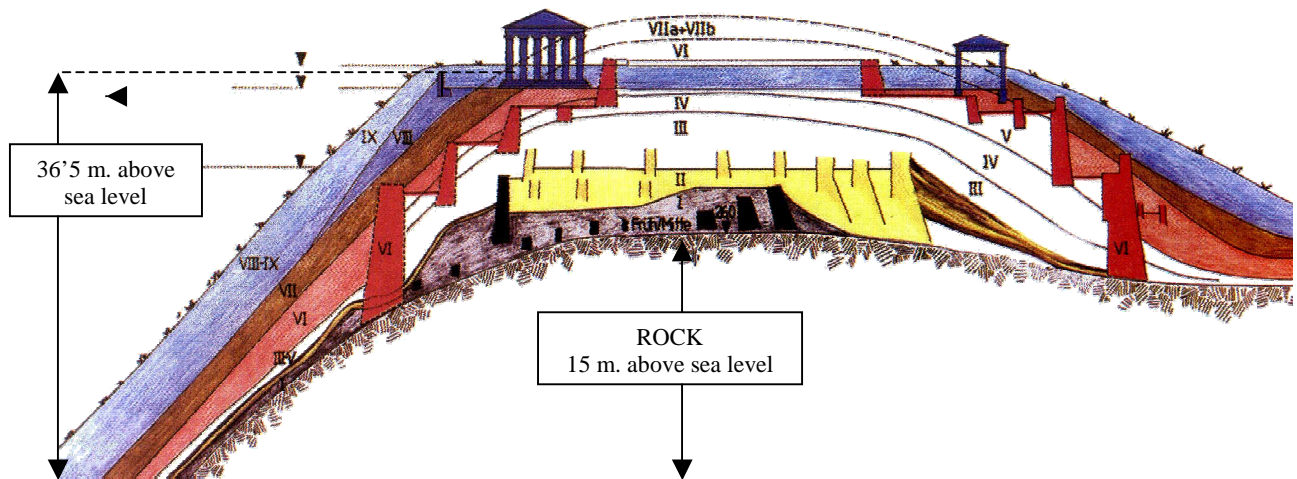


CLASSICAL MYTHS

Unit 3. The Trojan War

Archaeology of Troy

1. Look at the archaeological section of Hisarlik hill. Colour each layer in a different colour and answer the questions using the vertical dateline of Troy as well.



1.1 How many layers have been found by the archaeologists according to the section?

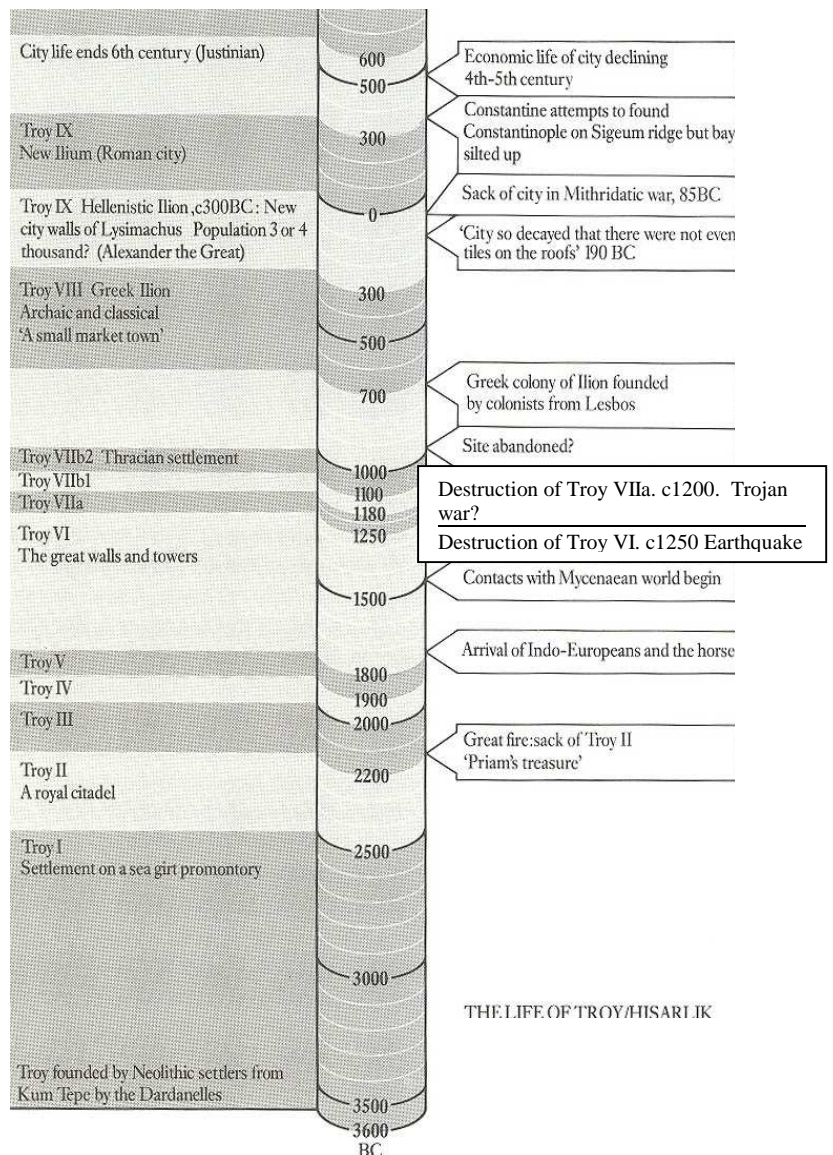
- Colour the vertical dateline with the colours you used in the archaeological section.

