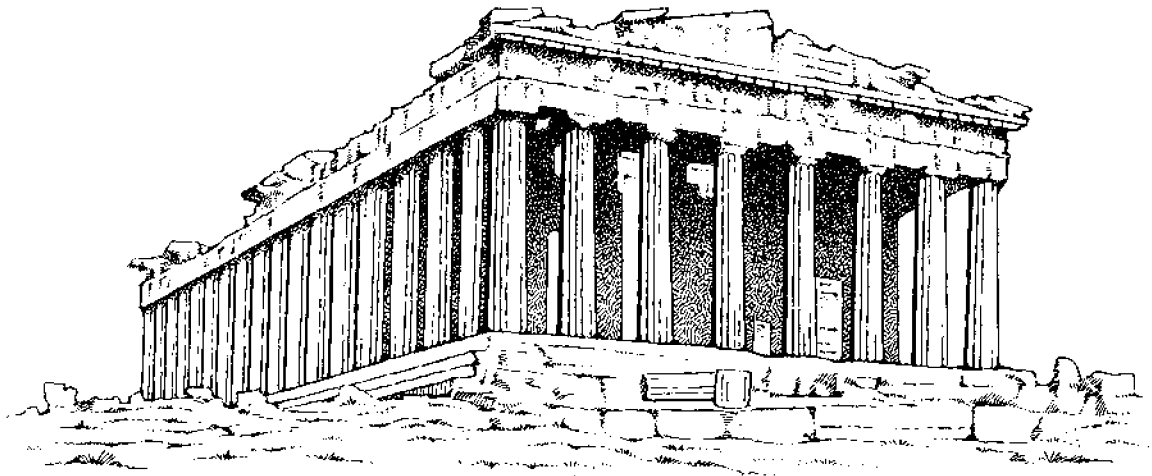


# Teacher's Companion™

for *Perseus*® 2.0

## How to Create a Path

Wendy E. Owens



**AbleMedia**



# Knowledge Builder™

for *Perseus*® 2.0

## How to Create a Path

Wendy E. Owens

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# Knowledge Builder™

for *Perseus*® 2.0

## How to Create a Path

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 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.
- 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*.

A Path is a sequence of locations in *Perseus* stored on a Path cards by the creator. The Path card shows all locations saved as a Path in sequential order from left to right. Each Path location is represented by a Link icon in which that location is found. The *Perseus* Path stack is perfect for in-class presentations and interactive assignments.

The Path Note appears in its own box explaining the Path step. A Path Note may include directions on what to do, i.e. look at an image, or it may ask questions about what appears on the card. It may be necessary to move the Path Note box to a corner of the screen in order to see the whole location card.



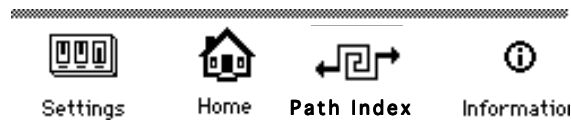
## Getting Started

Open *Perseus* and start this exercise from the *Perseus* Gateway. To reach a Path you must go through the Path Index. A Path Index icon appears on the *Perseus* Gateway. To reach the Path Index click once on the Path icon on the Gateway. You may also use the pop-menu under Perseus at the top of your screen to reach the Path index. Four Path items are on the Perseus menu: **Add to Path**, **Current Path Card**, **Path Index** and **Change Path**.

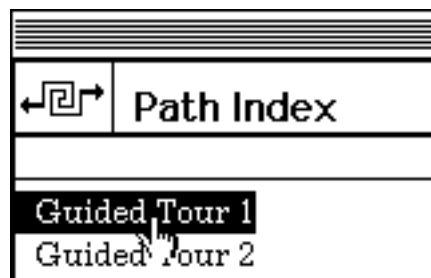
## How to Follow a Path

Following a Path in *Perseus* is just like walking down a path in the woods, there's always something new just around the corner.

1. Choose Path icon from the *Perseus* Gateway.



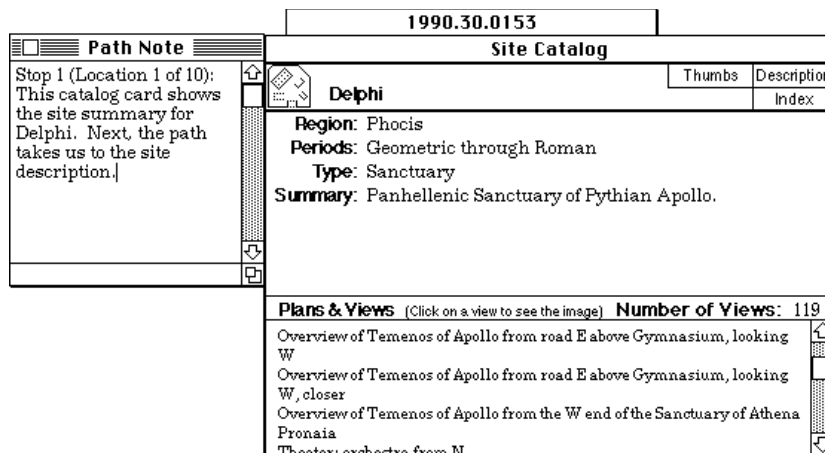
2. Click once on the Path "Guided Tour 1" so that it is highlighted.



3. Click once on the command button "Follow Path" in the top right corner of the Path Index.


Follow Path

4. You will now be at Stop 1 of the "Guided Tour 1" Path. Your screen should look like the one below.

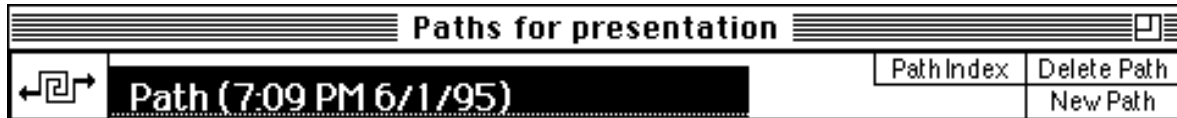




7. At the Path Index click once on the command button, "New Path."

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Rename Path   | Delete Path |
| Go to Path  | New Path    |
|  |             |

A new Path card will appear whose name is Path, followed by the time and date the card was created. You can change the name of the Path card by typing a new name. Since the current name is already highlighted all you need to do is type. There is no need to set your cursor or hit the delete key, just type.



8. While "Path (time, date)" is still highlighted, type in the name "Images of Zeus."

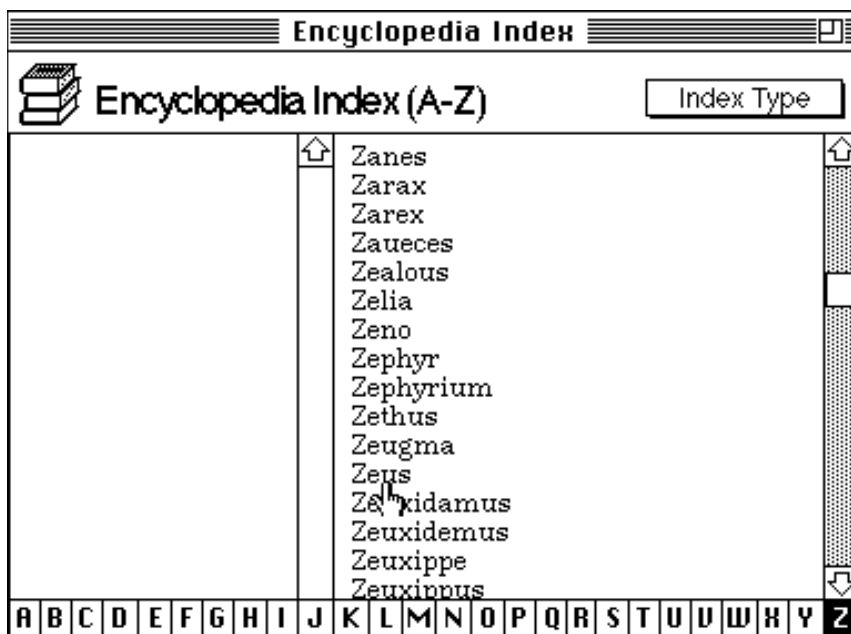
You are now ready to begin your research and to add steps to your Path.

