

# [Mythology1](https://assignbuster.com/mythology1/)

The origin of the universe can be explained by modern astronomers and   
astrophysicists, while archaeologists and historians try to clarify the origin of human   
societies. In the distant past, however, before any sciences existed, the beginnings of the   
world and of society were explained by MYTHOLOGY.

The dictionary defines mythology as the myths dealing with the gods, demigods,   
and legendary heroes of a particular people.   
The word myth is often mistakenly understood to mean fiction-something that   
never happened, a made-up story or fanciful tale. Myth is really a way of thinking out the   
past. Myths do not correctly explain what literally happen but suggest that behind the   
explanation there is a reality that cannot be seen and examined.   
One of the best-known mythological books is Homer’s ‘ Iliad’, which tells of the   
Trojan War. No one reading the book today believes Homer’s story as a historically   
factual account. However it is believed that at some time, many centuries before Homer   
lived-there really was a war between the Greek city-states and the residents of   
Myths try to answer several questions. Where did the world come from? What   
are the gods like, and where did they come from? How did humanity originate? Why is   
there evil in the world? What happens to people after they die? Myths also try to account   
for a society’s customs and rituals. Myths are used to justify the way a society lives.   
Ruling families in several ancient civilizations found justification for their power in myths   
that described their origin in the world of the gods or in heaven.   
Myths did not originate in written form. They developed slowly as an oral   
tradition that was handed down form generation to generation among people who were   
trying to make sense of the world around them. They tried to imagine how it could have   
come into being in the first place. In the Greek city-states cults centering around the   
worship of a particular god developed very early.

The legends of ancient Greece are more familiar because they have become so   
permanently set in literary traditions of western civilization. Greek mythology followed   
the pattern other mythologies: the forces of nature were given personalities and were   
worshipped. There was no worship of animals or of gods in animal form. Greek gods and   
goddesses were pictured as being much like men and women. The gods were conceived   
as more heroic in stature, more outstanding in beauty and proportion, and more powerful   
than humans. They did have many human weaknesses. They could be jealous, envious,   
spiteful, and petty. Among them only Zeus was known as the Just.

The earliest record of Greek mythology comes form clay tablets dating back to the   
Mycenaean civilization, which reached its peak between 1450 and 1200 B. C.. This   
civilization consisted of several city -states in Greece, including Mycenae. The basic   
sources for classical Greek mythology are Hesiod’s ‘’Theogony’ and Homer’s ‘ Iliad’ and   
‘ Odyssey’, which date from about the 700’s B. C.. Hesiod and Homer rank among the   
greatest poets of ancient Greece. The books contain most of the basic characters and   
Greek divinities can be divided into several groups. The earliest group was the   
Titans, led by Cronus. The most power group were the Olympians. The Greeks believed   
that the Olympians lived on Mount Olympus. They lived together in a community of light   
and pleasantness, and from this height they mingled with (and often interfered with) the   
The Titans were the children of Earth(Gaea) and the heavens(Uranus).   
Supposedly there were 12 Titans: the brothers Oceanus, Coeus, Crius, Huperion, Iapetus,   
and Cronus and the sisters Thea, Rhea, Themis, Mnemosyne, Phoebe, and Tethys. At their   
mother’s prompting they rebelled against their father, who had shut them off in the   
underworld of Tartarus. Under the leadership of Cronus they deposed Uranus and made   
Zeus was the youngest son of the Titans Cronus and Rhea and the brother of   
Poseidon, Hades, Hestia, Semeter, and Hera. According to myth at the birth of Zeus,   
Cronus, fearing that he might be dethroned by one of his children, swallowed them as they   
were born. Upon the birth of Zeus, Rhea his mother wrapped a stone in swaddling clothes   
for Cronus to swallow and concealed Zeus in Crete. When Zeus grew up, he forced   
Cronus to vomit up his brothers and sisters. The other children were adults now and eager   
to get vengeance on their father. The Titans fought on the side of Cronus, but Zeus and   
the other gods won, and the Titans were taken in chains to the underworld of Tartarus.   
Zeus became ruler over the sky, and his brothers Poseidon and Hades were given power   
over the sea and the underworld. The earth was to be ruled by all three brothers.

