

## chapter001.pickle

The Iliad, Book I, begins with the invocation of the muse by the poet Homer, asking for inspiration to tell the story of the wrath of Achilles and its consequences for the Greeks during the Trojan War. The story starts with Chryses, a priest of Apollo, coming to the Greek camp to ransom his daughter Chryseis, who was taken captive by Agamemnon. Chryses offers gifts and begs for his daughter's release, but Agamemnon refuses and insults him. Chryses prays to Apollo for vengeance, and the god sends a plague upon the Greek camp. After nine days of the plague, Achilles calls for a council to address the issue. The prophet Calchas reveals that the plague is Apollo's punishment for Agamemnon's refusal to release Chryseis. Agamemnon, forced to return Chryseis to her father, takes Briseis, the captive woman of Achilles, as compensation. Achilles, enraged by this injustice, withdraws from the war and asks his mother, the sea-goddess Thetis, to intercede with Zeus to help the Trojans in order to shame the Greeks.

- The Iliad is an epic poem traditionally attributed to Homer.
- The poem focuses on the Trojan War, specifically the wrath of Achilles and its consequences.
- Chryses is a priest of Apollo, and Chryseis is his daughter.
- Agamemnon takes Chryseis as a captive, and when her father comes to ransom her, he refuses and insults him.
- Chryses prays to Apollo for vengeance, and the god sends a plague upon the Greek camp.
- Achilles plays a crucial role in resolving the conflict by calling for a council and asking Thetis to intercede with Zeus.
- Thetis is a sea-goddess and the mother of Achilles.

## chapter002.pickle

The second book of The Iliad begins with Agamemnon having a dream sent by Zeus, encouraging him to lead the Greeks into battle. Agamemnon, believing the dream to be real, calls for a meeting with the Greek leaders and proposes a return to Greece. The leaders are in favor of this, but Ulysses speaks up and manages to delay the decision. Agamemnon then calls for an assembly of all the Greeks, and Nestor suggests making a general muster of the troops before proceeding to battle. This gives the poet an opportunity to enumerate all the forces of the Greeks and Trojans, leading to a large catalogue of the various nations and leaders present.

- Agamemnon has a dream sent by Zeus
- Dream encourages him to lead Greeks into battle
- Agamemnon calls for meeting with Greek leaders
- Proposes a return to Greece
- Ulysses delays the decision
- Agamemnon calls for assembly of all Greeks
- Nestor suggests making a general muster of the troops
- Catalogue of the forces of the Greeks and Trojans

## chapter003.pickle

The third book of The Iliad describes a duel between Menelaus and Paris, which is arranged in order to end the war between the Greeks and the Trojans. The duel is suggested by Hector, who is eager to end the conflict and restore peace. Both armies agree to the duel and gather in a cleared space to watch the fight. Iris is sent to retrieve Helen and bring her to the walls of Troy so that she can watch the duel and identify the warriors below. Helen is able to identify all of the Greek leaders, and she notes that Ajax and Idomeneus are the largest and most impressive of them. She also notes that her brothers, Castor and Pollux, are absent from the battle. The duel finally begins, and Paris is quickly overpowered by Menelaus. Just as Menelaus is about to deliver the killing blow, Venus intervenes and whisks Paris away to safety. Venus then takes Helen to Paris' chambers, where the two are reunited and have sex. Meanwhile, Menelaus stands over Paris' empty armor, furious that his opponent has escaped. He declares that the Trojans have broken their word and that the war must continue.

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- The gods are heavily involved in the events of the Trojan War, with Jupiter and Juno having a particular interest in the outcome.
- Helen is able to identify all of the Greek leaders from the walls of Troy, indicating her familiarity with them despite her time away.
- The truce is broken by Pandarus, who is encouraged by Minerva to shoot an arrow at Menelaus.
- Agamemnon is shown to be a capable leader, reviewing the troops and encouraging them in their fight.
- Nestor is particularly celebrated for his military discipline, highlighting the importance of organization and strategy in warfare.

