

## 1: List of Greek Gods and Goddesses

*Media related to Family trees of Greek mythology at Wikimedia Commons.*

Twelve Olympians The main and most important gods were the Twelve Olympians. The home of these gods is at the top of Mount Olympus. There was some variation as to which deities were included in the Twelve. It includes all those who are commonly named as one of the Twelve in art and poetry. Dionysus was a later addition; in some descriptions, he replaced Hestia. Hades is not usually included among the Olympians, because his home was the underworld. Some writers, however, such as Plato , named him as one of the Twelve. She was married to Hephaestus , but she had many lovers, including Ares , Adonis and Anchises. She was depicted as a beautiful woman and often naked. Her symbols include roses and other flowers, the scallop shell, and myrtle wreath. Her sacred animals are doves and sparrows. The Roman version of Aphrodite was Venus. He is the son of Zeus and Leto , and the twin brother of Artemis. Apollo was associated with the Sun ; while Artemis was the Moon. Both use a bow and arrow. In the earliest myths, Apollo fights with his half-brother Hermes. In sculpture , Apollo was depicted as a handsome young man with long hair and a perfect physique. His attributes include the laurel wreath and lyre. He often appears in the company of the Muses. Animals sacred to Apollo include roe deer , swans, cicadas , hawks, ravens, crows, foxes, mice and snakes. He was the son of Zeus and Hera. He was depicted as a young man, either naked with a helmet and spear or sword , or as an armed warrior. Ares generally represents the chaos of war in contrast to Athena, who represented strategy and skill. The Roman version of Ares is Mars. In later times she became associated with the Moon. She is the daughter of Zeus and Leto, and the twin sister of Apollo. She is depicted as a young virgin woman. In art she is often shown holding a hunting bow and arrows. Her attributes include hunting spears, animal furs, deer and other wild animals. Her sacred animals are deer, bears and wild boars. The Roman version of Artemis is Diana. She was depicted with a helmet, holding a shield and a spear, and wearing the Aegis over a long dress. Poets describe her as having very bright, keen eyes. She was a special patron of heroes such as Odysseus. She was also the patron of the city Athens which is named after her. Born from the head of Zeus her father and her mother is Metis, the first wife of Zeus. Her symbol is the olive tree. She is often shown beside her sacred animal, the owl. The Roman version of Athena is Minerva. Demeter is a daughter of Cronus and Rhea. Her brother is Zeus , with whom she had Persephone. She was one of the main deities of the Eleusinian Mysteries. She was depicted as an older woman, often wearing a crown and holding bunches of wheat. Her symbols are the cornucopia , wheat-ears, the winged snake, and the lotus staff. Her sacred animals are pigs and snakes. The Roman version of Demeter is Ceres. He was depicted in art as either an older man with a beard or a pretty young man with long hair. His attributes include the thyrsus a pinecone-tipped staff , drinking cup, grape vine, and a crown of ivy. He is often shown with his thiasos , a group of followers that includes satyrs , maenads , and his teacher Silenus. The consort of Dionysus was Ariadne. Animals sacred to him include dolphins , snakes and donkeys. Dionysus was a later addition to the Olympians; in some descriptions, he replaced Hestia. His consort is Persephone. His attributes are the cornucopia, key, sceptre , and the three-headed dog Cerberus. The owl was sacred to him. He was one of three sons of Cronus and Rhea, and therefore was ruler of one of the three realms of the universe, the underworld. He is not very often included as one of the Olympians, however. He was the son of Hera by parthenogenesis. He is the smith of the gods and the husband of Aphrodite. He was usually depicted as a bearded man with hammer, tongs and anvil –the tools of a smith–and sometimes riding a donkey. His sacred animals are the donkey, the guard dog and the crane. One of his many creations was the armour of Achilles. Hephaestus used fire to create things. The Roman version, however, Vulcan , was feared for his destructive power; he was associated with volcanoes. She is the wife of Zeus and daughter of Cronus and Rhea. She was usually depicted as a regal woman, wearing a crown and veil and holding a lotus -tipped staff. Her sacred animals are the heifer , the peacock and the cuckoo. The Roman version of Hera is Juno. He is the son of Zeus and Maia , Hermes is the messenger of the gods. He also leads the souls of the dead into the afterlife. He was depicted either as a handsome and fit young man, or as an older bearded man. He was often shown wearing sandals with small

wings on them. His sacred animals are the tortoise, the ram and the hawk. The Roman version of Hermes was Mercury. She was described as a virgin. She is a daughter of Rhea and Cronus, and sister of Zeus. She could not often be identified in Greek art. She appeared as a veiled woman. Her symbols are the hearth and kettle. In some descriptions, she gave up her seat as one of the Twelve Olympians to Dionysus , and she plays a minor role in Greek myths. The Roman version of Hestia, however, Vesta , was a major goddess in Roman culture. He is a son of Cronus and Rhea, and brother to Zeus and Hades. He rules one of the three realms of the universe as king of the sea and the waters. In classical artwork, he was depicted as an older man with a very large beard, and holding a trident. The horse and the dolphin are sacred to him. His wife is Amphitrite. The Roman version of Poseidon was Neptune. He is the god of the sky, thunder and lightning , law and order, and fate. He is the youngest son of Cronus and Rhea. He overthrew his father and took the throne of heaven for himself. In artwork, he was depicted as a regal, older man with a dark beard. His usual attributes are the royal sceptre and the lightning bolt. His sacred animals are the eagle and the bull. The Roman version of Zeus, Jupiter , was also the main god of the Romans. Coin made under Alexander the Great showing Zeus on his throne holding a sceptre and eagle. Primordial deities[ [change change source](#) ] The primordial deities are the first beings that existed. They are what makes up the universe. All other gods descend from them. The first among them is usually said to be Chaos.

## 2: Interactive Greek Gods Family Tree

*Family tree of the most important Gods of the ancient Greek pantheon, and also some Titans.*

