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The ancient Greeks told stories about their gods. These stories are called myths (short for mythology, or stories about gods.) Stories about the ancient Greek gods are still told today. Each narrator told stories in his own way, but no matter how strong and personal God had, was consistent from story to story. For example, he was the king of all gods, and only zeus could throw lightning bolts. The magical world of the ancient Greek gods was a world full of bickering and fighting and wars and compromises and fear and fun, punishment and love. Many myths were based on the fact that gods, like mortals, can be punished or rewarded for their actions. Here are some ancient Greek myths for children, retells narrator Lyn Donne: zeus, Hera, and Little Io Contest, Athena and Poseidon Theseus, Minotaur, and the labyrinth of Dionysus and Ariadne Aides, zeus, and King Corinth Icarus and Daedalus, Wings of Baby Hercules , the God of War, and the Battle he did not win Perseus, Andromeda, and the sea god, Poseidon Orpheus and Eurydice Eros and Psyche , Pandora, and the box of Pandora and Medusa Cyclops Cave - Sirens of Pirra) of zeus, Helios and Phaethon Three Tales of Echo - Hera, Narcissus, and Pan King Midas and the Golden Touch of King Midas and the story of donkey Ears are just rotten King Tantalus Artemis and deer hunter Hermes and Apollo (the PowerPoint cartoon as Apollo got its lyre) Aida and the River Styx Greek monster myths Perseus and Medusa Cyclops Cave - Sirens of The Greek Myths Game (Interactive) : Ancient Greek gods and goddesses (Interactive with answers) See : Greek myths from starfall myths, Brainstorming Machine Vase Paintings Come to Life - Poison for Good, Poison for Evil, stories How to make your own mythical creature (with downloadable art) Mythology is also bound by the rules of society. Here is mythological fiction, an original story built around real characters from Greek mythology. Why is it raining? Well, there used to be a princess called Calandra. Her father was the god of the Underworld, Aides. Calandra was a fun girl and always happy. She was known for her kindness and beauty. She was divine, elegant, rich and brilliant. One day she looked out the window and saw a handsome prince riding a horse to his palace in the underworld. The guards opened the gate for the prince. Calandra saw the prince approach Aides. Can I hand your daughter into marriage? The charming prince asked. Ides got up. He looked the prince in the eye. Who are you? Who's your father? I'm Orest. He's my father. I love your daughter, than anything in the world. Excuse me? I'm not giving you my daughter. The guards pick him up. Please wait! Stop! Let him go! Calandra exclaimed. She ran to the prince. I like him! Please, father! Give him a chance. You never ask me who I like! He came all the way to the Underworld to ask me. I said no. The guards, please take Kalandre to her room. Others accompany the prince. He ordered it. The guards escorted the prince and locked Culand in her room. Calandra looked out the window. She saw the prince leave. A few moments later, Calandra heard a voice. PSST! PSST! And? Calandra looked up. It was a prince. He had a few as entered the palace and was now standing right in front of her. What are you doing here? She asked. I can't leave without you. You mean a lot to me! He said. Where are we going? She asked. We're going to Mount Olympus to ask my father, zeus, if we can get married. Maybe he'll agree. Orest jumped on the back of the horse, picked up Calandra and went to Mount Olympus. They reached Mount Olympus. This place is beautiful! I've never been outdoors before. I've always been locked in this rotten palace. Calandra and Oreste climbed the stairs to the palace. There all the gods and goddesses sat and chatted. Oreste went up to see him. Sorry, Father, I love Calandra and would like to marry her. He said. Is it HUMAN? Who's her father? He asked curiously. Hmm, her father. . . . Lord Ha-Hades. A what? What were you thinking? From now on, you can't see her. Forget about her. If you disobey, I'll do something very awful for her! He was threatening. But she's nothing like her father! She's beautiful. It's right there. He looked at Calandra and frowned even more. Get out of here! SHE IS NOT WELCOME ON MOUNT OLYMPUS! He thrived. The sky began to growl and lightning struck. Oreste rushed to the horse