

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

MYTHOLOGY STUDY SHEET (TALES) – F

Answer the following questions by referring to the selected tales *Demeter & Persephone*, *Arachne*, *Daedalus & Icarus*, and *King Midas*.

The Myth of Demeter and Persephone

1. The Giants were buried deep under _____ .
2. According to this version of the myth, _____ was said to be the son of Aphrodite.
3. This is the color of Hades' horses, _____ - _____.
4. Aphrodite requested that her son shoot an arrow into Hades because she wanted the “dark monarch” to feel the _____ of _____.
5. Eros took an arrow from his _____, a pouch or case to hold them.
6. The first individual Hades saw after being struck by Eros' arrow was _____.
7. As Persephone was being kidnapped by Hades, her _____(or belt) fell to the ground.
8. This is the tool that Hades used to strike the earth and make an opening, a _____ .
9. When Demeter could not find her daughter, she blamed the _____ and nothing prospered or grew.
10. Mankind may have disappeared had not _____ intervened to call Persephone back to the earth.
11. Zeus called on the messenger god, _____ to go to the underworld to release Persephone as long as she has not _____ in the realm of the dead, she may return to her mother.

12. _____ could not find joy in the underworld because there were no _____ and “jewels had no fragrance.”

13. Persephone resides in the underworld a _____ of the year, one month for each _____ seed she ate.

14. Explain what this myth teaches _____

15. Explain how Hades presents himself in very positive way. _____

The Myth of Arachne

1. Arachne was a _____ from Greece and her father was a famous dyer of _____.

2. Arachne was well-known for her skill at weaving cloth of many beautiful colors on a _____.

3. Many would come to marvel at the skill that Arachne possessed with her weaving, and they would say “_____ herself must have taught her.”

4. Arachne was very _____ of her work and skill, too much so in that she believed her work to be finer than that of the goddess _____.

5. She would _____ say to onlookers, “With my own ten fingers I gained this skill...”

6. One day Arachne was ask to compete in a contest with an _____, who was really _____ in disguise.

7. Arachne challenged the goddess to a _____.

8. The goddess chose to create a beautiful Grecian scene including her favorite tree, the _____ tree, and an image of the goddess in her contest with the god, _____.

9. On the other hand, Arachne had chosen to create a scene that displayed “_____ actions of the gods, how they deceived fair _____, resorted to _____, and appeared on earth from time to time in the form of _____ and _____ people.”

10. The goddess was angered by the image displayed by Arachne, so much so that she _____ the work across and then she _____ Arachne across the face.

11. Embarrassed and feeling insulted by the spectacle, Arachne was about to _____ herself with a rope, when the goddess suddenly touched the rope and the maiden to change her into a _____ to live on her days and warn others not to _____ with the gods.

12. What lesson does this myth teach? _____

13. A metamorphosis is to change. How was the metamorphosis of Arachne an appropriate one for her skill? _____

14. What is Arachne’s downfall (a character trait)? _____

The Myth of Daedalus & Icarus

1. The Island of _____ was ruled by King _____ who had a reputation for wickedness.
 2. _____ was a famous builder who was brought to the island of Crete with his son, to build the king a _____ with many soaring towers and in its cellar, a _____ of many twisting corridors.
 3. In the center of the _____ (another term for maze) was placed a creature that was half man and half _____, known as the _____.
 4. Daedalus was told that he and his son would never be permitted to leave the island because he knew the _____ of the _____ and how to escape from it.
 5. Daedalus liked to study the _____ which came to his windowsill. He eventually devised a plan of escape by using the _____ of the birds.
 6. The wings of feathers were sewn together and attached to the men's bodies with _____ from the candles which had been _____ across their shoulders.
 7. Daedalus warned his son that he should fly close to him and not to fly _____ to the _____.
 8. Icarus learned to turn himself in the air by _____ first one wing, then the other.
 9. As they flew out over the sea, the _____ began to peck at Icarus' wings so he decided to _____.
 10. Higher he flew until he began to jeer at the _____. Unfortunately the heat from the sun melted the _____ and a _____ of feathers fluttered slowly down.
 11. All that was left of proud _____ was a litter of feathers floating on the sea.
 12. What lesson is taught in this myth? _____
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13. What is the story's theme? _____

14. What might this story tell us about the relationships between children and their parents? _____

The Myth of King Midas

1. King Midas loved _____, so much so that he believed only kings should have it.
2. It angered Midas that the god _____ would waste the golden light on rich and poor alike.
3. When hearing Midas' words of complaint, it angered the god and though said to be _____ tempered, he decided to show Midas how gracious he was and grant him a _____.
4. Midas immediately cried, " _____."
5. The first thing that Midas touched that changed was a _____.
6. His _____ on the other hand, was angry that all of the flowers had changed and were no longer pretty, she cried, "They're ugly! They're _____ and _____ and I can't _____ them anymore."
7. In an effort to get his daughter to stop _____, Midas _____ her, and she became a _____.
8. Midas delighted in his magical touch until he wanted something to _____. "What good is all of my _____?" he cried, "if I cannot _____ or _____?"

9. _____ forgave Midas and released his curse once the king had fallen to his knees and _____ .
10. Satisfied that Midas had learned a lesson, Apollo still punished him by giving him _____ ears as a sign of his foolishness.
11. The king had a barber “who was a coward was also a _____” and couldn’t resist telling others about the king’s ears. He went to the river bank and dug a hole to yell, “_____” in it.
12. Despite what the barber had done, Midas _____ him and let the treacherous man keep his head.
13. Upon hearing what Midas did to show _____ to his barber, Apollo changed Midas’ _____ back to normal.
14. What does the word metamorphosis mean? _____

15. How does it apply to this tale? _____