

sculpture, including the famous "Dying Gaul" from Pergamum.
<http://hsa.brown.edu/~maicar/TrojanWar.html> -- "The Greek Mythology Link," a rich page on the Trojan War, with a synopsis, details, and links.
<http://kimberlin.simplenet.com/TroyWar/> -- The "Trojan War Archive," with full texts of the Iliad, Odyssey, and Aeneid.
<http://tlc.ai.org/trojanwa.htm> -- From the Access Indiana Teaching and Learning Center, a page of links to many sites with information on the Trojan War.
<http://www.diomedes.com/troyimages.html> -- A beautifully illustrated site containing images of the Trojan War depicted in art.
<http://www.classics.ox.ac.uk/pictures/turkey/index.html> -- A good selection of pictures from the ruins of both Troy and Pergamum, as well as other sites in Turkey.
<http://www.utexas.edu/courses/wilson/ant304/biography/arybios97/kingbio.html> -- From the University of Texas, a site on the life and work of Heinrich Schliemann.

Other Resources: _____

FOR STUDENTS:

Brown, Dale, ed. *Wondrous Realms of the Aegean (Lost Civilizations)*. Time Life, 1993.
Caselli, Giovanni. *In Search of Troy: One Man's Quest for Homer's Fabled City*. Bedrick, 1999.
Clement-Davies, David. *Trojan Horse: The World's Greatest Adventure*. DK Pub., 1999.
Coolidge, Olivia E. *The Trojan War*. Houghton Mifflin, 1990.
Fleischman, Paul. *Dateline: Troy*. Candlewick Press, 1996.
Gates, Doris. *A Fair Wind for Troy*. Viking, 1984.
Green, Roger Lancelyn. *The Tale of Troy*. Puffin Books, 1995.
Hutton, Warwick. *The Trojan Horse*. Maxwell Macmillan, 1992.
Sutcliffe, Rosemary. *Black Ships Before Troy: The Story of the Iliad*. Delacorte, 1993.
Tyler, Deborah. *The Greeks and Troy*. Dillon Press, 1993.

FOR ADULTS:

Dickinson, Oliver. *The Aegean Bronze Age*. Cambridge Univ. Press, 1994.
Dreyfus, Renee, and Schraudolph, Ellen, eds. *Pergamon: The Telephos Frieze from the Great Altar*. Univ. of Texas Press, 1996.
Duchene, Herve. *Golden Treasure of Troy: The Dream of Heinrich Schliemann*. Harry N. Abrams, 1996.
Finley, Moses I. *Early Greece*. Norton, 1982.
Fitton, J. Lesley. *The Discovery of the Greek Bronze Age*. Harvard Univ. Press, 1996.
Hansen, Esther V. *The Attalids of Pergamon*. Cornell Univ. Press, 1971.
Payne, Robert. *The Gold of Troy: The Story of Heinrich Schliemann and the Buried Cities of Ancient Greece*. Funk & Wagnalls, 1959.
Schliemann, Heinrich. *Ilios: The City and Country of the Trojans*. Ayer, 1989.
Wilkins, Iman. *Where Troy Once Stood*. St. Martin's Press, 1991.
Wood, Michael. *In Search of the Trojan War*. Univ. of California Press, 1998.

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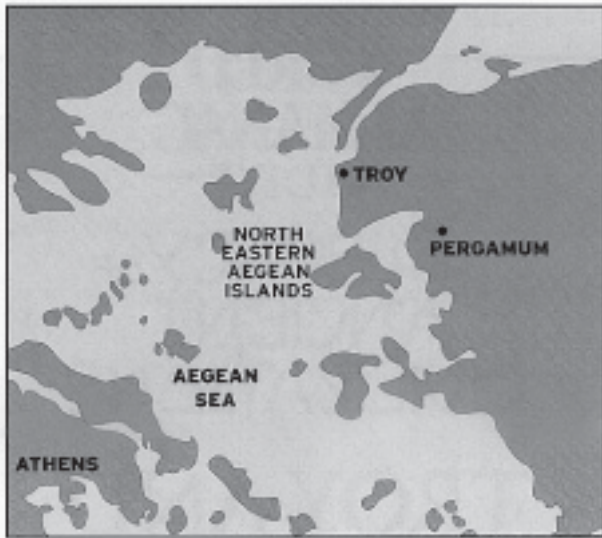
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After studying the map and reading about Troy and Pergamum, read the sections on vocabulary and important people, places, and dates to provide a focus while viewing the program. After viewing the program, review the sections listed and consider the Things To Think About. Research topics further using the Internet and other resources provided.

Troy and Pergamum in their Time:

Though it is today a region of Turkey, the coastal area of Anatolia, or Asia Minor, was a thriving center of Greek culture in ancient times. Two cities there especially stand out -- one for its connection to a work of literature, one for its connection to a work of art. The fabled city of Troy and its legendary ten-year siege by forces from mainland Greece became the subject of one of the cornerstones of western literature, Homer's *Iliad*. The frieze of the Great Altar of the city of Pergamum, now in a museum in Berlin, is one of the finest surviving examples of Hellenistic sculpture. These cities flourished many centuries apart, but their combined legacies give us today a remarkable glimpse into ancient Anatolian civilization.

Vocabulary:

Aeneas -- In Greek mythology, a Trojan who escaped from the conquered city and went to Italy, where his descendants founded Rome; subject of the *Aeneid*, the epic poem by Vergil.

Asclepius -- In Greek mythology, the god of medicine. His temple in Pergamum was a leading healing center in antiquity.

Dionysus -- In Greek mythology, god of fertility and wine; also considered a patron of the arts.

