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A LITERAL LOVE FOR GREEK MYTHOLOGY

THE PROMINENCE OF GREEK GODS

Jigisha Sharma



What is it to be human or for the Achaeans the people of ancient Greece, of our age or the 21st century there exists a recollection of knowledge could it be the platonic dialogues or the act of humanism...

JIGISHA SHARMA

As Herodotus, the father of history, to extrapolate further would be able to recount the heroes that existed and overcame adversities, Greek literature also accompanies with it a great recollection of the Greek civilization and for the omnipresence of the Greek heroes.

There is conflict within the ideas of heroes with that of the alignment of ideas of the Gods for even if Thetis, the Goddess of Sea, sings the song of lament for Achilles, the hero of the Trojan War, even when he were not dead, even when dies the song does not leave him, in Greek mythology it is questioned for what Gods impeded for some heroes to fight in strife.



Essentially reading the Iliad and Odyssey in the fifth century made a civilised person of the Greek society.



The heroes were a treatment of religion, worshipped, realized in the treatment of Iliad and Odyssey and The Seven Tragedies in turn as well suggest the worship of heroes in prominence. To understand the Iliad and Odyssey one must also read Homeric poetry which in the 5th century was intended to have been a medium of being only reprimanded orally and not written for as a means of communication. Throughout history, the heroes in prominence

that existed included Hercules, the most powerful man, the illegitimate son of a mortal woman and Zeus; or Pandora, the woman whose curiosity brought wrong to mankind; or Narcissus, who were believed to have fallen in love with his own reflection. It was believed that Eris, the Goddess of Discourse, initiated the winning ideal of the Trojans entering Troy on a horse by taking the soldiers by surprise at war.

Achilles is salient when heroes are remembered of 5th century Greece. Achilles, the son of Peleus- the king of Phytia in ancient Greece who married the Goddess of the Sea. Achilles being succumbed to the great Trojan War, the war in question is impeded by the Gods for the Trojan men steadfast rode to war with giving in to as the prizes of dogs

to Hades, the God of the Underworld, for destroying the holy walls of the citadel of troy as mentioned by homer in the Iliad and Odyssey. In Homeric poetry it is acclimated that the Trojan War of Achilles and Agamemnon, the son of Atreus- The Lord of The Men, was ushered by the son of Leto, the Goddess of the Titans. For the great Trojan War of

Myths explain how the world comes to be the way it is, people believe the Gods and Goddesses that existed were only a reflection of themselves, for the Gods and Goddesses they had humane characteristics.



having seen sacrifices of noble Trojan men, there was glory or in Greek words Kleos. Achilles and Agamemnon gave into death to succumb to Kleos being driven by perspectives ushered by the Gods, the immortalizing of their power through imperishable glory or Kleos.

In ancient Greece, stories about Gods and Goddesses and heroes and monsters were an everyday occurrence to be pondered and debated upon among individuals or achaeans- the people who lived in ancient Greece. Gods and Goddesses evolved from Chaos and descended from, namely, the Earth, sky, sea and the underworld. Apollodorus of Athens and the 1st-century BC Roman Historian Gaius curated the ancient myths and legends for the contemporary audiences of ancient Greece. The deities were said to have lived on the highest mountain that existed in Greece- Mount Olympus. The Olympians or the Gods and Goddesses that were of prominence or that are almost uncountably recounted are Zeus (the king of all Gods, Weather, Fate and Law); Hera, Zeus's wife (the queen of the Gods and Goddesses); Ares- (Good of War);

Aphrodite (the Goddess of Love); Poseidon (God of the Sea); Hades (God of the Underworld); and Athena (Goddess of wisdom); to name a few.

For the most salient existence, Zeus, who was the king of Olympus, is glorified in Greek mythology. He carried a thunderbolt as his favourite armour for obstruction or defense and when it rained, the Achaeans believed it were Zeus angered or in conflict exiled with his emotions. Zeus was married to Hera, the queen of all Gods and Goddesses, but Zeus is believed to have other lovers, for which Hera plotted against to punish.

