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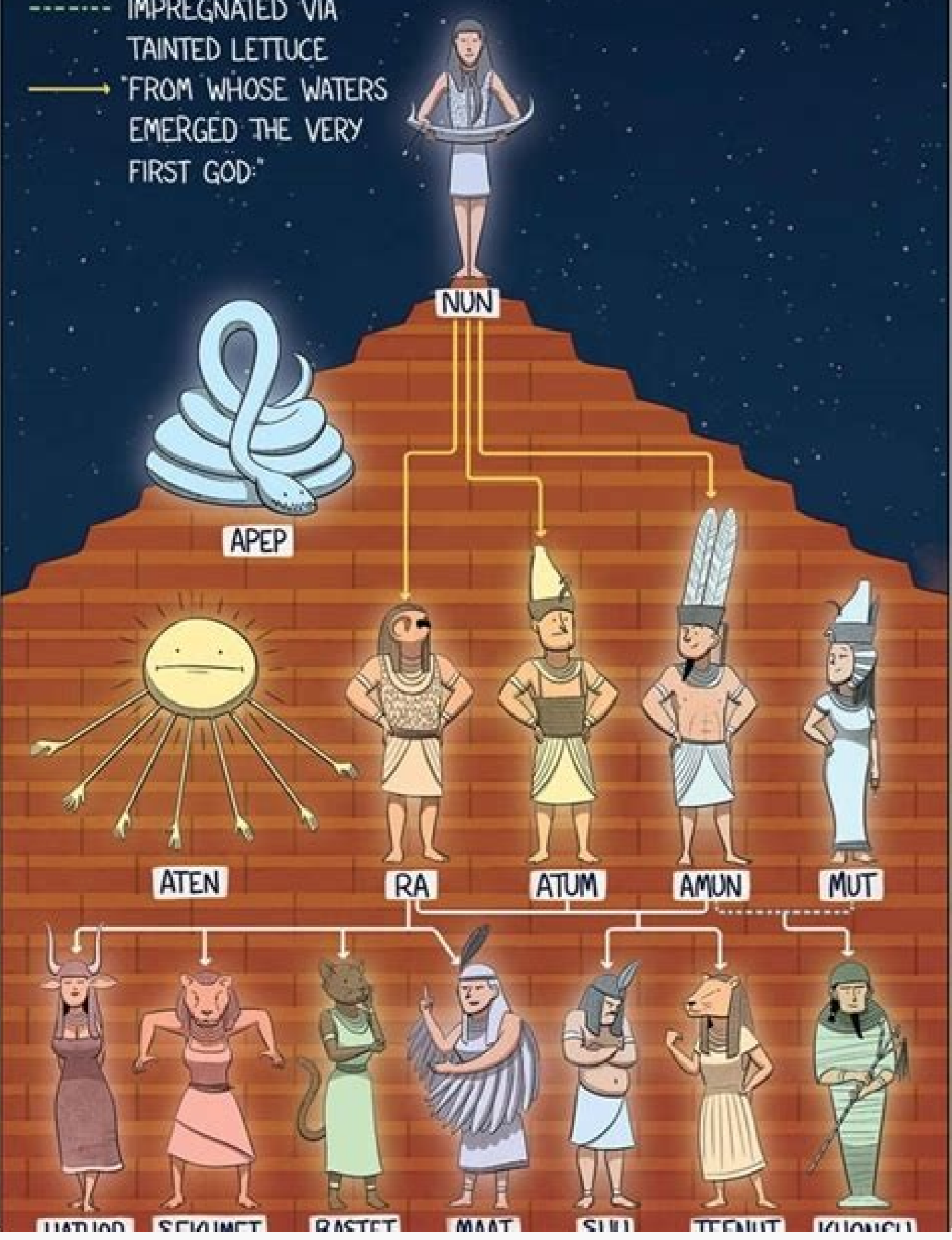
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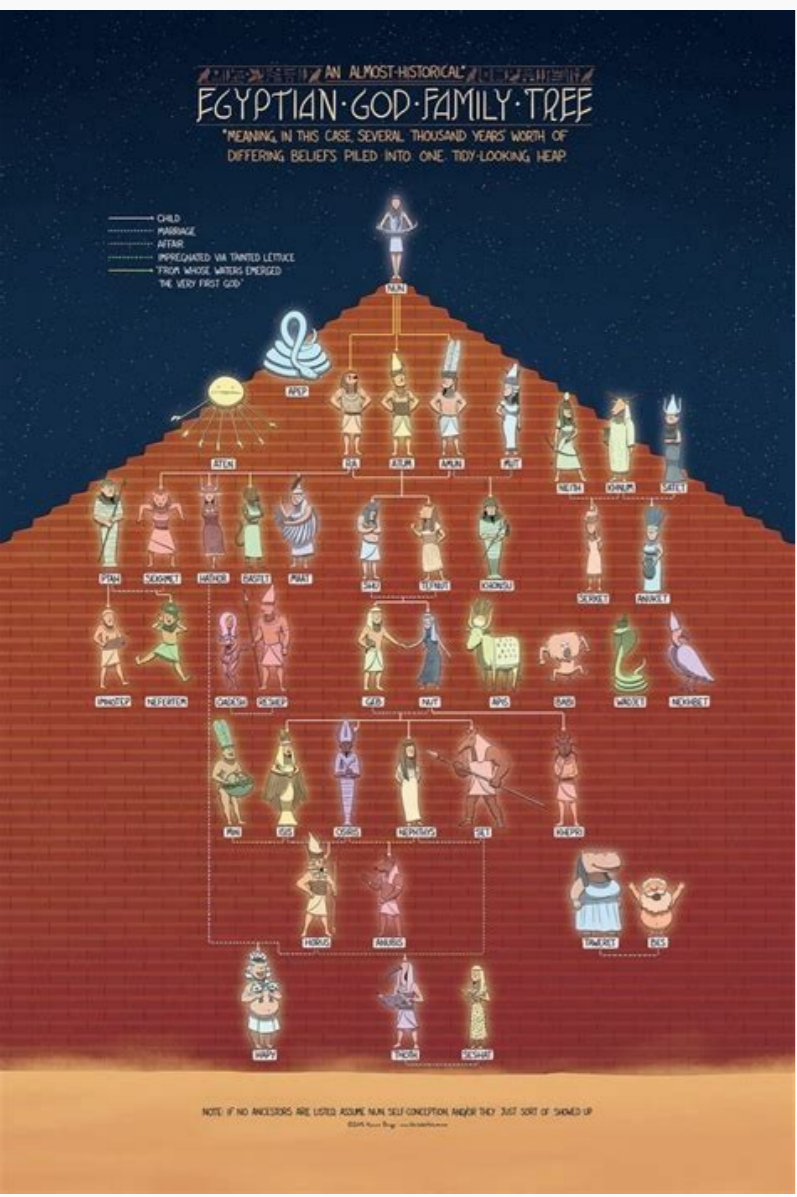
AN ALMOST-HISTORICAL
EGYPTIAN GOD FAMILY TREE

"MEANING, IN THIS CASE, SEVERAL THOUSAND YEARS WORTH OF DIFFERING BELIEFS PILED INTO ONE TIDY-LOOKING HEAP."

NOTE: IF NO ANCESTORS ARE LISTED, ASSUME NUN, SELF-CONCEPTION, AND/OR THEY JUST SORT OF SHOWED UP.

- CHILD
- MARRIAGE
- AFFAIR
- IMPREGNATED VIA TAINTED LETTUCE
- "FROM WHOSE WATERS EMERGED THE VERY FIRST GOD."





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Often counted among the gods and goddesses, there are two main groups of titans in Greek mythology. They come from different generations. The second generation is probably the one you're familiar with. They are depicted as humanoid, even if giant. The earlier ones are even bigger — as large as is visible to the naked eye — so it's no wonder titanic signifies exceptional size. This page introduces both, provides mates, and spheres of influence. The titans in the first generation are the aunts, uncles, and parents of Zeus and company — the well-known Olympian gods and goddesses). These titans are the 12 children of the primordial personifications of the earth (Gaia) and the sky (Uranus). (Now do you see why I said the titans were really big?) Female titans may sometimes be distinguished from their brothers as titanides. This isn't perfect, though, since there is a Greek ending on this term that should be reserved for "the children of" the titans rather than "female version" of the same. Here are the names and areas of first generation titans: Oceanus [Okeanos] - the ocean (father of nymphs) Coeus [Koios and Polos] - questioning (father of Leto & Asteria) Crius [Krios, probably Megamedes 'the great lord' [source: Theoi]] (father of Pallas, Astraeus, and Perses) Hyperion - light (father of sun-god, moon, dawn) Iapetus [Iapetos] (father of Prometheus, Atlas, and Epimetheus) Cronus [Kronos] (aka Saturn) Thea [Theia] - sight (Hyperion's mate) Rhea [Rheia] (Cronus and Rhea were the parents of the Olympian gods and goddesses) Themis - justice and order (Zeus' second consort, mother of the Hours, Fates) Mnemosyne - memory (mated with Zeus to produce the Muses) Phoebe - oracle, intellect (source: Theoi) (Coeus' mate) Tethys (Ocean's mate) The titans Cronus (#6 above) and Rhea (#8) are the parents of Zeus and the other Olympian gods and goddesses. Besides the Olympian gods and goddesses, the titans produced other offspring, mating with either other titans or other creatures. These offspring are also called titans, but they're the titans of the second generation. Some of the children of the first generation titans are also referred to as titans. The major second generation titans are: As for most aspects of mythology, Carlos Parada has an excellent page on the titans. Also Known As: Ouraniōnes, Ouranidai Dione, Phorcys, Anytus, and Demeter are sometimes added to the list of 12 titans: Oceanus, Coeus, Crius, Hyperion, Iapetus, Cronus, Thea, Rhea, Themis, Mnemosyne, Phoebe, and Tethys. You'll find titans in the following stories: The castration of Ouranos. The creation of man. The fight with the gods, known as the Titanomachy, but