

Creation myth essay



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Myth still remains one of the major links that merges the different cultures and religions from various ethnicities. “ The Creation of the Titans and the Gods”, as well as “ The Creation, Death, and Rebirth of the Universe”, are among the many creation myths that highlight these combinations.

Throughout history, myths have created various similarities and differences between the cultures and religions of the world.

Man – the common principle in myths, illustrates that man was produced exclusively for the pleasure of the Gods. Since the dawn of civilization the existence of myths had been recorded and narrated in order to praise the Gods that had blessed them with life. Marduk explains that he created Man with the Gods to assure admiration – It is evident that Man was created so that Marduk and the gods may take rest after gruesome battles. “ His job will be to serve the gods ... so that they may rest at ease” . The Greek and Roman legend “ The Creation of the Titans and the Gods” – this folklore was specifically designed to praise the Gods, “ The Creation of the Titans and the Gods” also aided in paving the religious path for the Greeks – steering them towards the belief in Zeus and other key Greek deities who occupied Mount Olympus.

Similar to the Greek story of the Gods of Olympus is the Hindu tale “ The Creation, Death, and Rebirth of the Universe”, paints the vivid record of Man. Intricately weaving the notion of Dharma, the righteous duty of man. In the case of “ The Creation, Death and Rebirth of the Universe”, Vishnu tells man that the first and foremost duty for the inhabitants of Earth is to praise him. “ Vishnu, in his form of Brahma...grandfather and creator... is the presiding God, and Dharma walks steadily and securely” Gods represented in different

myths illustrate varying significant aspects of society in regards to political and social structure to name a few. A passage from “Enuma Elish” explains how the universe was born from water – “in the beginning, only water and the mist that hovered above existed.

Babylonians placed a significant amount of importance on water. The passage from “Enuma Elish” reveals that water was a precious element to the Babylonians; it was difficult to find water because they lived in such dry and barren land. In Babylonian culture, Tiamat became the Earth, which literally made her, Mother Earth, therefore making the land and agriculture important to the civilization. “The Creation of the Titans and Gods” shows that the people of Greece were abundant in agriculture thanks to Zeus; although Mother Earth and Zeus are not the same, they had the same value in society and that they had created the land the people lived on.

Not only were the land, water and agriculture important in society, but also the society and structure itself was a growing matter. The myth, “The Creation, Death, and Rebirth of the Universe” tells of a message that was sent throughout the people of India about their role in society. In order for one to be the best of their abilities, they must work within their social cast and not be removed from said place. In a Chinese teaching, called “The Creation of the Universe and Human Beings”, the people believed in the wealthy and the poor; “The people whom Nu Kua had fashioned by hand from the rich yellow earth of the riverbed were high-born, wealthy, and intelligent. But the people who had fallen in drops from her rope were low-born, poor, common folk.” Countless of creation myths make use of their

tales to furnish their evident society or culture a perceptive or reasoning for different types of whether and science.

AlsoThe Greeks had several gods to showcase their domains over the different elements and regions. “ The Creation of the Titans and the Gods”, explains the presumption of the bearing of the sea and the lightings of the sky, through the powers of Poseidon and Zeus respectively. The Hundred-Handed Giants also give Zeus jurisdiction of the skies, Poseidon over the oceans, and Hades over the underworld. The Greeks used these gods to give an understanding and some clarity into the unknown.

The Chinese did a comparable thing, linking their myths to the understandings of science. They used the myth “ The Creation of the Universe and Human beings” to elucidate Yin and Yang as dueling personalities. In this myth, the dueling personalities fashioned the stars and the moon, as well as the sun in the sky. They used this facet of their story to explain to the spectators why there is a day, and why there is a night, and what unerringly is its intention.

Within the same tale P’an Ku’s remains become the different features and weather patterns of the Chinese lands, giving an understanding on why the rivers and mountains are the way they are. In the New Zealand creation myth, “ The Creation Cycle”, it gives an understanding on why the winds are so powerful in the country, as well as the presence of intense earthquakes. In the tale, the gods were never able to tame their rivaling brother Tawhiri and thus, his powerful storms plagued the island, as stated in the myth, “ Tu has never been able to gain power over Tawhiri, but, to this day, he continues to

fight him, for Tawhiri's winds and storms remain a destructive force on both land and sea. " 5 The presence of earthquakes is also described in the myth, " Then [Ruaumoko] fell into the underworld. In time he grew up. Now whenever he walks around the Underworld, he creates earthquakes in the upper world.

" 6 In conclusion, myth has been using many distinctive types of widespread themes that merge science, religion, and culture, binding those civilizations, which are atypical from around the world; they set a customary consign in which cultures can intermingle with parallel motifs, ideologies, and values. In all the creation myths that were interpret, analogous themes and motifs could be well known, screening that myth bonds the cultures and religions from around the humankind in a related fashion.