9. To begin your research, choose "Encyclopedia" (Alphabetical Index) from Links pop-up menu at top of screen.

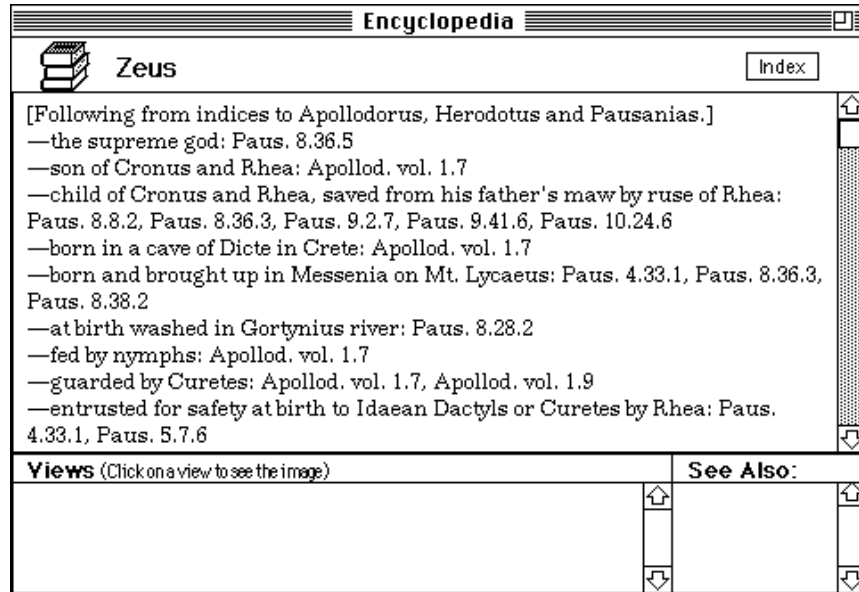


10. Choose "Z" from the alphabetical list at the bottom of Encyclopedia window.

11. Scroll down and find "Zeus". Click once on "Zeus" to see his Encyclopedia entry.



12. Your screen should look like the one below.



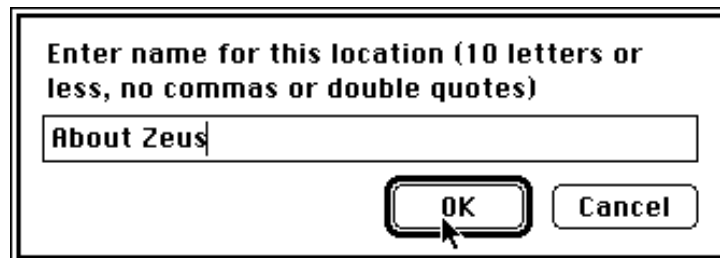
## New Skill

Let's make this Encyclopedia entry the first step on your Path card, "Images of Zeus."

1. Click on the center of the Path Meander on the Navigator or choose "Add to Path . . ." under the Perseus menu.



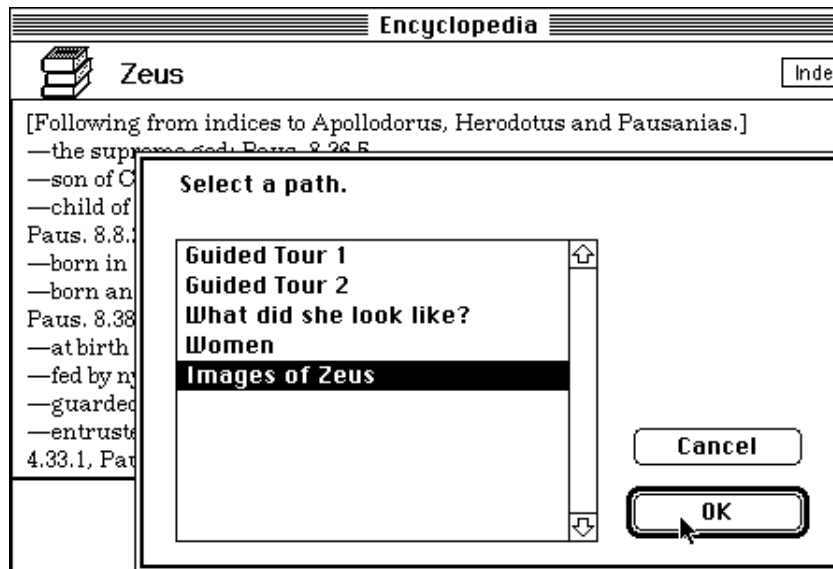
2. Give this Path location a name, "About Zeus" and click "OK." (A location may have no more that ten characters including spaces.)



3. A dialog box will appear if you do not highlight any specific text. If it does appear it will ask you if you want to add the whole card to your Path. Click "Yes."

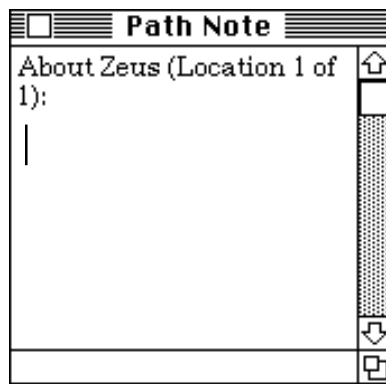


- Choose the Path to which you want to add the location, "Images of Zeus", so that it is highlighted. Click "OK."



This location is now on your Path card. You will not see it as a location on the screen until you go to your Path card.

Once you have added a step to your Path the Path Note box will appear so that you can add notes to accompany this step. To add notes to your this Path step type your notes into the Path Note box. The cursor is already in the box so just type.



- Type the following Path Note into the Path Note box for step 1, "About Zeus":

The Encyclopedia entry for Zeus shows a large number of textual references to Zeus, his family and his exploits. The brief note before each of reference tells the user something about Zeus. The user may go to any of these references by highlighting the citation and choosing "Primary Text" from the pop-up menu under "Links." Highlight "Apollod. vol. 1.7" and choose



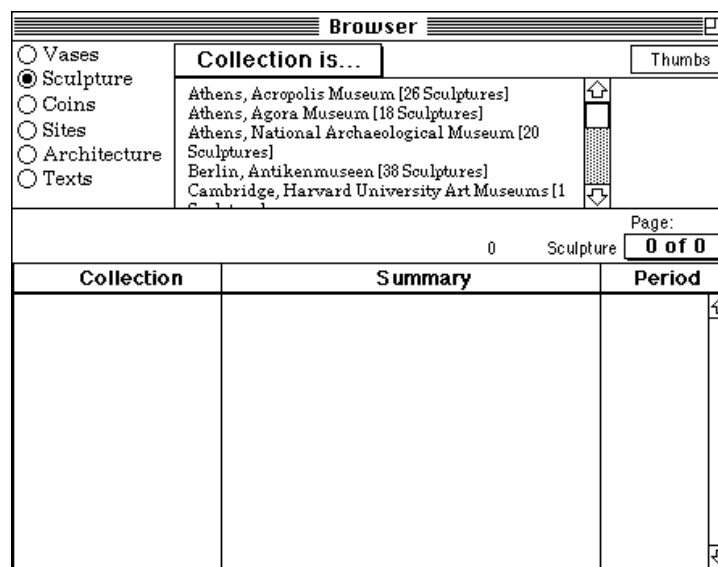
"Primary Text" from the menu under "Links." When you have finished reading, click once on the right arrow of the Path Meander to continue this Path.