often mixed up with the story of the gods' battle with the giants, and The imprisonment of the titans in Tartarus. Neither entirely human, nor your run-of-the-mill pet, snake-in-the-grass, or barnyard animal, these animals, chimeras, and animal-like creatures from Greek mythology played a range of roles in the lives of the ancient Greeks. Some devoured; others helped. Rather than determining a criterion for importance, this list ranks the animals in terms of how humanoid they are. For importance, this list ranks the animals in terms of how humanoid they are. Medusa. Clipart.com Medusa goes on this list of animal and animal-like creatures from mythology because she was transformed by Athena into a woman with snakes for hair. One look at Medusa turned a man to stone. From her severed head sprang the winged horse Pegasus, whose father was Poseidon. Centaur. Clipart.com Chiron, not to be mistaken for Charon the ferryman, was half man and half horse because he was a centaur. A very humane chimera, Chiron taught most of the Greek heroes. He was the son of Cronus and is credited with inventing medicine. Theseus and the Minotaur. CC tiredcynic at Flickr.com The minotaur was half man and half bull. Unlike the centaur, his bull half is usually shown as his head. His mother was the human Queen of Crete, Pasiphae. His father was a bull Pasiphae fell in love with. The minotaur ate young Athenian men and women. Typhon. Detail of the side B from a Chalcidian Black-figured Hydria, c. 550 B.C. Staatliche Antikensammlungen, Munich, Germany. PD Courtesy Bibi Saint-Pol at Wikipedia. Although half a nymph, according to Hesiod Theogony 295-305, the raw flesh-eating serpentine Echidna was the mother of many monsters in Greek mythology and one of the opponents the great hero Hercules had to face. Gaia's last son, the hundred-headed Typhon, was Echidna's mate. Cerberus. Clipart.com The famous hellhound Cerberus is one Echidna's children. It is said to be fierce enough that the gods fear it. Cerberus is flesh-eating, but he serves as a watchdog in the land of the already dead. What distinguishes Cerberus from ordinary dogs is that it had three heads, in the most common version of his story. A character in the Harry Potter series resembles him. Pegasus. Clipart.com Pegasus was a winged horse. Born from the bleeding body of his mother Medusa when Perseus chopped off her head, Pegasus sprang forth with a warrior named Chrysaor on his back. Hercules and the Lernaean Hydra Mosaic. CC Zaqarbal at Flickr.com The Lernaean monster had nine heads, and one of these was immortal. If ever a mortal head was cut, from the stump would immediately spring forth two new heads. The hydra lived in the swamps and ravaged the countryside devouring cattle. A "Replica" of the Trojan Horse in Troy, Turkey. CC Alaskan Dude at Flickr.com The Trojan Horse was a wooden device designed by Odysseus to get the Greek troops inside the Trojan Walls. The Trojans took the horse as a gift not knowing it was filled with warriors. The Trojan Horse put an end to the great city of Troy. Greek mythology teachers introduce students to characters such as Hercules, Achilles, Helen of Troy, Zeus and other Greek gods and mythological monsters — often requiring them to read books such as "The