

Outline of Classical Mythology
By Amol and Rahi Punjabi

- I. Loves of Zeus
 - A. 1st Wife: Metis
 - 1) Titaness of wisdom
 - 2) Helped Zeus plot against father Cronus
 - (a) Gave him emetic potion for Cronus to regurgitate Zeus's siblings
 - 3) Prophesied that her 2nd child by Zeus would dethrone Zeus
 - (a) Zeus tricked Metis into transforming into a fly; swallowed her to prevent prophecy
 - 4) Metis's first borne by Zeus was conceived inside him
 - (a) Metis fashioned helmet for child in head; caused much banging and Zeus's headache
 - (b) Hephaestus made axe and cleaved his forehead; revealed Athena fully grown in armor
 - 5) Zeus gained wisdom by swallowing Metis
 - B. 2nd Wife: Themis
 - 1) Titaness of divine justice
 - 2) Bore...
 - (a) Horae (Seasons): Thallo (Plant-raiser), Auxo (Grower), Carpo (Fruit-bringer)
 - (b) Dike (Human Justice)
 - (c) Eirene (Peace)
 - (d) Eunomia (Order of Law)
 - (e) Moirae/Parcae/Fates (determined lives of men): Clotho (Weaver), Lachesis (Measurer), Atropos (Cutter)
 - C. 3rd Wife: Eurynome
 - 1) Elder Oceanid; Titaness of water-meadows/pasturelands
 - 2) Bore Charites/Gratiae/Graces (presided over banquets and festivities): Aglaea (Splendor), Euphrosyne (Mirth), and Thalia (Good Cheer)
 - D. 4th Wife: Demeter
 - 1) Sister of Zeus; goddess of harvest and grain
 - 2) Zeus seduced Demeter in form of bull
 - 3) Bore Persephone/Proserpina (goddess of springtime; future queen of Underworld)
 - E. 5th Wife: Mnemosyne
 - 1) Titaness of memory
 - 2) Bore 9 Muses (assistants to Apollo; goddesses of artistic inspiration): Clio (history), Melpomene (tragedy), Urania (astronomy), Thalia (comedy), Terpsichore (dance), Calliope (epic poetry), Erato (love poetry), Euterpe (lyric poetry), Polyhymnia (hymns)
 - F. Official Wife: Hera
 - 1) Sister of Zeus; goddess of marriage and childbirth
 - 2) Zeus seduced her in the form of a disheveled cuckoo
 - 3) Later had resplendent wedding
 - 4) Bore Hebe (divine cup-bearer), Ares (god of war), Ilithyia (goddess of childbearing), Hephaestus (god of craftsmanship)
 - 5) Hephaestus
 - (a) Hera proclaimed him virgin-borne (perhaps in anger for birth of Athena by Zeus and Metis)

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- (b) Once interfered in argument between Zeus and Hera; sided with Hera, so Zeus hurled him from Olympus, falling for one day, and hit isle of Lemnos, permanently crippling him
- G. Maia
 - 1) Pleiad (daughter of Atlas and Pleione)
 - 2) Gave birth to Hermes (god of thieves, travelers, and messenger of gods)
- H. Dione
 - 1) Titaness of vague origins/purpose
 - 2) According to some accounts, mother of Aphrodite (goddess of love) by Zeus
- I. Leto
 - 1) Titaness of vague purpose
 - 2) When Hera heard of her relationship with Zeus, persecuted her
 - (a) Forced her to give birth in total darkness/not on firm land
 - (b) After wandering Greece, gave birth to Artemis (goddess of hunting) on isle of Ortygia painlessly
 - (c) Nine days later on island of Delos gave birth to Apollo (god of light and inspiration)
- J. Semele
 - 1) Theban princess (daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia)
 - 2) Semele felt consort (Zeus) was divine but hadn't seen consort truly; still boasted about divine consort
 - 3) Hera tricked her in form of nurse (Beroe) to find out the truth about consort's identity by asking him to show himself in full glory (which would burn her alive)
 - 4) After Zeus promised Semele anything, she asked to see him in full glory and sadly he burned her alive
 - 5) Spared unborn son by sowing it into his thigh
 - 6) After second birth, Hera ordered Titans to tear him apart; they did, but Titaness and grandmother Rhea revived him
 - 7) Zeus protected him afterwards
- K. Io
 - 1) Priestess of Hera in Argos (daughter of Inachus)
 - 2) Zeus seduced her with a cloud covering them to hide from Hera
 - 3) Hera was suspicious and went down and dispersed cloud; Zeus covered up by immediately turning Io into a heifer
 - 4) Hera knew what Zeus had done and asked to keep the heifer; kept her under guard of hundred eyes of Argus Panoptes
 - 5) Zeus set Hermes disguised as goat herd to make Argus sleep; then killed him
 - 6) Released Io; Hera in memory of Argus put eye on her bird (peacock) feather; sends gadfly Bryze after Io; she flees across the earth as a heifer
 - 7) Meets Prometheus and both discuss their plight at the hands of Olympians
 - 8) Prometheus foretells that Io will arrive at Nile, change back into human, give birth to Epaphus, marry king of Egypt Telegonus
 - 9) Epaphus founds city of Memphis; ancestor of Heracles
- L. Callisto
 - 1) Nymph of Artemis (daughter of Lycaon)
 - 2) Zeus seduced her in form of Artemis herself

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- 3) Hera in anger turned her into a bear
- 4) She gave birth to Arcas, who became king of Arcadia replacing Lycaon
- 5) Once, when hunting, Arcas was about to kill a bear which was his mother, but Zeus put them amongst the stars in time

OR

- 6) Artemis when finding she lost her virginity was about to kill her with an arrow when Zeus put her and her son amongst the stars
- 7) Hera, angered, made sure that the constellations (Ursa Minor and Major) wouldn't meet Oceanus's waters

M. Taygete

- 1) Pleiad (daughter of Atlas and Pleione)
- 2) Bore Zeus Lacedaemon
- 3) Lacedaemon founded Sparta

N. Europa

- 1) Daughter of Agenor (king of Sidon) and Telephassa; sister of Cadmus
- 2) Had a dream that Asia and unnamed continent wanted her (Asia by birth, unnamed by Zeus)
- 3) One day when frolicking with friend, Zeus in form of friendly white bull seduced her and carried her off to Crete
- 4) She one day bore Minos and Rhadamanthus who would rule that island and become underworld judges

O. Leda

- 1) Queen of Sparta; wife of King Tyndareus
- 2) Seduced by Zeus in form of swan
- 3) That same night, her husband seduced her
- 4) She bore quadruplets: Helen (most beautiful mortal in the world; wife of Menelaus of Sparta), Clytemnestra (wife of Agamemnon of Mycenae), Castor, and Polydeuces/Pollux
- 5) Exact parents of quadruplets are debatable, but usually Helen and Pollux considered sons of Zeus and Clytemnestra and Castor sons of Tyndareus

P. Pluto

- 1) Oceanid married to Tmolus
- 2) Mother of
 - (a) Tantalus fathered Pelops, Niobe, and Broteas beginning the house of Atreus
 - (b) Tantalus invited the gods to dine and served them his own son
 - (c) No one ate it except for Demeter who ate his shoulder
 - (d) Tantalus was punished in Tartarus by having insatiable hunger and thirst with a pool of water and ripe fruits he could not reach

Q. Antiope

- 1) Zeus seduced her in the form of a satyr
- 2) Gave birth to Amphion (future husband of Niobe) and Zethus

R. Aegina

- 1) Daughter of river god Asopus
- 2) Seduced by Zeus in form of flame on Oenopia
- 3) Son, Aeacus, then ruled the island, then named after Aegina

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- 4) Hera was angry and sent a plague/famine to the island; killed everyone but Aeacus and his family
 - 5) Prayed to Zeus, who made a new race out of the ants called Myrmidons
 - 6) After death, Aeacus became underworld judge
- S. Sinope
- 1) Daughter of Asopus
 - 2) Tricked Zeus (and later Apollo) to grant her any wish: the wish to remain eternally virgin
- T. Electra
- 1) Pleiad (daughter of Atlas and Pleione)
 - 2) Bore Dardanus
 - 3) Dardanus would later found Troy
- U. Asteria
- 1) Titaness of prophetic dreams, astrology, and necromancy (daughter of Coeus)
 - 2) One of the few to escape Zeus
 - 3) She jumped into the Aegean, turned herself into a quail and became the floating island of Ortygia
- V. Thetis
- 1) Nereid (daughter of Nereus and Doris)
 - 2) Zeus loved her, but renounced this when he realized it was prophesied that she would bear a son more powerful than his father
- W. Ganymede
- 1) Beautiful prince of Troy (son of Tros)
 - 2) Abducted by Zeus as an eagle to serve as cup-bearer to the gods
- II. Loves of Poseidon
- A. Official wife: Amphitrite
- 1) Nereid (daughter of Nereus and Doris)
 - 2) After renouncing Thetis for the same reason Zeus did, Poseidon failed to court Amphitrite
 - 3) After fleeing, one of the messengers Poseidon sent after her (a dolphin) convinced her to be Poseidon's wife
 - 4) She bore Triton (trumpeter of the sea with conch shell)
- B. Theophane
- 1) Daughter of Bisaltes
 - 2) Bore the Golden Ram, whose fleece became the conquest of Jason's quest
- C. Medusa
- 1) Only mortal Gorgon (daughter of Phorcys and Ceto)
 - 2) Upon Perseus slaying her, she bore Pegasus (flying horse which Belerephon tamed) and Chrysaor
- D. Demeter
- 1) Bore Despoina and Arion (divine stallion belonging to Onchus, Heracles, and Adrastus)
- E. Gaea
- 1) Bore the giant Antaeus (forces travelers to wrestle and die; receives strength from ground)
- F. Thoosa

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- 1) Sea nymph (daughter of Phorcys and Ceto)
 - 2) Bore Cyclops Polyphemus
 - G. Chione
 - 1) Deity of snow (daughter of Boreas and Oreithyia)
 - 2) Bore Eumolpus, but fearing Boreas's wrath, threw him into the sea; Poseidon rescued him
 - H. Canace
 - 1) Daughter of Aeolus and Enarete; sister of Alcyone
 - 2) Poseidon seduces her as a bull
 - 3) Bears Aloeus, Triopas, Epopeus, Hopelus, and Nireus
 - I. Scylla (some stories)
 - 1) In anger for Poseidon's affair with this nymph, Amphitrite poisoned her bathing waters, turning Scylla into a horrible monster
 - J. Tyro
 - 1) Daughter of Salmoneus
 - 2) Married to Cretheus, loved Enipeus (river god)
 - 3) Poseidon in Enipeus's form seduced her bearing twins: Neleus and Pelias
 - III. Poseidon's Contests for City Patronage
 - A. Athens
 - 1) Contended with Athena
 - 2) Poseidon offered salt-water spring/horse
 - 3) Athena gave the olive tree
 - 4) King Cecrops I decided by giving democratic vote to people, who sided with Athena (because salt-water isn't drinkable)
 - OR
 - 5) Olympians decided, without Zeus; goddesses sided with Athena, gods with Poseidon; without Zeus, Athena still won
 - 6) In anger, Poseidon flooded area around Athens
 - B. Naxos
 - 1) Lost to Dionysus
 - C. Aegina
 - 1) Lost to Zeus
 - D. Corinth
 - 1) Lost to Helios
 - 2) Briareus settled dispute by dividing land and Poseidon was pleased with Corinth
 - E. Argolis
 - 1) Lost to Hera
- IV. Athena and Teiresias
 - A. Teiresias (son of shepherd Everes and nymph Chariclo) once found Athena bathing
 - B. Athena blinded him; after mother's pleadings she gave Teiresias gift of prophecy to compensate
- V. Athena and Arachne
 - A. Arachne (princess from Colophon in Lydia; daughter of Idmon) once challenged Athena to a weaving contest.
 - B. After weaving a flawless tapestry depicting the god's errors, Athena became angry and turned her into a spider

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VI. Apollo and Marsyas

- A. Athena invented the flute but threw it away after Hera and Aphrodite laughed at her swollen cheeks while playing it
- B. Marsyas (satyr son of Olympus/Oeagrus/Hyagnis) picked it up and became very good at playing it
- C. Either he (out of hubris) or Apollo (out of jealousy) challenged each other to a music contest
- D. Apollo won and flayed Marsyas alive, nailing skin to tree

VII. Apollo and Python

- A. Hera sent serpent Python to torment Leto before giving birth
- B. 4 days after death, Apollo requested bow and arrows from Hephaestus and slew Python in gorge near Parnassus in Delphi; named Pythian games
- C. Purified himself in exile in Thessaly

VIII. Attempt to Overthrow Zeus

- A. Apollo, Hera, Poseidon, et al. conspired to overthrow Zeus.
- B. Zeus was captured and bound to couch
- C. Only nymph Thetis (Nereid) brought Briareus (Hecatoncheire) to release him
 - 1) Later in Iliad this obligated Zeus to help Thetis
- D. In retaliation, Hera hung Hera by heels from Olympus and Apollo and Poseidon were sent for a year's servitude to King Laomedon of Troy (Son of Ilus; brother of Ganymede; father of Priam)
 - 1) After Laomedon didn't pay their wages for building Troy, Apollo sent a plague and Poseidon a sea-monster