## chapter005.pickle

In the fifth book of The Iliad, Diomed, with the help of Pallas Athena, performs wonders in the day's battle. Pandarus wounds Diomed with an arrow, but Pallas cures him and enables him to distinguish gods from mortals, warning him not to contend with any of the gods except Venus. Aeneas joins Pandarus to oppose Diomed, but Pandarus is killed and Aeneas is in great danger. Venus intervenes and is wounded by Diomed, but Apollo rescues her and carries Aeneas to Troy to be healed. Mars rallies the Trojans and assists Hector to make a stand. Diomed is restored to the field and overthrows several of the Greeks, including Tlepolemus, who is killed by Sarpedon. Juno and Minerva descend to resist Mars, and Diomed wounds him, sending him groaning to heaven.

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## chapter006.pickle

The gods have left the battlefield, and the Greeks gain the upper hand. Ajax leads the charge, killing Acamas and Teuthras. Diomed continues the slaughter, killing Axylys, Calesius, Dresus, Pidytes, Aretaon, Elatus, Melanthius, Phylacus, and Adrastus. Nestor tries to rally the Greeks, but Agamemnon kills Adrastus before Nestor can intervene. Helenus advises Hector to return to Troy and organize a procession of Trojan matrons to the temple of Minerva to pray for Diomed's defeat. Hector follows the advice, and on his way, he meets Glaucus and Diomed, who are about to engage in battle. They discover that their ancestors were friends, and Glaucus proposes an exchange of armor as a token of their newfound friendship. Hector returns to the battlefield and encourages the Trojans.

- The Greeks gain the upper hand when the gods leave the battlefield.

- Ajax is the first Greek to make a significant impact, killing Acamas and Teuthras.
- Diomed continues the slaughter, killing multiple Trojans.
- Nestor tries to rally the Greeks, but Agamemnon kills Adrastus before Nestor can intervene.
- Hector follows Helenus's advice and organizes a procession of Trojan matrons to the temple of Minerva to pray for Diomed's defeat.
- Glaucus and Diomed discover their ancestors were friends and exchange armor as a token of their newfound friendship.

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The gods have left the battlefield, and the Greeks gain the upper hand. Ajax leads the charge, killing Acamas and Teuthras. Diomed continues the slaughter, killing Axylus, Calesius, Dresus, Pidytes, Aretaon, Elatus, Melanthius, Phylacus, and Adrastus. Nestor tries to rally the Greeks, but Agamemnon kills Adrastus before Nestor can intervene. Helenus advises Hector to return to Troy and organize a procession of Trojan matrons to the temple of Minerva to pray for Diomed's defeat. Hector follows the advice, and on his way, he meets Glaucus and Diomed, who are about to engage in battle. They discover that their ancestors were friends, and Glaucus proposes an exchange of armor as a token of their newfound friendship. Hector returns to the battlefield and encourages the Trojans.

- The Greeks gain the upper hand after the gods leave the battlefield.
- Ajax and Diomed lead the charge and kill many Trojans.
- Nestor tries to rally the Greeks, but Agamemnon kills Adrastus before he can intervene.
- Helenus advises Hector to organize a procession of Trojan matrons to the temple of Minerva to pray for Diomed's defeat.
- Hector meets Glaucus and Diomed on his way back to the battlefield.
- Glaucus and Diomed discover that their ancestors were friends and exchange armor as a token of their newfound friendship.

## chapter008.pickle

Juno attempts to persuade Neptune to aid the Greeks in their battle against the Trojans, but Neptune refuses, stating that he does not wish to war with Jupiter. The gods have left the battlefield, and the Greeks gain the upper hand. Ajax leads the charge, killing Acamas and Teuthras. Diomed continues the slaughter, killing Axylus, Calesius, Dresus, Pidytes, Aretaon, Elatus, Melanthius, Phylacus, and Adrastus. Nestor tries to rally the Greeks, but Agamemnon kills Adrastus before Nestor can intervene. Helenus advises Hector to return to Troy and organize a procession of Trojan matrons to the temple of Minerva to pray for Diomed's defeat. Hector follows the advice, and on his way, he meets Glaucus and Diomed, who are about to engage in battle. They discover that their ancestors were friends, and Glaucus proposes an exchange of armor as a token of their newfound friendship. Hector returns to the battlefield and encourages the Trojans.

