

Overview



Figure 1 Attic Red-Figure Kylix with the Judgment of Paris, c. 5th Century BCE. Antikensammlung Berlin.



Figure 2 Jack Levine, The Judgment of Paris (Paris as a Greenwich Village Dreamer), 1963.

One of the most common functions of art is to tell stories. This is especially true of Greek mythology, which has a long history in art from vase paintings to oil

Instructions

Step 1: Observe and Annotate

The first step of developing a paper is gathering observations about your subject. Since the subject of this paper is a myth, it is important to understand the basic plot points, setting, and characters of that myth and identify how that information is present or absent in the images. In the attached document, there is a description of the myth and the two images for analysis. Use the annotation tool to indicate the following:

Description	Images
1. Major characters	1. Major characters and a description of what they are doing.
2. Important events or actions in the myth	2. Three important differences between the images.
3. Key details about the setting	3. Three important similarities between the images.

Step 2: Outline

Using the observations you have gathered in Step 1, formulate a thesis statement and supporting argument for your paper, filling in the appropriate area of your worksheet. You may choose one of two methods/worksheets to outline your paper. **Lumping** structures a comparison by breaking down the argument into the two objects. Lumper Outline Worksheet. **Splitting** breaks down the argument into separate comparative points. Both have their benefits and drawbacks. Splitter Outline Worksheet.

A thesis statement is an argumentative statement that will be used to structure an essay. A strong thesis statement should be clear and specific, and make an argument based on a thorough analysis of both objects. A strong thesis should also have "stakes." This means the statement should help you write a comparison that reveals something important about the meaning of the works and myths. Please see this video for more guidance on how to formulate a successful thesis statement.

After choosing which method (lumping or splitting) you would like to use, fill out your worksheet. If you have used your worksheet to take notes, be sure to rearrange your observations according to how you might best make your argument and erase any observations that do not contribute to that goal. Note: If you are "splitting," be sure you are organizing your observations around the different points you would like to make. A good argument will have three to five observations to support it. If you do not have enough points, you might not have a strong thesis statement. Revisit the two images and gather more relevant observations. If you cannot find three to five observations, you may want to reconsider your thesis.

Citations

As always if you cite a source outside of the two images, you need to cite it according to the Chicago Manual of Style. This means you need both footnotes and works cited. For the provided sources, adhere to the following formats:

Initial Footnote

"Paris," *Encyclopedia Mythica*, (accessed 14 August 2024). <https://pantheon.org/articles/p/paris.html>

Shortened Footnotes

Encyclopedia Mythica, "Paris."

Works Cited

"Paris," *Encyclopedia Mythica*, (accessed 14 August 2024). <https://pantheon.org/articles/p/paris.html> ↗