

Supplemental History Lesson: Research Paper

Choose a historical time period, figure, or subject you learned about in Intro. to U.S. History that you would like to learn more about. Spend the next six weeks researching this subject, taking and organizing notes, and writing a research report on this subject.

Week 1: Choose subject. Begin research. Research should include accurate and reliable printed books, online sources, and videos. Sources will need to be properly cited in your final project. You should collect information from at least 8 different sources.

Week 2-3: Continue research, taking and organizing notes.

Week 4: Write the rough draft of your report. Use the following grading rubric to ensure you are meeting all requirements as you write. When your first draft is finished, read through it, making corrections as needed.

Requirement	Possible Points	Teacher-Graded Points
Correct spelling, grammar, and punctuation		
Use of transitional words		
Support claims with evidence/reasoning		
Maintain formal language		
Include an introduction and conclusion		
Include a bibliography with sources cited in ALA format		
Have a length of 3-4 pages		

Week 5: Ask an adult to proof-read your paper, marking with proof-reader marks as they go. Take the week to polish and correct your paper and create your final draft. Print your paper and a cover page which includes your title, full name, and grade.

Week 6: Design a visual aid that teaches the information from your paper. This may be a chart, graph, poster, collage, digital artwork, interpretive art piece, photographs, or PowerPoint presentation.

Supplemental Math Lessons: Practical Applications

Week 1a: Research the distance from your home to an area your family travels to regularly (e.g. yearly family trip, grandma's house, etc.). Make sure the distance is more than 100 miles when choosing a location. Next, find out how much gas currently costs per gallon. Next, research how many miles per gallon your family vehicle gets on the highway and how many gallons of gas your vehicle holds (this can be found online or in your owner's manual).

Using algebraic equations, calculate how far your family can get on a tank of gas and, in which towns/cities you should fill up the tank. Then, calculate how much the one-way trip will cost. Show your work.

Week 1b: Research the distance from your home to an area you would like to travel to by car (e.g. Disneyland, the ocean, Kansas). Make sure the distance is more than 500 miles when choosing a location. Next, find out how much gas currently costs per gallon. Next, research how many miles per gallon your family vehicle gets on the highway and how many gallons of gas your vehicle holds (this can be found online or in your owner's manual).

Using algebraic equations, calculate how often you will need to stop for gas, which cities/towns you will need to stop in, and how much a one-way trip will cost. Show your work.

Week 1c: Using your information from the previous two problems and an average speed limit of 65 mph, calculate how long it will take you and your family to travel to both places on a one-way trip. Use algebraic equations and show your work.

Week 1d: Using the information from the previous lessons, calculate the time, cost, and amount of gas for each two-way trip (there and back). Use algebraic equations and show your work.

Week 1e: You have basic expenses as follows: \$100/week on groceries, \$100 on rent, \$30/week on gas, \$75/week on utilities, and \$50/week on recreation. You would like to save/invest \$250/week. You do not pay taxes. Using algebraic equations, calculate how many hours you would need to work each week at \$10/hour, \$15/hour, and \$20/hour to cover your expenses. Show your work.

Week 1f: The average workweek in the U.S. is 40 hours. At what pay does 40 hours cover \$8,320 worth of monthly expenses? Use algebraic equations and show your work.

Week 1g: You work 30 hours per week and are paid \$30/hour. Your monthly expenses include \$500 groceries, \$700 rent, \$200 utilities, \$200 gas, \$100 phone, and \$200 recreation. How much can you save/invest each month? Use algebraic equations and show your work.

Week 1h: You have a salary of \$5000/month. You would like to use 15% to pay back debt, 35% for housing, 15% for transportation, 10% for savings, and 25% for basic needs. What amounts will each category receive monthly?

Week 2a: You would like to paint and re-floor a room in your house. The room measures 10 ft. x 12 ft. and the walls are 9 feet high. You are going to paint the walls pink and the ceiling blue. Using algebraic equations, calculate how much pink paint you will need and how much blue paint you will need (assume one gallon of paint covers 350 square feet). Then, calculate how many packages of flooring you will need if one package covers 45 square feet. Use algebraic equations and show your work.

Week 2b: You are painting an entire house. The house has 5 rooms with the following measurements: 11 x 12.5 ft., 13 x 16 ft., 15 x 10 ft., and 2 rooms are 10 x 8.5 ft. The walls are all nine feet high. You will paint the walls hazelnut cream and the ceilings white. Assuming 350 sq. ft. of coverage per gallon, how many gallons of each color of paint will you need? Use algebraic equations and show your work.

Week 2c: You are re-flooring an entire house. The house has 5 rooms with the following measurements: 11 x 12.5 ft., 13 x 16 ft., 15 x 10 ft., and 2 rooms are 10 x 8.5 ft. Assuming one package will cover 45 sq. ft., how many packages of flooring do you need? Use algebraic equations and show your work.

Week 2d: You are planting a garden and want to fill your raised bed with soil. The box is 8 ft. long, 3 ft. wide, and 4 ft. deep. If a bag of soil will fill 1.5 cubic feet, how many bags of soil do you need?
If each bag costs \$9, how much will it cost to fill your bed? Use algebraic equations and show your work.

Week 2e: You plan to buy 40 chickens. Each chicken requires 4 square feet of coop space, 15 sq. ft. of run space, a nesting box for every 3 chickens, and 1 ft. of roosting space. Using algebraic equations, calculate how big your coop, run, and roost should be. Then, calculate how many nesting boxes you will need. Show your work.

Week 2f: Your 40 chickens have arrived and need to be fed. Each chicken eats $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of food per day. How much food will you need to purchase for a week? If feed comes in 50 lb. bags, how many bags will you need each week? Use algebraic equations and show your work.

Week 2g: After your chickens grow, each begins to lay eggs. Each chicken lays 5 eggs per week. How many eggs can you expect by the end of the year? Use algebraic equations and show your work.

Week 2h: You inherit a chicken coop that is 10 ft. x 10 ft., 12 nesting boxes, and a run that is 400 sq. feet. How many more chickens can you add to your flock? Use algebraic equations and show your work.

Week 3a: You have a busy day. You need to spend 1 hour getting ready, 6 hours at school, 3 hours preparing food and eating, eight hours sleeping, 2 hours in classes, and 1 hour and 30 minutes driving. How much time does this leave you for relaxing? Use algebraic equations and show your work. Then, create a schedule that shows how the day might possibly go. Include “wake up” and “go to sleep” times.

Week 3b: You have an appointment that is 1.5 hours of driving time away from your home at 3:15 pm. You have another appointment at 6:30 pm back at home. How long can your appointment last if you are going to make it to both on time? Use algebraic equations and show your work.