- Juno attempts to persuade Neptune to aid the Greeks, but he refuses
- The gods have left the battlefield
- The Greeks gain the upper hand in the battle

- Ajax and Diomed lead the charge for the Greeks, killing many Trojans
- Nestor tries to rally the Greeks, but Agamemnon kills a Trojan before he can intervene
- Helenus advises Hector to organize a procession of Trojan matrons to pray for Diomed's defeat
- Hector meets Glaucus and Diomed on his way back to the battlefield and they exchange armor as a token of their newfound friendship

## chapter009.pickle

This section of The Iliad, Book IX, describes the events that take place on the twenty-seventh night of the siege of Troy. Agamemnon proposes to the Greeks to quit the siege and return to their country, but Diomed opposes this and Nestor seconds him. The guards are strengthened and a council is summoned to deliberate what measures to follow in this emergency.

Agamemnon follows this advice and sends ambassadors to Achilles to move him to a reconciliation. Ulysses, Ajax, and Phoenix are made choice of and they make speeches to Achilles, but are rejected. The ambassadors return unsuccessfully to the camp and the troops betake themselves to sleep.

- Agamemnon proposes to quit the siege and return to Greece
- Diomed opposes this and Nestor seconds him
- Guards are strengthened and a council is summoned
- Agamemnon sends ambassadors to Achilles
- Ulysses, Ajax, and Phoenix are chosen
- They make speeches to Achilles but are rejected
- Ambassadors return unsuccessfully to the camp
- Troops betake themselves to sleep

## chapter010.pickle

This section of The Iliad, Book X, describes the events that take place on the twenty-eighth night of the siege of Troy. Agamemnon is unable to sleep due to the distress of the Greeks' situation and the success of Hector. He wanders the camp and eventually seeks out Nestor to discuss the matter. Nestor suggests rousing the other Greek leaders to discuss a plan of action. Agamemnon agrees and sends Ulysses, Ajax, and Phoenix to speak with Achilles and try to reconcile with him. However, Achilles remains firm in his decision to not rejoin the fight. The ambassadors return unsuccessfully to the camp and the troops go to sleep. Meanwhile, Diomed and Ulysses embark on a nighttime scouting mission into the Trojan camp. They come across Dolon, a Trojan spy sent out for the same purpose, and kill him. From Dolon, they learn about the recent arrival of Rhesus and his Thracian troops. Diomed and Ulysses then proceed to the Thracian camp and kill Rhesus and several of his men before returning to the Greek camp with Rhesus' horses as a prize.

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- Agamemnon seeks out Nestor to discuss the matter.
- Nestor suggests rousing the other Greek leaders to discuss a plan of action.
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- Achilles remains firm in his decision to not rejoin the fight.

- The ambassadors return unsuccessfully to the camp.
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- They come across Dolon, a Trojan spy, and kill him.
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## chapter011.pickle

In Book XI of The Iliad, Agamemnon is unable to sleep due to the Greeks' distress and Hector's success. He seeks out Nestor for advice, who suggests rousing the other Greek leaders to discuss a plan of action. Agamemnon sends Ulysses, Ajax, and Phoenix to speak with Achilles, but Achilles remains firm in his decision to not rejoin the fight. Meanwhile, Diomed and Ulysses embark on a nighttime scouting mission into the Trojan camp. They come across Dolon, a Trojan spy, and kill him. From Dolon, they learn about the recent arrival of Rhesus and his Thracian troops. Diomed and Ulysses then proceed to the Thracian camp and kill Rhesus and several of his men before returning to the Greek camp with Rhesus' horses as a prize.

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- Nestor suggests rousing the other Greek leaders to discuss a plan of action.
- Agamemnon sends Ulysses, Ajax, and Phoenix to speak with Achilles.
- Achilles remains firm in his decision to not rejoin the fight.
- Diomed and Ulysses embark on a nighttime scouting mission.
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- Diomed and Ulysses proceed to the Thracian camp and kill Rhesus and several of his men.
- They return to the Greek camp with Rhesus' horses as a prize.
- Agamemnon is the leader of the Greek forces during the Trojan War.
- Nestor is an older and experienced Greek leader who often provides advice.
- Ulysses, Ajax, and Phoenix are all Greek leaders and warriors.
- Achilles is a powerful Greek warrior who has withdrawn from the fight due to a dispute with Agamemnon.
- Diomed and Ulysses are both skilled warriors who take it upon themselves to gather intelligence and strike at the Trojans.
- Dolon is a Trojan spy who is killed by Diomed and Ulysses.
- Rhesus is a Thracian king and ally of the Trojans who is also killed by Diomed and Ulysses.

