



EthicalMUN III

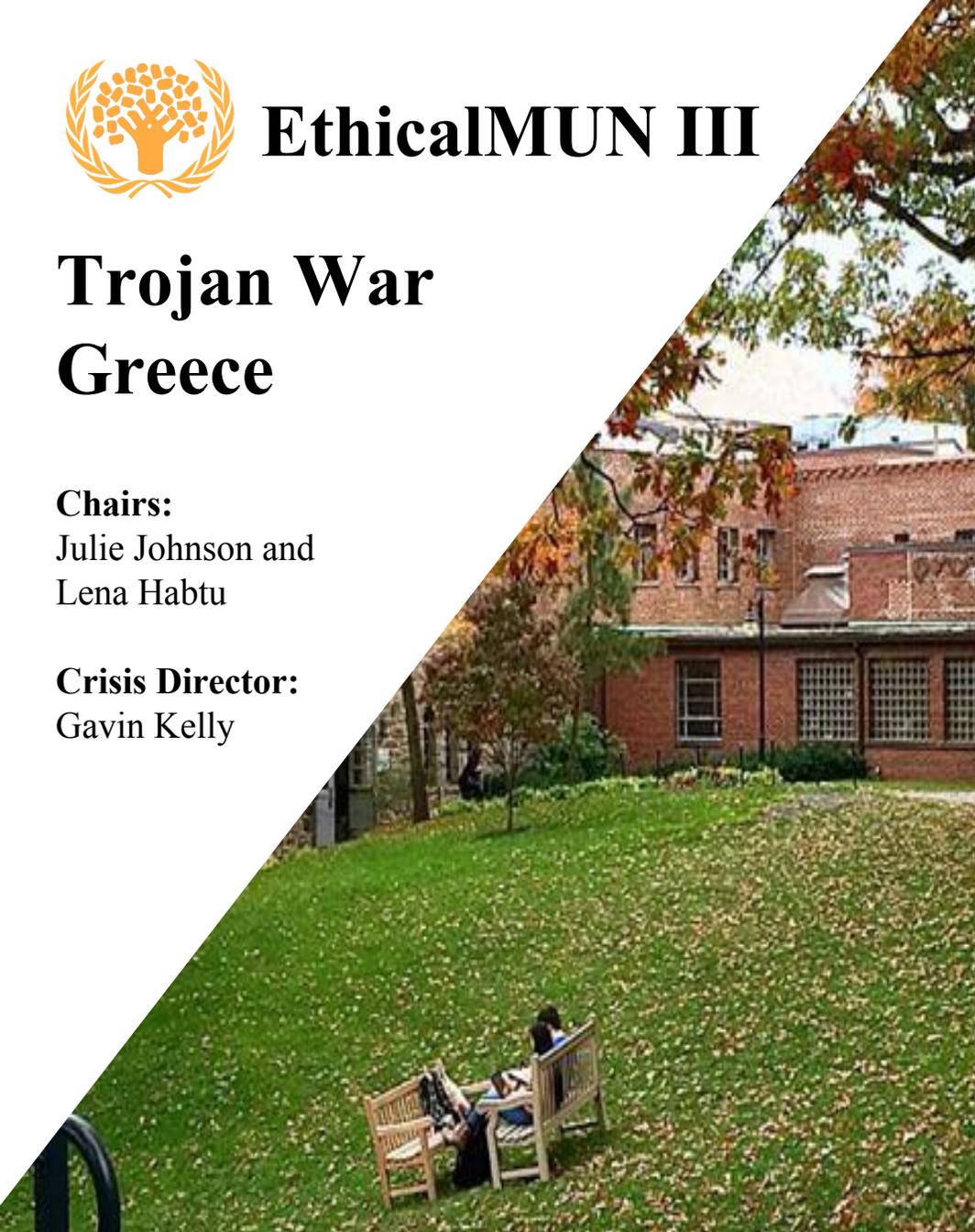
Trojan War Greece

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EthicalMUN III

Dear Delegates,

We can't wait to welcome you to EthicalMUN III and are looking forward to meeting you all. We are really excited to see your hard work and creativity come to life through unique solutions and vicious war plans regarding the Trojan War, but first, we wanted to tell you all a bit about ourselves.

My name is Julie Johnson and I will be one of your chairs this year, in addition to serving as co-Chief of Staff of the conference. I am currently a sophomore at Fieldston, and have been doing Model UN since 7th grade. I have attended numerous conferences, and had great experiences with MUN over the years. Outside of school, ballet is my passion, dedicating five days a week to dance. I also love music and getting lost in a good book (as true nerds do).