Week 3c: Your train arrives at 6:05 a.m. and it takes 25 minutes to get to work. You work for 8 hours. Then, you catch the train home. Will you be back before your brother who arrives home at 3:30 p.m.? Use algebraic equations and show your work.

Week 3d: You have a class at 10 a.m. that lasts an hour. Driving time to class is 30 minutes. Then, you need to complete 45 minutes of chores and an hour of homework. You would like to attend an event that happens at 11:45 a.m., 12:45 p.m., and 1:45 p.m. Which time can you make it to? Use algebraic equations and show your work.

Week 3e: You are cooking dinner and the recipe calls for the following: 2 lbs. chicken legs, 4 cloves of garlic, 2 Tbsp. mayonnaise, 1 Tbsp. mustard, 1 Tbsp. ketchup, 1 Tbsp. paprika, and 1 tsp. cumin. This recipe serves 6 people. However, your friend and his family are visiting and the total number of people at dinner will be 15. How much of each ingredient do you need to cook enough food? Use algebraic equations and show your work.

Week 3f: You are helping a bride plan her wedding. She has 500 guests and wants to order enough cake. The bakery offers three sizes: an 8-inch cake that serves 36 people, a 10-inch cake that serves 57 people, and a 12 x 18 sheet cake that serves 98 people. An 8-inch cake is \$25. A 10-inch cake is \$35. And the sheet cake is \$45. Use algebraic equations to calculate the least expensive combination of cakes the bride can order to feed all of her guests. Show your work.

Week 3g: You are making fudge for a Christmas party. You have invited 30 people and would like each guest to have 3 pieces of fudge. Each batch of fudge makes 12 servings. Each batch needs the following ingredients.

1 can sweetened condensed milk

12 oz bag of chocolate chips

1 Tsp vanilla

How much of each ingredient is needed to give 3 pieces of fudge to each attendant? Use algebraic equations and show your work.

Week 3h: A punch you are making requires 2 cups of ginger ale per batch. You need to make 52 batches of punch. Ginger ale is sold in 2 L bottles, each holding 8.5

cups. How many bottles of ginger ale do you need to make the punch? Use algebraic equations and show your work.

Supplemental English Lessons: Mythology

*For these lessons you will need a copy of *Mythology* by Edith Hamilton

Week 1a: Read pages 3-18 and discuss the following with an adult:

1. In Greek culture, who was at the center of the universe?

(Man. Men became the center of the universe, creating gods that were like them and placing importance on things around them as they related to human beings.)

2. How did having human-like gods change the way humans felt about deity?

(Human-like gods, with faults and personality flaws, made deity more relatable and entertaining. Humans understood their gods better because they were based in real, concrete things they knew (e.g. living in their towns, looking and acting like people they knew, etc. It also reduced the need for priests or priestesses because men could communicate with gods on their own.)

3. What does the author say about mythology being religious?

(Mythology was not only religion, but science and literature. It was a way for men to explain what was happening around them – for example, Zeus and lightning bolts – and tell stories to each other. Over time, however, men began to see these all-powerful gods as givers of everything they need. They began to pray to them and rely on them for water, food, safety, and other wants.)

Week 1b: Read pages 19-36 (through the section on Ares)

4. How were the gods created?

(The universe created the first gods. Their children were the Titans, and their grandchildren were the gods.)

5. Who was Cronus (Saturn) and why is he important?

(Cronus was a Titan who ruled over the others until Zeus overpowered him)

6. What is Olympus?

(At first, Olympus was a mountain where the gods lived. In other stories, it became an abstract place, somewhere above earth. It was a peaceful and beautiful place where the gods relaxed and gathered together.)

7. Describe each of the following 12 Olympians

(Zeus/Jupiter- The king of the gods, god of the sky, rain, clouds, and wielder of thunderbolts. Zeus was married to Hera, but unfaithful to her and known for his many affairs and lies. At times, Zeus was seen as a father-like god who would punish mortals for immorality or guide them when needed.

Hera/Juno- Sister and wife of Zeus, goddess of marriage. Hera is a jealous and cruel goddess who punishes the people who offend her. Many of these punishments go to woman who had affairs with her husband, whether the women wanted the interaction with Zeus or not.

Poseidon/Neptune- God of the sea and brother of Zeus. Poseidon was especially important to sailors and was known as the creator of the first horse given to men. He was known to carry a trident.

Hades/Pluto- Ruler of the underworld and wealth who often stayed away from Olympus and earth because the other gods did not like him. Hades was married to Persephone, who he kidnapped from earth.

Athena/Minerva- Daughter of Zeus and goddess of war, wisdom, and purity. Athena was said to have sprung from Zeus's head and was trusted by him. Athena was often prayed to for protection, especially in Athens and was known by her gray eyes.

Apollo/Phoebus- Son of Zeus and known for his physical beauty, Apollo was a musician who played for the gods on Olympus, an archer, and a healer. God of light and truth and often the one who assists in communication between mortals and gods

Artemis/Diana- Apollo's twin sister and goddess of hunting. Associated with the moon
Aphrodite/Venus- Goddess of love and beauty, known for making mortals and gods fall in love, even if only for a short time. Aphrodite often meddled in the lives of others, but was best known for the beauty she brought to wherever she visited

Hermes/Mercury- Son of Zeus and messenger of the gods. Hermes was known for his speed and wore winged sandals. He was so quick, he often stole the belongings of others, including Apollo. Hermes was also the god who led the dead to the underworld.

Ares/Mars- Son of Zeus and Hera and god of war. Known as a cruel and ruthless being, many mortals and gods hated Ares.

Week 1c: Read pages 36-52

8. Describe each of the following 12 Olympians

(Hephaestus/Vulcan and Mulciber- God of fire and the only ugly and lame god, said to be thrown from Olympus when his imperfections were discovered. Other stories tell of his work on Olympus as a blacksmith and creator of the armor of the gods. Protector of craftsmen

Hestia/Vesta- Zeus's sister and goddess of the hearth and home. Newborns were accepted into their families by her and she was prayed to before meals. In each city was a public hearth and fire dedicated to her.)

