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9th period - 9/15/2014 Mr.Badgley

#7 The Creation of Earth and Humans

1. Different regions, cultures, and ages share similarities between their various myths because once they have developed enough to have time to actually think, they think about how humanity and the Earth developed. Then, they try to draw comparisons to what they have seen in real life. For example, The Indian (Hrusso) myth was that there was once two eggs that collided to form the Earth and the Sky. The Sky told his wife, the Earth, to become smaller so he could hold her. When they decided to make love, organisms came along. This myth clearly draws conclusions to eggs and the size of land compared to the sky. In addition, the eggs were seen as representations for containing something important because birds lay eggs, and from the eggs comes more bids. The Babylonian myth had Ea create humanity to adore him, but doing that required a life. The gods chose Kingu to cut up and let his blood flow out. The Babylonian people most likely noticed that blood was necessary for a human to live and called it a form of life energy. They assumed that the life energy was transferrable. The formation of gods was to give the people who believed this myth a purpose and someone to worship.

2. In many myths, something is destroyed in order for something to be created. This technically is possible, but not in the sense that is portrayed in the myths. For example, in the Hopi myth where the world is destroyed four times and each time the humans who respected the god were saved. The world was recreated to be more harsh after each destruction. Note that if a world is destroyed in real life, having a single person recreate it detail by detail would be ridiculously difficult with current technology. However, in real life, things that are destroyed can be used to create new life. When an animal dies, the nutrients in its body eventually returns to the soil to become nutrition for plants growing in that soil.

3. It is important for humans to always have myths. Myths ensure continuity among civilizations or cultures. Widespread myths share guidelines and beliefs for civilizations and cultures to follow. If people living together follow the same rules, then they will most likely have less arguments. Myths also motivate people by giving them a reason for life. If early humans didn't have a goal for their civilizations to work for, their civilizations would stagnate. They would stop producing monuments and expanding their territory. Myths can even paint a rival civilization as evil and spur people to attack.