

ATHENIAN TIMES

Final Edition
1 Drachma

Weather: Chance of lighting bolts

Medusa Dies at Hand of Perseus



MADE OF SNAKES Medusa, the famed Gorgon, finally perishes.

Gorgon Gone

Noah Finkelsztein, Staff Reporter

MEDUSA HAS been slain by Perseus, son of Zeus the king of the gods. The beautiful Medusa had been turned into a hideous monster by the Goddess of wisdom and Battle Strategy, Athena and had been given a death curse.

MEDUSA WAS from a family of hideous monsters. Her mother was a sea witch and the most feared being in the sea. The only thing more hideous was her children. However, Medusa was the only child that turned out to be a beautiful girl and not a hideous monster. Medusa was so beautiful that Poseidon, the king of the oceans, wanted to marry her. Poseidon sent Medusa beautiful presents, such as a beautiful necklace made from sea gold and pearls of every color.

THE EVIL began when Medusa was admiring herself one day and proclaimed aloud that she was more beautiful than the goddess Athena. It is said that Athena overheard her and wanted to punish Medusa for her vanity. She turned Medusa into a hideous monster, with a body of a dragon

and a mass of living snakes for hair. Medusa had become a hideous gorgon.

THE CURSE then took place with Athena telling Medusa that anyone who looks Medusa in the eye will turn to stone

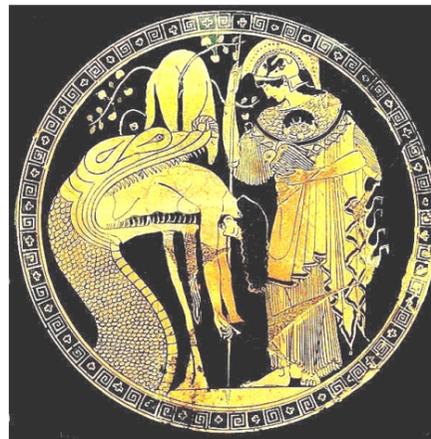
THE CURSE also included that a boy from the sea would come to kill Medusa. Medusa, still to proud too live with her brothers and sisters, went to a faraway place to hide.

MEANWHILE, AN old fisherman found a wooden chest which had washed ashore. It is said that there was a woman and a boy trapped inside the chest. The woman was called Danae and her son was named Perseus. The fisherman gave them shelter but they were later captured by soldiers. Danae and her son, Perseus, were led to the king who rules the other side of the island, the fisherman's brother. The king came up with the punishment that Perseus must slay Medusa, knowing it was almost impossible. It is said that Athena the goddess who had turned Medusa into a hideous monster had given the evil king the

idea. She is said to have done this because Perseus is the son of Zeus and half god so he could slay the terrible Medusa. By doing this Athena had made sure her curse was fulfilled.

THE GODDESS, Athena, and the god, Hermes, helped Perseus on his quest. They led him to the gray sisters who told

» Medusa, PG. 2



INSIDE:
Alexander the Great:
Death of a Hero

Olympics draw near,
city-states put aside strife



OLYMPICS RETURN!

Four-year draught has city-states itching for competition

Isaac Gordon, Staff Reporter

THE OLYMPICS are back! From discus hurling to boxing, the Olympics has it all. The games will be more exciting than ever, so don't miss them. Here is a preview

» Olympics, PG. 2



Achilles Dies in Trojan War

"Invincible" warrior felled by Paris, kidnapper of Helen

Sophie Zimbalist, Staff Reporter

ACHILLES DIED in the Trojan War a few days ago. Since there are a lot of different stories of his life, here is one you can trust. Achilles is the son of Peleus and Thetis. Thetis is immortal while Peleus is not. Thetis tried to make Achilles immortal by dipping him into the River Styx. When Thetis was almost done making Achilles

» Achilles, PG. 2

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OLYMPICS

continued from PG 1

of the games and how to play them. We will start at Boxing and end at Wrestling.

BOXING:

TO BE considered a good athlete, you must have a lot of strength. Greek boxing has very few rules. Boxers fight without rounds until one man is knocked out, or forfeits. There is no rule against socking an opponent when he is on the ground unless he forfeits or is knocked unconscious. There are no weight classes in the boy's and men's divisions. Because of this, fights are chosen randomly. Instead of gloves, boxers wrap long leather straps called himantes around their hands and wrists that leave their fingers free. Winning at boxing proves you are a good athlete and will probably become a good soldier.

