



ÇAPAMUN'23



JCC  
**Study Guide**

## ***I. Table of Contents***

- I. Table of Contents*
- II. Letter From Under Secretary General*
- III. Introduction to the Committee*
- IV. Key Terms*
- V. Background*
- VI. Gods & Goddesses*
- VII. Mortals*
- VIII. Major Blocs*
- IX. Bibliography*

## ***II. Letter From Under Secretary General***

Dear delegates,

As the Under Secretary-General of the joint crisis committee, I am thrilled to be a part of such an extraordinary gathering of brilliant minds, be it my amazing academic assistants or my crazy but highly-competent crisis team. With their presence and your willingness to achieve anything, I believe that the Trojan War will be one of the most exciting and engaging committees for all participants.

The Trojan War is one of the most fascinating and influential events in Western civilization's history. Our crisis committee will provide an opportunity for delegates to delve deep into the complex political, social, and cultural dynamics of this legendary conflict. With a focus on diplomacy, strategy, and critical thinking, delegates will be tasked with navigating the intricacies of the conflict and working together to find somewhat peaceful resolutions to the many challenges that will arise during the war. In addition to the intellectual challenge, this committee will also provide delegates with a unique opportunity to hone their leadership, communication, and collaboration skills, all of which are essential for you to make it alive in this bloody war.

I cannot wait to see the incredible ideas and directives that emerge from this committee and the conference as a whole. I am confident that together, we will make the Trojan War come to life in a way that is both educational and entertaining. Let us make many unforgettable memories.

Sincerely,

Durrin İliman

Under Secretary-General

### ***III. Introduction to the Committee***

The Trojan War is an epic tale of love, betrayal, and battle that has captured the imaginations of people for thousands of years. It is said to have taken place in the late Bronze Age, around 1200 BC, its story has passed down through generations in the form of poems and songs before being recorded in writing. The war was fought between the Greeks and the Trojans, sparked by the abduction of Helen, who was considered the most beautiful woman in the world and the wife of King Menelaus of Sparta. She was taken to Troy by the Trojan prince Paris. As a result Menelaus and his brother Agamemnon, the king of Mycenae, led a coalition of Greek forces to besiege Troy and reclaim Helen. The war lasted for ten long years and involved countless battles, intrigues, and adventures.

The Trojan War was not only a significant military conflict but also a cultural and ideological clash as it brought together a diverse range of Greek city-states, each with its own distinct traditions, customs, and beliefs, and tested their unity and strength. It pitted the Greeks against the Trojans, who were seen as the epitome of a foreign and exotic culture. The war became a symbol of the struggle between the East and the West, between civilization and barbarism, and between the individual and the collective. The Trojan War was also a rich source of inspiration for Greek art, literature, and philosophy. It gave rise to some of the most iconic works of Greek mythology, such as Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, and inspired countless plays, poems, and paintings throughout the centuries. It saw the rise of numerous epic heroes, such as Achilles, Hector, and Odysseus, who became archetypes of bravery, honor, and cunning. Their stories embodied the ideals and values of Greek society. The war also saw the intervention of the gods, who took sides in the conflict and shaped its outcome. The goddesses Hera, Athena, and Aphrodite were instrumental in starting the war, while Zeus and Apollo intervened to protect their favored warriors. Therefore, the war raised many fundamental questions about human nature, morality, and the role of the gods in human affairs, and sparked debates that continued to shape Greek thought and philosophy for centuries to come.

The war ended with the famous Trojan Horse, a cunningly crafted wooden horse that the Greeks used to infiltrate the city of Troy and finally defeat their enemy. The story of the Trojan War has been retold countless times in literature, art, music and has inspired many other stories and legends throughout history. It will always continue to be a symbol of the power of storytelling and the enduring appeal of heroic tales.

#### **IV. Key Terms**

**Therapon:** conventionally translated as ‘attendant’, and *philos*, meaning ‘dear friend’ as a noun and ‘near and dear’ or ‘belonging to the self’ as an adjective. Its meaning changes depending on the context it is used in. It can be used as an endearment, an emotional term towards someone who is precious to you or whom you spent a lot of time with. On the other hand, it can be used as servant, for someone serving you, like a warrior or just an attendant.

**The Oath of Tyndareus:** King of Sparta and father of Helen, Tyndareus was afraid that the suitors who sought his daughter’s hand in marriage would turn on each other and cause a war, so he made all of them swear an oath to defend whomever Helen chose as her husband and to protect her marriage to him.

**Akhali/Acheans:** The collective name given to all the Greek peoples and cities on the peninsula, excluding the Macedonians.

**Moira/Fates:** Three goddesses who determine human destinies, and in particular the span of a person’s life and their allotment of misery and suffering. Humans still had free will, but the Fates knew the ultimate choices and actions of each person. In the afterlife, a human would be judged not on what deeds they had done, but on how they had reacted to and coped with life’s challenges. Fates are personified as three women who spin the threads of human destiny. Their names are Clotho (Spinner), Lachesis (Allotter), and Atropos (Inflexible). Clotho spun the “thread” of human fate, Lachesis dispensed it, and Atropos cut the thread, thus determining the individual’s moment of death. On the other hand, the Roman goddesses were named Nona, Decuma, and Morta but still had the same believed mechanics.



## **V. Background**

Long before the Trojan War even broke out, the events that eventually led to it began. A shady beauty pageant, a coveted apple, a vow to preserve a marriage, a promise of love, an unfaithful wife, and an impenetrable wall were among the elements. These resulted in a battle that would last for ten years when added together.

According to the myth, the main cause of the Trojan War was that Paris had kidnapped Helen, who was the wife of Menelaus. After this elopement incident, Menelaus became angry and commanded a huge army to get back Helen from Troy side. It looked like a small conflict, but on the contrary, it looked like it was going to be a long and damaging one. But we cannot say the war was just because of the elopement of Paris and Helen, this was one of these reasons. The second one was actually the conflict between the gods and goddesses in Olympus such as Zeus, Hera, Athene, Aphrodite, etc. This conflict started in the wedding ceremony of Peleus and Thetis, because of Eris, the god of discord. And later it became a war in Olympus.