IX. Asclepius

- A. Apollo had an affair with Coronis (daughter of Phlegyas King of Lapiths) about to bear a child
- B. A white raven told Apollo that Coronis was having an affair with Ischys (son of Elatus) and he turned the raven black being displeased
- C. Artemis killed Coronis on Apollo's behalf and when on the burning funeral pyre, he regretted killing his son and quickly rescued him from the womb of Coronis, trusting his (Asclepius's) education with Chiron
- D. Chiron taught him medicine and he became very good at it; people started worshipping him as a medicinal god
- E. Once, however, when he tried to bring back someone from the dead for money, the Moirae and Hades complained so Zeus struck him dead with a lightning bolt.
- F. Apollo, angry at Zeus for killing his son, killed the Cyclopes which armored Zeus
- G. Leto pleaded that her son not go to Tartarus, so instead he served one year's servitude to King Admetus of Pherae in Thessaly (son of Pheres)

X. Apollo and Pan

- A. Pan on his reed pipes had the audacity to challenge Apollo to a music contest on the lyre, with Tmolus (wife of Omphale) as umpire
- B. Apollo won leaving him the undisputed best musician
- C. Midas was present and sided with Pan, earning him donkey ears from Apollo

XI. Loves of Apollo

- A. Marpessa

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- 1) Marpessa (Aetolian princess; daughter of Evenus and Alcippe) spurned the love of Apollo in favor of Idas (son of Aphareus and Arene; brother of Lynceus)
- B. Daphne
 - 1) After Apollo teased Eros's archery skills, Eros shot him with a love arrow making him fall in love with nymph Daphne (daughter of river god Peneus)
 - 2) Preferring Leucippus (son of Oenomaus), fled and prayed to Gaea/Peneus; was turned into a laurel tree
 - 3) Apollo to remember fashioned a wreath of laurel leaves from the tree which became sacred to him
- C. Cassandra
 - 1) Trying to seduce Cassandra (daughter of Priam and Hecuba), she was given the gift of prophecy
 - 2) Still rejecting him, Apollo made the gift a curse, making no one believe her prophecies
- D. Phthia
 - 1) Bore Dorus, Laodocus, and Polypoetes
- E. Thalia (muse)
 - 1) Bore the Corybantes (male armed dancers who worshipped Cybele)
- F. Dryope
 - 1) Bore Amphissus
- G. Chione
 - 1) Daughter of Daedalion bore Philammon
- H. Cyrene
 - 1) Daughter of Hypseus; bore Aristaeus and Idmon to Apollo
 - 2) Apollo fell in love with her when fighting a lion among her father's sheep
 - 3) Consulted Chiron on best way to abduct her
 - (a) Told him she would rule Libya one day
 - (b) Apollo abducted her to Libya
 - 4) Aristaeus would become great at olive agriculture, cheese making, cattle raising, and bee cultivation
 - 5) After failing to lust after Eurydice, his bees began to die
 - 6) Cyrene advised him to find sea god Proteus/in spring of Arethusa
 - 7) Proteus told him to sacrifice to Dryads and Orpheus at spring; from the carcasses arose new bees
- I. Hyacinthus
 - 1) Apollo and Zephyrus (the West wind; son of Boreas) both fell in love with this boy
 - 2) When Apollo was teaching him discus-throwing, Zephyrus out of jealousy threw a rock from eth air at him, killing him
 - 3) His blood, however, sprouted the Hyacinth flower
- XII. Actaeon and Artemis
 - A. When Actaeon saw the secret place where Artemis bathed, she turned him into a stag and his own hounds tore him apart
- XIII. Ares and Aphrodite
 - A. Helios confided with Hephaestus that his wife Aphrodite was having affairs with Ares
 - B. To catch them, Hephaestus fashioned a net over Aphrodite's bed and told her he was going away for a few days

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- C. Aphrodite summoned Ares to bed and the net fell, catching the adultery red-handed
 - D. Zeus was disgusted and didn't fulfill Hephaestus's wishes to receive back his dowry
 - E. Apollo and Hermes jested that the wouldn't mind being with Aphrodite like Ares was
 - F. Poseidon wanted Aphrodite and offered to pay the full dowry
 - G. Ended just like the start
- XIV. Anchises and Aphrodite
- A. Zeus punished Aphrodite for boasting that she didn't have affairs with mortals by making her fall in love with the mortal Anchises (grandson of Ilus; son of Capys and Themiste)
 - B. She seduced him in disguise on his bed and in the morning revealed who she was, terrifying Anchises
 - C. She assured him that he would be safe as long as he kept his affair secret
 - D. Anchises, however, bragged about his affair among his drinking partners, and Zeus attempted to strike him with a lightning bolt; Aphrodite deflected it a little, but Anchises was still crippled permanently
 - E. His son was the resulting Aeneas a great hero
- XV. Aphrodite and Adonis
- A. When queen of Cyprus Myrrha bragged that her daughter was more beautiful than Aphrodite, Aphrodite gave her incestuous love for her father King Cinyras of Cyprus
 - B. This union made Myrrha pregnant but when Cinyras found out he was her husband, he chased her with a sword
 - C. In the last minute, Aphrodite turned her into a myrrh tree, and Cinyras's sword cleaved it open, bearing the boy Adonis; Aphrodite entrusted the boy's care with Persephone
 - D. When grown, Persephone took the handsome boy as a lover, but Aphrodite wanted him
 - E. This resulted in a third of the year for each and a third for Adonis himself
 - F. Still not satisfied, Aphrodite seduced Adonis with girdle to stay for the whole year
 - G. Angry, Persephone reported this to Aphrodite's old lover Ares, who transformed into a boar and killed Adonis
 - H. His blood fell and made the anemone flower
 - I. Now dead, Persephone could have him, but after Aphrodite petitioned to Zeus, she had him during the summer
- XVI. Birth of Hermes
- A. Son of Maia (Pleiad; daughter of Atlas and Pleione) and Zeus
 - B. Immediately after birth, killed tortoise and fashioned instrument lyre; lulled Maia to sleep freeing him
 - C. He came across Apollo's cattle and stole it, disguising tracks to make it untraceable
 - D. When Apollo found out what happened, went to Hermes's place and saw 2 cow hides along with Hermes pretending to be sleeping
 - E. Hermes confessed he had sacrificed to of the cows in front of Zeus; agreed to give back the rest
 - F. However, when Apollo saw Hermes's lyre, exchanged cattle for lyre
 - G. Also exchanged Hermes's pipes for the place to learn how to prophecy
- XVII. Hades ad Persephone
- A. Persephone (daughter of Zeus and Demeter) was picking flowers in field; Hades came out of ground and abducted her in chariot
 - B. Heartsick Demeter searched for her daughter, meeting Helios after nine days; story of Hades was revealed

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- C. Metaneira and Celeus
 - 1) Depressed, Demeter disguised as crone Doso wandered earth and arrived at Eleusis where she was greeted by Metaneira and prince Celeus
 - 2) In return for hospitality, wanted to immortalize son Demophoon by burning away mortal parts in hearth
 - 3) Metaneira saw her, however, and horrified killed Demophoon and earned Demeter's revealing and scolding
 - 4) Ordered temple to be built at Eleusis; became primary worship sight; other son of Metaneira and Celeus Triptolemus became priest after learning agriculture from Demeter
- D. Still sad, made earth desolate
- E. Worried Zeus sent Hermes to retrieve Persephone from underworld to restore earth
- F. However, Persephone partook pomegranate of underworld, forcing her to spend some time in underworld
- G. Thus forming seasons (in winter in underworld; in summer, with Demeter)
- XVIII. Pentheus and Dionysus
 - A. On his quest around world to teach people how to cultivate wine, met King of Thebes Pentheus (son of Spartoi Echion and Agave, daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia), cousin of Dionysus
 - B. Refusing to recognize divinity of Dionysus, he ordered the imprisonment against Teiresias's advice
 - C. Failed to shackle him; Dionysus escaped, destroyed palace and drove Pentheus mad
 - D. In madness decided to spy on enraptured women followers of Dionysus called Maenads/Bacchanates; they ripped him apart (including mother who became Maenad)
- XIX. Dionysus and Pirates
 - A. Once pirates captured the rich-looking Dionysus on beach
 - B. Failed to shackle him; helmsman predicted divine presence, but no one believed him
 - C. Pirates continued attempting but soon vines starting enveloping ship; Dionysus attacked as lion/bear and pirates jumped into sea; turned into dolphins
 - D. Helmsman was spared
- XX. Loves of Dionysus: Ariadne
 - A. Found Ariadne on Naxos, abandoned by Theseus
 - B. Became lovers and bore many children
 - C. When she died, set her crown in stars
- XXI. Dionysus in Underworld
 - A. Faithful to mother Semele, went to underworld, forced Thanatos to step aside, and brought Semele out securing modest place on Olympus for her; called Thyone
- XXII. Perseus
 - A. King Acrisius of Argos (son of Abas; grandson of Lynceus and Hypermnestra) had no heir; only daughter Danae by Eurydice of Argos (daughter of Lacedaemon of Sparta)
 - B. Consulted oracle of Delphi; prophesied that grandson would kill Acrisius
 - C. Alarmed, made underground bronze prison with skylight and put Danae in there
 - D. Zeus seduced beautiful Danae in chamber in form of golden shower
 - E. When Acrisius heard of grandson Perseus, hesitated in directly killing them; instead locked them in chest and tossed into sea

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- F. Fisherman Dictys (son of Magnes and naiad) on island Seriphos found chest alive; him and wife took care of them and Perseus as son (because childless)
- G. When grown, Dictys brother, tyrant king of Seriphos Polydectes, wanted Danae as wife, but Perseus was hindrance
- H. Therefore, announced grand wedding forcing people to bring wedding gifts
- I. At feast, Perseus was only one without gift; in embarrassment, rashly promised to bring the head of the gorgon Medusa (daughter of Phorcys and Ceto; snake hair stare turned things to stone)
- J. Polydectes agreed, thinking Perseus would die trying
- K. Immediately set sail for Greece to Delphic oracle for whereabouts of Gorgons; directed him to Dodona (land of whispering oaks)
- L. Met Hermes; told him he needs equipment from Stygian nymphs: pair of flying sandals, magic wallet, and helmet of invisibility.
- M. Only Graeae (daughters of Phorcys and Ceto) knew way to Stygian nymphs
- N. Hermes guided Perseus to west across Oceanus to Graeae; Graeae shared one tooth and one eye; Perseus temporarily stole eye and squeezed whereabouts of Stygian nymphs from them
- O. Obtained flying sandals, wallet, and invisibility helmet; Hermes gave Perseus sharp sickly to sever Medusa's head
- P. Athena helped and told him how to distinguish between mortal and immortal Gorgons (only Medusa was mortal); also gave mirror-like shield to look at when killing it
- Q. Traveled north to land of Hyperboreans and saw Gorgons sleeping; invisible and flying, looking into shield, quickly slew Medusa's head with sickly and put it in wallet and left
 - 1) Pegasus was born from her blood and Chrysaor from head by Poseidon
- R. Perseus traveled south to Gibraltar and east to Libya and Egypt and saw beautiful maiden chained to rock
 - 1) Queen of Ethiopia Cassiopeia married to king Cepheus (son of Agenor II) bragged she was more beautiful than Nereids
 - 2) Poseidon in anger flooded and sent sea-monster Cetus after land
 - 3) After consulting oracle, Cepheus found that they could only sate Poseidon if they sacrifice daughter Andromeda to sea-monster
- S. Perseus slew monster and unchained her, taking her as wife with initial consent of parents
 - 1) She had already been engaged to uncle Phineus; parents went back on their word, wanting Andromeda to be married to Phineus; after quarrel at wedding between Perseus, Phineus, parents, and army of antagonists, all enemies of Perseus were turned into stone
 - 2) Cepheus and Cassiopeia were made constellations for treachery
- T. Perseus came back to Seraphos, finding Dictys and Danae hiding in temple; turned Polydectes and companions into stone
- U. Restored Dictys as king of Seraphus and gave head of Medusa to Athena on her breastplate in return for help; returned borrowed equipment to Stygian nymphs by Hermes
- V. Set sail for Argos, hoping to reconcile with grandfather Acrisius, but found that he had fled after hearing about Perseus
- W. On the way, heard King of Larissa Teutamides was holding athletic/funeral games; he participated

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- X. In discus-throwing, discus veered and killed grandfather Acrisius accidentally in audience, fulfilling oracle
- Y. Perseus exchanged kingdom of Argos with kingdom of Tiryns with uncle Proetus
- Z. Became ancestor of Heracles
- XXIII. Bellerophon
 - A. Family lived in Corinth; son of Glaucus (son of Sisyphus) and Eurynome
 - B. Father Glaucus fed human flesh to horses, making them savage; Aphrodite made horses trample and devour owner Glaucus
 - C. In beginning, Bellerophon killed townsman Bellerus AND/OR killed brother Deliades
 - D. In exile, arrived at court of King Proetus of Tiryns (brother of Acrisius; son of Abas)
 - E. Wife of Proetus Stheneboea (daughter of Iobates) attempted to seduce Bellerophon, but he rejected; in anger, accused to Proetus Bellerophon of rape
 - F. Not wanting to kill a guest in fear of Zeus's wrath, sent Bellerophon to father-in-law King Iobates of Lycia with instructions to kill him
 - G. Iobates didn't want to kill the guest either, so instead sent him on dangerous missions
 - 1) Taming Pegasus
 - (a) Bellerophon had passion to tame winged-horse Pegasus; Lycian seer Polyeidus told him to sleep in temple of Athena for further help
 - (b) After sleeping in temple, Athena pitied hero and gave him magic golden bridle to tame Pegasus
 - (c) In field by well, put on bridle and tamed Pegasus; ready to take on Iobates's mission
 - 2) Kill Monster Chimaera
 - (a) Chimaera (daughter of Echidna and Typhon); fire-breathing; front of lion, body of goat, tail of serpent
 - (b) Attacking on Pegasus with arrows, puts lance with lump of lead in fiery mouth; melting lead runs down belly and kills it
 - 3) Defeat enemy tribes Solymi
 - (a) No match for Bellerophon and Pegasus
 - 4) Defeat Amazonian women
 - (a) No match for Bellerophon and Pegasus
 - 5) Iobates attempted to ambush and kill Bellerophon by Carian pirate, Cheirmarrhus, and palace guard, etc. With help of Poseidon, defeated them all
 - 6) Sick of trying to kill him, Iobates admired him and gave his daughter Philonoe in marriage
 - H. Bellerophon believed he belonged on Olympus for deeds; flew with Pegasus to Olympus
 - I. Zeus angry at hubris sent gad-fly after Pegasus, making Bellerophon fall and become crippled; died soon of anguish
 - J. Pegasus came into Zeus's stable and carried his lightning bolts for him
- XXIV. Heracles/Hercules
 - A. Strongest, most glorious hero in athletic prowess; becomes a god; Olympic games instituted for him
 - B. Last mortal consort of Zeus was Alcmene (daughter of Electryon; husband of Amphitryon)

