

(Below) Gold oak wreath with a bee and two cicadas.
Copyright British Museum, London.



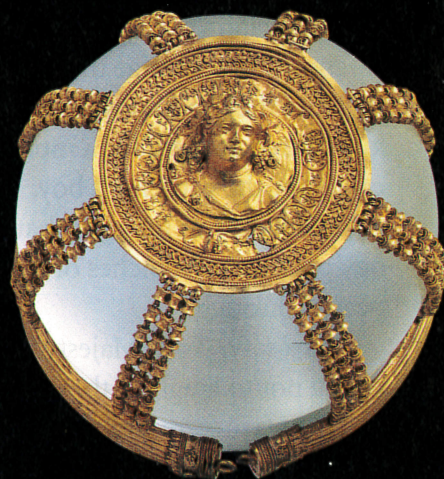
KING MIDAS

and the Golden

Touch

retold by
Pamela Oldfield

(Below) Openwork hairnet with
framed medallion, decorated
with head of a maenad
(c. 250–150 B.C.). Greek. Gold.
The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Gift of
Norbert Schimmel, 1987 (1987.220).
Photograph © 1983 The Metropolitan
Museum of Art, 1993.





Brooch in the form of a pediment with Pegasus figures (c. 340–320 B.C.). Greek. Gold (length: 7.8 cm).
The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Rogers Fund, 1906 (06.11.59).
Photograph © 1993 The Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Many years ago in the land of Lydia, there was a beautiful garden. Roses of every shade grew there, and on warm summer nights the air was heavy with their fragrance. The garden belonged to a palace, and the palace was the home of a king whose name was Midas. He was, it is true, rather greedy, but on the whole no better and no worse than any other man. Midas had a loving wife and a daughter he adored, but he was still discontented. He wanted to be the most powerful king in the world; he wanted everyone to envy him.

One day as he was walking through the palace garden, he was startled to see a pair of legs sticking out from beneath his favorite rosebush. The strange thing about these legs was that they had hoofs instead of feet. The king stared at them for a moment and then called for the gardener's boy.

"What do you make of that?" he asked. The boy parted the branches of the rosebush and peered through.

"It's a satyr, Your Majesty," he reported, trying not to laugh. "I think it's Silenus."

The satyrs were strange, mischievous creatures—half man, half beast—who

roamed the world in search of adventure. Midas frowned, angry that somebody should be sleeping in his garden.

The boy ran off to fetch the gardener, and between them they dragged Silenus from under the rosebush and pulled him to his feet. Silenus grinned foolishly. He was holding an empty wine jar.

"You are trespassing in my garden," Midas told him severely. "What have you to say for yourself?" The old satyr shrugged.

"I got lost, so I sat down for a drink," he told the king, looking quite unrepentant.

"Disgraceful," said Midas. "I shall send word to your master at once." Silenus began to look worried, for his master was the god Dionysus, who was not only powerful but also quick-tempered.

"I beg you not to do that," he cried.

"He will be angry with me. Suppose I make a bargain with you? If you will overlook my foolishness, I will entertain you with strange and wonderful tales, better than any you have heard before."

Midas agreed and the satyr stayed on in the palace, delighting the king with wonderful accounts of his adventures. At the end of the

week, Midas sent the satyr back to Dionysus. The god was very fond of Silenus, despite his many faults, and was pleased to see him safe and sound. He wanted to thank Midas for taking care of the old satyr and offered the king any gift he cared to name.

Any gift he cared to name! What a marvelous opportunity! He pondered for a whole day and a night and then asked Dionysus if he could make a wish. The god agreed and Midas asked for the power to turn whatever he touched into gold. The god granted his wish, and Midas was jubilant.

"Imagine a king with a golden touch!" he cried. "I shall be the wealthiest and most powerful king in the world."

The king began to experiment with his new gift. He hurried into the garden and touched one of the flowers. At once, the whole bush turned to gold. He went from bush to bush, touching all the blooms, until the entire garden had turned to gold. Then he looked around him. Suddenly Midas felt doubtful. Gone were the colors and the glorious perfume. The garden was still and lifeless.

Inside the palace, the king called for a goblet of wine. As soon as it touched his lips the wine turned to gold and he could not drink.

A terrible thought occurred to him.

"What will happen when I eat?" he wondered. With trembling fingers he reached out to take an apple from a bowl of fruit. As soon as he touched it, the apple turned to gold.

"What have I done?" he whispered. "If I cannot eat or drink I shall die!" He knew that he had made a terrible mistake and decided to beg Dionysus to take back his gift. "I will go to him at once," he cried, but his decision

came too late. At that very moment his daughter ran into the room.

"Stay away from me!" Midas shouted, but she took no notice. She threw her arms around him—and was turned to gold. His daughter was now a gleaming but lifeless statue. The king stared at her in horror.

