A classical painting depicting a mythological scene. The central figure is a woman with long, flowing hair, possibly a goddess or a queen, looking down with a somber expression. To her left, a man in a red garment is visible, and to her right, another figure is partially seen. The background is dark and textured, suggesting a cave or a dramatic interior. The overall style is characteristic of the High Renaissance or Baroque period.

Gods and Myths:
ancient answers on the
creation of the World

The image depicts a geocentric cosmological model. At the center is a bearded man with long white hair, wearing a red robe, holding a golden orb. He is surrounded by a radiant halo of golden rays. This central figure is positioned at the center of several concentric, curved blue bands representing celestial spheres. Each band is filled with numerous golden, star-like symbols. The outermost band at the bottom of the image features various astrological symbols, including the zodiac signs for Aries (♈), Taurus (♉), Gemini (♊), and Cancer (♋), along with other symbols like a crescent moon and a sun. The background of the entire scene is a dark blue, textured surface, and the bottom edge shows a reddish-brown, swirling pattern that might represent the Earth's surface or a decorative border.

Ancient Cosmology:

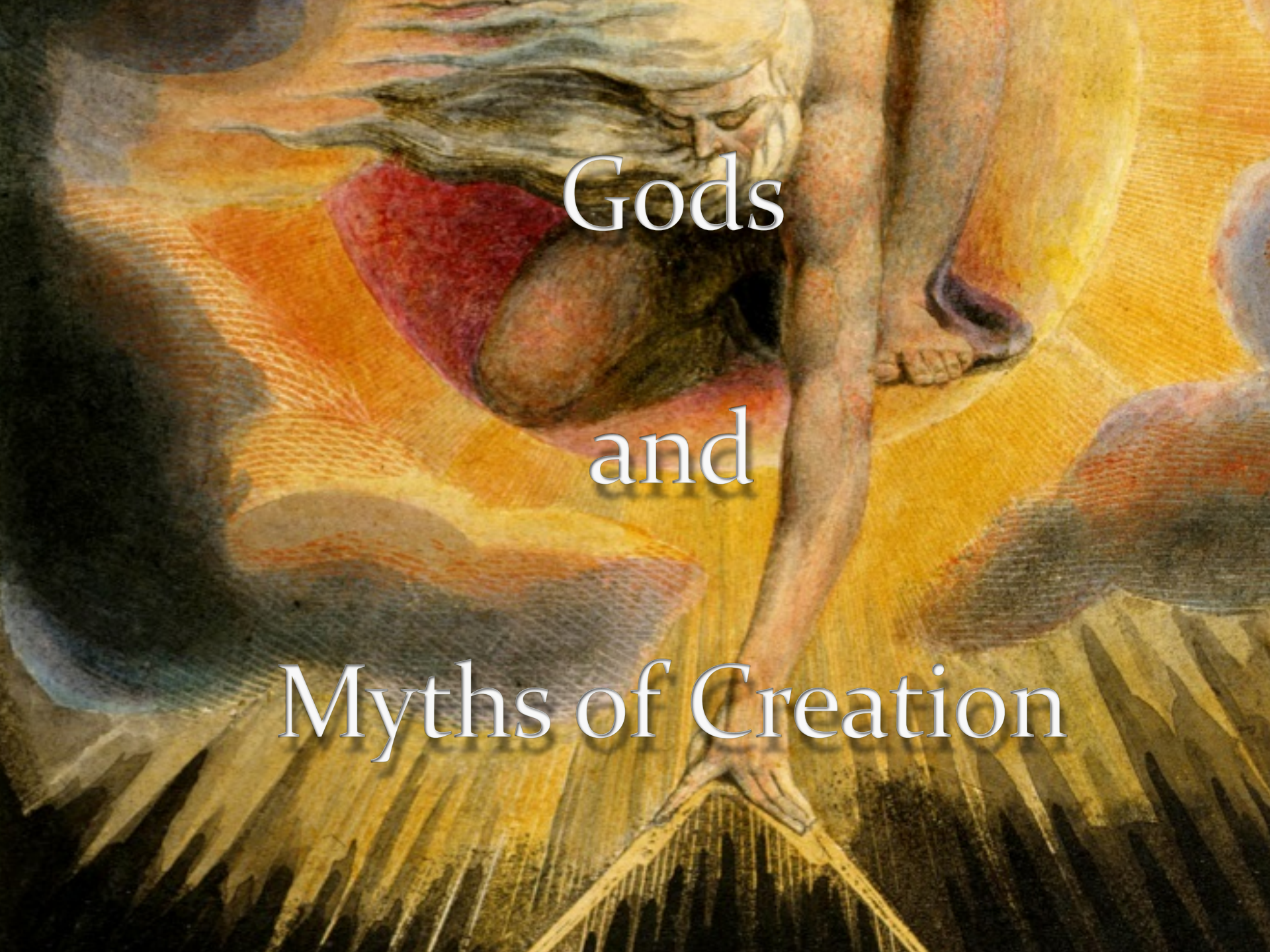
Space and Time

Ancient Cosmology

- What was the shape of the Universe imaged by those ancient peoples to whom all modern knowledge of geography and astronomy was inaccessible ?
- How did they conceive the form of the cosmos which accommodated not only the known face of the earth and the visible heavenly bodies, but also those other worlds
ie. the realms of the dead, both blessed and damned,
and the countries inhabited by gods and demons ?

Space and Time

- In some cosmologies **space** inseparable from **time** :
 - **no account of the shape of the universe would make sense unless we know how it came to be so in the first place**
 - **in other words, the cosmologies go along with creation myths ie. the creation of the universe is an essential feature of cosmology**
- uniquely, this lead the Jewish (biblical and rabbinical) sources to the solution of a **notion of linear time**
- by contrast:
 - **China:** notion of creation not of prime importance
 - **Greeks:** not so interested in beginnings
 - **Jains:** uninterested in beginnings
 - **India:** time scales as vast as space, leading to the notion of **cyclical time**
 - **Norse/Greeks/Chines:** also cyclical time notion



Gods

and

Myths of Creation

Religious Cosmology

- A Way of explaining the Origin, History and Evolution of the Cosmos or Universe on the Religious Mythology of a specific tradition.
- Religious cosmologies usually include an act or process of creation by a **creator deity** or **pantheon**

Creation Myth

