

Q1 Greek mythology has been instrumental in the development of Western civilization. It has had an impact on literature, art, philosophy, and culture. The myths of gods, heroes, and rituals formed the basis of most literary pieces, such as epics like *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey*. Greek myths have taught moral lessons, accounted for natural phenomena, and inspired artistic works over centuries.

Q2 The principal literary sources of Greek mythology are: *Homer's Iliad* and *The Odyssey*, which tell of the Trojan War and the journey of Odysseus. *Hesiod's Theogony* and *Works and Days*, which recount the creation of the gods and offer practical information on living. *The Homeric Hymns*, which recount the myths of different gods. Tragic dramas by Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides that retain different myths.

Q3 The world, as per *Hesiod's Theogony*, started with Chaos, and then Gaea (Earth), Tartarus (the Abyss), and Eros (Love) appeared. Gaea bore Uranus (Heaven), who was her consort. Their offspring were the Titans, the Cyclopes, and other gods. The division of Gaea and Uranus by their son Cronus initiated divine succession and power struggles.

Q4 Zeus was the king of gods and lord of Mount Olympus. He was the sky god, god of thunder, and god of justice. Zeus became the ruler of gods after defeating his father Cronus. Zeus imposed order among gods. Zeus was involved in most of the myths, such as punishing Prometheus, his relationships with mortal women, and acting as an arbiter between other gods.

Q5 Greek myths are divided into three broad categories: Religious Myths: Describing the origin of gods and rituals (e.g., Zeus's dominance). Legends: Half-historical accounts of heroes such as Heracles and Perseus. Folktales: Common stories with moral teachings, e.g., the exploits of Odysseus.

Q6 The Greeks considered their gods to be anthropomorphic (human form and feelings). The Greeks believed the gods shared both divine abilities and human weakness, like jealousy, anger, and love. The gods communicated with humans frequently, helping or punishing them in accordance with their deeds.

Q7 Prometheus was a Titan who went against Zeus by stealing fire from the gods and presenting it to humankind. Zeus punished him by tying him to a rock where his liver was consumed daily by an eagle. The myth represents human progress, seeking knowledge, and punishment for challenging godly power.

Q8 Greek myths tended to attribute natural phenomena to gods and heroes. For instance: Helios's chariot ride across the sky accounted for the sun's daily path. Persephone's stay in the underworld symbolized the seasons. Zeus's thunderbolts were thought to bring storms.

Q9 The Trojan War, as portrayed in *The Iliad*, was a significant mythological event. It was brought about by the kidnapping of Helen by Paris and saw a host of popular heroes such as Achilles, Hector, and Odysseus. The war was representative of the battle between fate and free will and engaged in issues of honor, heroism, and divine intervention.

Q10 Greek myths taught significant moral lessons, including: The risks of hubris (excessive pride), as illustrated in the myths of Icarus and Niobe. The value of hospitality, as illustrated in the myth of Baucis and Philemon. The repercussions of disobeying the gods, as illustrated by Prometheus and Pandora.