9. Name and describe a few of the lesser gods and their roles

(Eros/Cupid- god of love, Hebe- goddess of youth, Iris- goddess of the rainbow)

10. Who are the Graces and the Muses

(Graces- three sisters, always together, and known for grace, beauty, song, and dance. Muses- nine sisters, each assigned to a different area of study and known to inspire mortals in their different areas)

11. What powers did the gods of the waters have?

(Together, they had the power to control the seas and rivers, signal with a shell trumpet, see the future, and shapeshift)

12. Describe the Underworld

(Known as Hades, the Underworld was known to be under the earth with entrances found in several areas, usually near water. Tartarus was the deeper part of Hades, where the souls of mortals stayed. Erebus was the entrance, of area passed by souls shortly after they die. The souls in Hades were separated into the good, who were rewarded, and the bad, who were punished for all eternity. Souls are judged by three beings upon arrival. Transportation for souls is provided by Charon, a boatman, who takes his payment from the coins left of the lips of the dead at burial. A three-headed dog, Cerberus, guards the gates and does not let anyone leave. Rivers flow throughout

the Underworld, including the Phlegethon (river of fire), Styx (river of the unbreakable oath), and Lethe (river of forgetfulness). The Furies sometimes are said to be in the Underworld, punishing sinners. The Underworld is known to be a dark and gloomy place.)

13. Who is Pan? Dionysus?

(Pan is an earth god and known for his goat horns and hoofs and his dances with nymphs. He was a playful and wild god. Dionysus was known as the wine-god and always drunk.)

14. Discuss the following creatures:

(Centaur- half man, half horse known for being brutal and cruel but also wise at times, Graiae- sisters who shared a single eye, Sirens- women with enchanting voices who lived on an island and lured sailors to their deaths with song, The Fates- who decided what would happen to mortals throughout life, including when they were born and when they would die)

15. What were Roman gods like in the beginning? What were they like after Greek gods were adopted?

(Roman gods presided over the home, or city, and were very specific in their responsibilities. However, they did not have personalities or forms, they were abstract ideas. Eventually, Romans adopted Greek gods, replacing their abstract gods with the human-like deities they learned about and gave them new names.)

Week 1d: Read pages 53-76

16. Who were Demeter and Dionysus and how were they important?

(Demeter was goddess of grains and corn. She blessed crops and the harvest, providing food for many and had temples and celebrations dedicated to her. She represented the work of women in harvesting and providing for their families. Dionysus was the god of wine and was celebrated with Demeter. They represented the joy of summer growth and autumn harvest and the contrast of the death and sorrow of winter.)

17. What, according to the Greeks, caused the seasons?

(When Demeter's daughter Persephone was taken by Hades, she grieved by not allowing any plants to grow. After Persephone was returned, Demeter taught mortals to grow crops and allowed plants to flourish. However, each winter, Persephone must return to the Underworld and Demeter grieves. This pattern of Persephone's death and resurrection brings about the seasons and gives these goddesses a knowledge of joy and grief. Likewise, Dionysus was known to be pruned (die) in winter and grow back in the spring, as a grapevine does. Dionysus also rescued his mother from Hades, curing her from death and giving her a place on Olympus. He represented the immortality of the soul and the ability to conquer death, which was celebrated in the spring.)

18. Why did Dionysus have contradictory personalities?

(He was the god of wine, which could make people feel free and joyful or, when overdone, could make them drunk, mad, and sometimes cruel. He represented the greatness and courage of men, but also the most savage aspects of them, too.)

Week 2a: Read pages 77-94

19. How did the Greeks say the world was created? How is this similar to your own beliefs?

(At first, everything was Darkness and Chaos. Then, Love was born, bringing Light and order to the matter and Day to the world. Earth and Heaven came next, with unstoppable and powerful forces. Next, their children came as horrible monsters- Cyclops, each with one eye. Finally, the Titans came and created the Giants, the Furies, and the gods. In a great war, Zeus banished most monsters from the earth and took his place as king of the gods.)

20. How were men created according to the Greeks?

(In one story, the Titans Epimetheus and Prometheus created men and animals. Animals were created first and given the best of gifts. Prometheus, being wise, then created men upright and gave them fire so that they would be superior to animals and learn to create things that would help them. In another story, the gods created men- first in gold and then in silver. The golden race lived an easy and good life and were thought to live on, even after death. The silver race was unintelligent and often hurt each other. Next, came the brass race, strong but violent. Both of these groups killed one another until there were none left. Next came a race of heroes, who were honored with their own island to live upon. Finally, came the iron race, which have no rest and much sorrow. The iron race is what is believed to be on earth today, growing more and more evil with each generation until there is no good left and Zeus will have to destroy them. Men were created first, with no women. In yet another story, Zeus destroyed the iron race with a flood and created the stone race. During the flood, only two survived, a man and a woman. They were commanded to throw the bones of their mother (Mother Earth) behind them. They threw stones, which created the new human race as they fell.)

21. Who was Pandora and why was she created?

(Pandora was the first woman, given gifts from all the gods. She was meant to be beautiful, but evil. She was a punishment to men for taking the best meat of sacrifices and leaving only fat and bones for Zeus. From her, all women were born. In an alternative story, Pandora was not evil, but was given a box filled with all the evils of the world. When she opened it, these evils were released, along with hope.

Week 2b: Read pages 95-118

22. Review the story of Prometheus and Io

(Prometheus was punished by being tied to a rock and eternally tortured. One day, a cow-like figure came to where he was restrained. This was Io, a woman Zeus had loved and turned into a heifer to hide his affair from Hera. Hera had set a guard to watch her and sent a fly to pester her constantly. She was miserable and mad but would one day be freed by Zeus and bear a child to him. From this line would come Hercules, a mighty hero.)

23. Summarize the story of Europa

(Europa was a young princess that Zeus fell in love with after Cupid's arrow pierced his heart. While Hera was away, Zeus turned into a bull and carried Europa away to Crete, where she married Zeus and bore him several sons. Two of these sons became the

judges of dead souls, who decide which part of the Underworld these souls would be permitted to stay in.)

24. What happened to Odysseus and Polyphemus?

(After Troy, Odysseus and his men were sailing and running short on supplies. They stopped on an island and found a cave full of food. The cave was owned by Polyphemus, a Cyclops, who began to eat the men one-by-one and locked them into his cave. The men, desperate to escape, made a spear and heated it with fire after making the Cyclops drunk with wine. They used the spear to blind the Cyclops. Then, grabbing hold of the underside of his sheep, they escaped when the sheep were put out to pasture.)

25. Who did Polyphemus fall in love with? How did it work out?

(A sea nymph named Galatea, who did not love him back. He mournfully longed to be loved, but she married a prince.)

26. What was the narcissus flower created for? Tell both stories

(Zeus created it to distract Persephone and help Hades drag her to the Underworld, where she would become his bride. In another version, Narcissus was cursed to fall in love with himself as he would love none of the women who fell in love with him. After seeing a reflection of himself, he wasted away because he fell so in love with his reflection that he would not leave it. After death, the nymphs that loved him searched for his body, only to find the narcissus flower.)

