

This guide was created by Rose Brock, a school librarian and doctoral candidate at Texas Woman's University, specializing in children's and young adult literature.

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BOOK ONE
THE HEROES OF OLYMPUS
THE LOST HERO

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DISCUSSION GUIDE
Disney • HYPERION BOOKS



ABOUT THE BOOK

Jason has a problem. He doesn't remember anything before waking up on a school bus holding hands with a girl. Apparently she's his girlfriend, Piper, his best friend is a kid named Leo, and they're all students in the Wilderness School, a boarding school for "bad kids." Jason has no idea what he did to end up here—but everything seems very wrong.

Piper has a secret. Her father has been missing for three days, and her vivid nightmares reveal that he's in terrible danger. Now her boyfriend doesn't recognize her, and when a freak storm and strange creatures attack during a school field trip, she, Jason, and Leo are whisked away to someplace called Camp Half-Blood. What is going on?

Leo has a way with tools. His new cabin at Camp Half-Blood is filled with them. Seriously, the place beats Wilderness School hands down, with its weapons training, monsters, and fine-looking girls. What's troubling is the curse everyone keeps talking about, and that a camper's gone missing. Weirdest of all, his bunkmates insist they are all—including Leo—related to a *god*.

Rick Riordan, the best-selling author of the Percy Jackson series, pumps up the action and suspense in *The Lost Hero*, the first book in The Heroes of Olympus series. Fans of demigods, prophecies, and quests will be left breathless—and panting for Book Two.



GODS IN THE LOST HERO

AEOLUS: The Greek god of the winds. *Roman form:* Aeolus

APHRODITE: The Greek goddess of love and beauty. She was married to Hephaestus, but she loved Ares, the god of war. *Roman form:* Venus

APOLLO: The Greek god of the sun, prophecy, music, and healing; the son of Zeus, and the twin of Artemis. *Roman form:* Apollo

ARES: The Greek god of war; the son of Zeus and Hera, and half-brother to Athena. *Roman form:* Mars

ARTEMIS: The Greek goddess of the hunt and the moon; the daughter of Zeus and the twin of Apollo. *Roman form:* Diana

BOREAS: The Greek god of the north wind, one of the four directional *anemoi* (wind gods); the god of winter; father of Khione. *Roman form:* Aquilon

DEMETER: The Greek goddess of agriculture, a daughter of the Titans Rhea and Kronos. *Roman form:* Ceres

DIONYSUS: The Greek god of wine; the son of Zeus. *Roman form:* Bacchus

GAEA: The Greek personification of the Earth. *Roman form:* Terra

HADES: According to Greek mythology, ruler of the Underworld and god of the dead. *Roman form: Pluto*

HECATE: The Greek goddess of magic; the only child of the Titans Perses and Asteria. *Roman form: Trivia*

HEPHAESTUS: The Greek god of fire and crafts and of blacksmiths; the son of Zeus and Hera and married to Aphrodite. *Roman form: Vulcan*

HERA: The Greek goddess of marriage; Zeus's wife and sister. *Roman form: Juno*

HERMES: The Greek god of travelers, communication, and thieves; son of Zeus. *Roman form: Mercury*

HYPNOS: The Greek god of sleep; the (fatherless) son of Nyx (Night) and brother of Thanatos (Death). *Roman form: Somnus*

IRIS: The Greek goddess of the rainbow, and a messenger of the gods; the daughter of Thaumas and Electra. *Roman form: Iris*

JANUS: The Roman god of gates, doors, doorways, and beginnings and endings.

KHIONE: The Greek goddess of snow; daughter of Boreas.

NOTUS: The Greek god of the south wind, one of the four directional *anemoi* (wind gods). *Roman form: Favonius*

OURANOS: The Greek personification of the sky. *Roman form: Uranus*

PAN: The Greek god of the wild; the son of Hermes. *Roman form: Faunus*

POMPONA: The Roman goddess of plenty.

POSEIDON: The Greek god of the sea; son of the Titans Kronos and Rhea, and brother of Zeus and Hades. *Roman form: Neptune*

ZEUS: The Greek god of the sky and king of the gods. *Roman form: Jupiter*

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

- 1 As the novel opens, Rick Riordan tells us that Jason “woke in the backseat of a school bus, not sure where he was, holding hands with a girl he didn’t know.” Predict what role Jason’s confusion about who he really is will play in the novel.
- 2 *The Lost Hero* features a number of characters who exhibit a variety of strengths. Who most impresses you with his or her strength? Explain your choice.
- 3 Piper strives to make herself blend in, though Jason describes her as a “seriously pretty.” What are some of the reasons she prefers to remain unnoticed? What can be inferred about her personality?
- 4 The author uses some unusual first lines to introduce the chapters; which one of them is your favorite? For what reason?
- 5 Explain the significance of being “claimed” for demigods. What is it about this tradition that provides campers at Camp Half-Blood a sense of belonging?
- 6 Leo harbors a great deal of guilt about the death of his mother. Is this feeling warranted? Have you ever felt a responsibility for events that were beyond your control? How did you work past believing you were to blame?



- 7 Throughout the novel, the story is told by the alternating characters Jason, Piper, and Leo. In what ways does hearing these diverse perspectives benefit the story?
- 8 In many ways, *The Lost Hero* is a story about family. Explain the significance of family to each of the major characters.
- 9 Describe Jason, Piper, and Leo. What are three things that you find most (or least) appealing about each one of them?
- 10 Throughout the course of the novel, Jason learns that the world as they know it may never be the same again. In what ways will it be better or worse for them? Have you had an experience that reshaped your life? In what ways have you changed due to this incident?
- 11 Predict what influence the Roman gods will have on the decisions made by Jason, Piper, and Leo.
- 12 Using the phrase, “This is a story about. . .”, supply five words to describe *The Lost Hero*. Explain your choices.