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- 1) While husband Amphitryon (son of Alcaeus; king of Thebes) was fighting, Zeus seduced Alcmena in form of Amphitryon; Amphitryon did so, too, when he came home
- 2) Result is birth of twins: Iphicles (mortal) and Heracles (part immortal)
 - (a) On day of birth, Zeus vowed that descendent of Perseus born on that day would rule Greece
 - (b) Hera wanted to prevent glory of Zeus's illegitimate child; same day grandson of Perseus Eurystheus (son of Sthenelus and Nicippe) was to be born
 - (c) Hera had Ilithyia (goddess of childbearing) sit on floor in front of Alcmena's door, preventing her giving birth and made Eurystheus come prematurely
 - (d) To ease Alcmena, attendant Galanthis distracted Ilithyia by telling her that Alcmena had already given birth; jumping up in surprise Heracles was born and Galanthis was turned into a weasel
 - (e) Zeus made Hera promise that if Heracles should complete 12 tasks for Eurystheus, he would become a god
- C. To kill Heracles, Hera sent two snakes after him in crib; while Iphicles screamed Heracles strangled them to death
- D. Heracles was taught in athletic prowess
 - 1) Castor (son of Tyndareus and Leda) taught him fencing
 - 2) Autolycus (son of Hermes and Chione, daughter of Daedalion) taught him wrestling
 - 3) Amphitryon (his step-father) taught him charioteering
 - 4) Eurystus (grand son of Apollo; son of Melaneus) taught him archery
 - 5) Linus (son of Apollo and Muse) taught him music
 - (a) Once, in rash angry fit, Heracles smashed lyre on Linus's head and killed him
 - (b) Step-father Amphitryon exiled him to become shepherd in hills
- E. When lion attacked Amphitryon's cattle, Heracles went out to kill it
 - 1) King Thespius of Thespieae (son of Erechtheus) rewarded Heracles's capture with each of his daughters to sleep with; 51 sons produced in one night
 - 2) Heracles killed it with olive wood club; made cloak and hood out of its skin
- F. Once, King Clymenus of Orchomenus (son of Presbon) was killed by Perieres (Theban charioteer of Menoecus, grandson of Pentheus) and forced successor and son Erginus to swear to take vengeance
 - 1) Erginus waged war with Thebes and succeeded forcing them to pay tribute every year
- G. When Heracles saw tribute being paid, he chopped off ears, noses, and hands of heralds and restarted war with Minyans
- H. With help of Athena, he won for Thebes; thus King Creon (son of Menoecus) gave him Megara, his daughter, as a wife
- I. Hera, still angry at Heracles, made him insane and kill his wife and children
 - 1) Horrified, Heracles was purified by Thespius for murder of Megara; Nausithous and Macris purified him for children's murder
 - 2) Oracle of Delphi said that he must serve King Eurystheus of Mycenae (son of Sthenelus), his cousin, for 12 years
 - 3) With Hera's help, Eurystheus devised 12 near impossible tasks for Heracles
- J. Kill the Lion of Nemea (Nemean Lion)
 - 1) Offspring of Echidna and Typhon/Orthrus; had impenetrable hide
 - 2) After vainly shooting arrows, strangled the lion to death

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- 3) He skinned it with its own claw and took the pelt as armor
 - 4) Eurystheus resolved for him to stay outside of the city
- K. Kill the Hydra of Lerna (Lernean Hydra)
- 1) Offspring of Typhon and Echidna; 9 headed, poisonous breath/blood serpent; for every killed head, two grow in its place
 - 2) With help of nephew Iolaus (son of Iphicles) who seared the severed necks, he killed it
 - 3) Dipped arrows in blood to make them powerful
 - 4) Eurystheus declared this task unlawful, adding one more to the list
- L. Capture Hind (female deer) of Mt. Ceryneia (Ceryneian hind)
- 1) Said to be able to outrun an arrow in flight; sacred to Artemis; had golden horns
 - 2) After a year of chasing it around Europe, Heracles captured it with Artemis's consent
 - 3) Let it go after showing to Eurystheus
- M. Capture Boar of Erymanthus (Erymanthian boar)
- 1) On the way, met centaur Pholus with hospitality
 - 2) After opening wine, centaurs were attracted, became drunk, and attacked Heracles
 - 3) With arrows, he kills many of them
 - (a) Chiron is shot and requests to exchange places with Prometheus even though he is immortal
 - (b) Pholus curious picks up an arrow and drops it on his foot, killing him
 - 4) Eumolpus (son of Poseidon) purifies him for murder of centaurs
 - 5) When Heracles brings the boar back, Eurystheus jumps into an urn
- N. Clean the stables of Augeas (Augean stables)
- 1) King Augeas of Elis had 1000 immortal cattle that have not been cleaned in 30 years
 - 2) Heracles diverts Peneus and Alpheus rivers through stables and cleans them within assigned time period, one day
 - 3) When Augeas refuses to pay the agreed amount to Heracles, he vows to come back
 - 4) Eurystheus discounted this labor because he used the rivers and received pay for it, giving the excuse for another labor
- O. Kill the Birds of Stymphalus
- 1) Birds with bronze beaks, bronze launchable feathers, and toxic dung in Lake Stymphalus in Arcadia
 - 2) Athena gave Heracles rattle made by Hephaestus; scaring the birds with the rattle, he shot some down with arrows and drove the rest away
- P. Capture Bull of Crete (Cretan Bull)
- 1) Poseidon had given Minos (son of Minos I) bull to sacrifice, but he kept it instead; therefore, Poseidon made it mad
 - 2) Heracles mastered it easily and let it go to become the Bull of Marathon
- Q. Obtain the Girdle of Hippolyta
- 1) Queen of the Amazons (women war tribe) Hippolyta (daughter of Ares) was given golden girdle from Ares which Eurystheus's daughter Admete wanted
 - 2) After some adventures, Heracles was cordially invited by Hippolyta with a promise to part with the girdle
 - 3) Hera, however, spread a rumor among the Amazons that Heracles came to abduct Hippolyta, so they attacked him

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- 4) Thinking Hippolyta was behind the treachery, Heracles killed many including Hippolyta and fled with the girdle
- R. Steal the Cattle of Geryon
- 1) Geryon (son of Chrysaor and Callirhoe) was monster with three bodies and/or three heads who lived far in the west in Erytheia; owned much red cattle guarded by herdsman and dog
 - 2) As Heracles crossed Libyan desert, was so frustrated with heat he shot an arrow at Helios
 - (a) Impressed by his courage, Helios gave him the cup he uses to sail across the worlds, by which Heracles quickly arrived at Geryon's residence
 - 3) First encountered his two headed dog Orthrus (brother of Cerberus; offspring of Echidna and Typhon) which he killed and then Geryon's herdsman Eurytion (son of Ares and Hesperid Erytheia) was killed too
 - 4) Geryon came in armor after Menoetius (shepherd of Hades) told him, but was killed by Heracles's arrows
 - 5) While trying to herd the cattle back home, fire-breathing monster son of Vulcan Cacus stole some by disguising their steps while Heracles slept
 - (i) The cows started calling to each other so Heracles stormed the cave on the Aventine hill where they were hidden in, killed Cacus, and continued on
OR
 - (ii) Cacus's sister Caca told Heracles what happened and he did the same
 - 6) After, Hera sent a gadfly to scatter the cattle; Heracles labored over bringing them back together
 - 7) Hera flooded a river in Heracles's way; Heracles through stones in and built a bridge
 - 8) Finally bringing them back to Eurystheus, they were sacrificed to Hera
- S. Obtaining the Golden Apples of the Hesperides
- 1) Gaea's wedding present to Hera was a tree of golden apples; Hera guarded this tree with nymphs called Hesperides and dragon Ladon
 - 2) Heracles captured Nereus to find out where the garden of Hesperides was
 - 3) Meets giant Antaeus (son of Gaea and Poseidon; gains strength from ground) somewhere and wrestle him; kills him in the air; palace filled with skulls
 - 4) King Busiris of Egypt (son of Poseidon) regularly sacrifices all visitors, but Heracles defies him and kills him
 - 5) In Arabia, kills King Emathion (son of Eos and Tithonus)
 - 6) Slays eagle that tortures Prometheus; Prometheus tells him how to trick Atlas
 - 7) When in garden, slays Ladon and Atlas (son of Iapetus) was holding up the sky nearby; Heracles tricked him into getting some apples while Heracles held up the sky
 - 8) Atlas tried to make away with Heracles holding up the sky, but Heracles tricked him again into holding the sky while he fixes his cloak and makes away with the apples
- T. Capturing Cerberus
- 1) Cerberus (offspring of Echidna and Typhon) was three-headed guard dog of underworld
 - 2) After being initiated in Eleusinian mysteries by Eumolpus to find the entrance to the underworld, Hermes (and Athena) guided him to Tanaerum where he entered the underworld
 - 3) He freed his friend Theseus (son of Poseidon and Aethra) from the Chair of Oblivion

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- (a) He was on an expedition to help his friend Pirithous (son of Dia and Ixion/Zeus; husband of Hippodamia) get Persephone as a wife; Hades tricked them into becoming prisoners; Pirithous could not be freed
- 4) Hades allowed him to take Cerberus, as long as he used no weapons
- 5) After mastering the dog, he carried it on his back to Eurystheus
- 6) Eurystheus jumped into a urn and bided Heracles to return it
- U. Now, out of servitude and a demi-god, Heracles entered competition in beating his archery teacher Eurytus to obtain his daughter Iole as a wife; after succeeding, Eurytus went back on his word
 - 1) Angry, he left and when Eurytus's son Iphitus innocently asked Heracles if he would like to help him search for his father's stolen cattle, Heracles killed him in a fit of rage
 - 2) Neleus purified him for murder of Iphitus
 - 3) He went to the Delphic oracle to find out how to purge his crime, but it wouldn't answer
 - 4) Heracles seized the priestess's tripod and threatened to build his own oracle; enraged, Apollo would have fought Heracles if Zeus hadn't intervened
 - 5) Heracles was forced to return the stool and the priestess was forced to give an answer: He was to be sold into slavery for three years and his wages were to be given to Eurytus
 - 6) Heracles was anonymously sold at auction to Queen Omphale of Lydia (daughter of Iardanus)
 - (a) During this time, Heracles did womanly activities in women clothes while Omphale played with his lion skin cloak and armor
 - (b) Still, he fathered two sons by her: Agelaus and Tyrsenus
 - (c) Drove off Cercopes (two brothers sons of Oceanus and Theia), who were expert thieves that were ravaging the land; told to beware Blackbottom, referring to Heracles's tanned rear; Zeus turned them to stone
 - (d) Kills King Syleus and daughter Xenodice on Aulis with his own hoe, after forcing travelers to work in his vineyard
 - (e) Kills King Lityerses (son of Midas) after he forced him to reap for him in Phrygia
 - (f) Rid land of plundering Idones
 - (g) Killed serpent in river Sygaris
 - (h) Buried body of Icarus
 - 7) Never forgot old injuries
 - (a) Remembering Laomedon refused him his reward, he attacked Troy, killed Laomedon, and married Hesione to his comrade Telamon (son of Aeacus)
 - (b) After people of island of Kos threw stones at him thinking him a pirate, killed their king
 - (c) Then went with Athena to help in giant war; kills strongest on Pallene Alcyoneus and shoots Porphyron and right eye of Ephialtes (Children of Gaia and Uranus)
 - (d) Went and killed Augeas for not paying him and established new king; fought nephews of Augeas Molionids (Siamese twins-like sons of Molione and Poseidon)

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- (e) Married Deianeira (daughter of Althaea and Oeneus) after successfully wrestling the river god Achelous; after accidentally killing brother-in-law Eunomus, flees with Deianeira
- (f) While crossing a river, Heracles puts Deianeira on the back of a centaur Nessus (son of Centauros) who tries to kidnap her; Heracles kills him with an arrow
- (g) In vengeance, the centaur tricks Deianeira in thinking his blood poisoned by the hydra arrow is a love potion
- (h) Later, Heracles took vengeance on Eurytus by killing him and his sons, taking Iole captive
- (i) Thinking that Heracles had fallen in love with Iole, Deianeira soaked a tunic in Nessus's blood and gave it to Heracles by Lichas
- (j) Heracles put it on and feeling the burn made a funeral pyre and ordered his friend Poeas to light it, leaving his poison arrows with him
- (k) Heracles became a god and married to cupbearer Hebe