## chapter012.pickle

In Book XII of The Iliad, the Greeks have retreated into their intrenchments as the Trojans, led by Hector, attempt to force their way in. Polydamas advises Hector to quit their chariots and attack on foot, dividing their army into five bodies. The Trojans follow his counsel and begin the assault. Meanwhile, Diomed and Ulysses embark on a nighttime scouting mission and come across Dolon, a Trojan spy, whom they kill and interrogate. From Dolon, they learn about the recent arrival of Rhesus and his Thracian troops. Diomed and Ulysses then proceed

to the Thracian camp and kill Rhesus and several of his men before returning to the Greek camp with Rhesus' horses as a prize.

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- From Dolon, they learn about the recent arrival of Rhesus and his Thracian troops.
- Diomed and Ulysses then proceed to the Thracian camp and kill Rhesus and several of his men before returning to the Greek camp with Rhesus' horses as a prize.

## chapter013.pickle

In Book XIII of The Iliad, Neptune, the god of the sea, becomes concerned for the Greeks as they retreat into their intrenchments and are forced back by the Trojans. In response, Neptune takes on the form of Calchas and encourages the Greeks to oppose Hector and the Trojans. The Ajaces form their troops in a close phalanx and put a stop to Hector and the Trojans. Several deeds of valor are performed, including Idomeneus killing Othryoneus, Asius, and Alcahous. Deiphobus and Aeneas march against Idomeneus, causing him to retire. Menelaus wounds Helenus and kills Pisander. The Trojans are repulsed on the left wing, but Hector continues to keep his ground against the Ajaces. Polydamas advises Hector to call a council of war, which he approves of. Hector goes to rally the Trojans, upbraids Paris, and meets Polydamas before joining Ajax in renewing the attack.

- Neptune, the god of the sea, becomes concerned for the Greeks and takes on the form of Calchas to encourage them to fight
- The Ajaces form their troops in a close phalanx and put a stop to Hector and the Trojans
- Idomeneus is a powerful warrior who kills several Trojans, including Othryoneus, Asius, and Alcahous
- Deiphobus and Aeneas march against Idomeneus, causing him to retire
- Menelaus wounds Helenus and kills Pisander
- Polydamas advises Hector to call a council of war, which he approves of

## chapter014.pickle

In Book XIV of The Iliad, Juno, the goddess of marriage and childbirth, devises a plan to help the Greeks, who are being pushed back by the Trojans. She goes to Mount Ida, where Jupiter is resting, and seduces him using the girdle of Venus. This puts Jupiter into a deep sleep, allowing Neptune to help the Greeks. The Trojans are initially successful, but Hector is struck down by a massive stone thrown by Ajax. He is carried off the battlefield, and the Trojans are forced to retreat.

- Juno is worried about the Greeks' retreat and wants to help them.
- She uses the girdle of Venus to seduce Jupiter and put him to sleep.
- Neptune takes advantage of Jupiter's sleep to help the Greeks.
- Hector is struck down by a stone thrown by Ajax and is carried off the battlefield.
- The Trojans are forced to retreat.

## chapter015.pickle

In Book XV of The Iliad, Jupiter awakens from his sleep and sees the Trojans being pushed back by the Greeks. He is angry at Juno for her deception and threatens to punish her. However, Juno begs for mercy and promises to carry out his will. Jupiter then sends Iris to command Neptune to leave the battle, and Apollo to reinspire Hector. Neptune obeys and leaves the battle, but Hector continues to fight with renewed strength. He breaks down a large part of the Greek wall and the Trojans attempt to burn the Greek ships. The greater Ajax fights valiantly to protect the ships, but many Greeks are killed in the process.

