

1: Hou Yi and Chang'e - the Goddess of the Moon - Rendition by Shen Yun - Shen Yun Performing Arts

Nationality: Greek Moon Goddess In Greek mythology, the sun god was originally Helios (whence words like heliocentric for our sun-centered solar system) and the moon goddess Selene, but over time, this changed. Artemis came to be associated with Selene, just like Apollo with Helios. Apollo became a sun god and Artemis became the goddess of the moon.

This legend is no different, and there are many versions. The Jade Emperor, ruler of Heaven, had ten unruly sons. One day, they transformed themselves into ten suns, heartlessly scorching the earth from high up in the heavens. Unable to stop their mischief, the Jade Emperor summoned Houyi, an archer renowned for his marksmanship. The emperor commanded the immortal to teach his sons a lesson. Houyi descended to Earth and saw its suffering with his own eyes. Everything was charred and lifeless, and the people were in agony. Filled with righteous indignation, he acted. Plucking an arrow from his satchel, he took aim at the suns. First one fell down, then another. Houyi left only one sun alive, to give the earth light and warmth. Upon hearing the news, the Jade Emperor was furious. They were now forced to live on Earth as ordinary mortals. The pair found human life hard and miserable. Though a hero to mankind, Houyi had a single wish: She, at least, did not deserve to suffer. Fortunately, Houyi recalled that the immortal Queen Mother of the West, who lived on Earth, had a rare supply of the elixir of immortality. The hopeful archer left on an arduous journey to seek her aid. After countless difficulties, he finally reached her palace on sacred Mount Kunlun. Learning of their plight, the merciful Queen Mother gave Houyi two things. One was the elixir; the other was a warning. The entire elixir, however, will make one ascend to heaven as a full-fledged immortal. It was all Houyi could have hoped for. Yet while her husband was resting from his journey, she could not resist peeking at the elixir he brought back. Her eagerness to become immortal tempted her into drinking the entire potion. Before long, she felt her limbs grow weightless, and she began to float into the sky against her will. As a banished deity, she could no longer return to heaven. Earth was now beyond her grasp as well. She wept bitterly for her husband Houyi, who was condemned to live the rest of his days on Earth as a common man.

2: Artemis Goddess of the Moon

The Moon Goddess is an important deity in many cultures around the world where they form a central role in mythology. The moon is associated with the divine feminine as in many tribal societies the feminine cycles were linked to the phases of the moon.

Jablonski , [11] the name is also Phrygian and could be "compared with the royal appellation Artemas of Xenophon. It is believed that a precursor of Artemis was worshipped in Minoan Crete as the goddess of mountains and hunting, Britomartis. Brygos potter, signed , Briseis Painter , Tondo of an Attic red-figure cup, ca. Various conflicting accounts are given in Classical Greek mythology regarding the birth of Artemis and Apollo, her twin brother. However, in terms of parentage, all accounts agree that she was the daughter of Zeus and Leto and that she was the twin sister of Apollo. An account by Callimachus has it that Hera forbade Leto to give birth on either terra firma the mainland or on an island. Hera was angry with her husband Zeus because he had impregnated Leto but the island of Delos disobeyed Hera and Leto gave birth there. A scholium of Servius on Aeneid iii. Childhood The childhood of Artemis is not fully related in any surviving myth. The Iliad reduced the figure of the dread goddess to that of a girl, who, having been thrashed by Hera , climbs weeping into the lap of Zeus. Artemis, while sitting on the knee of her father, Zeus, asked him to grant her several wishes: Her symbols included the golden bow and arrow, the hunting dog, the stag, and the moon. Callimachus tells [27] how Artemis spent her girlhood seeking out the things that she would need to be a huntress, how she obtained her bow and arrows from the isle of Lipara , where Hephaestus and the Cyclops worked. Callimachus then tells how Artemis visited Pan , the god of the forest, who gave her seven bitches and six dogs. She then captured six golden-horned deer to pull her chariot. Artemis practiced with her bow first by shooting at trees and then at wild beasts. Orion was accidentally killed either by Artemis or by Gaia. The river god Alpheus was in love with Artemis, but as he realizes that he can do nothing to win her heart, he decides to capture her. Artemis, who is with her companions at Letrenoi, goes to Alpheus, but, suspicious of his motives, she covers her face with mud so that the river god does not recognize her. Bouphagos, the son of the Titan Iapetus, sees Artemis and thinks about raping her. Reading his sinful thoughts, Artemis strikes him at Mount Pholoe. Siproites is a boy, who, either because he accidentally sees Artemis bathing or because he attempts to rape her, is turned into a girl by the goddess. Actaeon Multiple versions of the Actaeon myth survive, though many are fragmentary. The details vary but at the core, they involve a great hunter, Actaeon who Artemis turns into a stag for a transgression and who is then killed by hunting dogs. Literary and Iconographic Studies, the most likely original version of the myth is that Actaeon was the hunting companion of the goddess who, seeing her naked in her sacred spring, attempts to force himself on her. For this hubris, he is turned into a stag and devoured by his own hounds. However, in some surviving versions, Actaeon is a stranger who happens upon her. According to the Latin version of the story told by the Roman Ovid [30] having accidentally seen Artemis Diana on Mount Cithaeron while she was bathing, he was changed by her into a stag, and pursued and killed by his fifty hounds. In some versions of the story of Adonis , who was a late addition to Greek mythology during the Hellenistic period, Artemis sent a wild boar to kill Adonis as punishment for his hubristic boast that he was a better hunter than her. In other versions, Artemis killed Adonis for revenge. In later myths, Adonis had been related as a favorite of Aphrodite , and Aphrodite was responsible for the death of Hippolytus , who had been a favorite of Artemis. In yet another version, Adonis was not killed by Artemis, but by Ares, as punishment for being with Aphrodite. In some versions, he is killed by Artemis, while in others he is killed by a scorpion sent by Gaia. In yet another version, Apollo sends the scorpion. They were aggressive, great hunters, and could not be killed unless they killed each other. The growth of the Aloadae never stopped, and they boasted that as soon as they could reach heaven, they would kidnap Artemis and Hera and take them as wives. The gods were afraid of them, except for Artemis who captured a fine deer or in another version of the story, she changed herself into a doe and jumped out between them. The Aloadae threw their spears and so mistakenly killed each other. As a companion of Artemis, she took a vow of chastity. Zeus appeared to her disguised as Artemis, or in some stories Apollo gained her