Poseidon Zeus However, a prophecy made by Gaia threatened the rule of Cronus, and stated that one of his children would overthrow him, just as how Cronus had overthrown his own father. This fear of losing his rightful place among the gods, made Cronus swallow his children as soon as they were born. The first five children were swallowed whole, and fearing the same fate for her sixth unborn child, Rhea sought the help of her parents to save her child and seek revenge from Cronus for his acts. Thereafter, Rhea presented Cronus with a stone wrapped in cloth, which he, believing to be the newborn child promptly gobbled down. Cronus Cronus was the youngest and most ambitious son of Uranus. His lust for power led him to overthrow his father so that he could become the leader of the Titans. He swallowed all his children the moment they were born to protect his throne. Little did Cronus know that his sixth child, whom he had swallowed was actually a stone wrapped in cloth. His real son was alive, and bidding his time to seek revenge from his cruel father. Children of Rhea and Cronus Hestia Hestia was the goddess of hearth and fire. She is among the rare few who chose to remain celibate. It is believed that she chose to give up her throne in order to perform her duties on earth with utmost dedication. Demeter Demeter was the goddess of harvest, life and death, marriage, and the sacred laws. Zeus was one of her consorts and together they had a child, who they named Persephone. When Persephone grew into a young woman, she was abducted by Hades the ruler of the underworld. It was Zeus who had advised Hades to abduct his daughter, because he knew that Demeter would never consider Hades as a suitable husband for Persephone. Hera Hera was the older sister of Zeus and became his wife, after the untimely death of Metis. Even though, she was the goddess of marriage and femininity, her own marriage to Zeus was rocky because of his incessant affairs. Wikimedia Commons PD Hades Hades was the god of the underworld and ensured that dead remained within their realm and did not try to escape. He was fatally attracted to Persephone, and thus abducted her and made her his queen. Even though he was the ruler of the dead, he himself was an immortal god who came upon this duty. He was neither cruel nor retributive, and proved to be an efficient king. Among all the worlds, he was the only one who could look after the souls of the dead and keep them under control. The aforementioned illustration is a part of the Meyers Konversations-Lexikon of and depicts Hades with his loyal hound Cerberus. It is also believed that he, like his brother Zeus was not swallowed by his father Cronus, and was instead hidden by Rhea amidst lambs that were grazing on earth. Rhea pretended to have given birth to a lamb and handed the same to Cronus, who swallowed the animal. Zeus Zeus Zeus was the youngest son of Cronus and became the god of the sky and thunder. Zeus used an emetic on his father, which caused him to vomit the contents of his stomach. The first came the stone, a sheep, and then his five older children, who come out alive and as adults. Zeus also released all the monstrous brothers of Cronus, which included the Giants, Cyclopes and Hecatonchires, who had been imprisoned underground by Cronus for being ugly. Then with the help of his siblings and all those whom Cronus had imprisoned in Tartarus, Zeus was able to defeat his father and the Titans in a battle that lasted for nearly ten years. After the victory, there was sharing of power among all the Gods and Zeus became the ruler of the universe. Thus began the Olympian era. Children of Zeus Credit: He was the son of Hera and Zeus, and was both venerated and loathed for his violent and military nature. The Roman god Mars is regarded in the same stead as Ares. Like Zeus, Ares had many consorts and children. Aphrodite was the goddess of beauty, sexuality, and lust. She was so fatally beautiful and desirable, that Zeus feared her beauty may cause wars among the gods, as they argued over who would set their claims on her. He married Aphrodite to Hephaestus, but her lust for men made her cheat on her husband often. She was attracted to the volatile nature of Ares, and thus played an instrumental role in the Trojan War along with this dangerous consort of hers. Aphrodite was responsible for the lust that Paris felt for Helen of Troy and the abduction that ensued. Athena Athena Athena was the goddess of wisdom, war strategy, and just governance. She was also the favorite daughter of Zeus. However, Zeus feared the coming true of a prophesy which stated that his union with Metis would lead to the birth of gods who would overpower Zeus in due time. This led to Zeus swallowing Metis, who by then had

already conceived Athena. Zeus began to experience an unbearable headache, which forced him to request one of his helpers to cleave his forehead with the labrys ax. Apollo had a twin sister Artemis as well. He has been represented in Greek mythology as a god with many powers such as, the god of light, the bringer of plagues as well as the healer, the god of truth, and music to name a few. It is said that when Apollo was merely four days old, he was forced to kill the earth dragon Python, who had been sent by the jealous Hera to kill Leto. Apollo in order to save his mother asked for a bow and arrow from Hephaestus, the God of weapons and shot the dragon straight in the eye. Artemis Artemis Artemis was the goddess of hunting and animals. Since she was also a virgin deity, women prayed to her for ensuring a safe childbirth and for protecting their young daughters from lecherous men. When Artemis was only three years old she went weeping to her father Zeus after being trashed by Hera. She sat on his lap and asked for six wishes, those being to always remain a virgin, to be known by more names so that she could be told apart from her twin brother, to have the best bow and arrow, a short dress suitable for hunting, to have sixty daughters of the Ocean to be her choir and that they all be nine years of age, and to have twenty chaste nymphs to look after her bow and her dogs. Semele asked Zeus to show himself in his true form. Since, Semele was a mere mortal she died the moment she saw Zeus, and was turned to ash. Zeus was inconsolable, but was able to save his unborn child by creating a makeshift womb in his thigh, thereby hiding the baby from Hera. Hermes Hermes Hermes was the son of the goddess Maia. Hermes was the messenger of the gods, he guided souls into the afterlife and was the god of commerce, poetry, literature, and sports. He was conceived and born within a night, after which the child grew at an astounding rate. Hermes made the string instrument called the Iyre, which he gave to Apollo as compensation for the cattle herd stolen by him. However, Zeus requested Hermes to help free his lover from Argus. When Hermes found Argus, he played his lute for the giant in order to appease him. Fortunately, the soothing music of the lute caused Argus to fall asleep, after which Hermes killed the giant in order to rescue Io. Hebe Hebe Hebe, the daughter of Hera and Zeus, was the Goddess of eternal youth and the cup-bearer for the gods. Her main responsibility was to serve ambrosia to the gods. She married her paternal half-brother Heracles, the archenemy of Hera. Their marriage is believed to have eased the long-standing enmity between the Hera and Heracles. Helen of Troy Credit: Helen the divine beauty was the daughter of Leda and Zeus. Paris was a Trojan prince who had been chosen by Zeus to elect the most beautiful goddess among, Hera, Aphrodite, and Athena, so as to put an end to their bickering. Aphrodite bribed Paris by promising to give him Helen, the most beautiful woman on earth. Paris accepted her offer and declared Aphrodite as the most desirable goddess, thereby gaining the wrath of Hera and Athena. Unfortunately, by then Helen was already married to Menelaus, the King of Sparta. The moment Helen set her eyes of Paris, the spell was cast and she fell madly in love with him. While the unsuspecting Menelaus left for Crete to pay his homage to his deceased grandfather, Helen eloped with Paris. Once this scandalous news was out, Menelaus returned to Sparta and along with his companions declared war on Troy, which led to the epic Trojan War! Heracles Heracles Heracles was the son of Zeus and Alcmene. According to Greek mythology, he was the strongest and most virile demigod to have ever existed. Hera tried her best to prevent the birth of Heracles by persuading Eileithyia, the goddess of childbirth to cross her legs. However, Galanthis being the loyal helper of Alcmene, feigned happiness and rushed to Eileithyia in order to thank her for the birth of the child. This news surprised the goddess, who in shock uncrossed her legs and stood up, thereby inadvertently allowing the birth to take place. She told Hera, that the child was an orphan and she was merely looking after him. Hera took pity on the child and nursed him, however, her milk gifted the child with supernatural strength. Hephaestus Hephaestus Hephaestus was the son of Hera and Zeus, which made him a prince among the gods. He was the god of metallurgy, sculptors, fire, and volcanoes. He forged weapons for the gods of Olympus. He was exiled from heaven by his cruel mother for being crippled and was thrown onto earth. Hephaestus sought revenge from Hera by forging a golden throne for her. Hera did not know who had made the throne for her, and greedily accepted it as a gift. The gods knew that Hephaestus was responsible for this act and begged him to set Hera free. However, Hephaestus stubbornly refused to do so, until Dionysus himself went to earth to persuade him to return to Olympus. Dionysus got Hephaestus drunk and abducted him on a mule, after which he was given back his rightful place in Olympus and was made to set his mother free. He prayed to Poseidon, and asked the God of

