



ZEUS
King of the gods and ruler of Mount Olympus; god of the sky, lightning, weather, thunder, hail, rain, frost, snow, and summer in the Greek religion.

HERA
Queen of the gods and the goddess of marriage, women, childbirth and family.

POSEIDON
God of the seas, water, storms, hurricanes, earthquakes, and horses. The middle son of Cronus and Rhea. Brother of Zeus and Hades.

TIMELINE GREEK MYTHOLOGY

- 2000-1100 BCE** Prehistoric and Mycenaean Period Early beliefs in Earth goddesses and male sky deities.
- 8th century BCE** The Homeric Epics Composition of Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey," which focus on the Trojan War and the
- 5th and 4th centuries BCE** Classical Period Flourishing of Greek tragedy and drama, with playwrights like Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides.
- 323-31 BCE** Hellenistic Period Spread of Greek culture and mythology through Alexander the Great's conquests.
- 18th century onwards** Modern Era Revival of interest in Greek mythology through Romanticism and the

GREEK MYTHOLOGY SPANS A vast period, and its stories evolved and developed over centuries. While it's challenging to provide a comprehensive timeline due to the fluid nature of mythology, I can offer a rough overview of key periods and events in the evolution of Greek mythology.

THE ORIGINS OF GREEK MYTHOLOGY



Prehistoric Beginnings
The roots of Greek mythology can be traced to the Bronze Age, around 2000-1200 BCE. During this period, the Mycenaean civilization, which inhabited mainland Greece, had a religion and mythology that laid the foundation for later Greek myths. Some of the early deities



Minoan Influence
The Minoan civilization, centered on the island of Crete, also played a significant role in shaping Greek mythology. The Minoans had their own pantheon of gods and goddesses, and their religious imagery, symbols, and rituals influenced the emerging Greek myths.



Homer and Hesiod
The earliest written sources of Greek mythology are the epic poems of Homer and Hesiod, composed around the 8th century BCE. Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey" tell the stories of the Trojan War and the adventures of heroes like Achilles and Odysseus. Hesiod's "Theogony" provides a detailed account of the genealogy and attributes of the Greek gods.



Oral Tradition
Before these texts were written down, Greek mythology was primarily transmitted through oral tradition. Storytellers, bards, and poets passed down myths from one generation to the next. The oral tradition allowed for variations and regional differences in the myths.

The Greek Pantheon, also known as the Olympian Pantheon, refers to the assembly of principal deities in ancient Greek mythology. These gods and goddesses were believed to reside on Mount Olympus, the highest mountain in Greece, and they played central roles in the religious beliefs and narratives of the ancient Greeks. Here are the major deities in the Greek Pantheon:



GREECE

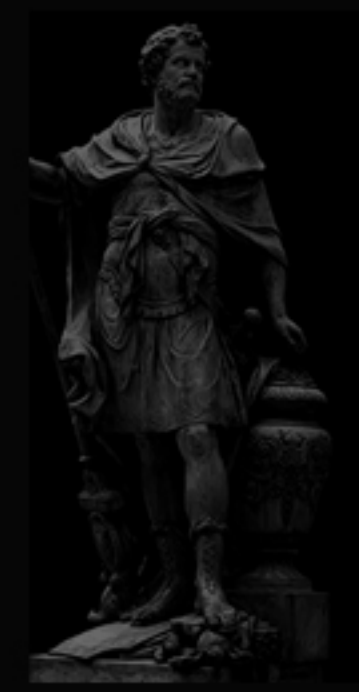
- Greek Language**
Greek is an ancient language with a rich history. It's still spoken today in modern Greece and Cyprus.
- Greek Culture**
Greek culture encompasses a wide range of elements, including art, literature, philosophy, and science.
- Greek Mythology**
Greek mythology is a collection of stories and beliefs about gods, heroes, and monsters.

GREEK MYTHOLOGY

Greek mythology is the body of myths originally told by the ancient Greeks, and a genre of ancient Greek folklore, today absorbed alongside Roman mythology into the broader designation of classical mythology. These stories concern the origin and nature of the world, the lives and activities of deities, heroes, and mythological creatures, and the origins and significance of the ancient Greeks' cult and ritual practices. Modern scholars study the myths to shed light on the religious and political institutions of ancient Greece, and to better understand the nature of myth-making itself.



GREEK MYTHOLOGY



- Perseus**
The story that makes Perseus heroic is his victory in defeating Medusa. Medusa was a creature who could turn anyone who looked at her into stone. Perseus approached Medusa and used the reflection in his shield to view her without looking directly at her. Perseus was able to behead her and put her head in his satchel.
- Hector**
The greatest warrior for Troy in the Trojan War, it is said that Hector killed 31,000 Greek fighters. Hector is featured many times throughout The Iliad, but it is his battle with Achilles that is most well-known.

GREEK HEROES IN MYTHOLOGY

Most mythology is based on the use of his



- Prometheus**
Was born a Titan god and was responsible for providing mankind with gifts to help them survive and succeed. Prometheus gave mankind the gift of fire.
- Odysseus**
Odysseus was the King of Ithaca who provided much wisdom, counsel, and intelligence during the Trojan War.

THE GREEK PANTHEON



DEMETER
Goddess of the harvest, agriculture, and fertility.



APOLLO
God of the sun, music, poetry, medicine, and prophecy.



ARTHEMIS
Goddess of the hunt, wilderness, virginity, and justice.

GREEK TRAGEDY AND DRAMA

Greek tragedy and drama, a literary and theatrical legacy of ancient Greece, stand as one of humanity's most profound and enduring artistic achievements. Emerging in the 5th century BCE as an integral part of religious festivals, these dramatic performances continue to captivate audiences and influence modern literature and theater.

Greek tragedy and drama were performed in the open air at the Theatre of Dionysus in Athens. The plays were performed in the month of Dionysia, a festival dedicated to the god Dionysus. The plays were performed in the month of Dionysia, a festival dedicated to the god Dionysus.



"I to die, and you to live. Which is Better god only knows "
- Plato -

GREEK AND ROMAN CONCEPTS



Mythology was at the heart of everyday life in Ancient Greece. Greeks regarded their gods as powerful, human-like beings, traditional enemies, and protectors. They also looked to their gods for guidance and inspiration.



GREEK MYTHOLOGY

PRESENTATION TEMPLATE