Odyssey" and "The Iliad." They plan lessons, discuss stories in class and test students on their knowledge of stories and Greek mythology. Greek mythology teachers earn salaries averaging more than \$50,000 annually. The average annual salary for a Greek mythology teacher was \$54,000 as of 2013, according to the job site Indeed. Those who teach Greek mythology in middle or high school must have at least bachelor's degrees in education, English or literature. Many schools prefer hiring those with master's degrees. College Greek mythology teachers usually have Ph.D. degrees in English or literature, although some colleges and universities hire adjunct professors with master's degrees. Middle and secondary teachers must be certified and licensed in their respective states. Other essential qualifications for this job are patience and communication, writing, critical-thinking and instructional skills. In 2013, average salaries for Greek mythology teachers varied the most within the West region, according to Indeed, where they earned the highest salaries of \$59,000 in California and lowest of \$36,000 in Hawaii. Those in the South made \$46,000 to \$64,000 per year in Louisiana and Washington, D.C., respectively. Greek mythology teachers in the Midwest earned \$41,000 to \$59,000 — with the lowest salaries in Nebraska and South Dakota and highest in Illinois. In the Northeast, they made the most in New York and least in Maine at \$65,000 and \$47,000, respectively. Most teachers, including those who teach Greek mythology, get paid on a salary grid, earning higher salaries the longer they teach. They also earn more in New York and Washington, D.C., because living costs are higher in that state and district. For example, a Greek mythology teacher earning \$55,000 in Wichita, Kansas, must make \$130,520 to maintain his standard of living in New York City. In Washington, D.C., a salary of \$85,482 would be comparable to what he earns in Wichita, which is approximately 55 percent more. The BLS projects a 17 percent increase in jobs for middle and postsecondary teachers from 2010 to 2020, which is statistically about average compared to the 14 percent growth rate for all occupations. BLS indicates jobs for high school teachers will grow at a below-average pace of 7 percent during the same decade. Population increases and enrollment may increase jobs for Greek mythology teachers at all levels, but enrollment in high schools is expected to be slower than in other grades. This is why jobs for all teachers at high schools will grow at less than half the pace of middle and college teachers. Enrollments for middle and high schools will be highest in the South and West sections of the United States. Looking at the actions of the men and women of ancient Greek mythology, it is sometimes easier to come up with the people involved in the betrayal than who betrayed whom. Apatē is the name of the goddess of deceit in Greek mythology, a child of Night (Nyx), and the sister of Eris (Strife), Ozis (Pain), and Nemesis (Retribution). Together these pained and painning ladies represent a multitude of the negative features of human existence, all of whom are met in ancient stories of betrayal. Christian Daniel Rauch [Public domain or Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons Jason and Medea both violated each other's expectations. Jason had lived with Medea as her husband, even producing children, but then put her aside, saying they were never married, and that he was going to marry the local king's daughter. In retaliation, Medea slew their children and then flew away in one of the classic instances of a deus ex machina in Euripides' Medea. There was little doubt in ancient times that Medea's betrayal was greater than Jason's. Which brother was worse? The one who engaged in the family sport of cooking children or the one who first committed adultery with his brother's wife and then raised a son for the purpose of killing his uncle? Atreus and Thyestes were sons of Pelops who himself had once been served up as a feast to the gods. He lost a shoulder in the event because Demeter ate it, but he was restored by the gods. Such was not the fate of the children of Thyestes whom Atreus cooked. Agamemnon was a son of Atreus. Like Jason and Medea, Agamemnon and Clytemnestra violated each others' expectations. In the Oresteia trilogy the jury couldn't decide whose crimes were more heinous, so Athena cast the deciding vote. She determined that Clytemnestra's murderer was justified, even though Orestes was Clytemnestra's son. Agamemnon's betrayals were the sacrifice of their daughter Iphigenia to the gods and bringing back a prophetic concubine from Troy. Clytemnestra (or her live-in lover) murdered Agamemnon. When the wife of King Minos of Crete, Pasiphae, gave birth to a half-man, half-bull, Minos put the creature in a labyrinth built by Daedalus. Minos fed it the youth of Athens who were paid to Minos as annual tribute. One such sacrificial youth was Theseus who caught the eye of Minos' daughter, Ariadne. She gave the hero a string and a sword. With these, he was able to kill the Minotaur and get out of the labyrinth. Theseus later abandoned Ariadne. Since Aeneas felt guilty about leaving Dido and tried to do so secretly, this case of jilting a lover counts as a betrayal. When Aeneas stopped at Carthage on his wanderings, Dido took him and his followers in. She offered them hospitality and in particular, offered herself to Aeneas. She considered theirs a commitment like a betrothal, if not a marriage, and was inconsolable when she learned he was leaving. She cursed the Romans and killed herself. This was a betrayal of hospitality. When Paris visited Menelaus, he became enamored of the woman Aphrodite had promised him, Menelaus' wife, Helen. Whether Helen was in love with him, as well, is unknown. Paris left Menelaus' palace with Helen in tow. To regain Menelaus' stolen wife, his brother Agamemnon led the Greek troops to war against Troy. Crafty Odysseus used trickery to get away from Polyphemus. He gave Polyphemus a goatskin of wine and then poked out his eye when the cyclops fell asleep. When Polyphemus' brothers heard him roaring with pain, they asked who was hurting him. He answered, "nobody," since that was the name Odysseus had given him. The cyclops brothers went away, mildly puzzled, and so Odysseus and his surviving followers, clinging to the under-bellies of Polyphemus' sheep, were able to escape.

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