- A symbolic narrative of how the world began and how people first became to inhabit it.
- Usually – not always – they are **Cosmogonical** myths:
 - describe the ordering of the **Cosmos** from a state of **Chaos**
- nearly always sacred accounts
- found in nearly all known religious traditions
- they are all stories with a plot and characters who are either deities, human-like figures or animals
- Creation myths address questions deeply meaningful to the society that shares them, revealing their central worldview and the framework for the self-identity of the culture and individual in a universal context.

Creation Myths

M. Eliade (1964)

“Myth narrates a sacred history; it relates an event that took place in primordial Time, the fabled time of the "beginnings." In other words, myth tells how, through the deeds of Supernatural Beings, a reality came into existence, be it the whole of reality, the Cosmos, or only a fragment of reality – an island, a species of plant, a particular kind of human behavior, an institution”

Definitions:

- A "symbolic narrative of the beginning of the world as understood in a particular tradition and community. Creation myths are of central importance for the valuation of the world, for the orientation of humans in the universe, and for the basic patterns of life and culture.“ (Websters)
- "Creation myths tell us how things began. All cultures have creation myths; they are our primary myths, the first stage in what might be called the psychic life of the species. As cultures, we identify ourselves through the collective dreams we call creation myths, or cosmogonies. ... Creation myths explain in metaphorical terms our sense of who we are in the context of the world, and in so doing they reveal our real priorities, as well as our real prejudices. Our images of creation say a great deal about who we are.“ Leeming 2010 (Creation Myths of the World)
- A "philosophical and theological elaboration of the primal myth of creation within a religious community. The term myth here refers to the imaginative expression in narrative form of what is experienced or apprehended as basic reality ... The term creation refers to the beginning of things, whether by the will and act of a transcendent being, by emanation from some ultimate source, or in any other way.“ (Britannica)

Dilemma: the Beginning

D. Christian (historian)

How did everything begin? This is the first question faced by any creation myth and ... answering it remains tricky.

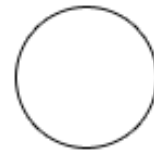
Each beginning seems to presuppose an earlier beginning. ... Instead of meeting a single starting point, we encounter an infinity of them, each of which poses the same problem. ...

There are no entirely satisfactory solutions to this dilemma. What we have to find is not a solution but some way of dealing with the mystery And we have to do so using words.

