

Apollo Feuds

Apollo v. Hermes:

I. Synopsis

- a. Cause: Hermes was born to the nymph Maia by Zeus in a cave on Cyllene. Only hours old, he snuck out of the cave and made a lyre out of a tortoise shell and strings of sheep guts. Then he made his way to Pieria and stole the 50 cattle of Apollo. He led the cattle backwards to misguide Apollo and wore wicker sandals to hide his own tracks. He led them to Pylos where he sacrificed two of them, and then returned home to his mother who chastises him.
- b. Effect: Apollo, realizing his cattle were missing, went searching for them. A farmer of a vineyard told him that he saw a boy leading the cattle backwards, however he did not know who. Seeing an eagle, Apollo knew that the thief was a son of Zeus. He made his way to the cave of Maia and questioned Hermes. Hermes claimed to know nothing because he was born only yesterday. Apollo, however, was not fooled, and brought Hermes to Mt. Olympus to be tried by Zeus. Apollo stated the facts about the theft, while Hermes claimed to be innocent. Zeus laughed at Hermes and ordered him to lead Apollo to his cattle.
- c. Resolution: Hermes led Apollo to the cattle and, upon seeing them, the two reconciled. Hermes then began playing the lyre he made, and Apollo offers his 50 cattle for it. They trade, Apollo also giving Hermes a shining whip for the cattle.

II. Characters

- a. Apollo: Apollo owned a herd of cattle which he kept in Pieria, they were then stolen by Hermes. Apollo went to Zeus to get his cattle back which made Hermes sad so he play a song on the lyre and Apollo loved it so he offered his cattle for the lyre.
- b. Hermes: He stole Apollo's cattle and when asked by Zeus, he denied he did this, thus upsetting Apollo. After the cattle were returned to Apollo, Hermes was unhappy, and so he played a melancholy song on his new lyre, which Apollo liked and traded his cattle for.
- c. Zeus: He was the father of Hermes. He acts as a judge between Apollo and Hermes, telling Hermes to show Apollo where the cattle were, but was so entertained by the whole scenario he did not punish Hermes.
- d. Maia: She was the nymph mother of Hermes. She knew he was up to something but Hermes reassured by saying he will be the prince of thieves.

II. Locations:

- a. Mount Cyllene: Located in Arcadia, it is the location of the cave where Hermes was born.
- b. Pieria: The location of Apollo's cattle.
- c. Pylos: This is where Hermes sacrifices two of Apollo's cattle.
- d. Mt. Olympus: The location of where Apollo brought Hermes to be tried by Zeus.

Apollo v. Poseidon

I. Synopsis

- a. Cause: Apollo and Poseidon both wanted Hestia's hand in marriage.
- b. Effect: Hestia, fearing conflict, asked Zeus to let her remain eternally virgin.

- c. Resolution: Zeus allowed her vow of chastity, and she took her place at his royal hearth, preventing any potential conflict among Apollo and Poseidon.

II. Characters

- a. Apollo: He decides to try and court Hestia and failed.
- b. Poseidon: He also wanted to marry Hestia and also failed.
- c. Zeus: After Hestia complained to him, he allowed her to remain a virgin and guard the hearth.
- d. Hestia: She denied both Apollo and Poseidon's hand in marriage and asked to make a vow of chastity which Zeus granted her. She is often called the opposite of Aphrodite.

III. Locations

- a. Mt. Olympus: Hestia and the other gods' residence.

Apollo v. Zeus:

I. Synopsis

- a. Cause: Apollo met a Thessealian girl of the name Coronis. While pregnant with his child, she is spotted with another man by Apollo's white raven. Apollo quickly became enraged and shot her with a volley of arrows. Coronis told him, as she was dying, that there was not enough time to save their child. Apollo regretted his actions and using his medical arts tried but failed to revive her. He gave her proper burial rights and right as he was about to burn her on the pyre, he managed to save his son Asclepius, whom he gave to the centaur, Chiron. The raven then becomes black. As he grew older, Asclepius, became very skilled at healing, so

skilled he could even cheat death and bring people back from the underworld.

Asclepius managed to bring Hippolytus back to life under Artemis' order.

- b. Effect: Zeus then killed him with a lightning bolt created by the Elder Cyclopes to restore balance. Apollo angered by the death of his son, and so in retaliation Apollo kills the Cyclopes.
- c. Resolution: In retaliation Zeus exiles Apollo to serve under a mortal for a year. Apollo chose King Admetus of Pherae in Thessaly. However, Admetus only had a short time to live, so Apollo made a deal with the fates that Admetus can live longer if someone dies in his place. Unfortunately, no one was willing to die for him except his wife, Alcestis. But she was saved by Hercules and Admetus realized he was selfish and life was not worth living without his wife.

II. Characters

- a. Asclepius: Son of Apollo and Coronis and raised by Chiron. His ability to raise the dead angers Zeus who kills him.
- b. Coronis: Mother of Asclepius and lover of Apollo. While pregnant with his child, Apollo kills her when she is spotted with another man and, regretting this and failing to revive her, buries her.
- c. Chiron: Centaur who raises Asclepius.
- d. Cyclopes: Forgers of Zeus' lightning bolts. When Zeus kills Asclepius with a lightning bolt they forged, Apollo retaliates by killing them.
- e. Zeus: Angered by Asclepius' ability to raise the dead, he kills him. Exiles Apollo to serve under a mortal for a year when he kills the Cyclopes.

- f. Apollo: Kills Coronis when she is seen with another man and saves their child, giving him to Chiron. When his son is killed by Zeus, he retaliates by killing the Cyclopes, and is exiled to serve under a mortal for a year.
- g. Admetus: King of Pherae in Thessaly and husband of Alcestis. Offered a longer life if someone will die in his place, but when only his wife offers and is saved by Hercules, he realizes his selfishness.
- h. Alcestis: Queen of Pherae in Thessaly and wife of Admetus. Offers to die in the place of Admetus so that he may live longer, but is saved by Heracles.
- i. Hippolytus: He was brought back to life by Asclepius because Artemis told him to.
- j. Artemis: Orders Asclepius to bring Hippolytus back to life.

III. Locations:

- a. Thessaly: This is where Apollo met Coronis, she had her affair, and where Asclepius was born. And later where Apollo served his exile under King Admetus.
- b. Underworld: The location where Asclepius brought Hippolytus back from under Artemis' orders. He was later banished there himself by Zeus.

Map:



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