- Jupiter is angry at Juno for her deception and threatens to punish her
- Juno begs for mercy and promises to carry out his will
- Jupiter sends Iris to command Neptune to leave the battle
- Apollo reinspires Hector with vigour, brings him back to the battle
- Hector breaks down great part of the Greek wall
- Trojans attempt to burn the Greek ships
- Greater Ajax fights valiantly to protect the ships
- Many Greeks are killed in the process

## chapter016.pickle

In Book XVI of The Iliad, Patroclus, in pursuance of Nestor's request, entreats Achilles to allow him to go to the assistance of the Greeks with Achilles' troops and armor. Achilles agrees, but charges him to content himself with rescuing the fleet without further pursuit of the enemy. The armour, horses, soldiers, and officers are described. Achilles offers a libation for the success of his friend, after which Patroclus leads the Myrmidons to battle. The Trojans, at the sight of Patroclus in Achilles' armor, are cast into uttermost consternation; he beats them off from the vessels, Hector himself flees, and Sarpedon is killed. Apollo repulses and disarms Patroclus, Euphorbus wounds him, and Hector kills him, which concludes the book.

- Patroclus entreats Achilles to allow him to assist the Greeks in battle
- Achilles agrees, but charges Patroclus to only rescue the fleet
- Patroclus leads the Myrmidons to battle
- Trojans are cast into uttermost consternation at the sight of Patroclus in Achilles' armor
- Hector himself flees
- Sarpedon is killed
- Apollo repulses and disarms Patroclus
- Euphorbus wounds Patroclus
- Hector kills Patroclus

## chapter017.pickle



In Book XVII of The Iliad, the Trojans, led by Hector, attempt to seize the body of Patroclus, who has been killed by Hector in Book XVI. Menelaus, the brother of Patroclus' friend Achilles, defends the body and kills Euphorbus, who also attempts to take the body. Hector then arrives and Menelaus retreats, but soon returns with Ajax. The two Ajaxes, Ajax Telamonian and Ajax Oilean, drive Hector back. Glaucus, a Lycian leader, criticizes Hector for his retreat and Hector, determined to prove himself, puts on the armor he had taken from Patroclus and rejoins the battle. The Greeks give way before him until Ajax rallies them. Aeneas, a Trojan leader, fights bravely alongside Hector. The horses of Achilles mourn for Patroclus. Jupiter covers Patroclus' body with a thick darkness to protect it. Ajax prays for the safe return of the body to the Greek ships. Menelaus sends Antilochus to inform Achilles of Patroclus' death.

- Menelaus defends Patroclus' body from the Trojans
- Euphorbus is killed by Menelaus
- Hector retreats before Menelaus and Ajax, but later returns with the armor of Patroclus
- Glaucus criticizes Hector for his retreat
- Ajax rallies the Greeks
- Aeneas fights bravely alongside Hector
- The horses of Achilles mourn for Patroclus
- Jupiter protects Patroclus' body with a thick darkness
- Ajax prays for the safe return of the body
- Menelaus sends Antilochus to inform Achilles of Patroclus' death

## chapter018.pickle

Thetis, the mother of Achilles, goes to the palace of Vulcan to obtain new arms for her son. Thetis is accompanied by the Nereids, who are the sea-nymph sisters of Thetis. They weep for the sorrow of Thetis, as her son Achilles is grieving over the death of his friend Patroclus. Thetis has heard Achilles' cries from the depths of the sea and has come to Vulcan to request new armor for Achilles, as his armor was taken by Hector when he killed Patroclus. Vulcan agrees to make the armor for Thetis, and she returns to the sea with the good news.

- Thetis, the mother of Achilles, goes to Vulcan to request new armor for Achilles.
- Thetis is accompanied by the Nereids, who are the sea-nymph sisters of Thetis.
- Thetis has heard Achilles' cries from the depths of the sea and has come to Vulcan to request new armor for Achilles, as his armor was taken by Hector when he killed Patroclus.
- Vulcan agrees to make the armor for Thetis.
- Thetis returns to the sea with the good news.
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- "Who is Thetis?" : "Thetis is the mother of Achilles.",
- "Who does Thetis go to see?" : "Thetis goes to Vulcan to request new armor for Achilles.",
- "Who accompanies Thetis?" : "Thetis is accompanied by the Nereids, who are the sea-nymph sisters of Thetis.",
- "Why is Thetis requesting new armor from Vulcan?" : "Thetis is requesting new armor from Vulcan because the armor of Achilles was taken by Hector when he killed Patroclus.",
- "What is the response of Vulcan?" : "Vulcan agrees to make the armor for Thetis.",
- "What is Thetis' reaction to Vulcan's response?" : "Thetis returns to the sea with the good news."
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## chapter019.pickle

Thetis, the mother of Achilles, goes to the palace of Vulcan to obtain new arms for her son. Thetis is accompanied by the Nereids, who are the sea-nymph sisters of Thetis. They weep for the sorrow of Thetis, as her son Achilles is grieving over the death of his friend Patroclus. Thetis has heard Achilles' cries from the depths of the sea and has come to Vulcan to request new armor for Achilles, as his armor was taken by Hector when he killed Patroclus. Vulcan agrees to make the armor for Thetis, and she returns to the sea with the good news.