and left with Calandra; taking her back to the underworld. Calandra cried: We can't be together! Yes, we can. You know? We're going to spend the rest of our lives together, even if we can't. I'll do anything to keep us together. I promise. Orest said. He was thinking about the plan. How can we get married if our parents don't approve of it? I got it! We run away, far away. They'll never find us! Orest made a doll that looked exactly like Calandra and put it on the bed to trickles into thinking it was her dream. Then they both went far from Mount Olympus and the underworld, swimming across the seas and passing by the land. But Oreste's tricks weren't good enough to outsmart Aides, the cheater. Aides immediately found out that Calandra was missing, and reported him to him via Iris. He was very angry. He told Poseidon to watch them, and that if they ever sailed on the Sea of Poseidon, they would have to form a huge wave to wash them away. zeus will do thunder and lightning so it can scare them. As Calandra and Oreste sailed across the sea, the thunder thundered louder than ever, and a bright lightning strike struck. Waves moved quickly and soon formed a hurricane in the sea. Oh! Calandra screamed. She's about to fall, but Oreste caught her hand. The sea began to pull her inside. My father found out about our escape! Orest exclaimed. Oreste used all his strength and tried to pull it up, but the wave was too strong. Calandra's hand slipped, and she fell into the sea. AHHHH! Calandra screamed. Orest began to cry as he saw that his wife get pulled out to sea. Little did he know she wasn't dead. I hate you zeus! I HATE YOU! Oreste cried into the endless sea. And suddenly the sea stopped moving fast. He just froze. No more lightning and thunder. He sent the sky for Oreste. Oreste was shocked when he realized that he had been carried to Mount Olympus by clouds and sky. What's he doing now? Oreste reached Mount Olympus. He and Aides stood and looked at him both in anger. Then Calandra comes out because of zeus. She got wet and froze. Kalandra! Oreste exclaimed and tried to run and hug her. But he's just been struck by lightning. The lightning wasn't that strong, but it hurt him. Oreste, you're not my son anymore. You disobeyed me, and you'll pay for it. He said. He raised his hand and struck Oreste with lightning. The orestes screamed, and then slowly disintegrated into thin ashes. Orestes! Calandra screamed. She burst into tears. Why did you do that? We just wanted to be together and live happily ever after. Calandra was crying. All the anger flowed through her. It's for your own good. Ides told his daughter. He then pointed his finger at Calandra and lifted her into the air. You have to be locked in the sky. The gods of heaven will watch you and protect you. You will mourn Orestes for the rest of your days! He said. Calandra looked at Isa and pleaded for forgiveness. But Aides only looked at Calandra unpleasantly. He put Calandra high in the sky, where no one could see her. Whenever she cried her tears it was raining for people. She mourned her husband as she cried. Remembering how he promised that they would always be together and how he sacrificed his life for her. Watching the world from above was Calandra the goddess of rain. So remember, when it rains, it's actually Calandra, the goddess of rain crying. - More Children's Stories here. - Recommended reading: Mythology - Eternal tales of gods and heroes Myth has two main functions, wrote the poet and scholar Robert Graves in 1955. First, to answer such uncomfortable questions that children ask, such as: Who made the world? How will it end? Who was the first person? Where do souls go after death? ... The second function of the myth is to justify the existing social system and rites and customs. In ancient Greece, stories about gods and goddesses, heroes and monsters were an important part of everyday life. They explained everything from religious rituals to weather, and they gave meaning to the world that people saw around them. WATCH: Clash of Gods by Mythology HISTORY VaultGreek: Sources in Greek mythology, there is no original text like the Christian Bible or hindu Vedas that introduces all the symbols of myths and stories. Instead, the earliest Greek myths were part of an oral tradition that began in the Bronze Age, and their plots and themes gradually unfolded in the written literature of archaic and classical