You now have an anchor point from which to work by using the Encyclopedia entry for Zeus to begin your Path. Its time to move on to the next step.

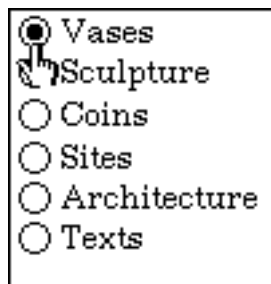
- Choose "Browser" from the menu under "Links" at the top of the screen.



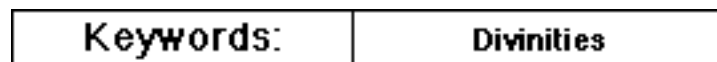
- Your screen should look like the one below.



- Click inside the button next to "Vases" so that a black dot fills the button.

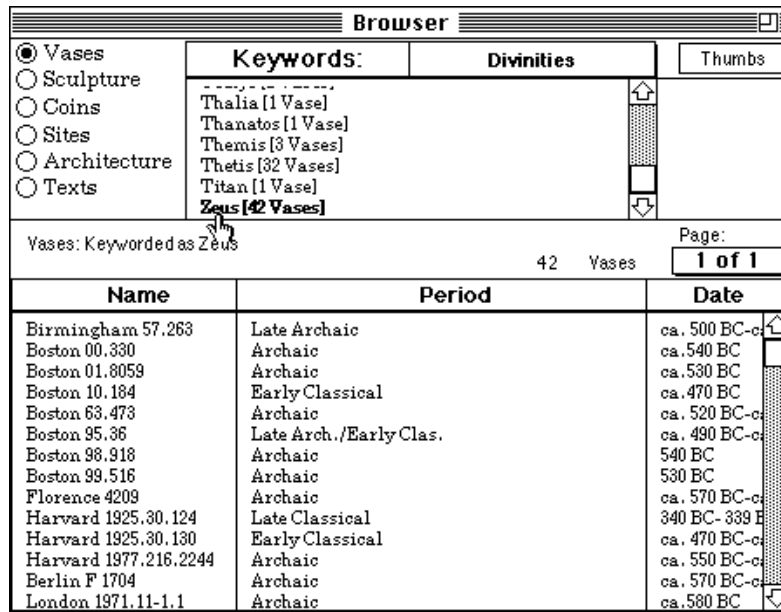


- Under "Collection is", or whatever might appear in that space, choose "Keywords" from the pop-up menu so that it appears on the pop-up menu button.
- Under "Legendary People", or whatever might appear in that space, choose "Divinities" from the pop-up menu so that it appears on the pop-up menu button.



A list of divinities appears in the upper box. Scroll through the selections until you find Zeus.

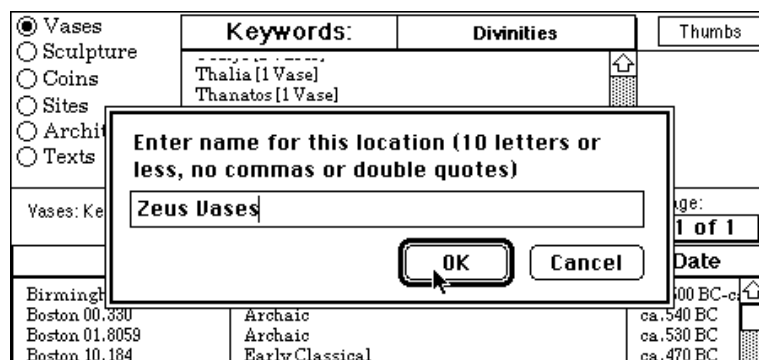
- Click once on "Zeus" to see a list of the vases on which he appears. Your screen should look like the one below listing 42 vases.



- Add this card to your Path, naming it "Zeus Vases." Review the New Skill section above.



**Remember, a location name can have no more than 10 characters.**

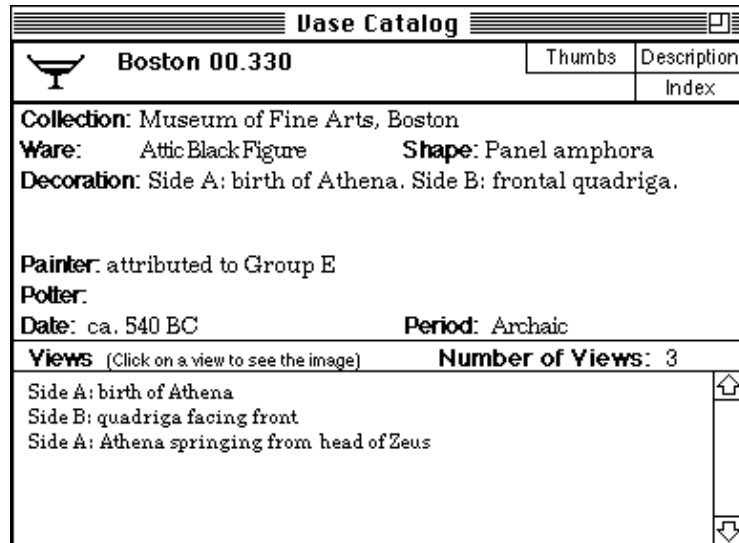


- Add the Path note suggested below to the Path Note box.

This card shows a Browser search for vases on which Zeus appears. Move on to the next step to see a vase image of Zeus among other gods and goddesses.

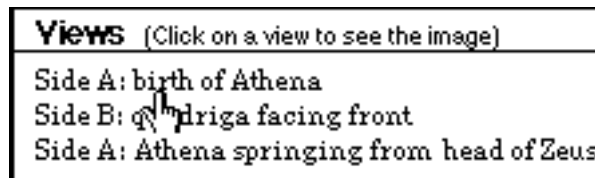


22. Choose the vase "Boston 00.330" by clicking once on the words "Boston 00.330." Make sure the pop-up menu in the first column shows "Name" as its label.
23. Your screen should look like the one below.

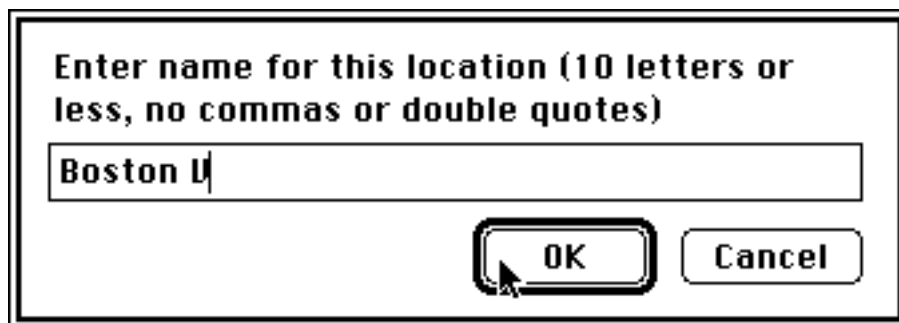


Look at the images for this vase and try to decide which image you would like to make part of your Path.