1.2 Which layer is likely to be the Homeric Troy destroyed after the Trojan War?

1.3 Why do you think that Troy VI and VII are partially on a higher level than Troy VIII and IX?

1.4 Which chronological evidence demonstrates that Schliemann was wrong when he supposed that Troy II was the Homeric Troy?

1.5 Why is the expression 'Priam's treasure' in inverted commas?



2. This is a city plan of Troy showing the archaeological evidences of its buildings and other constructions of different archaeological layers.

- Look at teacher's plan and colour the remains of each layer in a different colour. Use the same colours as in exercise 1 and do not forget to colour the legend as well.
- Identify the remains and write on the map the correct number for each one.

1. Gate, Troy I
2. Circuit-wall, Troy I
3. Long houses, Troy I
4. Gate FN, Troy II
5. *Propylon* IIc, Troy II
6. Gate FM, Troy II
7. Gate FJ, Troy II
8. Circuit-wall, Troy II
9. *Megaron* buildings, Troy II
10. Circuit-wall, Troy VI
11. Gate VIS (Dardanian Gate), Troy VI
12. Tower VIH, Troy VI
13. Gate VIR, Troy VI
14. Tower VIG, Troy VI
15. Well or cistern, Troy VI
16. Gate VIT (Scaean gate), Troy VI
17. Tower VII, Troy VI
18. Gate VIU, Troy VI
19. House VIA, Troy VI
20. Palace storage-house VIM, Troy VI
21. Pillar house, Troy VI
22. House with columns VIF, Troy VI
23. House VIC, Troy VI
24. House VIE, Troy VI
25. Storage-house 731, Troy VII
26. Temple of Athena, Troy VIII-IX
27. *Propylon* of Athena sanctuary, Troy VIII-IX
28. Outer wall of Athena sanctuary, Troy VIII-IX

29. Inner wall of Athena sanctuary, Troy VIII-IX
30. Sanctuary of Demeter-Cybele, Troy VIII-IX
31. Waterworks, Troy VIII-IX