CLASSROOM CONNECTIONS

READING, WRITING, AND RESEARCHING

As a prereading activity, have students complete an anticipation guide structured in the following manner:

BEFORE READING	AFTER READING	STATEMENTS
		Relationships are always complicated.
		There are consequences for every action an individual takes.
		Fear always causes irrational behavior.
		If you know yourself well enough, you cannot be influenced by others.
		Sacrificing yourself for someone you love is always a good idea.

Instruct students to complete the guide by placing a “+” sign in the box next to the statements with which they agree, and an “o” next to those with which they disagree. They must commit to agreement or disagreement—there are no conditional responses. Students should be assured that there are no correct or incorrect positions.

Once students have had the opportunity to complete the guide, the teacher reads each statement aloud and has students who agree show it by standing or raising their hands. Each student should be permitted to provide their rationale for agreeing if they wish.

SOCIAL STUDIES CONNECTIONS

Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome are two of the most fascinating civilizations in world history. The lifestyle, architecture, and language were all reflections of the tremendous influence of the gods worshipped by the Greek and Roman people. In order to better understand the references to these historical periods in *The Lost Hero*, an examination of the periods themselves and the daily life of the Ancient Greeks and Romans is needed. According to interest, have students select one of the following aspects of Ancient Greece or Ancient Rome to research. Topics to be considered include:

- Political and economic activity
- Culture
- Religion
- Entertainment
- Intellectual achievements

Have students use the knowledge learned to create a Glogster digital poster at <http://www.glogster.com/>.

After its creation, have students display and share the unique features of their posters with the class.

Though the Greek gods (and their Roman forms) are familiar to many, students are commonly unfamiliar with lesser-known gods and goddesses. Divide your class into pairs and have them research and develop a biographical presentation of a lesser-known deity from the Greco-Roman tradition.

Examples could include (but are not limited to) Nemesis, Salacia, Selene, Concordia, Pan, Fortuna, Alecto, Pax, Hecate, or Juventas. After the teams have selected their deity, have them research and identify the following basic facts about their chosen god:

- Name
- Origin
- Known for
- Little known fact about the god
- Notable members of the god's family tree

For students to better understand the historical settings of Greek and Roman mythology, divide them into groups and have them select, locate, and research the following historically significant places on a map of the Mediterranean world. After researching their selected places, have groups prepare a digital presentation (examples could include PowerPoint or Prezi [www.prezi.com]), that features the significant historical events for that location. Examples for significant historical events are listed in parentheses below.

GREEK WORLD

- **CRETE/KNOSSOS** (earliest Greek civilization, Labyrinth of King Minos)
- **MYCENAE** (kingdom of Agamemnon, leader of the expedition to Troy)
- **TROY** (in Anatolia, location of the Trojan Wars in *Iliad*)
- **ATHENS AND SPARTA** (most powerful city-states of the Classical era)
- **DELPHI** (site of Temple of Phoebus Apollo, home of the Oracle)
- **MT. OLYMPUS** (home of the gods)
- **OLYMPIA** (site of the Statue of Zeus [one of the seven wonders of the ancient world] and home of the ancient Olympic Games)
- **MARATHON** (site of Athenian victory over the Persians, followed by famed run of Phidippides to carry the news to Athens)
- **THERMOPYLAE** (site of stand by just over 300 Spartans against tens of thousands of Persian invaders)
- **ALEXANDRIA** (in Egypt; built by Alexander the Great, center of commerce and knowledge in the Mediterranean until the Roman conquest)

ROMAN WORLD

- **ROME** (capital city of the Republic and the Empire until fourth century A.D.)
- **ETRURIA** (modern Tuscany; kingdom of one of Rome's parent civilizations, the Etruscans)
- **SICILY** (center of the Mediterranean world; site of Greek colonization and spread of Greek culture to Italy)
- **CARTHAGE** (in modern Tunisia; Rome's greatest rival)
- **OSTIA** (port for the city of Rome—no longer exists, but was second only to Rome itself in its day)
- **CANNAE** (site of Hannibal's victory over Roman legions, though it ultimately cost him the war)
- **MT. VESUVIUS, POMPEII, AND HERCULANEUM** (resort cities on the Gulf of Naples, destroyed by volcanic eruption)
- **LUGDUNUM AND LUTETIA** (key trade centers in Gaul; modern Lyon and Paris)
- **LONDINIUM** (northernmost city in the Roman Empire; modern London)
- **HADRIAN'S WALL** (boundary between Roman Britannia and Scotland)
- **BYZANTIUM** (ancient Greek city that became site of the new Eastern Roman capital of Constantinople in fourth century A.D.)
- **RAVENNA** (major trade center, became center of revival of Roman and Christian traditions after Roman Empire's collapse)



THE ARTS CONNECTIONS

CREATE ORIGINAL ART INSPIRED BY *THE LOST HERO*: Allow students to create one of the following as a means of exploring the novel.

- Using a variety of mediums, create an original piece of art symbolic of one of the major themes of *The Lost Hero* (these may include but are not limited to the following: love, family, friendship, or loyalty).
- Create a “Wanted” poster detailing the individual or creature you find most deserving of punishment for his transgressions in *The Lost Hero*. The poster should include the following features:
 - Original “mug shot” (this can be original art or computer generated as long as the image accurately portrays the character's description in the novel)
 - Detailed list of offenses
 - Reward information, if applicable
- One of Riordan's greatest strengths as a writer is his ability to offer richly descriptive scenes. In small groups, have students select a favorite scene from *The Lost Hero* and create either a digitally or manually illustrated graphic novel for that scene. Using a digital comic strip creator (<http://www.makebeliefscomix.com/Comix/> or <http://infinitecomic.com/> for example), have students begin by using the strips to create storyboards for their scene. Have students select original art, images, and graphics.