Zeus, according to Homer, was the father of the gods and of mortals. He was the   
protector and ruler both of the Olympian family and of the human race. He was lord of   
the sky, the rain god, and the cloud gatherer, who wielded the thunderbolt. His   
breastplate was the aegis, his bird the eagle, his tree the oak. Zeus’s shrines were at   
Dodona, in Epirus, the land of the oak trees and the most ancient shrine, famous for its   
oracle, and at olympia, where the Olympian Games were celebrated in his honor every   
four years. The Nemean games, held at Nemean, northwest of Argos, were also dedicated   
From the Greek poet Homer’s writings, Zeus is pictured in two very different   
ways. He is represented as the god of justice and mercy, the protector of the weak, the   
punisher of the wicked and rewarded of the good. The goddess Hera became Zeus’s wife,   
and queen of the gods. They had two children, the gods Ares and Hephaestus. Zeus had   
many love affairs and goddesses and mortal women. His children by them included the   
gods Apollo, Dionysus, and Hermes; and the heroes Heracles(Hercules in Latin) and   
Perseus. Also Zeus gave birth to the goddess Athena, who sprang full-grown from his   
head. Zeus and Mnemosyne were the parents of the Muses, and nine goddesses of the arts   
and sciences. Some of the myth’s say that Zeus and the goddess Themis were the parents   
of the Fates, three goddesses who controlled men’s destiny.   
Poseidon, in Greek mythology is the god of the sea. He was also the god of   
horses, earthquakes, and storms at sea. Poseidon was the son of Cronus and Rhea, and   
the younger brother of Zeus, the king of the gods. His wife was Amphitrite, a sea   
goddess. Poeidon had many children famed for their wildness and cruelty, among them   
the giant Orion and the Cyclops Polyphemus. Poseidon and the Gorgon Medusa were the   
parents of Pegasus, the famous winged horse.   
Poseidon fought unsuccessfully with Athena, goddess of wisdom, for the control   
of Athens. When he and Apollo, god of the sun, were cheated of their promised wages   
after having helped Laomendon, king of Troy, build the walls of that city, Poseidon’s   
revenge against Troy was terrible. He sent a sea monster to ravage the land, and during   
the Trojan War he helped the Greeks.   
In art, Poseidon is represented as a bearded and majestic figure, holding a trident, a   
three pronged spear, riding in a chariot drawn by horses and often seen with a dolphin.   
Every two years the Isthmian Games, featuring horse and chariot racers, were held in his   
Hades, was the god of the dead in Greek mythology. He ruled the kingdom of the   
dead. He was the son of the Titans Cronus and Rhea and the older brother of Zeus and   
Poseidon. Hades from the underworld abducted his queen, Persephone, whom he had   
abducted from the world above, ruled the kingdom of the dead. He was a grim and   
pitiless god, unappeased by either prayer or sacrifice, but he was not evil. He was known   
also as the lord of riches, because both food crops and precious metal were believed to   
come form his kingdom below ground.   
The underworld itself was often called Hades. It was divided into two regions:   
Erebus, where the dead pass as soon as they die, and Tartarus, the deeper region, where   
the Titans had been imprisoned. Tartarus was a dim and unhappy place, inhabited by   
vague forms and shadows and guarded by Cerberus, the three-headed, dragon-tailed dog.   
Sinister rivers separated the underworld from the world above, and the aged boatman   
Charon ferried the souls of the dead across these waters. Somewhere in the darkness of   
the underworld Hades’ palace was located. It was represented as a many-gated, dark and   
gloomy place, thronged with guests, and set in the midst of shadowy fields and an   
apparition-haunted landscape. In later legends of the underworld is described as the place   
where the good are rewarded and the wicked punished.   
Hera, in Greek mythology, queen of the gods, the daughter of the Titans Cronus   
and Rhea, and the sister and wife of Zeus. Hera was the goddess of marriage and the   
protector of married women. She was the mother of Ares, god of war; Hephaestus, god   
of fire; Hebe, goddess of youth; and Eileithyia, goddess of childbirth. Hera was a jealous   
wife, who often persecuted Zeus’s mistresses and children. She apparently never forgot   
an injury and was known for her vindictive nature. Angry with the Trojan Prince Paris for   
preferring Aphrodite, goddess of love, to herself, Hera aided the Greeks in the Trojan War   
and was not happy until Troy was finally destroyed. Zeus changed one of his mistresses,   
the beautiful princess Io, into a cow to hide her from Hera. But Hera found Io and sent   
the monster Argus, who had 100 eyes, to guard her. On Zeus’s orders, the god Hermes   
beheaded Argus. Hera honored Argues by putting his eyes on the tail of the peacock, her   
favorite bird. Hera also tormented Io by sending a gadfly to sting her. The Greek artists   
portrayed Hera as beautiful, dignified, and matronly.   
Apollo was a major god in Greek mythology. He was the son of Zeus and the   
goddess Leto. The goddess Artemis was his twin. Apollo was the god of light, purity,   
and the sun. Apollo played the lyre and wrote poetry, and he became a patron of   
musicians and poets. He also had healing powers.   
According to myth, Apollo killed a dragon named Python at Delphi. The town   
became the major center of Apollo’s worship in Greece. As the god of phophecy, Apollo   
foretold the future through his oracle at Delphi. The Greeks regarded Apollo as the ideal   
young man-handsome, honest, intelligent, and strong. But Apollo could also be cruel. He   
killed the children of Niobe, queen of Thebes, who had boasted that she was superior to   
Leto. He accidently killed a young boy with a discus. But he was still a much beloved   
Athena was the goddess of warfare and wisdom in Greek mythology. At birth,   
according to myth, she sprang, full grown and dressed in armor, from the forehead of   
Zeus. Athena represented the intellectual aspect of war. The Greeks also worshipped her   
as the patroness of arts and crafts. Athena was particularly skilled at spinning and   
weaving. One myth states that a mortal woman challenged Athena to a weaving contest   
and afterward Athena changed her into a spider so that she could spend the rest of her life   
spinning. Athena never married. Athena’s most famous temple, on the Acropolis in   
Athens, is called the Parthenon. The Greeks in the territory of Attica wanted to mane   
their principle city for either Poseidon, the sea god, or Athena, whoever gave them the   
more useful gift. One myth says Poseidon created the horse. Another myth says he   
created a spring. Athena created the olive tree. The gods judged Athena’s gift more   
useful, and so the city was named Athens, with Athena its patroness.   
Ancient artists usually showed Athena wearing a helmet and a magic shield called   
the aegis. Athena’s chief symbol was the owl.