HORSE RIDING:

THE COURSE is 6 laps around the stadium track. There are separate races for full-grown horses and young ones. Jockeys ride without foot holds. Only wealthy Greek citizens can afford to pay for the training, equipment, and feed of both the riders of the horses and the horses themselves. As a result, the owner gets the olive wreath of victory instead of the jockey.

CHARIOT RACING:

THERE ARE both 2-horse chariot and 4-horse chariot races, with separate races for chariots drawn by foals. Foals are young horses, just like the ones used in horse riding. Another race is between carts drawn by a team of 2 mules. The chariot races that use horses are much more exciting than the races that use mules for obvious reasons. The courses are 12 laps around the stadium track.

GRECO-ROMAN WRESTLING:

THIS EVENT is a grueling combination of boxing and wrestling. Punches are allowed, although the fighters do not wrap their hands with the boxing himantes. Rules outlaw only biting and gouging an opponent's eyes, nose, or mouth with fingernails. Attacks such as kicking an opponent in the abdomen, which you might expect to be against the rules is perfectly legal. Like boxing and wrestling, among others, this event had separate divisions for both men and boys, so this sport does not have weight classes either and fights are chosen randomly. If you excel at Greco-



Greeks throughout the Mediterranean will gather for the Olympics this fall in Olympia.

Roman wrestling, you are considered a great athlete because it is a combination of two tough sports.

DISCUS HURLING:

WE GREEKS consider the rhythm and precision of an athlete throwing the discus as important as his strength. Every hurler has his own style and pattern. The discus is made of stone, iron, bronze, or lead, and is shaped like a dinner plate. Sizes vary, since the boy's division is not expected to throw the same weight as the men's division. The athlete who throws the discus the farthest, of course, is the winner.

JAVELIN THROWING:

THE JAVELIN is the height of a man. It is made of wood, with either a sharpened end or an attached metal point. It has a long

leather strap for a hurler's fingers attached to its center of gravity, which increases the precision and distance of a javelin's flight. Javelin throwing has a lot of similarities with discus throwing, they both use a certain rhythm and both events are won by the athlete who throws the object the farthest.

LONG JUMPING:

ATHLETES USE lead or stone jump weights called halteres. These are shaped like hemispheres and fit in the hands to increase the length of their jump. The halteres are held in front of the athlete during his ascent, and forcibly thrust behind his back and dropped during his descent to help propel his body farther. It is a very successful process. The person at the end of the contest, who has jumped the farthest, wins.

FOOT RACING:

THERE ARE four types of races at Olympia. The stadion is the oldest event of the Games. In the first of these races, runners sprint for 1 stade, or the length of the stadium. The other races are a 2-stade race, and a long-distance run, which ranged from 7 to 24 stades. People who have a lot of these physical attributes are not only good athletes, but are considered to be a good choice for soldiers.

EVEN THOUGH the above-mentioned races are considered tough enough, we Greeks have an even more grueling event. This is also a 2 to 4-stade race by athletes, but they run it in armor. This race is especially useful in building the speed and stamina that we Greek men need during our military service. The standard hoplite armor (helmet, shield, and greaves) can weigh up to a third of your body weight, it is easy to imagine how practically impossible this event is to participate in.

WRESTLING:

IN THIS sport, an athlete needs to throw his opponent on the ground, landing on a hip, shoulder, or back for a fair fall. Three throws are necessary to win a match. Biting is not allowed, and no grabbing below the belt. Attacks such as breaking your opponent's fingers are permitted. ◆

MEDUSA, cont. from page 1

him where Medusa had gone. Perseus took the one eye the three sisters shared and did not give it back until they told him where Medusa was dwelling, her cave was in the isle of the Hyperboreans. Perseus and the gods flew to Medusa's cave. Before Perseus went to find Medusa, Athena gave him her shield and the cap of darkness and Hermes gave him his sword which would fly on command.

PERSEUS LOOKED at Medusa's reflection using Athena's shield so he was not turned to stone. Perseus, using the sword of Hermes, slayed Medusa.