confidence and took advantage of her or, according to Ovid, raped her. As a result of this encounter, she conceived a son, Arcas. Enraged, Hera or Artemis some accounts say both changed her into a bear. Arcas almost killed the bear, but Zeus stopped him just in time. Out of pity, Zeus placed Callisto the bear into the heavens, thus the origin of Callisto the Bear as a constellation. Some stories say that he placed both Arcas and Callisto into the heavens as bears, forming the Ursa Minor and Ursa Major constellations. Iphigenia and the Taurian Artemis punished Agamemnon after he killed a sacred stag in a sacred grove and boasted that he was a better hunter than the goddess. The seer Calchas advised Agamemnon that the only way to appease Artemis was to sacrifice his daughter Iphigenia. Artemis then snatched Iphigenia from the altar and substituted a deer. Various myths have been told about what happened after Artemis took her. When Artemis and Apollo heard this impiety, Apollo killed her sons as they practiced athletics, and Artemis shot her daughters, who died instantly without a sound. Apollo and Artemis used poisoned arrows to kill them, though according to some versions two of the Niobids were spared, one boy and one girl. Amphion, at the sight of his dead sons, killed himself. A devastated Niobe and her remaining children were turned to stone by Artemis as they wept. The gods themselves entombed them. Chione Chione was a princess of Pokis. She was beloved by two gods, Hermes and Apollo, and boasted that she was prettier than Artemis because she made two gods fall in love with her at once. Artemis was furious and killed Chione with her arrow or struck her dumb by shooting off her tongue. Atalanta, Oeneus and the Meleagrids Artemis pouring a libation, c. Artemis saved the infant Atalanta from dying of exposure after her father abandoned her. She sent a female bear to suckle the baby, who was then raised by hunters. In some stories, Artemis later sent a bear to hurt Atalanta because others claimed Atlanta was a superior hunter. Among other adventures, Atalanta participated in the hunt for the Calydonian Boar, which Artemis had sent to destroy Calydon because King Oeneus had forgotten her at the harvest sacrifices. In the hunt, Atalanta drew the first blood and was awarded the prize of the skin. She hung it in a sacred grove at Tegea as a dedication to Artemis. Meleager was a hero of Aetolia. King Oeneus had him gather heroes from all over Greece to hunt the Calydonian Boar. After the death of Meleager, Artemis turned his grieving sisters, the Meleagrids into guineafowl that Artemis loved very much. She was a virgin huntress, just like Artemis and proud of her maidenhood. One day, she claimed that the body of Artemis was too womanly and she doubted her virginity. Artemis asked Nemesis for help to avenge her dignity and caused the rape of Aura by Dionysus. Aura became a mad and dangerous killer. When she bore twin sons, she ate one of them while the other one, Iacchus, was saved by Artemis. Iacchus later became an attendant of Demeter and the leader of Eleusinian Mysteries. Polyphonte Polyphonte was a young woman who fled home preferring the idea of a virginal life with Artemis to the conventional life of marriage and children favoured by Aphrodite. As a punishment Aphrodite cursed her, causing her to have children by a bear. The resulting offspring, Agrius and Oreius, were wild cannibals who incurred the hatred of Zeus. Ultimately the entire family were transformed into birds and more specifically ill portents for mankind. In the Iliad [39] she came to blows with Hera, when the divine allies of the Greeks and Trojans engaged each other in conflict. Hera struck Artemis on the ears with her own quiver, causing the arrows to fall out. As Artemis fled crying to Zeus, Leto gathered up the bow and arrows. Artemis played quite a large part in this war. Like her mother and brother, who was widely worshipped at Troy, Artemis took the side of the Trojans. Agamemnon once promised the goddess he would sacrifice the dearest thing to him, which was Iphigenia, but broke that promise. Artemis saved Iphigenia because of her bravery. In some versions of the myth, [which? Aeneas was helped by Artemis, Leto, and Apollo. Apollo found him wounded by Diomedes and lifted him to heaven. There, the three of them secretly healed him in a great chamber. Brauronia Artemis, the goddess of forests and hills, was worshipped throughout ancient Greece. She was often depicted in paintings and statues in a forest setting, carrying a bow and arrows and accompanied by a deer. The ancient Spartans used to sacrifice to her as one of their patron goddesses before starting a new military campaign. Athenian festivals in honor of Artemis included Elaphebolia, Mounikhia, Kharisteria, and Brauronia. The festival of Artemis Orthia was observed in Sparta. Pre-pubescent and adolescent Athenian girls were sent to the sanctuary of Artemis at Brauron to serve the Goddess for one year. During this time, the girls were known as arktoi, or little she-bears. A myth explaining this servitude states that a bear had formed the habit of regularly visiting the town of Brauron, and the people

