Eventually, you will entirely discover a supplementary experience and ability by spending more cash. nevertheless when? realize you assume that you require to get those every needs subsequent to having significantly cash? Why dont you try to acquire something basic in the beginning? Thats something that will guide you to comprehend even more vis--vis the globe, experience, some places, in the manner of history, amusement, and a lot more?

It is your very own times to perform reviewing habit. in the middle of guides you could enjoy now is **Quintus Smyrnaeus The Fall Of Troy** below.

**The Trojan War** Barry Strauss 2007-08-21 Drawing on archaeological research, an expert account of the famous historical battle confirms many details recounted in Homer's epic account, from Troy's alliance with the Hittite Empire to the significant fire at the end of the twelfth century and facts

**Black Ships Before Troy** Rosemary Sutcliff 2005 Retells the story of the Trojan War, from the quarrel for the golden apple, and the flight of Helen with Paris, to the destruction of Troy.

**The Firebrand** Marion Zimmer Bradley 2009 After
spending a year riding with the Amazon tribes, Kassandra, royal princess of Troy, returns to her city to dedicate herself to being a priestess of Apollo, in this retelling of the story of the Trojan War. Reprint.

The Cypria D M Smith 2019-05-03 In Classical times, the story of the Trojan War was told in a series of eight epic poems known as the Epic Cycle, of which only the Iliad and Odyssey by Homer survive to the present day. The first poem in the sequence was the Cypria, which described the early years of the war from Eris' casting of the golden apple at the wedding of Peleus and Thetis, to Paris' abduction of Helen, the sacrifice of Iphigenia, Odysseus' treacherous murder of Palamedes, and finally, the enslavement of Briseis and Chryseis, which sowed the seeds of the conflict between Achilles and Agamemnon in the Iliad. The Cypria is now lost, but the myths it once contained are known from a number of later writings. In an ambitious exercise in literary back-breeding, editor D. M. Smith attempts to reconstruct the lost prequel to Homer's Iliad from the available material. Included are excerpts from Ovid's Metamorphoses, Apollodorus' Bibliotheca, Euripides' Iphigenia at Aulis and Colluthus' The Rape of Helen, as well as lesser known documents such as Dictys Cretensis Ephemeris Belli Trojani, and the Excidium Troiae - a medieval summary of a lost Roman account of the Trojan War, discovered among the papers of an 18th century clergyman in the 1930s. This eclectic melange of Greek and Latin texts has been carefully edited and arranged in accordance with the known chronology of the Cypria, thus allowing readers to trace the story of this vanished epic as a continuous narrative for the first time in over a thousand years.

The Poems and Fragments Done Into English Prose with Introd. and Appendices Hesiod 1908
*The Rape of Proserpine* Claudianus Claudius
2018-01-31 This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. As a reproduction of a historical artifact, this work may contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

*The Iliad* 2019-03-12 In a companion volume to his award-winning adaptation of The Odyssey, the incomparable graphic novelist Gareth Hinds masterfully adapts Homer's classic wartime epic. More than three thousand years ago, two armies faced each other in an epic battle that rewrote history and came to be known as the Trojan War. The Iliad, Homer's legendary account of this nine-year ordeal, is considered the greatest war story of all time and one of the most important works of Western literature. In this stunning graphic novel adaptation -- a thoroughly researched and artfully rendered masterwork -- renowned illustrator Gareth Hinds captures all the grim glory of Homer's
epic. Dynamic illustrations take readers directly to the plains of Troy, into the battle itself, and lay bare the complex emotions of the men, women, and gods whose struggles fueled the war and determined its outcome. This companion volume to Hinds's award-winning adaptation of The Odyssey features notes, maps, a cast of characters, and other tools to help readers understand all the action and drama of Homer's epic.