My name is Lena Habtu and I am a freshman at Fieldston. I did Model UN in middle school, took a break, and now I am glad to be back. Outside of MUN, I am on the school's swim team, as well dedicating a lot of (too much) time to singing and reading.

We were both delegates in middle school, and can honestly say that the experiences we had and the skills we gained through Model UN were truly life changing. It is therefore our hope that all of you also have impactful experiences, gain valuable skills, and most importantly have fun at EthicalMUN III!

This committee will be a Joint Crisis Committee, one with wide-ranging implications for the entire hemisphere. However, everything after 1250 B.C.E. is our decision and creation, so we encourage you to expect the unexpected, take risks, and think outside the box. Mainly, we are looking for intelligent applications of your knowledge of the Trojan War, and war in general, to defeat the Trojans (the inferior room) as possible, without being totally unrealistic. The figures each of you represent have unique interests, and you will run into conflict with each other over the course of the conference. While you must stay faithful to your figure's interests, you must also be able to overcome your differences and implement successful policies together in order to emerge victorious.

In the Trojan War, standard parliamentary procedure for a crisis committee will be used. Due to the nature of this, there is no fixed time to discuss each topic, but the first committee session will begin with each delegate giving an opening statement, followed by a major crisis. The background guide below is an excellent starting point for your research, but you definitely need to do more than just this. In terms of policies, we want to reiterate that EthicalMUN prohibits use of laptops during the conference, so please make sure to have all of your notes printed out. We are excited for you to write the next chapter in the history of Troy, and we hope you are too!

See you in May!

Don't hesitate to email us with any questions,
Julie (21jjohnson@ecfs.org) and Lena (22lahabtu@ecfs.org)

Note: While by no means necessary, it may be helpful to look at summaries of The Iliad and The Odyssey to see how this war originally played out.

Current Crisis

Dear Warriors, Kings, Sacrifices and Survivors,



Dark days have befallen the Mediterranean. It is around 1250 B.C.E. in northern Asia Minor, where Ancient Gods and mortals alike know blood is about to be shed. In the midst of a peace negotiation, Helen, Queen of Sparta, has been kidnapped by the Trojans, and a thousand ships have launched against them. This will be a war like no other. It will be a battle of wills and attrition and wit and ambition. Not everyone will survive, but your sacrifices and deeds will be

engraved in history for all of time. The Greeks have a clear goal in mind: to recapture Helen, slay Paris, and achieve retribution against the other Trojans who worked to offend King Menelaus. Victory can only be fully claimed if all these goals are met. You have many challenges ahead of you: morale is easily depleted in long engagements; resources and manpower must be used efficiently; and you must navigate political allegiances and feuds among your Greek comrades. The Trojans on the other hand fight for survival. They must force the Greeks of the beaches and defend their homelands. They do have two great advantages: it is far easier to defend a city than to lay siege to it, and the great wall of Troy has never been breached in battle. Unfortunately, limited resources and communication with the outside world will be a significant detriment to a prolonged siege. They also face internal strife because not all parties believe Paris was in the right. Each

committee will act as its respective military's war council. Remember: a united front is always more successful than a divided one. Anticipate your enemies' movements. Seize your immortality. May the best side win.

Historical Background

The Golden Apple

Legend has it that the story of the Trojan War traces back to a beauty contest officiated by Paris.



According to the story, Paris was going about his normal, everyday life, when he was instantly transported to a location. In this space, the King of the Gods, Zeus, was joined by the goddesses: Aphrodite (goddess of love), Hera (Queen of the Gods), and Athena (Goddess of Wisdom and Battle strategy). Zeus preceded to introduce the four of them as the celestial beings they are, and handed a Golden Apple to Paris, with the instruction to give the apple to the most beautiful of the three goddesses'. To increase their chances of winning the goddesses made offers of bribes to the young prince. Aphrodite made the promise of giving him the most beautiful mortal woman in the world, Athena offered wisdom and skill in battle, and Hera offered to make him the King of Europe and Asia Minor. His choice was to give the apple to the goddess of love.