Alternatively, students could assume the roles of two of the characters with each one's personality and voice and have them interact with one another by creating an extension of a scene from one of the novels. As part of the evaluation component, consider panel size and number of panels, transitions and layouts, artwork, writing, and lettering.

LANGUAGE ARTS CONNECTIONS

MAKING MEANING BY EXPLORING THE STORY'S SETTING: In *The Lost Hero*, the story's dynamic world helps set the stage for the characters as the action unfolds. Offer students the opportunity to explore the integral role the novel's diverse settings play in the book by completing one of the following writing prompts:

- In *The Lost Hero*, the complexities of the characters, their relationships, and the situations in which they find themselves provides students the opportunity to dig deep in the text as they examine and respond to the following challenge: compose an essay that analyzes the dynamics of loyalty and examines the consequences of unquestioned loyalty or betrayal using examples in the text.



- Consider the variety of settings for *The Lost Hero*; why is each of these places important? Using the descriptions provided in the book, illustrate the four places you believe to be most important to the story. In addition to the illustrations, include a short explanation of the significance of each and why you believe each one is important.
- *The Lost Hero* is rife with villainous gods, goddesses, and monsters. Select the one you find most terrifying and craft a short essay explaining what it is about this character that strikes fear in you. Be sure to consider and offer specific details from the novel about their past indiscretions/behaviors that make them so vile.

PROVIDING A POETIC PERSPECTIVE: HOST A GREEK AND ROMAN FEAST!

Ancient peoples, from the Greeks to the Romans, had very simple diets that included bread, cooked cereals, vegetables, and occasionally bits of meat or fish. In that spirit, set up your own Greek and Roman feast! Begin by having students write a poem from a character's perspective. The poem may focus on the character's personality and role in the story, a major theme, or a major conflict experienced. It must demonstrate the changes the character made throughout the story. While composing the poem, consider:

- Poetic device, form, and diction
- Must be textually accurate
- Poem must have a clearly defined voice
- Spelling and grammar must be correct
- Most, if not all, of the poem must be memorized

After students have crafted their poems, plan a literary banquet where each dresses in a costume that enhances his poem. At the banquet each student will perform his poem. Also, the food and drink needs a strong connection to the *The Lost Hero*. Provide students with examples, and encourage your guests to be creative in giving them a Roman identity (e.g., malted milk balls as "quail eggs," pizza snacks as "baked sheep's livers"). Have groups rotate and sample one another's fare, and do them the honor of washing it down with some Greek nectar (e.g., a favorite fruit drink or bottled water). Enjoy!

CONSIDERING CHARACTER: HOST A MOCK TRIAL

After reading *The Lost Hero* as a class, students will brainstorm "crimes" committed by characters from the novel. Have groups of students work together to act as the prosecution or defense for the selected characters, while also acting as the jury for other groups. Students will use several sources to research for their case, including the novel and Internet resources on judicial proceedings and roles of the members of a trial. All the while, students will be writing a persuasive piece to complement their trial work. Additional teaching resources for literary mock trials can be found at www.readwritethink.org.

CONSIDERING CHARACTER — CREATE AN “I AM” POEM OR A BIOPOEM

The purpose of this strategy is to help students demonstrate knowledge of a character by following written prompts to complete a poem about the individual. Students can be given the prompts to follow on a work sheet or, alternatively, students may create an original slide show using PowerPoint or Movie Maker.

“I AM” POEM

FIRST STANZA:

I am (name the character)
I wonder (something the character is actually curious about)
I hear (an imaginary sound the character might hear)
I see (an imaginary sight the character might see)
I want (something the character truly desires)

SECOND STANZA:

I pretend (something the character actually pretends to do)
I feel (a feeling about something imaginary)
I touch (an imaginary touch)
I worry (something that really bothers the character)
I cry (something that makes the character very sad)
I am (the first line of the poem repeated)

THIRD STANZA:

I understand (something the character knows is true)
I say (something that the character believes in)
I dream (something the character might actually dream about)
I try (something the character really makes an effort to do)
I hope (something the character actually hopes for)
I am (the first line of the poem repeated)

BIOPOEM

Line 1: First name _____
Line 2: Three traits that describe the character _____
Line 3: Relative of _____
Line 4: Lover of _____ (three things)
Line 5: Who feels _____ (three things)
Line 6: Who needs _____ (three things)
Line 7: Who fears _____ (three things)
Line 8: Who gives _____ (three things)
Line 9: Who would like to see _____ (three things)
Line 10: Resident of _____
Line 11: Last name _____



POSTREADING ACTIVITY

Students make connections between characters or events in *The Lost Hero* with people and events in their lives. After reading *The Lost Hero*, ask students to complete the chart considering the ways in which the story relates to their life and the world at large.

As I read <i>The Lost Hero</i> , I observed ...	As I read <i>The Lost Hero</i> , I wondered ...
Sensory descriptions in <i>The Lost Hero</i> (smell, hear, touch, sight, taste) included ...	Some of the things I realized while reading <i>The Lost Hero</i> were ...



Marty Umans

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

RICK RIORDAN spent fifteen years as a classroom teacher in public and private schools in California and Texas. In 1997, he began publishing mystery novels for adults. His popular Tres Navarre series for adults won the top three national awards in the mystery genre—the Edgar, the Anthony, and the Shamus. His best-selling series, Percy Jackson and the Olympians, started as a bedtime story for his son. Rick Riordan now writes full time. He lives in San Antonio with his wife and two sons.

