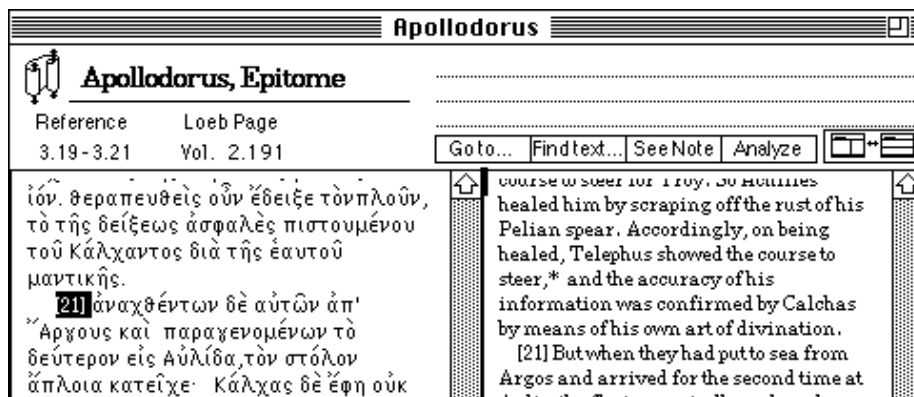


The deer is often associated with Artemis and appears with her in art and texts. In one story, Artemis was angered by Agamemnon because he shot a deer then boasted that Artemis could not have done it better herself. At Aulis, Agamemnon and his troops were wind bound. The seer, Calchas, said that Agamemnon should sacrifice his fairest daughter to Artemis to appease her.

124. Choose "Primary Text" from the Links menu.
125. Click once on "Apollodorus" in the list of authors in the left column.
126. Click once on "Epitome" from the list of text in the right column.
127. Click once on the "Go to" command button.
128. Type "E.3.21" on the line.
129. Click once on the "Go" command button.



130. Read section 3.21.



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