there fed it, so that, over time, the bear became tame. A girl teased the bear, and, in some versions of the myth, it killed her, while, in other versions, it clawed out her eyes. During the Classical period in Athens , she was identified with Hecate. Artemis also assimilated Caryatis Carya.

3: Selene Goddess of the Moon in Greek Mythology

In Greek mythology, Selene (/sɛˈlɛnə/; Ancient Greek: Σελήνη [selɛˈnɛː] "Moon") is the goddess of the moon. She is the daughter of the Titans Hyperion and Theia, and sister of the sun-god Helios, and Eos, goddess of the dawn. She drives her moon chariot across the heavens.

The moon is associated with the divine feminine as in many tribal societies the feminine cycles were linked to the phases of the moon. Not all the lunar deities were female Chandra is the God of the moon in Hinduism and Mani the Germanic moon gods are to examples of this. However on this page I am going to concentrate my attention on the Moon Goddesses. The Moon was important in ancient calendars, helping people to measure time and to determine when the best time was for planting and harvesting crops. This fertility aspect of the lunar Goddess is reflected in large numbers of the entries below. The moon and the stars were also a way that the ancient people navigated the land and seas. Many of the lunar Goddesses like Hecate and Cerridwen, are also associated with magic and the intuitive nature of women. The lunar deities are also very important archetypes in the modern pagan movement and Wicca. Discover more about the triple moon Goddesses and their relationship to the phases of womanhood in Wiccan Goddesses. Below I have included an updated A-Z list of moon deities. Her mother Gaia, the ancient earth Goddess, hid her in a cave during a Titan attack on the Olympic deities to prevent her from being taken away. Aine Celtic - Goddess of love, growth, cattle and light. The name of this Celtic Goddess means "bright" as she lights up the dark. Her name means "pure" Or immaculate one" as she represented the cleansing and fertilizing flow of the cosmos. Andromeda Greek - Although today she is linked with the stars many scholars believe that Andromeda was a pre-Hellenic moon deity. Anunit Babylonian - Goddess of the moon and battle. She was also associated with the evening star and later became known as Ishtar. Arianrhod Celtic - Goddess of the moon and stars, her name means "silver-wheel" the wheel of the year and the web of fate. Artemis Greek - The Greek Goddess of the hunt, nature and birth. This maiden Goddess is symbolized by the crescent moon. Her parents were the creator God Tororut and his consort Seta. Bendis Greek - Bendis was the consort of the sun God Sabazius. Her cult flourished in Athens during the fifth century BCE. Britomartis Crete - In addition to her lunar attributes she was also the patron Goddess of Cretan sailors. The two were said to take turns: Cerridwen Celtic - This crone, Goddess is most famous for her cauldron of wisdom. She was the mother of the great bard Taliesin, and is deeply linked to the image of the waning moon. Chang- O Chinese - The Chinese Goddess who lived on the moon She is celebrated to this day on full moon night of the 8th lunar month. Dae-Soon Korean - Lunar Goddess. Diana Roman - Diana was the Goddess of the hunt and wild animals. She later took over from Luna as the Roman Goddess of the moon, responsible for fertility and childbirth. Gwaten Hindu - She is derived from the Hindu God Soma, and is portrayed as a woman holding in her right hand, a disk symbolizing the Moon. In western Ireland, legends still abound of hearing the hoof-beats of her