**Device and Composition in the Greek Epic Cycle**
Benjamin Sammons 2017 From a corpus of Greek epics known in antiquity as the "Epic Cycle," six poems dealt with the same Trojan War mythology as the Homeric poems. Though they are now lost, these poems were much read and much discussed in ancient times, not only for their content but for their mysterious relationship with the more famous works attributed to Homer. In Device and Composition in the Greek Epic Cycle, Benjamin Sammons shows that these lost poems belonged, compositionally, to essentially the same tradition as the Homeric poems. He demonstrates that various compositional devices well-known from the Homeric epics were also fundamental to the narrative construction of these later works. Yet while the "cyclic" poets constructed their works using the same traditional devices as Homer, they used these to different ends and with different results. Sammons argues that the essential difference between cyclic and Homeric poetry lies not in the fundamental building blocks from which they are constructed, but in the scale of these components relative to the overall construction of poems. This sheds important light on the early history of epic as a genre, since it is likely that these devices originally developed to provide large-scale structure to shorter poems and have been put to quite different use in the composition of the monumental
Homeric epics. Along the way Sammons sheds new light on the overall form of lost cyclic epics and on the meaning and context of the few surviving verse fragments.

**The Fall of Troy** Smyrnaeus Quintus 2014-11-01

The Fall of Troy

**The Alexandra of Lycophron** Associate Professor of Classics Charles McNelis 2016-06-21 This monograph is a literary study of Lycophron's Alexandra, whose obscurity, a quality notorious already in antiquity, has long hampered holistic approaches. Through a series of distinct but closely integrated literary studies of major aspects of the poem, including its style, its engagement with the traditions of epic and tragedy, and its treatment of heroism and of the gods, the book explores the way the Alexandra reconfigures Greek mythology. In particular, as it is presented in Homeric epic and Athenian tragedy, in order to cast the Romans and their restoration of Trojan glory as the ultimate telos of history. In this sense, the poem emerges as an important intermediary between Homeric epic and Latin poetry, particularly Vergil's Aeneid. By rewriting specific features of the epic and tragic traditions, the Alexandra denies to Greek heroes the glory that was the traditional compensation for their suffering, while at the same time attributing to Cassandra's Trojan family honours framed in the traditional language of Greek heroism. In this sense, the figure of Cassandra, a prophetess traditionally gifted with the power of foresight but denied credibility, self-reflexively serves as a vehicle for exploring the potentials and limitations of poetry.

**Para-Narratives in the Odyssey** Maureen Alden 2017-09-15 Readers coming to the Odyssey for the first time are often dazzled and bewildered by the wealth of material it contains which is seemingly unrelated to the central story: the main plot of
Odysseus' return to Ithaca is complicated by myriad secondary narratives related by the poet and his characters, including Odysseus' own fantastic tales of Lotus Eaters, Sirens, and cannibal giants. Although these 'para-narratives' are a source of pleasure and entertainment in their own right, each also has a special relevance to its immediate context, elucidating Odysseus' predicament and also subtly influencing and guiding the audience's reception of the main story. By exploring variations on the basic story-shape, drawing on familiar tales, anecdotes, and mythology, or inserting analogous situations, they create illuminating parallels to the main narrative and prompt specific responses in readers or listeners. This is the case even when details are suppressed or altered, as the audience may still experience the reverberations of the better-known version of the tradition, and it also applies to the characters themselves, who are often provided with a model of action for imitation or avoidance in their immediate contexts.

**A Commentary on Quintus of Smyrna, Posthomerica 13** Renker, Stephan 2020-09-03

**The Fall of Troy** Quintus Smyrnaeus 2013-09 The Fall of Troy Greek Literature Quintus Smyrnaeus Homer's "Iliad" begins towards the close of the last of the ten years of the Trojan War: its incidents extend over some fifty days only, and it ends with the burial of Hector. The things which came before and after were told by other bards, who between them narrated the whole "cycle" of the events of the war, and so were called the Cyclic Poets. Of their works none have survived; but the story of what befell between Hector's funeral and the taking of Troy is told in detail, and well told, in a poem about half as long as the "Iliad". Some four hundred years after Christ there lived at Smyrna a poet of whom we know scarce anything, save that his first
name was Quintus. He had saturated himself with
the spirit of Homer, he had caught the ring of his
music, and he perhaps had before him the works of
those Cyclic Poets whose stars had paled before the
sun. We have practically no external evidence as to
the date or place of birth of Quintus of Smyrna, or
for the sources whence he drew his materials. His
date is approximately settled by two passages in the
poem, viz. vi. 531 sqq., in which occurs an
illustration drawn from the man-and-beast fights of
the amphitheatre, which were suppressed by
Theodosius I. (379-395 A.D.); and xiii. 335 sqq.,
which contains a prophecy, the special particularity
of which, it is maintained by Koechly, limits its
applicability to the middle of the fourth century
A.D. His place of birth, and the precise locality, is
given by himself in xii. 308-313, and confirmatory
evidence is afforded by his familiarity, of which he
gives numerous instances, with many natural
features of the western part of Asia Minor.