the Sea to give him a gift that would prove his rightful claim on the throne of Crete. Poseidon, sent forth a white bull which was to be sacrificed in honor of Poseidon by Minos. However, Minos, wanted to keep the bull for himself, and dared to replace the divine bull with an ordinary one in order to deceive Poseidon. She sought the help of Daedalus, the best craftsman in Crete to make a hollow wooden cow for her. Pasiphae hid inside the cow and mated with the bull, which resulted in the birth of the monster Minotaur.

### 3: The Hindu God Family Tree – Veritable Hokum

*The ancient Greek gods family tree provides an instant overview of the genealogy of the ancient Greek gods and goddesses - a 'who's who' of the family connections, genealogy and relationships between the main characters who feature in the legends and mythology of the ancient Greeks.*

I made an updated poster version, with like a dozen extra gods! There are just so many. So this is not even close to a full list of Gods and Goddesses, to say nothing of all the demigods, mythical creatures, anthropomorphized-concepts, and other things that show up in Greek mythology. Just some of the biggest, most important ones. In order of appearance: Primordial Deities Before there were Gods, there were these God-like anthropomorphized concepts. As far as I can tell, the first thing she did after having a kid was marry him, and then made more kids so they could fight. Picture a heavy-set Lucille Bluth with earth-powers. Ouranos aka Uranus Primeval God of the Sky Ouranos was his own stepfather, and had some serious sibling rivalry with his children. Eventually a bunch of them got together and cut off his penis, after which he either died or disappeared, depending on who you ask. Aphrodite Olympian Goddess of Love Oh but that penis? There are a lot of stories about her, but I think my favorite is the one where she got so angry that she made a girl named Myrrha fall in love with her own father. So, count with me now: Like, just imagine a modern American and a 14th century English lord trying to agree on what should be basic human rights. Ancient Greece is four times as far away, chronologically speaking. Mnemosyne Titan Goddess of Memory Mnemosyne invented language and words. Mnemosyne was the goddess of that. She was also the mother of the Muses, the father being Zeus. I know some of these descriptions are short, but most of these guys barely appear anywhere aside from lists of titans. Later, as people learned more about Geography, he wound up in charge of the Atlantic Ocean, with Poseidon getting the Mediterranean. He also went to Tartarus, also until Zeus let him out. He also had crab claws on his head for some reason. He also went to Tartarus. Pleione is one of them. Atlas Bearer of the Heavens You might recognize Atlas as that guy with the world on his back. One time, Herakles aka Hercules held the sky for him for a while, in exchange for some golden apples. Another time Perseus turned him to stone. Like the other male Titans, he did some time in Tartarus. Shares a name and probably nothing else with the best character on Friends. You might also remember him as the one who de-penis-ed Uranus, but it gets worse. Or that was the plan – unfortunately for him, when Zeus was born, his wife Rhea switched it with a rock dressed like a baby. So where are we now? Semele Mother of Dionysus Semele was just some priestess until Zeus took a liking to her. Lucky for Leto that she eventually found a place to hide. Zeus King of Gods You might have noticed that like, half of the people on this list either slept with or descended from Zeus. If it was sexable, Zeus sexed it. And not always or even mostly consensually, but I get the sense that the ancient Greeks had different ideas about consent than we do today. He threw lightning bolts, defeated the titans, resolved disputes kind of, sort of, and was powerful enough that he could get away with more or less anything. Seriously, more or less every story about her starts with Zeus messing around with or without consent and ends with Hera taking revenge on she-with-whom-Zeus-messed-around. Dionysus God of Wine and Parties Most depictions of Dionysus make him either a cool old drunk guy or a the greek equivalent of a glam rocker. He mostly wandered around with satyrs, drank, made wine, made friends, and occasionally got chased out of places. Seriously, Hermes stole his first cows before he was one day old. Oh, and one time someone challenged him to a music contest, and Apollo won and gave the guy donkey ears. She turns into a deer and runs between them, and they both miss her and spear each other. Athena Goddess of War and Heroes Athena is just awesome. And she only got cooler. Basically every story about a Greek hero features Athena somewhere. Plus, she was the patron diety of Athens, which she won in a contest against Poseidon. Ares God of War Ares is kind of like Athena, but dumber. Literally every story I know about him involves him getting mad at something and trying to kill it. He was born crippled, and thrown off Olympus by his own mother. But won in the end. He made her a beautiful throne that stuck to her when she sat in it, and refused to unstick her. It was only after Dionysus got him drunk that he relented and let her out. After that, he did ok. He even got to marry Aphrodite. Poseidon and Athena were in conflict pretty frequently, actually,

including practically all of the Odyssey. She never married, just cooked food, lit fireplaces, took care of travelers, and basically just chilled out at home. I mean, sure, there was the time he kidnapped Persephone, but that at least started as a misunderstanding. Compared to his brothers Zeus and Poseidon? He was practically cuddly. Demeter Goddess of Agriculture The most famous story of Demeter is the one where Zeus offers her daughter Persephone to Hades as a wife. Hades accepts, but has to kidnap her for some reason, and then Demeter throws a fit and threatens to ruin farming forever unless Hades give Persephone back. But then Persephone eats a pomegranate seed and ends up in a split-custody arrangement between Hades and her mom. I also found this story about a man who met a Greek God. Attack of the Clones. The following week, Australia vs.