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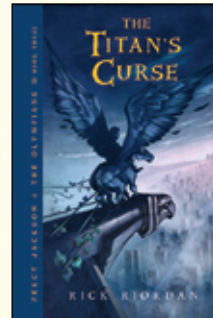
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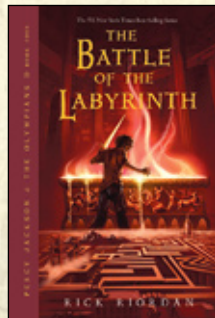
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THE GREEKS AREN'T
THE ONLY GODS IN TOWN.



FROM RICK RIORDAN

AUTHOR OF THE

#1 *NEW YORK TIMES* BEST-SELLING

PERCY JACKSON & THE OLYMPIANS SERIES

HEROIC EVENT KIT



GREETINGS!

The Heroes of Olympus, Book One: The Lost Hero continues the adventure and excitement of the world first introduced in the Percy Jackson & the Olympians series.

Meet Jason, Piper, and Leo, three new heroes about to enter Camp Half-Blood. And the Greeks aren't the only gods in town in this new series, as there just might be some Roman adventure in store....

Bring a little heroic magic to your school or bookstore with this Heroic Event Kit! Inside you'll find party ideas, reproducible activity sheets, discussion questions, and more to make for an unforgettable event. Best of all, you'll find a special activity poster and collectible trading cards from the series, adding a bit of extra magic! So study up on your Greek (and Roman) mythology, put on your very best toga, and get ready to party with *The Heroes of Olympus*!

Enjoy!

Rick Riordan



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THESE HEROES CAN PARTY!

In advance of your heroic celebration, take some tips from both the Ancient Greeks and the Ancient Romans with these party ideas below!



GREEK AND ROMAN FEAST

Ancient peoples, from the Greeks to the Romans, had very simple diets that included bread, cooked cereals, vegetables, and occasionally a bit of meat or fish.

In that spirit, set up your own Greek and Roman feast! Provide a variety of snacks, and encourage your guests to be creative in giving them a Roman identity (e.g., malted milk balls as “quail eggs,” pizza snacks as “baked sheep’s livers”). Have groups rotate and sample one another’s fare, and do them honor by washing it down with some Greek nectar (e.g., a favorite fruit drink or bottled water). Enjoy!



FASHION PARADE

In order to have a proper heroic fiesta, you'll need the right wardrobe too!

Provide your guests with the makings of full-length Greek and Roman garb to wear at the party. You can use simple white bed sheets, paints, and even some creativity with toilet paper to make for some truly fabulous costumes for your Heroic Celebration!

BUILDING ROME IN A DAY

No palace party is complete without the right décor!

Divide guests into groups and assign them the task of decorating the space for your party with images of the architecture and engineering accomplishments of the Greco-Roman world.

Assign groups to focus their designs on certain features of Greco-Roman architecture. Typical themes in Greek architecture included columns, porticos, statuary, friezes, mosaics, and frescoes. To this the Romans added arches, domes, aqueducts, paved roads, and a timeless construction material—cement.

ACHIEVING THE HERO MINDSET

AFTER READING *THE HEROES OF OLYMPUS, BOOK ONE: THE LOST HERO*, USE THESE DISCUSSION QUESTIONS BELOW TO LEAD A CONVERSATION ABOUT THE BOOK.

1. Explain which character in *The Lost Hero* impresses you the most with their strength. Which character is your favorite and why?
2. The author uses some unusual first lines to introduce the chapters; which of them is your favorite? For what reason?
3. Piper strives to make herself blend in, though Jason describes her as “seriously pretty.” What are some of the reasons she prefers to remain unnoticed?
4. What is the significance for demigods of being “claimed,” and how does this tradition provide campers at Camp Half-Blood a sense of belonging?
5. Throughout the novel, the story is told in alternating chapters by Jason, Piper, and Leo. In what ways does hearing these diverse perspectives affect the story?
6. In many ways, *The Lost Hero* is a story about family. Explain the significance of family to each of the major characters.
7. Describe Jason, Piper, and Leo. What are three things that you find most (or least) appealing about each of them?
8. Throughout the course of the novel, Jason learns that the world as they know it may never be the same. In what ways will it be better or worse for them? Have you had an experience that reshaped your life?
9. Predict what influence the Roman gods will have on the decisions made by Jason, Piper, and Leo.
10. Using the phrase “This is a story about . . .” supply five words to describe *The Lost Hero*.



THESE MYTHS ARE MIXED UP!

THERE IS MORE THAN A LITTLE GREEK (AND ROMAN) MYTHOLOGY IN *THE LOST HERO*. BUT HOW WELL DO YOU REALLY KNOW YOUR MYTHS?

The following eight statements are taken from famous (and some not-so-famous) Greek and Roman myths. But each statement has three major errors in it. Correct the myths below by crossing out the incorrect words/phrases and insert your corrections. Good luck!

1. Angered by the Oracle's prophecy that one of his sons would overthrow him, the Titan Helios turned all of his children into swine.
2. Although Hermes persuaded Poseidon to release Aphrodite's daughter from the Underworld, young Persephone ate the seeds of the pomegranate, which caused her to be turned into a tree.
3. As punishment for providing humans with fire, the god Hephaestus was banished by Zeus to the prison cave of Poseidon where he was forced to battle Ceto.
4. Orion was laid to rest among the stars after being accidentally killed by his beloved Aphrodite, who was tricked by the jealous god of war, Ares.
5. Juno was so jealous of the beauty of Psyche that she ordered Pluto to punish her, but Pluto kept her safely hidden until she looked upon his face and was pulled back into the Underworld.
6. After collecting the apples from the Garden of Diomedes, Heracles tricked the Titan Uranus into holding up the heavens by pretending he needed to tie his shoes.
7. Daedalus tamed the flying stallion Pegasus to carry him and his son Oedipus from the tower of Minoan king Minos, but Oedipus was killed when he pushed Pegasus to fly too close to the constellation Scorpio.
8. King Midas's gift of the Golden Touch, granted by Apollo, was only taken away when the god told Midas to bathe in the River Styx, and he was taken into the Underworld by Hades.