So, the Trojan War was a consequence of Helen and Paris' passion and it was the reflection of anger of gods against themselves to Greek and Trojan sides.

### **Helen of Troy: The Reason**

Helen is one of the main characters and causes of the Trojan War. She is the daughter of Tyndareos and the wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta even though there are whispers saying Helen is the daughter of Zeus, sky and thunder, it is not proven. She has many siblings such as Clytemnestra, Castor and Pollux (Dioscuri), Philonoe, Phoebe and Timandra. Her husband is the King Menelaus of Sparta, "who became via her the father of Hermione, and, according to some, of Nicostratus also.". She is regarded as the most beautiful woman in the world. After her abduction by the Trojan prince Paris, Menelaus convinced his brother Agamemnon, the king of Mycenae, to gather a sizable army and besiege the city of Troy in order to gain Helen back. She is the face that will launch a thousand ships but her destiny will lead her to be the most hated woman in the ancient world, a representation of moral failure and a lesson for the dangers of prioritizing passion above logic.

### **Abduction of Helen by Theseus**

Born to Aethra, daughter of the King of Troezen, and Aegeus, the King of Athens, Theseus grew up under the tutelage of his mother and grandfather. He became famous for his heroic deeds, such as slaying the Minotaur in the labyrinth of King Minos of Crete, and for his leadership in the unification of the city-states of Attica into a single political entity. Theseus was known for his sense of justice and fairness, as well as his determination and resourcefulness.

While his relationships with Ariadne, Antiope, and Phaedra had tragically ended, Theseus had not yet given up on finding a wife, and this time he set his sights a little higher. Theseus decided to pursue Helen, the princess of Sparta, rather than the Amazon queen Antiope or the granddaughters of Zeus, Ariadne and Phaedra. He was heavily influenced by his new buddy Peirithous, king of the Lapithae, a hardy tribe living in Thessaly. Peirithous, the son of Zeus or Ixion, met Theseus after robbing him of a herd of animals at Marathon. Peirithous wished to put Theseus' already renowned bravery and fortitude to the test. When the hero dutifully pursued Peirithous and caught up with him, the two were so in awe of one another that they put their battle aside and vowed to remain friends forever.

The two men somehow came up with the idea that they should each wed a daughter of Zeus, maybe as a result of their own divine parentage. Theseus, who was now middle-aged, decided on young Helen, Castor and Polydeuces' sister and the adopted daughter of Spartan King Tyndareus. Helen, who was just 10 or 11, was easily taken from Sparta by the two men. Theseus and Perithoos abducted her, and Thesus won Helen after the result of the draw between Thesus and Peirithous. But later Thesus sent her to his mother Aethra in Aphidnae. The exact reason isn't known, but it was probably that she couldn't marry because of her age. At last, her siblings Castor and Pollux (the Dioscuri) rescued her.

## “IT SEEMS THAT FOR HELEN, EVEN AT A YOUNG AGE, HER GREAT BEAUTY WAS SOMETHING OF A CURSE.”

### Suitors

After Helen's kidnapping by Theseus, Tyndareos made the quick decision to wed Helene, who mesmerized men with her beauty. King's decision reached wide and Helen's suitors came from all parts of the world. When other nobles expressed their interest in marrying the girl, Tyndareos delayed making a decision out of concern that the person he would select would be assassinated by the other candidates. Odysseus was one of the suitors, but he hadn't brought any gifts to present because he had thought his chances of success were slim. So, he pledged to find a solution in exchange for Tyndareus' help in his courtship of Penelope, Icarius' daughter and Helen's cousin, whom he had fallen in love with. The premise of Odysseus was that all the suitors take a solemn promise to defend the chosen husband from anyone who would try to harm him and they would punish anyone who attempted to sabotage the marriage in the future. Tyndareus was a kind father so he gave Helen the choice to select who she would spend the rest of her life with and she ended up choosing Menelaus. As part of the marriage deal, Tyndareus offered a horse in sacrifice as a symbol of the significance of the pact and made all the Greek leaders swear to recognize Helen as Menelaus' rightful wife and to protect his daughter from harm. With Tyndareus and Leda's abdication, Helen and

Menelaus assumed control of Sparta. They had one daughter, Hermione, and three sons: Pleisthenes, Aethiolas, and Maraphius. The Oath of Tyndareus, which all of her suitors were compelled to take, promised to support the chosen suitor militarily in the event that Helen was ever taken from him. The Trojan War was sparked by oath-related responsibilities. She was still rather young when she wed Menelaus, and it's unclear if her following departure with Paris was an elopement or an abduction. The other suitors kept their word after the girl was abducted by Paris, and traveled to Troy with Menelaos after the call for oath made by Agamemnon.

### **Judgement of Paris**

There was one pageant that would cause war, death, and ruin. That pageant was the Judgement of Paris, which served as one of the catalysts for Troy's eventual downfall. It was a beauty contest between Aphrodite, Hera, and Athena, the three most beautiful goddesses of Olympus, for the prize of a golden apple addressed "To the Fairest."

This golden apple was created by Eris, goddess of strife and discord, as a result of vengeance for not being invited to the famous hero, Peleus, and a sea nymph, Thetis' wedding. When Eris heard this happy union's news, she was not happy at all and saw this as an insult. She showed up for the festivities to understand the reason behind her absent invitation but she was ignored, and in retaliation, she threw the golden apple addressed "To the Fairest" among the goddesses gathered. Her purpose was to sow a seed of discord between the most powerful gods and so the apple was claimed by three goddesses: Aphrodite, Hera, and Athena.

Zeus may have been the most powerful and most impulsive deity in the Greek pantheon, but even he was aware of the importance of making this choice since he understood that doing so would anger two powerful goddesses and put one against the other. Paris, a Trojan prince and rumored to be the most attractive mortal man, was chosen by Zeus because of his honesty. As a result, Paris found himself in the unfortunate situation of winning over one goddess while earning the anger of the other two.