Galen -- Physician and writer (c. 130 - 200 AD) born in Pergamum.

Hellenistic -- Term applied to the period of Greek history after the conquests of Alexander the Great (323-31 BC).

Helen of Troy -- In Greek mythology, the most beautiful of women. Her abduction was said to be the cause of the Trojan War.

Iliad -- Epic Greek poem that tells the story of some events that occurred during the Trojan War.

Menelaus -- In Greek mythology, king of Sparta and husband of Helen.

Palamedes -- In Greek mythology, one of the Greek besiegers of Troy. Said to be the inventor of many things, including scales, a measuring system, and a dice game still popular in Turkey.

Paris -- In Greek mythology, son of Priam and abductor of Helen.

Priam -- In Greek mythology, king of Troy during the Trojan War.

Zeus -- In Greek mythology, king of the gods.

Important People:

Attalus III -- Last king of Pergamum; he bequeathed the city to the Romans upon his death in 133 BC.

Calvert, Frank -- American archaeologist who suggested to Heinrich Schliemann that he search for the ruins of Troy at Hissarlik.

Dörpfeld, Wilhelm -- German archaeologist employed by Schliemann to aid him in his excavations. He continued the work after Schliemann's death.

Eumenes II -- (197 - 159 BC). One of the greatest kings of Pergamum and founder of its famous library.

Homer -- Ancient Greek poet who probably lived c. 800 BC. Traditionally, the author of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*.

Julius Caesar -- Roman statesman and general (c. 100 - 44 BC). Believing he was descended from Iulus, the son of Aeneas, he rebuilt the city of Troy and renamed it "Ilium Novum" ("New Troy").

Marc Antony -- Roman politician and soldier (c. 83 - 30 BC) who raided the library at Pergamum and presented it to Queen Cleopatra of Egypt.

Mencrates -- Designer of the Altar of Zeus at Pergamum.

Phryomachus -- Sculptor of the Altar of Zeus at Pergamum.

Schliemann, Heinrich -- German archaeologist (1822-1890) who conducted excavations at Troy, Mycenae, Tiryns, and other sites related to ancient Greek history.

Vergil -- Roman poet (70 - 19 BC) who composed the *Aeneid*, a long poem describing how the hero Aeneas escaped from Troy and journeyed to Italy.

Important Places:

Anatolia -- The Asian part of Turkey; also known as Asia Minor.

Bergama -- Town in northwest Turkey located on the site of ancient Pergamum.

Bunarbashı Hill -- Anatolian site first thought, mistakenly, to be the location of Troy.

Caicus River -- Ancient name for the river in northwest Turkey on which Pergamum is located. Now called the Bakır River.

Hissarlik -- A mound in western Turkey; site of the excavation of Troy.

Ilion -- Also known as Ilios and Ilium, another name for Troy.

Pergamum -- Ancient city of Anatolia that flourished c. 300 BC - 133 AD.

Phrygia -- Ancient region in what is now Anatolia; site of the cities of Troy and Pergamum.

Troy -- Ancient city in Asian Turkey situated at a mound now named Hissarlik.

Important Dates:

c. 3000 - 2050 BC -- Date of the first three levels excavated at Troy.

c. 1800 BC -- Extensive enclosure wall is built at the sixth stratum at Troy.

c. 1250 BC -- Probable date of Homer's Troy.

c. 1100 BC -- Homer's Troy ceases to exist.

c. 700 BC -- Founding of Pergamum.

166 BC -- Eumenes II of Pergamum commissions the great Altar of Zeus.

133 BC -- Pergamum comes under Roman rule upon the death of King Attalus III.

1871 -- Schliemann begins excavations at the mound of Hissarlik.

1873 -- Schliemann discovers what he incorrectly believes to be the "Treasure of Priam."

Things to Think About:

- The ancient Greeks believed that the abduction of Helen of Troy was the cause of the Trojan War, but many historians think there were other reasons. What other factors do you think might have caused the conflict? What reasons might be suggested by referral to the map above?

- Pergamum was a center of ancient medical practice. What can you find out about what the ancients knew about medicine? How was their learning passed on?

- Although the events of the Trojan War were once considered purely legendary, Schliemann's excavations at Troy proved otherwise. What other legends may have some basis in reality and how would you go about proving it? How can legends suggest research possibilities to archaeologists and historians?

- Research the history of libraries, including the one at Pergamum. How do libraries of today differ from those of antiquity?

- Although the city of Troy virtually vanished, the city of Pergamum did not, as the site is inhabited today. What factors might have contributed to the survival or disappearance of ancient cities?

- Although Heinrich Schliemann was an amateur, he achieved remarkable success, while making some mistakes. What advantages and disadvantages did his amateur status give him? In what way can amateurs make contributions to knowledge today?

- Although the Great Altar of Pergamum was created in Anatolia, it is today in a Berlin museum. Why is so much of the art of antiquity in museums outside the region? Are there any examples near you?

Internet Resources:

<http://www.showgate.com/medea/bulfinch/bull28.html> --

The Fall of Troy from Bulfinch's Mythology.

<http://artsci.washington.edu/drama/pergsite.html> -- From the University of Washington, a site on the theater at Pergamum.

<http://www.wsu.edu/~dee/MINOA/HOMER.HTM> -- Washington State University's page on Homer's account of the Trojan War.

<http://homer.reed.edu/GkHist/main.html> -- A site on Greek history, it has a good deal of information on the Trojan War.

http://devlab.cs.dartmouth.edu/history/bronze_age/lessons/27.html --

From Dartmouth College, a page on the excavations of the seventh level of Troy, thought to be Homer's Troy.

<http://www.uni-tuebingen.de/troia/eng/index.html> -- New excavations