24. For now choose "Side A: Birth of Athena" as your image. Click once on the words "Side A: Birth of Athena" to see this image.



25. With the image open on your screen, click once on the middle of the Path Meander to add this image and its vase catalog card to your Path.
26. Add this image and vase catalog card to your Path as "Boston V."



When someone uses your Path, the image that you have included in this step will appear with the vase catalog card. The image will be in the background so you may want to include the following directions in your Path Note:

To bring the image behind the vase catalog card to the foreground, click any where on the image. Remember to close each image when you are done looking at it. This image has been included in this Path because it epitomizes the figure of Zeus as father, brother and king. Notice the circle of gods around him, only he sits on a \*throne\*.

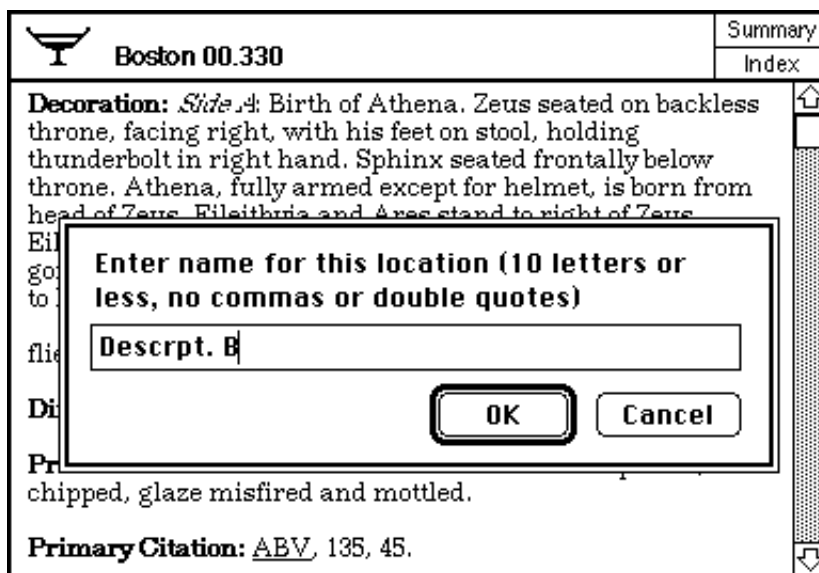
You may want to include some specifics on the vase in your Path Note or the reason why you chose to include this image in you Path.

- Click once on the command button "Description" in the upper right corner of the catalog card.



- Highlight the Side A description, "Birth of Athena. Zeus seated . . . to left of Apollo stands Hermes."
- Add the Description card to your Path with the note below naming the step "Descript. B". The text will be highlighted when a user comes to this Path step since it is highlighted now.

The vase description card tells you exactly who appears with Zeus on this vase and what is taking place. Read the highlighted sentence for information on the image you just saw.



- Choose "Browser" from the pop-up menu under Links.

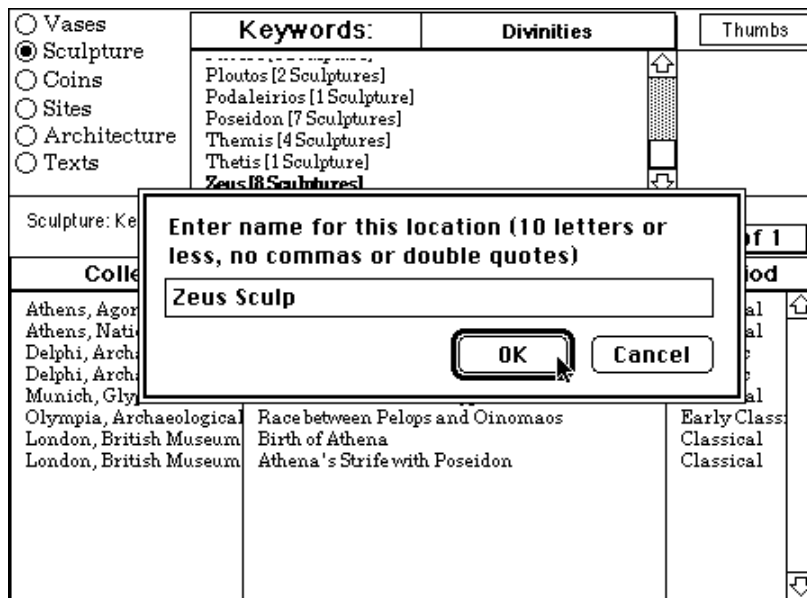


- Do a search for Zeus on sculpture. Refer to steps 16-19 to review the steps for searching.

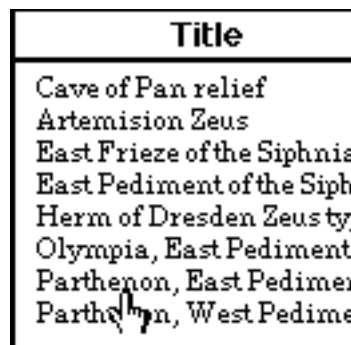


**Remember, choose "Keywords" and "Divinities" for your search.**

- Add this card to your Path, naming it "Zeus Sculp" and add a Path Note.



- Click on "Parthenon East Pediment" from the list of sculptures. Make sure the pop-up menu in the first column shows "Title" as its label.



- Look through the images for the one you want to include with this Path step. Notice there are no images specifically depicting the birth of Athena.
- Add this card and an image to your Path, naming it "Birth Two."

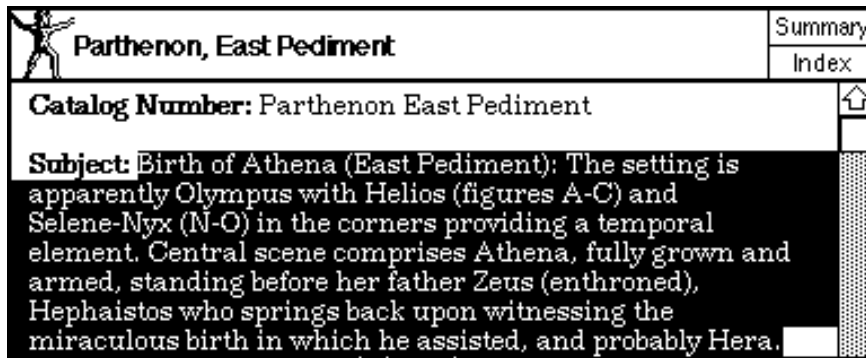


36. Add notes to your "Birth Two" step. Your notes may look like the ones below.

If you look through the images of this sculpture you will not find one that specifically show the birth of Athena. You can learn about the part of the sculpture depicting Athena's birth from the sculpture description.

37. Click once on the command button "Description" in the upper right corner of the sculpture catalog card to see the description of what this sculpture once looked like.