Quintus Smyrnaeus' Posthomerica Calum A.
Maciver 2012-05-10 This book, the first monograph
in English on Quintus Smyrnaeus' Posthomerica in
over a century, offers a comprehensive study of the
poem's poetics and narrative, with a specific focus
on the interaction between its Homeric
intertextuality and Late Antique influences.

The War at Troy Quintas of Smryna 1968-03-15
Quintus' epic, written probably in the third century
after Christ, is the only extant literary work from
antiquity that gives a connected account of the
events of the Trojan War. It tells what happened to
Achilles and to Troy, and of the fatal enterprises of
the Queen of the Amazons and the King of
Ethiopia, the funeral games held in honor of
Achilles, the victory of Odysseus in his contest with
Aias, the death of Paris, the strategy of the wooden
horse, and the capture and sack of Troy.
Rome: An Empire of Many Nations  Jonathan J. Price 2021-08-31
The center of gravity in Roman studies has shifted far from the upper echelons of government and administration in Rome or the Emperor's court to the provinces and the individual. The multi-disciplinary studies presented in this volume reflect the turn in Roman history to the identities of ethnic groups and even single individuals who lived in Rome's vast multinational empire. The purpose is less to discover another element in the Roman Empire's "success" in governance than to illuminate the variety of individual experience in its own terms. The chapters here, reflecting a wide spectrum of professional expertise, range across the many cultures, languages, religions and literatures of the Roman Empire, with a special focus on the Jews as a test-case for the larger issues.

Quintus Smyrnaeus. The Fall of Troy  Quintus de Smyrne 1962
The Fall of Troy  Quintus Smyrnaeus 2018-08-04
The Fall of Troy: Large Print  Quintus Smyrnaeus
Originally written in Greek, sometime about the middle of the 4th Century A.D. We are delighted to publish this classic book as part of our extensive Classic Library collection. Many of the books in our collection have been out of print for decades, and therefore have not been accessible to the general public. The aim of our publishing program is to facilitate rapid access to this vast reservoir of literature, and our view is that this is a significant literary work, which deserves to be brought back into print after many decades. The contents of the vast majority of titles in the Classic Library have been scanned from the original works. To ensure a high quality product, each title has been meticulously hand curated by our staff. Our philosophy has been guided by a desire to provide
the reader with a book that is as close as possible to ownership of the original work. We hope that you will enjoy this wonderful classic work, and that for you it becomes an enriching experience.

Posthomerica Quintus Smyrnaeus 2018-05 Quintus Smyrnaeus’ Posthomerica, composed between the late second and mid-fourth centuries AD, boldly adapts Homeric diction and style to fill in the story of the Trojan expedition between the end of the Iliad and the beginning of the Odyssey. This edition replaces the earlier Loeb Classical Library edition by A. S. Way (1913).

The Resurrection of Homer in Imperial Greek Epic Emma Greensmith 2020-09-30 This book offers a radically new reading of Quintus’ Posthomerica, the first account to combine a literary and cultural-historical understanding of what is the most important Greek epic written at the height of the Roman Empire. In Emma Greensmith’s ground-breaking analysis, Quintus emerges as a key poet in the history of epic and of Homeric reception. Writing as if he is Homer himself, and occupying the space between the Iliad and the Odyssey, Quintus constructs a new ‘poetics of the interval’. At all levels, from its philology to its plotting, the Posthomerica manipulates the language of affiliation, succession and repetition not just to articulate its own position within the inherited epic tradition but also to contribute to the literary and identity politics of imperial society. This book changes how we understand the role of epic and Homer in Greco-Roman culture - and completely re-evaluates Quintus’ status as a poet.