PERSEUS TOOK the head of Medusa back to the evil king. The king did not believe Perseus and did not cover his eyes when Perseus showed the head to him. Even in death, Medusa's gaze turned the king and his soldiers into stone. Perseus then helped his mother and they went back to the old fisherman. The fisherman now rules the island. Athena threw the head of Medusa into the sea her blood apparently turning everything it touches a bright red. Medusa will never harm anyone again. ◆

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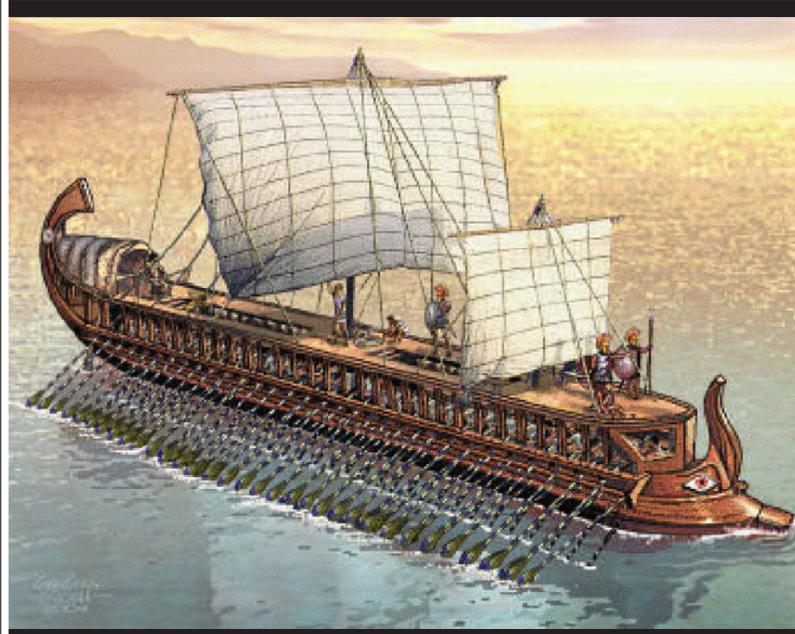
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REMEMBERING A KING

Alexander the Great Dies: *a profile*

By Annie Silverstein, Staff Reporter



ALEXANDER WAS born in Pella, Macedonia in July of 356 B.C. His father was King Philip II and his mother was Olympias. King Philip II was known to be one of the best military commanders who united the Macedonian Empire. Alexander studied with Aristotle, a famous philosopher, for three years. He also trained in warfare and politics. When Alexander was a young boy, Achilles was his role model. When he was only sixteen, his father made him Regent of Macedonia while his father was waging war in Thrace. During that time, Alexander overcame a group of people called Maedi and founded a small colony named Alexandropolis.

WHEN ALEXANDER was 18, his father trusted him and put him in command of the left wing of the Macedonian army at the Battle of Chaeronea. There he conquered the Athenians and the Thebans. Two years later, King Philip was assassinated and Alexander became King of Macedon at 20 years old.

ALEXANDER TOOK his army and crossed into Asia Minor. He won his first important battle at Granicus. This battle

was fought between Alexander's army and Darius III of Persia. After that, he went on to conquer all of the Persian Empire. He declared himself the lord of Asia. Alexander was smart. He left the previous Persian rulers in control whenever he could. He liked the ideas, customs, the Persian style of dress, and he even took a Persian wife, Roxanne. Alexander's victories made him famous and rich. He founded at least sixteen cities and created new methods for ruling and administrating government.

ALEXANDER'S NEXT and final victory would be India. He began in 327 B.C. and eventually acquired a significant portion of it. Alexander wanted to continue towards the east where he thought he would find a great eastern ocean. However, he returned to Greece in 324 B.C. and on June 10, 323 B.C. he died. His death was caused by a fever due to exhaustion and wounds he had received in previous

For some delectable Greek recipes, see page 5.

battles. He was 32 years old and had ruled for 12 years and eight months.

THERE ARE many reasons that Alexander was such a great and successful leader. His army consisted of just under 40,000 men and it was not easy to keep this large group of men entertained and healthy during war. He was able to maintain this large group of men by giving them certain freedoms. He allowed those who had just gotten married to go home and see their families when they were not fighting. After each battle he would personally go around to the hospital tents and talk with the men who had been injured in battle. When men died in battle he would give their families relief from land-tax and personal service. He also had concerts and plays for his troops after a battle. He was known for being brave, caring, and at the same time stern.