horse as she rides west to escape the rays of the rising sun. She was also a Goddess of magic, fertility and feminine power. Due to a transgression, she was forced by him to become a creature of the night. Hecate Greek - A crone Moon Goddess, deeply associated with the waning and dark moons. She is depicted as haunting crossroads with her two large hounds, and carrying a torch, symbolic of her great wisdom. In her myths it is said that she grew tired of working for her brother and fled to the moon to live in peace. Hina-Ika "lady of the fish" - Once again we see the link between the lunar Goddess to the tides. Huitaco South American - This Colombian Goddess was a protectress of women as well as a deity of pleasure and happiness who was always battling with her male counterpart Bochica, a God of hard work and sorrow. Ishtar Babylonian - Some myths say she is the daughter of the moon, others the mother. Isis Egyptian - This powerful and widely worshipped Goddess was not only a moon deity, but a Goddess of the sun as well. Poisonous snakes were her totem animal. She was also Goddess of childbirth. Izanami Japanese - This Goddess controlled the tides, fishing and all destructive sea phenomena. Jezanna Central African - Goddess of the moon and healing. Juna Roman - A Goddess of the new moon. She was worshipped mainly by women as she was the Goddess of marriage, pregnancy and childbirth. Her Greek equivalent was Hera. Jyotsna Indian - A Hindu Goddess of twilight and the autumn moons. Modern feminist

Pagans believe she far pre-dates Buddhist origins. She was a Goddess of the moon, compassion, and healing, Lasya Tibetan - Goddess of the moon and beauty who carried a mirror. Lucina Roman - Goddess of light with both solar and lunar attributes. She was Christianised as St. Lucia, a saint still honoured at Yule in many parts of Europe. Mama Quilla Inkan - As the Goddess of the moon she was the protectress of married women. A large temple to her was erected at the Inkan capitol of Cuzco. She was associated with the metal silver. Eclipses were said to occur when she was eaten and the regurgitated by the Jaguar Woman. Mawu African - She ruled the sky with her twin bother, the sun God Lisa. To her people she symbolized both wisdom and knowledge. Metzli Aztec - In Aztec mythology mother moon leapt into a blazing fire and gave birth to the sun and the sky. Rhiannon Celtic - A Goddess of fertility, the moon, night, and death. She is also known as Rigantona. Sadarnuna Sumerian - Goddess of the new moon. Sarpandit Sumerian - Goddess of moonrise. Sefkhet Egyptian - According to some myths this lunar Goddess was the wife of Thoth. She was also the deity of time, the stars, and architecture. Selene Greek - A mother Goddess linked to the full moon. She is widely worshipped by Pagans today. She was sometimes called Ina. Xochhiquetzal Aztec - This magical moon Goddess was the deity of flowers, spring, sex, love, and marriage. She was the wife of storm God Tlaloc. She is also the patroness of artisans, prostitutes, pregnant women and birth. Yemanja was also considered to represent the essence of motherhood and a protector of children. Zirna Etruscan - A Goddess of the waxing moon. She is always depicted with a half-moon hanging from her neck, indicating that she was probably honored at the beginning of the second quarter phase of the moon.

4: Moon goddess - crossword puzzle clue

Selene goddess of the moon, Athenian red-figure kylix C5th B.C., Antikensammlung Berlin SELENE was the Titan goddess of the moon. She was depicted as a woman riding sidesaddle on a horse or driving a chariot drawn by a pair of winged steeds.