Later, on a trip to Sparta, from being sent by the king of Troy, Paris met the woman Aphrodite offered,

Helen of Troy. On the trip, the king of Sparta, Menelaus, was swept off on a trip to Crete and left the Queen alone to entertain the Prince of Troy. During this time, Aphrodite made the already attractive Paris irresistible, and she was swept off her feet by his limitless god given charm. He offered to bring her home to Troy, and with the charm of the love goddess on his side, she accepted. On their trip returning, Hera sent a storm that sent them off course, but they eventually made it home. Where in, King Priam, overcome with the beauty of Helen, made the choice to allow her to stay and offer his protection. Soon after the happy couple was wed. Paris' bringing Helen to Troy would drive Menelaus, King of Sparta, into a rage and it would become the main causing factor for the resulting Trojan War.

The Anger of Menelaus

Practically immediately after Paris and Helen set sail for Troy, the messenger Goddess Iris informed

Menelaus of this, which enraged the king, and caused him to return immediately from Crete to Sparta. Upon returning, Menelaus called upon his brother, Agamemnon, King of Mycenae, for his help in retrieving his Queen, by invoking a pact made by the suitors of Helen. As many kings sent a suitor to marry Helen, the resulting force would include most kings of Greece, and some of the most famous warriors of all time including Odysseus, Ajax, and Achilles. Their force would be supported by a litany of Gods and Goddesses enraged at Paris, for his crimes, notably Athena (Goddess of Wisdom and Battle Strategy), Hera (Queen of the Gods), Poseidon (God of the sea), Hephaestus (God of the forge and metalworking), Hermes (Messenger God), and Thetis (Sea Nymph, mother of Achilles). The Greek leaders would subsequently convene at Aulis. Here they made sacrifices to the Gods and awaited signs for the upcoming conflict. One such sacrifice featured a

snake that burst into a state of fury, climbed a tree, devoured eight baby birds and their mother, and then spontaneously turned to cold stone. The seer Calchas, saw this to mean that the war would last nine years and result in the sack of Troy in the tenth. Other accounts include seers saying that the war would end only when the Greek leaders turned on each other.

Agamemnon's Dilemma

As the Greeks were about to depart for Troy, the winds suddenly died, stranding the strength of Greece on the Island. Here Calchas had a vision that told him that in order for the winds to return and allow them to sail to Asia Minor, Agamemnon would have to sacrifice his very own daughter, Iphigenia, to appease the Goddess Artemis, whom he previously wronged. The soldiers were struck into a frenzy with the idea of crushing Troy to the ground, and revolt became a very real possibility that scared the Greek Leaders. So,

Agamemnon, King of Mycenae, made the unthinkable decision: his daughter was to be sacrificed. He sent word to his wife instructing her to bring her daughter to Aulis as quickly as possible for the purpose of “getting married to Achilles”. He changed his mind before her arrival and tried to send another letter which, found by Menelaus, was never sent. The brothers went on to argue and therein both change their minds. Agamemnon decided to seek the blood of Trojans at the expense of his daughters, while Menelaus did not want his niece to die to retrieve his wife. Achilles would go on to hear about the plot and moved to protect Iphigenia, and as he was drawing his sword, Iphigenia went to the altar and accepted her fate in a fatal switch in desires. Soon after, the winds returned, and the Greeks set sail for Troy.



Present Situation

We are presently located just off the coast of Troy in the Mesogeios Thalassa, approximately thirty kilometers from the shore of Troy. We have made the long and arduous journey from our respective homelands in order to accomplish our mission. Troy is a strong nation with a defensible landscape. The sea cliffs are so large they are believed to have been crafted by Poseidon himself. From the sea cliffs it is a long way to the city where our target lies. The full mass of our armies has been collected into one united force ready to take Troy and retrieve Helen from Paris,

Prince of Troy, who has stolen her from Menelaus, King of Sparta while negotiating a peace treaty. We must reclaim her for the honor of Greece. This is a part of the greater goal of expanding mighty Greece into a regional hegemony capable of great might and bestowed with glory for all eternity. We have collected the greatest warriors and leaders of our age. All of Greece is now focused on taking Troy. That being said, not all is well. Many of the leaders of the various factions within our army have grievances against each other that run deep and bitter, which could cause problems once combat begins. We must work hard to maintain the cohesion of the group. We have a total of 411 ships, each carrying approximately 50 men and an approximate total of 20,550 troops, ready to storm the beach. The tide is favorable, and we should reach the shore as planned, but we need to ensure that we stay on path. The Trojans are expected to mount a