- Thetis, mother of Achilles, goes to Vulcan's palace
- Thetis is accompanied by the Nereids
- They weep for the sorrow of Thetis
- Achilles is grieving over the death of Patroclus
- Thetis has heard Achilles' cries from the depths of the sea
- Thetis requests new armor for Achilles from Vulcan
- Vulcan agrees to make the armor for Thetis
- Thetis returns to the sea with the good news

## chapter020.pickle

The section describes the beginning of the battle between the Greeks and the Trojans, following the death of Patroclus and the arrival of Achilles back on the battlefield. Jupiter calls a council of the gods and allows them to participate in the battle, with the gods of Greece aiding the Greeks and the gods of Troy aiding the Trojans. The section describes the gods descending to the battlefield and the various match-ups between them. The gods do not directly engage with each other, but rather inspire and empower their respective human champions. The section ends with Achilles and Aeneas preparing to engage in battle, with Neptune intervening to save Aeneas from Achilles' wrath.

- Jupiter calls a council of the gods and allows them to participate in the battle.
- The gods of Greece aid the Greeks, and the gods of Troy aid the Trojans.
- The gods do not directly engage with each other, but rather inspire and empower their respective human champions.
- Achilles and Aeneas prepare to engage in battle.
- Neptune intervenes to save Aeneas from Achilles' wrath.

## chapter021.pickle

The section describes the beginning of the battle between the Greeks and the Trojans, following the death of Patroclus and the arrival of Achilles back on the battlefield. Jupiter calls a council of the gods and allows them to participate in the battle, with the gods of Greece

aiding the Greeks and the gods of Troy aiding the Trojans. The section describes the gods descending to the battlefield and the various match-ups between them. The gods do not directly engage with each other, but rather inspire and empower their respective human champions. The section ends with Achilles and Aeneas preparing to engage in battle, with Neptune intervening to save Aeneas from Achilles' wrath.

- The gods are participating in the battle, with the gods of Greece aiding the Greeks and the gods of Troy aiding the Trojans.
- The gods do not directly engage with each other, but rather inspire and empower their respective human champions.
- Achilles and Aeneas prepare to engage in battle.
- Neptune intervenes to save Aeneas from Achilles' wrath.

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The section describes the beginning of the battle between the Greeks and the Trojans, following the death of Patroclus and the arrival of Achilles back on the battlefield. Jupiter calls a council of the gods and allows them to participate in the battle, with the gods of Greece aiding the Greeks and the gods of Troy aiding the Trojans. The section describes the gods descending to the battlefield and the various match-ups between them. The gods do not directly engage with each other, but rather inspire and empower their respective human champions. The section ends with Achilles and Aeneas preparing to engage in battle, with Neptune intervening to save Aeneas from Achilles' wrath.

- The gods are allowed to participate in the battle between the Greeks and the Trojans.
- The gods of Greece aid the Greeks and the gods of Troy aid the Trojans.
- The gods inspire and empower their respective human champions.
- Achilles and Aeneas prepare to engage in battle.
- Neptune intervenes to save Aeneas from Achilles' wrath.

## chapter023.pickle

This section of The Iliad describes the funeral games held in honor of Patroclus, a fallen Greek hero and close friend of Achilles. The games include various competitions such as chariot racing, wrestling, and archery, with prizes awarded to the winners. The competitions serve as a way for the Greeks to honor Patroclus and to distract Achilles from his grief. The section also highlights the intervention of the gods, who protect certain heroes and influence the outcomes of the games.

- Funeral games for Patroclus
- Various competitions
- Prizes awarded
- Distraction for Achilles
- Intervention of the gods

