



**Apollo's priest Chryses trying to ransom his daughter Chryseis from Agamemnon (*Iliad* 1.12-21). Side A of an Apulian red-figure krater, ca. 350 BCE.**



**Achilles and Ajax playing dice. Their names are inscribed, and they call out numbers, three (*tria*) and four (*tesara*). Potter Exekias' signature (ΕΧΣΕΚΙΑΣ ΕΠΟΙΕΣΕ, "Exekias made me") appears on the upper left. Detail from black-figure vase, ca. 540 BCE.**



**Achilles (L) and Ajax (R) playing dice, identified by inscriptions. Black-figure Attic lekythos, ca. 500 BCE.**



**Diomedes (L) exchanging weapons with Glaucus (R), captain of the Lycian army (*Iliad* 6.230-36). Attic red-figure pelike, ca. 420 BCE.**



Diomedes attacks Aeneas with a spear. Aeneas faints and is rescued by Aphrodite (compare *Iliad* 5.297-317, where Diomedes' weapon is a large stone). Detail of an Attic red-figure krater, ca. 470 BCE.



The embassy to Achilles (*Iliad* 9): Phoenix and Odysseus (L) in front of Achilles and Patroclus (R). Attic red-figure hydria, ca. 480 BCE.



**Sarpedon's body carried by Hypnos and Thanatos (Sleep and Death), while Hermes watches (*Iliad* 16.667-83: Zeus sends Phoebus Apollo to reclaim Sarpedon's body and deliver it to Sleep and Death). Side A of the Euphronios krater, Attic red-figure krater signed by Euxitheos (potter) and Euphronios (painter), ca. 515 BCE.**



**Athenian youths arming themselves. Side B of the Euphronios krater, an Attic red-figure krater signed by Euxitheos (potter) and Euphronios (painter), ca. 515 BCE.**



**Achilles tending Patroclus, wounded by an arrow, identified by inscriptions on the upper part of the vase. Detail of an Attic red-figure kylix, ca. 500 BCE.**



**Fighting for Patroclus' corpse. Menelaus has killed Euphorbus; Hector tries to reclaim the body (see *Iliad* 17.1-81). Polychromatic East Greek plate, ca. 600 BCE.**



Thetis gives Achilles his new armor forged by Hephaestus (*Iliad* 19.12-18). Detail of an Attic black-figure hydria, ca. 540 BCE.



Funeral games for Patroclus (*Iliad* 23). Fragment of a dinos, by Sophilos, ca. 580 BCE.



The ransom of Hector (*Iliad* 24). Priam and attendants bearing gifts approach from the left. Hector's corpse lies under Achilles' couch, and Achilles is depicted as drinking wine on the couch. He is telling a cup-bearer to bring him more wine. Attic red-figure skyphos by Brygos Painter, ca. 485 BCE.



**Achilles kills Penthesilea, an Amazon warrior (see Quintus of Smyrna, *Posthomerica* 1.573-810). Detail from an Athenian black-figure amphora by Exekias, ca. 540 BCE. Exekias's signature (ΕΧΣΕΚΙΑΣ ΕΠΟΙΕΣΕ, "Exekias made me") appears on the upper left.**



**Achilles kills Penthesilea. Attic red-figure kylix, ca. 460 BCE.**



**Achilles kills Penthesilea.  
A plate, ca. 450 BCE.**



**Ajax carrying the corpse of Achilles (Quintus, *Posthomerica* 3.217-95). Attic black-figure lekythos, ca. 510 BCE.**



**Dispute between Ajax and Odysseus for Achilles' armor (Quintus, *Posthomerica* Book 5; Sophocles, *Ajax*). Attic black-figure oinochoe, ca. 520 BCE.**



**Telamonian Ajax preparing his suicide (Quintus, *Posthomerica* 5.451-99). Reproduced from a black-figure amphora depiction by Exekias (530-525 BCE).**



**The suicide of Telamonian Ajax. Detail from Etrurian red-figured krater, ca. 400 BCE.**



Diomedes, Phoenix, Nestor, Agamemnon, Teucer, and "lesser" Ajax, son of Oileus, find the dead body of Telamonian Ajax. Corinthian black-figure fragment attributed to Cavalcade Painter, ca. 580 BCE.



**The Mykonos Vase. Archaic period (ca. 670 BC). The main body contains several small scenes depicting the slaughter of women and children by Achaean soldiers; the upper portion, between the handles (above), depicts the Trojan horse and the men emerging from it. Uncovered in 1961 in a field in Mykonos by a local farmer digging a well.**



**Priam killed at his altar by Achilles' son Neoptolemus (*Aeneid* 2.581-652). Detail of an Attic black-figure amphora, ca. 520 BCE.**



**Menelaus finds Helen and intends to kill her; but, dazzled by her beauty, he drops his sword. A flying Eros and Aphrodite (on the left) watch the scene (Quintus, *Posthomeric* 13.385-415). Detail of an Attic red-figure krater, ca. 450 BCE.**