27. How was the Hyacinth flower created?

(Apollo and his friend, Hyacinth, were playing with a discus when Hyacinth was struck in the head. As Apollo mourned his friend, the spilled blood turned into a flower.)

28. Who was Adonis and what happened to him?

(Both Aphrodite and Persephone loved Adonis when he was born. They argued over him and Zeus eventually told them they would split his time. He would live with Persephone in winter and Aphrodite in summer. While hunting with Aphrodite, Adonis was killed by a wild boar. He died as she told him one last time of her love. Where his blood fell, a new flower named after him, bloomed.)

Week 2c: Read pages 119-138)

29. Summarize the story of Cupid and Psyche

(Psyche was a beautiful mortal, who many worshipped rather than Venus. Venus became jealous and wanted to destroy Psyche. However, when she asked her son, Cupid, for help, he fell in love with the girl. He moved her to a palace where they spent nights together, though Psyche only heard her husband and never saw him. Her sisters became jealous and told her that her husband must be a monster to be slayed because he would not let her see him. Psyche lit a lamp, spilling hot oil on Cupid. She now knew who he was and he fled. As he was healing, Psyche searched for him and became a servant to Venus in hopes of seeing him again. Venus starved the girl and made her do impossible tasks, but Psyche always was helped by magical beings along the way. When she retrieved a box of beauty from Persephone for Venus, she became curious and opened it. This caused her to fall into a deep sleep. Cupid found her, went to Jupiter for help, and Psyche was made into a goddess and allowed to formally marry her husband.)

30. Summarize the story of Pyramus and Thisbe. What other story in literature does this remind you of?

(Pyramus and Thisbe were separated by a wall, but fell in love with each other. They made a plan to meet and be together. Thisbe arrived first but, upon seeing a lion, left the area for a time. As she left, she dropped her cloak, which the lion tore to shreds. When Pyramus saw the bloodied and shredded cloak, he assumed his lover was dead and stabbed himself with his sword. When Thisbe returned, she found him dying and took his sword to kill herself. Their blood stained the berries of the mulberry tree, which are now red in their memory. This story mirrors Romeo and Juliet.)

Week 2d: Read pages 138-156

31. Summarize the story of Orpheus and Eurydice

(Orpheus, who played a lyre as beautifully as the gods, fell in love with Eurydice and they were married. However, Eurydice was soon bitten by a viper and died. Orpheus went into the underworld to find her and, with his music, convinced Hades to allow her to leave with him as long as he didn't turn to look at her until they were out of the Underworld. As Orpheus returned to earth, he looked back and lost Eurydice to the Underworld once more. He spent his days in mourning until he was killed.)

32. Summarize the story of Ceyx and Alcyone

(The two were lovers and he set sail in search of an oracle. During his voyage, a hurricane came and he drowned. As she was sleeping and awaiting his return, he was permitted to visit her in a dream in which he told her she was dead. When she awoke, she went to the shore and found his body. Not wanting to live without him, she threw herself into the sea. Instead of drowning, the gods turned them both into birds so they could always be together.)

33. Summarize the story of Pygmalion and Galatea

(Pygmalion hated women and vowed never to marry. In his hatred, he created a statue of his version of the perfect woman. He fell in love with the statue and pretended she was real, but was miserable because he knew she was not. After praying to Venus, the statue came to life and the two were married.)

34. Why did one trunk grow into two different trees?

(Baucis and Philemon lived in a town that refused to host gods disguised as poor peasants. However, when the gods came to their home, Baucis and Philemon were gracious hosts, giving their best things to their guests. After dinner, the gods revealed themselves, destroying the town and creating a temple for the couple to live in. The gods allowed them to ask anything. The couple asked to serve in the temple and to never be parted, even in death. As they died, the couple turned into trees, united at the trunk.)

35. What happened to Endymion?

(The moon made him sleep always to preserve his youth and his looks and ensure she could always find him at night.)

36. What happened to Daphne?

(She did not want to marry, but hunt always. Her father allowed this, though he wished she would marry. One day, Apollo fell in love with her. She ran from him, asking her father for help. Her father turned her into a laurel tree, a nymph, so the god could not catch her. It is said that she is the reason Apollo is represented by laurels.)

Week 3a: Read pages 157-179

37. Retell the story of Alpheus and Arethusa in your own words

(Arethusa was a girl who liked hunting and worshipped the goddess Artemis. One day she bathed in a river and the river god, Alpheus, fell in love with her. As she ran away from him, she called to her goddess, who made her into a spring of water and brought her down to Artemis's holy ground. However, the river god followed her and, where their waters run, flowers grow.)

38. Where did the Golden Fleece come from?

(King Athamas took a second wife, who tried to kill his first-born son from his first wife. She bribed an oracle to say the boy needed to be sacrificed to end a famine. However, after a prayer from the boy's mother, Hermes sent a ram with golden fleece to save him and his sister. The girl died on the journey, but Phrixus (the boy) lived and sacrificed the ram in gratitude. He gifted the fleece to King Etes, who gave him shelter. As his cousin wrongfully took the throne.)

39. Who is Jason and why was he sent on the quest?

(Jason is the rightful king, though the crown was stolen from him. He returned for the throne, promising to give his cousin all the wealth and take only the crown. Pelias sent him on the Quest for the Golden Fleece because he believed Jason would not live and he was afraid Jason would kill him.)

40. Name the places the Argo stopped and what happened there

(The stopped at Lemnos, an island ruled only by women, where they found provisions. When they stopped for water, Hercules lost his friend to a water nymph and left the group. They met Harpies and saved Phineus, a man who was cursed by Zeus to never eat as the Harpies ruined his food. They met the Amazons, fierce women warriors and daughters of Ares.)

41. What did Hera and Aphrodite plan for the Argonauts?

(Hera asked Aphrodite for help. Aphrodite asked Cupid to make the king's daughter, Medea, fall in love with Jason and aid them on their journey and in getting the fleece)

42. What did the king ask the men to do in return for the fleece?

(He told them to use his bulls, with bronze hoofs and fire breath, to plow and plant dragon teeth, which would then grow into an army. The heroes then would have to cut down the entire army.)

43. How did Jason accomplish the task?

(Medea gave Jason an ointment that made him invincible and told him how to win against the army.)

