

## **ASTRONOMY AND CONSTELLATIONS IN HOMERIC *ILIAD* AND *ODYSSEY***

The *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, in addition to their supreme status as cornerstones of world literature, they are a rich source of information about the scientific and technological knowledge of ancient Greeks in both pre-Homeric and Homeric times. The two Homeric epic poems, dated in the 8<sup>th</sup> century BC, include, *inter alia*, a wealth of astronomical elements, informing about the Earth, the Sky, the stars and constellations such as Ursa Major, Boötes, Orion, Sirius, the Pleiades and the Hyades. They also offer a more erudite image of Homer, which reflects the cosmological views of his period. The model of the Universe that is presented is continuous and has three levels: the lower level corresponds to the underworld, the middle one to the Earth and the upper one to the sky. The cosmological model and astronomical elements presented in *Iliad* and *Odissey* are considered in this work.