Quintus Smyrnaeus: Transforming Homer in Second Sophistic Epic Manuel Baumbach 2012-02-14 The “Events after Homer”, described by Quintus Smyrnaeus in the third century AD in his Greek epic Posthomerica, are an attempt to bridge the gap
between the Iliad and the Odyssey, and to combine the various scattered reports of the battle for Troy into a single tale: the fate of Achilles, Ajax, Paris and the Amazon Penthesileia, the intervention of Neoptolemos and the story from the Trojan horse to the destruction of the city. The volume presented here summarizes the results of the first international conference on Quintus Smyrnaeus.

Aeneid 2 Vergil 2008 This book is part of a series of individual volumes covering Books 1-6 of Vergil's Aeneid. Each book will include an introduction, notes, bibliography, commentary and glossary, and be edited by an expert in the field. These individual volumes will form a combined Vol 1-6 book as well.

The fall of troy, by quintus smyrnaeus Quintus Smyrnaeus 1913

The World of Homer Andrew Lang 1910 In the perpetual running fight about the Homeric Homer, Mr. Andrew Lang has been for some years a most prominent champion. In his latest return to the fray, "The World of Homer" (Jazzybee Publishing), he lays about him in a very joyous and triumphant mood. His foemen are all those who hold, in some form or other, that "the Iliad is a mosaic produced by a long series of Ionian additions to an Achaean 'kernel.'" Against them he maintains that "the Iliad is, in the main, the work of a single poet, as is shown by the unity of thought, temper, character and ethos"; that it is "a work of one brief period, because it bears all the notes of one age, and is absolutely free from the most marked traits of religion, rites, society, and superstition that characterise the preceding Aegean, and the later 'Dipylon,' Ionian, Archaic, and historic periods in Greek life and art." Homer is an Achaean poet, composing for Achaean auditors at a time when "the glow of Aegean (late Minoan, Mycenean) culture still flushed the sky." In support of his contention he
writes nearly three hundred pages under such captions as "The Homeric World in War," "Homer and Ionia" "Bronze and Iron," "Burial and the Future Life," and "The Great Discrepancies." It goes without saying that the argumentation is serious. Some historians have long been in accord with Mr. Lang's principal views, while differing from him about many details; but from friend and foe alike the book deserves attention.

The Fall of Troy Quintus (Smyrnaeus) 1913

Quintus was a poet who lived at Smyrna some four hundred years after Christ. His work, in fourteen books, is a bold and generally underrated attempt in Homer's style to complete the story of Troy from the point at which the Iliad closes. Quintus tells us the stories of Penthesilea, the Amazonian queen; Memnon, leader of the Ethiopians; the death of Achilles; the contest for Achilles' arms between Ajax and Odysseus; the arrival of Philoctetes; and the making of the wooden horse. The poem ends with the departure of the Greeks and the great storm which by the wrath of heaven shattered their fleet. -- JACKET.

Brill's Companion to Prequels, Sequels, and Retellings of Classical Epic Robert C Simms

2018-04-19 Brill’s Companion to Prequels, Sequels, and Retellings of Classical Epic explores the long tradition of continuing Greek and Roman epics from Homer and the epic cycle to the contemporary novels of Ursula K. Le Guin and Margaret Atwood.

The Fall of Troy Quintus Smyrnaeus 2018-10-12

The Fall of Troy Quintus Smyrnaeus Originally written in Greek, sometime about the middle of the 4th Century A.D. Translation by A.S. Way.

The Fall of Troy Smyrnaeus active 4th century

Quintus 2019-11-22 The Fall of Troy is an epic poem in Greek hexameter verse by Quintus of Smyrna. It depicts the events of the Trojan War,
between the death of Hector and the fall of Ilium, thus serving as a continuation to Homer's Iliad.

**Star Myths of the World, Volume Three** David Warner Mathisen 2016-08-03 Complete guide to the system of celestial metaphor which forms the foundation for the stories of the Old and New Testaments of the Bible. Sometimes called "Astrotheology," the study of the evidence that the scriptures, myths, and sacred traditions all employ celestial metaphor (using stars, constellations, planets, etc) to convey esoteric truths.

**The Trojan Epic** Quintus of Smyrna 2007-03-01 Brilliantly revitalized by James, the Trojan Epic will appeal to a wide range of readers interested in Greek mythology and the legend of Troy.