44. How did they get the fleece?

(The king refused to give it to them and it was guarded by a giant serpent. Medea helped put the serpent to sleep while the men grabbed the fleece. She left on the ship with them, Jason promising to be her husband. Medea killed her brother to confuse the army and slow down the pursuit and the heroes got away)

45. How did Jason get the throne?

(He returned to find his parents dead at the hand of Pelias and asked Medea for help. She ensured that the king was killed by asking his daughters to chop him to pieces while he slept and place his body in a pot. She assured the girls that a magic word from

her would save the king and bring back his youth. However, when the time for the spell came, Medea was gone.)

46. What happened to Medea?

(Jason married another princess, leaving Medea to her exile with their two children. The father of the princess was fearful that she may hurt the new bride and told her to leave the country forever. Jason came to tell her that he saved her life by convincing the king only to exile, not kill, her. When she reminded him of all she had done and given up for him, he told her that it was not her doing, but Aphrodite's and that he had done more for her. Medea sent a cursed cloak to the bride, killing her with fire instantly. She then killed her sons, fearing they would become slaves, and left on a chariot pulled by dragons.)

Week 3b: Read pages 180-194

47. What happened to Phaethon?

(He was told by his mother that his father was the sun god. He went to visit his father, who offered him anything he wanted. The boy asked to drive the chariot across the sky, controlling the movement of the sunlight for a day. Despite warnings from his father, he insisted this be his gift. The sun god put the boy on the chariot, but Phaethon lost control and the world caught on fire until the gods killed the boy and crashed the chariot into the water.)

48. How did Bellerophon tame Pegasus?

(With a golden bridle given to him by Athena)

49. How did Artemis kill the giants Otus and Ephialtes?

(She led them to an island and distracted them with a hunting expedition. When the brothers split up, both threw their spear at the deer they saw. However, the spears hit the brothers, each one killing the other.)

50. Who escaped from the Labyrinth and what happened as a result?

(Daedalus and his son, Icarus, escaped by creating wings and flying out. However Icarus flew too high and the sun melted the glue on the wings and Icarus fell to his death.)

Week 3c: Read pages 195-223

51. Why did King Acrisius have his daughter, Danae, locked in a house underground?

(He was told that her son would kill him. He locked her up so that she would have no children. However, Zeus fathered a son, Perseus, with her.)

52. What is a Gorgon and which one did Perseus promise to kill?

(A Gorgon is a creature with wings and snakes for hair, which can turn men into stone with a single glance. Perseus promised to kill Medusa as a wedding gift to the king on the island he and his mother landed on.)

53. Which gods helped Perseus?

(Hermes and Athena)

54. What did Perseus do after slaying Medusa?

(He flew towards his home with winged shoes. On the way, he found Andromeda, a girl left as a sacrifice to a giant serpent, fell in love with her, slayed the snake and married the girl.)

55. What did Perseus do to the king who sent him on his journey and tried to force his mother into marriage?

(He used Medusa's head to turn him and his supporters to stone.)

56. Who is the cousin of Theseus and the descendant of Perseus?

(Hercules)

57. Who convinced the king to poison Theseus and how did it work out?

(Medea, who had fled to Athens and did not want a son of the king to ruin her plans.

When the king found out that the boy was his son, he took the poison away and Medea ran into exile. Theseus was named heir.)

58. What did the people of Athens owe to Minos and why?

(The Athenian king had once left the son of King Minos to a deadly journey that cost his life. In return, King Minos invaded Athens and demanded a payment of seven maidens and seven youths every nine years. The children were fed to the Minotaur, a half-bull, half-human monster. The Minotaur was the king's son and lived in the Labyrinth.)

59. What was Theseus's plan?

(He volunteered as one of the sacrifices and planned to kill the Minotaur. He told his father that, if he succeeded, the ship that carried the victims would return with a white sail rather than a black one.)

60. How did Theseus kill the Minotaur and get out of the Labyrinth?

(The princess fell in love with him and told him to tie a string at the entrance and unravel it as he walked. When he found the beast, he beat it to death and used the string to escape.)

61. What happened to princess Ariadne?

(She never married Theseus, who abandoned her on an island. It was on this island that she died before he returned.)

62. How did the king die?

(Theseus forgot to change the black sail to white and, thinking his son had died, the king threw himself from a tower and into the sea.)

63. What kind of ruler was Theseus?

(He refused to be king, making every citizen equal and creating a government run by the people. He was fair and kind and a loyal friend. He loved adventure and danger, never turning down a chance to face either.

64. What happened to Theseus's wife and son?

(His wife fell in love with his son. He refused her and she committed suicide, leaving a note blaming the boy. Theseus banished his son and called on Poseidon to curse him with death. A sea monster attacked him, leaving him near death. He was found and brought to Theseus who was told the truth by Artemis.)

Week 3d: Read pages 224-243

65. How is Hercules described?

(Strong and great, but emotional and not very intelligent)

66. Who was Hercules's father? How did Hera react to this?

(Zeus was his father. Hera sent snakes to kill the baby. Hercules killed the snakes easily.)

67. What happened to the lion? Hercules's teachers?

(He killed the lion and wore its hide as a cloak. Hercules killed one of his teachers in an angry fit.)

68. What did Hera try next to get revenge on Hercules? Who saved him from himself? (She made him go mad and he killed his wife, Princess Megara, and their three children. When he returned to normal, his dad told him what happened. Hercules was determined to kill himself, but Theseus came and talked him out of it.)

69. What were the Labors of Hercules?

(Twelve tasks given to him by Eurystheus to purge him of the guilt of killing his family, made especially difficult with Hera's influence. Hercules had to kill a lion that no weapon could harm, kill a hydra, catch a stag with golden horns, catch a great boar, clean the Augean stables in a single day, drive away the Stymphalian birds, bring back the bull that Poseidon gave to Minos, return with the man-eating mares of King Diomedes, get the girdle of the queen of the Amazons, take the cattle of Geryon, bring the Golden Apples of the Hesperides, and to bring Cerberus from Hades.)

70. Who are some of the people Hercules saved?

(Theseus from the Chair of Forgetfulness, a princess left for sacrifice, Prometheus from the eagle that fed upon him, Alcestis from death)

71. How did Hercules die?

(He laid himself on a funeral pyre and asked a friend to light the fire. He was taken to the gods, where he is believed to live now.)

Week 4a: Read pages 244-251

72. How was Atalanta raised?

(When she was born a girl, rather than a boy, her father left her on a mountain to die. A bear raised her until hunters found her and took her in.)

73. How did she help kill the Calydonian boar?

(She struck it first with an arrow, allowing Meleager to stab it with a spear. The skin was given to Atalanta.)

74. Who did Atalanta promise to marry?

(Any man who beat her in a foot race)

75. Who did she marry? How did he beat her?

(Melanion beat her with the help of Aphrodite. He used three golden apples to distract Atalanta during the race.)