### 4: Twelve Olympians - Wikipedia

*Horizontal scrollbar is down below. Use at your own risk; Greek mythology is ambiguous. Click a name for its Wikipedia article. Download the PowerPoint [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) Greek Gods trees: from Edith Hamilton's Mythology by Jimmy Joe on Wikipedia.*

The list is presented in alphabetical order by Greek name, with commonly alternate names following, including both Roman and Etruscan versions. Some of the more famous heroes and demigods are also included for good measure. If you would prefer to have your deities sorted by gender, there are also lists of Greek Gods Only and Greek Goddesses Only. Achelous - The patron god of the Achelous river. Aeolos, Aiolos, Aiulus, Eolus God of air and the winds. Aither, Akmon, Ether God of light and the atmosphere. Alastor - God of family feuds. Alcyone - One of the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione. Alectrona - Early Greek goddess of the sun. Salacia The wife of Poseidon and a Nereid. Antheia - Goddess of gardens, flowers, swamps, and marshes. Aphaia A Greek goddess who was worshipped exclusively at a single sanctuary on the island of Aegina in the Saronic Gulf. Anadyomene, Turan, Venus Goddess of love and beauty. Apollon, Apulu, Phoebus God of the sun, music, healing, and herding. Enyalios, Mars, Aries God of chaotic war. Aristaios Patron god of animal husbandry, bee-keeping, and fruit trees. Aesculapius, Asklepios God of health and medicine. Asana, Athene, Minerva, Menerva Goddess of wisdom, poetry, art, and the strategic side of war. Atlas - The Primordial Titan who carried the weight of the heavens on his back. Attis - The minor god of rebirth. Aquilo, Aquilon The North Wind. One of the Anemoi wind gods. Brizo - Protector of Mariners. Kairos, Occasio, Tempus The minor god of luck and opportunity. Calliope - One of the Muses. Kalypso The sea nymph who held Odysseus prisoner for seven years. Castore, Kastor One of the twins who represent Gemini. Celaeno - The name of a wife of Poseidon. Cerus - The wild bull tamed by Persephone, made into the Taurus constellation. Keto a sea monster goddess who was also the mother of other sea monsters. Khaos The nothingness that all else sprung from. Charun The Ferryman of Hades. He had to be paid to help one cross the river Styx. Chronus, Khronos God of time. Kirke A goddess who transformed her enemies into beasts. Clio - One of the Muses. Nona One of the Fates - Spun the thread of life from her distaff onto her spindle. Crios - The crab who protected the sea nymphs, made into the Cancer constellation. Cronos, Kronos, Saturn God of agriculture, father of the Titans. Ceres, Demetra, Tvath Goddess of the harvest. Dinlas - Guardian of the ancient city of Lamark, where wounded heroes could heal after battle. Bacchus, Dionysos, Liber God of wine and pleasure. Doris - A Sea Nymph, mother of the Nereids. Eireisone - The deity who embodied the sacred ceremonial olive branch. Atlantis One of the seven Pleiades. Spes The spirit of Hope. Bellona A minor goddess of war, connected to Eris. Erebos God of darkness. Discordia Goddess of strife, connected to Enyo. Amor, Cupid, Eleutherios God of love, procreation and sexual desire. Glacus, Glaukos A fisherman turned immortal, turned Argonaut, turned a god of the sea. Concordia Goddess of Harmony and Concord. Juventas Goddess of youth. Hekat, Hekate, Trivia Goddess of magic, witchcraft, ghosts, and the undead. Sol God of the Sun. Amar, Dies, Hemere Goddess of daylight. Hephaistos, Vulcan, Sethlans, Mulciber God of fire and blacksmithing who created weapons for the gods. Juno, Uni Goddess of goddesses, women, and marriage and wife of Zeus. Pyschopompus, Mercury, Turms God of commerce and travel, and messenger of the gods. Hesperos, Vesper The Evening Star. Vesta Greek goddess of the home and fertility. One of the Hesperides. Hygieia, Salus Goddess of cleanliness and hygiene. Hymenaeus, Hymen God of weddings. Somnus God of sleep. Khione - The goddess of snow and daughter of the North Wind Boreas. Cotys, Cottyto, Cottytus A Dionysian goddess whose celebrations were wild and lascivious. Kratos - A god of strength and power. Decima One of the Fates. Measured the thread of life with her rod. Mania, Manea Goddess of insanity and the dead. Melpomene - One of the Muses - represented Tragedy. Merope - One of the seven Pleiades, married to king Sisyphos. Metis - Titan goddess of wisdom. Momos God of satire, writers, and poets. Morpheus - God of dreams and sleep. Rhamnousia, Invidia Goddess of retribution vengeance. God of the Sea before Poseidon. Victoria, Nice Goddess of victory. Auster The South Wind. Nox Goddess of night. Oceanus - Titan god of the ocean. Faunus, Inuus God of woods, fields, and flocks. Peitho, Suadela Goddess of persuasion. Fama Goddess

of fame and gossip. Phosphor, Lucifer The Morning Star. Plutus - God of wealth. Polydeuces One of the twins who represent Gemini. Polyhymnia - One of the Muses - represents sacred poetry and geometry. Pontos Ancient god of the deep sea. Neptune, Nethuns, Neptunus God of the sea and earthquakes. Priapus, Mutinus, Mutunus A minor god of gardens and fertility, best known for having an enormous penis. Pricus - The immortal father of sea-goats, made into the Capricorn constellation. Proteus - An early sea god before Poseidon. Cybele Goddess of nature. Asterope One of the seven Pleiades, who bore a child of Ares. Styx - A Naiad who was the first to aid Zeus in the Titan war. Not to be confused with the river Styx. Tartaros, Tartarizo God of the depths of the Underworld - a great storm pit - and the father of Typhon.

### 5: Zeus Family Tree

*The family tree of the ancient Greek gods is depicted here in a large series of charts which include a short summary of the main gods, an illustration of Hesiod's Theogony, and a comprehensive eight-part set sourced from a broad selection of ancient texts.*