SINCE ALEXANDER'S son was born after he died, Alexander's half brother Philip Arridaeus took over the empire temporarily. Once his son was old enough, he took over. ●

Achilles Felled in Battle

The story behind his strength--and what finally overcame it

cont. from PG 1

immortal, Peleus found out what she was doing. Since Thetis was holding Achilles by his left ankle when Peleus was interrupted, the only part of Achilles that was mortal was his heel.

AFTER WHAT happened, Thetis left Peleus and Achilles. She left Achilles in the care of Chiron the centaur. Chiron gave Achilles the best education in fighting and

"Odysseus knew that if the Greeks wanted to win, Achilles had to go to battle with them."

military control. Patroclus, who was also a warrior, joined him in his training. They became very good friends. They both were trained and improved until suddenly the Trojan War began.

DURING THE war, a Greek host realized that Achilles was an extremely good warrior, and that without Achilles and his trainers, the Greeks would lose the battle. Thetis realized that if Achilles went to war he could die. Not only is this what tradi-

tionally happens at war, there was also a prophecy that concerned Achilles.

THE PROPHECY said that he would either live a long life and then be forgotten or have a short life and then be remembered by people. Since Thetis wanted Achilles to live, she decided to send him to the court of King Lycomedes and make him dress up like a girl, calling him Pyrrha. The reason for this is that if he was a boy they would call him Pyrrha and if he was a boy they would call him Achilles--which they did. Odysseus knew that if the Greeks wanted to win, Achilles had to go to battle with them. Since Odysseus understood the disguise, Odysseus brought a basket of different kinds of jewelry to the court, disguised himself as a peddler, and offered the jewels to the girls. There was a sword at the bottom. When Odysseus blew the war horn, Achilles flung off his girl clothes, brandished the blade, and all was revealed.

WHEN THEY arrived in Troy, Achilles proved he was brave by doing many really sneaky things to the Trojans. Things were look-

ing good for Greece. However, there was a great plague. The soldiers died from a strange disease. The last nine years of war went by quickly. While Achilles was in battle he was shot with a poisoned arrow in his heel, which Paris shot. That is when Achilles died. That was the real story of Achilles. ●



The wooden horse was the brainchild of Odysseus.

Ingenious Inventor Mourns Death of Son

By Darcey Gans, Staff Reporter

DAEDALUS, A famous architect, inventor, and master craftsman, is mourning the death of his son Icarus. His death was quite a tragic loss to his father. Among his amazing inventions are, the wooden cow he constructed for the queen Pasiphae, the Labyrinth of the Minotaur at Knossos. His most famous though, (and his most regrettable), are the wings he created for himself and his son to escape from King Minos who was holding him and his son Icarus prisoner.

IT BEGAN when Theseus slew the Minotaur, and escaped with King Minos daughter Adriadne. King Minos, infuriated at the loss of his daughter and his son (the Minotaur), knew only brilliant Daedalus could have helped Theseus unravel the mystery of the labyrinth. So Daedalus was



Daedalus' famed labyrinth was commissioned by King Mino to assure the Minotaur remained imprisoned.

kept as prisoner at the palace with his son Icarus. Daedalus could not stand to be kept as a prisoner and let his talents go to waste. So he secretly crafted two pairs of wings for himself and his son, out of beeswax and feathers. After he showed his son how to use the wings he warned him not to fly too close to the sun or the wax would melt.

THE DAY came when Icarus and Daedalus went up to the tallest tower and flapped their wings and flew off. They were almost home when foolish young Icarus could not resist flying ever higher. He was so brave that, now that the world was at his feet, he forgot all warnings. As Icarus soared the wax melted and he fell to his death before his fathers eyes. "It is a sight I'll never forget," says father Daedalus. "I have not only to watch him die, but not be able to help him. I had no choice to go on." Icarus' funeral was last Monday. His father remains in mourning. He doesn't think he'll ever recover from this great blow. ●

THE PARTHENON

A new crown to Athens

By Polly Hochman, Staff Reporter

THE PERSIANS have been long gone and now they are forgotten! With the Parthenon now almost finished Athens is back! This new sleek and Doric style temple is the crown to the rebuilding of the acropolis and the city of Athens.

