

Intro and first paragraph to my essay on iliad v troy

[Literature](#), [Mythology](#)



In Homer's classical epic poem, *The Iliad*, and Wolfgang Petersen's post classical film *Troy* (2004), many important relationships, different and similar, were portrayed in both texts. Achilles and Briseis' relationship, which depicted how women were seen in that time as opposed to how they are seen nowadays. The relationship between Helen and Paris and how love, in that way, have serious consequences that follow with it, and sometimes result in war and death. *The Iliad* and the film, *Troy*, portray the strong bond between Patroclus and Achilles. This relationship between Patroclus and Achilles portray the love we have towards those close to us and how caring and defensive we are with them. The depiction of a strong relationship shown in both texts is the relationship concerning Achilles and Hektor and how they are both the greatest warriors on each side of the war and how they both let arrogance and pride get the best of them. In the text, *The Iliad*, by Homer, Briseis plays the role of a 'slave' and is given to Achilles as a 'war prize.' When the Achaeans raid the Trojans, they capture Briseis and Chryseis, two maidens. Agamemnon keeps Chryseis as his prize and Briseis is handed over to Achilles of which he claims for himself. In Book 1 of the *Iliad*, Agamemnon is demanded by Apollo to give up Chryseis. When he does so, he also demands that he gives up Briseis as compensation. Achilles is angered due to this agreement and threatens to withdraw from the battle and take his people back home. Agamemnon threatens to go into Achilles' tent himself and get Briseis and returns her; however, Achilles gets ready to draw his sword and intimidate Agamemnon with it, stopping him from getting Briseis. And threatening to kill the Achaean commander. Achilles is in love with his war prize. *The Iliad* displays that Achilles loves Briseis.