38. Highlight the first sentence and add this step to your Path naming it "Two Dscrpt".

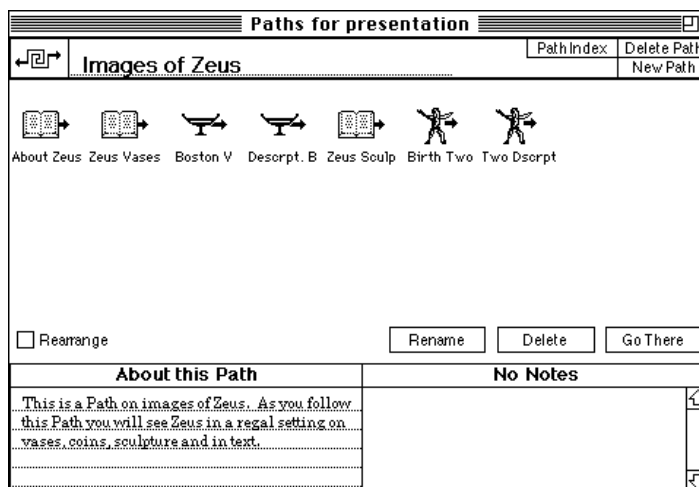


39. Add the following note to the Path Note box for this step.

Notice that Zeus is seated on a \*throne\*. Compare the description of the vase to the description of the sculpture by moving between Path steps. Click twice on the left arrow of the Path Meander to see the Boston vase description again. Do the same gods and goddesses accompany Zeus at the birth of Athena?

40. To see your first seven Path steps, choose "Current Path Card" in the pop-up menu under "Perseus" at the top of your screen.

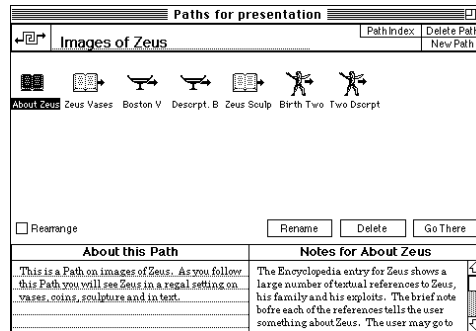
41. Your screen should look like the one below.



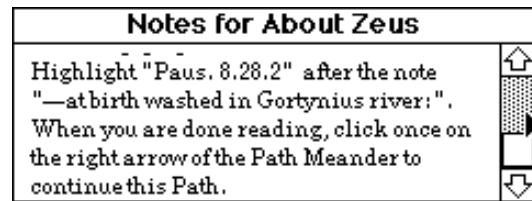
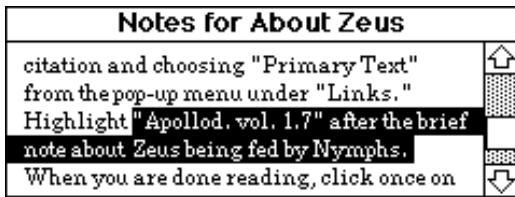
## New Skill

You may change your Path Notes at any time. Path Notes may need to be changed when Path steps are reordered, when new information is discovered or when you want to alter the Path assignment. To change you Path Notes for step 1, "About Zeus", follow the directions below.

1. Simply click once on the "About Zeus" icon whose notes you want to change. The notes for this step will appear in the notes section at the bottom of the card.



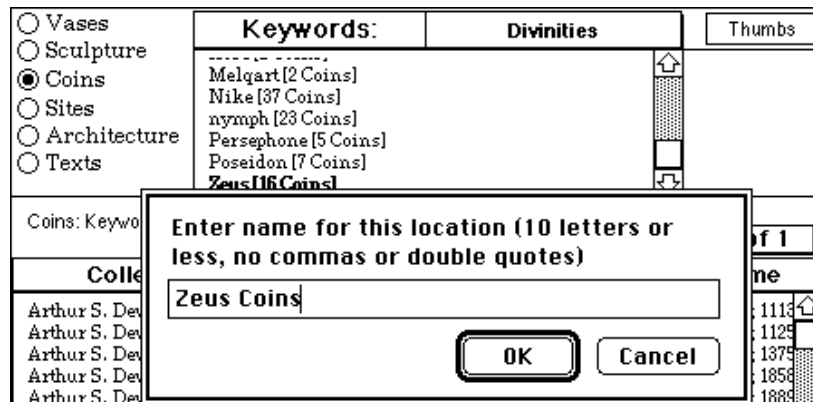
2. Move your mouse arrow into the Path Notes box and it will change into a cursor.
3. Highlight the words "'Apollod. vol. 1.7" after the brief Zeus being fed by Nymphs" in the current note and hit the delete key on your keyboard. Type the new Primary Text citation and sentence: "'Paus. 8.28.2" after the note "-at birth washed in Gortynius river:."'



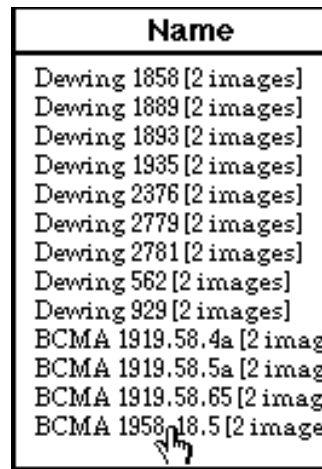
42. Choose "Browser" from the pop-up menu under Links.
43. Do a search for Zeus on coins. Refer to steps 16-19 to review the steps for searching procedures.



44. Zeus appears on 16 coins in *Perseus* 2.0. Add this search to your Path calling it "Zeus Coins". Add you own notes to the Path Note box.

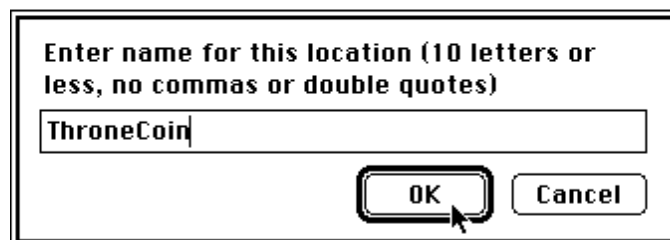


45. Choose the coin "BCMA 1958.18.5" by clicking once on the words "BCMA 1958.18.5." Make sure the pop-up menu in the first column shows "Name" as its label.



46. Under views, click once on the reverse image of the coin. Notice that Zeus sits on a throne in this depiction as well.
47. Add this coin catalog card to your Path with the following Path note naming it "ThroneCoin".

Once again we find an image of Zeus seated on a *\*throne\** as the king of the gods. Why might the Macedonians have used an image of the king Zeus on their coins?