Week 4b: Read pages 252-276

76. How did the Trojan War begin?

(Eris, goddess of discord, threw an apple into a wedding where all the goddesses except her were invited. On the apple was written *For the Fairest*. The goddesses Hera, Athena, and Aphrodite fought for the title. Zeus sent them to Paris, a young prince, to be judged. Each goddess promised Paris a bribe and he chose Aphrodite, who promised to marry him to the most beautiful woman in all the world.)

77. Who was Helen and what did the king make suitors promise?

(Helen was the daughter of Zeus and the most beautiful woman alive. She had so many suitors that they were forced to promise to punish anyone who tried to carry Helen away. She was eventually married to Menelaus, king of Sparta.)

78. Who took Helen?

(Paris was led to her by Aphrodite and took her while her husband was away.)

79. What did the king do upon his return? Which two men didn't respond at first?

(He called upon the army that had promised to return Helen if she were ever taken. Odysseus and Achilles both faltered, but were eventually brought in and a great army sailed to Troy, where Paris lived)

80. What happened to the ships and how did it stop?

(The wind blew against them and they could not reach Troy. It stopped only when the king sacrificed his own daughter.)

81. What was the city of Troy like? Who was its hero?

(It was strong and fortified and had the prince, Hector, to protect it.)

82. Which two heroes knew they would die in this war?

(Achilles and Hector)

83. How were the gods involved in the war?

(The gods helped or hurt sides based on who had offended or pleased them. Even in Olympus, the gods fought according to sides in the war.)

84. Which two men fought to end the war? How did it go?

(Paris and Menelaus fought in single combat to end the war. It was to be a fight to the death, but Paris was gathered up by Aphrodite after losing and taken back to Troy. Menelaus was declared the winner but Athena convinced a Trojan to break truce and shoot at the Greek king, starting the battle again.)

85. Why did Achilles stop fighting?

(After his girl was taken by the king, Achilles mother told him to stop fighting. He stayed in his tent while the battle raged.)

86. How did Hector comfort his wife and son?

(He told them that he could not be a coward and had to fight, hugged them, and left for battle.)

87. What happened to Patroclus? How did Achilles react?

(He saw the Greeks losing and put on Achilles armor to inspire the army to fight back. Hector killed him in battle and took the armor. Achilles swore to kill Hector, even if it meant he would die, too.)

88. What was Hector's character like?

(Hector was brave and stood to face Achilles even as Troy fell.)

89. How did Hector die? What happened after his death?

(Hector was killed when Achilles put a spear in his throat. His body was tied to a chariot and dragged around the walls of Troy. Achilles, treating a dead body thus, offended the gods. Hector's father then went to meet Achilles to ask for the body. Achilles, being touched by the man's grief, had the body cleaned and carefully wrapped and promised to give Troy time to mourn without battle.)

Week 4c: Read pages 277-290

90. How did Achilles die?

(Paris shot him in the heel, the only place he could be wounded after being dipped in the river Styx as a baby.)

91. How did Ajax die?

(After being denied Achilles's armor, he decided to kill those who voted against him in this cause. However, he was struck with madness and killed the sheep and cattle

instead. When he saw what he had done, he killed himself rather than face the shame of such an act.)

92. How did Paris die?

(He was shot by an arrow from Hercules's bow.)

93. What was Odysseus's plan to conquer Troy ten years after the battle began?

(Build a large wooden horse, make it seem like the Greeks had left and given the horse as a gift, and have warriors hide in the horse. When the Trojans brought the horse into the city walls in honor of the goddess Athena, the warriors would come out and take the city.)

94. How did Troy fall? What happened to the men? The women? Helen? Hector's child?

(The soldiers burned the city and killed everyone they could. The men were left dead as the city burned. The women and children were taken as slaves. Helen was given back to her husband and taken to Greece. Hector's son was thrown from the wall of Troy.

Week 4d: Read pages 291-318

95. What did the Greeks do that offended Athena? Who did Athena ask for help?

(They stole a prophetess (Cassandra) that was under her protection from her temple. She asked Poseidon to help her get revenge on the Greeks that were now sailing home. Poseidon sent a storm that killed many of them)

96. What happened to Odysseus?

(He was lost for ten years, leaving his wife and child alone at home. He ended up on an island ruled by Calypso, a nymph, who gave him all he needed. However, he missed home, his wife, and his child and she would not let him leave.)

97. Who went to look for Odysseus? Why?

(Athena convinced Odysseus's son, Telemachus, to search for his father so that he would be home to kick out the suitors who had gathered there in hopes of marrying his mother. Athena felt bad for Odysseus and wanted him to return.)

98. How did Telemachus learn of where his father was? What did Zeus order Calypso to do?

(Telemachus visited King Menelaus, the king who was married to Helen and conquered Troy. He knew that Odysseus was held prisoner by Calypso after talking with a god he captured. Zeus ordered Calypso to release Odysseus and allow him to sail home.)

99. What did Poseidon do when he saw Odysseus in the water? Who saved Odysseus?

(Brought a storm to the raft Calypso had given him, almost killing him. Ino, another goddess, gave him a veil of safety and told him to swim for shore.)

100. Where did Odysseus land? What happened there?

(He landed in the home of the Phaeacians. Nausicaa, the princess, found him while doing the laundry and instructed him to go to the king's house. Here he told the story of his adventures on Lotus Island, with the Cyclops, when he had ownership of the winds, and of meeting the witch of Circe who turned him into a swine. He also told of his adventure to the Underworld and of passing the island where the sirens lived. Then, he was given a ship and provisions to return home.)

101. Who united father and son and helped them come up with a plan to reclaim their home?

(Athena)

102. Who did Penelope say she would marry? Who did it?

(The man who could shoot Odysseus's bow and arrow through 12 rings. Odysseus, disguised as a beggar.)

Week 5a: Read pages 319-342

103. Who was the mother of Aeneas?

(Venus)

104. Where did Aeneas live? Why did he leave?

(Troy. He left after Troy fell to the Greeks.)

105. Which goddess tried to stop them from finding a new home?

(Juno, as she believed they – or their descendants- would destroy her sacred town of Carthage.)

106. Who fell in love with Aeneas? Who planned this?

(Dido, the queen of Carthage. Both Juno and Venus planned it, with the help of Cupid. Juno wanted Aeneas to waste his time in the city while Venus was protecting him from Juno's plans.)

107. Who convinced Aeneas to leave? What happened to Dido?

(Mercury, sent by Jupiter at the request of Venus, convinced Aeneas to continue on his journey. Dido, seeing Aeneas leave, committed suicide rather than live without him.)