The words we reach for, from God to gravity, are inadequate to the task. So we have to use language poetically or symbolically;

and such language, whether used by a scientist, a poet, or a shaman, can easily be misunderstood

(Christian, Maps of Time, 2004)



Daoist creation myth

"The Way gave birth to unity;
unity gave birth to duality;
duality gave birth to trinity;
trinity gave birth to the myriad creatures."

(*Daodejing*, 4th century BCE)

Creation Myths

Classification in 5 basic types (Eliade & Long)

- **Creation Ex Nihilo**
Creation through thought, word, dream, bodily secretions of divine being.
- **Creation from Chaos**
Creation from chaos. Initially there is nothing but a formless, shapeless expanse. In these stories “chaos” means “disorder” and this formless expanse (void, abyss) contains the material with which the created world will be made. The act of creation is bringing order from disorder.
- **Earth Diver creation**
in which a diver, usually a bird or amphibian sent by a creator, plunges to the seabed through a primordial ocean to bring up sand or mud which develops into a terrestrial world. Emphasis is placed on beginnings emanating from the depths.
- **Emergence Myths**
In emergence myths humanity emerges from another world into the one they currently inhabit. The previous world is often considered the womb of the earth mother, and the process of emergence is likened to the act of giving birth.
- **World Parent Myths**
Separation or splitting of a primordial entity, the world parent or parents.



Hieronymus Bosch - Creation
exterior shutters the Garden of Delight

Emergence

- In emergence myths humanity emerges from another world into the one they currently inhabit.

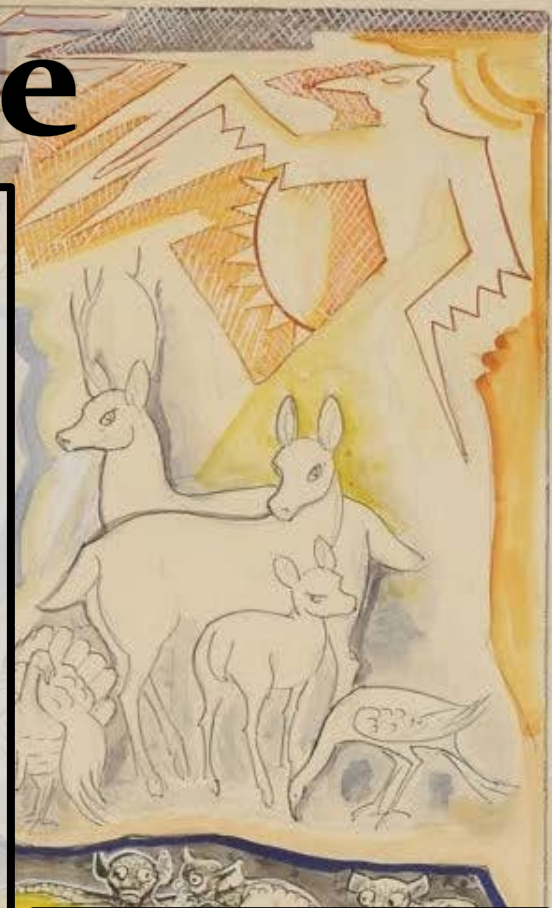
The previous world is often considered the womb of the earth mother, and the process of emergence is likened to the act of giving birth.

The role of midwife is usually played by a female deity, like the spider woman of Native American mythology. Male characters rarely figure into these stories.

- These myths are often considered as a counterpoint to male-oriented creation myths (eg. the ex-nihilo type)
- Emergence myths commonly describe the creation of people and/or supernatural beings as a staged ascent or metamorphosis from nascent forms through a series of subterranean worlds to arrive at their current place and form.

Often the passage from one world or stage to the next is impelled by inner forces, a process of germination or gestation from earlier, embryonic forms.

- The genre is most commonly found in Native American cultures where the myths frequently link the final emergence of people from a hole opening to the underworld to stories about their subsequent migrations and eventual settlement in their current homeland



Examples:

- Zuni (Pueblo) creation myth
- Hopi creation myth
- Maya creation myth

World Parent

Describes a separation or splitting of a primeval entity, the world parent or parents. Two types:

- 1) the primeval state as an eternal union of two parents, and the creation takes place when the two are pulled apart. The two parents are commonly identified as Sky (usually male) and Earth (usually female) who in the primeval state were so tightly bound to each other that no offspring could emerge.

These myths often depict creation as the result of a sexual union, and serve as genealogical record of the deities born from it.

