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## Why is laertes important in the odyssey

Laertes is the father of Ulise and the grandfather of Telemachos. Laertes' odyssey ended long ago when it was introduced into Homer's epic poem. He's a tired and broken old man who lives on an island and barely cares for his farms. His adventure is known, however, and is an important component of the Odyssey story. I am the son of Laertes, announces Ulise upon his landing on the shores of the Phaecians.Laertes' reputation is well known in the lands. He was an Argonaut before his son, and was a powerful king of Ithaka and the surrounding lands. He abdicated in favor of his son Ulise, and was heartbroken when he went to fight in Troy. The long journey and the absence of Ulise from his house has been prophesied and Laertes knows that his son will not return soon. In fact, Ulise is gone for ten years, long enough that his own mother succumbed to her pain, dying in his absence. Laertes in OdysseyAlthough the centerpoint of the Odyssey is Odysseus's journey, Laertes is a legend in itself. An Argonaut mentioned in Bibliotheca, Laertes is spoken of leading great battles, even as a young man. One of the early battles mentioned in the Odyssey is the takeover of the fortress of Noricum. Lateres was also mentioned by Ovidiu as a Calydonian Hunter.The heroic nature of Laertes is attested in several ancient sources. Homer in the Odyssey tells of The Laertes who took the neroicum fortress in his youth. Laertes is also named as argonaut in Bibliotheca, and Ovidiu says of Laertes being a Calydonian hunter. This is significant because the Calydonian Wild boar was a monster of legend and myth, sent by the goddess Artemis to punish a wandering king. King Oneus, when he made his sacrifices for the gods, forgot to include Armetis, the goddess of the hunt. In a rage, Artemis sent the Wild boar, a monstrous creature. The boar attacked, devastating the Calydon region of Aetolia. It destroyed vineyards and crops, leading citizens to take refuge within the city walls. Caught and besieged, they began to starve, forcing the king to seek out hunters to destroy the monster and free them. It wasn't an ordinary boar. His eyes glowed with blood fire: his neck was stiff with hair, and the hairs, on his skin, stiffly pricked like spears: exactly a palisade sits, so his hair stood like tall spears. The hot foam stained the broad shoulders, from its hoarse grunt. His tusks were the size of an Indian elephant: lightning came from his mouth: and the leaves were burned, by his breath. — Ovid's metamorphoses, Bk VIII:260-328 (A. S. Kline's version)It took legendary and renowned hunters to bring down such a beast. Laertes and the other hunters came from the kingdoms to take part in the hunt, eventually bringing the beast and freeing the city from the revenge of the goddess. In Greek and Roman, Roman, the line was of prime importance, and it was considered an honor to pass down the glory of great deaths from father to son. A son reveled in his father's achievements and sought to honor his father's name by