XXV. Jason

- A. Once, King Athamas of Orchomenus (son of Aeolus and Enarete) was married to the goddess Nephele, having two children: Phrixus and Helle
 - 1) Then Athamas divorced Nephele and married Ino (daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia), having Learches and Melicertes
 - 2) Ino plots to arrange a famine by burning the town's seeds and bribe the oracle to tell the people that her step children must be sacrificed to overcome the famine to get rid of them
 - 3) At the sacrifice ceremony, Nephele sends the golden ram (son of Poseidon and Theophane) to rescue them from the pyre.
 - 4) While flying through the air, Helle falls off into the strait between the Mediterranean and the Sea of Marmara, now bearing her name: Hellespont
 - 5) Phrixus was dropped off at Colchis on the Black Sea where King Aetes (son of Helios and Oceanid Perseis) welcomed him in; in thanks, the golden ram was sacrificed and its pelt was hung in a sacred grove
- B. Jason was the son of Aeson (son of Cretheus and Tyro [daughter of Salmoneus {son of Aeolus}]) and Alcimede I; Aeson was the rightful king of Iolcus and Jason his heir
 - 1) Tyro's union with Poseidon resulted in Pelias who was power hungry for the Iolcus throne and usurped Aeson and tried to kill as many of his descendents
 - 2) Jason was still in his womb; fearing his fate at Pelias's hands, mother entrusted him to Chiron's care and training
 - 3) Pelias, fearing an unknown usurper consulted the oracle which told him to beware a man with one sandal
- C. Years later, Jason came back to regain his throne on the river Anauros came across an old lady needing help crossing (Hera in disguise); after carrying her across the river he lost a sandal and earned Hera's protection and blessing
- D. When he arrived at Iolcus he asks to have the throne of Iolcus and let's Pelias have the wealth; seeing him having only one sandal, he knows that this man is dangerous, but instead of refusing, he agrees but only if Jason fetches the Golden Fleece from Colchis, a near impossible task

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- E. Jason agrees; commissions for building of ship from Argus (son of Arestor) who gives it the name *Argo* and a talking prow and sends word throughout Greece for the best in every aspect as volunteers
 - 1) Among these Argonauts are...
 - 2) Euphemus – runs so fast across waves that his feet don't get wet; son of Poseidon
 - 3) Zetes & Calais – winged sons of Boreas
 - 4) Aethalides – son of Hermes with perfect memory; serves as herald of Argonauts
 - 5) Orpheus – music master; son of Oeagrus and Calliope
 - 6) Periclymenus – can take any shape; son of Neleus
 - 7) Lynceus – perfect sight; could see beneath the earth; son of Aphareus and Arene
 - 8) Castor – tamer of horses; son of Tyndareus and Leda
 - 9) Pollux – boxer; son of Zeus and Leda
 - 10) Mopsus – prophet; interpreted flight of birds; killed by snake in Libya; son of Ampyx
 - 11) Idmon – prophet; son of Apollo and Cyrene; knew he wouldn't survive; killed by boar; son of Apollo
 - 12) Tiphys – first helmsman of the *Argo*; died on the journey; son of Hagnias
 - 13) Ancaeus – 2nd helmsman of *Argo*; replaces Tiphys; son of Poseidon
- F. First stop was island of Lemnos
 - 1) Once, the women of Lemnos neglected the worship of Aphrodite; so Aphrodite set a terrible stench on all of them
 - 2) The men on the island couldn't bear it, so they went to the Thracian mainland and got themselves concubines
 - 3) The angry women then slit the throats of all the men at night, leaving only women on the island
 - (a) The princess Hypsipyle saved her father, however, King Thoas (son of Dionysus and Ariadne) by sealing him in a chest out to sea; then became queen of island
 - 4) Argonauts stopped and engendered new race among women; Jason slept with Hypsipyle, bearing Euneus and Nebrophonus
- G. Among the Doliones, King Cyzicus welcomed them, but later after their departure a storm blew them back to the Doliones in the dark; thinking each were enemies, war begun resulting in the unintentional bloodshed and death of King Cyzicus
- H. In Mysia, Heracles was abandoned when he went out to find his squire, Hylas, who had been pulled into a spring by a nymph who fell in love with him
- I. They slipped past Troy in the darkness to avoid paying tribute to King Laomedon
- J. In Bithynia, Pollux was forced to beat King Amycus (son of Poseidon) in a boxing match before they could go on
- K. Once, seer Phineas (son of Poseidon) of Thrace was married to Cleopatra (daughter of Boreas) and had Plexippus and Pandion; after Cleopatra died, he married Idaeia who mistreated her step-children
 - 1) Zeus was angry he revealed too much about the plans of the gods, so he blinded him and set him amongst food that he could not eat due to the Harpies that attacked him
 - 2) When the Argonauts arrived, Boreas Zetes and Calais flew and drove the Harpies off; thus, Phineas told them where Colchis was and how to get past the Symplegades (Clashing Rocks)
- L. The Argonauts decided against fighting the Amazons

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- M. Upon arriving at Colchis, Argonauts decided to go directly to King Aetes and ask him; but the Colchians hated the Greeks and Aetes threatened to kill them
- N. Aetes agrees to give him the golden fleece if he completed three tasks: yoke two fire-breathing bulls, plow a field of Ares, and sow the teeth of a dragon (sacred to Ares; killed by Cadmus, son of Agenor)
- 1) Hera arranges that Eros makes the sorceress Medea (daughter of Aetes) fall in love with Jason, thus making her help him
 - 2) Medea gave him an ointment to protect from the fire of the bulls (Khalkotauroi) and told him the secret of sowing the teeth
 - (a) When he sowed the teeth, armored men (Spartoi) sprang up; Jason sent a stone amongst their midst and they all killed each other in search of the source
 - 3) Still Aetes refused to give up the golden fleece, vowing to get rid of the Argonauts
 - 4) On Medea's advice, Jason and some of his men stole the fleece while Medea charmed the dragon guarding it with a poison
- O. As Jason and Medea fled with the Golden fleece, Colchian fleet led by Medea's brother Apsyrtus pursued them; Medea tricked him by writing a letter, feigning abduction and arranging a meeting for them to flee back to Colchis; At the meeting, Jason slew him
- OR
- P. Medea abducted Apsyrtus on board ship and killed him; with Aetes and fleet pursuing them, Medea took part of corpse and dropped it into sea; Aetes was forced to gather parts of corpse and stop, preventing his son's ghost from haunting him forever
- Q. Medea predicted correctly the Euphemus would rule Libya
- R. Medea and Jason were purified for murder of Apsyrtus by Circe on Aeaia (aunt of Medea)
- S. Hera guided the Argo through Scylla, Charybdis (with help of nymphs), and Sirens (with help of Orpheus)
- T. On Crete, bronze giant Talus was killed by Argonauts; Peas shot him or Medea bled his ichor to death with sorcery
- U. In Iolcus, Jason found out that Pelias had executed his parents; Medea offered to get revenge
- V. In Pelias's presence, used sorcery to prove ability to heal men; convinced daughters of Pelias to cut him up, and Medea never healed him; his son Acastus drove them into exile for murder
- W. Settled down in Corinth and had two children: Mermeros and Pheres; then Jason arranged marriage to Glauce/Creusa (daughter of Creon) Medea swore to get revenge
- 1) Gave bride Glauce dress that burned her alive
 - 2) Killed Mermeros and Pheres
 - 3) Escaped Jason in dragon pulled chariot
- X. Now, without Medea or Hera he led a lonely life as heirless king of Corinth
- Y. Died while brooding in Argo and the mast fell on his head
- XXVI. Theseus
- A. King Aegeus of Athens (son of Pandion II) didn't have a heir; after consulting Delphic oracle, given obscure directions saying if he slept with any women before reaching home, he will die of grief; Aegeus didn't grasp this
- 1) When visiting King Pittheus of Troezen (son of Pelops) and drunk, Pittheus sent daughter Aethra to sleep with him; on the same night, Poseidon slept with her
 - 2) After realizing this, Aegeus prepared to leave; gave directions after burying sword and sandals under rock that if the son of Aethra grew up and was strong enough to lift the

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- rock and retrieve the sword and sandals, he should come to Athens and claim his inheritance
- 3) Soon Theseus (son of Poseidon) grew and retrieved the sword and sandals and chose difficult route with many villains to get to Athens; kills each one the way it kills its own victims
 - (a) Procrustes – also called Damastes or Polypemon, the stretcher, made people fit his bed
 - (b) Sinis – the pine-bender (Pityocampes), tied to pine trees and let go; daughter Perigune bears Theseus Melannipus
 - (c) Sciron – asks you to wash his feet and kicks you off cliff where tortoise eats you
 - (d) Periphetes – the club-man (Corynetes)
 - (e) Cercyon – king who forced travelers to wrestle him before killing them
 - (f) Crommyonian Sow – a wild pig named Phaea, offspring of Echidna and Typhon
 - 4) In Athens, proclaimed hero but of unknown identity
 - 5) Medea had been taken in by Aegeus and made his wife, bearing Medus; Medea recognized Theseus as her long-lost step-son
 - (a) In an effort to keep Medus as the heir, first she sent him to capture Marathonian bull (hoping this to be fatal) but he succeeded and won much glory
 - (b) She convinced Augeus that Theseus was an evil-doer from another rival and prepared a poisoned drink at a banquet with his consent
 - (c) However, when Theseus took out the sword to cut the meat before he would drink, Aegeus recognized it was his son; he knocked the goblet out of his hands and exiled Medea to Asia
 - 6) Nephews of Aegeus (sons of Pallas) Pallantides attempted to ambush Theseus but he foiled their plans
 - 7) Once, son of Minos II (son of Minos I) of Crete Androgeus was killed by Marathonian Bull (sent their by Aegeus after winning contests out of jealousy); Minos declared war on Athens but offered peace if seven men and maidens were paid as sacrificial tribute
 - (a) These were to be fed to the Minotaur
 - (b) When Minos never sacrificed the Cretan bull to Poseidon, Poseidon made his wife Pasiphae fall in love with the bull, resulting in the birth of the half bull, half man monster the Minotaur
 - (c) Athenian Craftsmen Daedalus (son of Metion) build Labyrinth to conceal monster
 - (i) Daedalus had once thrown nephew/apprentice Perdix off a cliff thinking him a rival; Athena turned him into a partridge, but Daedalus was forced to flee to Crete
 - 8) Theseus volunteers to be a sacrifice, hoping to kill the monster instead; Minos dislikes him, because Theseus trounced his unbeatable boxer
 - (a) Distressed Augeus gives him black and white sail, black to be raised on the return for failure, white for success
 - 9) Upon arrival at Crete, daughter of Minos Ariadne falls in love with Theseus after he offers her trophy of flowers from killing Minos's boxer; determined to help him
 - (a) Obtains ball of thread from Daedalus that will guide Theseus out of Labyrinth
 - 10) When Theseus goes in after promising Ariadne to take her with him if he came out, he finds monster sleeping, strangles it/uses sword he concealed from guards, and uses thread to guide him out

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- 11) Theseus escaped Crete with Athenians, Ariadne, and her younger sister of Phaedra; burnt Minos's palace and sunk much of his navy
 - (a) Abandons Ariadne on Naxos (potentially on Dionysus's orders or because he loved Phaedra)
- 12) When reaching home, he forgot to replace the black sail with the white one, and Aegeus, seeing this from a distance, jumps into the sea, drowning of grief (thus the prophecy); the sea now bears his name "The Aegean Sea"
- 13) As king of Athens, Theseus arranged democratic automatic government
- 14) Welcomed many, including Oedipus and Heracles, and forcing the city of Thebes to allow the burial of its dead enemies
- 15) Abducted Queen of Amazons Hippolyta to Athens, begetting son Hippolytus on her; when Amazons attack Athens, Hippolyta refuses to come back; Amazons kill her and Theseus attacks the Amazons in turn
- 16) Attained friend Pirithous (son of Dia and Zeus/Ixion) with which he adventured
 - (a) Pirithous (King of Lapiths in Thessaly) stole his cattle to test him
 - (b) When Theseus pursued, Pirithous admired him and asked for what punishment he should receive
 - (c) Theseus admired him and they became friends
 - (d) Pirithous invited Theseus to wedding of him to Hippodamia (daughter of Atrax) along with savage Centaurs
 - (e) At the wedding, drunken centaurs attempted to abduct Hippodamia and the ensuing Battle with Theseus helping Pirithous leading the Lapiths against the centaurs, Hippodamia and the centaur were killed
 - (f) Final exploit was a master of impiety: Theseus would capture baby Helen (daughter of Zeus and Leda) to marry later and Pirithous would capture Persephone to marry
 - (i) After capturing baby Helen (who would later be recaptured by her brothers Castor and Pollux), they went to the underworld, but were tricked by Hades's hospitality into sitting in the Chairs of Oblivion
 - (ii) Heracles four years later rescued Theseus but couldn't do so with Pirithous
- 17) Meanwhile, Hippolytus had grown up as an excellent hunter and patron of Artemis, unmarried; he delighted in his father's company
- 18) When Theseus took Phaedra as a wife and Hippolytus seemed to avoid his step-mother, she fell in love with the boy and attempted to seduce him, but he rejected
- 19) Thus, Phaedra hung herself but before sent a letter to Theseus accusing Hippolytus of rape; despite his protests, Theseus was ashamed and prayed to his father to kill his son
- 20) While Hippolytus was driving in his chariot on a beach, a sea-bullock frightened his horses, sending Hippolytus to a fatal fall
- 21) In anger, Artemis attempted to have him raised from the dead by Asclepius but failed; she told Theseus the truth and he became inconsolable
- 22) Theseus grew depressed as he grew older; he died when the host King Lycomedes of Scyros threw Theseus off cliff over territorial disputes