"What have I done to you?" he cried, kneeling beside her. His grief was so great that nobody could console him. He hurried to the palace of Dionysus and threw himself at the god's feet.

"Forgive my stupid greed!" he begged. "Tell me what I must do to save my child. I will do anything you say."

Dionysus told him to find the river Pactolus and wash himself in its waters. Midas set off at once. He went alone and walked for many miles over rough and stony ground.

When he reached the river he found it flowing deep and strong. Midas waded straight in. He was instantly swept away by the current. When at last he managed to reach the shore, he wondered if the curse had indeed been washed from him. Looking back, he saw that the river now gleamed and sparkled in the sun. On the riverbed tiny nuggets of gold lay among the pebbles. Dionysus had spoken truthfully, and the terrible power had left him. Joyfully Midas made his way home.

As he approached the palace, Midas's daughter ran to greet him. He lifted her into his arms and carried her into the garden. Midas was overjoyed to hear her laughter once again, and he sighed happily as he breathed in the fragrance of the flowers.

"I have learned my lesson," he said softly, "and I am content."

After You Read Response and Analysis

First Thoughts

1. Finish these sentences:
 - If I were Midas, I . . .
 - I was surprised when . . .

Thinking Critically

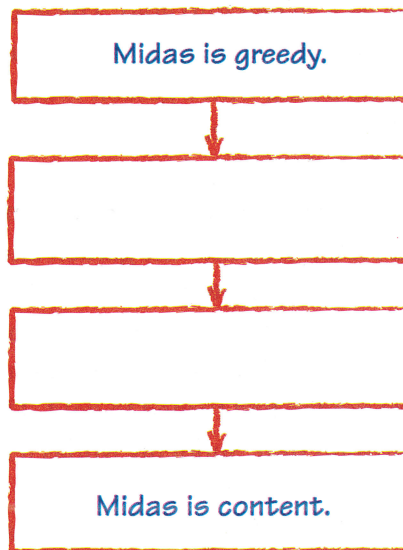
2. At the end of the myth, Midas says, "I have learned my lesson. . . . I am content." What lesson do you think Midas has learned? What makes him content?
3. How would you word the wish for the golden touch in order to avoid Midas's problem?
4. **Irony** is the difference between what you expect to happen and what actually does happen. What irony do you see in Midas's story?

Extending Interpretations

5. How would you connect the lesson in "King Midas and the Golden Touch" to life today? Look back at your map of the word *greed* on page 682 for ideas. 
6. What would we mean if we said someone had the "Midas touch"? Would it be a compliment? Before responding, look back at your Quickwrite notes. 

Reading Check

The diagram below shows the first **cause** and the final **effect** in the tale of King Midas. Fill in the chain of events that leads from one to the other. Add as many boxes as you need.



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Projects and
Activities

Keyword: LE5 7-6

SKILLS FOCUS

Literary Skills
Analyze irony.

Reading Skills
Use prior
knowledge.

Writing Skills
Write a play.

WRITING

Writing a Play

"King Midas and the Golden Touch" is a story rich enough to share. With a group of classmates, write a play version of the story, and act it out for a group of younger students in your school. You'll need actors to play the roles of King Midas, Silenus, Midas's daughter, and Dionysus. As you work on the dialogue for your play, think of a dramatic way to show the change from girl to golden statue.

Before You Read The Myth

King Midas and the Golden Touch

Make the Connection

Quickwrite

Greed is a powerful emotion—it can disrupt friendships, spark wars, and topple empires. What happens to greedy people who value money above everything else? Write briefly about a modern-day situation in which greed led to unhappiness or suffering.

Literary Focus

Irony

Irony is the difference between what you say and what you mean or between what's supposed to happen and what does happen. When you say "How graceful" to someone who's just fallen flat on his face, you're using irony. When a firehouse burns down, that's irony. It's a contrast between expectation and reality. This myth is about an ironic situation: There's a big difference between what Midas expects to happen and what does happen.

Reading Skills

Using Prior Knowledge: Building on What You Know

Get together with a group of classmates. Brainstorm to find answers to the questions about greed on the map below. You may want to add questions—and answers—of your own.

Greed

Definition:

Questions about greed:

What is wrong with it?

What is an example of it?

Who is greedy?

What is its opposite?

SKILLS FOCUS

Literary Skills

Understand irony.

Reading Skills

Use prior knowledge.



One of a pair of bracelets with ram's-head finials (c. 330–300 B.C.). Greek. Said to be from near Thessaloniki. Gold, rock crystal (8 cm wide x 7.8 cm high).

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Harris Brisbane Dick Fund, 1937 (37.11.11–12). Photograph © 1993 The Metropolitan Museum of Art.