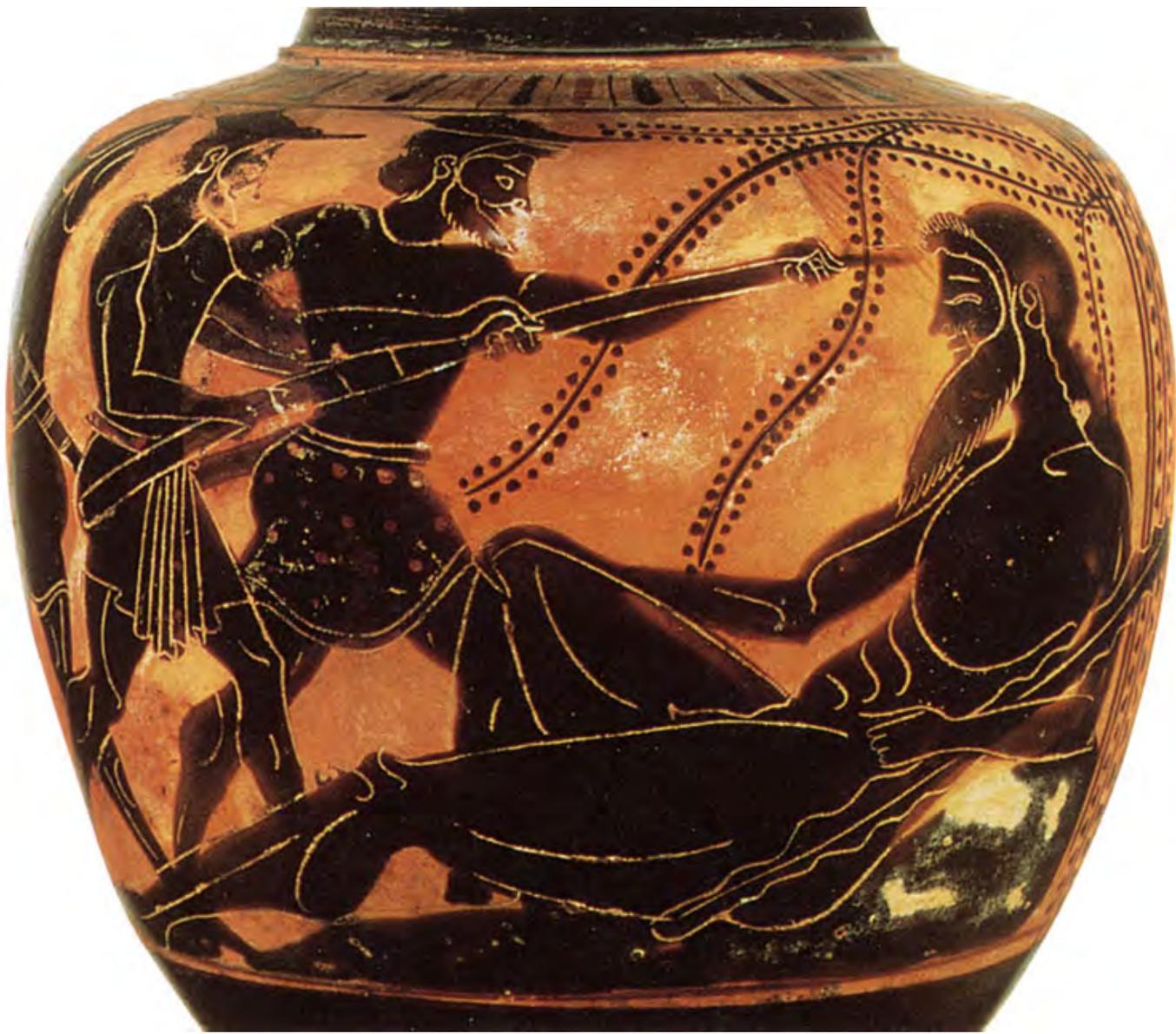
**Aeneas' flight from Troy (*Aeneid* 2. 833-57). Federico Barocci, 1598.**



**Odysseus and his men blind the Cyclops Polyphemus (*Odyssey* 9). Fragment of an Argive bowl, mid-7th century BCE.**



**Odysseus and his men blind the Cyclops Polyphemus. Detail of Eleusis amphora, proto-Attic work, ca. 650 BCE.**



**Odysseus blinds the sleeping Polyphemus. Black-figure vessel for wine, ca. 500 BCE.**



**Odysseus and the Sirens (*Odyssey* 12). Detail from an Attic red-figure stamnos, ca. 470 BCE.**



**Eurykleia, bathing Odysseus' feet, recognizes him by the scar on his thigh (*Odyssey* 19.386-475). Side A of a red-figure skyphos by Penelope Painter, ca. 440 BCE.**



**Odysseus, having strung the bow, kills the suitors in his palace (*Odyssey* 22.1-41). Two sides of a red-figure Attic cup, ca. 440 BCE. On side A, Odysseus draws his bow as two serving girls look on; on side B the cowering suitors try to defend themselves.**



**Dionysos and his thiasos (ecstatic followers). Side A from an Attic red-figure krater, ca. 500 BCE.**



The seventh century poet Mimnermus attributes the murder of Ismene, sister of Antigone, to Tydeus (father of Diomedes). No other classical writer mentions the story. Detail of a 6th century Corinthian black-figure amphora.