All three goddesses made an effort to influence Paris rather than relying on the prince's sound judgment. He was guaranteed dominion over the entire universe by Hera. With Athena, every war would be won with certainty. The most stunning woman in the entire world was what Aphrodite had offered. After thinking for a while, Paris came to a decision and determined that Aphrodite was the goddess who had the rightful ownership of the Golden Apple, the fairest of them all; despite his prior reputation as being impervious to bribes, there is no doubt that the bribe provided by the goddess had some influence on the prince's decision.

## **The Consequences and Elopement**

The verdict rendered by Paris guaranteed the gods Hera and Athena's permanent hostility and as a result, both would support the Achaean force besieging Troy during the Trojan War that ensued after Helen's kidnapping which Aphrodite planned for Paris to kidnap in order to fulfill her promise of the most beautiful mortal woman's hand in marriage. Of course, Menelaus, the Spartan king, was already Helen's husband.

Paris' father Priam decided to send a goodwill delegation to Greece, where he has been experiencing tension for a long time. After hearing the rumors regarding Helen as the most beautiful woman which made her Paris' prize in his eyes, he went to Sparta as part of the delegation. The Trojan prince was greeted graciously by Helen's husband, King Menelaus, and her brothers Castor and Polydeuces, who also provided him with nine days of entertainment. During the first dinner given in honor of the guests, Hector sensed how impressed Paris was by Helen, and knowing his fondness for women, he warned his brother. But warnings are never taken seriously and actions always speak louder and so Paris offered Helen, who was under the influence of Aphrodite, to come with him to Troy. Unaware of his guest's intentions, Menelaus departed for his grandfather's funeral. When he was out, Paris stole Helen and a sizable amount of royal riches. According to some whispers, she had voluntarily left her husband to be with her attractive young lover; others reasoned that Paris kidnapped her but either way, she was on her way to Troy.

Paris ultimately lacked the common sense that had led to his appointment as the beauty contest judge in the first place, however, it is debatable whether a fair judgement, free of bribery would have prevented later events. After all, it is said that Zeus had orchestrated the Trojan War to put an end to the Heroic Period, and that Paris' birth will fulfill a prophecy that Troy would be destroyed. And so that is where we are, on the side roads of fate. Unwilling to cross, knowing the fate of drowning but powerless and blind to all it concerns. Is it really destiny behind this upcoming battle or the gods who see mortals as pawns and toys to puppeteer? Are all prophecies doomed to happen, is Troy destined to fall and burn like the love of Menelaus and Paris which burned thousands of ships and lead to countless widows? Will you, dear delegate, be the pawn for such destruction or a player, a king, a warrior, a healer, a spy or a human? Well, there are no differences so its your choice after all.

## **Similarities and Differences Between Two Alliances**

The Greeks, also known as the Achaeans, are the aggressors in the Trojan War. The Greek alliance is made up of various city-states, including Mycenae, Sparta, Athens, and Corinth, among others. The Greeks are led by the ambitious and powerful King Agamemnon of Mycenae, who is motivated by his desire to expand his influence and power, and to restore his brother's honor by retrieving Helen. The Greek army is made up of a diverse group of warriors, including the invincible Achilles, the cunning Odysseus, and the fearless Ajax, among others. The Greeks are known for their superior military tactics and the strength of their warriors, as they are trained from a young age in the art of warfare. They are highly

disciplined and organized and are able to adapt to the changing circumstances of the battlefield. They are determined to emerge victorious from this conflict.

On the other side of the conflict are the Trojans, who are defending their city against the Greek invaders. The Trojans, are a relatively small city-state. They are led by King Priam of Troy who is known for his wisdom and diplomacy, and his sons Hector and Paris. The Trojans are also aided by their allies, including the Amazons, the Carians, and the Lycians, among others. The Trojans are known for their bravery and skill in battle, as well as their superior knowledge of the terrain around their city. They are said to have the ability to withstand the Greek siege for many years, thanks in part to the leadership of Hector, who is widely regarded as one of the greatest warriors of his time.

Despite their differences, the Greeks and Trojans share some similarities in their cultures and beliefs. The geographic proximity affects the two sides and creates cultural interactions. For example, both sides worship the same gods and goddesses, and their legends and traditions are intertwined. Religion is a really crucial factor for the Greek and Trojan sides, as they believe that their fate is tied to the will of the gods. So, to protect themselves from the gods' fury, they have to sacrifice continuously. The Greeks worship a pantheon of deities, including Zeus, Athena, Apollo, and Poseidon, among others. The Trojans worship many of the same gods as the Greeks but also have their own unique deities, such as Apollo Smintheus, and Scamander.

In addition, apart from the cultural effects, the gods and goddesses affect the war's course as one of the main reasons for the war is the fight between the goddesses, Athena, Hera, and Aphrodite. During the war, both sides should not forget to make offerings to the gods and consult with oracles to seek their guidance and blessings in battle. Additionally, the Greeks and Trojans both value honor, bravery, and loyalty, and they both believe in the importance of family and community. However, the conflict between the two sides ultimately comes down to a dispute over territory and power, as the Greeks aim to expand their influence and the Trojans fight to protect their home and people. The Trojan War will ultimately leave a lasting impact on both sides, shaping the mythology and culture of ancient Greece.

## **VI. GODS & GODDESSES**

**Zeus:** The god King of Olympus and ruler of the skies. God of the sky, thunder, storms and everything related to the sky. The youngest of the First Three Olympians.

**Thetis:** The goddess of water, and Also the mother of the legendary warrior Achilleus.

**Themis:** The goddess of justice and order.

**Poseidon:** The god and ruler of the seas, supreme deity to all the creatures that inhabit the waters. The middle brother of the First Three Olympians.

**Phoibos Apollon:** The god, and personification of, the sun. Artemis's twin.

**Herakles:** Also known as Hercules, Herakles is the demigod son of Zeus and Alcmene, who drank from the goddess Hera's breast milk, and gained immense strength and immortality from it. Thus giving him the name Hera-kles.

**Hera:** The goddess of marriage, women and family. One of the strongest Olympians and Zeus's wife.

**Hephaistos:** The god of fire, volcanoes and smithing. The master craftsman of Olympus.

**Hebe:** The goddess of youth and the last wife of Herakles.

**Hades:** The god, and ruler of, the underworld and the dead. The oldest and strongest out of the First Three Olympians. Sooner or later, everyone becomes his subject.