A LANGUAGE LESSON

TRUE DEMIGODS, BOTH GREEK AND ROMAN, UNDERSTAND THAT HAVING AN EAR FOR LANGUAGES IS IMPORTANT. HOW WELL DO YOU KNOW YOUR GREEK (OR, IF YOU ASPIRE TO THE ROMAN DEMIGOD PERSUASION, LATIN)?

Study these common phrases below, translated into both Greek and Latin, first in written form, then in phonetic form. Practice speaking the phrases in a group, and see if you can work them into daily conversation!

*“How are you doing?”
or “What’s up?”*

Greek: Πως είσαι (Pōs eísai)

Latin: Quam es effectus or Quid agis

“Cool!” “Awesome!” etc.

Greek: καταπληκτικό (katapliktiko),
φοβερό (fovero), αρωστία (arostia)

Latin: Prodigiosus or praeclarus

“I’m hungry”

Greek: είμαι πεινασμένος (eimai peinasmenos)

Latin: Irascor, ego sum siccus

“Yeah, right!” or “Whatever!”

Greek: Σιγά τα αυγά (Siga ta avga) (which literally means “Slowly the eggs”!)

Latin: Quidcumque, or Abeo (which literally means “I’m out of here”!)

“Quiet! I’m reading.”

Greek: ήσυχο είμαι ανάγνωση
(isycho eimai anagnosi)

Latin: Quietus ego sum lectio

SOME GODS ARE UNDERDOGS!

THE HISTORY OF GREEK AND ROMAN GODS EXTENDS BEYOND ZEUS AND JUNO!

Divide your guests into pairs and have them research and develop a biographical presentation of a lesser-known deity from the Greco-Roman tradition.

Use the space below to fill out the basic facts about your chosen deity. Then take turns presenting your findings from your selected god.

SOME EXAMPLES TO USE FOR INSPIRATION:

- Nemesis
- Pan
- Hecate
- Salacia
- Fortuna
- Juventas
- Selene
- Alecto
- Concordia
- Pax

NAME OF GOD: _____

ORIGIN OF GOD (GREEK OR ROMAN): _____

KNOWN FOR: _____

LITTLE KNOWN FACT ABOUT GOD: _____

NOTABLE MEMBERS OF GOD'S FAMILY TREE: _____

MAP YOUR WAY THROUGH HISTORY

THIS IS A BONUS CHALLENGE ACTIVITY
FOR THE REAL EXPERTS IN THE ROOM!

Below is a list of historically significant places that could be found on a map of the Mediterranean world. Your challenge? Match each locale to the event associated with or significance of that location (on the opposite page).

Mark the correct numbered description below next to each location. For an added challenge, the descriptions include both the Greek and Roman locations—all mixed up!

ROMAN WORLD:

- Rome _____
- Etruria _____
- Sicily _____
- Carthage _____
- Ostia _____
- Cannae _____
- Mt. Vesuvius, Pompeii, and Herculaneum _____
- Lugdunum and Lutetia _____
- Londinium _____
- Hadrian's Wall _____
- Byzantium _____
- Ravenna _____

GREEK WORLD:

- Crete/Knossos _____
- Mycenae _____
- Troy _____
- Athens and Sparta _____
- Delphi _____
- Mt. Olympus _____
- Olympia _____
- Marathon _____
- Thermopylae _____
- Alexandria _____

EVENT OR SIGNIFICANCE:

1. Northernmost city in the Roman Empire; modern London
2. Site of Temple of Phoebus Apollo, home of the Oracle
3. Port for the city of Rome—no longer exists, but was second only to Rome itself in its day
4. Center of the Mediterranean world; site of Greek colonization and spread of Greek culture to Italy
5. Site of stand of about 300 Spartans against tens of thousands of Persian invaders
6. Major trade center; became center of revival of Roman and Christian traditions after Roman Empire's collapse
7. Site of the Temple of Zeus (one of ancient wonders of the world) and home of the ancient Olympic Games
8. Key trade centers in Gaul; modern Lyon and Paris
9. In Anatolia; location of the Trojan Wars in *The Iliad*
10. In Egypt; built by Alexander the Great, center of commerce and knowledge in the Mediterranean until the Roman conquest
11. Ancient Greek city that became site of the new Eastern Roman capital of Constantinople in 4th century A.D.
12. Boundary between Roman Britannia and Scotland
13. Home of the gods
14. Earliest Greek civilization; site of the Labyrinth of King Minos
15. Modern Tuscany; kingdom of one of Rome's parent civilizations, the Etruscans
16. In modern Tunisia; Rome's greatest rival
17. Capital city of the Republic and the Empire until 4th century A.D.
18. Kingdom of Agamemnon, leader of the expedition to Troy
19. Site of Hannibal's victory over Roman legions, though it ultimately cost him the war
20. Resort cities on the Gulf of Naples, destroyed by volcanic eruption
21. Site of Athenian victory over the Persians, followed by famed run of Phidippides to carry the news to Athens
22. Most powerful city-states of the Classical era

DESIGN YOUR OWN EMBLEM

WANT TO JOIN THE RANKS OF THE OTHER DEMIGODS OF CAMP HALF-BLOOD?
FIRST YOU NEED TO DECIDE WHERE YOUR LOYALTIES LIE. ARE YOU A DAUGHTER
OF APHRODITE? A SON OF HERMES?