XXVII. Meleager and Atalanta

- A. Son of King Oeneus of Calydon (son of Porthus/Ares) and Althaea (daughter of Thestius)
 - 1) (Fates visited Althaea)/(Althaea overheard Fate) saying that a certain log in the fire if burned would kill her son; Althaea immediately rescued it and put it safely away

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- 2) Meleager grew up to be a fearsome warrior and excellent with the javelin; married Cleopatra (daughter of Idas and Marpessa)
 - B. When Oeneus forgot to honor Artemis at sacrificing the first fruits of one summer, she sent a wild boar to ravage his country
 - C. Oeneus bid his son to gather a crew to hunt down the boar, including Jason, Theseus, Nestor (son of Neleus), Castor and Pollux
 - 1) Also including one woman: Atalanta (daughter of Iasus)
 - 2) Father Iasus hoped for a son and exposed her to the wilderness as baby in disappointment; suckled by she-bear and learned how to fight and hunt
 - 3) Swore oath of virginity to Artemis, her protectress who sent her for contention in Calydonian Boar hunt
 - D. Meleager fell in love with her, although he had a wife; convinced crew to have a woman on board
 - E. On hunt, centaurs Hylaeus and Rhaecus attempted to rape Atalanta; Meleager/Atalanta killed them
 - F. Atalanta wounded Calydonian boar and Meleager killed it; Meleager awarded pelt and tusks to Atalanta
 - 1) Meleager's brother Toxeus, Althaea's brother Plexippus, and sons of Thestius Iphicles and Eurypylos both objected to this and insulted Atalanta because Meleager had killed the boar and because she was a woman
 - 2) Meleager killed them; when Althaea heard her brother was killed by Meleager because of a stupid girl, she burnt log that his life depended on; his sisters that mourned his death were turned into guinea fowl
 - G. Atalanta with the trophies of the hunt reconciled with her father and set the rules for her marriage: only a man who could beat her in a footrace would marry her, and anyone who lost would be killed by her; but since she was so fast, she could easily keep her virginity
 - 1) One suitor, Melanion/Hippomenes, received three golden apples from Aphrodite to help him; whenever Atalanta gained on him he would roll it in a her path, compelling her to pick it up and slow down
 - 2) Like this, Melanion became her wife; later, Melanion convinced her to sleep with him in a temple of Zeus; this impiety resulted in Zeus turning them into lions
- XXVIII. Orpheus
- A. Son of Oeagrus and Calliope who could charm anyone and anything with his music on lyre
 - B. Devotee of Apollo and Dionysus, practicing his mysteries
 - C. Helped induce strength and protect Argo
 - D. Fell in love with wood nymph Eurydice who agreed to marry him
 - E. On wedding day, Aristaeus (son of Apollo and Cyrene) chased Eurydice around forest in love; she fell after stepping on a viper that fatally stung her
 - F. Overcome with grief, Orpheus descends to underworld and charms Cerberus and furies into entering; softening Hades with his lyre, he agrees to let Orpheus take Eurydice as long as he doesn't look back on the way
 - G. Orpheus looks back at the last minute to see if Eurydice was there and thus loses her forever
 - H. Depressed, Orpheus from then on kept to wild Thrace and played boring music; angry that he didn't take any wives, the Maenads eventually tore him apart, sending his head down the river Hebrus to Lesbos, where it uttered prophecies
- XXIX. Crete: The House of Minos

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- A. Minos I (son of Europa and Zeus) first ruled Crete; encouraged trade, navy, arts, etc. making Crete powerful and flourish
 - 1) Brother Rhadamanthus did the same; other brother Sarpedon fought in Trojan war; adopted by Asterios (King of Crete; son of Neleus and Chloris); both became underworld judges after death
- B. Potential Minos II was bad ruler compared to father;
 - 1) Pursued maiden Britomartis until she plunged into sea
 - 2) Wife Pasiphae (daughter of Helios and Oceanid Perse)/Zeus cursed him for having affairs with sorcery, making every woman he slept with die
 - 3) Procris (daughter of Erechtheus and Praxithea) fled to Crete after being caught being bribed to have an affair with another man (Pteleon) besides husband Cephalus (son of Deion and Diomede)
 - 4) Procris healed Minos's sickness; Minos fathered badly fated children by Pasiphae
 - (a) Ariadne deserted by lover Theseus on Naxos
 - (b) Phaedra committed suicide
 - (c) Catreus was prophesised to be killed by one of his children; they all fled, but when Catreus went to Rhodes in search of his only son Althaemenes, ship mistaken for pirate ship and he was killed
 - (d) Androgeus killed by Marathonian Bull on account of Athenians
 - (e) Glaucus was drowned in a vat of honey, to be later revived by seer Polyidus
 - 5) Minos requested bull from Poseidon to sacrifice, but never sacrificed it
 - 6) In anger, Poseidon made it go mad (the Cretan bull) and made Pasiphae fall in love with it
 - (a) After confiding this with inventor Daedalus, he made her a wooden cow to conceal her and she consummated relationship resulting in Minotaur, half man half bull
 - (b) Daedalus built large palace labyrinth too hard to navigate and concealed it in there
- C. Once, after hearing of Androgeus's death, sailed against Athens and laid siege to small town of Megara
 - 1) Attracted love of daughter of King Nisos of Megara (son of Pandion II) Scylla (by bribery or Eros shot her); Scylla knew secret of father, and how he was invulnerable as long as he had a purple lock of hair
 - 2) Scylla betrayed father and cut it off, offering it to Minos; in disgrace for her treachery, he drowned her; turned into a sea-bird called *ciris*; Nisos turned into osprey
- D. See XXVI, A, 7-11
- E. Minos, angry, imprisoned Daedalus and son Icarus knowing they had helped Theseus;
 - 1) Daedalus fashioned way to escape by collecting bird feathers through window and using wax from candles to stick them together into wings
 - 2) When ready to fly away with son, instructed him not to go too far to Helios, which would melt the wax, or to the sea which would destroy wings
 - 3) But Icarus felt free and went too high, melting the wax and leading him to plunge to his death in the sea
 - 4) Sea bears his name: Icarian Sea
 - 5) Daedalus found refuge on Sicily with King Cocalus; built an impregnable fortress around his city
 - 6) Once, Minos came to Sicily in search of Daedalus, giving a reward to anyone who could thread an intricate shell

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- (a) Cocalus gave it to Daedalus who attached the thread to an ant and threaded it
 - (b) When Cocalus gave it back to Minos, he knew he had found Daedalus and demanded the fugitive
 - (c) However, Daedalus convinced Cocalus's daughters to pour boiling water on Minos while bathing, killing him
 - (d) Cretans tried to siege Sicily, but failed
 - (e) Throne of Crete went to new dynasty
- XXX. Mycenae: The House of Atreus
- A. Tantalus (son of Zeus and nymph Plouto) was invited by Zeus to a banquet; committed several atrocities
 - 1) Stole ambrosia and nectar to feed to friends
 - 2) Asked friend Pandareus (son of Merops) to steal for him golden dog from Zeus's temple on Crete; later lied about possessing it
 - 3) Finally, served son Pelops to the gods at feast; everyone recognized atrocity but Demeter, who was worrying about lost daughter Persephone, ate shoulder
 - 4) Tantalus was punished in Tartarus with eternal hunger and thirst and unreachable food and water
 - B. Daughter Niobe married Amphion (son of Zeus and Antiope), King of Thebes, and had six sons and daughter
 - 1) Niobe bragged that Leto had less children than her/less beautiful children than hers/she was more beautiful than Leto
 - 2) Ordered city's women to worship her instead of Leto; Leto sent Apollo and Artemis to shoot sons and daughters down; Zeus changed the weeping Niobe into a weeping rock
 - C. Son Pelops was resurrected by Zeus and given ivory shoulder to him; became favorite of Poseidon and outcast of human society
 - 1) Came to Arcadia ruled by King Oenomaus (son of Ares), whose daughter Hippodamia would only marry those who beat her father in chariot race
 - (a) Oenomaus had fastest horses in Greece so all of Hippodamia's suitors died
 - 2) Hippodamia fell in love with Pelops, however, so she bribed her father's charioteer Myrtilus to sabotage his chariot; Pelops received chariot and horses from Poseidon
 - 3) He won, killed Oenomaus, and married Hippodamia; charioteer claimed reward for killing Oenomaus, but Pelops killed him; last words cursed Pelops's descendants
 - 4) Pelops then ruled Peloponnesus
 - 5) Children by Hippodamia: Atreus and Thyestes
 - 6) Illegitimate child by nymph Axioche was Chrysippus, a favorite of Pelops
 - 7) In fear of him getting inheritance instead of her own children, Hippodamia requested her son/did herself kill Chrysippus (who was also raped by King Laius of Thebes, son of Labdacus)
 - D. Pelops implicated them all and they fled to Mycenae; Hippodamia hung herself while Atreus and Thyestes fought over who would rule Mycenae
 - 1) Atreus vowed to sacrifice a lamb to Artemis and found a golden one; he gave it to his wife Aerope (daughter of Catreus) to hide from goddess
 - 2) Aerope, however, really loved brother Thyestes and gave the lamb to him; Thyestes then convinced Atreus to vow that whoever had the golden lamb would become king; then produced the lamb and became king

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- 3) Upon Hermes's advice, Atreus convinced Thyestes to promise if the sun ran backwards Atreus would be king; Zeus made sun go backwards and Atreus became king
- 4) Atreus had two sons by Aerope: Menelaus and Agamemnon; when Atreus heard of Aerope and Thyestes's adultery, tricked Thyestes into eating his sons' flesh at banquet, forcing him into exile
- 5) Thyestes then consulted Delphic oracle, who said to father a child by his daughter Pelopia that would kill Atreus; Thyestes raped her while in Thesprotus's court without revealing his identity, but Pelopia took his sword as future identification
- 6) Later, Atreus came to Thesprotus's court and took Pelopia in marriage after disposing of Aerope; she bore Aegistus by Thyestes and exposed him to wilderness, but shepherd rescued him and gave him to Atreus, who raised him thinking it was his son
- 7) Later, when Aegistus grew up and took Thyestes sword, a famine plagued Mycenae because of Atreus's revenge; could only be lifted with the bringing of Thyestes out of exile
- 8) Atreus took Thyestes in and imprisoned him, sending Aegistus to kill him
 - (a) When Aegistus lifted his sword, Thyestes recognized it and overpowered him, commanding him to bring his mother
 - (b) Thyestes revealed to Pelopia that he was her consort and father, so she killed herself with Aegistus's sword
 - (c) Aegistus, out of filial devotion, killed Atreus and restored Thyestes on the throne, exiling Agamemnon and Menelaus
- E. Agamemnon and Menelaus solicited help of King Tyndareus of Sparta (son of Oebalus and Gorgophone; wife of Leda); they marched on Mycenae and Agamemnon was restored king
 - 1) Agamemnon took Tyndareus's daughter Clytemnestra as a wife by murdering her husband Tantalus
 - 2) Menelaus was given Helen (daughter of Zeus and Leda) as wife and he was allowed to rule Sparta after Tyndareus
- F. When Trojan prince Paris abducted Helen, Trojan war was started and Agamemnon had to fight for ten years; on the way, Agamemnon had to sacrifice his daughter by Clytemnestra
 - 1) When he came back, Clytemnestra, who had had little love for him, had taken Aegistus as a lover and plotted Agamemnon's death
 - 2) When Agamemnon came back victorious with mistress Cassandra, Clytemnestra warmly welcomed him at a banquet, but later Aegistus slaughtered Agamemnon and Clytemnestra slaughtered Cassandra
 - 3) After overcoming Agamemnon's supporters, Aegistus took the throne of Mycenae, but spared two children of Clytemnestra and Agamemnon: Electra (who was treated badly in the court) and Orestes (who was whisked away to be raised in Crisa)
- G. Orestes became friend of Pylades in Phocis/Crisa (son of King Strophius and Anaxibia) and after consulting Delphic oracle and discovering he needed to avenge death of father, he arranges to go back to Mycenae with Pylades secretly
- H. He secretly meets Electra at Agamemnon's grave and discusses how to avenge father
- I. Orestes and Pylades anonymously went to palace and announced death of Orestes; rejoicing Clytemnestra and Aegistus welcome them in feast, where Orestes slays Aegistus and Clytemnestra (despite her pleas after realizing he was Orestes)
- J. The Erinyes/Furies tormented Orestes who learned from Delphic oracle that he must undergo year's exile and then go to Athens and Temple of Athena

