What does this passage suggest about the beliefs and values of ancient Greeks?
- They valued home.
- They valued heroism.

But on the spot I told them: 'Back, and quickly! Out to sea again!' My men were mutinous, fools, on stores of wine. Sheep after sheep they butchered by the surf, and shambling cattle, feasting, - while fugitives went inland, running to call to arms the main force of Cicones. This was an army, trained to fight on horseback or, where the ground required, on foot.

The men were greatly saddened by the loss of their friends. Many of Odysseus's men did not escape with their lives. Based on this passage of The Odyssey, one can conclude that the ancient Greeks greatly valued _Bravery._

Travel as a Western cultural practice is nowhere more clearly revealed than in the titles of travel books. Promising both danger and safety (the reader sets off into the unknown accompanied by a knowledgeable authority), travel book titles walk a delicate line between authenticity and caricature. How far away must we go to have crossed into the danger zone? (What exactly does it mean to say that we are going 'nowhere', as in Greater Nowheres, Miles from Nowhere, Forty Miles from Nowhere, and A Thousand Miles from Nowhere? If we go nowhere, doesn't this mean that we've stayed home, as in 'Where did you go?'/'Nowhere', meaning 'To the fridge, the bathroom, and Wal Mart')? How do we get there? (What is the most authentic method of travelling to Nowhere – by camel, truck, motorcycle, ultralight, horse, yak, on foot?)
determination and stupidity. Spartacus tells the story of a slave uprising against the Roman Empire. Which type of historical drama is it?

- an epic historical drama
- an anti-war film
- a Spaghetti Western

3. In classic Westerns like The Searchers, were almost always portrayed as cruel and violent "savages".

- cowboys
- Native Americans
- European colonists

4. In a typical Western, which of these characters would be the villain?

- a sheriff
- a bar girl
- an outlaw