EVEN THOUGH the Athenians defeated the Persians in the battle of Salamis, the Persians still burned the city of Athens, including the sacred acropolis. When word had reached Athens that the Persians were coming, they fled to the island of Salamis. When the Persians reached Athens they found the city abandoned. So they set fire to it. They then went to attack the supposedly retreating Athenians on their boats in the straits of Salamis. But the Athenians weren't retreating; they were just waiting for the right moment to attack the Persians ships. Although the Athenian triremes were outnumbered they were more nimble and had bronze battering rams that made holes in the Persian ships and sank them. So the victory belonged to the Athenians and the Persians left.

THE ATHENIANS returned to their city and began to rebuild their homes. They didn't rebuild the acropolis. The ruins were to be a reminder of the brutal Persians and their actions, until now. With Pericles

leading the way, most of the acropolis is now cleaned up, and the Parthenon, otherwise known as the Athena Parthenos, (it being a temple built for Athena), is almost finished. And WOW, is it a treat! "With three amazing craftsmen working on it, you almost couldn't expect less," said one citizen of Athens who has watched the temple go up. "Ictinus and Callicrates as the architects make the building part amazing. The fact that Phidias and his crew of sculptures are doing the artwork makes it even more amazing!" said another citizen. The amazing temple is made of all marble from a quarry at Mt. Pentelicus about 10 miles away from Athens. The marble is cut out in chunks from the mountain and then hauled to Athens by a team of oxen. When asked whether he enjoys his work on Mt. Pentelicus one worker replied, "It is very hard but you know that you are working to build this magnificent temple for Athena, and that is very rewarding."

ONCE THE blocks of stone reach the acropolis they can be cut into two different shapes for the building of the Parthenon. One type is a drum (cylinder) for the columns, and the other is a rectangle for the walls and other parts of the building. When asked what he thought of the columns, one citizen said, "It's amazing! I don't know how they hauled that huge piece of marble all the way from Mt. Pentelicus!" When asked if they really did use only one column of marble for the columns, Ictinus replied, "Actually there are 10 to 12 drums stacked together to make one column. After the drums are stacked, they are carved so that everything lines up." Sorry everyone, you

won't be getting any super oxen that haul HUGE columns of marble.

BY ITSELF, the building would be marvelous! But wait, there's more! Next to the construction site the renowned artist Phidias and his crew are working on all the artwork and sculpture for the Parthenon. They are working on many projects. One is a huge statue of Athena to go inside the temple. This statue is supposed to be more than 40 feet tall and made of only the best: gold and ivory! The gold plates that make Athena's dress are detachable and back up the Athens economy. In Athena's hand is a four to five foot statue of Nike or victory. "It [the statue of Athena] is so awesome," said one of Phidias's crew. "Into her [Athena's] sandals and the base of the statue are carved legendary battle scenes. It's just so awesome! I don't know how to describe it!"

BUT A ginormous statue of Athena isn't the only thing there will be to see in this temple. On the outside there will be scenes of single combat or, metopes. Also, above the metopes there will be two pediments depicting scenes involving Athena. The east-facing pediment will depict Athena's birth from Zeus's head. The west-facing pediment will depict Athena's contest with Poseidon over who would be the god or goddess of Athens. Both of these sculptures will be beautifully painted!

YOU WOULD think that this would be enough amazing artwork, but no. Inside there is an amazing frieze that goes around the whole interior of the building. We don't know what the frieze will definitely look like yet, but we do know that it will contain people riding horses. "Making all these

sculptures involves a careful step-by-step process," said another of Phidias's crew. "First, we sketch an outline on a slab of marble. Then we cut away with hammers and chisels. After that we sand and polish the surface. Then sometimes we add bronze fittings, but not always. Then, my favorite part, we paint."

THE PARTHENON is almost finished and everyone who has been watching it go up thinks it will be amazing! And they are correct, because it is! So come and worship Athena and all the other gods of Olympus in Athens's new crown, the Parthenon. ●

