

I'm not a robot



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"Hellenistic Descriptions of Ilion, in English translation". *atlas.org*. Retrieved 3 September 2022. "The Many Myths of the Man Who 'Discovered' – and Nearly Destroyed – Troy". *Smithsonian Magazine*, Meilan Solly, 17 May 2022 Retrieved from "AboutCUISINESMediterranean, Barbecue, Turkish, Middle EasternMealTypesLunch, Dinner, After-hoursSpecial DietsVegetarian friendly, Vegan options, HalalFEATURESLocation15 Wellfield Road, Cardiff CF24 3NZ Wales Troy is the name of the Bronze Age city attacked in the Trojan War, a popular story in the mythology of ancient Greece, and the name given to the archaeological site in the north-west of Asia Minor (now Turkey) which has revealed a large and prosperous city occupied over millennia. There has been much scholarly debate as to whether mythical Troy actually existed and if so whether the archaeological site was the same city; however, it is now almost universally accepted that the archaeological excavations have revealed the city of Homer's Iliad. Other names for Troy include Hisarlık (Turkish), Ilios (Homer), Ilion (Greek) and Ilium (Roman). The archaeological site of Troy is listed by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site. Troy in myth Troy is the setting for Homer's Iliad in which he recounts the final year of the Trojan War sometime in the 13th century BCE. The war was in fact a ten-year siege of the city by a coalition of Greek forces led by King Agamemnon of Mycenae. The purpose of the expedition was to reclaim Helen, wife of Menelaus, King of Sparta and brother of Agamemnon. Helen was abducted by the Trojan prince Paris and taken as his prize for choosing Aphrodite as the most beautiful goddess in a competition with Athena and Hera. The Trojan War is also told in other sources such as the Epic Cycle poems (of which only fragments survive) and also briefly mentioned in Homer's *Odyssey*. Troy and the Trojan War later became a staple of Classical Greek and Roman literature as the Iliad, Homer describes Troy as 'well-founded', 'strong built' & 'well-walled'. Homer describes Troy as 'well-founded', 'strong-built' and 'well-walled'; there are also several references to fine battlements, towers and 'high' and 'steep' walls. The walls must have been unusually strong in order to withstand a ten-year siege and in fact, Troy fell through the trickery of the Trojan horse ruse rather than any defensive failure. Indeed, in Greek mythology the walls were so impressive that they were said to have been built by Poseidon and Apollo who after an act of impiety were compelled by Zeus to serve the Trojan king Laomedon for one year. 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