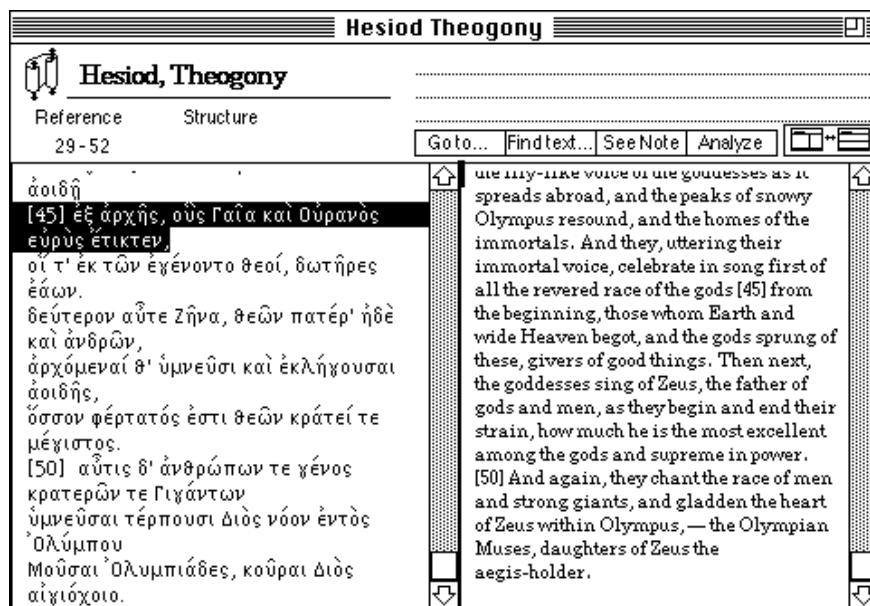


Not all images of Zeus have to be visual, textual images may be even more powerful as the reader is allowed to use her/his imagination to create their own picture of Zeus. Next we will add an image of Zeus as described in a Primary Text.

48. Choose "Look for" from the menu under "Links" at the top of the screen.
49. When the "Look for" window appears, type "hes. th. 45" into the space provided and highlight Primary Text in the menu under "Links" at the top of the screen.

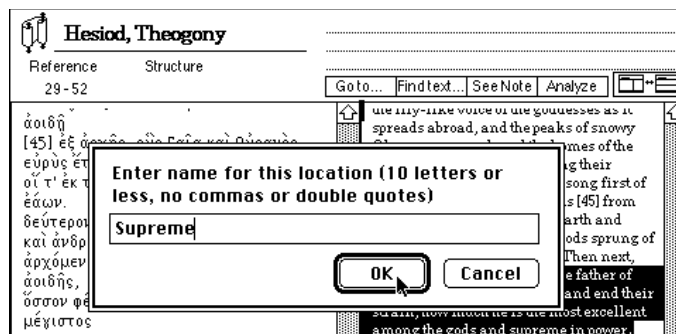


50. Your screen should look like the one below.



51. Highlight the words from "the goddesses sing of Zeus, the father of gods and men" to "among the gods and supreme in power" and add the text to your Path.
52. Add the following note to the Path Note box naming it "Supreme".

In this passage Hesiod describes the supreme Zeus who has earned the right to sit on a \*throne\* as king of the gods.

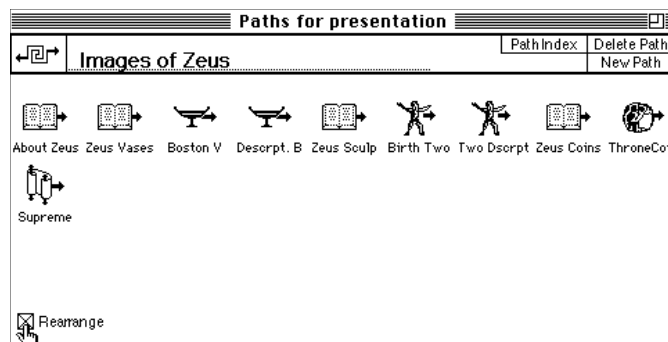


You may continue to add steps to this Path as you feel they are necessary. For now check out the New Skill below to complete this Knowledge Builder.

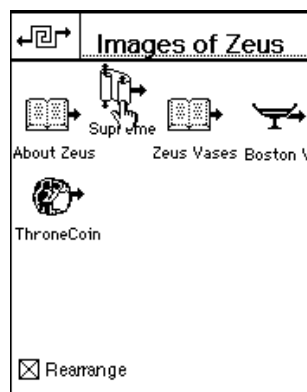
## New Skill

After you have created a Path you may want to rearrange the order of some of the locations. Sometimes rearranging the order of the locations you have created helps an idea flow through each step thus making your Path easier to follow. You can do this by using the "Rearrange" box on your Path card, located in the lower left hand corner of the Path card.

1. Go to the current Path card, "Images of Zeus."
2. Click on the box next to the word "Rearrange." An X will appear in the box telling you that you are in Rearrange Mode.



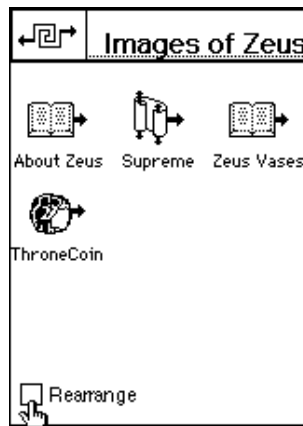
3. Drag the location icons you want to move into their new positions by clicking on the location, holding down the Mouse button and dragging the location icons.



4. Move the icon to its new position. Once it has reached its new position release the mouse button.



5. Click on the box next to the word "Rearrange" a second time to save the changes you have made.



The box will no longer have an **X** in it, telling you that you are out of rearrange mode.

53. Rearrange your Path locations for practice.

## Walking Down your Own Path

After adding a few steps to your Path card, it is a good idea to walk down your Path to see if what you are including makes sense in its order and content.

54. Choose "Path Index" from the Perseus menu at the top of your screen.
55. Click on the name of your Path so that it is highlighted.
56. Click once on the "Follow Path" command button.

You should now be at your first Path step and the notes you included should appear on the screen. As you continue down your Path, make the necessary changes, i.e. adding questions or directions to your Path Notes, rearranging steps so that they are informative and easy to follow or deleting Path locations that do not fit well into your Path.



## Other Path Options

In the top right hand corner of the Path Index card there are four boxes containing the following options: **Rename Path**, **Delete Path**, **Go to Path** and **New Path**. Follow the directions to perform each of these functions from the Path Index.

**Rename Path-** Click on the Path's name so that it is highlighted.

Click "Rename Path."

A dialog box will appear.

Type a new name for the Path.

Click "OK."

**Delete Path-** Click on the Path to be deleted so that it is highlighted.

Click on "Delete Path."

A dialog box will appear asking you if you want to delete the Path. If you do click "OK", if you don't click "Cancel."

**Follow Path-** Click on the Path you want to go to so that it is highlighted.

Click "Follow Path."

The first step of the Path you selected will appear.

**New Path-** Follow New Skill directions on page 4 of this assignment.

In the lower right corner of the Path card there are three other buttons: **Rename**, **Delete**, **Go There**. These buttons pertain to Path steps. Follow the directions to perform each of these functions.

**Rename-** Select a location to rename so that it is highlighted.

Click "Rename."

A dialog box will appear asking you to enter a new name for this location. Remember it must be 10 characters or less.

Enter a new name and click "OK."

**Delete-** Delete allows you to delete a Path location.

Click on the location to be deleted so that it is highlighted.

Click "Delete."

A dialog box will appear to confirm that you want to delete this location.

If you do click "OK", if not click "Cancel."

**Go There-** Go There allows you to go to a location that you select.

Click on the location you want to go to so that it is highlighted.

Click "Go There."

You will now be at the Path step of the selected location.



## About this Path

The directions on what to do with the "About this Path" box at the bottom of the Path Card waited until the end. Once you have a Path with which you are satisfied then you can explain what your Path is all about. If you try to explain your Path before it is complete you may find that what you wrote about initially is not what you ended up with. Use this space to explain the Path's content by typing an explanation of what your Path is about and what purpose it serves in this space.

| About this Path  |
|--|
| This is a Path on images of Zeus. As you follow<br>this Path you will see Zeus in a regal setting on<br>vases, coins, sculpture and in text. |
| .....  |
| .....  |

Congratulations! You now know how to create a Path. Review any information you do not feel comfortable about.