**Ajax Iliad** Evren Sener 2019-08-28 Living in Holland has inspired me in many ways, especially the Dutch peoples' love for sports and football. Ajax is one of the most successful football clubs in Holland. However, Ajax is an unusual name of choice for a football club when we think that its roots based on the great epic, Iliad of Homer. It is a curious thing why Ajax's name was chosen instead of Odysseus, who helped the Greeks to win the battle by the help of his genius plan, the Trojan horse. Cunning Odysseus always got what he wanted either with his slyness or by the help of gods while Ajax got nothing. Brave Ajax didn't have anything to depend on other than his own power and skills. However, time always reveals the truth and gives the one what he deserves. Today no one remembers Odysseus, but the name of Ajax is retained and will be remembered through one of the biggest football clubs of the world and chanted by thousands in the arena. Inspired by the name and grown up in the land of Troy, I decided to pay my tribute to Homer and write a short modern version of Iliad telling the story of a young Dutch...
football player named Ajax. For that, I had to go through the old books and ancient scripts. In my book I did not only use Homer's Iliad as reference but also several old books: Aethiopis attributed to Arctinus of Miletus (7-8th century B.C.), Ajax by Sophocles (5th century B.C.), Achilleid by the Roman poet Publius Papinius Statius (1st century AD), The Fall of Troy by Quintus Smyrnaeus (4th Century A.D.). Iliad ends with the death of Hector, but it is believed to be a lost epic, Aethiopis, attributed to Arctinus of Miletus composed around seventh or eighth century B.C. It is one of the Epic Cycle, called the "Trojan" cycle, which told the entire history of the Trojan War in epic verse. It comes chronologically after the Homeric Iliad and is followed by the Little Iliad. Only five lines survived of the Aethiopis' original text and what is known entirely dependent on a summary of the Cyclic epics contained in the Chrestomathy attributed to an unknown writer Proclus. As a summary of Aethiopis, The Fall of Troy by Quintus Smyrnaeus (4th Century A.D.) includes some of the major tales: how the Amazonian Queen, Penthesileia, died for Troy; the death of Memnon; how Apollo slew Achilles; and the death of Paris. The Achilleid is an unfinished epic poem by Publius Papinius Statius that was intended to present the life of Achilles from his youth to his death at Troy. Ajax or Aias is a Greek tragedy written by Sophocles in 5th century B.C. The play depicts the fate of the warrior Ajax after the great warrior Achilles has been killed in battle. Considering himself the greatest Greek warrior, Ajax feels he should be given Achilles' armor, but the two kings, Agamemnon and Menelaus, award it instead to Odysseus. Ajax becomes furious about this and decides to kill them. However, Athena steps in and deludes Ajax into instead killing the cattle and
the herdsman. Suddenly Ajax comes to his senses and realizes what he has done. Overwhelmed by shame, he decides to commit suicide. Teucer, Ajax’s brother, arrives but it is too late. Due to Ajax’s insult, the two kings, Agamemnon and Menelaus, want to leave the body unburied for scavengers to ravage, while Teucer intends to bury it. Odysseus arrives and persuades Agamemnon and Menelaus to allow Ajax a proper funeral. Odysseus points out that even one’s enemies deserve respect in death. The play ends with Teucer making arrangements for the burial.

Once I collected and brought all the major events and the stories together, I made a summary and blended it into a modern story, telling about a football tournament between the young Greeks and the Trojans after their mascot Helen the cow is abducted.

