In *The Odyssey* by Homer, the theme of vengeance is portrayed through the actions of Odysseus, Telemachus, and Poseidon. Poseidon seeks vengeance because Odysseus does not recognize Poseidon's support in the victory during the Trojan War. Odysseus and Telemachus seek vengeance because the suitors disrespect their goods, their women, and their legacy/inheritance. In the text, Odysseus prays to Apollo and remarks towards Antinous stating, “So much for that. Your clean-cut game is over. Now watch me hit a target that no man has hit before, if I can make this shot. Help me, Apollo” (Homer ln. 5-7). Odysseus satirically calls Antinous's game “clean-cut,” because it is anything but “clean-cut.” When Odysseus says he will “hit a target that no man has hit before,” he is talking about shooting Antinous through his neck. He prays to Apollo, the god of war, to help him hit his target (Antinous). The text goes on to explain, “Odysseus’ arrow hit him under the chin and punched up to the feathers through his throat” (Homer ln. 15-16). Therefore, it is evident that Odysseus attains the vengeance he seeks through the murder of Antinous. This success also supports Telemachus in his search for vengeance as well. While Poseidon is able to exercise some revenge against Odysseus for his hubris, Odysseus and Telemachus (in their massacre of the suitors) best exemplify the theme of vengeance and justice in Homer’s *The Odyssey*.

Remember the Advanced Expository Paragraph:
- Thesis Statement (with title and author/poet)
- Elaboration
- Introduce Quotation
  - “Textual Support” (Homer ln. x-x).
- Explanation
- Introduce Quotation
  - “Textual Support” (Homer ln. x-x).
- Explanation
  Tie Back to Thesis
In *The Odyssey* by Homer, the society of the Phaeacians is very different from the society of cyclops. The Phaeacians were members of Greek society. Therefore, they followed the Greek law of xenia. When Odysseus washes up on the shore, the Phaeacians greet him, clothe him, feed him, and honor his presence before asking his name. This is very different from his encounter with Polyphemus. In the story, Odysseus states to Polyphemus, “We would entreat you, great Sir, have a care for the gods' courtesy; Zeus will avenge the unoffending guest” (Homer ln. 167-170). Odysseus references the concept of xenia by reminding Polyphemus that the gods (namely Zeus) hold everyone accountable to the laws of hospitality. Of course, Polyphemus does not abide by these rules because Poseidon is his father. Instead of treating the