## Paths for Practice

In order to use the information below you must know how to create a Path. The Knowledge Builder™ “How to Create a Path” is an easy way to learn how. The “About this Path” information should be included on the Path card. Then you should use the information next to “**Step X:**” to find each Path location and add it to your Path. Remember to include notes and to open images, that should appear with your Path step, when requested.

### Hero Path

**About this Path:** This is an attempt to trace the ambiguity of the Greek hero using Achilles and Alexander as examples for study. In addition to the places to be visited on this path and the activities contained therein, a separate activity sheet addresses the necessary skills. if you are unacquainted with *Perseus*, please do those activities first.

**Step 1:** Achilles

**Link:** Encyclopedia, Achilles.

**Notes:** Entry number 2 in the Encyclopedia entry for Achilles describes the hero with whom we are interested. Read the abbreviated list of his exploits.

**Step 2:** brilliant

**Link:** Primary Text, Homer *Iliad*, Book 1.1.

**Notes:** The wrath of a hero may be destructive but none so destructive as the wrath of Achilles. What caused Achilles to become so angry?

**Special Instructions:** Highlight the words “The wrath sing, goddess, of Peleus’ son, Achilles . . . king of men, and brilliant Achilles”

**Step 3:** infancy

**Link:** Primary Text, Apollodorus vol. 2.71.

**Notes:** Achilles never suckled at his mother’s breast and instead was fed the innards of lions, wild swine and bear marrow. A baby who could stomach this food certainly is not someone to anger when he grows up.

**Special Instructions:** Highlight the words “[6] When Thetis had got a babe by Peleus, she wished to make it immortal . . . but before that time his name was Ligyron” before adding this passage to your Path.

**Step 4:** name

**Link:** Greek - English Lexicon, look up **Ἀχιλλεύς**.

**Notes:** What’s in a name? Grief. The lexicon defines Achilles as the son of Peleus and Thetis but if you look under the “Derived from” section of the Lexicon card, you see a foreshadowing of things to come. Perhaps Chiron knew the future when giving this name to the baby he raised.

**Special Instructions:** Click once on “**ἄχος**” in the “Derived from:” section so that it is highlighted before adding this Lexicon entry to your Path.

**Step 5:** friend

**Link:** Vase Catalog card, Berlin F 1737.



**Notes:** Here Achilles appears with the two people who he loves the most, her mother Thetis and Patroklos.

**Special Instructions:** Choose the view “Side A: scene at center” from the menu under the words “Views” before adding this location to your Path so that the image appears with this Path step.

**Step 6:** first aid

**Link:** Vase Catalog card, Berlin F 2278.

**Notes:** Achilles is tending to his friend Patroklos wounds. An arrow lies next to Patroklos, perhaps this has just been removed from his arm. Both are armed for war. This is a gentler side of the hero whose anger will bring death to so many.

**Special Instructions:** Choose the view “Tondo: Achilles tending Patroklos” from the menu under the words “Views” before adding this location to your Path so that the image appears with this Path step.

**Step 7:** bost ach

**Link:** Vase Catalog card, Boston 97.368.

**Notes:** This image depicts Achilles striding forward, sword in hand. Memnon has drawn his sword, but is wounded, and falls; and a third warrior lies dead in the lower part of the image. Athena steps forward to stand by Achilles, her spear in her right hand, her left arm extended in the aegis ready for battle.

**Special Instructions:** Choose the view “Side A: Achilles and Melanippos” from the menu under the words “Views” before adding this location to your Path so that the image appears with this Path step.

**Step 8:** games

**Link:** Vase Catalog card, Toledo 1963.26.

**Notes:** Not all of Achilles time was spent fighting. He found time for games and singing. Here he plays a board game with Ajax as Athena looks on.

**Special Instructions:** Choose the view “Side A: Achilles and Ajax playing a board games” from the menu under the words “Views” before adding this location to your Path so that the image appears with this Path step.

**Step 9:** Pat dies

**Link:** Primary Text, Homer *Iliad*, Book 16.855

**Notes:** In this passage Hector kills patroklos and in turn will evoke the rage of Achilles who will kill Hector. In the next few lines Patroklos will predict Hector’s death but Hector will not heed his words.

**Special Instructions:** Highlight the words “But Hector, when he beheld great-souled Patroclus drawing back, smitten with the sharp bronze . . . and he fell with a thud, and sorely grieved the host of the Achaeans” before adding this passage to your Path.

**Step 10:** Arch Achi

**Link:** Vase Catalog card, Munich 1426.

**Notes:** Look at the image “Side A: Hermes, Athena and Achilles”. Notice that Achilles is supported by two gods, Hector by none. Not only is Achilles a mighty warrior he



has the backing of two gods as aid in completing his mission of winning the Trojan War.

**Step 11:** revenge

**Link:** Vase Catalog card, Boston 63.473.

**Notes:** Achilles exacts revenge on Hector for the killing of Patroklos. But in doing so he offends the basic religious burial rules. Look at the images of this vase and read the description. Do the images match the scenes described by Homer in the *Iliad*?

**Step 12:** advice

**Link:** Primary Text, Homer *Iliad*, Book 24.130.

**Notes:** Achilles recklessness has angered the gods. Thetis comes to tell her son that his death is near and to make matters worse Zeus, himself, is angered by his actions. Achilles now must make the decision to ransom Hector.

**Special Instructions:** Highlight the words “For, I tell thee, thou shalt not thyself be long in life, but even now doth death stand hard by thee and mighty fate . . . Nay come, give him up, and take ransom for the dead” before adding this passage to your Path.

**Step 13:** ransom

**Link:** Vase Catalog card, Harvard 1972.40.

**Notes:** Priam has come to plead for the body of his son, Hector. Achilles lounges on his couch and ponders whether or not he should turn the body over. Look at these images.

**Step 14:** a plea

**Link:** Primary Text, Homer *Iliad*, Book 24, line 499.

**Notes:** Priam pleads with Achilles for the body of Hector and ask Achilles to remember his own father hoping to evoke pity.

**Special Instructions:** Highlight the words “Of these, many as they were, furious Ares hath loosed the knees, and he that alone was left me . . . to reach forth my hand to the face of him that hath slain my sons” before adding this passage to your Path.

**Step 15:** lamenting

**Link:** Primary Text, Homer *Iliad*, Book 24, line 507.

**Notes:** The two men join together to weep for their dead friends and family. Achilles wrath melts away with his tears and all is forgiven.

**Special Instructions:** Highlight the words “ So spake he, and in Achilles he roused desire to weep for his father; and he took the old man by the hand, and gently put him from him . . . for no profit cometh of chill lament” before adding this passage to your Path.

**Step 16:** in death

**Link:** Primary Text, Homer *Odyssey*, Book 11, line 479.

**Notes:** When Odysseus visited Hades he met Achilles, Achilles ruled the dead as he had commanded troops in life. Even before his death, we learn that Achilles was worshipped as a god. Odysseus asks him not to grieve in death since his memory is honored above.



**Special Instructions:** Highlight the words “Achilles, son of Peleus, far the mightiest of the Achaeans, I came through need of Teiresias . . . grieve not at all that thou art dead, Achilles.” before adding this passage to your Path.