periods. The poet Homer of the 8th century BC epics Iliad and Odyssey, for example, tell the story of the (mythical) Trojan War as a divine conflict as well as man. They did not, however, bother to imagine the gods and goddesses who are their main characters, as readers and listeners would already be familiar with them. You knew? Many consumer goods get their names from Greek mythology. Nike sneakers are the namesake of the goddess of victory, for example, and the site Amazon.com named after a race of mythical female warriors. Many school, student and professional sports teams (titans, Spartans and Trojans, for example) also get their names from mythological sources. Around 700 BC, the poet Hesiod in Theogony proposed the first written cosmogony, or origin story, of Greek mythology. Theogony tells the story of the universe's journey from non-existence (Chaos, primitive emptiness) to being, and details of the elaborate family tree of elements, gods and goddesses that evolved from Chaos and descended from Gaia (Earth), Ouranos (Sky), Pontos (Sea) and Tartaros (Underground World). Later Greek writers and artists used and detailed these sources in their own works. For example, mythological figures and events appear in the plays of Eshilius, Sophocles and Euripides of the 5th century, as well as in The Pindar lyrics. Writers such as the Greek myth-operator of the 2nd century BC Apollodor of Athens and the Roman historian of the 1st century BC Gaus Julius Higinus, composed ancient myths and legends for a modern audience. READ MORE: What was the Trojan War like? Greek mythology: The Olympians at the heart of Greek mythology are the pantheon of deities who are said to live on Mount Olympus, the highest mountain in Greece. From their perch, they ruled every aspect of human life. The Olympic gods and goddesses were like men and women (although they could turn themselves into animals and other things) and were like many myths told vulnerable to human foibles and passions. Twelve main Olympians: zeus (Jupiter, in Roman mythology); king of all gods (and father to many) and god of weather, law and destinyHera (Juno): queen of the gods and goddess of women and marriageAuroditte (Venus): goddess of beauty and loveApollo (Apollo): god of prophesy, music and poetry knowledgeAres (Mars): God of WarArtemis (Diana): goddess of hunting, animals and childbirthAthena (Minerva): goddess of wisdom and defenseDemeter (Ceres): goddess of agriculture and grainDionysus (Bacchus): God of wine, Pleasure and HolidayHefast (Vulcan): God of Fire, Metalworking and Sculpture Hermes (Mercury): God of Travel, Hospitality and Trade and Personal Messenger of zeusPose (Neptune): God of the Sea Gods :Hadid (Pluto): God of the Underworld (West): Goddess of home and familyEros (Amur): the god of sex and mignon in the mythology of Aphrodite : Heroes and MonstersGrick mythology does not just tell the stories of gods and goddesses, however. Human heroes such as Hercules, an adventurer who performed 12 impossible works for King Heurista (and subsequently worshipped as a god for his achievement); Pandora, the first woman whose curiosity brought evil to humanity; Pygmalion, the king who fell in love with an ivory statue; Arachne, the weaver who was turned into a spider for her arrogance; beautiful Trojan Prince Ganymede, who became a cup for the gods; Midas, king with a golden touch; and Narcissus, a young man who fell in love with his own reflection, is no less significant. Monsters and hybrids (human-animal forms) also feature prominently in fairy tales: the winged horse Pegasus, Centauri, the lion-woman Sphinx and the bird-woman harpy, the one-eyed giant Cyclops, the automatons (metal creatures, given the life of the hephaest), the manticans and the unicorns, the gorgons, the pygons, the pygos Many of these creatures have become almost as well known as the gods, goddesses and heroes who share their stories. READ MORE: 6 Mythical MonstersGreek Mythology: Past and Present Characters, Stories, Themes and Lessons of Greek Mythology have shaped art and literature for thousands of years. They appear in Renaissance paintings such as the birth of Botticelli Venus and the Triumph of Raphael Galatea and the writings as Dante's Hell. Romantic poetry and libretti; and dozens of later novels, plays and films. Movies. greek mythology short stories for middle school pdf

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