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- K. Erinyes tormented him all year
 - L. Finally, Orestes went to Areopagus and attended his trial, where Athena and Apollo eloquently persuaded some of the furies to stop tormenting him; witness was Perilaus
 - M. Still some furies continued their torments, so after consulting Delphic oracle, he discovered he must sail to Tauris in the Black Sea, where he must seize the image of Artemis from her temple there and bring it back to Greece
 - N. However, when Orestes and Pylades made the journey, the Taurians seized them and prepared to sacrifice them to Artemis, as they did with all Greeks
 - 1) Chief priestess, however, was Greek and revealed herself as Iphigenia, who had been rescued from the pyre by Artemis to serve as a sacrificer of Greeks
 - 2) Iphigenia resolved to help brother by guiding them to ship with the image of Artemis, feigning that she was purifying them of their blood-guilt
 - 3) While the Taurians were in hot pursuit of Orestes, Iphigenia, and Pylades, Athena calmed seas and ordered Taurians to let them go
 - O. When in Greece, Iphigenia performed wedding of Electra and Pylades while Orestes lived a peaceful life without the Furies
- XXXI. Thebes: The House of Cadmus
- A. Once, after Europa went missing (having been abducted by Zeus), King Agenor of Phoenicia (son of Lybia, daughter of Epaphus and Poseidon) set his sons Cilix, Phoenix, and Cadmus
 - B. Cadmus went to Delphic oracle, who told him to abandon search and instead follow cow until it dropped of weariness, and build a city on that spot
 - C. Cadmus followed the cow until it dropped from weariness, and then established site of Thebes
 - D. Sent companions to fetch water from nearby spring; dragon sacred to Ares guarded it which killed some of his companions; Cadmus then slew it
 - E. Athena appeared and told Cadmus to sow some of the dragon's teeth
 - 1) As a result, armed men sprung up (Spartoi); Cadmus threw a rock among them, making some kill each other, while the remaining (Echion, Udaeus, Pelenor, Hyperenor, Chthonius) served Cadmus in building the city of Thebes
 - 2) However, Ares was angry at the death of his dragon and forced Cadmus to serve him for eight years; after this, Cadmus married Harmonia (daughter of Ares and Aphrodite) at a grand wedding; Cadmus then ruled well
 - (a) At wedding Hephaestus brought necklace for Harmonia, which would pass misfortune to all those who had it
 - F. Children of Cadmus and Harmonia
 - 1) Polydorus-third king of Thebes; only son of Cadmus and Harmonia
 - 2) Autonoe-married Aristaeus (son of Apollo and Cyrene) and had Actaeon
 - 3) Agave-married Spartoi Echion and had Pentheus, second king of Thebes
 - 4) Ino-married King Athamas of Orchomenus (son of Aeolus and Enarete) and had Melicertes and Learches; Ino raised Dionysus and earned Hera's wrath, making Athamas mad; he kills Learches and pursues Ino; Ino jumps into the sea with son Melicertes and becomes sea deities Leucothea and Palaemon
 - 5) Semele-had affair with Zeus and was burned to death
 - G. As Cadmus grew older with Harmonia, they were eventually turned into snakes and went to the Elysian Fields
 - H. Labdacus (son of Polydorus and Nycteis) later ruled Thebes

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- I. Amphion and Zethus (twins of Zeus and Antiope) co-ruled later
- J. Laius (son of Labdacus and great grandson of Cadmus) became king of Thebes eventually
- K. Married Jocasta (daughter of Menoeceus) and learned from Delphic oracle that their child would kill Laius and marry Jocasta
- L. Still, when drunk, he conceived a child named Oedipus, which (too caring to kill him) they exposed on Mount Cithaeron with riveted ankles; shepherd from Corinth passed him on to King Polybus and Queen Merope of Corinth, who were his foster parents
- M. On account of drunken man accusing him of not being the true son of Polybus and Merope, Oedipus went to the Delphic oracle, who told him he would kill his father and marry his mother
- N. Trying to avoid Polybus and Merope, Oedipus made his way to Thebes
 - 1) On the way, he killed a man in a fit of rage by accident (which turned out to be his father)
- O. At Thebes, he cured city of monster Sphinx (daughter of Echidna/Chimera and Typhon/Orthrus; body of lion, head and chest of a woman, and wings of eagle; she asked everyone her riddle and killed them if they got it wrong) by answer to riddle "Which creature in the morning goes on four legs, at mid-day on two, and in the evening upon three, and the more legs it has, the weaker it be?" with "Man"
 - 1) Sphinx then jumped to her doom and Oedipus became king of Thebes
 - 2) Married queen Jocasta and fathered two sons and daughters on her: Antigone, Ismene and Polyneices, Eteocles
 - 3) Plague struck city and Oedipus sent brother-in-law Creon to Delphic oracle to find out how to allay it; came back saying the person who killed Laius must be killed
 - 4) Oedipus summoned seer Teiresias who (after remaining silent) accused Oedipus of committing the crime
 - 5) After messenger arrived saying Polybus had died and left the kingdom to Oedipus, the truth was revealed; Jocasta hung herself and Oedipus took the brooches of her robe and blinded himself
 - 6) Oedipus gave Thebes to Creon, asking to take care of his daughters, and was eventually exiled, only being cared for by daughter Antigone; at length they arrived at Colonus on the outskirts of Athens
 - (a) Before, cursed sons for disrespecting him twice, such that they would die at each other's hand
 - (b) Welcomed by Theseus in Athens; just before death, Delphic oracle told him he would become a demi-god and be a blessing for the land he was buried in
- P. Meanwhile, youngest son of Oedipus Eteocles had usurped Polyneices's position as co-ruler of Thebes
- Q. Polyneices went to court of Theseus and then King Adrastus of Argos (son of Talaus and Lysimache), married his daughter Argea, and enlisted his help in attacking Thebes; bribed Eriphyle (daughter of Talaus) wife of the prophet Amphiaraus (son of Oecles and Hypermnestra) to enlist his help with cursed necklace of Harmonia
 - 1) Like this assembled 7 Against Thebes and they Marched against Thebes
 - 2) Adrastus-married daughters Argea and Deipyle to Polyneices and Tydeus because of prophecy; only survivor as predicted by Amphiaraus; assigns each of seven to one gate; saved by horse Arion
 - 3) Amphiaraus-seer who makes many predictions; wife Eriphyle bribed with necklace of Harmonia settles disputes between Adrastus and him; makes sons Alcmeon and

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- Amphilochus promise to avenge death; flees from Periclymenus, but Zeus splits earth and he falls to his doom
- 4) Capaneus-son of Hipponous; scales wall bragging not even Zeus could prevent him; Zeus strikes him down; brother-in-law Etioclus also helps
 - 5) Hippomedon- (grand)son of Talaus; killed by Ismarus (son of Astacus)
 - 6) Parthenopeus-son of Atalanta and Hippomenes; killed by stone
 - 7) Polyneices-bore lion on shield; sought Oedipus because oracle said he would side with winner, but Oedipus scorned him; Polyneices offers single combat with Etiocles after death of many and they kill each other
 - 8) Tydeus-son of Oeneus; bore boar on his shield; annihilated 50 men ambush sent against him; mortally wounded in belly by Melanippus (son of Astacus); Athena wanted to make him immortal, but when he ate brains of Melanippus, refused
 - 9) At one point Teiresias told Creon his son Menoeceus must die if Thebes is going to be saved; Menoeceus gladly went into battle, virtually committing suicide
 - 10) After death of Polyneices and Etiocles, war was over and Creon ruled Thebes; Creon gave Etiocles funeral but forbade Polyneices and others against Thebes's burial
 - (a) Antigone had devotion to brother (unlike Ismene) and buried him with lover Haemon (son of Creon)
 - (b) Creon walled her up in a cave alive against Teiresias's advice, where she killed herself
 - (c) Then Haemon committed suicide, leaving Creon with no heir
 - (d) Adrastus meanwhile solicits help of Theseus from Athens to march on Thebes; after succeeding, they bury the dead, Adrastus giving the eulogies
- R. 10 years later, Epigoni (sons of Seven Against Thebes) gather to take revenge against Thebes and Teiresias foretells disaster; Thebans flee and the next morning the Epigoni sack and burn to the ground Thebes; same year Teiresias dies, after being seer for seven generations
- 1) Aegialeus, son of Adrastus
 - 2) Alcmaeon, son of Amphiaraus
 - 3) Amphilochus, son of Amphiaraus
 - 4) Diomedes, son of Tydeus
 - 5) Euryalus, son of Mecisteus (another helper of Polyneices)
 - 6) Promachus, son of Parthenopaeus
 - 7) Sthenelus son of Capaneus
 - 8) Thersander son of Polynices
 - 9) Polydorus son of Hippomedon
- XXXII. Athens: House of Cecrops I
- A. During Cecrops I's (who was a dragon from waist down) reign, Athens was named and dedicated to Athena
 - 1) Succeeded by Cranaus and Amphictyon
 - B. During his reign, Hephaestus tried to rape Athena, but she resisted, resulting in his seed falling to the ground, producing Erichthonius with Gaia
 - 1) Wishing to keep he secret, Athena put him in a chest and gave him to daughters of Cecrops I (Herse, Pandrosus and Aglaurus), never to open it
 - 2) Overcome with curiosity, they opened it and say a boy with snake legs/with a snake wrapped around him; (after telling Athena, she) drove them mad and the jumped to death off the Acropolis

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- 3) Erichthonius grew under the guidance of Athena and usurped Amphictyon; he married naiad Praxithea and had successor Pandion I
- C. Pandion married naiad Zeuxippe and had Erechtheus, Butes, Philomela, and Procne
- 1) King of Thrace Tereus (son of Ares) married Procne who bore son Itys
 - 2) Oracle foretold that Itys would be killed by blood relative, so Tereus killed his brother Dryas
 - 3) Tereus fell in love with Procne's sister Philomela, so he cut out Procne's tongue to prevent her from saying anything and put her in slave quarters; went to Pandion saying she was dead; Pandion gave him Philomela to marry
 - 4) Before wedding, however, Tereus raped Philomela; prior, Procne wove a bridal robe telling Philomela where she was and what happened, so Philomela united herself with Procne and they plotted against Tereus
 - 5) Procne cut up son Itys and served it to Tereus; when he found out, took an axe and pursued Procne and Philomela, but all turned into birds: Procne-swallow, Philomela-nightingale, Tereus-hawk/hoopoe
 - 6) When Pandion heard, died in grief and the kingdom fell to Erechtheus
- OR
- 7) Procne invited Philomela to residence with Tereus, and Tereus fell in love with her, raped her, and cut out her tongue to prevent her from talking
 - 8) Procne learned truth from tapestry Philomela made in servant's quarters and they plotted, serving Itys to Tereus
 - 9) Procne and Tereus fled and when Tereus found out pursued; all turned into birds: Philomela-silent swallow, Procne-mourning nightingale, Tereus-hoopoe
- D. Erechtheus had badly fated children too including Orithyia, Procris, and Creusa
- 1) Orithyia was loved by Boreas, but Erechtheus rejected him, so Boreas abducted her to the north and raped her, giving birth to winged Zetes and Calais (Boreades) on the Argo
 - 2) Daughter Procris married Cephalus (son of Deion and Diomedes) who loved hunting
 - (a) On expedition, Eos fell in love with him and after failing to seduce him, convinced him his wife was unfaithful; Cephalus therefore goes back in disguise and after succeeding in seducing her, reveals himself in rage and Procris flees to Crete
- OR
- (b) Procris was bribed by golden crown to sleep with Pteleon and Cephalus finds out, so Procris flees to Crete
 - (c) After curing Minos, Minos gives her spear that will always find its target and Procris reconciled with Cephalus and gave him the spear
 - (d) On next hunting trip, Procris suspects Cephalus of infidelity and follows him into forest; when Cephalus sees her moving in bushes, he thinks it is an animal and throws the spear, killing his wife
 - (e) Their union would eventually lead to Odysseus
- 3) Daughter Creusa was raped by Apollo and abandoned her son in a cave
 - (a) Then Creusa was married off to a foreign ally Xuthus (son of Hellen and Orseis) who had no son
 - (b) After consulting Delphic oracle, learned that the next boy he saw would be his son
 - (c) Xuthus then saw Creusa talking to lad Ion who served in Apollo's temple; claimed him his son thinking he had sired him on a Maenad

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- (d) Creusa, angry that Xuthus now had a son but she didn't attempted to poison, but Ion and a crowd discovered and were about to murder her when Delphic priestess brought out Ion's baby blanket and Creusa recognized Ion as her son
- (e) Priestess warned never to tell this to Xuthus
- (f) Apollo requested that Athena prophecy that Ion would rule Athens
- 4) Some say Erechtheus and Erichthonius were same person and that Cecrops's daughters jumped from a cliff in fright of the snakes
 - (a) Also, when Erechtheus/Erichthonius fought with Eleusinians, learned from an oracle that he would win if his daughters perished, so they also jumped from the Acropolis
 - (b) The Eleusinians took in Eumolpus (son of Chione and Poseidon) as ally; Erechtheus killed him and thus Poseidon killed him, resulting in Pandion I being king
- 5) Erechtheus would be succeeded by Cecrops II, then Pandion II, then Aegeus, and then Theseus

XXXIII. Midas – “richest of men”

- A. Adopted by King Gordias and Cybele; king of Pessinus in Phrygia
- B. While on his way with Dionysus to India, the drunk satyr Silenus wandered into Midas' rose gardens and fell asleep in a bower of roses near servants of palace.
 - 1) Servants bound him with rose garlands and wreath, woke him up, and presented him to Midas
 - 2) Midas entertained him for 10 days and Silenus told him of the Mysteries of Dionysus.
 - 3) Then led Silenus (Dionysus's old schoolmaster and foster father) to Dionysus, who rewarded him with whatever wish he desired.
- C. Midas wished that whatever he touched would turn into gold (aka the golden touch, Midas' touch).
 - 1) Soon Midas realized he could not eat or drink, as the food turned into gold, and he returned to Dionysus, begging him to take back the favor.
 - 2) Dionysus told Midas to wash in the river Pactolus; he did so and his fatal gift was lost (this is why gold is found in the sands of the river).
- D. Later on, Midas was chosen to be an umpire in a music contest between Apollo and Pan.
 - 1) The mountain god Tmolus judges Apollo's lyre to be better than Pan's reed pipes, while the ignorant Midas honestly sides with Pan.
- E. As punishment, Apollo gave Midas donkeys' ears; Midas hid them under a cap, but the servant who cut his hair saw them, but swore never to reveal Midas' secret.
 - 1) However, the servant finally dug a hole in a field and softly spoke Midas' secret into it and filled up the hole. The next spring, reeds grew there, which revealed Midas' secret and stupidity when the winds blew.