building his own achievements and even overcoming his father's deeds. The son's successes brought honor to the father, and the father's inheritance gave the son legitimacy with both kings and knights. Ulise came from legendary deeds, and was proud to have Laertes as his father. He bragged to his ancestors when he introduced himself to the kings. In Odyssey Laertes it was a major selling point for Odysseus's position as a warrior. The son of an argonaut and a Calydonian hunter was no one to play with. I Am Laertes Son Summary OdysseyDuring his travels, Odysseus suffers many challenges. Not only does Elena's defense in Troy escalate into a war, once she escapes the battle, her journey home is also fraught with conflict. The prophecy that was predicted before he left even Ithaka plays out while facing a challenge after the challenge on his journey to return home. The Odyssey recounts his travels home after the story that takes place in the Iliad. After conquering Troy by fooling his inhabitants with a horse, Ulise is now ready to return to his beloved Ithaka, his father Laertes and his wife, Penelope, as well as his son, who was a child when he went to war. Ulise is not doomed to return quickly or easily to Ithaka. Between the reckless behavior of his and his crew, the journey is slow and boring. Land first on the island of Cicles. After carrying out a successful attack, Ulise crawls too hard. His arrogant delay gives the cicones time to regroup and launch a counter-attack that prevents him from traveling on to Ithaka.Once he escapes the island of Cicles, he travels on until he and his crew reach another island, this populated by lotus-eaters. Honey-flavored plants lure the crew with powerful magic that distracts them from their mission and makes them want to stay and linger on the island for eternity rather than continue. Ulise orders his men not to touch the lures, and they move on. He eventually arrives on a third island, where he meets the Polyphemus Cyclops. His curiosity and recklessness to stay on the island cost him the lives of six members of his crew. Arrogantly, he reveals the identity of the Cyclops, allowing the monster to curse him. Eventually, he blinds Polyphemus to do his escape well. The intelligent and cruel cyclops is Poseidon's son. The god of the sea is angry at his son's wound, and vows revenge on the traveler. Ulise infuriated the god and will pay the price. His crew's recklessness cost them victories and lives on the first two islands, but Ulise he has someone to blame but himself for his disastrous end. His. on SteriHaving Island won the wrath of the sea god, Ulise is assaulted by a maelstrom at sea. Of all the ships that set off with him, they're all lost in the storm. Only Ulise survives. The goddess Ino takes pity on him and is ashore on the island of Scheria. No one knows, at first, that he's Laertes' son. The Odyssey tells the story of the rescue of Ulise while being found by the Phaeacian Princess. Recognizing his heroic stature, she leads him to the palace, helps him clean himself and get fresh clothes so that he can introduce himself to the king. The trick works and he is soon a guest of Alcinous and Arete, the king and queen. It is offered a great celebration and entertainment by singers and musicians. During his stay at the Phaeacians, Alcinous has a bard singing a song of the war in Troy. Moved to tears, Next to him asks to hear the song a second time. Mourning his lost crew and the duration of the journey that still remains in front of him to return to Ithaka, he cries. Faced with Alcinous, who asks for his name, he recounts stories of his adventures and travels, revealing that he is the son of the famous Laertes. Alcinuius, impressed by his stories, offers him more food, drink and comfort. &gt;After spending much time with Alcinous and Arete, regaining strength and courage, Luise is ready to begin the final leg of his journey home. The blessing and help of the king, he sets up, eventually returning to his wife and grieving father. Is The Death of Laertes in the Odyssey? There is a good deal to death in the end of the Odyssey, but Laertes survives the end of the epic mission, probably retreating to live the rest of his life looking after his farms and spending time with his son, who is finally restored to him. There are few heroes who can rival Laertes in the Odyssey. Death comes at all in the end, but he lives on. On his return to Ithaka, Ulise does not reveal himself immediately. He has been traveling the world for over ten years and knows that his mother died in his absence. He is not sure if his wife, Penelope, has remained faithful and does not know will be received. Instead of marching into the city and announcing his arrival, he quietly comes to the house of a former slave, where he takes refuge. While there, he is greeted by his own dog, Argos, who is the only one who recognizes him in plain sight. The slave, while washing Ulise's feet, recognizes a scar from a wild boar hunt in his youth. He threatens her with death if she reveals his secret and remains hidden. He goes into town to join his own wife's suitors, Penelope. Penelope decreed a series of contests that stand between her, the presumed widow, and the remarriage. As Ulise arrives, the suitors try to string their own bow, to draw an arrow 12 axe handles. None of the suitors is to string the bow, not to mention the winning shot shot shot. Ulise makes them both easy, proving worthy. He then continues to slaughter the other suitors for their audacity to enter his house and woo his wife. Penelope, unconvinced of his identity, orders a servant to move his wedding bed. Ulise protests that he can't be moved. A foot of a bed is a living olive. The bed cannot be moved from its place. His acquaintances convince Penelope and she accepts that her husband has finally returned to her. The final reintroduction is right at Laertes. Laertes was always a botanist, and impressed his son as a youth his extensive knowledge of plants and trees. The two were linked to the growth of trees and plants. To convince Laertes, Ulise goes to his elderly father and recites all the trees his father gave him as a child. Once again his knowledge is the compelling key. The theme of the links between a father and a son passes strongly through the Odyssey. Laertes' power returned with the arrival of his son and even accompanied Ulise as he travelled to fight the dead suitor's families. Laertes is delighted to return his son to him, and the two left for Ithaka to fight the angry families of the murdered suitors. The Arise faces a final battle, but Athena intervenes, ending the fighting and eventually returning the peace to Ithaka. Ithaka, I love you.

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