mighty defense, and our scouts report that they are bringing in many regiments of Archers ready to rain arrows down on our troops as they land ashore. In addition, the mighty Hector, Prince of Troy and Captain of all their forces, has had fortifications made which will make our assault more difficult. To make matters even more difficult, he is currently bringing in a legion of his most experienced combat veterans on horseback to meet us. We will need to find a way to land our forces on the beach, move through the volley of arrows, and then take the beachhead. Once the beachhead is taken, we will have to clear and raid the outskirts of Troy and decide what to do with the riches that we come across in the various homes and temples that store them. There also may be enemy forces within these structures, so we must proceed carefully. Taking the city of Troy will not be easy. If and when we are able to take the beachhead and clear through the outskirts of the city, we

will have to face down the full power of the Trojan army, possibly at a place of their choosing. They are captained by Hector, a mighty warrior and master tactician in his own right, despite his youth. We will have to come up with battle plans superior to theirs in order to find victory. The day is yours to command. Make the best of it, and secure glory for Greece.

Questions to Consider:

1. What is your one true motive and how can you achieve it?
2. What is the fastest way to get what your delegation wants?
3. Do you want to make an alliance? If so, who will your allies be?
4. Who can help you get where you want to be?
5. How much is your delegation willing to risk?
6. What can you do with the resources you have?
7. How will you take into account the health issues, violence, and

political fragmentation while considering your own interests when devising a plan?

8. How could the action you take be affected by arising crises? How could your plan fall apart with new developments?
9. How can you keep your focus on the War, while ensuring problems at home, are minimized in affect?

Positions and Delegate

Views

Achilles, King of the Myrmidons

Achilles, the demigod son of mortal Peleus and the immortal Nereid Thetis, commands the strongest fighting force allied to the Greek side, the Myrmidons of Thessaly, alongside his best friend Patroclus. His own prowess in battle is well known to all the Greek and Trojan people. As an infant, his mother, Thetis, dipped his body in the river Styx by his heel. Legend has it that due to this his skin

is impervious to all, except for at the back side of his ankle. On the battlefield very little can rival his skill, but he is also know to lose his temper and stay in his tent for weeks at a time. **Portfolio Powers: 40 Ships, and 50 men per ship.**

Menelaus, King of Sparta

“King of Lacedaemon (also called Sparta) and younger brother to Agamemnon, Menelaus’ wife’s abduction set the Greek campaign in motion. His army is renowned for their loyalty to their king, as well as strength and bravery. Menelaus’ loyalty to his comrades-in-arms is only surpassed by their loyalty to him; after all, they have sailed leagues across turbulent seas to recover his treasured wife. Overwhelmed by his drive to recover his wife, it was Menelaus who persuaded Agamemnon to sacrifice his daughter, Iphigenia. Clearly, the Lacedaemonian King’s passion can sometimes sit at odds with his

reason.” **Portfolio Powers: 50 ships, 50 men per ship.**

Patroclus of Phthia

A lifelong friend of Achilles, Patroclus has long served as the Myrmidon King’s closest and most trusted advisor. Well known for his wisdom and level head, the Phthian also commands a sizable section of the Myrmidon army; his advice is well-heeded by the Achaean leaders. Moreover, Patroclus’ kind and gentle demeanor makes him a common confidant among the Greek officers and advisors. Patroclus must leverage his wide intelligence network and quiet popularity into influence, to ensure that the Achaeans keep their wits even in their pursuit of glory.

Portfolio Powers: Control over 8 of Achilles’ ships and 50 men per ship. Can use them without joint approval of Achilles one time.

Odysseus, King of Ithaca

Odysseus, King of Ithaca is renowned as being the most intelligent and diplomatic of all the Greek Kings. He has physical capability in combat, but at every twist and turn prefers to use his wits to outsmart his opponents. In his arsenal lies the good graces of the goddess Athena, as she respects and admires his thoughtful approach to every challenge. Despite his militaristic disadvantage, he is one of the most valuable Greek kings, and his smarts over others strength could spell doom for the citizens of Troy.

Portfolio Powers: 10 Ships, 50 men per ship, can pray to Athena to make meetings.

