

The Trojan war is represented in Homer as a tremendous expedition taking about ten years. It is inconceivable that a siege of a city that occupied only about five acres altogether could possibly ~~have~~ have consumed ten years or have been on anything like the scale described in the Iliad.

The Iliad described Agamemnon as the chief, and this fits with our evidence from the Mycenaean tablets which shows the king of Mycenae as ~~a~~ indeed the great leader. However, the tablets indicate that the king of Mycenae was the ~~Wanax~~ Wanax, a term for a supreme monarch which disappeared before the time of Homer. The term "Basileus" which represented a lesser ruler at that time is the regular term for king in Homer and in later Greek, and it is only this term which is applied to Agamemnon. Furthermore, in the discussions it is quite evident that while Agamemnon is the leader he is ~~not~~ only the first among equals, and he ~~has his~~ is constantly compelled obliged to argue and cajole and is even overruled in his decisions--very different from the autocratic rule envisaged by the Linear B tablets.

It has remarked that Homer shows chariots as simply as means of getting people to the field of battle. He would seem to have no idea how the chariots were used. They had passed out of use by his day. Fighting with chariots was common in many earlier ~~periods~~ periods, but the tradition failed to recall it correctly.