**Step 17:** preference

**Link:** Primary Text, Homer *Odyssey*, Book 11, line 487.

**Notes:** Our brave hero now worshipped as an immortal god would prefer to live as a slave rather than rule the shadows of the underworld. Does Achilles regret his hero status and the choice he made?

**Special Instructions:** Highlight the words “ ‘Nay, seek not to speak soothingly to me of death, glorious Odysseus . . . rather than to be lord over all the dead that have perished.” before adding this passage to your Path.

**Step 18:** male ethic

**Link:** Historical Overview, 4.7 The Male Ethic.

**Notes:** Achilles had a lot to live up to as an aristocratic male. He was both a warrior and a man of words. Like Achilles, later aristocratic men including Alexander the Great would have to live up to this goal set for them by society.

**Special Instructions:** Highlight the words “Achilles of the Iliad” before adding this passage to your Path.

## Hero Attempt 2

**About this Path:** This is an attempt to trace the ambiguity of the Greek hero using Achilles and Alexander as examples for study. In addition to the places to be visited on this path and the activities contained therein, a separate activity sheet addresses the necessary skills. if you are unacquainted with *Perseus*, please do those activities first.

**Step 1:** Alex-Ency

**Link:** Encyclopedia, Alexander.

**Notes:** Much more has been written by ancient authors on Alexander. Plutarch has a Life of Alexander and Arrian has a 2 volume *Anabasis of Alexander*.

**Step 2:** Atlas lrg

**Link:** Atlas.

**Notes:** One of the important facts to remember about Alexander was that he wasn't from Greece proper. He was born and raised in Macedon. However, he always attempted to present himself as a Greek and later in life he traced his ancestry to Achilles.

**Special Instructions:** Plot the sites Athens, Granicus, Olympia, Pella, Troy on the Atlas Outline map.

**Step 3:** Aechnes

**Link:** Primary Text, Aechines, *Speech 1.168*.

**Notes:** Aechines was another gossip monger who reported on Alexander. Just like in today's supermarket tabloids, important people were “fair game”.

**Special Instructions:** Highlight “For, under the impression that he is hurting me with



reference to the accounting . . . I were not merely a member of the embassy, but one of the boy's own family" before adding this step to your Path.

**Step 4:** Friend?

**Link:** Primary Text, Demosthenes, *Speech 18*.

**Notes:** Aeschines claims to be a friend to Alexander and Philip but Demosthenes denounces him as a hireling and not a friend in the sense that friendship is earned.

**Step 5:** Alex rise

**Link:** Historical Overview, 16.7 Alexander's Rise to Power.

**Notes:** Who were Alexander's friends and who helped him rise to such great power? Read this passage for some hints.

**Step 6:** wife help

**Link:** Primary Text, Strabo, *The Geography*, Book 14.2.16.

**Notes:** Alexander did not work alone to become the greatest man of his time, he had help from his wife Ada. Read the highlighted passage.

**Special Instructions:** Highlight the words "And when Alexander came over, the satrap sustained a siege. His wife was Ada . . . become a matter of anger and personal enmity" before adding this citation to your Path.

**Step 7:** the Great

**Link:** Historical Overview, 16.8. Alexander's Hopes.

**Notes:** Alexander earned his nickname of the "Great" by fighting along side regular soldiers much like Achilles. Like Achilles he was a leader whose armor shown in the sun as if it were made by Hephaestus himself.

**Special Instructions:** Highlight the words "Alexander's astounding success in conquering the entire Persian Empire while in his twenties earned him the title "the Great" in later ages . . . and armor polished to reflect the sun" before adding this citation to your Path.

**Step 8:** no support

**Link:** Architecture Catalog card, Halikarnassos, Maussoleion.

**Notes:** Not everyone supported the hero Alexander the Great during his reign. Scholars use his dislike for the Halikarnassians to condemn the theory that he helped supported the construction of the Halikarnassian's Maussoleion.

**Step 9:** Homeric

**Link:** Historical Overview, 16.9. The Attack on the Persian Empire.

**Notes:** Obviously Alexander had read or heard his Homer as he knew of this ancient tradition. Spears played an important role in the battle of Troy in which Achilles fought.

**Special Instructions:** Highlight the words Alexander cast a spear into the earth . . . in Homeric fashion as "territory won by the spear"" before adding this citation to your Path.

**Step 10:** sulking

**Link:** Historical Overview, 16.14 Alexander in Afghanistan and India.



**Notes:** Alexander learned that sulking can create a sense of shame in his men and he learned it from Achilles.

**Special Instructions:** Highlight the words “When his men had balked before, Alexander had always been able to shame them back into action by sulking in his tent like Achilles in the Iliad. This time the soldiers were beyond shame” before adding this citation to your Path.

**Step 11:** hopes

**Link:** Historical Overview, 16.8. Alexander’s Hopes.

**Notes:** Alexander dreamed of being like Achilles, hero of words and the sword. Achilles was the ideal Greek male, brave, intelligent and loved by the gods. Even though Alexander was not truly Greek he still hoped to live up to this ideal.

**Special Instructions:** Highlight the words “ “What,” he was asked,” do you have left for yourself?” “My hopes,” Alexander replied . . . still the dominant ideal of male Greek culture” before adding this citation to your Path.

**Step 12:** Alexander

**Link:** Coins, BCMA 1914.6.7.

**Notes:** For his exploits and courage Alexander earned his due respect and was immortalized in silver. Coins were one of many attempts to immortalize the “Great” man.

**Special Instructions:** Choose the view “BCMA 1914.6.7 obverse” from the menu under the words “Views” before adding this location to your Path so that the image appears with this Path step.

**Step 13:** stone face

**Link:** Primary Text, Strabo, *The Geography*, Book 14.1.22.

**Notes:** The artist Cheiocrates made a suggestion to immortalize Alexander on the side of a mountain much like the US. has done with four of its presidents.

**Special Instructions:** Highlight the words “Cheiocrates\* (the same man who built Alexandria . . . and a river flowing from one to the other)” before adding this citation to your Path.

**Step 14:** home&bust

**Link:** Architecture Catalog card, Priene, Alexandreion.

**Notes:** This is a description of the Alexandreion at Priene where Alexander may have stayed and which housed a bust of the hero. Notice that Alexander also gave his name to the building.

**Step 15:** dedicated

**Link:** Architecture Description card, Priene, Temple of Athena.

**Notes:** Like his father before him, Alexander gave as much to the artistic construction of building as he did on the battle field.

**Special Instructions:** Highlight the words “History: Begun ca. 340 BC.; dedicated by Alexander the Great in 334 BC., when the east end of the temple was completed at least up to the anta” before adding this citation to your Path.



**Step 16:** death

**Link:** Historical Overview,16.18 The Death of Alexander.

**Notes:** Alexander may have been a hero but he was also mortal and died a common death. He did not have a divine mother to tell him that he would not die in battle unlike Achilles.

**Special Instructions:** Highlight the words “Meanwhile, Alexander threw himself into preparing for his Arabian campaign by exploring the marshy lowlands of southern Mesopotamia . . . to whom he bequeathed his kingdom, he replied, “To the most powerful”” before adding this citation to your Path.

**Step 17:** effect

**Link:** Historical Overview, 16.19 The Effect of Alexander.

**Notes:** “What strange and unexpected event has not occurred in our time? The life we have lived is no ordinary human one, but we were born to be an object of wonder to posterity.”



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