Pinstriped suit, neatly trimmed grey beard, stormy eyes and a very large, dangerous lightning bolt. Sometimes he travels the world in disguise, so be nice to everyone! You never know when the next person you meet might be packing the master bolt. In the old days, Zeus ruled over his unruly family of Olympians while they bickered and fought and got jealous of each other. Not much different than today, really. Zeus always had an eye for beautiful women, which often got him in trouble with his wife, Hera. Usually prefers classic Greek dresses and a simple silver crown, though she can blend in as needed. She usually appears as a beautiful older woman, and enjoys turning into birds when she needs to hide or spy. She hangs out where family life is strongest: That strange woman you saw at Laser Quest, serving pizza and singing Happy Birthday? Yes, that was probably her. Hera has no patience with demigods, the children of godly affairs. She was the enemy of Heracles and many others, though she did have a soft spot for mortal heroes, like Jason. If an old woman asks you to carry her piggyback across a river, do it. You might win the favor of a goddess! Hawaiian shirt, shorts, flip flops, and a three-pointed trident. Poseidon walks the beaches of Florida, occasionally stopping to chat with fishermen or take pictures for tourists. Poseidon was always a moody guy. On his good days, he did cool stuff like create horses out of sea foam. On his bad days, he caused minor problems like destroying cities with earthquakes or sinking entire fleets of ships. The goddess prefers simple dresses of green or gold, though you can often find her in gardening clothes. Demeter divides her time between the upper world, where she oversees the growing season and produces commercials encouraging people to eat more cereal products part of a balanced breakfast! Demeter was one of the quieter goddess. As long as the crops were growing and the farmers were happy, Demeter was content. When Hades stole her daughter Persephone, Demeter stopped all plants from growing, and people started starving. Hard to make a cheeseburger with no grain for bread and no grass for the cows. Torch, Corn plant though popcorn works, too Roman name: Biker leathers, Harley Davidson, sunglasses and a stinking attitude. Can be found riding his Harley around the suburbs of LA. One of those gods who could pick a fight in an empty room. Back in the day, this son of Zeus and Hera used to be inseparable from his shield and helmet. Fought on the side of the Trojans during the war of Troy, but, frankly, has been involved in every minor skirmish since Goldilocks told the three bears that their beds were a little uncomfy. A bloody spear, a wild boar the animal with the nastiest attitude Roman name: Athena is always accompanied by at least one owl, her sacred and fortunately housebroken animal. So start working on that revolutionary new bread slicer! Athena was one of the most active goddesses in human affairs. She helped out Odysseus, sponsored the entire city of Athens and made sure the Greeks won the Trojan War. The owl Roman name: Minerva Apollo God of archery, music, poetry, prophecy, medicine, and later on the god of the sun. He typically looks like a movie star with the fashionably shabby clothes, the laid back attitude, the brilliant smile, and the Ray Ban sunglasses. His sun chariot morphs into a fine Maserati. Do NOT ask him to recite his poetry. You can find Apollo cruising down Sunset Avenue looking cool, or hanging out at parties chatting with writers or rock stars. He likes to be the center of attention wherever he goes. Apollo was into everything, from music to medicine, probably because he thought he was better at everything than anyone else. When the old sun god Helios retired, Apollo took over that job too, though he was mostly thought of as the god of poetry and music. Her eyes are silver like the moon, and she tends to dress in white and silver. Artemis can be found roaming the countryside with her handmaidens, the Hunters of Artemis. Imagine an immortal, very deadly Girl Scout troop, on a permanent camp out, hunting monsters. Artemis enjoyed hunting with her handmaidens and basically kept to herself unless she was bothered. Once a male hunter tried to spy on Artemis while she was bathing. The goddess turned him into a deer and her hunters tracked him down and killed him. The moon, the deer Roman name: Ugly face, scraggly beard, massive powerful hands. The god likes to hang out in his workshop fixing cars and building inventions. You want a robot to do your homework, or a life-sized metal

giant to stomp on your enemies. Hephaestus can have one ready in a matter of hours. Hephaestus is a jealous husband, always on the lookout for that scoundrel Ares and anyone else who might want to flirt with his wife which is basically every man with a pulse. The anvil and hammer Roman name: Any of them might be Aphrodite in disguise. She promised Prince Paris the most beautiful mortal woman in the world if he judged Aphrodite the fairest goddess in a contest, and Paris readily agreed. When he got Helen for his wife, it started the Trojan War and thousands died, but hey, at least Aphrodite got what she wanted! Did you have a question about his activities as god of thieves? Hermes got started young as a troublemaker. When he was one day old, he sneaked out of his crib and stole some cattle from his brother Apollo. Apollo liked it so much he forgot all about the cows. The lyre made Apollo very popular with the ladies, which was more than he could say about the cattle. Leopard-skin shirt, walking shorts, purple socks and sandals, the general pasty demeanor of someone who has been up partying much too late. He can usually be found playing pinochle with a group of terrified satyrs on the front porch of the Big House. If you want to join the game, be prepared to bet large. Dionysus invented wine, which so impressed his father Zeus that he promoted Dionysus to god. The guy who invented prune juice, by contrast, got sentenced to the Fields of Punishment. Dionysus mostly spent his time partying it up in Ancient Greece, but once a crew of sailors tried to kill him, thinking the god was too incapacitated to fight back. Dionysus turned them into dolphins and sent them over the side. The moral of this story: Do not mess with a god, even a drunk one. He sits on a throne of bones. Hades rarely leaves his obsidian palace in the Underworld, probably because of traffic congestion on the Fields of Asphodel freeway. He oversees a booming population among the dead and has all sorts of employment trouble with his ghouls and specters. This keeps him in a foul mood most of the time. Hades is best known for the romantic way he won his wife, Persephone. Really, though, how would you like to marry someone who lives in a dark cave filled with zombies all year round? Hypnos appears as a young man with wings sprouting from his brow, probably to keep him from doing a face plant whenever he falls asleep. Sometimes he is seen carrying an upside-down torch. Probably because the flames keep him awake. Hypnos lives in Erebus, deep in the Underworld, but can often be found trying out the mattresses at the Sleep Shop. He is the son of Nyx Night and loves putting people to sleep. He is the brother of Thanatos Death. But unlike his brother, Hypnos might let you wake up eventually. Hypnos could be good or bad in ancient times. He brought rest and dreams, but he could also sneak up on you and cause you to doze off at bad moments. In his Roman form of Somnus, the god liked to make sentries fall asleep on duty which was an automatic death sentence or make ship navigators fall asleep at the wheel. Nike has the wings of an angel and rides a chariot. She usually has a golden laurel wreath handy to give to the winners of major battles, sports competitions, and the state lottery. The goddess does not find it amusing to be confused with footwear. You are likely to meet Nike at the World Series, the Superbowl, and most other major sporting events, where she will be hovering overhead, deciding which team to grant victory. She values bravery and skill, though she also likes a good halftime show. Nike was very popular, since everybody wanted victory. Olympic athletes would sacrifice to her, as would soldiers before a big battle.

### 6: List of figures in Greek mythology - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*A Greek god family tree is a great aid when you want to learn about the internal relationships between the Greek gods.. In this article I will present you with three family trees of Greek gods featuring each of the three orders of Greek gods: the Primordial deities, the Titans and the Olympians.*