Use the space here to design an emblem for your own demigod persona. Think of the god or goddess you would be connected to, and the special abilities that would come with your lineage.

CHARIOT RACES!

WHAT'S A ROMAN PARTY WITHOUT A CHARIOT RACE?

Divide attendees into groups and assign them a wagon or tricycle as their chariot. Using the materials noted below, have the groups “pimp their chariots,” and award points to the best designs (using the guidelines below).

Materials needed:

- wagons or tricycles
- butcher paper
- markers/crayons/
watercolors/tempera paints
- masking or duct tape
- cones or other markers
for the racecourse



Did You Know? Roman-era chariot racing was incredibly dangerous, and the drivers were typically slaves. While their masters could earn huge percentages of the betting on the races for victory, for the drivers, survival was a victory unto itself.

POINT SYSTEM FOR JUDGING (TO BE USED AT YOUR DISCRETION):

CREATIVITY IN DESIGN:

- Use of original symbol or sign for chosen chariot team name (5 points)
- Use of historically appropriate Roman symbols or references in design (5 points)

TEAMWORK:

- Clear demonstration of collaboration from team in design (15 points)
- Good use of time allotted and demonstration of productivity (5 points)
- Demonstration of good teamwork in chariot race (10 points)

THE RACE!

- First-place finish (15 points)
- Second-place finish (10 points)
- Third-place finish (5 points)

BONUS POINTS:

- Use of more than five colors in design (worth 2 points)
- Use of any original Greek or Roman language in design (worth 10 points per material)
- Assistance to another team in trouble (worth 10 points)

GLADIATOR COMBAT!

Have guests divide up into teams and select one gladiator from their ranks to battle for the bloodthirsty crowds! Use balloons to outfit your gladiators with one or two armaments and one item of protective armor (e.g., a small shield, a helmet, or body armor).

Materials needed:

- balloons
- cardboard or other implements for shields and protective gear

The two gladiators then enter the ring and battle their way to victory! Members from noncombatant teams serve as the crowd, who determine victory with the proverbial thumbs-up or thumbs-down from Roman tradition.





"YOU SEEM FAMILIAR..."

LET YOUR KNOWLEDGE OF GREEK AND ROMAN GODS
GUIDE YOU TO A SECRET MESSAGE!

The chart below lists the names of the Greek and Roman gods. The numbers and letters have been assigned randomly.

Your challenge? Match the proper Greek and Roman names to the description in the form on the opposite page.

When you're done, replace the numbers below with the letter from the matching Roman god to reveal a hidden message!

GREEK GODS:

- I. Zephyrus
2. Ares
3. Hermes
4. Boreas
5. Hecate
6. Demeter
7. Hephaestus
8. Khione
9. Gaea
10. Aphrodite
11. Aeolus
12. Hades
13. Apollo
14. Hera
15. Notus
16. Dionysus
17. Hypnos
18. Iris
19. Khronos
20. Ouranos
21. Pan
22. Karpos
23. Poseidon
24. Zeus

ROMAN GODS:

- A. Vulcan
- B. Favonius
- C. Apollo
- D. Mercury
- E. Pomona
- F. Venus
- G. Uranus
- H. Mars
- I. Terra
- J. Pluto
- K. Faunus
- L. Ceres
- M. Iris
- N. Neptune
- O. Aquilo
- P. Somnus
- Q. Trivia
- R. Juno
- S. Bacchus
- T. Aeolus
- U. Janus
- V. Chione
- W. Auster
- X. Jupiter

Coded Message: replace the numbers below with the letters paired with them in the matching game.

7 6 6 14 4 7 3 16 6 22 7 3
11 4 14 4 18 22

Hidden Message: _____

GREEK GODS	CHARACTERISTICS	ROMAN GODS
	Custodian of the four winds, which he released favorably or fiercely on the command of the higher gods	
	Daughter of Zeus and wife of Hephaestus, she is the patroness of love and beauty	
	God of music, prophecy, medicine, poetry, and intellectual inquiry; son of Zeus and twin brother of Artemis	
	The instigator of violence and the patron of war; he was reviled even by his parents, Zeus and Hera, but enraptured by Aphrodite	
	Deity of the frigid north wind, he heralded winter and was often perceived as a violent force	
	Zeus's sister, she is credited for teaching man to farm and is also the patron of ordered society	
	Born of Zeus's thigh, this god of wine, the stage, and fertility in nature is also patron to mystical religion	
	One of the earliest deities, "Mother Earth" was born from chaos and counts the sky and the sea among her children	
	Brother of Zeus and Poseidon; the god of the underworld and lord of the dead	
	Three faced-goddess who haunts the crossroads and is often seen as the patroness of magic	
	Understood to be crippled and displeasing to Zeus and Hera, he was the god of fire and patron of all craftsmen; his forges were associated with earthquakes and volcanoes	
	Supremely jealous of the other loves of her husband and brother, Zeus, this goddess was the patron of marriage and childbirth	
	Son of Zeus and great messenger of the gods, he is also the patron of land travel, merchants, oratory, and thievery	
	Deity of sleep, the twin brother of Thanatos	
	Liaison between the gods and mankind, particularly for Hera, she is the patron of the rainbow	
	Though not true parallels, both of these deities represent the passage of time—personified by age in Greece, by gateways and beginnings/endings in Rome	
	Daughter of Boreas and goddess of the snow	
	Deity of the warm, moist southern wind, he was associated with sultry air, humidity, and fog	
	Ancient god of the sky, son and husband Gaea and father of the Titans	
	God of the wilderness and fertility, he also was patron to the protectors of flocks/herds—sheep in Greece, cattle in Rome	
	Though not true counterparts, both are associated with fruit trees and plentitude	
	Brother of Zeus and Hades, the lord of the sea was also often associated with earthquakes and horses	
	Deity of the west wind, who is also associated with flowering plants	
	Brother of Hades and Poseidon, the lord of the sky and the weather. As king of the gods, he was also associated with law, justice, civic life, and morality	

PACKING UP FOR CAMP HALF-BLOOD

NOW IT'S TIME TO THINK ABOUT YOUR OWN CAMP HALF-BLOOD ADVENTURE. WHAT IF YOU HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO JOIN THE RANKS OF THE OTHER CAMPERS? WHAT WOULD YOU BRING WITH YOU IN YOUR CAMP TRUNK?