Selene Selene is the Titan Goddess of the Moon. Selene, goddess of the moon, truly represented the moon itself to the Greeks. Although she counts as a goddess in her own right, Selene often gets associated with archer goddess, Artemis, who is also a moon goddess. These two goddesses have additional association with Hecate. Selene is a Titan goddess. Titan gods and goddesses were actually the divine beings that preceded the Olympian gods and goddesses. The first of these divine beings emerged from the primordial and originally called Gaea mother and Uranus father. Some of the stories about these gods and goddesses may have been borrowed from cultures like Mesopotamia, ancient Egypt, and Persia. This area was known as the Ancient Near East. Selene, however, was not directly related to Uranus and Gaia. Rather was the child of Titan goddess and god, Theia and Hyperion. She is said to have driven the moon chariot. This heavenly vehicle got its power from white horses. It drove across the sky, providing the night with its light. The moon goddess loved a mortal man named Endymion. It is said that Selene watched him while he slept beside his cattle. According to some legends, the pair had 50 daughters. One account even makes Endymion and Selene as the parents of Narcissus, the hunter of the ancient world who felt infatuated by his own beauty. This pair also had quite a few children, according to some retellings of the legend. In other stories, it is said that it was Zeus himself who gave Endymion immortality. This divine magic trick made Endymion forever young. However, it came with a cost. Endymion was given the choice by Zeus of when he would die. The mortal opted for eternal sleep, thus granting him his youth, but it was a youth he could not enjoy. Selene visited Endymion each night in his place of rest near Mount Latmos. Titans, Shamans, and Mystery Religions Scholars who study the Titans say that some of the rituals and stories associated with gods and goddesses like Selene existed to support ancient shamanistic practices. Rather, the identities of these goddesses became one over the course of time. As such, she was revered as one of the most important deities for agriculture. These rituals started first in families and clans, according to the Met, and then were adopted by society itself until they were celebrated nationwide within the city-states of the ancient world. The Purpose of Mystery Cults Mystery cults in the ancient world have an air of secrecy to them. According to some scholars, these religious cults existed so that people could perform birth and death rituals. In this form, she then also becomes the goddesses of the hunt. However, even as the goddess of the hunt, she is ever and always still a moon goddess. Her Depiction Selene and her counterparts are depicted in ancient art wearing a moon symbol usually crescent. While she is most often shown as riding horses, some portrayals have her driving an oxen team.

5: GODDESS OF THE MOON - crossword answers, clues, definition, synonyms, other words and anagram

The Greek Goddess of the hunt and moon's bow in a classical Greek design Tioneer Stainless Steel Artemis Greek Goddess of Moon Symbol Engraved Small Rectangle Dog Tag Charm Keychain Keyring by Tioneer.

Artemis Greek Goddess of the Hunt, Forests and Hills, the Moon, Archery Artemis is known as the goddess of the hunt and is one of the most respected of all the ancient Greek deities. It is thought that her name, and even the goddess herself, may even be pre-Greek. She was the daughter of Zeus, king of the gods, and the Titaness Leto and she has a twin brother, the god Apollo. Not only was Artemis the goddess of the hunt, she was also known as the goddess of wild animals, wilderness, childbirth and virginity. Also, she was protector of young children and was known to bring and relieve disease in women. In literature and art she was depicted as a huntress carrying a bow and arrow. Artemis was a virgin and drew the attention and interest of many gods and men. However, it was only her hunting companion, Orion, that won her heart. It is believed that Orion was accidentally killed either by Artemis herself or by Gaia, the primordial goddess of the earth. In one version of the stories of Adonis – who was a late addition to Greek mythology during the Hellenistic period – Artemis sent a wild boar to kill Adonis after he continued to boast that he was a far greater hunter than her. According to one source, Artemis was born a day before Apollo. She then served as a guardian to him, which provided a context for her desire to protect and nurture. She was primarily a virgin huntress, goddess of wildlife and patroness of hunters. The bear was sacred to her. She guarded her virginity carefully. Actaeon and Orion tried to dishonor or rape her, but anyone who threatened her purity met with a violent end. She was an important goddess in the lives of women, especially when it came to marriage and young creatures. When one of her nymphs was seduced by Zeus, Artemis transformed her into a bear and then killed her. She was sometimes associated with the goddess of the moon. Artemis acted out in anger whenever her wishes were disobeyed, especially if anyone transgressed against the animals that were sacred to her. She punished Agamemnon, for example, when he killed a stag in her sacred grove. Artemis appealed to Zeus to grant her eternal virginity. Apollo and Artemis teamed up to kill the children of Niobe. Niobe bragged that she had birthed more children than Leto the mother of Apollo and Artemis. The twins then hunted her children and killed them with their bows and arrows. Artemis was worshipped widely in Greece but only as a secondary deity. Brauronia and the festival of Artemis Orthia. Homer referred to her as a mistress of wild animals. Artemis spent most of her time roaming the forests with her nymphs. She was described as both hunting animals and protecting them. She armed herself with a bow and arrows made by Hephaestus and Cyclops. In art, Artemis is often accompanied by a stag or hunting dog. She is the protector of chastity and a nurturer of the young.