108. Where did Aeneas have to go and how did he get there?

(The Underworld. A fortune-teller told him that he needed knowledge from his dead father in order to complete his mission. She led him there, armed with a golden bough which granted them access to the land of the dead.)

109. Who was in the Fields of Mourning?

(Dido)

110. Where was Anchises, Aeneas's father?

(In the Elysian Fields, where good souls who served others went to rest after death.)

111. What happened when Aeneas landed on the Italian shore?

(The king decided his daughter would marry Aeneas, which Juno used to start several wars against him.)

112. Which army helped Aeneas?

(The Etruscan army)

113. How does Aeneas's story end?

(Aeneas faces Turnus in battle and kills him, marries the princess, and fathers the Roman race.)

Week 5b: Read pages 343-363

114. What did Tantalus do and how was he punished?

(He killed his son and fed the body to the gods. He was punished with a place in Hades in a pool that never let him drink from it and surrounded by fruit trees that he could never reach. He couldn't die, but felt thirst and hunger constantly.)

115. What happened to Niobe?

(She declared herself better than the goddesses because she had 14 children. Apollo and Artemis killed all of her children and, grief-stricken, Niobe turned to stone, always crying.)

116. What happened to Agamemnon?

(He was killed by his wife as revenge for sacrificing their daughter to the gods before the war in Troy.)

117. What happened to the queen?

(Her son, Orestes killed her at the command of Apollo.)

118. How did the curse end?

(Orestes spent years being followed and frightened by the Furies. Then, he went to Athena to ask forgiveness for the murder of his mother. Apollo told of his part and Orestes was forgiven, ending the curse.)

Week 5c: Read pages 363-382

119. Where was Iphigenia taken and what was sacrificed in her place according to this story?

(She was not slain as a sacrifice, but rather a deer was provided by Artemis. Artemis took Iphigenia to the Taurians and made her a priestess.)

120. Who is caught and brought to Iphigenia to prepare for sacrifice?

(Orestes, her brother and the man who killed her mother.)

121. How did they escape with their lives?

(They planned to sail away under the pretense that Iphigenia was cleansing the sacrifice. However, a wind blew them back to shore. Athena intervened and stopped the king from killing them, allowing Poseidon to calm the wind and sea so they could sail away.)

122. How was Thebes founded according to the story?

(Cadmus was sent to recover his sister but, when asking a goddess where to look, he was told to found a city instead. He was instructed to follow a heifer until it laid down and found the city there. He slew a dragon in the process and planted its teeth, which grew into an army. After the army fought against itself, those who were left helped Cadmus build Thebes.)

123. What was plaguing Thebes and leaving it without access to provisions?

(A Sphinx, which would capture a man, ask him a riddle, and eat him if he could not answer it. No man could answer correctly.)

124. Who saved Thebes from the Sphinx?

(Oedipus correctly solved the riddle and the Sphinx killed herself.)

125. What happened to Oedipus after killing the Sphinx?

(He was made king and took the queen as his wife.)

126. How did the gods say the famine would end in Thebes?

(When the murderer of the king was dead, the famine would end.)

127. Who is Oedipus?

(The baby that was left on the mountain to die so that he would not kill his father. He was found by a shepherd and raised by a king in another city. He returned to kill his father and marry his mother.)

128. What happened to Oedipus and his wife/mother?

(She killed herself and he blinded himself.)

Week 5d: Read pages 383-407

129. Which of Oedipus's daughters stayed with him?

(Antigone)

130. What happened between Oedipus's children after he died?

(The girls returned home to find one brother king and another brother marching with an army to claim the throne from the king.)

131. What happened to the brothers?

(They killed each other in combat and, having no winner to the battle, the war resumed.)

132. Who won the war? What happened to the dead from the losing side?

(Thebes won, sending their enemies back to Athens. The dead were not to be buried.)

133. What did Antigone do? Why was this important to her?

(Against orders, she buried her brother. His soul would not find rest until his body was properly buried.)

134. What happened to Antigone?

(She was killed, but insisted that she kept the law of the gods above the law of men.)

135. Who rescued the bodies and laid them to rest?

(Athens, led by Theseus, went to war against Thebes to regain the bodies and given them a proper burial.)

136. What happened to Thebes?

(Though Theseus took only the bodies to be buried, years later the sons of the seven lords returned for revenge of what happened to their fathers. They left Thebes in ruins.)

137. How did Athena become goddess of Athens?

(Poseidon split a rock in two, creating a flow of water in a well as a gift to the city.

Athena gave the city an olive tree. The people chose Athena's gift, angering Poseidon, who flooded the city.)

138. What did Tereus do when his wife asked him to allow her sister to visit?

(He went to get the sister, falling in love with her at first sight. He told her that Procne – his wife- was dead and tricked her into marrying him. When Philomela discovered her sister was still alive, Tereus cut out her tongue and left her in a heavily guarded prison. Procne was told that her sister had died on the journey to see her.)

139. How did Philomela get word to her sister and what did the women do?

(She wove a tapestry that told the story. Procne rescued her sister, killed her son, and fed the body to her husband. As he sat in shock of what he'd eaten, the women escaped. All three were turned to birds.)

140. What happened to Cephalus and who did he love?

(Cephalus married and loved Procris, but was taken by the goddess Aurora. He did not love the goddess, however.)

141. What did Aurora do after releasing Cephalus?

(She made him doubt Procris's faithfulness and love towards him. Together, they disguised Cephalus and tried to make his wife fall in love with who she thought was a stranger. She never did, claiming that she belonged only to her lost husband. When she hesitated one day, he accused her of being unfaithful. She left, but forgave him over time.)

142. How did Procris die?

(She was struck by a javelin thrown by her husband during a hunt.)

143. Who fell in love with Orithyia, Procris's sister?

(Boreas, the North Wind, who blew her away and claimed her as his wife.)

144. Whose son did Creusa bear? Where did she leave him?

(Apollo's. She left him in a cave to die.)

145. How was the boy found by his mother again?

(He was found and raised to work in the temple. When Creusa went with her husband to ask for a son, it was revealed that the boy was her own son. Athena and Apollo gave the boy to Creusa and her husband as a son of them both.)

Week 6a: Read pages 409-423

146. What happened to King Midas?

(He was granted a wish that whatever he touched would become gold, resulting in him being unable to eat until Bacchus took the gift away again. He also was given the ears of an ass by Apollo.)

147. What was Aesculapius known for?

(Healing all illnesses and even death.)