Create a list below of your top 10 “must-have items” for your camp trunk, along with a description of how you would use each item. Be sure to think about what cabin you’d like to be claimed into, and what you’d need to make the most of your experience!

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

THE MONSTERS ARE FINALLY GETTING THEIR DUE!

WHO SAYS ONLY THE HEROES CAN HAVE ANY FUN? IT'S TIME FOR THE BEASTS AND MONSTERS IN GREEK AND ROMAN MYTHOLOGY TO GET A LITTLE TIME TO SHINE!

Below are a set of six famous creatures and monsters from mythology. Fill in their vital stats below each name, then compare your answers with a friend!

MONSTERS

THE SIRENS

WHO ARE THEY? _____

WHAT DO THEY LOOK LIKE? _____

FAMOUS HERO FOE: _____

MINOTAUR

WHO IS IT? _____

WHAT DOES IT LOOK LIKE? _____

FAMOUS HERO FOE: _____

GORGONS

WHO ARE THEY? _____

WHAT DO THEY LOOK LIKE? _____

FAMOUS HERO FOE: _____

CYCLOPSES

WHO ARE THEY? _____

WHAT DO THEY LOOK LIKE? _____

FAMOUS HERO FOE: _____

CERBERUS

WHO IS IT? _____

WHAT DOES IT LOOK LIKE? _____

FAMOUS HERO FOE: _____

ECHIDNA

WHO IS IT? _____

WHAT DOES SHE LOOK LIKE? _____

FAMOUS HERO FOE: _____

EXCLUSIVE ACTIVITY FOR BARNES & NOBLE CUSTOMERS!

DESIGN YOUR OWN MONSTER

WHAT IF YOU HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO WRITE YOUR OWN MYTH, FEATURING YOUR VERY OWN MONSTER OF CHOICE? USE THE SPACE BELOW TO SKETCH OUT AN IMAGE OF YOUR MONSTER, AND THEN FILL SOME VITAL STATS BELOW ON YOUR CHOSEN BEAST!



WHO IS IT? _____

WHAT DOES IT LOOK LIKE? _____

FAMOUS HERO FOE: _____

ANSWER KEY



ANSWER KEY

THESE MYTHS ARE MIXED UP!

Activity from page 7

1. Angered by the prophesy of **Gaia and Uranus** that one of his sons would overthrow him, **Kronos devoured all of his children except for Zeus**.
2. Although Hermes persuaded **Hades** to release **Demeter's** daughter from the Underworld, young Persephone ate the seeds of the pomegranate, which **caused her to spend a third of the year in the Underworld**.
3. As punishment for providing humans with fire, the **Titan Prometheus** **was bound** by Zeus **to a rock in the Caucasus** where a **giant eagle ate his liver every day**.
4. Orion was laid to rest among the stars after being accidentally killed by his **admirer Artemis**, who was tricked by her **protective brother, Apollo**.
5. **Venus** was so jealous of the beauty of Psyche that she ordered **Cupid** to punish her, but Cupid kept her safely hidden until she looked upon his face and **he disappeared in a puff of smoke**.
6. After collecting apples from the Garden of the **Hesperides**, Heracles tricked the Titan **Atlas** into holding up the holding up the heavens **again by pretending he needed to adjust his cloak**.
7. Daedalus **crafted wings** to carry him and his son **Icarus** from the tower of King Minos, but **Icarus drowned when he flew too close to the sun and the wax holding the wings' feathers melted**.
8. King Midas's gift of the Golden Touch, granted by **Bacchus**, was only taken away when the god told Midas to bathe in the **River Pactolus, whose sands were made golden**.



ANSWER KEY

MAP YOUR WAY THROUGH HISTORY

Activity from page 10

ROMAN WORLD:

- Rome.....17
- Etruria.....15
- Sicily.....4
- Carthage.....16
- Ostia.....3
- Cannae.....19
- Mt. Vesuvius, Pompeii,
and Herculaneum.....20
- Lugdunum and Lutetia.....8
- Londinium.....1
- Hadrian's Wall.....12
- Byzantium11
- Ravenna.....6

GREEK WORLD:

- Crete/Knossos.....14
- Mycenae.....18
- Troy.....9
- Athens and Sparta....22
- Delphi.....2
- Mt. Olympus.....13
- Olympia.....7
- Marathon.....21
- Thermopylae.....5
- Alexandria.....10



ANSWER KEY

"YOU SEEM FAMILIAR..."