Hercules was one of the most famous heroes of Greek legend. His father was   
Zeus, and his mother was a princess, Alcmene. Hera, wife of Zeus, was jealous of   
Alcmene and hated Hercules. When Hercules married Megara, a Theban princess, Hera   
made him become insane and he burned his house, killing his wife and children. Hercules   
recovered his sanity and sought help from the oracle at Delphi. The oracle told him he   
must serve his cousin Eurystheus, King of Argos, for twelve years.   
Hercules performed twelve great labors for Eurystheus. First, he killed the   
Nemean Lion. Second was to kill the Hydra, a serpent with many venomous heards. The   
third and fourth labors, Hercules captured a wild boar and a stag in the Arcadian   
mountains and showed them to Eurystheus. The fifth labor, Hercules drove away a great   
flock of destructive birds. The sixth labor was to clean the stables of King Augeas of Elis   
in one day. For the seventh labor, Hercules went to Crete and caught the savage bull of   
Minos, the Cretan King. the eighth labor was to capture the man-eating mares of King   
Diomedes of Thrace. The ninth labor was to obtain the girdle of the Amazon queen   
Hippolyta. The tenth labor took Hercules far to the west, pat the Pillars of Hercules(Strait   
of Gibraltar) to get the cattle of the monster Geryon. The eleventh labor was to carry the   
Apples of the Hesperides to Eurystheus. For his twelfth labor, Hercules had to show   
Cerberus, the watchdog of the Lower World, to Eurystheus. The last three labors were   
ways of winning immortality, because Geryon and Cerberus represent Death, and the   
At the end of his life, Hercules won immortality. When Hercules died his friends   
placed him on a funeral pyre and lit it. After his body had been burned up, he was taken   
up into Olympus and welcomed as one of the gods.   
There are many more gods, goddesses, legends and heroes in Greek Mythology,   
they are two numerous to go into detail on. When we read stories today about the Greek   
gods and goddesses we all remember them and can tell someone else the stories we have   
read. We all have enjoyed many of the Greek myths and will continue far into the future.

Bibliography:   
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