Hindu God Family Tree posters are ready! Let me begin by saying this is not a comprehensive Hindu God family tree – not even close. So with that in mind, a few specific disclaimers: Send me an email at VeritableHokum gmail. Thanks for the corrections! Now, on to what I think I know about all those gods up there: Me too, but bare with me. That comes from one of several creation stories that arose as Brahma was displaced by more recently popular gods. Vishnu created a vast primordial ocean, and then a hundred headed snake to float on as he meditated. Vishnu Depending on the source, Vishnu is either one of the most important gods in the universe, or the most important god in the universe, or he literally is the universe, or more likely all of the above. One of the largest branches of Hinduism, Vaishnavism, holds Vishnu as its top god. Lakshmi Lakshmi, also called Sri, is a goddess of wealth and luck and wife to Vishnu. The idea was that, if they churned it hard enough, they could dredge up all the amazing treasures from the bottom, including Amrita, the nectar of immortality. Once that was done, a whole bunch of treasures emerged, including the moon, the nectar of immortality, a super-cow, and Lakshmi. A Note of Avatars The next bunch of entries are all avatars, or mortal incarnations of gods mostly Vishnu. Most sources agree that Vishnu has 10 avatars, but they all seem to disagree on who those avatars are. I found this one in a book, but there are lots of other versions. When Buddhism was new and growing, some Hindu sects started claiming that Buddha was just an avatar of Vishnu, but that his role was to trick good Hindu folks into believing in illusions. So, to defeat him, the gods incarnate themselves as mortals: Vishnu as four princes, Lakshmi as a princess, and most of the rest of the gods as magical monkeys. For thirteen years, they live as hermits. One day, a demon-lady shows up and tries to sleep with Rama, and when he says no, she attacks, and when Rama and Lakshmana defeat her, she gets her big brother to attack with a demon army, and when Rama and Lakshmana defeat THEM, she gets her even bigger brother, Ravana, to kidnap Sita. Rama and Lakshmana set out to rescue Sita, having adventures, fighting demons, and befriending thousands of super-powered monkeys. Kurma When they went to churn the Ocean of Milk see Lakshmi above , the gods needed somewhere to stand. So Vishnu turned into his second avatar, a huge turtle, and the rest of the gods stood on a mountain on his back. So Vishnu chose as his fourth avatar a half-man-half-lion neither human nor animal , and killed him at dusk neither night nor day in a doorway neither inside nor outside. Then Vamana grew huge enough that three steps took him clear across the earth and the heavens, which he returned to the gods. Thanks to Sanjay for the following correction! Mahabali was essentially such a great ruler that his power rivaled the Gods and so they got Vishnu to take care of it as you outlined. A neat quirk is that Mahabali was traditionally supposed to be the King of the South Indian region of Kerala, and an added tweak to the myth there states that after having all his realms taken away he asked Vamana for one favour- to visit his home kingdom once a year. The festival commemorating that, Onam, is still the most important festival in Kerala. Shiva is a big, important, powerful god, the highest god of the largest branches of Hinduism, Shaivism. Shiva has a third eye, from which he can produce a laser beam made of pure fiery enlightenment. While all goddesses are sometimes considered aspects of the Devi, from what I can tell, Parvati is often considered one and the same. But take note, ladies: It took Parvati years of religiously motivated suffering and deprivation, and unwavering loyalty. After one insult too many, Sati threw herself into a sacrificial fire and died. Kali Once, Durga fought a demon who could create new demons whenever his blood touched the ground. The more she fought, the more demons were born, and the more demons were born, the angrier Durga got. Eventually Durga, a goddess who was literally created from anger, got so angry that her anger turned into yet another goddess: No goddess has ever been so bloodthirsty – literally, she drank all the blood, killed all the demons, and saved the gods. But then she kept going and going, killing and eating everything in her path in an unstoppable torrent of destruction. Shiva finally managed to stop her, by lying down in her path. As soon as they started, Kartikeya sped off over the horizon. Ganessa,

meanwhile, walked in a circle around his parents, on the grounds that Shiva and Parvati together are, more or less, the world. Ganesha was declared the winner. Ganesha might be the most well-known Hindu god. He has a bunch of birth stories, but my favorite says he was sculpted by a Parvati. While Shiva was out one day, Parvati took a bath, and decided to create someone to keep her company. She collected some of the dirt and molded it into a boy, and then brought the boy to life and had him guard the house. So, he cut off his head. Riddhi and Siddhi Some myths give Ganesha two or three wives, named Riddhi prosperity, Siddhi spiritual power, and sometimes Buddhi wisdom. But thousands of years ago, it was the other way around. Shiva was a name for Rudra, a ferocious god of storms. Vayu Vayu is an ancient god of wind, sometimes associated with the breath of the fire god, Agni, I guess because hot air rises? Mitra Mitra is a relatively minor god in Hinduism, but I find him totally fascinating. The Indian and Persian Mitra is the oldest version of him we have record of, as a god of light, order, and agreements, especially those between humans. His worship died out when the Roman Empire converted to Christianity. Varuna Varuna is another ancient god, by some accounts the twin brother of Mitra, and with similar roles and powers. Aryaman is a sun god. Bhaga Yet another sun god, associated especially with wealth. One of the books I flipped through said he was the brother of Ushas, but another claimed Ushas was the child of Dyaus and Prithvi. Daksha When I first started trying to map out a Hindu God family tree, Daksha confused the heck out of me. One thing they all agreed on was that Shiva cut off his head to avenge his wife Sati in a really rancorous family dispute. Thanks to Debasis for explaining that there are ten Prajapatis, born of thought from Brahma, and that Daksha is one of them. Tvastar The artisan of the gods, who in some stories created the giant demon, Vritra, that Indra famously defeated. Pushan Pushan was especially associated with travel, livestock, and herds. Saranyu Saranyu is an ancient cloud goddess, mostly known for her children, including the Ashvin twins, and Yama, Yami, and Manu not pictured. Yama Yama is the Hindu Lord of Death, and ruler of Naraka, which is an underworld place where souls suffer temporary but severe punishment for the crappy things they did on Earth. Yami Also called Yamuna, Yami is most famous for asking her twin brother Yama to marry her. In that story, Yama refused, on the grounds that incest is gross, but other, later myths seem to consider them married. The Ashvins The Ashvins are the twin sons of Surya and Saranyu or, in another version, Surya and a horse and the best doctors Hindu mythology has to offer. There are also depictions of them as human-headed gods who merely ride horses. But as a reward for extreme actions of penance, Brahma granted him incredible boons: They might even predate the rest of the Hindu gods. One arrow did the trick, but Shiva was so angry to be awoken that he vaporized Kama with a glance. But hey, anything for love, right? Also, a lot of pictures show him riding a parrot made of women. Rati In most respects, Rati is the female counterpart to Kama. It was Rati who convinced Shiva to return him to life after the whole vaporization thing. In some versions of the story, Kama is reborn as a son of Krishna, and Rati serves as his nanny, and then his girlfriend, and then his wife. Agni Early Hinduism was really big on sacrifices, especially sacrifices by fire, so it makes sense that the god of sacrificial fire was among the most important back then. Thanks to Debasis for pointing out that there are also depictions of Agni in which he has one head, two legs, and four arms. Ushas Ushas, the goddess of the dawn, was one of the most important goddesses in the ancient, pre-Hindu religion. In ancient times, Indra was the most important of the gods, the bringer of rain and the keeper of the clouds. One famous myth from back then has him rescuing the world from a drought by killing a continent-sized snake-demon named Vritra. But over the ensuing thousands of years, as other gods like Vishnu and Shiva and Devi saw their fortunes rise, Indra was reduced to a king in name only, and his stories became less about his power and majesty and more about how drunk and lusty he is. Greek, Norse, and Egyptian. Oh, and I want to mention:

## 7: Greek Gods Family Tree and Genealogy \*\*\*

*A Greek Gods Family Tree with Images of the Gods. This family tree image is also designed to be printable and you'll find the dimensions ideal for this: 25 cm x 19,23 cm in dpi.*