- 2) creation itself springs from dismembered parts of the body of the primeval being. Often in these stories the limbs, hair, blood, bones or organs of the primeval being are somehow severed or sacrificed to transform into sky, earth, animal or plant life, and other worldly features.

These myths tend to emphasize creative forces as animistic in nature rather than sexual, and depict the sacred as the elemental and integral component of the natural world

Examples:

- Aztec Coatlicue
- Babylonian Enuma Elis (precursor to Genesis)
- Greek cosmogonical myth (Gaia-Uranus)

Creation Ex Nihilo

very common type of mythical creation

- **Ex nihilo - ex Novo - “out of nothing”**

In *ex nihilo* creation myths the potential and the substance of creation springs from within the creator. Such a creator may or may not be existing in physical surroundings such as darkness or water, but does not create the world from them.

Examples:

- Ancient Egyptian creation myths
- Genesis (Christian, Islamic, Jewish)
- Popol Vuh (Maya)

often confused/blurred with

- **Out of chaos**

Initially there is nothing but a formless, shapeless expanse. In these stories the word "chaos" means "disorder", and this formless expanse, - sometimes called a void or an abyss - contains the material with which the created world will be made.

Chaos may be described as having the consistency of vapor or water, dimensionless. These myths associate chaos with evil and oblivion, in contrast to "order" (*cosmos*) which is the good.

The act of creation is the bringing of order from disorder, and in many of these cultures it is believed that at some point the forces preserving order and form will weaken and the world will once again be engulfed into the abyss

Examples:

- Enuma Elis (Babylonian)
- Greek cosmogonical myth
- Sumerian creation myth
- Leviathan/Book of Job

Ancient Egyptian Cosmology



Ancient Egyptian Cosmology

- Ancient Egyptian cosmology centered on 3 key aspects:

Ma'at

Shape of the World

Time



Ma'at

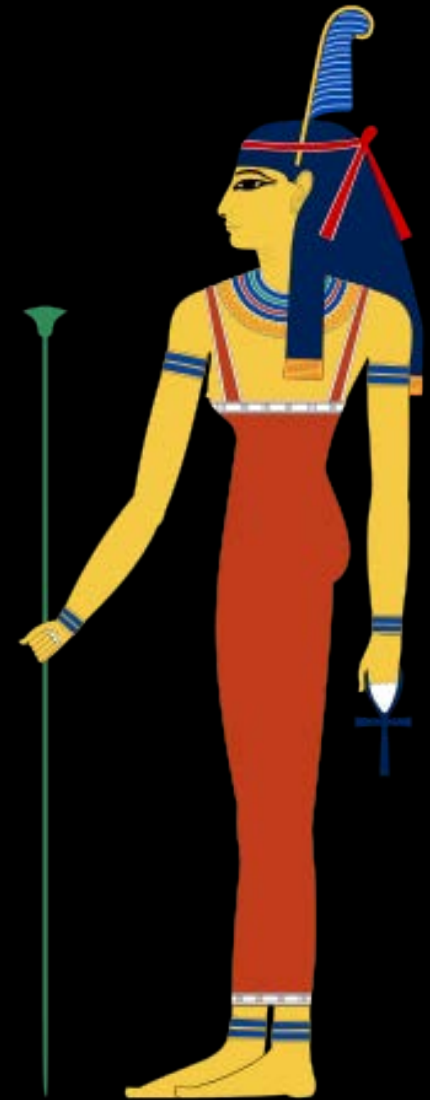
- Ancient Egyptian cosmology centered on