6: Who Are The Wiccan Goddesses * www.enganchecubano.com

Selene is one of the Greek triple Goddess of the Moon, Artemis - Waxing Moon, Selene - the Full Moon and Hecate - the Waning Moon. In the maiden, mother, crone aspects of the Goddess, Selene is the mother Goddess, Artemis the maiden and Hecate the Crone.

She was represented with a crown in the shape of a half moon on her head. Sometimes her veil was represented in a half moon shape, too. During the day she would bathe in the waters of Oceanus , the river which encircled the world, and at night, after her brother Helios came home, she would go up in the sky, riding in her chariot pulled by white horses or oxen. According to Hesiod, Selene goddess of the moon was the daughter of the Titans Hyperion and Theia, which makes her the sister of Helios god of the sun and Eos goddess of dawn. In later versions she appears as the daughter of Zeus and Latona, but this is a result of her being identified with Artemis. She had many children, with gods and mortals. Her most well known love affair is with the shepherd or hunter, or prince Endymion. One night, when travelling in the sky, she saw the handsome Endymion sleeping in a cave on Mount Latmos and she fell madly in love with him. Afraid that him, being a mortal, would become old and then die, she asked Zeus to grant him eternal life, in a perpetual sleep. She would come and visit him at night, and he would dream about holding the goddess in his arms. Selene and Endymion had 50 daughters, the Menai months , which represent the 50 months between two Olympic Games. In Phaedra Seneca tells us that, in order to be with Endymion, Selene goddess of the moon would ask her brother, Helios, to ride her chariot at night. Selene represented the new moon and the full moon. Whenever there was a lunar eclipse, the ancients thought it was due to the witches, who would cast a spell in order to make the moon disappear, so as to be able to cast their spells. Medea is said to have done this to both Selene and Helios solar and lunar eclipses and also Circe. Later, the cult of Selene was replaced with the cult of Artemis. Other names of Selene goddess of moon were: In Roman mythology, she was called Luna and she had a temple on the Aventine Hill and another one on the Palatine Hill. And here, of course, the goddess Luna was replaced by Diana. Pandeia, who was very lovely, Ersa and Nemea. Here are some images of Selene and Endymion, but I have to tell you that the painters got it all wrong: In this painting by Nicolas Poussin you can see in the background Eos who precedes Helios in his chariot of fire. Selene goddess of the moon has a little Eros on her shoulder, to represent the fact that she was in love. In this painting, we see the so-called "Diana" looking at Endymion from a cloud, which is a representation more adequate for Selene goddess of the moon. After all, Diana was the goddess of hunt, so it would be normal to represent her as hunting together with her pack of dogs.

7: Artemis – Facts and Information on Greek Goddess Artemis

Selene was a Titan goddess in Greek mythology, daughter of the Titans Hyperion and Theia. She had two siblings, Helios and Eos. She was the goddess of the moon, which she drove every night across the skies.