Diomedes, King of Argos

Son of Tydeus of the Seven Against Thebes, King Diomedes is regarded as one of the most skilled warriors in the Greek ranks. Favored by Athena, the Argive King leads his forces with strength, intelligence, and bravery. Diomedes leads one of the largest forces under any Achaean

commander. His bravery rivals that of Achilles, even to the point of headstrong foolishness. However, his commitment to the campaign is admirable; Diomedes will not rest until the city has been sacked. Only through his bravery and intellect will the Argive King return to his beloved wife, Aegiale. **Portfolio Powers: 65 ships, 50 men per ship**

Nestor, King of Pylos

Already in his older years, Nestor of Gerenia retains fame, valor, and glory from his younger days as an Argonaut and incredible warrior. With the assistance of his sons Antilochus and Thrasymedes, the Pylian King leads (one of the largest Achaean forces). Furthermore, his sage advice and endless experience makes him an indispensable advisor and common confidant among the Greek leaders. Known also for his sense of humor, Nestor's gift lies in his powers of persuasion; even if he often tempers his advice with retellings of his own

glory days. **Portfolio Powers: 75 ships, 50 men per ship.**

Ajax the Great, King of Salamis

Telamonian Ajax is known firstly for his colossal statue, and secondly for his strength; however, his strength is second-to-none. Moreover, Ajax the Greater is known for his passionate quick temper and overwhelming drive for glory; he will not abandon the fight until it is won, which some see as a weakness. His valor has earned him several close friends among the Achaean forces, notably his half-brother, Teucer, and the wise advisor Patroclus. Through the Salaminean King's bravery, renown, and zeal for glory, he is doubtless he will lead the Greek forces to victory. **Portfolio Powers: 8 ships, 50 men per ship. He has loose control over the entire army.**

Ajax the Lesser, King of Locris

Son of the Argonaut Oileus and king of the hardy Locrians, Ajax the Lesser

cannot be judged by his epithet. Known for his boastful and arrogant manner, the Locrian King makes up for his distasteful personality with his prowess and ruthlessness as a warrior. However, he remains hesitant to commit fully to the Achaean cause; after all, why should the pragmatic Ajax risk his own life and men to recover a Lacedaemonians wife? Bitter from years of standing in the shadow of Telamonian Ajax, it is up to the King of Locris whether he will use his extensive connections and large resources to bolster the campaign or to benefit himself.

Portfolio Powers: 25 Ships, 50 men per ship. Most of the Greek resources, and domain over their biggest supply line.

Idomeneus, King of Crete

Grandson of the legendary Cretan King Minos, Idomeneus is one of the most respected of the Achaean commanders. Since Idomeneus is not only favored by Poseidon but also

renowned for his strategic prowess, Agamemnon trusts the Cretan King above all in naval matters.

Accompanied by his close friend and nephew Meriones, Idomeneus is committed to upholding the Achaean cause and ensuring the return of Menelaus' wife. But unlike some of his companions, Idomeneus will not let his commitment to the Greek cause overcome his reason. Portfolio

Powers: 55 ships, 50 men per ship. Can pray to set up meetings with Poseidon.

Calchas the Soothsayer

Bards sing of Calchas, far and wide; his abilities as seer are unmatched. Even though Apollo sits on the Trojan side of the war, the oracular god has a soft spot for the Argive soothsayer, often sending him signs through bird fight. The Achaean forces take Calchas' predictions to heart; his predictions even led Agamemnon to sacrifice his daughter, Iphigenia. Moreover, the seer's role has necessitated the

development of countless intelligence-gathering avenues, perhaps even beyond just the Greek forces. Calchas must decide whether to leverage his oracular talents to guide the Greeks to victory or for his own personal objectives. **Portfolio Powers: Can have visions and set up meetings with all major gods, only one who can create a line to see Zeus. Can also choose to send a loyal servant to attempt and intercept messages sent from trojans to each other.**

Teucer, Prince of Salamis

The son of Telamon of Salamis and Great Ajax's half-brother, Teucer is by far the best of the Greek archers. Unlike Ajax, Teucer is known more for his intelligence and moderation than his battle prowess; he remains unconvinced of the merits of the Greek campaign. However, the archer followed his brother to Troy, assuming command of the Salaminean archers and some of the

foot soldiers. Through his mother's side, the Salaminean prince is a nephew of King Priam of Troy and a cousin to Hector and Paris. Teacher's loyalties will be tested in the war ahead. **Portfolio Powers: Control over 60 archers and 30 foot soldiers.**

Menestheus, King of Athens

Since ousting the famous Theseus from the Athenian throne with the help of godly twins Castor and Polydeuces, Menestheus has ruled Athens with strength and cunning. Slightly paranoid due to shaky hold on the crown, the King nonetheless plays the political game better than any other Achaean. As the Athenian King, Menestheus naturally enjoys Athena's favor. He sails alongside Acamas and Demophon (sons of Theseus). If Menestheus is to keep control over his men, let alone expand his power and influence, the Athenian king will have to reinforce his royal legitimacy and leverage his politicking prowess to advance the

interests of Athens as well as the Achaeans. **Portfolio Powers: Control over 80 foot soldiers, best archer in the army.**