Ma'at

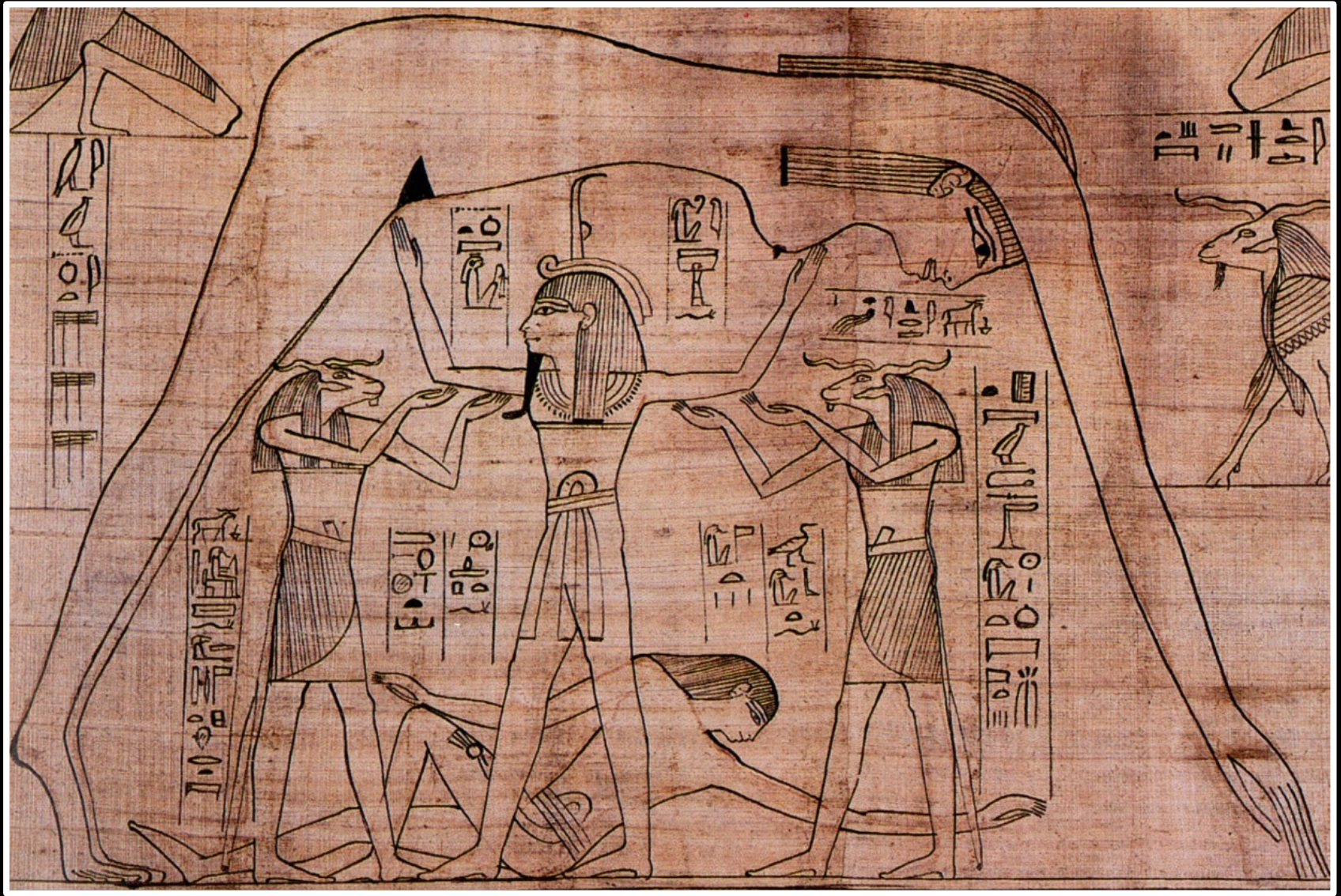
Fundamental order of the Universe

Truth, Justice, Order, ...

- Maat was also personified as a goddess regulating the stars, seasons, and the actions of both mortals and the deities, who set the eternal order of the universe from chaos at the moment of creation.
- existed since the creation of the world, without it the world would lose its cohesion
- After her role in creation and continuously preventing the universe from returning to chaos, her primary role in Egyptian mythology dealt with the weighing of souls that took place in the underworld,



Shape of the World



the air god Shu, assisted by other gods,
holds up Nut, the sky, as Geb, the earth, lies beneath.

Shape of the World

- **Nun**, disorder predating the ordered world, infinite expanse of formless water
- **Geb**, a flat piece of land over which arches the sky
- **Nut**, the sky
- Separated by the personification of air, **Shu**.
- **Ra**, the sun god Ra is said to travel through the sky, across the body of Nut, enlivening the world with his light. At night Ra passes beyond the western horizon into the *Duat*, a mysterious region that borders the formlessness of Nun. At dawn he emerges from the *Duat* in the eastern horizon.
- The fertile lands of the Nile Valley (Upper Egypt) and Delta (Lower Egypt) lie at the center of the world in Egyptian cosmology. Outside them are the infertile deserts, which are associated with the chaos that lies beyond the world.
- Somewhere beyond them is the horizon, the *akhet*. There, two mountains, in the east and the west, mark the places where the sun enters and exits the *Duat*.
- Egypt itself is usually the scene for the action of the gods.

