**The Myth and the Pre-Socratics**

**What is the definition of myth that Mircea Eliade proposes?**

According to Mircea Eliade, the definition of a myth is something complex, something that can be explained from different views. However, she gives a definition that includes all the different aspects that a myth can be. Eliade states that a myth acknowledges reality. That without being a mere story myths tell how something happened, how something was created. And they are more than a story because they are sacred. Myths are the connection between our world and the supernatural. They are an explanation of what we experience, of what we do. Myths become true, a reality, because they are always present. In other words, they do not need proofs because everything proves them. We, and everything we do are proofs of these myths. Myths are displayed in our world, and in one way or another we experience them, we live them. As Mircea Eliade mentions, when we perform these myths we are entering to a sacred time, to the origin of things, and by entering we can control them.

**What was arché for Ancient Greeks?**

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| **Democritus** | **Protagoras** | **Gorgias** | **Aristotle** |
| He stated that everything was formed from smaller particles. According to him, sensations were only terms. In other words, what for someone was cold, for others could be warm. | According to him every man had a reality, and that reality was correct. In other words, if for someone something is cold, then it is cold for him, regardless of the sensations of others. | He believed that nothing existed, and that nothing could be known or explained. | According to him, the Arché was something that does not needed something else to exist. It existed by itself, and it was the origin of everything else. |

**References**

Mircea Eliade. (1963). Myth and Reality. New York, USA: Harper & Row.

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