Evelyn-White Greek epic C7th - 4th B. Vellacott Greek tragedy C5th B. Aldrich Greek mythographer C2nd A. Hyperion and Theia had Eos, Helios, and Selene. Grant Roman mythographer C2nd A. Rouse Greek epic C5th A. Her only mortal child was the poet Mousaios Musaeus. Homeric Hymn 32 to Selene trans. Pandeia is probably the same as Ersa All-Nourishing Dew , cf. Shorey Greek philosopher C4th B. Jones Greek travelogue C2nd A. Way Greek epic C4th A. Scholfield Greek natural history C2nd A. At any rate Epimenides [C6th B. Miller Roman tragedy C1st A. But he [Herakles] has conquered such as these [i. Sappho and Nikandros Nicander [poet C2nd B. When he was given a wish of his choice by Zeus, he chose to remain immortal and unaging in eternal sleep. Rieu Greek epic C3rd B. How many times, when I was bent on love, have you disorbed me with your incantations, making the night moonless so that you might practise your beloved witchcraft undisturbed! And now you are as lovesick as myself. The little god of mischief has given you Jason Jason , and many a heartache with him. Well, go your way; but clever as you are, steel yourself now to face a life of sighs and misery. Jones Greek geographer C1st B. At a slight distance away from it, after one has crossed a little river near Latmos, there is to be seen the sepulchre of Endymion, in a cave. As to the death of Enydmiion, the people of Herakleia Heraclea near Miletos Miletus do not agree with the Eleans; for while the Eleans who a tomb of Endymion, the folk of Herakleia say that he retired to Mount Latmos Latmus and give him honour, there being a shrine of Endymion on Latmos. Thou wouldst say far off that this was milk indeed, which is a well-spring of white water: Adonis, son of Cinyras and Smyrna, whom Venus [Aphrodite] loved. Endymion, son of Aetolus, whom Luna [Selene] loved. Ganymede, son of Erichthonius, whom Jove [Zeus] loved. Hyacinthus, son of Oebalus, whom Apollo loved. Showerman Roman poetry C1st B. Endymion will not have thee austere of heart. Bend, O I pray, thy face to aid my secret loves. Thou, a goddess, didst glide from the skies and seek a mortal love; ah, may it be allowed me to say the truth! As much as all the stars are less than thy bright fires when thy silvery gleam goes forth with pure rays, so much more fair is she than all the fair. If thou dost, doubt it, Cynthia, thy light is blind. Fairclough Roman bucolic C1st B. The name Pan is most likely used metaphorically, i. Goold Roman elegy C1st B. And lately she blushed fiery red, though no staining cloud obscured her bright face; but we, anxious for our troubled goddess, thinking her harried by Thessalian charms [i. Mozley Roman epic C1st A. Not even the fruit of your womb is spared by the goad of love! What other girl can you pity then, when you drag your own child into passion? Be ready to endure as much trouble as I have, and when you are weary with lovebegetting anxiety, remember lovewounded Selene. And if she has a body white as the snows of heaven, what mark of the Moon has she? A team of mules unbridled and a mule-cart with silver wheels are there on the beach, but Selene knows not how to put mules to her yokestrap--she drives a team of bulls! Mount Latmos in Karia]. But Titanis Mene [Selene] would not yield to the attack. Now I am both--I have horns and I ride a bull! Selene looked with a jealous eye through the air, to see how Ampleos rode on the murderous marauding bull. She sent him a cattlechasing gadfly; and the bull, pricked continually all over by the sharp sting, galloped away like a horse through pathless tracts. Selene as goddess of the month]. From her immortal head a radiance is shown from heaven and embraces earth; and great is the beauty that ariseth from her shining light. The air, unlit before, glows with the light of her golden crown, and her rays beam clear, whensoever bright Selene the Moon having bathed her lovely body in the waters of Okeanos Oceanus , and donned her far-gleaming raiment, and yoked her strong-necked, shining team, and drives on her long-maned horses at full speed, at eventime in the mid-month: So she is a sure token and a sign to mortal men. Greek Lyric I C6th B. Campbell Greek lyric B. Greetings, all you immortal gods everlasting and immortal goddesses! Weir Smyth Greek tragedy C5th B. Lamb Greek philosopher C4th B. Let us inquire what thought men had in giving them [the gods] their names. The first men who gave names [to the gods] were no ordinary persons, but high thinkers and great talkers. But why should you not tell of another kind of gods, such as sun, moon, stars, earth, ether, air, fire, water, the seasons, and the year? And what of the

moon, Selene the Moon? That name appears to put Anaxagoras in an uncomfortable position. Why, it seems to have anticipated by many years the recent doctrine of Anaxagoras, that the moon receives its light from the sun. Now the light is always new and old about the moon, if the Anaxagoreans are right; for they say the sun, in its continuous course about the moon, always sheds new light upon it, and the light of the previous month persists. The moon is often called Selanaia. Some have said the that steed of the goddess is a mule and not a horse, and they tell a silly story about the mule. White Selene the Moon from on high looked on her, and remembered her own love, princely Endymion, and she pitied her in that wild race, and, shining overhead in her full brightness, made the long tracks plain. Melville Roman epic C1st B. Boyle Roman poetry C1st B. But if over her face she spreads a maiden blush, there will be wind; as wind rises, golden Phoebe [Luna-Selene] ever blushes. Argia, daughter of Inachus, my favourite votary--seest thou in what a night she roams [in search of the unburied body of her husband Polyneikes Polynices on the battlefields of Thebes], nor with failing strength can find her spouse in the thick darkness? Thy beams too are faint with shrouding vapour; show forth thy horns, I pray thee, and let thy orbit approach the earth nearer than is thy wont. This Sopor [Hypnos, sleep], too, who leaning forward plies for thee thy humid chariot-reins, send him upon the Aonian watchmen. Mozley Roman poetry C1st A. Mair Greek poetry C6th A. First towards the western clime he allotted the Onkaian Oncaean Gate to Mene the Moon [Selene] brighteyes, taking the name from the honk of cattle, because Selene herself, bullshaped, horned, driver of cattle, being triform is Tritonis Athene. For Lord Dionysos wore on that invulnerable head. Instead of the wedding torch, Selene the Moon sent her beams to attend the wedding. Selene the moon is also so called, and Asklepios Asclepius.