Time



annual flooding of the Nile

Time

- The Egyptians' vision of time was influenced by their environment.
 - Each day the sun rose and set, bringing light to the land and regulating human activity;
 - Each year the [Nile flooded](#), renewing the fertility of the soil and allowing the highly productive agriculture that sustained Egyptian civilization.
- These periodic events inspired the Egyptians to see all of time as a series of recurring patterns regulated by Ma'at, renewing the gods and the universe.
- Although the Egyptians recognized that different historical eras differ in their particulars, mythic patterns dominate the Egyptian perception of history.
- Many Egyptian stories about the gods are characterized as having taken place in a primeval time when the gods were manifest on the earth and ruled over it.
- After this time, the Egyptians believed, authority on earth passed to human pharaohs.
- This primeval era seems to predate the start of the sun's journey and the recurring patterns of the present world.
- At the other end of time is the end of the cycles and the dissolution of the world.
- Because these distant periods lend themselves to linear narrative better than the cycles of the present, they are the only periods in which true myths take place.
- Yet, to some extent, the cyclical aspect of time was present in the mythic past as well.
- The myths were made real every time the events to which they were related occurred.
- Ritual allowed time to periodically return to the mythic past and renew life in the universe

Creation Myths

- Ancient Egypt had many creation myths, involving many creation gods
- In all of these myths, the world was said to have emerged from an infinite, lifeless sea when the sun rose for the first time, in a distant period known as *zp tpj* "the first occasion".
- Different myths attributed the creation to different gods:
the set of eight primordial deities called the **Ogdoad**:
 - the self-engendered god **Atum** and his offspring,
 - the contemplative deity **Ptah**,
 - the mysterious, transcendent god **Amun**.
- While these differing cosmogonies competed to some extent, in other ways they were complementary, as different aspects of the Egyptian understanding of creation
- The different creation accounts were each associated with the cult of a particular god in one of the major cities of Egypt:
 - **Hermopolis, Heliopolis, Memphis, and Thebes.**

The different creation myths have some elements in common.

- They all held that the world had arisen out of the lifeless waters of chaos, called Nu.
- They also included a pyramid-shaped mound, called the benben, which was the first thing to emerge from the waters.
- The sun was also closely associated with creation, and it was said to have first risen from the mound, as the general sun-god Ra or as the god Khepri, who represented the newly-risen sun.¹ There were many versions of the sun's emergence, and it was said to have emerged directly from the mound or from a lotus flower that grew from the mound, in the form of a heron, falcon, scarab beetle, or human child.
- Another common element of Egyptian cosmogonies is the familiar figure of the **cosmic egg**, a substitute for the primeval waters or the primeval mound.

Enuma Elis

Enuma Elis is the Babylonian creation mythos.

Striking similarity to Genesis

Important source for understanding Babylonian worldview, centered on the supremacy of Marduk and the creation of humankind for the service of the gods.

The *Enûma Eliš* exists in various copies from Babylon and Assyria. The composition of the text probably dates to the Bronze Age, to the time of Hammurabi or perhaps the early Kassite era (roughly 18th to 16th centuries BCE), although some scholars favour a later date of c. 1100 BCE.



When the sky above was not named
And the earth beneath did not yet bear a name
And the primeval Apsu, who begat them,
And chaos, Tiamat, the mother of them both,
Their waters were mingled together,
And no field was formed, no marsh was to be seen;
When the gods none had been called into being.

Marduk and the Dragon

Marduk, chief god of Babylon, destroys – with his thunderbolt –
Tiamat the dragon of primeval chaos

Enuma Elis

Two primeval gods:

Apsu,

Tiamat,

representing fresh water

representing oceanic waters.

Several other gods are created - **Ea** and his brothers - who reside in Tiamat's vast body.

They make so much noise that the babel or noise annoys Tiamat and Apsû greatly. Apsû wishes to kill the young gods, but Tiamat disagrees. The vizier, Mummu, agrees with Apsû's plan to destroy them.

Tiamat, in order to stop this from occurring, warns Ea, the most powerful of the gods. Ea uses magic to put Apsû into a coma, then kills him, and shuts Mummu out. Ea then becomes the chief god.

With his consort Damkina, he has a son, **Marduk**, greater still than himself.

Marduk is given wind to play with and he uses the wind to make dust storms and tornadoes. This disrupts Tiamat's great body and causes the gods still residing inside her to be unable to sleep. They persuade Tiamat to take revenge for the death of her husband, Apsû. Her power grows, and some of the gods join her.