XXXIV. Danaides

- A. 50 daughters of Danaus (son of Belus, brother of Agenor, and Achiroe) and many mothers (Pieria and Polyxo – most famous)
- B. Aegyptus, the twin brother of Danaus, who had 50 sons, commanded that his sons would marry the Danaides
 - 1) Danaus did not want this to happen; he fled with them in the first boat built to Argos, ruled by King Pelasgus, where they found sanctuary.
 - 2) Danaus agreed to the marriage of his daughters to the sons of Aegyptus only after Aegyptus and his sons came to Argos to prevent any fighting.

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- 3) Danaus ordered his daughters to kill their husbands on the first night of their weddings, which they all did with the exception of Hypermnestra.
 - (a) Hypermnestra spared her husband Lynceus out of pity, told him about the plan, and helped him flee.
 - (b) Danaus imprisoned Hypermnestra for her treachery to him; Lynceus avenged the murder of his brothers by killing Danaus.
 - (c) Lynceus and Hypermnestra married and had Abas, starting the Danaan dynasty of rulers in Argos, with King Acrisius.
- 4) The 49 other daughters remarried by choosing their partners in footraces.
 - (a) In Tartarus, they were punished by carrying leaky jars and refilling them eternally, as punishment for murdering their husbands.

XXXV. Glaucus and Scylla

- A. Many versions of parentage; fisherman living in Boeotian city of Anthedon
- B. Accidentally discovered a magical herb which could bring the fish he caught back to life.
 - 1) He tried eating the herb, which made him immortal, but also caused him to grow fins and a fish's tail, forcing him to live in the sea.
 - (a) Initially, Glaucus was angry by his transformation, but Oceanus and Tethys, and the other sea deities, accepted him and taught him the art of prophecy.
 - 2) One day, the nymph Scylla was bathing and caught sight of him rising from the sea. When Glaucus tried to approach her, she fled onto land and was disgusted by his fish-like features.
 - (a) Glaucus, who was madly in love with Scylla, went to the witch Circe and asked her for a potion to make Scylla fall in love with him. However, Circe fell in love with him and tried to woo him over with her sweet words, advising him to scorn Scylla and stay with her.
 - (b) Glaucus told her that trees would grow on the ocean floor and seaweed would grow on the highest mountain before he would stop loving Scylla.
 - (c) Circe, enraged, concocted a strong poison, which she poured into the bay in which Scylla bathed.
 - (i) When Scylla entered the water, she turned into a dreadful monster, with six serpents'/dogs' heads and twelve feet, who destroyed everything in her reach. She became a peril to all sailors who passed her, including Jason, Odysseus, and Aeneas.
 - 3) It is believed that Glaucus came to the rescue of sailors and fishermen in storms, as he had been one himself.

XXXVI. Pomona and Vertumnus

- A. Two Roman divinities (Pomona was goddess of fruitful abundance and Vertumnus was god of seasons, gardens, and fruit trees)
- B. Pomona scorned the love of all woodland gods, including Silvanus, Picus, and Vertumnus.
- C. Vertumnus had the power to change his form at will; he made many attempts to woo the nymph Pomona, but she never returned his love.
- D. Finally, he took the disguise of an old woman and wooed her with many kisses. He described the story of Iphis and Anaxerete, a narrative warning of the dangers of rejecting a suitor, to convince her to accept the lover Vertumnus. He then dropped his disguise and Pomona yielded to his beauty and eloquence.

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- 1) Iphis, a Cypriot shepherd, loved a woman named Anaxarete. Anaxarete scorned him and Iphis hanged himself in despair. Because Anaxarete was still unmoved, Venus changed her to stone.
- XXXVII. Ceyx and Alcyone
- A. Son of Phosphorus; king of Thessaly and daughter of Aeolus
 - B. Both were happily married and began calling themselves Zeus and Hera
 - C. Enraged Zeus killed Ceyx as he sailed to consult an oracle. Ceyx subsequently appeared to Alcyone in a dream, telling her of his fate.
 - 1) She threw herself into the sea out of grief; the gods changed them into kingfishers (aka halcyon birds).
 - 2) The female kingfisher lays her eggs and hatches them in a sea-nest during the two weeks of winter when the sea is calm; this time is known as the Halcyon Days.
- XXXVIII. Castor and Polydeuces (Pollux in Roman mythology)
- A. Twin sons of Leda (Castor's father was King Tyndareus of Sparta and Pollux's father was Zeus); their twin sisters were Clytemnestra and Helen; they were known as the Dioscuri (aka Gemini twins in Roman mythology)
 - B. Castor was a famous horse tamer and soldier
 - C. Pollux was an invincible boxer
 - D. They stuck together through all their adventures.
 - 1) the Calydonian boar hunt
 - 2) Jason's quest for the Golden Fleece
 - (a) Pollux took part in a boxing contest along the way and defeated King Amycus of the Bebryces, a savage mythical group in Bithynia.
 - (b) Helped Jason and Peleus destroy the city of Iolcus in revenge for treachery of king Pelias.
 - 3) Rescuing their sister Helen, who had been abducted by Theseus
 - (a) Invaded kingdom of Attica to rescue Helen, also abducting Theseus' mother, Aethra, who he had given Helen to, and Phisadie, in revenge and bringing her to Sparta.
 - (i) They settled a rival, Menestheus, on the throne of Athens.
 - (ii) Aethra was forced to become Helen's slave but was returned to her home by her grandsons Demophon and Acamas (sons of Theseus and Phaedra) after the fall of Troy.
 - E. Wanted to marry Leucippides, Phoebe and Hilaeira, daughters of a brother of Leucippus ("white horse")
 - 1) However, the Leucippides were already betrothed to twin brothers of Thebes, Lynceus and Idas (sons of Aphareus and Arene), the Aphareides and rivals of the Dioscuri.
 - 2) Castor and Pollux carried the Leucippides to Sparta, where Phoebe bore Mnesileos to Pollux and Hilaeira bore Anogon to Castor.
 - F. Dioscuri and Aphareides engage in cattle-raid in Arcadia together, but they fought over the division of the meat.
 - 1) Before dividing the cattle, the cousins prepared a calf to eat. Idas suggested that the herd be divided in two, based on which pair of cousins finished their meal first. Castor and Pollux agreed.

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- 2) Idas, being gigantic, quickly ate both his portion and Lynceus' portion, thus winning all the cattle. Castor and Pollux vowed to take revenge some day.
 - G. Later, the Aphareides visited their uncle's home (Tyndareus) in Sparta. The king left Helen to entertain the Aphareides, Dioscuri, and Paris, because he was on his way to Crete.
 - 1) Castor and Pollux recognized this as the opportunity to get revenge on their rival cousins. They found an excuse to leave the feast and ventured to steal the Aphareides' cattle herd. The Aphareides eventually left for their home, leaving Paris alone with Helen, who then abducted her and left for Troy, eventually sparking the Trojan War.
 - 2) Meanwhile, the Dioscuri found their cousins' herd. Castor kept watch from a tree while Pollux freed the cattle. From the distance, the Aphareides watched; Lynceus (named for the lynx because he could see in the dark) spied Castor hiding in the tree.
 - 3) Furious Idas ambushed Castor, fatally wounding him with a spear blow, but he was able to call Pollux.
 - 4) Pollux killed Lynceus, and Idas was about to kill Pollux, when Zeus struck him with a thunderbolt to save his son.
 - H. Pollux returned to the dead Castor and Zeus gave him a choice—either to spend all his time on Mount Olympus or give half of his immortality to his brother.
 - 1) Pollux chose to share his immortality with his brother and thus they alternated between the realms of Mount Olympus and Hades.
 - I. The Dioscuri became part of the constellation Gemini, consisting of the two brightest stars in the group, Castor (Alpha Geminorum) and Pollux (Beta Geminorum).
 - J. Castor and Pollux were regarded as the patrons of sailors, most notably when they appeared at St. Elmo's fire.
- XXXIX. Endymion
- A. Aeolian shepherd who resided on Mount Latmus in Caria
 - B. Selene, the Titan goddess of the moon, fell in love with Endymion, who slept in a cave, and asked Zeus to give him eternal youth and that he may stay there forever.
 - C. Zeus granted her wish and every night she visited him; they had 50 daughters known as the Menae.
- XL. Melampus
- A. Son of Amythaon and Idomene; legendary soothsayer and physician
 - B. Acquisition of his prophetic powers
 - 1) His servants killed a pair of snakes, which Melampus buried and raised their young
 - 2) As he slept, two of the snakes licked his ears, giving him the rare ability to understand the speech of all living creatures.
 - C. Tried to help his brother, Bias who wanted to marry Pero (daughter of Neleus and Chloris), but needed the cattle of Iphiclus (son of Phylacus and Clymene) in order to receive Pero from her father.
 - 1) Caught and jailed while trying to steal the cattle
 - (a) In prison, he heard termites saying the building would collapse; he told Iphiclus' father and it came true
 - 2) Iphiclus' father promised Melampus the cattle if he found the reason why Iphiclus was infertile.
 - (a) Melampus learned secret from vulture and cured Iphiclus of infertility and thus received Iphiclus' cattle, allowing his brother Bias to marry Pero.

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XLI. Echo and Narcissus

- A. Son of river god Cephissus and nymph Liriope; Thesprotian hunter
- B. Youth of great beauty; many loved him, both male and female, but he spurned them all (even Apollo due to his physique)
- C. Two versions (Greek - Conon and Roman - Ovid)
 - 1) Aminius loved Narcissus, but was spurned like any other male suitor. He promised anything to receive the love of Narcissus.
 - (a) Narcissus gave him a sword and Arminius killed himself at Narcissus' doorstep, praying to the gods to avenge his death.
 - (b) Narcissus was once walking by a stream and decided to drink some water; he saw his reflection in the water and was attached to his reflection. He could not drink due to this infatuation and died at the stream.
 - (c) In the Underworld, he still admires his reflection in the River Styx.
 - 2) Narcissus' parents were worried of their child's extraordinary beauty and asked the prophet Teiresias what to do in regards to his future.
 - (a) Teiresias told them the boy would only grow old if "he didn't get to know himself".
 - (b) Once when Narcissus was hunting, the nymph Echo caught sight of him and fell madly in love with him.
 - (i) Echo was an Oread who had been punished by Hera by not allowing her to speak, just repeat what others said.
 - Zeus used to consort with nymphs and visit them on Earth often. Eventually, Hera became suspicious and made an attempt to catch Zeus with the nymphs.
 - The nymph Echo used to distract and amuse Hera with long and entertaining stories, while Zeus seduced the other Oreads, and thus she was punished.
 - (ii) She pursued Narcissus, waiting for him to speak, so she could reply. Finally, he heard footsteps and said, "Who's there?" She replied with the same. This continued until Echo showed herself and Narcissus rejected her.
 - (iii) Artemis or Nemesis grew angry and made Narcissus fall in love with himself.
 - Narcissus was once walking by a stream and decided to drink some water; he saw his reflection in the water and was attached to his reflection.
 - Distraught and realizing there is no way to fulfill his love, he takes his hunting knife and stabs himself through the heart.
 - As the blood drops fall to the ground, the first daffodil grows (aka Narcissus flower).

XLII. Orion

- A. Son of Poseidon and Euryale (daughter of Minos); Boeotian hunter
- B. He courted Merope, daughter of Oenopion, King of Chios.
 - 1) Growing impatient of her father's conditions, he raped her. Oenopion blinded him and threw him out of Chios.
 - 2) Orion then stumbled to Lemnos, where Hephaestus at his forge told his servant, Cedalion, to guide Orion to the uttermost East.
 - 3) Orion traveled east to the point where Helios rose from the Ocean.
 - 4) Eos fell in love with Orion there and Helios cured his blindness.

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- 5) Orion carried Cedalion on his shoulders and returned to Chios to punish Oenopion. Oenopion hid in an iron underground chamber built by Hephaestus, thus saving himself from Orion's wrath.
 - C. Orion became Artemis' hunting companion after she dissuaded him from taking revenge on Oenopion.
 - 1) Apollo, fearing the chastity of his sister Artemis, sent a large scorpion to chase Orion.
 - 2) Orion went into a river to stop the scorpion sent by Apollo; subsequently, Apollo persuaded Artemis to shoot a bubbling object in the river, and thus she pierced Orion's head.
 - D. Orion became the constellation Orion in the sky, where he is pursued by a scorpion constellation (Scorpio).
- XLIII. Otus and Ephialtes
- A. Sons of Poseidon and Iphimedia (daughter of Triopas); known as Aloadae from Iphimedia's husband Aloeus (son of Poseidon and Canace)
 - B. Conceived when Iphimedia put seaweed in her lap
 - C. Brothers knew they could not be killed by gods or mortals; they decided to lay siege to Mount Olympus.
 - 1) Ephialtes wanted to rape Hera and Otus wanted to rape Artemis.
 - 2) Version 1:
 - (a) They captured Ares and locked him in a brass jar for 13 months.
 - (b) This would have been the end of Ares and war, if Eriboea, the second wife of Aloeus (stepmother of the Aloadae), had not informed Hermes. Aloeus flayed Eriboea for revealing this.
 - (c) Artemis offered herself to Otus on Naxos, the condition on which Ares would be released.
 - (i) This made Ephialtes jealous. A quarrel between the two resulted, in which Artemis disguised as a white doe and stood between them. Both threw spears at the doe, but they killed each other instead, thus ending the war against the gods.
 - 3) Version 2:
 - (a) Otus and Ephialtes piled Mount Ossa on Mount Pelion to reach Olympus.
 - (b) Apollo killed them.
 - (c) In the Underworld, they were bound back-to-back to a column by snakes with the nymph of Styx as an owl over them.
- XLIV. Phaethon
- A. Son of Helios/Apollo and Clymene
 - B. Clymene had always boasted to her son that he was the son of Helios. Phaethon wanted proof of this to settle his dispute with Epaphus (son of Zeus and Io) over his divine paternity. Clymene told Phaethon to speak his father in the Heavens.
 - C. Phaethon made Helios swear by the River Styx to give Phaethon anything he should ask for.
 - 1) Phaethon asked to drive the chariot of the sun; Helios tried to dissuade him, but Phaethon was adamant.
 - 2) When the day came, Helios anointed Phaethon's head with magic oil to keep the chariot from burning him.