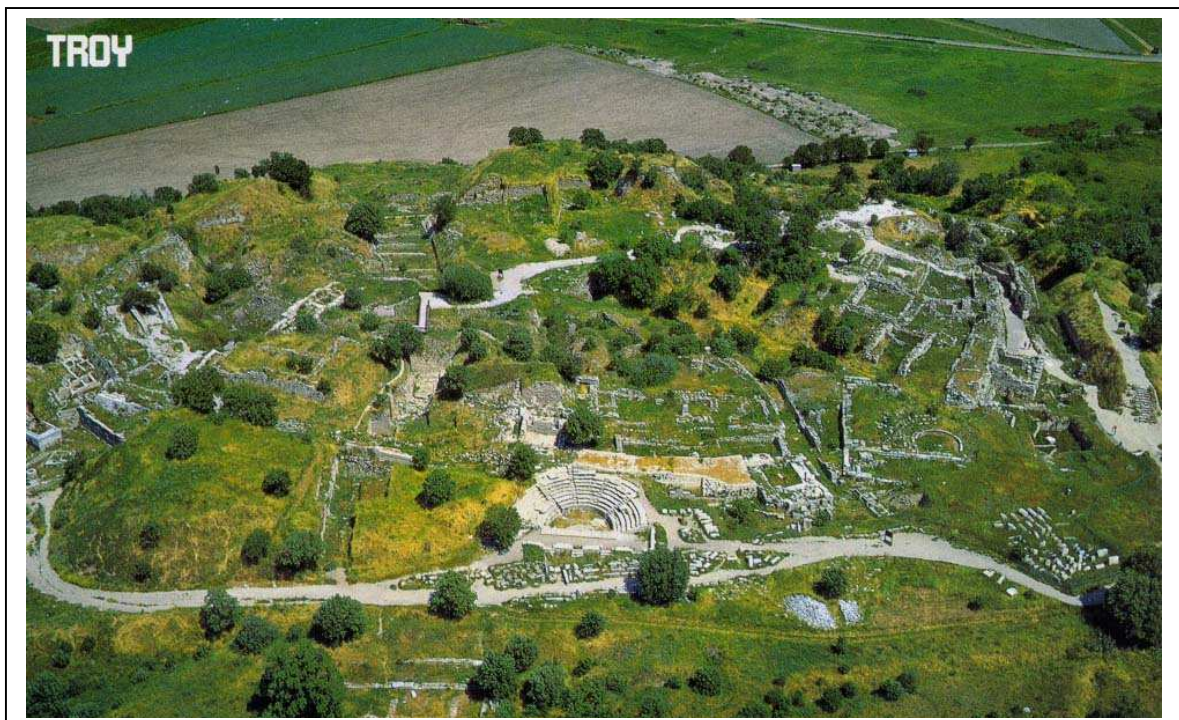
32. Bouleuterion, Troy IX
33. Odeon, Troy IX
34. Roman bath, Troy IX



Schliemann mistook it for the Homeric Troy

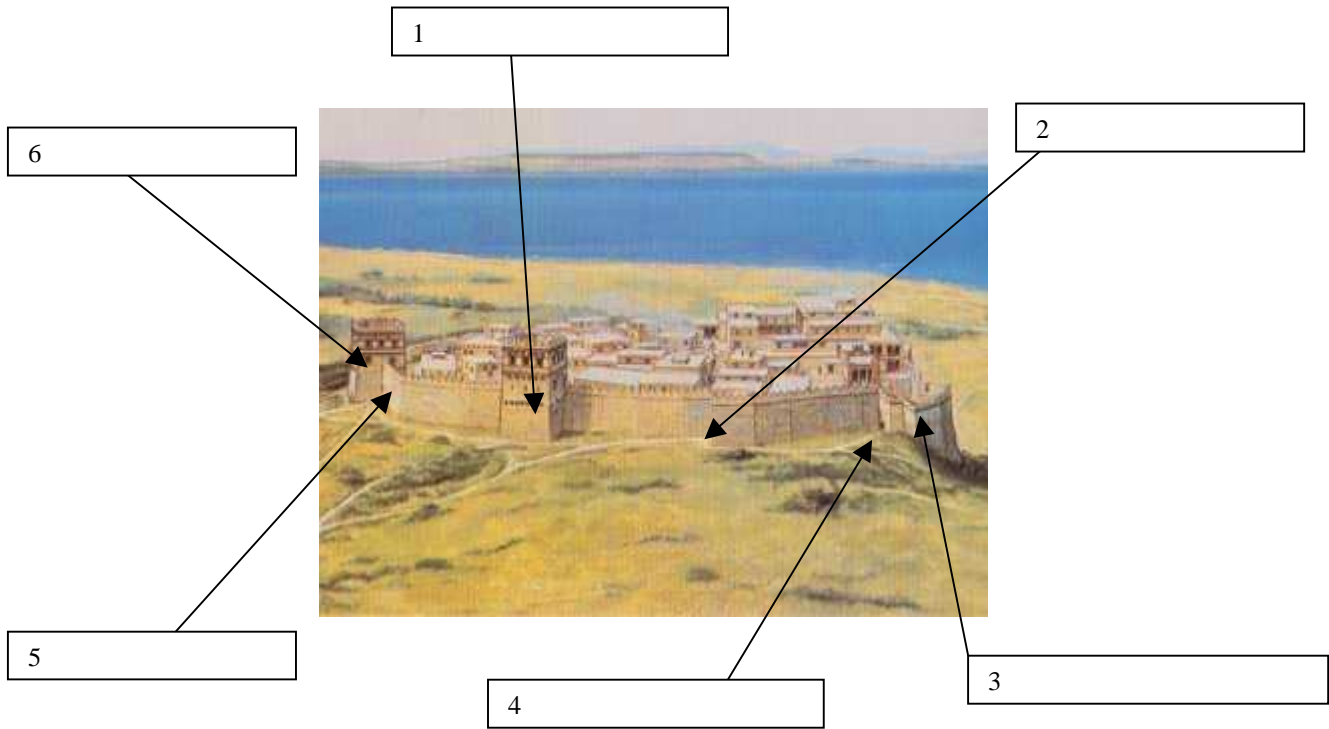
Inhabitants of Troy VII (the Homeric Troy) repaired and reused remains of Troy VI