**Demeter:** The goddess of the four seasons, farming, prosperity and motherhood. Also the mother of Persephone.

**Athena:** The goddess of smarts, cunning and battle tactics. The personification of the smart and noble aspects to war.

**Artemis:** The goddess, and personification, of the moon. Also the goddess of archery and sisterhood. Also Apollo's twin.

**Ares:** The god of war, bloodshed and brute force. The personification of the brutal and evil aspects of war.

**Aphrodite:** The goddess of beauty and sex. Also the mother of the Trojan hero Aeneas.

**Hermes:** The god of mischief and trickery. Also the messenger of Olympus.

## **VII. MORTALS**

### **GREEKS**

#### **Agamemnon**

Agamemnon is an influential figure in Greek mythology and the leader of the Greek forces in the Trojan War. As the king of Mycenae, the largest kingdom in Greece, he is responsible for rallying the Greek city-states to launch a campaign against Troy after the abduction of Helen, the wife of his brother Menelaus. Agamemnon is a skilled military commander who will lead the Greeks in many battles against the Trojans, but he is also known for his pride and stubbornness. His decision to take the war to Troy despite the objections of the Seer Calchas will ultimately lead to a long and brutal conflict that will last years and will become a tale known by all. Agamemnon's personality is often characterized by his arrogance and his tendency to act without consulting his advisors. However, he is also seen as a capable ruler and a formidable warrior who is respected by his allies and feared by his enemies. Despite his flaws, Agamemnon remains an important figure in Greek mythology and a symbol of leadership and ambition.

#### **Menelaus**

As the king of Sparta, Menelaus is deeply invested in the Trojan War, which was sparked by the abduction of his wife Helen by the Trojan prince Paris. Menelaus is known for his bravery on the battlefield; however, Menelaus' personality is characterized by his unwavering devotion to his wife and his fierce determination to protect his kingdom and his people, even in the face of overwhelming odds. Despite his status as a hero of the Trojan War, Menelaus is often overshadowed by his more prominent brother Agamemnon because of his more soft-spoken ways. Nonetheless, he is a loyal and courageous leader who inspires great loyalty from his followers, and he is a symbol of honor and nobility in the eyes of the Greeks.

#### **Achilles**

Achilles was prophesied to be the greatest warrior of his time and known for his heroic deeds in the Trojan War. He is the son of the sea nymph Thetis and the mortal king Peleus, and he was sent to train with his companion and dear friend Patroclus under the mentorship of centaur Chiron where he spent many years learning the art of fighting and lyre. As a warrior, he is unparalleled in his strength, skill, and bravery, and his name has become synonymous with martial prowess. When his mother, Thetis, feared Achilles' fate after hearing a prophecy regarding the oncoming war, Thetis disguised him as a woman and sent him to live on the Aegean island of Skyros. After Odysseus and his men came to the island in search of Achilles, he was offered a famous choice between living a long life in obscurity or a short

one with unimaginable fame. Because of his pride as a warrior and a penchant for destiny, he sailed to Troy along with the other Greeks. In the Trojan War, Achilles will lead his army against the Trojans and will surely earn a reputation as an invincible warrior. However, Achilles is a complex character, with a fiery temper and a fierce sense of pride that has the potential to lead to conflicts with his fellow Greek leaders, particularly Agamemnon. In the end, Achilles is a decisive key point in the war, playing a pivotal role in many future battles.

## **Patroclus**

Patroclus plays an important role in the Trojan War, serving as a companion and advisor to Achilles and fighting alongside him on the battlefield. Patroclus was born into nobility and was the son of King Menoetius but he was exiled from his home for accidentally killing another boy. As a result, Patroclus was raised as the foster brother of Achilles, becoming his Therapon (brother-in-arms). The two were inseparable from a young age, and their bond only grew stronger as they trained together under Chiron in the art of war, healing, and hunting. Despite being a skilled fighter, he believes spending his time tending to the injured holds more importance which makes him a valuable healer. He is known for his loyalty and his deep affection for Achilles, whom he admires for his strength and bravery. However, he is also more compassionate and empathetic than his friend, and he is often moved by the suffering of others, even those on the opposing side.

## **Odysseus**

Odysseus is the king of Ithaca, a small island in the Ionian Sea, living a peaceful life with his loving wife Penelope, and their newborn son Telemachus. Because of his cunning intellect, perseverance, bravery, and strategic mind; he is beloved by the goddess Athena. He is the one who proposed the famous oath requiring all Helen's suitors to swear a vow to uphold her marriage. As his reward, he claims Helen's clever cousin Penelope as his wife. After years, when Menelaus calls for all to honor their vows after his wife Helen's abduction, Odysseus tries to avoid it by acting insane. Unfortunately, his lies come to light when Palamedes manages to disprove Odysseus' madness and places Telemachus, Odysseus' infant son, in a dangerous situation, causing Odysseus to save his son. After sailing with the Greeks, Odysseus and other envoys of Agamemnon travel to Scyros to recruit Achilles because of a prophecy that Troy could not be taken without him.

In the Trojan War, he is one of Agamemnon's chief advisors and plays a crucial role as one of the Greek commanders. He is known for his strategic thinking and his ability to outsmart his enemies by devising many tricks and tactics. Despite his success on the battlefield, Odysseus is not without his flaws as his arrogance and pride lead him to overestimate his own abilities. He often acts impulsively which can lead to disastrous consequences. In conclusion, Odysseus is a complex and fascinating character who plays a crucial role in the Trojan War and his strategic mind and cunning intellect can very well be the key to the Greeks' victory.