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- 3) Phaethon was not able to control the fierce fire-breathing horses as they sensed the chariot was being pulled by a weaker hand.
 - (a) First the chariot veered too high, so the earth chilled. Then it dipped to close, burning the vegetation. This caused most of Africa to become a desert (the Sahara desert). In addition, the blood of the Ethiopians was brought to the surface of their skin, making it dark in color.
 - (b) Lakes and rivers began to dry up, infuriating Poseidon.
 - (c) Finally, Zeus was forced to send a lightning bolt to stop the berserk chariot; Phaethon plunged into the Eridanus River.
 - 4) Phaethon's sisters, the Heliades, grieved for four months and the gods turned them into poplar trees and their tears into amber.
 - 5) Phaethon's good friend, Cycnus, the son of Sthenelus, dove repeatedly into the River Eridanus in an attempt to retrieve his body. The gods turned him into a swan to relieve him of his pity. He became the constellation of Cygnus (swan) in the night sky.
- XLV. Sisyphus – “craftiest of men”
- A. Son of Aeolus and Enarete; first king of Ephyra (Corinth)
 - B. He promoted navigation and commerce, but was deceitful and greedy. He killed many travelers and guests, and deeply hated his brother Salmoneus.
 - C. When the famous thief Autolyclus (son of Hermes and Chione) stole his cattle, Sisyphus marked their hooves and caught him. Subsequently, he seduced his niece, Tyro, daughter of Salmoneus and Alcidence, in a plot to kill Salmoneus.
 - 1) Tyro killed their children after she discovered that Sisyphus planned to use to dethrone Salmoneus, her father.
 - D. Sisyphus told the river god Asopus where Zeus had taken his daughter Aegina to in return for creating a spring on the Corinthian Acropolis.
 - 1) Zeus then ordered Thanatos, god of death, to chain Sisyphus in Tartarus.
 - (a) Sisyphus slyly asked Thanatos to demonstrate how the handcuffs worked. When Thanatos did, Sisyphus secured them, thus trapping Thanatos.
 - (b) As a result, no human could die. Ares was annoyed because of this (none of his opponents could die in battle) and therefore freed Thanatos.
 - (c) Sisyphus had told his wife, Merope, not to bury him and instead throw his body into the middle of the town square. This made Sisyphus unable to cross the Styx.
 - (i) He complained to Persephone about how his wife had not properly buried him. She allowed him to return to Corinth to reprimand her. His spirit returned to do so, but refused to return to the Underworld, forcing Hermes to drag him back.
 - E. In the Underworld, he was punished for his trickery by having to roll a huge boulder up a steep hill, but before it reached the top it would roll back down, forcing him to begin again.
- XLVI. Tithonus
- A. Son of King Laomedon of Troy and water nymph Strymo
 - B. Eos had slept with Ares, the lover of Aphrodite. As punishment, Aphrodite gave Eos an insatiable desire for young men. She took the Trojan prince Tithonus, among other (e.g. Ganymede), as her lover.

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- C. Eos asked Zeus to grant Tithonus immortality. Zeus did so, but he was not given eternal youth.
- D. Over time, Tithonus withered into weak old man with a shrill voice.
- E. Eos shut it in a closet and it was turned into a grasshopper.
- F. Tithonus bore Memnon and Emathion to Eos.

XLVII. Pyramus and Thisbe

- A. Two lovers in Babylon who lived in adjacent houses, but were forbidden to wed, because of their parents' rivalry.
- B. They conversed through a crack in the wall that separated them. They arranged to meet at Ninus' tomb one night to elope.
 - 1) Thisbe arrives at the meeting place under a mulberry tree first, but she sees a lioness with fresh blood on her mouth, and flees, leaving her veil behind.
 - 2) The lioness drinks from a nearby fountain and manages to mutilate her veil.
 - 3) When Pyramus arrives, he is terrified at the sight of Thisbe's blood veil, assuming that the lioness killed her. Therefore, he commits suicide by falling on his sword and splashing blood on the white mulberry fruits, making them a deep red.
 - 4) Thisbe returns to tell Pyramus what she had seen, but she finds his body under the mulberry tree and thus, after briefly mourning, stabs herself with the same sword.
 - 5) The gods listen to Thisbe's laments and turn the color of mulberries into a blood red to honor their sacrifice for love.

XLVIII. Baucis and Philemon

- A. Old married couple in Phrygia
- B. They are only ones to welcome disguised gods Jupiter and Mercury into their homes.
 - 1) Jupiter and Mercury had disguised as peasants and asked the people of Phrygia for a place to stay for the night.
 - 2) Although they were poor, Baucis and Philemon served them food and wine. After refilling her guests' beechwood cup many times, Baucis noticed that the wine jug was still full and realized that the guests were in fact gods.
 - 3) Philemon tried to catch their only goose to serve to them, but it jumped into Jupiter's lap.
 - 4) Jupiter told them not to slay the goose and to follow him onto a nearby mountain.
 - (a) A flood destroyed the countryside where Baucis and Philemon lived, except for their own hut, which was turned into a marble temple.
 - (b) Jupiter and Mercury offered to grant the couple any wishes they had. They wished to serve in the temple and die at the same time.
 - (c) At their death, they transformed into a pair of intertwining trees: Philemon, an oak, and Baucis, a linden.

XLIX. Pygmalion

- A. Cypriot sculptor
- B. He shunned women after seeing Propoetides (daughters of Propoetus of Amathus) denying divinity of Venus.
- C. He carved statue of fair and realistic woman out of ivory/marble, which he called Galatea.
- D. He became obsessed with his statue, offering it gifts and wishing it was real.
 - 1) At a festival of Venus, Pygmalion made offerings at her altar and wished that his sculpture would become a real woman.

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- 2) When he returned home and kissed the statue, it turned into a real woman.
 - 3) Together, Pygmalion and Galatea bore Paphos, giving the city on Cyprus its name, and Metharme.
 - 4) Cinyras, either the son of Paphos or suitor of Metharme, founded Paphos and built a great temple to Aphrodite there.
- L. Hero and Leander
- A. Priestess of Aphrodite who lived in tower in Sestos and young man from Abydos
 - B. Both lived on opposite sides of Strait of Dardanelles
 - C. They met at festival of Adonis and fell in love.
 - D. Leander swam across the Hellespont every night to be with Hero, while she lit a lamp at the top of the tower to guide him.
 - E. Although Hero was a virgin, Leander convinced her that Aphrodite would scorn his worship of her. Thus throughout the summer, both would secretly make love at night.
 - 1) However, one stormy winter night, the waves tossed Leander in the sea and the breeze blew out Hero's lamp.
 - 2) Leander drowned on his way across the Hellespont. When Hero saw his dead body swept up on the rocks, she plunged onto the rocks, thus dying with Leander.
- LI. Cupid and Psyche
- A. Youngest of three daughters of a king of Miletus
 - B. Her beauty rivaled Venus' to a point that people deserted the worship of Venus.
 - 1) For this reason, Venus instructed her son, Cupid, to use his golden arrows while Psyche sleeps so when she awakens, Venus could place a vile creature for her to fall in love with.
 - 2) However, when Cupid laid eyes on Psyche, he immediately fell in love with her. Over time, Psyche also fell in love with Cupid.
 - 3) Psyche's parents, looking for a partner for her, consulted the Oracle of Delphi, which instructed them to dress Psyche in mourning and take her to a rocky mount where a dragon would carry her off to become his wife. Apollo had agreed to help Cupid gain Psyche by giving this message to her parents.
 - 4) Zephyrus picked Psyche up after her parents had followed the instructions of the oracle and brought her to a serene land.
 - (a) She awoke to find a jeweled palace which welcomed her and at night, Cupid visited her and they made love, but he always left before dawn.
 - (b) Although she never saw Cupid, she knew he was a god. However, she missed her lamenting sister and invited them. Cupid warned against this, but Psyche longed to see them.
 - (i) When they came, she told them of her loving husband and showed them her palace, making them grow jealous.
 - (ii) The next time they visited they convinced her that she had never seen her husband and that he was a horrible monster. They gave her a knife and lamp to see him.
 - (iii) Psyche decided to settle her husband's identity and brought the lamp over Cupid at night. She saw the most handsome man and dropped her dagger to the ground, however the hot oil spilled on Cupid and he fled, revealing himself as the god of love, who cannot live where trust is lacking.
 - (c) Heartbroken Psyche determined to find her husband and show him her true love.

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- (i) Cupid had returned to his mother Venus, who was furious that he had chosen Psyche.
- (ii) Psyche prayed to the gods in vain, and thus resolved to humbly request Venus for Cupid.
- (iii) Venus scorned Psyche and set her up with four seemingly impossible tasks to prove she is accomplished in menial but diligent service.
 - 1st Task: Sort an enormous mixture of grains by night fall.
 - ❖ Psyche accomplished this task with the aid of ants who sorted the seeds for her out of compassion.
 - ❖ Venus, angry she had completed the job, gave her a bread crust and told her to sleep on the ground, hoping to destroy her beauty.
 - 2nd Task: Fetch some of the golden fleece from fierce sheep.
 - ❖ Psyche obtained help from reeds, which advised her to wait until the sheep came out from the thicket near evening and gather the fleece from the thorns.
 - 3rd Task: Retrieving a vial of water from the River Styx
 - ❖ An eagle took the flask and filled it for her, because the River Styx was unapproachable except by air.
 - 4th Task: Fill a box with some of Persephone's beauty.
 - ❖ A tower instructed Psyche as to how to enter the Underworld and conduct herself; thus Psyche successfully passed Charon, Cerberus, and made it to Persephone, who filled the box, given to her by Venus, with her beauty.
 - ❖ On the way back, Psyche was curious if she could enhance her beauty for Cupid. When she opened the box and saw nothing inside of it, she fainted.
- (iv) Cupid, who had recovered from his burn, escaped from the room in which he was locked and discovered Psyche unconscious. He removed the sleep from her eyes and pricked her awake with an arrow, reprimanding her for her curiosity.
- (v) As Psyche took the box to Venus, Cupid asked Jupiter to make Psyche immortal so they might marry on Olympus. Jupiter granted Cupid's wish and the couple lived happily together.

LII. Alpheus and Arethusa

- A. Son of Oceanus and Tethys; river god and daughter of Nereus and Doris; sea nymph
- B. Once Arethusa, a huntress and follower of Artemis, was bathing in the river Alpheus in Arcadia.
 - 1) The river-god Alpheus fell in love with her and pursued her.
 - 2) She ran through the woods as Alpheus hotly pursued her. Finally, worn out, she called upon the aid of Artemis, who changed her into a spring of water and made a tunnel which led her to the island of Ortygia.
 - 3) The river-god pursued her through the tunnel as a river and his waters came to her fountain. It is said that if a wooden cup is thrown into the Alpheus in Greece, it will reappear in Arethusa's well in Sicily.
 - 4) The place where Arethusa's spring bubbles in Ortygia is sacred to Artemis.

LIII. Salmoneus

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- A. Son of Aeolus and Enarete; King of Elis and founder of Salmone
- B. He foolishly pretended that he was Zeus.
 - 1) He built a brass bridge, over which he drove his chariot to imitate thunder, on the day of Zeus' festival.
 - 2) He also trailed dried skins and cauldrons behind the chariot while he threw torches into the air to represent lightning.
 - 3) He shouted to the townspeople to worship him as Zeus the Thunderer.
 - 4) As a result of his hubris, Zeus sent a thunderbolt to destroy him and the town in which he lived.
- LIV. Cleobis and Biton
 - A. Argive sons of Cydippe, priestess of Hera
 - B. Cydippe wanted to travel to Argos to see the most beautiful statue of Hera, made by the sculptor Polyclitus the Elder.
 - C. They had no horses or oxen available to draw her.
 - 1) Her sons, Cleobis and Biton, determined that she should have her wish, so they carried her to Argos on a cart.
 - 2) Cydippe, impressed with her sons' devotion, prayed to Hera for the best thing a god to give a mortal for her sons Cleobis and Biton.
 - 3) Hera allowed them to die in their sleep in her temple.
- LV. Clytie
 - A. Daughter of Oceanus and Tethys
 - B. The young maiden loved Apollo, but he spurned her love for Daphne.
 - 1) After Daphne turned into a laurel tree, she spent nine day staring at the sun, Apollo, with no food or drink.
 - 2) She was then turned into a turnsole (heliotrope), a flower which is always looking towards the sun. The turnsole is substituted for a sunflower in modern traditions.