

Candidate 3 evidence

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1.b)	<p>In the piece of classical literature the "Iliad" by Homer there are many characters who cause conflict by acting selfishly. The Iliad is set during the trojan war, which is caused by the kidnapping of Helen, who was the Queen of to King mehelans. It follows both the Greek and trojan sides to the war and shows characters such as Agamemnon, Achilles, Paris and Hector who act selfishly and cause conflict.</p>
	<p>To start, Paris acts selfishly by kidnapping Helen which causes the main conflict in the Iliad. He wants to kidnap her because she is the most beautiful girl known at the time and is in love with her. She is already happily married however to a husband which she got to pick and has a plethora of men and cities sworn to protect her. This shows how Paris acted selfishly as he knew that she had a husband and that taking her would cause war to his own city of Troy. However, it could be argued that Paris wasn't acting selfishly as</p>

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he didn't have self control due to being struck by an arrow of love from aphrodite.

Secondly, a character who acts selfishly and causes conflict is Agamemnon. On the way to troy Agamemnon leads his men to ransack a small village and take the girls as war prizes. The girl he takes, Chriseis, is the daughter of a priest of apollo who offers gold and money in exchange for her return and says he will bring a plague onto him if she is not returned. Agamemnon refuses to return her because he thinks she is rightfully his now. A plague befalls his men and he does not care, it is only till he is urged by achilles to return the girl that he does so, and not without reluctance. Agamemnon acts in his own self interest instead of thinking about his men which leads to conflict with the priest. This shows his selfish nature, however it can also be said that he was just protecting his and his men's honour as losing a war prize would be humiliating.

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Another Character who causes Conflict by acting selfishly is Achilles. After convincing Agamemnon to return Chryseis to stop the plague, Agamemnon demands to have Achilles' war prize, Briseis, as a replacement. This is humiliating for Achilles so he withdraws from the war ~~because~~ because Agamemnon wouldn't treat him with respect. This is selfish because he knows that the Greeks can't win without him. This leads to more fighting with Trojans and more deaths on the Greek side of the war, displaying Achilles' disregard for life over respect.

A final character who acts selfishly and causes conflict is Hector. Hector is generally a respectable man, he loves his wife, he is ~~empathetic~~ sympathetic towards Helen and scolds Paris for causing a war and not fighting in it as he should be, but Hector acts selfishly towards the end of his life. He ignores his father and mother begging him not to fight Achilles ~~and~~ and disregards his wife's concerns about what will happen to her and their son ~~when~~ if

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He dies. He is blinded by self interest and his desire to kill achilles and acts only for himself causing emotional conflict in his family. It shows that even a caring man can act selfishly and cause conflict.

In conclusion, characters who act selfishly tend to cause alot of conflict such as achilles and hector acting because of their own interests but there are also characters who have sensible reasons to act as they do even if it causes conflict such as paris and aphrodites arrow or Agamemnon and his honour.

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2.	<p>Source A says leaders "inherit their position down through the generations". This is similar to leadership in Homers "Iliad"; the character of Hector is a great leader and inspiration for the trojans and is is in that leadership role due to being a prince of troy.</p>
	<p>Source A says "Some have power because of their achievements in war". This is similar to the view on leadership in Homers "Iliad" seen in Achilles character. He is a great undefeated battle warrior and it's because of this he is so respected and powerful. This shows he gained power from war achievements.</p>
	<p>Source A says "leaders... expect everyone to obey without question". This is different to the view on leadership portrayed in Homers "Iliad": Zeus, the king of the gods, deliberates whether he should favour the trojans at the request of thutis when his wife Hera objects and makes her disapproval known as she favours the Greeks. This shows that a leaders decision was not followed blindly.</p>

