

□Structural Levels of The Iliad□□□□Wars are often very complex in nature and are fought for many diverse reasons. The school boy may fight in order to get money for college, the patriot may fight to bring life, liberty and justice to some poor soul, and a coward may fight because he was drafted by force. In the Iliad, powerful gods, great nations, and heroic people all fight for many different reasons. This wide variety of fighting results in unique situations, problems, and structural levels to the war. These structural levels are of special interest, because they help define the consequences and outcomes of the war. The universal war of the gods, social war of the Greeks and Trojans, and the private war of Achilles' honor are structural levels of the Trojan war. These structural levels seem to influence and shape each other in many distinct ways.□□The universal war between the gods over the apple of discord consequently lead to the social war between the Greeks and the Trojans. For example, Aphrodite promised Paris that he could have the most beautiful woman in the world if he gave the apple of discord to her. He did so, and decided to go and get his reward. Unfortunately, the most beautiful woman in the world, Helen, was the wife of the Greek King Menelaus. The abduction of Helen by Paris led to the Trojan war. The promise made by Aphrodite to Paris in order to get the apple of discord resulted in the abduction of Helen and the start of the Trojan war. Therefore, Aphrodite, in the universal war, set the stage for the social war of the Greeks and Trojans. Another time the gods influenced the social war was when the Greeks and Trojans had a one on one battle to decide the outcome of the war. The Greeks chose King Menelaus and the Trojans chose Paris. Menelaus and Paris fought, but when Paris was about to be killed he was whisked off by Aphrodite. Both sides agreed that the Greeks had won. Zeus decided to start the war again, and he sent Athena to trick Pandaros to shoot at Menelaus, breaking the truce between the Greeks and Trojans. This intervention by Zeus led to another outbreak of war between the Greeks and Trojans. The universal war of Athena and Hera versus Aphrodite had Zeus so caught up in it that he did not want the social war to end. A god in the universal war once again created the social war between Troy and Greece. The universal war was the cause of the social war of Greece and Troy.□□The private war of Achilles' honor was an outgrowth of the social war between the Greeks and the Trojans. During the social war, Apollo grew angry at the Greeks for the abuse of his priest, Chryses. The Greeks had abused Chryses when Agamemnon took Chryses' daughter, Chryseis, during the raid of the town of Thebes. Agamemnon wanted a replacement for Chryseis, so he took Briseis from Achilles. This deeply wounded the honor of Achilles, and he decided to stop fighting in the social war until his honor was amended. Achilles was angered by an event that occurred in the social war, thus providing the need for Achilles to reclaim his honor. The social war was the cause of the private war of Achilles. The opportunity for Achilles to carry out his private war came after the death of his comrade, Patroclus. Because Achilles would not fight, Patroclus asked him if he could wear his armor. Patroclus thought that this might make others think he was Achilles, so that the Trojans might be scared and the Greeks might gain courage and confidence. Achilles consented, and during the ensuing battle Patroclus was killed by Hector. Achilles now had a way to go out and fight gloriously, in order to avenge Patroclus' death as well as to mend his honor that was so wounded by the ransack of Briseis. The social war then influenced the outcome of the private war of Achilles. Events that occurred in the social war created and influenced the private war of Achilles to reclaim his honor.□□The universal war of the gods was deeply impacted by the private war of Achilles. In some instances, the private war of Achilles fueled the universal war of the gods. An example of this was when Achilles was killing Trojans left and right in the river Scamandros. All of the dead Trojans in the water made Scamandros angry, and he chased Achilles with a huge wave. Athena and Poseidon both saw this, and they called on Hephaistos to burn the river with fire. This massive conflict between the gods was fueled by the result of Achilles' private war. Essentially, Achilles' private war was a source of major conflict between the gods. The universal war of the gods was also resolved by some of the effects of Achilles' private war. The universal war occurred mainly because Hera and Athena felt that Aphrodite should not have received the apple of discord. This resulted in a symbolic social war that mirrored the war of the gods. Achilles' effect on the social war, during his private conquest, caused the social war to come to an victorious end for the Greeks. In a way, the victory of the Greeks was a reward to Hera and Athena, in order to compensate for the fact that Aphrodite had received the coveted apple of discord. The private war of Achilles swayed the social war to the extent that it effected the resolution of the universal war of the gods. The private war of Achilles motivated the gods to fight and to resolve the universal war.□□All of these examples show the numerous consequences and influences that the structural levels of the Trojan war had on each other and the outcome of the Trojan war. The universal war of the gods over the apple of discord created the social war between the Greeks and Trojans. This social war led to Achilles' war to redeem his honor. Achilles' private conquest then had an enormous effect in giving the Greeks victory of the social war. The resolution of the social war eventually led to peace on Mt. Olympus. The three structural levels of the Iliad thus created, carried out, and concluded the Trojan war.□□□-----structural levels Iliad wars often very complex nature fought many diverse reasons school fight order money college patriot fight bring life liberty justice some poor soul coward fight because drafted force Iliad powerful gods great nations heroic people many different reasons this wide variety fighting result unique situations problems structural levels these structural levels special interest because they help define consequences outcomes universal gods social greeks trojans private achilles honor trojan n these seem influence shape each other many distinct ways universal between gods over apple discord consequently lead social between greeks trojans example aphrodite promised paris that could have most beautiful woman world gave apple discord decided reward unfortunately most beautiful women world helen wife greek king menelaus abduction helen paris lead trojan promise made aphrodite paris order apple discord resulted abduction helen start trojan therefore aphrodite universal stage social greek

s trojans another time influenced when battle decide outcome chose king menelaus chose menelaus fought when about killed whisked both sides agreed that zeus decided start again sent athena trick pandaros shoot breaking truce between this intervention zeus lead another outbreak athena hera versus zeus caught that want once again created troy greece cause greece troy private achilles honor outgrowth during apollo grew angry abuse priest chryses abused chryses when agamemnon took chryses daughter chryseis during raid town thebes agamemnon wanted replacement chryseis took briseis from achilles this deeply wounded honor decided stop fighting until amended angered event occurred thus providing need reclaim cause private opportunity carry came after death comrade patroclus because would patroclus asked could wear armor patroclus thought might make others think might scared might gain courage confidence consented during ensuing battle killed hector gloriously order avenge death well mend wounded ransack briseis then influenced outcome events occurred created influence reclaim deeply impacted some instances fueled example killing left right river scamandros dead water made scamandros angry chased with huge wave athena posiedon both they called hephaistos burn river with fire massive conflict fueled result essentially source major conflict also resolved some effects occurred mainly hera felt should have received resulted symbolic mirrored effect conquest caused come victorious victory reward hera compensate fact received coveted swayed extent effected resolution motivated resolve these examples show numerous consequences influences each other outcome over created redeem conquest then enormous effect giving victory resolution eventually peace olympus three iliad thus carried concluded

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