HERA'S HAIR

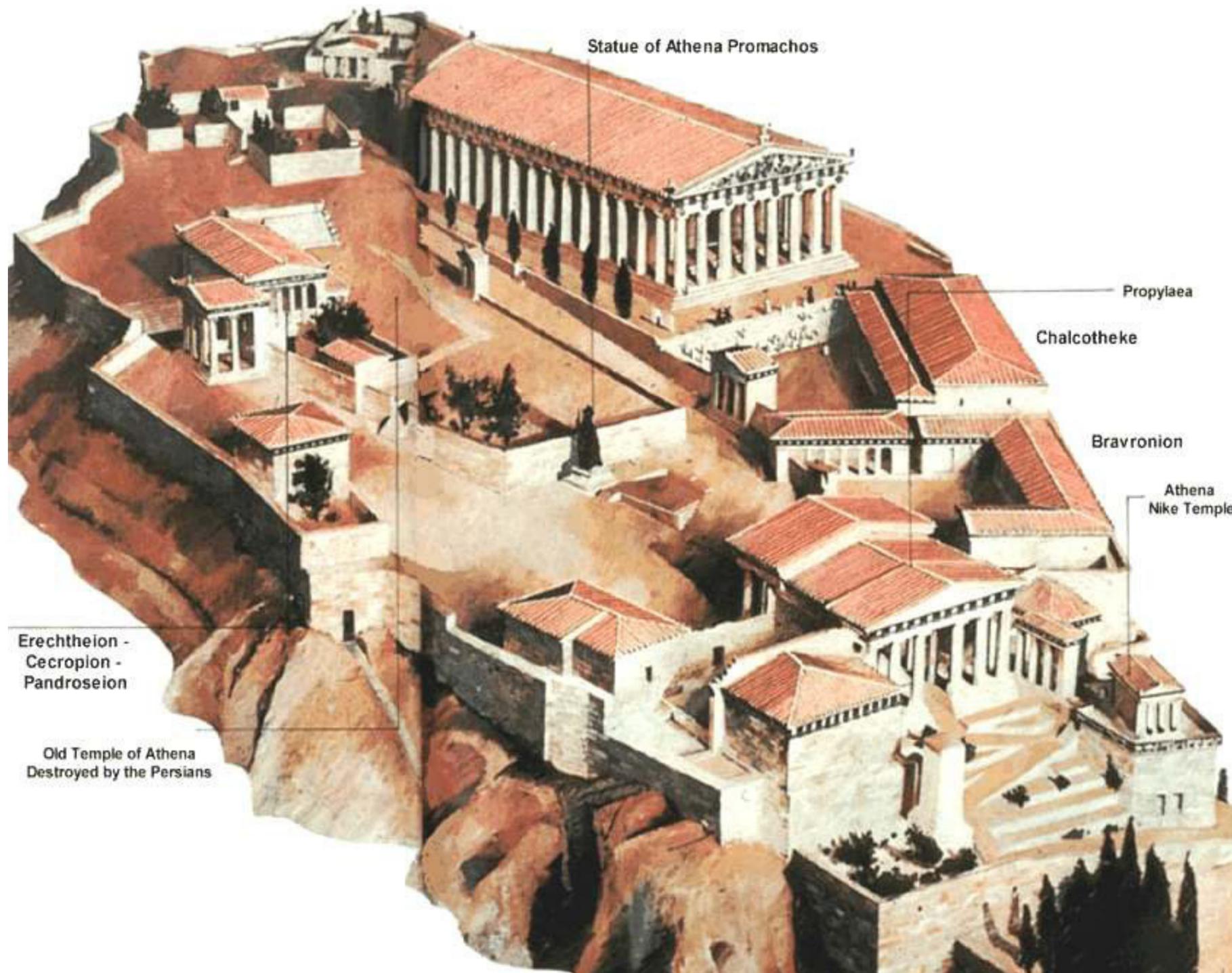
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RECIPES

Marinated Potato and Artichoke Salad

By Annie Silverstein, Staff Reporter

INGREDIENTS:

- 2 pounds small red potatoes, quartered
- 2 cups (1-inch) cut green beans (about 1/2 pound)
- 1 (6 ounce) jar marinated artichoke hearts
- 2 tablespoons chopped pitted kalamata olives
- 2 tablespoons white wine vinegar
- 2 tablespoons chopped fresh parsley
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/4 teaspoon black pepper

DIRECTIONS

Place potatoes in a saucepan; cover with water, and bring to a boil. Cook 20 minutes or until very tender. Add beans; cook 2 minutes or until beans are crisp-tender. Drain well. Drain artichokes in a colander over a bowl, reserving 2 tablespoons marinade; chop artichokes. Add artichokes and olives to potato mixture. Combine reserved 2 tablespoons marinade, vinegar, and the remaining ingredients. Drizzle dressing over salad, tossing to coat. Cover and chill. Enjoy!



