= Greek Zeus =

Latin Jupiter = Old Norse Tyr " . The question of Greek mythology 's place in Indo @-@ European studies has generated much scholarship since Müller 's time . For example , philologist Georges Dumézil draws a comparison between the Greek Uranus and the Sanskrit Varuna , although there is no hint that he believes them to be originally connected . In other cases , close parallels in character and function suggest a common heritage , yet lack of linguistic evidence makes it difficult to prove , as in the case of the Greek Moirai and the Norns of Norse mythology .

Archaeology and mythography , on the other hand , have revealed that the Greeks were also inspired by some of the civilizations of Asia Minor and the Near East . Adonis seems to be the Greek counterpart ? more clearly in cult than in myth ? of a Near Eastern " dying god " . Cybele is rooted in Anatolian culture while much of Aphrodite 's iconography may spring from Semitic goddesses . There are also possible parallels between the earliest divine generations (Chaos and its children) and Tiamat in the Enuma Elish . According to Meyer Reinhold , " near Eastern theogonic concepts , involving divine succession through violence and generational conflicts for power , found their way ... into Greek mythology " . In addition to Indo @-@ European and Near Eastern origins , some scholars have speculated on the debts of Greek mythology to the pre @-@ Hellenic societies : Crete , Mycenae , Pylos , Thebes and Orchomenus . Historians of religion were fascinated by a number of apparently ancient configurations of myth connected with Crete (the god as bull , Zeus and Europa , Pasiphaë who yields to the bull and gives birth to the Minotaur etc .) Martin P. Nilsson concluded that all great classical Greek myths were tied to Mycenaen centres and were anchored in prehistoric times . Nevertheless , according to Burkert , the iconography of the Cretan Palace Period has provided almost no confirmation for these theories .

= = Motifs in Western art and literature = =

The widespread adoption of Christianity did not curb the popularity of the myths . With the rediscovery of classical antiquity in the Renaissance , the poetry of Ovid became a major influence on the imagination of poets , dramatists , musicians and artists . From the early years of Renaissance , artists such as Leonardo da Vinci , Michelangelo , and Raphael , portrayed the Pagan subjects of Greek mythology alongside more conventional Christian themes . Through the medium of Latin and the works of Ovid , Greek myth influenced medieval and Renaissance poets such as Petrarch , Boccaccio and Dante in Italy .

In Northern Europe, Greek mythology never took the same hold of the visual arts, but its effect was very obvious on literature. The English imagination was fired by Greek mythology starting with Chaucer and John Milton and continuing through Shakespeare to Robert Bridges in the 20th century . Racine in France and Goethe in Germany revived Greek drama, reworking the ancient myths. Although during the Enlightenment of the 18th century reaction against Greek myth spread throughout Europe, the myths continued to provide an important source of raw material for dramatists, including those who wrote the libretti for many of Handel 's and Mozart 's operas. By the end of the 18th century, Romanticism initiated a surge of enthusiasm for all things Greek, including Greek mythology. In Britain, new translations of Greek tragedies and Homer inspired contemporary poets (such as Alfred Lord Tennyson, Keats, Byron and Shelley) and painters (such as Lord Leighton and Lawrence Alma @-@ Tadema). Christoph Gluck, Richard Strauss, Jacques Offenbach and many others set Greek mythological themes to music. American authors of the 19th century, such as Thomas Bulfinch and Nathaniel Hawthorne, held that the study of the classical myths was essential to the understanding of English and American literature. In more recent times, classical themes have been reinterpreted by dramatists Jean Anouilh, Jean Cocteau, and Jean Giraudoux in France, Eugene O 'Neill in America, and T. S. Eliot in Britain and by novelists such as James Joyce and André Gide .