Ars Amatoria Ovid 1989 Ovid's Ars Amatoria has met with astonishingly varied fortunes down the centuries. Ten years after publication the book became a reason, or more probably a pretext, for the author's banishment from Rome. It was removed from public libraries, and more recently the poem suffered a virtual embargo in schools and universities. This is the first detailed English commentary on any part of the poem. Examined afresh, it emerges as the wittiest of Ovid's love poems, turning upside down the attitudes and conventions of orthodox love elegy. The work is full of psychological insight and is richly embroidered with details of contemporary Roman social and political life. This new paperback edition intends to bring out the spirit of provocative frivolity which was undeniably meant to irritate Roman traditionalists. The text of Kenney's Oxford Classical Text is reproduced and supplemented with a full introduction to the style and historical background the poem, as well as with a full
The Women of Troy  Pat Barker 2021-08-24 A daring and timely feminist retelling of The Iliad from the perspective of the women of Troy who endured it—an extraordinary follow up to The Silence of the Girls from the Booker Prize-winning author of The Regeneration Trilogy and “one of contemporary literature’s most thoughtful and compelling writers” (The Washington Post). Troy has fallen and the victorious Greeks are eager to return home with the spoils of an endless war—including the women of Troy themselves. They await a fair wind for the Aegean. It does not come, because the gods are offended. The body of King Priam lies unburied and desecrated, and so the victors remain in suspension, camped in the shadows of the city they destroyed as the coalition that held them together begins to unravel. Old feuds resurface and new suspicions and rivalries begin to fester. Largely unnoticed by her captors, the one time Trojan queen Briseis, formerly Achilles’s slave, now belonging to his companion Alcimus, quietly takes in these developments. She forges alliances when she can, with Priam’s aged wife the defiant Hecuba and with the disgraced soothsayer Calchas, all the while shrewdly seeking her path to revenge.

Brill’s Companion to the Reception of Homer from the Hellenistic Age to Late Antiquity  Christina-Panagiota Manolea 2021 "Brill’s Companion to the Reception of Homer from the Hellenistic Age to Late Antiquity presents a comprehensive account of the afterlife of the Homeric corpus. Twenty chapters written by a range of experts in the field show how Homeric poems were transmitted, disseminated, adopted, analysed, admired or even criticized across diverse intellectual environments, from the 3rd century BCE to the 6th century CE.
The volume explores the impact of Homer on Hellenistic prose and poetry, the Second Sophistic, the Stoics, some Christian writers and the major Neoplatonists, showing how the Greek paideia continued to flourish in new contexts. Contributors are: Gianfranco Agosti, John Dillon, Mark Edwards, Christos Fakas, Jeffrey Fish, Luis Arturo Guichard, Malcolm Heath, Ronald E. Heine, Lawrence Kim, Robert Lamberton, Jane L. Lightfoot, Enrico Magnelli, Antony Makrinos, Diotima Papadi, Robert J. Penella, Aglae Pizzone, Ilaria Ramelli, Anne Sheppard, Georgios Tsomis, Cornelia van der Poll, Sarah Klitenic Wear"--

**The Tale of Troy** Roger Green 2012-05-03 The story of Helen and the judgement of Paris, of the gathering Heroes and the seige of Troy; of Achilles and his vulnerable heel, reared by the Centaur on wild honey and the marrow of lions; of Odysseus, the last of the Heroes, his plan for the wooden Horse and his many adventures on his long journey home to Greece. Also contains a beautiful introduction by best-selling author Michelle Paver, and additional endmatter including an author profile, who's who, activities, glossary and more.

**Posthomerica, Or the Fall of Troy** Quintus Smyrnaeus 2014-11-16 This is an epic poem that covers the end of the Trojan War. Some four hundred years after Christ there lived at Smyrna a poet of whom we know scarce anything, save that his first name was Quintus. He had saturated himself with the spirit of Homer, he had caught the ring of his music, and he perhaps had before him the works of those Cyclic Poets whose stars had paled before the sun.

**Quintus Smyrnaeus** Quintus Smyrnaeus 1913
**The Rape of Helen** Colluthus (of Lycopolis.) 1786 *(Posthomerica) the Fall of Troy with an English Translation. By A.S.Way* Quintus Smyrnaeus
Quintus Smyrnaeus' Fall of Troy

Quintus Smyrnaeus 2017-07-04 Quintus - for we know him only by his first name - was a poet who lived at Smyrna some four hundred years after Christ. His work, in fourteen books, is a bold and generally underrated attempt in Homer's style to complete the story of Troy from the point at which the Iliad closes. Quintus tells us the stories of Penthesilea, the Amazonian queen; Memnon, leader of the Ethiopians; the death of Achilles; the contest for Achilles' arms between Ajax and Odysseus; the arrival of Philoctetes; and the making of the Wooden Horse. The poem ends with the departure of the Greeks and the great storm which by the wrath of heaven shattered their fleet.