The following chart of the Greek gods family tree provides a short description of all of the Primeval gods, their genealogy, roles and functions according to ancient Greek Mythology and legend. Genealogy, Definition, Role and Function Name: Chaos was the first of all divinities, who ruled over confusion the void of emptiness within the universe. Chaos was the first of the primordial deities. Nyx was the dark goddess of Night and wife of Chaos. They created a son, Erebus, who supplanted Chaos and married his mother Nyx. Erebus and Nyx created Aether and Hemera Name: Erebus was a primordial deity associated with darkness. Erebus was the son of Chaos and Nyx Night who he also married. He was the father of Aether and Hemera. Erebus is associated with the Underworld. Charon the Ferryman who took the dead over the rivers of the infernal region Name: Aether was the son of Erebus and Nyx and the primeval god of the shining light of the blue sky. Aether and his sister Hemera dethroned their parents, and seized the supreme power. They created Eros, Tartarus, Pontus and Gaia. Hemera was the daughter of Erebus and Nyx and the primeval goddess of the daytime. Hemera and her brother Aether dethroned their parents, and seized the supreme power. Tartarus was a primordial deity who with Chaos, Earth, and Eros, was one of the first entities to exist in the universe. Associated with the abyss used as a dungeon of torment that resides beneath the underworld. Eros was the god of procreation, a primordial deity responsible for the union between Gaia and Uranus. Pontus was a primordial deity associated with the sea. The sea-gods were born from his union with Gaia. Gaia, mother of the Titans: Gaia, or Gaea, was known as Earth or Mother Earth. Gaia was born from Chaos, the great void of emptiness within the universe. The Titans and the Giants or Gigantes were born from her union with Uranus the sky. The sea-gods were born from her union with Pontus the sea. Uranus, father of the Titans: Uranus was a primordial deity, god of the heavens, and the first son of Gaia, who he married. The following chart of the Greek gods family tree provides a short description of all of the Titans, their genealogy, roles and functions according to ancient Greek Mythology and legend. Cronus was the youngest son of Gaia and Uranus and one of the Titans. He married his sister Rhea. Rhea was the daughter of Gaia and Uranus and one of the Titanides. She married her brother Cronus. Coeus was a son of Gaia and Uranus and one of the Titans. He was the husband of Phoebe, the father of Leto and Asteria. The grandfather of Apollo and Artemis Name: Phoebe was a daughter of Gaia and Uranus and one of the Titanides. Oceanus was the eldest son of Gaia and Uranus and one of the Titans. He married his sister Tethys. Their children were the Oceanides three thousand daughters. Tethys was a daughter of Gaia and Uranus and one of the Titanides. She was the wife of Oceanus. Iapetus was a son of Gaia and Uranus and one of the Titans. He married Clymene, one of the Oceanides. The names of their children were Atlas, Epimetheus and Prometheus. Hyperion was the lord of light, brother of Cronus and the Titan of the east. He married Theia, his wife and sister. Their children were Helios, Eos and Selene. Meaning of his name "he who goes before the sun. Mnemosyne was the goddess of memory and the inventor of words, a daughter of Gaia and Uranus and the mother of the nine Muses by Zeus Name: Theia was a daughter of Gaia and Uranus and the wife and sister of Hyperion. Children - Helios, Eos and Selene Name: Crius was the god of the constellations, a son of Uranus and Gaia. His consort was Eurybia, daughter of Gaia and Pontus. Astraeus, Pallas and Perses Name: Themis was the god of justice and order. One of the six daughters of Gaia and Uranus, she was the lover of Zeus. Clymene was one of Oceanides, daughters of Tethys and Oceanus. The following chart of the Greek gods family tree provides a short description of the Olympians, their genealogy, roles and functions according to ancient Greek Mythology and legend. Hestia was a daughter of the Titans, Cronus and Rhea. She was the Virgin goddess of the hearth, home and cooking. Hades was a son of the Titans, Cronus and Rhea. He was the god of the Underworld and the dead. Poseidon was a son of the Titans, Cronus and Rhea. He was the god of the sea, rivers, and earthquakes. Zeus was a son of Cronus and Rhea. He was the king of the gods and god of the heavens. He married his sister Hera and together they had three children: Ares, Hebe and Hephaestus. Hera was a daughter of the Titans, Cronus and Rhea. She married her brother Zeus and

became Queen of the gods and was the goddess of the family. She and Zeus had three children: Demeter was a daughter of the Titans, Cronus and Rhea. She was goddess of agriculture, and the harvest. Demeter was also the lover of Zeus they had a daughter named Persephone, the goddess of the underworld. Zeus alone was most commonly named as the only parent of Athena however alternative myths give Zeus and Metis as her father and mother. Leto was the daughter of the Titans Phoebe and Coeus. Her lover was Zeus by whom she bore the twin gods Artemis and Apollo. Persephone was the goddess of the underworld and the daughter of the gods Zeus and Demeter. Artemis was the daughter of Zeus and Leto and the goddess of the hunt and the moon and the twin sister of Apollo Name: Apollo was the son of Zeus and Leto and the god of the sun and music and the twin brother of Artemis Name: Atlas was the son of the Titan Iapetus and Clymene one of Oceanides. His brothers were Epimetheus and Prometheus. He was the father of the Hesperides the three goddesses of the evening , the Hyades five daughters of Atlas and his lover Aethra and goddesses of the rain and the Pleiades. Prometheus was the was the son of the Titan Iapetus and Clymene one of Oceanides. His brothers were Epimetheus and Atlas. Epimetheus was the son of Iapetus and Clymene. His brothers were Atlas and Prometheus. Menoetius was another son of Iapetus and Clymene and the titan god of violent anger and rash action Name: Ares was the son of Hera and Zeus and the god of war. His sister was Hebe and his brother was Hephaestus. Hebe was the daughter of Hera and Zeus and the goddess of youth. Her brothers were Hephaestus and Ares. She married Heracles Hercules after he became a god. Hephaestus was the the son of Hera and Zeus and he was the god of fire. His sister was Hebe and his brother was Ares. Maia was a lover of Zeus and bore him a son, Hermes. Dione was one of the Oceanides, a descendent of the Titans, and a lover of Zeus, they had a daughter, Aphrodite the goddess of love.

