Demon

Detail from <u>Death and the Miser</u>, a painting by <u>Hieronymus Bosch</u>, in the <u>National Gallery of Art</u>, <u>Washington</u>, <u>D.C.</u>

A **demon** (or **daemon**, **daimon**, **Greek**: $\delta\alpha$ iµoνας, i.e. evil spirit), also known as an **angel of darkness** or a **dark angel**, is a <u>supernatural</u> malevolent being in many world <u>religions</u>. The word 'demon' has different meanings all over the world, but often there is the idea that they are spirits that lived in a place, or went with a person. The word is also used for a type of computer program that does useful things in the background of a computer, but this use is not related to the religious meaning.

In religion, folklore, and mythology

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A demon is usually thought to be a supernatural creature that is an <u>evil</u> <u>spirit</u>. Demons are often described as being summoned by someone, and then either being sent to do works of evil, or to create chaos. "To demonize" means to make someone appear evil.

In a few writings, there are also good demons, for example in stories by James Clerk Maxwell, Hesiod and Shakespeare. [source?] In Indo-European mythology and traditions of Iranian Avestan and Vedic, the idea of "demons" was there for many years. Ancient Egyptians thought of demons as "monsters" that ate souls of people when they went to the afterlife. In ancient Greek mythology, there are also daemons but they were thought to be invisible protectors that they believed protected them. In the book Northern Lights by Philip Pullman, a daemon is said to be a creature that everyone has as part of the body. So if it is far away from someone, that person would feel hurt.

"Monotheistic" religions (that say there is one God) usually teach that demons are rebels and under God at all times. The English poet John Milton describes Satan as rebelling against God but losing, and being allowed to survive only by God's grace. In some "polytheistic" religions, demons are equal to gods. In Hinduism, the demon-goddess Kali represents destruction and thus from a human standpoint is "bad".

Western belief

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The *grimoire* (medieval book about magical beliefs) called *Ars Goetia*, writes about 72 demons that a king has called and put in a bronze container sealed by magical symbols. The demons had to do whatever the king said. This

book is all about <u>spirits</u> and demons, good and evil, that were called by magic.

In Western thought, demons are spirits who do evil things. They are not similar to humans. Rather they are like angels, but doing harm. Pagan gods, like the <u>Norse Gods</u> are often thought to be demons in reality.

<u>Christians</u> believe that demons were <u>angels</u> that went bad. They fought against God, who won the battle with Michael (see <u>Book of Revelation</u> chapter 12) God sent the bad demons into a prison called <u>Hell</u> and they could not see God now for the <u>punishment</u>. Those demons are called the <u>fallen angels</u>.

Western beliefs about demons come from the <u>Bible</u>. The Bible does not mention the origin of demons. The idea that demons are fallen angels comes mostly from <u>Augustine of Hippo</u>.

Middle Eastern belief

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Ali, an important person for Sunni and Shia Muslims, portrayed while he fights against demons (divs).

In Middle Eastern beliefs, demons are often thought to have lived before humans, and they are often similar to humans. When humans appeared, the demons vanished under the earth or hide into dark and desolate places. In Turkey, Armenia, Iran and Albania they are called *div*. In Syria, Arabian Peninsula, and Egypt, they are called *ifrit* or *marid*. In Islamic cultures, there are also djinn, who are similar to demons, but not necessarily evil.

The notion of demons derive from <u>Zoroastrianism</u>, an ancient Iranian religion. They called the demons *deva*. Zorastrians believed that the Hindu deities (deva) were evil and caused <u>injustice</u> among humans. Therefore, they believed the deva are evil. Jews back when believed these deva were real, but the demons of their own religion.

In the <u>Greek New Testament</u> and <u>Hebrew Old Testament</u>, demons are said to be bad. In Hebrew, demons are called *se'irim*. In other Hebrew writings, they do not come from <u>heaven</u>, but came from another world and made much troubles. They gave <u>diseases</u> too. And they have a prince who is not God, but a demon. Sometimes this prince is thought to be <u>Samael</u>.

The *deva* were called *div* by Muslims. Unlike the djinns, div were not created to choose and have no free-will. Muslim scholars could only speculate about their origin. Some think they have been created by God, even before the djinns, others thought they are created a company for <u>Satan</u>.^[1]

In <u>Islam</u>, *djinns* are creatures that cannot be seen by people most of the time, made of fire by God (Allah), with special powers to help and harm people. *Djinns*, like humans, have free will and must choose to serve and

obey God (Allah). Like demons, djinns can possess people, but they are not only evil.

Eastern Belief

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In <u>Hinduism</u>, demons are called <u>asuras</u>. Patala is thought to be an underground place below the Earth, where humans live. Asura means <u>supernatural</u> beings that were good or bad. People who do evil and horrible things in their lives, by <u>reincarnation</u>, will turn into evil, ghost <u>spirits</u> called <u>Vetalas</u>, <u>Pisand hachas</u>, <u>Bhūtas</u>. The most evil people reincarnate in hell as demons. In Japanese folklore, there are malevolent spirits called <u>oni</u> (), a <u>Japanese</u> word translatable as "demon" in English.