Activity from page 16

HELLENIC GODS	CHARACTERISTICS	ROMAN GODS
11) Aeolus	Custodian of the four winds, which he released favorably or fiercely on the command of the higher gods	T) Aeolus
10) Aphrodite	Daughter of Zeus and wife of Hephaestus, she is the patroness of love and beauty	F) Venus
13) Apollo	God of music, prophecy, medicine, poetry, and intellectual inquiry; son of Zeus and twin brother of Artemis	C) Apollo
2) Ares	The instigator of violence and the patron of war; he was reviled even by his parents, Zeus and Hera, but enraptured by Aphrodite	H) Mars
4) Boreas	Deity of the frigid north wind, he heralded winter and was often perceived as a violent force	O) Aquilo
6) Demeter	Zeus's sister, she is credited for teaching man to farm and is also the patron of ordered society	L) Ceres
16) Dionysus	Born of Zeus's thigh, this god of wine, the stage, and fertility in nature is also patron to mystical religion	S) Bacchus
9) Gaea	One of the earliest deities, "Mother Earth" was born from chaos and counts the sky and the sea among her children	I) Terra
11) Hades	Brother of Zeus and Poseidon; the god of the underworld and lord of the dead	J) Pluto
5) Hecate	Three-faced goddess who haunts the crossroads and is often seen as the patroness of magic	Q) Trivia
7) Hephaestus	Understood to be crippled and displeasing to Zeus and Hera, he was the god of fire and patron of all craftsmen; his forges were associated with earthquakes and volcanoes	A) Vulcan
14) Hera	Supremely jealous of the other loves of her husband and brother, Zeus, this goddess was the patron of marriage and childbirth	R) Juno
3) Hermes	Son of Zeus and great messenger of the gods, he is also the patron of land travel, merchants, oratory, and thievery	D) Mercury
17) Hypnos	Deity of sleep, the twin brother of Thanatos	P) Somnus
18) Iris	Liaison between the gods and mankind, particularly for Hera, she is the patron of the rainbow	M) Iris
19) Khronos	Though not true parallels, both of these deities represent the passage of time—personified by age in Greece, by gateways and beginnings/endings in Rome	U) Janus
8) Khione	Daughter of Boreas and goddess of the snow	V) Chione
15) Notus	Deity of the warm, moist southern wind, he was associated with sultry air, humidity, and fog	W) Auster
20) Ouranos	Ancient god of the sky, son and husband Gaea and father of the Titans	G) Uranus
21) Pan	God of the wilderness and fertility, he also was patron to the protectors of flocks/herds—sheep in Greece, cattle in Rome	K) Faunus
22) Karpos	Though not true counterparts, both are associated with fruit trees and plentitude	E) Pomona
23) Poseidon	Brother of Zeus and Hades, the lord of the sea was also often associated with earthquakes and horses	N) Neptune
1) Zephyrus	Deity of the west wind, who is also associated with flowering plants	B) Favonius
24) Zeus	Brother of Hades and Poseidon, the lord of the sky and the weather. As king of the gods, he was also associated with law, justice, civic life, and morality	X) Jupiter

CODED MESSAGE ANSWER:

ALL ROADS LEAD TO ROME.

ANSWER KEY

THE MONSTERS ARE FINALLY GETTING THEIR DUE!

Activity from page 19

MONSTERS

THE SIRENS

WHO ARE THEY? Three dangerous seductresses with the power to enchant sailors (and other mortals) through music.

WHAT DO THEY LOOK LIKE? People-sized vultures with black plumage, wrinkled pink necks, and human faces. Some versions of Greek mythology feature these women more as mermaids.

FAMOUS HERO FOES: Odysseus, Orpheus

MINOTAUR

WHO IS IT? A monster that dwells in the Cretan labyrinth, built by Daedalus and son Icarus.

WHAT DOES IT LOOK LIKE? Creature with the head of a bull and the body of a man.

FAMOUS HERO FOE: Theseus

GORGONS

WHO ARE THEY? Monstrous female creatures with the power to turn anyone who looks upon them to stone (Medusa, anyone?)

WHAT DO THEY LOOK LIKE? Covered with scales, hair composed of living snakes. In some iterations, they have hands made of brass and sharp fangs.

FAMOUS HERO FOE: The most famous Gorgon, Medusa, was defeated by Perseus, naturally!

CYCLOPSES

WHO ARE THEY? Mythological giants with limited vision. The cyclopes Brontes, Steropes, and Arges were also blacksmiths, credited with the creation of Zeus's, Poseidon's, and Hades's weapons of choice (among others).

WHAT DO THEY LOOK LIKE? These giants are most noticeable for their limited vision – they only have one eye in the center of their foreheads.

FAMOUS HERO FOE: Apollo

CERBERUS

WHO IS IT? Watchdog that guards the gates of Hades. Child of Typhon and Echidna.

WHAT DOES IT LOOK LIKE? Three-headed hound, sometimes with the tail of a serpent.

FAMOUS HERO FOES: Orpheus and Heracles (Greek mythology); Aeneas and Psyche (Roman mythology)

ECHIDNA

WHO IS IT? The Mother of All Monsters, responsible with Typhon for many of the monsters in Greek mythology.

WHAT DOES SHE LOOK LIKE? Face and torso of a beautiful woman, and the body of a serpent.

FAMOUS HERO FOE: Zeus and the giant Argus Panoptes

THE GREEKS AREN'T THE ONLY GODS IN TOWN.

JOIN SOME NEW DEMIGOD FRIENDS
FOR THE ULTIMATE HERO PARTY!



DATE: _____

TIME: _____

PLACE: _____

THE HEROES OF OLYMPUS



Book One: THE LOST HERO

By Rick Riordan



About the Author: Rick Riordan is the author of all the books in the *New York Times* best-selling Percy Jackson and the Olympians series: *The Lightning Thief*, *The Sea of Monsters*, *The Titan's Curse*, *The Battle of the Labyrinth*, and *The Last Olympian*, as well as the best-selling *The Kane Chronicles*, Book One: *The Red Pyramid*. His previous novels for adults include the hugely popular *Tres Navarre* series, winner of the top three awards in the mystery genre. He lives in San Antonio, Texas.

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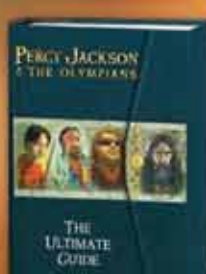
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