## **Diomedes**

Diomedes is the king of Argos, a powerful city in Greece. During the Trojan War, Diomedes is one of the most important and respected Greek heroes. Second only to Achilles, Diomedes is considered to be the mightiest and the most skilled warrior among the Achaeans. Although he is the youngest of the Achaean kings, Diomedes is considered the most experienced leader by many as he had fought in many battles and is known for his exceptional strength and skill with a spear before the Trojan War. Diomedes is also known for his bravery and is never afraid to charge into battle, even against the most fearsome opponents. Diomedes is also a favorite of the goddess Athena, who gave him special powers to help him in battle. Despite his bravery and skill, Diomedes is not without flaws. He is sometimes hot-headed and impulsive, which can lead him to make rash decisions. However, he is always willing to accept responsibility for his actions, learn from his mistakes, and fight for what he believed is right.

## **Ajax the Great**

Also known as Ajax Telamonius, is the king of Salamis, an island off the coast of Greece, and a powerful and skilled warrior. Ajax is said to be the descendant of Zeus and was trained by Chiron, a mentor for many famous figures. He is known for his immense strength and fighting ability, as well as his unwavering loyalty to his comrades but also with a very high level of combat intelligence. Because of his enormous size and strength, he was even called the bulwark of the Achaeans. Ajax fought in many battles and is often called upon to take on the most difficult and dangerous tasks. He is not one to back down from a fight, and he is always willing to stand up for what he believes in, even if it means going against the wishes of his superiors. Overall, Ajax is a fearless and respected warrior with his bravery, strength, and loyalty, as well as his determination and stubbornness.

## **Teucer**

Teucer is a skilled archer, and the prince of the island of Salamis, known for his bravery and cunning during the Trojan War. Before the war, Teucer is already a renowned archer and fighter, trained by none other than his half-brother, the famous Greek hero Ajax the Great. When the Greek forces gather to sail to Troy, Teucer is one of the many warriors who joins the expedition, eager to prove himself in battle. During the Trojan War, Teucer's skill as an archer will prove to be a valuable asset to the Greek army. He is able to strike enemies from a distance and takes down many Trojan soldiers with his precise aim. Despite his bravery and skill, Teucer is often overshadowed by his more famous half-brother Ajax. This sometimes leads to feelings of inadequacy and frustration, as Teucer strives to make a name for himself on the battlefield. Despite these insecurities, Teucer is also known for his loyalty to his brother and to the Greek cause. He fights bravely in many battles and is always willing to put himself in harm's way for the greater good.

## **Nestor**

Nestor is the king of Pylos, a city in the western part of Greece, and a former companion of Heracles. Nestor has a talent for bringing people together and resolving conflicts, which is critical to the success of the Greek forces. His wisdom and experience makes him a trusted confidant of the Greek commanders, who often sought his advice on matters of strategy and leadership. Despite his advanced age, Nestor remained a formidable warrior and is respected by his fellow Greeks for his bravery and skill. He is often called upon to lead the charge in battle and is always willing to put himself on the line for the good of the Greek forces. Overall, Nestor is known for his diplomatic and persuasive nature, as well as his strategic thinking and leadership. While he is not the most physically imposing of the Greek heroes, he is a valuable asset to the Greek forces.

## **Idomeneus**

Idomeneus is the king of Crete, an island in the eastern Mediterranean, and the grandson of King Minos. He was also one of the suitors of Helen and a comrade of Telamonian Ajax. He is one of the most respected Greek commanders as he is known for his bravery and skill in battle, as well as his strategic thinking and leadership. Idomeneus leads a large contingent of Cretan warriors to Troy in eighty black ships, and his troops are among the most disciplined and effective of the Greek forces. Idomeneus is also known for his loyalty and honor. He is a man of his word and always strives to keep his promises, which earned him the respect and admiration of his fellow Greeks. However, his sense of honor can lead him to make difficult decisions.

## **Calchas**

Calchas is a prominent figure in the events leading up to and during the Trojan War. He has prophetic abilities and is an advisor to the Greek army. He has knowledge of the past, present, and future with the blessings of Apollo as the powerful god favors him. His prophetic abilities allow him to interpret the will of the gods and predict the outcomes of battles. He advises the Greeks on important matters and how to appease the gods and gain their favor. Calchas is a serious and devout character, dedicated to the will of the gods and the success of the Greek army. He is respected for his knowledge and his abilities as a prophet, but his devotion to the gods can put him at odds with the other Greek leaders. His decisions have a significant impact on the course of the war.

## **Elephenor**

Elephenor is a member of the Argonauts and one of the suitors of Helen of Troy. Before the war, Elephenor is a loyal ally of King Agamemnon and a participant in the famous hunt for the Calydonian Boar. He is among the Greek warriors who first set sail for Troy to reclaim Helen. With his intellect, honesty, and keen mind in trade, he accumulated great wealth and is one of the sponsors of the Trojan War. As one of the suitors of Helen, Elephenor has a personal stake in the outcome of the war. Elephenor is a proud and courageous warrior, dedicated to the Greek cause and eager for glory in battle. He is also a loyal friend, as evidenced by his close relationship with Agamemnon.

## **Sinon**

Sinon is the grandson of Autolycus who was a successful robber who had the power of metamorphosing, Sinon is also the cousin of Odysseus. He is known for his cunning and ability to deceive, making him an important figure in the Greek army. Sinon is a mysterious and manipulative character as he is willing to use any means necessary to achieve his goals, including lying and deceit. However, he is also clever and quick-witted, able to think on his feet and adapt to changing circumstances.

## **Agapenor**

Agapenor is the king of Tegea, a city in the Peloponnese. He is among the Greek leaders who join forces to set sail for Troy to reclaim Helen. Agapenor is highly respected for his wisdom and his leadership skills, and he is trusted by the other Greek commanders. Agapenor is described as a wise and just ruler, dedicated to the well-being of his people and his comrades in arms. He is known for his integrity and his ability to make difficult decisions in times of crisis. His loyalty to the Greek cause is unwavering, and he is willing to make sacrifices to achieve victory in the Trojan War.