Native American Belief

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In the <u>traditional religion</u> and <u>folklore</u> from the <u>Native Americans</u> in the United States and the <u>Canada's First Nations</u>, the <u>Wendigo</u>, a mythological <u>monster</u> believed to have a grotesque appearance and only <u>eat</u> human flesh, is widely considered to be a demon.

Age and InuYasha

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In <u>InuYasha</u>, a <u>fictional manga</u>, <u>yokai</u> (<u>Japanese</u> for supernatural creatures and <u>translated</u> demon in English) cannot die easily and they age more slowly than humans.

Computers

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A **daemon** is a type of program found in computers running <u>operating</u> <u>systems</u> based on <u>Unix</u> like <u>Linux</u>, <u>BSD</u>, and <u>Mac OS X</u>. (In <u>Windows</u> these programs are usually called "services" instead.) It usually starts when the computer starts, and does useful things. Some daemons start other programs after waiting until a certain time of day, or wait for you to ask for a file from another computer. The term is a reference to <u>Maxwell's Demon</u>, not religion.

Fantasy fiction

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Subgenres	Action-adventure Lost world Sword and sorcery Wuxia Alternate history Contemporary Children's fantasy Comedy Bangsian Dark fantasy Grimdark Fairy tale parodies Fairytale fantasy Fantastique Fantasy of manners Hard fantasy High fantasy Historical fantasy Historical fantasy Low fantasy Magical girl Mythic Mythpunk Mythopoeia Omegaverse Romantic Science fantasy Dying Earth Planetary romance Shenmo Urban fantasy Occult detective fiction Paranormal romance Weird West Weisten fantasy Weistern fantasy

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Media	Film and television	• Anime • Films • highest-grossing • S&S • Television programs
	Literature	Authors Ballantine Adult Fantasy series Comics list The Encyclopedia of Fantasy Fantasy Masterworks Internet Speculative Fiction Database List of novels A-H I-R S-Z List of story collections Publishers
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Awards •	Balrog British Fantasy Crawford Dragon Gandalf Gemmell Hugo International Fantasy Japan Fantasy Locus Méliès d'Or	

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Fandom •	Fanspeak Filk music Harry Potter fandom The Inklings Lovecraft fandom Mythopoeic Society Tolkien fandom Tolkien's influence Works inspired by J. R World Fantasy Conven	
Tropes	Creatures	 Bogeys Elementals Faries Familiars Fire-breathing monsters Chimera Dragons Gargoyles Hunchbacks Imps Incarnations Nymphs Pixies Protoplasms Replicants Shapeshifters Bird people Bird men Bird women Harpies Sirens Bogeymen Centaurs Dinosauroids Merfolk Mermaids

■ Mermen Minotaurs • Mothman • Werecats • Weregoats ■ Fauns ■ Satyrs • Werewolves • Wild men • Skin-walkers • Talking animals • Undead Death • Ghasts • Ghosts Angels Deities Demigods Apparitional experiences Demons ■ Devils ■ <u>Demidevils</u> ■ Mōryō **■** Ectoplasms **■** Genies ■ Invisible people ■ Religion visions ■ Souls ■ Spirits **■** Wereghosts ■ Yōkai • Ghouls Liches • Mummies • Skeletons • Vampires • Zombies • Unicorns • Wizards • Witches • Barbarian **Characters** • Caveman • Damsel in distress

	Dark lord Donor Dragonslayer Fairy godmother Heroes Magicians Occult detective list Vikings
Magic system	Hard and soft Elements Dark/neutral/light Ceremonial Love Moon Magic item Grimoire Magic ring Magical weapons Magic sword Runes Wand Schools Alchemy Demonology Divination Egregore Evocation Incantation Necromancy Runecraft Shamanism Shapeshifting Thaumaturgy Theurgy Witchcraft
Fantasy races	Dwarves Elves Treants Giants Gnomes Goblins

		 Gremlins Halflings Hobgoblins Kobolds Leprechauns Ogres Oni Orcs Trolls
	Places and events	 Quests Worlds list Maps Lost city Hollow Earth Astral plane Dreamworld Castle Enchanted forest Thieves' guild Magic school
Related	Allegory Dungeons & Dragons Epic poetry Fable Fairy tale Ghost stories Gothic fiction Horror fiction LGBT themes in spec Mecha Mythology Science fiction Supernatural fiction Superhero Tokusatsu Kaiju Urban legend	

- Outline
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References

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1. ↑ *The Ashgate research companion to monsters and the monstrous*. Asa Simon Mittman, Peter Dendle. London. 2016. <u>ISBN 978-1-351-8943</u> 2-6. <u>OCLC 974040296</u>.

Other websites

[change | change source]

- <u>Demons in the Catechism of the Catholic Church</u>: Hyperlinked references to demons in the online Catechism of the Catholic Church
- *Dictionary of the History of Ideas*: Archived 2005-03-30 at the Wayback Machine Demonology
- A to Z list of Demons [permanent dead link]
- Demonic Possession

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