Archery on mainland Greece traditionally is thought to have been adapted from Cretan mercenaries. Use of the bow and arrow in Greece, however, can be traced back to the Paleolithic, and continued beyond the Late Bronze Age. Due to the absence of material remains, depictions of bows are the main source in determining what their shapes. Bow shapes in extant Late Helladic art conform not to the Cretan style composite-bow, but rather to the Egyptian self-bow. In Egypt archers comprised an elite warrior class and were inextricably linked with the chariot; chariot-archers were Egypt's finest and deadliest warriors. Egyptians may have played a role in the chariot's ca. 1600 BCE introduction to the Mycenaeans on the Greek mainland. The Mycenaeans may have directly or indirectly adapted Egypt's new technology, along with a change in the style of bows. I argue that this foreign influence endured (negatively) in Greek memory, was further exacerbated by encounters with the Persians, and ultimately stained the archer's reputation in Greece.