## **TROJANS**

### **Priam**

Priam is the king of Troy; he succeeded his father, Laomedon, as king and extended Trojan control over the Hellespont. He is a key figure in the events leading up to and during the Trojan War. Before the war, Priam is a respected ruler, known for his wisdom and his fairness. He has a large family, including many sons like Hector whom he is very proud of, and Paris; and daughters, like Cassandra. He is known for his diplomatic skills, and he has many allies among the neighboring kingdoms. Priam is known for his wealth and his

generosity. He is able to provide for his family and his people, and he is often described as a gracious and generous host. Despite his devotion to his family, Priam is not without flaws as he has many wives and concubines, even though he is often criticized for his lack of fidelity. During the Trojan War, Priam plays a central role in the defense of his city. He is a skilled leader, and he is able to inspire his troops to fight bravely in battle. He also displays great courage and determination, leading his troops from the front and risking his own life to protect his people. Despite the possible devastation of the war, Priam remains devoted to his family and his people. He is compassionate and willing to forgive his enemies and seek peace whenever possible.

## **Antenor**

Antenor is a noble Trojan prince, son of King Aesyetes, and brother of King Priam. Antenor serves as a wise and trusted advisor to King Priam as he is known for his ability to negotiate and his diplomatic prowess. Before the war, Antenor was sent as an envoy to negotiate with Menelaus about the return of Helen. Although the negotiations failed, Antenor's diplomatic efforts were highly respected. He is one of the few Trojan leaders who recognizes the strength of the Greek army and the inevitability of their victory, that's why he advocates for peace and suggests that the Trojans should give Helen back to the Greeks to end the war. Despite his diplomatic efforts, Antenor's loyalty is to his family and the Trojan cause. He fights valiantly alongside his fellow Trojans, and he is known for his bravery and skill in battle. He is also known for his intelligence and his willingness to think outside the box. Antenor's personality is characterized by his intelligence, his pragmatism, and his loyalty to his people. He is a shrewd diplomat and a skilled negotiator, always seeking to find a solution that benefits Troy. He is also a realist, recognizing the strength of the Greek army and the futility of continuing the war. Despite this, Antenor remains loyal to his people and is willing to fight to defend Troy.

## **Hector**

Hector is the first-born son of King Priam and Queen Hecuba, making him a prince of the royal house and heir to Troy. He is known for his bravery in battle and his wise counsel to his father, King Priam. Hector is also a devoted husband to his wife Andromache and a loving father to his young son Astyanax. During the war, Hector will emerge as the most skilled and respected warrior among the Trojan forces. He will lead his troops into battle with great courage and determination as he is able to inspire his men to fight bravely even in the face of overwhelming odds. He is also a skilled tactician, able to anticipate the movements of the Greek army and adjust his strategies accordingly. Despite his prowess in battle, Hector is not a ruthless or bloodthirsty warrior; rather he is known for his compassion and concern for his people's welfare. He is willing to negotiate with the Greek commanders and seek peace whenever possible, even at the risk of his own life. Hector is a symbol of courage, honor, and loyalty for both sides.

## **Paris**

Paris, also known as Alexander, is the prince of Troy and son of King Priam and Queen Hecuba. As a result of his connection with a prophecy depicting the fall of Troy, his childhood was spent in a small town, being raised by Agelaus the herdsman. When he was just a child, he captured a group of thieves and restored the animals they had stolen, thus earning the name Alexander which meant protector of men. He was known for his bravery and honesty and that is why he was selected to be the judge of the famous "beauty contest" between Hera, Athena, and Aphrodite, with the golden apple as a prize. Each goddess tried to bribe him; Hera with power, Athena with wisdom, and Aphrodite with the most beautiful woman in the world. He awarded the prize to Aphrodite and she in turn helped him spirit Helen away when Paris fell in love with her during his diplomatic mission to Greece. This act triggers the Trojan War, as the Greeks seek to reclaim Helen and avenge this sinful act.

Paris's personality is marked by his impulsiveness, his vanity, and his lack of foresight. He is an impulsive and self-centered person who often acts without thinking of the consequences and is often seen as a liability by the other Trojan leaders, who are forced to clean up after his mistakes, especially Hector as Paris is driven by his own desires rather than concern for the welfare of his people. He is highly skilled with the bow but often seen as a coward for shirking his duties and leaving the fighting to others. He is favored by Apollo and Aphrodite but at the same time, disliked by many gods. Despite this, Paris remains a key player in the conflict, both as a warrior and as the cause of the war itself.

## **Memnon**

Memnon is the son of Eos, the goddess of the dawn, and Tithonus, a mortal prince. He is the king of Ethiopia, a wise and just ruler, loved by his people. He is rumored to be the most beautiful of men and a warrior almost equal to Achilles. Memnon is a skilled warrior, trained by the god of war, Ares, and a powerful king, ruling over the Ethiopians, a people known for their strength and bravery. Memnon has a close relationship with his mother, Eos who helped him by providing him with armor and weapons made by the god Hephaestus. He led a contingent of Ethiopian warriors to Troy to aid King Priam and his son, Hector, in their fight against the Greeks. Memnon's army is feared for its fierceness and is regarded as one of the strongest forces on the Trojan side. Memnon's role in the Trojan War is significant, as he is one of the few warriors who can match the strength and skill of the Greek heroes. He is a formidable opponent as his bravery and skill in battle is praised by both the Trojans and the Greeks. In terms of personality, Memnon is known for his courage, wisdom, and loyalty. He is also known for his wisdom and diplomacy, as he is able to form alliances and negotiate treaties with other nations. Despite his many strengths, Memnon is not without flaws; he is proud and hot-tempered, and his love for battle can cloud his judgment. He is also fiercely loyal to his mother, Eos, who is known for her unpredictable nature and her tendency to meddle in the affairs of mortals. Overall, Memnon is a complex and multi-faceted character, whose bravery and strength in battle are matched by his compassion and wisdom as a ruler.