148. What did the 49 Danaids do and what was the punishment for all 50?

(Killed their new husbands. They were forced to carry water in leaking jars for all eternity.)

149. Why was Scylla turned into a monster?

(Glaucus, a sea god with a tail of a fish, fell in love with her. When she refused him, he asked an enchantress for a love potion. The enchantress fell in love with Glaucus and turned Scylla into a monster instead.)

Week 6b: Read pages 424-440

150. What was the Cornucopia?

(The horn from which food and drink that anyone wanted came from.)

151. Who were the Amazons?

(Women warriors who lived in their own kingdom with no men.)

152. According to the story, why do spiders weave?

(Arachne, a peasant girl, loved to weave and told others that her skill rivaled the gods. Minerva, angered by this, killed the girl. However, she soon felt bad and instead changed the girl into a spider, allowing her to weave forever.)

153. Where did the bear constellations come from?

(Zeus fell in love with a woman, Callisto. She bore him a son, but Hera became angry and turned the woman into a bear. When the son was hunting, Hera brought him to his mother, though he did not know it was her. Zeus snatched the bear and put her in the skies, creating the Great Bear constellation. After his death, her son was added alongside her as the Lesser Bear.)

154. Where did sunflowers come from?

(Clytie, a girl, loved the sun-god so much she would sit outside and watch the sun go across the sky each day. The god did not love her, but she was changed into a flower, a sunflower, which follows the sun each day.)

155. What is Epimenides known for?

(He was a shepherd who slept for many years.)

156. Summarize the story of Leto

(She was a daughter of Titans and loved by Zeus. When she was pregnant with his child, he left her. She wandered looking for a place to stay but, afraid of Hera, no city would admit her. She eventually found an unstable island and, when she asked for help, four pillars rose from the ground, stabilizing the island. Apollo and Artemis were born to her there.)

157. Why did Scylla do to betray her father?

(Cut a lock of purple hair from his head, which resulted in the fall of his kingdom.)

158. Where was Orion placed after his death?

(He became a constellation of stars)

159. Who are the Pleiades?

(Seven sisters, daughters of Atlas, who were placed in the sky as stars to hide them from Orion.)

160. How was Sisyphus punished for helping Asopos?

(Zeus was angered and punished him by requiring him to forever roll a rock uphill in Hades.)

Week 6c: Read pages 441-465

161. What is Asgard and what is its fate?

(Asgard is the place where the Norse gods live and rule. It will one day be destroyed.)

162. What is the goal of Norsemen? Why?

(To die with bravery. They know they will die and lose the final battle, but they believe that they must resist evil regardless of the outcome.)

163. What was Signy's revenge?

(She vowed to kill the man who had murdered her father and tried to kill her brother. She married the murderer, sent her son away to her brother, and together, they killed her husband and the other children they had together. Signy then walked into the house where her husband burned, and died with him.)

164. Who does Sigurd save?

(Sigurd, son of Sigmund, saves Brynhild. Brynhild is a Valkyrie punished by Odin to sleep until a man shall wake her. She asks Odin to allow only a man who knows no fear to save her. Sigurd sees a woman surrounded by fire and unconscious and forces his way through the flames to save her. However, he leaves her there and pretends to be another man when he saves her again. This tricks Brynhild into marrying Gunnar. Brynhild discovers the treachery and has Sigurd murdered, killing herself afterwards.)

165. Who are Odin's pets and what do they do?

(Odin has two wolves which eat the food placed before him. He also has two ravens, Hugin and Munin, who fly around the world and bring him word of what is happening.)

166. How did Odin gain his wisdom and who did he share it with?

(Odin paid for wisdom with the loss of one of his eyes. He hung on a tree for nine days, wounded with a spear. He also risked his life to take a magical mead from the Giants. All of these sacrifices brought him wisdom, which he shared with the humans and gods to help protect them.)

167. Who are the Valkyrie?

(Women warriors who served at Odin's table and attended to him. They chose from those who died in battle and brought the bravest warriors to Valhalla, where they would eat and battle together as immortals until Ragnarok.)

168. Who was Balder and how did he die?

(He was the son of Odin and Frigga, who went throughout the world asking for an oath that nothing would harm him. The only item she did not get the oath from was mistletoe. As a game, the gods would gather together and throw things at Balder, who was never harmed. However, Loki, a son of a Giant that Odin had sworn brotherhood with, knew the secret. Loki gave mistletoe to Hoder, Balder's brother, asking him to throw the twig at his brother during the game. It stuck Balder in the heart, killing him.)

169. How did they try to save Balder? Did it work?

(The sent his brother to Hel, goddess of death. Hel agreed to let Blader live if they could prove everything mourned for him. However, a single Giantess refused and Hel kept Balder.)

170. How was Loki punished for the death of Balder?

(He was bound in a cave, with a snake dripping venom which fell on him and hurt him.)

171. Name three other gods and their respective duties

(Thor, god of Thunder, Freyr cared for the fruit on earth, Heimdall guarded the Bifrost, Tyr, god of war)

172. Name three goddesses and their respective duties

(Frigg, wife of Odin, was a wise goddess that spun golden threads, Freya was goddess of love and beauty and claimed half of the souls claimed in battle, Hel was the goddess of death)

173. How was the world created in Norse mythology?

(There was a void. To the north was cold Niflheim, which sprang twelve rivers of ice. To the south was Muspelheim, full of fire. When the two met, the frost Giants were formed. From this race came Odin and his siblings. Together, they killed Ymir, the first frost Giant. His body created the earth and sky, the sea, earth, and heavens. Fire from Muspelheim created the sun, moon, and stars. Midgard, was created and a the first man was built from an ash tree, along with the first woman from an elm.)

174. What is Yggdrasil? What was its fate?

(An ash tree that supports the universe and connects the realms. It was constantly gnawed on by serpents which would one day kill the tree and bring about the end of the worlds.)

175. Who are the Norns?

(The Norns guard Yggdrasil and assign the fate of men. They are named Urda, Verandi, and Skuld (Past, Present, and Future.)

176. What hope was there after Ragnarok?

(Everything would be destroyed. However, a new world would be created and someone greater than Odin would rule, conquering evil.)

Week 6d: Review the family trees at the end of the book and any stories/information you may need more time on.

Week 7a-d: Choose a story from Greek, Roman, or Norse mythology and create a visual display that reflects all or part of the story. This may be a presentation board, an art work (e.g. painting, sketch, virtual, statue, or model), a computer presentation, a child's book, a replica of a temple or battlefield, a costume, a play, a chart or graph, an

artistic family tree display, a dance, cute information cards, décor for your home that reflects mythology, etc. Be creative!