Agapenor, King of the Arcadians

King of the mighty Arcadian tribe, Agapenor leads his men to the Trojan coast. Known for their love of the wilderness, the Arcadians are ready to disembark and be on dry land once more. Pan, the god of the wild, favors the Arcadian King; moreover, Agapenor is known for his hardy pragmatism and ceaseless strength. Son of the Argonaut Ancaeus, Agapenor is no stranger to battle but lacks the obsession with glory that defines some Achaeans. While he feels no personal compulsion to fight the war to its finish, Agapenor's sense of loyalty will ensure he and his men remain committed as long the battle rages. **Portfolio Powers: Control over 35 ships 50 men per ship.**

Tlepolemus, King of Rhodes

Son of the great hero Heracles, Tlepolemus has big shoes to fill. While he leads a smaller force, the young king is eager to prove himself to his fellow Achaeans. He cares little for the outcome of the war, or even Helen's safe return—his eyes are dazzled by dreams of glory and fame. The aspiring hero's Rhodian sailors are known across the Mediterranean for their skill and shrewdness, and even with his inexperience, Tlepolemus is a skilled admiral. While his fellow Achaeans often tire of the young man's bombast, he is well-liked for his straightforward attitude and cheerful demeanor. **Portfolio Powers: 8 ships 50 men per ship.**

Eurypylus, King of Thessaly

King Eurypylus is often overlooked by his comrades due to his love of wine and women; however, his attitude of merriment hides a committed interior. A favorite of Dionysus, the Thessalian King is

popular amongst his men for his passionate loyalty and charming personality. In fact, Eurypylus was instrumental in assembling the vast Achaean forces, as he used his network of friendships to convince Greek kings to honor their oaths. To ensure the Greek victory he craves, Eurypylus must balance his party-loving personality and his commitment to the cause. **Portfolio Powers: 25 ships, 50 men per ship. Can set up meetings with Dionysus.**

Tersites the Sour

Among all the great heroes leading the Achaeans to Helen's rescue, Tersites sticks out like a sore thumb. Ugly, hunchbacked, and bald, he stands apart from gallivant kings and princes; moreover, his uncertain ancestry leads some to believe he might lack the standing to speak at all in the assemblage of these estimable figures. However, what Tersites lacks in beauty he makes up for ten times over with intelligence and wit. His

unbridled willingness to speak his mind to anyone (and everyone) has made Tersites both friends and enemies among the Achaean forces. If anything about the future is sure, it is that Tersites will never cease to do and say the unexpected and unwelcome. **Portfolio Powers: Can occasionally make speeches to the council in Troy, and can spy on the other room with requested approval of Crisis.**

Phoenix, King of the Dolopes

A lifelong friend, mentor, and confidante of Achilles, the great charioteer Phoenix commands a special respect amongst the Achaeans. While his forces, the mountain men of Dolopia, are but one part of the Myrmidon force, they are known for their independence and unwavering loyalty to their king. Phoenix leads the Achaean charioteers; despite his advanced age, he is among the army's fiercest and most stalwart soldiers.

Moreover, the king's experience has taught him to measure his bravery with caution and diplomacy. His role in the famous Calydonian Hunt ensured that even the least-informed Achaean knows of and reveres the Charioteer King. **Portfolio Powers: 8 ships and 50 men per ship of Achilles' forces, can only move them once without Achilles' joint approval**

Elephenor, King of the Abantes

Sailing from the island of Euboea, King Elephenor remains unconvinced of the benefits of this war. Although he brings Abante Greeks from his homeland, Elephenor is more concerned with happenings at home than with Menelaus' wife's safe return. Since the Abante King killed his grandfather, he faces discontent, even among his own men. However, Elephenor brings his powerful personality and shrewd mind to the Achaean cause. Moreover, Euboea's economic success provides the king

with deep pockets and countless connections. To keep his hold on Euboea, Elephenor will need to leverage his mind, money, and men to ensure a swift end to the war.

Portfolio Powers: 30 ships with 50 men each, most of the money supporting the campaign. Can send letters into Troy and to all Trojan delegates except Helen and Paris.

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