

## Candidate 1 evidence

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1b.	<p>Conflict is <del>the</del> the cause of people's actions, most commonly actions made with selfish intent looking back on most <del>of</del> almost all conflicts in history you will find someone <del>who</del> taken action for their own gain. <del>That is</del> Conflict in Ancient Athens is very important as it was what kept them an independent city state while still being connected <del>to</del> to the other city states around them. Wars <del>were</del> that were fought against a nearby city state that didn't involve others from Greece would have them <del>others</del> help out. However they were often begun due to someone wanting what the other has. This essay I am going to be <del>about</del> discuss the view that characters in the Odyssey sometimes caused conflict by acting selfishly. I am going to do that by looking in the following aspects of the Odyssey: Polyphemus &amp; Circe's island.</p>
	<p>The first time we see an example of conflict beginning because of a selfish act is during Odysseus and his crew's time on Polyphemus' Island. This is when Odysseus makes the selfish decision that he wants the glory for</p>

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warning a Cyclops and so tells him not only his name  
 but ~~where~~ where he's from and his father's name which  
 in the times of Ancient Athens was what was  
 required in order to pray to a god about a person.  
~~This is significant.~~ The beginning of this conflict is clearly  
 selfish because Odysseus' "crew" could not bring  
 me fighting spirit round. This is significant because  
~~it shows how his actions~~ is how the whole rest of  
 the Odysseus's conflict occurs from Odysseus  
 having to lose of his crew on the Sirens' island  
 to him having to spend years on Calypso's island  
 while trying to go home. In conclusion it's clear the conflict was caused  
 by selfish actions.

However, while Odysseus' selfish actions here are  
 what lead to the conflict he also is very unselfish  
 around Polyphemus to begin with and ~~to some~~ some of his  
 men are still eaten alive. Odysseus just wants to  
 get his friends back home to Ithaca and yet the  
 conflict still occurs. This is significant because it  
 suggests that it is not always selfish  
 actions that cause conflict. In conclusion it's clear  
 that not all conflicts are caused by selfish actions.

The second time we see ~~the~~ an example of  
 conflict being caused by selfish actions is  
 on Circe's Island. Odysseus is selfishly wanting

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	<p>to stay with her on the island because he is being fed and feeling pleasure from being there. However his crew and his family want him to go home to Phaeacia. This shows when his crew "beg [him] to leave this island at once." This is significant because it <del>results</del> results in his crew doubting him and they end up doubting him so much that they go against orders he gives them and they all end up dying. In conclusion it's clear here that because of Odysseus' selfish actions conflict occurs within the <i>Odyssey</i>.</p>	

However, as much as yes, Odysseus' selfishness is what caused the conflict later on in the book, at the beginning of their time on Circe's island none of his men make a selfish act. They are simply looking for anything on the island that might be dangerous and Circe turns all of them but Eurylochus into pigs. This is significant because it shows that not every conflict is caused by selfish acts, sometimes they happen because of a misunderstanding. In ~~any~~ conclusion there are other ways of conflicts occurring than ~~the~~ just selfish acts.

In conclusion, while it can be said that some acts of conflict were ~~not~~ caused by character's selfish actions,



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2. Source A states "some inherit their position," which is similar to the view of leadership in the *Odyssey*. A leadership position being passed down through family is what happened to Odysseus. If he is king and if anyone were to marry Penelope they would be king because of the power they hold, not because of their actions but because of their family.

Source A also states "dictatorial styles not acceptable." This is different to the view of leadership in the *Odyssey* because when his men disobey orders they are punished for their disobedience.

Source A also states that leaders "respect non-political leaders." This is similar to the *Odyssey* in its view of leadership. The idea that leaders listen to and acknowledge the opinions of people who are in a different field is similar to how in the *Odyssey* Odysseus, the leader of a crew and king of Ithaca, respects the gods, particularly Athena, throughout his time leading his men back home from the Trojan war.

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In conclusion, while leadership now always is some what different because of it's democracy. Overall there are many similarities from how it's gained and the respect a leader should show to those who are also respected by the community.