- Identify at least four remains on the aerial view of Troy archaeological site



3. Look at the ideal picture of Homeric Troy citadel **from the east side**. Compare the view with the city plan for layers VI and VII from the previous exercise and identify the following external parts:

- South tower, which protected the Scaean gate (Tower VII)
- East tower, which protected the Dardanian gate (Tower VII)
- North-east bastion (Tower VII)
- Dardanian gate
- Scaean gate
- Emergency door



4. Listen to the report and fill in the gaps:

EXCAVATIONS AT TROY

	BEGINNING	END	Team's nationality
[Frank Calvert]	1863	1869	British
Heinrich Schliemann	1871	1879	German
Schliemann + Dörpfeld	1882	1890	German
Wilhelm Dörpfeld		1894	German
Carl Blegen		1938	
Manfred Korfmann (Ernst Pernika since October 2005)		—	

A large part of the _____ for starting new excavations after _____ years after the previous one was that so much more had come to the light in _____ from Prehistoric periods in the meantime that there was a whole new frame of reference within which to understand _____, and it was worth looking at the _____ again.

5. Complete the following text about recent discoveries in Troy archaeological site. Use the words or numbers in the table.

lower town	traditional	Schliemann	largest	100	magnometer
modern	Late Bronze Age	270,000	densely	upper citadel	

Project Troia, as it is officially known, is an enormous enterprise with over _____ archaeologists who, along with more _____ procedures, make extensive use of _____ scientific and technological methods. One of the most notable findings of the project is that the plateau lying just south of the mound and citadel of Hisarlik was a _____ inhabited area, not only in the time of Graeco-roman Troy, but also in the _____. This area, then was the _____ of Troy. The _____ has revealed the line of this extended fortification curving round to join the monumental walls of Troy VI. Homer's Troy has now been revealed as one of the _____ fortified sites of the entire Bronze Age, on a par with Hattusas-Bogazköy or Mycenae. In one stroke, the area of the fortified enceinte has been increased from some 20,000 to around _____ m² (ca. 27 ha). What _____ discovered was just the _____ of a much larger settlement. Schliemann was always troubled by the comparative smallness of the Troy he knew, especially as Homer had painted it as a grand metropolis with towering ramparts.

Adapted from N. Fields, *Troy c. 1700-1250 BC*, Oxford 2004, Osprey Publishing, p. 12

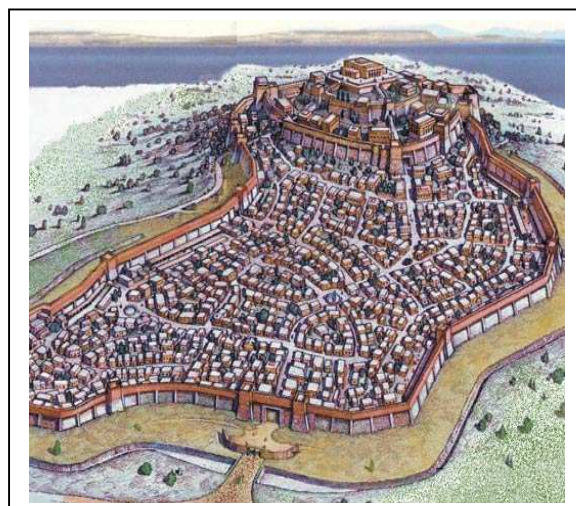
Compare now the following reconstruction drawings of Troy.

- Which one would illustrate better the previous text?
- Identify on it the upper citadel and the lower town

A



B



6. Write a short text comparing the myth of the Trojan War and the historical evidence. You may use the following sentence starters, but you should add other ideas:

- In the nineteenth century nobody believed that Troy had existed until Schliemann ...
- Although he mistook a previous layer for the Homeric Troy, ...

- Recent research directed by Manfred Kormann at the *Troia Project* has demonstrated ...
- A proof that the excavated site could actually have been Troy may be constituted by ...
- According to the myth, Trojans warred against Greeks because ...
- However, the real cause of the war, if it actually took place, could be ...