She creates 11 monsters to help her win the battle and elevates **Kingu**, her new husband, to "supreme dominion."

A lengthy description of the other gods' inability to deal with the threat follows. Marduk offers to save the gods if he is appointed as their leader and allowed to remain so even after the threat passes. When the gods agree to Marduk's conditions he is selected as their champion against Tiamat, and becomes very powerful.

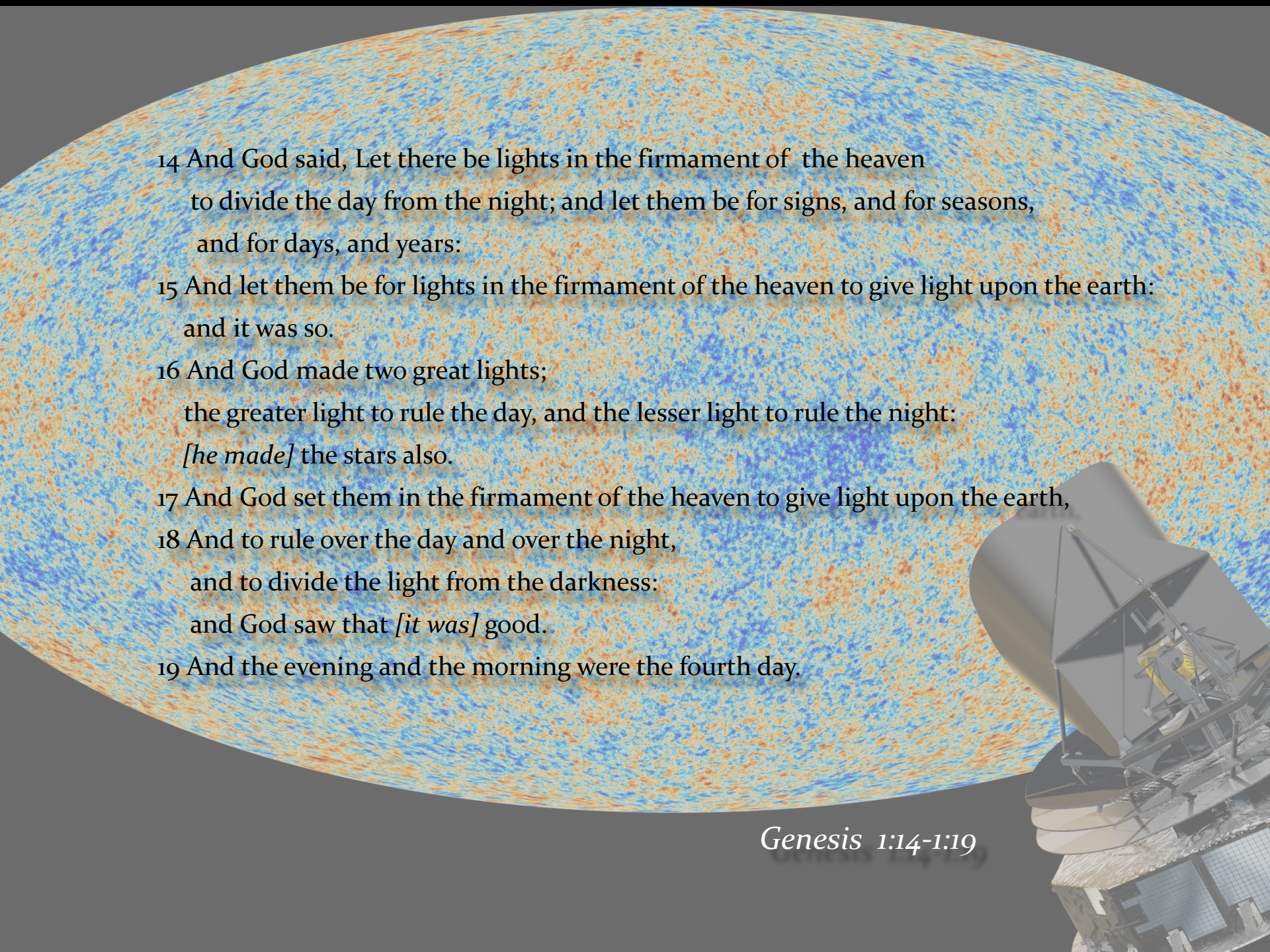
Marduk challenges Tiamat to combat and destroys her. He then rips her corpse into two halves with which he fashions the earth and the skies. Marduk then creates the calendar, organizes the planets and stars, and regulates the moon, the sun, and weather.

