**Article on Sirens Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Scylla and Charybdis**

**Directions: Read the article and mark the text. 15 points- DUE END OF HOUR**

* Circle: Key Terms
* Underline: Main Ideas
* Quick text notes in the margins to explain points
* Bracket: Evidence (to support that they are symbolic for temptation)
* 1 paragraph summary at the end

**Book 12**

Returning by the route they had traveled, Odysseus and his crew land once more on Circe's island. After seeing the mariners well fed, she warns them of trials still to come. They must avoid the fatal attraction of the Sirens' song and steer clear of the drifting rocks. They must steer a course between Scylla and Charybdis—a monster and a whirlpool. Scylla will surely take six men from the ship, and if Odysseus tries to prevent it, he will lose more. Steer clear of the island of Thrinakia, Circe counsels, where the cattle of the sun god Helios are pastured, but if they must stop there, leave the cattle alone or destruction will follow, and Odysseus will arrive home old and alone.

Odysseus has his men tie him to the mast and stuff their ears with wax so that he can hear the Sirens' song with impunity. They barely negotiate the wandering rocks, and Odysseus drives on past Scylla, who, as Circe had predicted, snatches and eats six men as they pass. But when the now-hungry mariners hear the lowing of Helios's cattle, they threaten mutiny if their captain refuses to drop anchor. Having yielded to greed, curiosity, sexual appetite, and hubris earlier in the epic, Odysseus now experiences a failure of leadership and capitulates. They land; the mariners go ashore, and they are stranded without food as the offshore winds die and for weeks refuse to blow. Eventually, the starving mariners can no longer resist the temptation to eat the cattle, and they convince themselves that sacrificing to Helios the sun god will render the curse ineffectual. They butcher and eat the cattle, and a breeze springs up. They set sail for the open sea, but Helios calls on Zeus for redress, and Zeus destroys the ship and all its crew except Odysseus. He clings to the mast and is blown back to the strait between Scylla and Charybdis, where this time he and his mast are caught in the whirlpool. He narrowly escapes by leaping for an overhanging branch and holding on till the whirlpool coughs up his mast. He clings to the mast for nine days, finally beaching on Ogygia, where we readers first met him.

Cook, James Wyatt. “*The Odyssey*.” *Encyclopedia of Ancient Literature, Second Edition*, Facts On File, 2014. *Bloom's Literature*, online.infobase.com/Auth/Index?aid=191276&itemid=WE54&articleId=29645. Accessed 8 Nov. 2018.

**Focus Question Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Scylla and Charybdis: The Odyssey. 25 points**

Explain how Scylla and Charybdis episode may be interpreted as a symbol for a *dilemma*.

* **Third Person**
* **Each box should flow into the next and sound like one paragraph**
* **To cite the book: “Your quote would go here” (Homer #).**

**Answer Plan**

1. Restate the question into a statement. (Sentence Block 1)
2. Respond with your answer to the question. (Sentence Block 2)
3. Support with an example (direct quote) from the text. Use the book or a quote from the article above(Sentence Block 3)
4. Explain the quote and its relevance. (Sentence Block 4)
5. Conclude by tying the last question to the topic.

 (Sentence Block 5)

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