**8: Meet the Greek Gods – Rick Riordan**

*The Genealogy of Greek Mythology: An Illustrated Family Tree of Greek Myth from the First Gods to the Founders of Rome Sep 15, by Vanessa James. Hardcover.*

Grant Roman mythographer C2nd A. Megaros, king of Megara. Pausanias, Description of Greece 1. Jones Greek travelogue C2nd A. Aiakos, king of Aigina. Korinthos, king of Korinthos. Pausanias, Description of Greece 2. That Korinthos was a son of Zeus I have never known anybody say seriously except the majority of the Korinthians. Niobe, princess of Argos; 2. Io, princess of Argos; 3. Danae, princess of Argos. Argos, king of Argos; 3. Perseus, king of Mykenai; 4. Epidauros, king of Epidauros. Aldrich Greek mythographer C2nd A. Niobe the first mortal woman with whom Zeus had sex bore Zeus a son Argos. Argos got the rule and named the [region of the] Peloponnesos Argos after himself. She was the first mortal to be embraced by Jupiter [Zeus]. From her was born Argus, who named the town of Argos after his own name. Argus by Niobe, daughter of Phoroneus. Her son Epaphos, however, was born in Egypt. Evelyn-White Greek epic C8th or 7th B. Taygete, Pleiad nymph; 2 - 4. Leda, queen of Sparta; 4. Lakedaimon, king of Sparta; 2 - 3. Poseidon and Zeus are carrying Taygete, daughter of Atlas, and her sister Alkyone. There are also reliefs of Atlas. Lacedaemon by Taygete, daughter of Atlas. Boyle Roman poetry C1st B. Maia, Electra, Taygete [lay] with Jove [Zeus]. Rouse Greek epic C5th A. The father of Helene the Greeks like everybody else hold to be not Tyndareus but Zeus. Kalyke, Thessalian princess; 2. Aithlios, king of Elis; 2. Endymion, king of Elis. Aethlius by Protogenia, daughter of Deucalion. He led Aeolians forth from Thessalia and founded Elis. A man of unrivalled beauty, he was loved by Selene. When he was given a wish of his choice by Zeus, he chose to remain immortal and unaging in eternal sleep. Krinakos, king of Olenos. Maia, nymph of Mt Kyllene; 2. Kallisto, princess of Arkadia. Hermes, god of flocks; 2. Arkas, king of Arkadia. Semele, princess of Thebes; 1. Alkmene, Theban lady; 3 - 4. Antiope, princess of Thebes; 5. Dionysos, god of wine; 2. Herakles, Theban hero; 3 - 4. Orion, giant prince of Hyria. Rackham Roman rhetorician C1st B. Jupiter [Zeus] then and Lysithoe were the parents of the Hercules who is recorded to have had a tussle with Apollo about a tripod. Jones Greek geographer C1st B. Since they were received hospitably by him, they promised him whatever he should ask for. He asked for children. Mercurius [Hermes] brought out the hide of the bull which Hyrieus had sacrificed to them; they urinated in it, and buried it in the earth, and from it Orion was born. He had the ability of running over the waves as if on land. Aristomachus says that there lived a certain Hyrieus at Thebes--Pindar puts him on the island of Chios - who asked from Jove [Zeus] and Mercurius [Hermes] when they visited him that he might have a child. To gain his request more readily he sacrificed an ox and put it before them for a feast. When he had done this, Jove and Mercurius asked him to remove the hide from the ox; then they urinated in it, and bade him bury the hide in the ground. From this, later on, a child was born whom Hyrieus called Urion Urine from the happening, though on account of his charm and affability he came to be called Orion. I should sing the cause of this constellation. Jupiter [Zeus] and his brother who rules the broad sea [Poseidon] were travelling the road with Mercurius [Hermes]. It was the time when yokes bring back the upturned plough and stooping lams milk their bursting ewes. By chance an old farmer of a narrow plot, Hyrieus, spots them, as he stood by his little hut. They take his offer and hide their godhead. Where is she now, you ask? Sealed in an urn. I gave her an oath, with you as my witness. I want to be, not a husband, but a father. I am ashamed to speak any further [the three gods urinated on the hide]. Then they blanketed the sodden spot with soil. It was now ten months, and a boy was born. Hyrieus calls him Urion from his mode of birth; then the first letter lost its ancient sound. Elare, princess of Orkhomenos. After Zeus had seduced Elare, in fear of Hera he hid her beneath the earth, where she gave birth to their enormous son Tityos, and led him forth into the light of day. Arkesios, king of Kephalleneia. Melville Roman epic C1st B. Homer also mentions that Odysseus was a descendant of Zeus without describing the precise genealogy. Pyrrha, queen of the Hellenes; 2. Protogeneia, princess of the Hellenes; 2. Kalyke, princess of the Aiolians; 3 - 4. Thyia, princess of the Hellenes; 5. Pandora, princess of the Hellenes. Hellen, king of the Hellenes; 2. Aithlios, king of Elis; 3. Makedon, king of Makedonia, 4. Magnes, king of Magnesia; 5. Graikos, king of the Graikoi. Their kingdom

was centred on the town of Lokrian Opous but encompassed most of central and northern Greece including Phokis, Lokris, Orkhomenos, Malis, Phthiotis and the lands of Thessalia. Many of the daughters and granddaughters of the king were loved by Zeus, and went on to found new kingdoms within this large domain. Hellen by Pyrrha, daughter of Epimetheus. He emigrated from Thessalia, founding the kingdom of Elis in the Peloponnese. He emigrated to Perrhaibia in the region of Dodona and founded a kingdom. Eurymedousa, princess of Phthiotis; 2. Myrmidon, king of Phthiotis; 2. Mileteus, lord of Melite. Dia, queen of the Lapithai. Peirithous, king of the Lapithai.

### 9: Family Tree of Greek Gods and Goddesses - Windows to the Universe

*It is impossible to compile a complete family tree of all the Greek gods. First, they exist only in myths, legends and ancient classical sources, which can be hard to decipher and also hard to know whether they are reliable or not. This is a universal problem with all gods though.*

*The eagle and her talons Optical pattern recognition By the King and Queen, a declaration for the encouraging of French Protestants to transport themselves in Conscious Parenting Mac os local history of Mastering TypoScript My left breast Susan Miller Ulaby and yagle second edition Advice to a young tradesman Franklin Explanation of the Holy Gospel according to John Values in Literature V. 4. Cam and friction mechanisms. Flexible-link mechanisms. Shinmai maÅ• no tesutamento light novel Introduction to health information management The oblivion seekers and other writings Secrets Of Medical Astrology The modern-day Perceval Josh Pantalleresco Citizenship and Identity Practical requirements of modern buildings Preparation for the NCLEX-RN examination : transitional issues for the foreign-educated nurse V. Stone Blocks and Saints Springs, 72 Effective Resolution of Collective Labour Diputes Ch. 3. Arcachon, Monte-Carlo, Isola del Giglio, Rome, 1939-1946 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Ex. R, 96-2) Environmental science material in telugu Sx 70 repair manual Little Lessons from Dad War propaganda and the United States William Shakespeare; an introduction to his life, times, and theatre. Function of governor in diesel engine Excellent Cycling Adventures in Southern Alberta (Cycling Adventure) Harnessing AutoCAD Release 14 Mauritanian Slavery Water-level fluctuations, water temperatures, and tilts in sandbars-6.5R, 43.1L, and 172.3L, Grand Canyon Sams teach yourself python in 21 days Pick a card, any card New Research on Biotechnology And Medicine Wing chun kung fu/jeet kune do Encounters of the Spirit Dead sea brian keene*