8: Selene - Greek Titan Goddess of the Moon

Hecate the moon goddess, and goddess of magic, is the waning moon in Greek tradition; the third portion of the triple moon goddess archetype. Fertility and physical beauty have long left the crone, but she has the wisdom that can only come with age and long life.

No more than few days old, she helped her mother Leto give birth to her twin brother Apollo. Portrayal and Symbolism Sculptors, poets, and painters, however, had no such problems. Artemis is almost universally depicted as a young, beautiful and vigorous huntress carrying a quiver with arrows and holding a bow, typically wearing a short knee-high tunic and often accompanied by some animal stag, doe, or hunting dogs. As a moon goddess, she is sometimes represented wearing a long robe and a crescent moon crown. However, Leto got to the island of Delos and gave birth to Artemis while balancing herself on an olive branch. When Hera heard this, she prohibited her daughter Eileithyia, the goddess of childbirth, of further helping Leto. This postponed the birth of Apollo for nine days. When Niobe – a mother of six boys and as many girls – boasted that while Leto gave birth to two gods, she delivered a whole Olympus, Apollo and Artemis killed all her children. On another occasion, Tityus tried to rape Leto. Artemis, the Vengeful Virgin Goddess When Artemis was still a little maid, she asked from her father Zeus to keep her maidenhood forever. So – just like Athena and Hestia – she remained chaste for eternity. And she guarded this vow even more vigorously than them. Needless to add, Actaeon was ripped apart to pieces. So, he was punished less severely: Artemis transformed him into a girl. Artemis and Orion Others tried to rape Artemis; none of them lived to tell. The most famous story involves Orion, a long-time hunting companion of hers. And was merciless if any one of her priestesses ever lost it. Artemis and Hippolytus Just as she punished the transgressors of the sacred vow, Artemis rewarded those who kept it. So as to devote himself to a chaste life, Hippolytus scorned Aphrodite after which the goddess of love made his stepmother fall in love with him. However, Artemis called upon Asclepius and resurrected Hippolytus as a new man, who subsequently ruled in Italy under the name of Virbius. Artemis and Iphigenia In the case of Iphigenia, Artemis substituted the girl with a deer just as Iphigenia was about to be sacrificed by her father, Agamemnon. Afterward, she took Iphigenia with her in Tauris and made her a priestess of her cult.

9: ANDRIAMAHILALA - the African Goddess of the Moon (African mythology)

According to Hesiod, Selene goddess of the moon was the daughter of the Titans Hyperion and Theia, which makes her the sister of Helios (god of the sun) and Eos (goddess of dawn). In the Homeric Hymns, she is considered either the daughter of Hyperion and Euryphaessa, or Pallas' daughter.

I am daughter of the Moon. She was the daughter of the God Zeus and Leto. Goddess of hunting and wild animals especially bears. Artemis was also the Goddess of childbirth, of nature, and of the harvest. She protected the wild places and animals; to her was known the deep places in Nature where one could rest and regain strength. Violence for itself was abhorrent to her, yet she was swift to deal out punishment to offenders, especially those who threatened or harassed women. The Amazonian Moon Goddess, she was worshiped at Ephesus, her entire torso covered with nurturing breasts. Artemis swore an oath of the Gods, swore by the beard of her father: "O grant me this" Her father nodded in approval. Sappho The Amazons were especially devoted to the Goddess of hunting, Artemis. Granted, Amazons did worship Goddesses associated with hunting and war, but many also appeared to have worshipped other Goddesses as well. In Ephesus she was called Dea Anna, "many-breasted", and was the patroness of nurturing, fertility, and birth. In Greece she was sculpted as tall, slim, lovely, and dressed in short tunic. Her chariot was pulled by silver stags. She roamed the forests, mountains, and glades with her band of nymphs and hunting dogs. She acted swiftly and decisively to protect and rescue those who appealed to her for help and was quick to punish offenders. As Goddess of the Hunt, she carried a silver bow and was accompanied by a stag and her pack of hounds, the Alani. The sixth day of the New Moon was hers. Defender of women who were harassed or threatened by men. Acorns and wormwood were sacred to Her. I sing of Artemis, whose shafts are of gold, who cheers on the hounds, the pure maiden, shooter of stags, who delights in archery Both are associated with the bow. She is one of only three who are immune to the enchantments of Aphrodite. She rides her silver chariot across the sky and shoots her arrows of silver Moonlight to the earth below.

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