

# SSWH<sub>3</sub> EXAMINE THE POLITICAL, PHILOSOPHICAL, AND CULTURAL INTERACTION OF CLASSICAL MEDITERRANEAN SOCIETIES FROM 700 BCE/BC TO 400 CE/AD

7/30/18



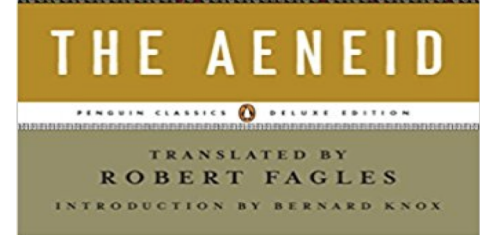
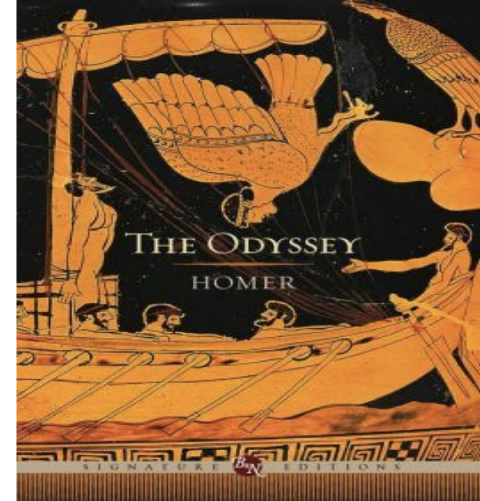
THE PANTHEON OF OLYMPUS		
Greek Name	Roman Name	Divine Realm
Aphrodite	Venus	Love, beauty, fertility
Apollo	Apollo	Archery, music, prophecy, healing, light
Ares	Mars	War
Artemis	Diana	Hunting, the moon
Athena	Minerva	Wisdom, war
Demeter	Ceres	The harvest, grain, corn
Dionysus	Bacchus	Wine, festivity
Eros	Cupid	Love, sexual desire
Hades	Pluto	The underworld, the dead
Hephaestus	Vulcan	Fire, the forge, smithery
Hera	Juno	Marriage, queen of immortals
Hermes	Mercury	Messenger, commerce, science, doctors
Hestia	Vesta	The hearth
Pan	Pan	Wild beasts, the forest
Persephone	Proserpine	Queen of the underworld
Poseidon	Neptune	The sea
Zeus	Jupiter	Thunder, the heavens, king of immortals



***ELEMENT D: DESCRIBE POLYTHEISM IN THE GREEK AND ROMAN WORLD.***

# GRECO-ROMAN POLYTHEISM

- The Greeks and the Romans worshipped a pantheon of gods and goddesses that resembled humans both physically and emotionally.
  - Each god and goddess represented an important aspect of Mediterranean life like love, wisdom, the sea, and war.
    - The Greeks and Romans believed that the gods and goddesses confronted many of the same emotions as humans and as such engaged with each other and humanity in complex and often troublesome ways.
- These beliefs led to the development of a rich mythological literary tradition.





# GRECO-ROMAN POLYTHEISM

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- Attempts to appease the gods and goddess also led to the construction of monumental architecture like the Parthenon in Athens and the Pantheon in Rome and the development of complex state run rituals that helped justify the power of the government.
- While Roman religion was largely a product of cultural diffusion from Greece, it did develop some unique attributes.
  - Roman emperors were often deified after death and in a few cases emperors added loved ones to the pantheon gods.
    - For example, the Emperor Hadrian ordered the deification of his close companion Antinous after his death in 130 CE.