Salads like these are light summer fare, fresh with Mediterranean flavors. Serve with grilled lamb for a heartier meal.

KING AEGEUS DIES

By Polly Hochman, Staff Reporter

THE KING is dead. His son Theseus who slew the Minotaur succeeds him. After Theseus slew the Minotaur on the island of Crete and stopped on the island of Naxos, he returned to Athens. But before he had left for Crete Theseus had told his father that if everyone had survived he wouldn't raise the black sail of mourning but would raise the white sail. He forgot to raise the white sail. So when King Aegeus

saw the black sail looming over the horizon from where he was watching on a cliff he thought everyone was dead, including his son, Theseus. So he threw himself into the sea. In memory of King Aegeus, the body of water that separates Greece from Persia will be called the Aegean Sea forever. For information on funeral arrangements please contact the king's advisor. ●



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HOROSCOPE

CONSTELLATION OF THE MONTH: *Orion*

By Polly Hochman

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A great hunter

Arrephoroi Wanted!



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The ATHENIAN TIMES was produced by Ms. Schiller's 6th grade History class. All articles and advertisements are written by the students.

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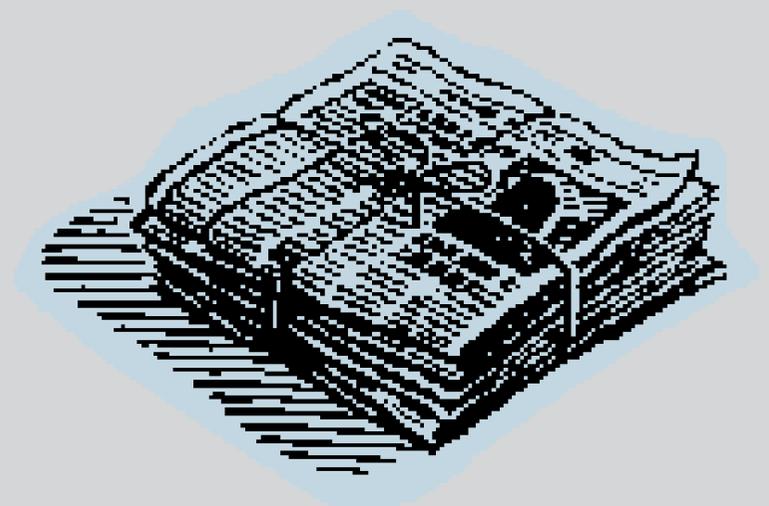
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GREEKS FOOL TROJANS

Troy burnt to the ground

By Leah Basa, Staff Reporter

AFTER 10 years of fruitless siege on Troy, Odysseus, a cunning Greek man, decided that because they could not destroy Troy with power, they would use intelligence and cleverness.

THE GREEK soldiers spent three days constructing a gargantuan horse. They would hide 30 of their bravest soldiers inside the horse; leave it as if giving them a gift, then sail away as if surrendering. The Trojans dragged the horse inside their city then drank, ate, and rejoiced.

LATE THAT night, when everyone had gone to sleep, the warriors hidden inside the horse crept out and unlocked the city gates. Greek soldiers swarmed into the houses, slaying the half awake half armed men who had been awakened by the sound. They set fire to the shops and houses. The Greeks set fire to the town the sailed their ships back home as heroes. ●



ASK THE ORACLE

Dear Oracle,

I am in quite a dilemma. See, my job is a teacher. I enjoy my job. My problem is that my home is 3 miles from the schoolroom and the market is 2 miles from schoolroom. I must walk 3 miles to school and another 2 miles to the market to pick up some pita for my wife. Then I must walk 5 miles back. I do not mind the walk but I get very tan, being out in the sun so much. I get so tan that yesterday, someone mistook me for a field slave! What should I do?

Sincerely,

Walks-a-lot

Dear Walks-a-lot,

There are several choices you may take to solve your problem. One answer is to walk in the shade but that might be difficult if you walk through a field. You could try some face powder. The shop by the Gymnasium sells it for 5 drachmas in the shop. This might be humiliating because face powder is mostly sold to women. You might want to save up for some expensive clothes or accessories. I sense that if your apparel is expensive, people will not mistake you for a field slave.

Sincerely,

Oracle

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