## **Pentesilea**

Pentesilea is the queen of the Amazons, a fierce tribe of warrior women, and is renowned for her skill in battle. She is the daughter of Ares, the god of war, and Otrera, the founder of the Amazon tribe. Before the war, Pentesilea was leading her army of Amazons to conquer new territories and expand her kingdom. As a powerful ruler, she is known for her bravery, intelligence, and strategic thinking, and is respected by her people and feared by her enemies. During the Trojan War, Pentesilea brings her army to Troy possibly in accordance with an earlier treaty between Priam and the Amazons, she leads a contingent of Amazons to aid King Priam. Her army is feared for its speed, agility, and deadly archery skills. Pentesilea herself is a fearsome warrior, renowned for her prowess with a spear. In battle, Pentesilea is a force to be reckoned with as she fights with fierce determination and a strategic mind, able to outwit and outmaneuver her opponents. She is a skilled tactician, able to read the battlefield and adjust her strategy accordingly. Despite her fearsome reputation, Pentesilea is not without compassion. She is known for her kindness and her concern for her soldiers, often risking her own life to protect them. She is also fiercely independent, refusing to be controlled by anyone, including the gods.

## **Aeneas**

Aeneas is the son of Anchises, a prince of Troy, and Aphrodite, the goddess of love and beauty. During the Trojan War, Aeneas plays a significant role as one of Hector's principal lieutenants, leading Troy's Dardanian allies, the Trojans who did not reside in the city of Troy. He is known for his bravery, his strategic mind, and his loyalty to his people. Aeneas is known as a brave and skillful warrior, respected by his fellow Trojans. He fights alongside his countrymen against the Greeks, defending his homeland and his people; earning a reputation as a skilled fighter and a natural leader. Aeneas is also known for his piety and devotion to the gods, especially to his mother Aphrodite; in return, he is favored by many such as Apollo and Poseidon. He is also known for his compassion and kindness, always striving to help those in need. Aeneas is a wise and just leader, respected by his followers and admired by his enemies.

## **Deiphobus**

Deiphobus is one of the sons of King Priam of Troy. He is a skilled warrior and a trusted advisor to his brother Hector, the Trojan prince and greatest warrior of the Trojan army. Deiphobus is a respected member of the Trojan court, known for his intelligence, diplomacy, and martial skill. He is an accomplished warrior, but also a skilled politician, able to navigate the complex political landscape of Troy with ease. During the Trojan War, Deiphobus plays a key role in the defense of Troy, fighting in many battles, often alongside his brother Hector. He was also involved in several diplomatic missions, trying to negotiate a peaceful resolution

to the conflict. Deiphobus is also a complex and multifaceted character with a strategic mind and a tendency to be impulsive and reckless at times. He is fiercely loyal to his family and his people, but he is also willing to make difficult decisions for the greater good.

### **Sarpedon**

Sarpedon is the king of Lycia, a region located in Anatolia. He is the son of Zeus, king of gods, and a mortal woman Laodamia, making him a demigod with exceptional physical abilities and exceptional bravery. Sarpedon leads the Lycian contingent at Troy, along with his cousin Glaucus, and is one of the greatest heroes on the Trojan side. He is known for his fearlessness and skill in battle, he is strong-willed and courageous. Sarpedon is seen as an embodiment of the heroic code by his men as he values bravery, honor, and glory above all else, and he is willing to risk his life to defend these ideals. At the same time, he is not without his flaws. Like many, he is prone to pride and arrogance, and he can be blinded by his own sense of self-importance.

### **Glaucus**

Glaucus is a skilled warrior, trained in the art of combat from a young age, and commander of the Lycian army with his cousin Sarpedon. He is a respected member of the Lycian court, known for his prowess in battle and his deep sense of honor. He is also a skilled healer, able to cure even the most grievous wounds with his knowledge of medicine and herbal remedies. During the Trojan War, Glaucus decides to fight alongside the Trojans and leads the Lycian army into battle against the Greeks. He is a fierce opponent, known for his skill with a sword, fighting with valor and determination. He is also a trusted advisor to his friend and ally, the Trojan prince Sarpedon, helping him to plan and execute his military strategies. Glaucus is a man of honor and integrity, deeply loyal to his friends and allies as he is willing to put himself in harm's way to protect them. He is a man of principle, unwilling to compromise his values or beliefs for the sake of expediency and deeply committed to his code of honor, refusing to engage in treachery or deceit, even in the midst of war.

### **Eurypylus**

Eurypylus is the leader of the Mysian army and son of Telephus who was the son of famous Greek hero Heracles. He is known for his resourcefulness and his ability to think on his feet, often using unexpected tactics to achieve victory. He is beloved by his people for his benevolent rule because of his kindness and generosity. The Greeks wrongly attack Mysia early in the Trojan War believing they have reached Troy. Even though Telephus successfully repels the Greek assault, Eurypylus' father is hurt. Telephus assures the Greeks that he will not send assistance to Troy in exchange for healing his wound. This commitment is kept up until Priam presents to Euryplyus's mother and proposes to marry off one of his daughters. As

a result, Eurypylus fights on the side of the Trojans, leading the Mysian army into battle. Eurypylus has a deep sense of loyalty to his allies and his country, willing to make great sacrifices for their sake. Eurypylus has a penchant for cunning and strategic thinking, making him able to outmaneuver his enemies on the battlefield, and often using surprise attacks and ambushes to gain the upper hand. He has the ability to analyze the strengths and weaknesses of his opponents, allowing him to devise effective strategies for victory.

## **Helenus**

Helenus is one of the sons of King Priam of Troy; a skilled warrior and a prophet with the ability to see the future and interpret the will of the gods. He is a respected member of the Trojan court, known for his deep connection to the gods, his prophetic visions and his ability to interpret omens. He uses his prophetic gifts to warn his people of danger and to guide them in battle, helping to turn the tide of the war on several occasions. Helenus is deeply devoted to his family and his people, but he is also conflicted about the war and its consequences as he is torn between his loyalty to Troy and his knowledge of the future, that is why he struggles to reconcile his duty as a warrior with his role as a prophet.

## **Polydamas**

Polydamas is a Trojan commander and a trusted advisor to the Trojan prince Hector. He is a respected member of the court, known for his military expertise and his political acumen. He is considered to be the best strategist on the Trojan side known for his wisdom and his ability to analyze complex situations, making him a trusted advisor to many of the Trojan leaders. Polydamas is deeply committed to the Trojan cause and is willing to make great sacrifices for the sake of his country and his people, his passion makes him respected by his enemies, who admire his intelligence and his skill as a military commander. Despite his many virtues, Polydamas is a realist, and he recognizes the weaknesses of the Trojan army. He often advises caution and restraint, warning against reckless actions that could lead to disaster; however, his warnings are not always heeded.

