

Foundations of mythology

[Literature](#), [Mythology](#)



How is the word myth used popularly? For example, what does the statement, "It's a myth" mean? In contrast, how is the word myth used in the academic context? After considering the definition in your textbooks and course materials, write a definition in your own words. Culturally important story forming always involved some sort of myth as a primary foundational account of a culture and the individual's role within that culture. Ancient cultures have mythic literature their ancient relatives have passed down. The best known are supernatural beings and ancient tales of gods and other.

A myth commonly explains origins of unexplained Accuracies that justifies and validates the practices or beliefs of a culture. It also reveals the political, moral, or religious values of a culture. In my opinion a myth is something made up, as in folktale. For example, the big foot is a myth it has never been proven to exist but it doesn't a television show from trying. There are big difference between folk tales and myths and how they came around. Folk tales are stories told for entertainment and myths express beliefs held by a culture to be truth.

"It's a myth" is when someone pertains to telling a story or symbolizing to relate to truth of the unknown of existence of the world or a higher power. Why do myths from different cultures around the world address such similar or universal themes? Think about how myths explain the unknown and the tribulations of mankind. Myths when read usually depicts why s civilizations came to be in that part of the world or why they are a certain way. Ancient people wrote down how mankind came to be on this earth. If you look closely to other cultures they are all telling the same story but may have a different version of their god.

Since back in those times we didn't know how things came about we use to say gods made it. Ancient Romans believe that different gods rule each part of the world. As in native Americans believe that mother earth made the animals and the plants and trees that are on earth. And these two concepts have the same ideas but are different when they explain it. So in my opinion the stories that are all similar in the how mankind came just the gods are different. What is the relationship between belief, knowledge, mythology, and religion?

Where do mythology and religion intersect? Where do they diverge? Think about the function of myth and religion in helping human beings cope with change, suffering, loss, and death. Back before the Spain and Great Brittan came to explore the place we know call the United State of America. The Native American ruled the land and believed that they could only take what they needed from the land or they would get punished by the gods. When people came to explore the new lands they believed they had the knowledge to change the way the native people lived.

The foreigners brought disease and cut down the land the foreigners thought they were doing and the natives believed that the gods were punishing them. When it comes to similarities they are all the same. They are all have the same concept and meaning when it comes to dealing with loss or dealing with new changes. When it comes to how they got their knowledge or beliefs it could have been passed down or just written in a book. So I think it all originates differently but it all means the same thing if you are looking in as an outsider.

How would you defend mythology's relevance in contemporary culture? Think about familial and cultural traditions. Also, consider how mythology is used in the arts and in advertising to typify human experience. When it comes down to how to defend mythology and contemporary culture it all comes down on what your parents believe. Mythology was there in the past and that was the only way people knew how the earth and mankind came to be. After the crucifying of crust many people went to that because they needed something new to believe.

So when all these bad thing were going around and the gods weren't helping people started losing faith in their gods. So it was hard to stay loyal to what you believed in. If the gods had some way that the gods could relate to them so they could understand why things are the way they are. The new religion had a man hat was sacrifice for them and died for them so they could to him as a man. And by believing in him all and everything was good. So it would be hard in that time to defend the mythology gods when everything was going terrible bad.