## **Troilus**

Troilus is a prince of Troy and the youngest son of King Priam and Queen Hecuba. Troilus is known for his beauty and magnificent youth which is why he is rumored to be Apollo's kin, but Priam loves and sees him as a son despite such rumors. He is still a favorite of the god Apollo, who grants him the gift of prophecy. However, Troilus is also naive and inexperienced, and his youthfulness often makes him an easy target for more experienced warriors. He is a handsome and romantic young man, full of energy and a passion to set himself apart from his older brothers. He is a loyal son of Troy and a brave warrior, who fights valiantly to defend his homeland. His virtuous personality and honorable actions make him a sympathetic character, loved by all Trojans.

## **VIII. MAJOR BLOCS**

### **Trojans and Allies**

#### **Troy**

Troy is a city located in a small independent confederation called Assuwa in the Hittite Empire. It is one of the most important cities in the eyes of the gods as many of their sons and daughters who are demigods lived in Troy or in adjacent areas. The city itself is sitting on a steep hill, protected by enormous sloping stone walls, rectangular towers, and massive gates whose wooden doors can be bolted shut. The city's streets are broad and well-planned. At the top of the hill is the Temple of Athena as well as King Priam's palace, an enormous structure with numerous rooms around an inner courtyard. It occupies a strategic position on the Dardanelles, a narrow water channel that connects the Aegean Sea to Black Sea, via the Sea of Marmara and this is one of the most important trade routes in the world. It had been destroyed 7 times due to various reasons. Troy is one of the twenty-two states of the Assuwa Confederation which unsuccessfully attempted to oppose the Hittite Empire. The rebellion was supported by the Ahhiyawa. The city had become politically aligned with the Hittites some time later. Two kings named Kukkunni and Alaksandu who maintained peaceful relations with the Hittites even as other states in the area did not. Trojan soldiers even served in the Hittite army during the Battle of Kadesh.

#### **Ethiopia**

Ethiopia is a kingdom located in Northern Africa, west of Egypt. The kingdom is ruled by the King Memnon (son of Eos). The Ethiopians share similar features such as hair, skin color and also similar lifestyle, practices with Egyptians. Ethiopian people are known for their strength and bravery. Known for their strength in battle, especially Trojan War, Ethiopians are good warriors and fearless people.

#### **Lycia**

Lycia is a kingdom located in Anatolia next to the Mediterranean Sea. The rulers, founders and also the greatest warriors of Lycia are Sarpedon (son of Zeus and commander of the Lycian army) and Glaukos (son of Hippolochus and the captain of the Lycian army). The kingdom is both wealthier and more powerful in terms of war compared to other surrounding cities, countries or kingdoms. The largest and the most important city of Lycia is Xanthos which has a lot of value due to religious and architectural reasons. The King Sarpedon, the defeated brother, was cast out but went on to found Lycia. Under a leader Sarpedon, the Termilae had been driven out of Crete by Minos and settled in a large part of Milyas. Lycia is sacred to Apollo, who is also known as Lycian, Delian and Pythian.

## **Amazons**

Amazons are a group of female warriors and hunters (ruled by Queen Penthesilea), who surpassed some men in physical agility and strength, in archery, riding skills, and the arts of combat. Their society is closed to men and they only raise their daughters and return their sons to their fathers, with whom they would only socialize briefly in order to reproduce. The independent Amazon kingdom was located at Pontus in northern Anatolia, on the southern shores of the Black Sea, where the Amazon queen resided at her capital Themiscyra, on the banks of the Thermodon river. They are one of the most known people for their combat power.

## **Greeks and Allies**

### **Mycenae**

Μυκῆναι is one of the most powerful and important kingdoms of Mycenaean Greece which is ruled by the glorious King Agamemnon. It is also the biggest kingdom in Greece. The city is located in Peloponnese, Greece. It was founded by Perseus (son of Danaë and the god Zeus) who is one of the symbols of Dorians. Situated in the north-east corner of the Argive plain, it easily overlooks the whole area and is ideally positioned to be a center of power, especially as it commands all easy routes to the Isthmus of Corinth. Besides its strong defensive and strategic position, it has good farmland and an adequate water supply. For reasons like several innovations in the fields of engineering, architecture and military infrastructure, Mycenae is better than most of the cities and settlements around it. The city is also important in terms of trades to the Mediterranean and economy.

### **Phthia**

Φθία is a city in Thessaly and the home of the Myrmidones (the contingent led by Achilles). It was founded by Aeacus (grandfather of Achilles) and is the home of Achilles' family. Although this city is constantly mentioned as the homeland of Achilles, it is also the homeland of his inseparable companion Patroclus. Like Mycenae it holds a strategic position and is developed in terms of architecture, military, engineering and economy.

### **Sparta**

Sparta, or Lacedaemon, is a prominent city-state in Laconia. The founder of the city was Lacedaemon, a son of Zeus, who gave his name to the region and his wife's name to the city.

Sparta is an oligarchy. The state is ruled by two hereditary kings of the Agiad and Eurypontid families, both supposedly descendants of Heracles and equal in authority, so that one could not act against the power and political enactments of his colleague. The city has strict rules for the education system also known as agoge. That is the reason behind their great military land-power. Sparta is famous for the way it runs its political infrastructure and economy. It is a self-sufficient and self-standing city which is why it is in the eyes of many predators. Most leaders of the other countries want the great city of Sparta to fail and fall to the ground. Sparta is built on the banks of the Eurotas River, the largest river of Laconia, which provides it with a source of freshwater. To the north, Laconia is separated from Arcadia by hilly uplands. These natural defenses worked to Sparta's advantage and protected it from sacking and invasion.

## **Pylos**

Πύλος is a kingdom under the rule of King Nestor in western Greece next to Sparta. It is one of the most powerful kingdoms and most important human centers in the area referred to as “Sandy Pylos”. The most advanced time began with Nestor taking the throne.