The gods who have pledged their allegiance to Tiamat are initially forced into labor in the service of the gods who sided with Marduk. But they are freed from these labors when Marduk then destroys Tiamat's husband, Kingu, and uses his blood to create humankind to do the work for the gods.



**"In the beginning God
created the heavens and the earth"**

Genesis 1; 1-26



14 And God said, Let there be lights in the firmament of the heaven
to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs, and for seasons,
and for days, and years:

15 And let them be for lights in the firmament of the heaven to give light upon the earth:
and it was so.

16 And God made two great lights;
the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night:
[he made] the stars also.

17 And God set them in the firmament of the heaven to give light upon the earth,
18 And to rule over the day and over the night,
and to divide the light from the darkness:
and God saw that *[it was]* good.

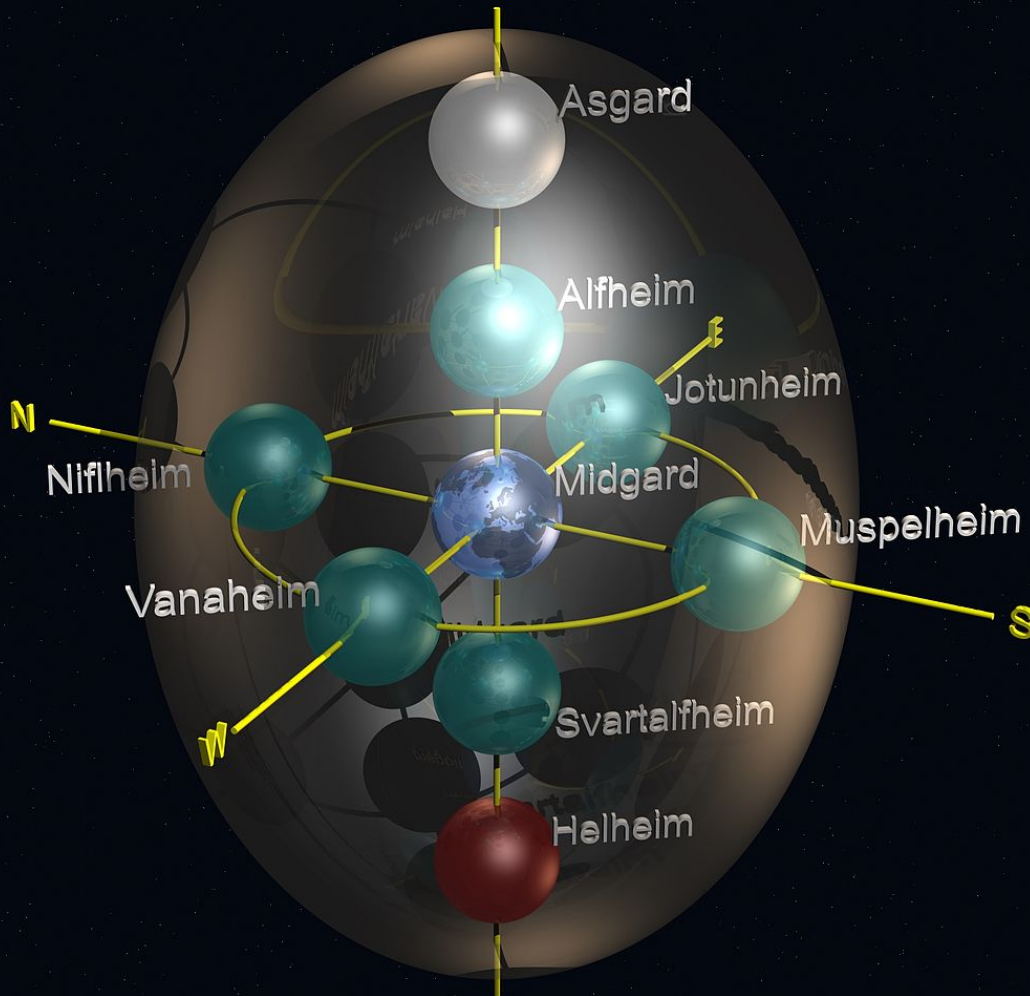
19 And the evening and the morning were the fourth day.

Genesis 1:14-1:19

Norse Cosmology



Yggdrasil

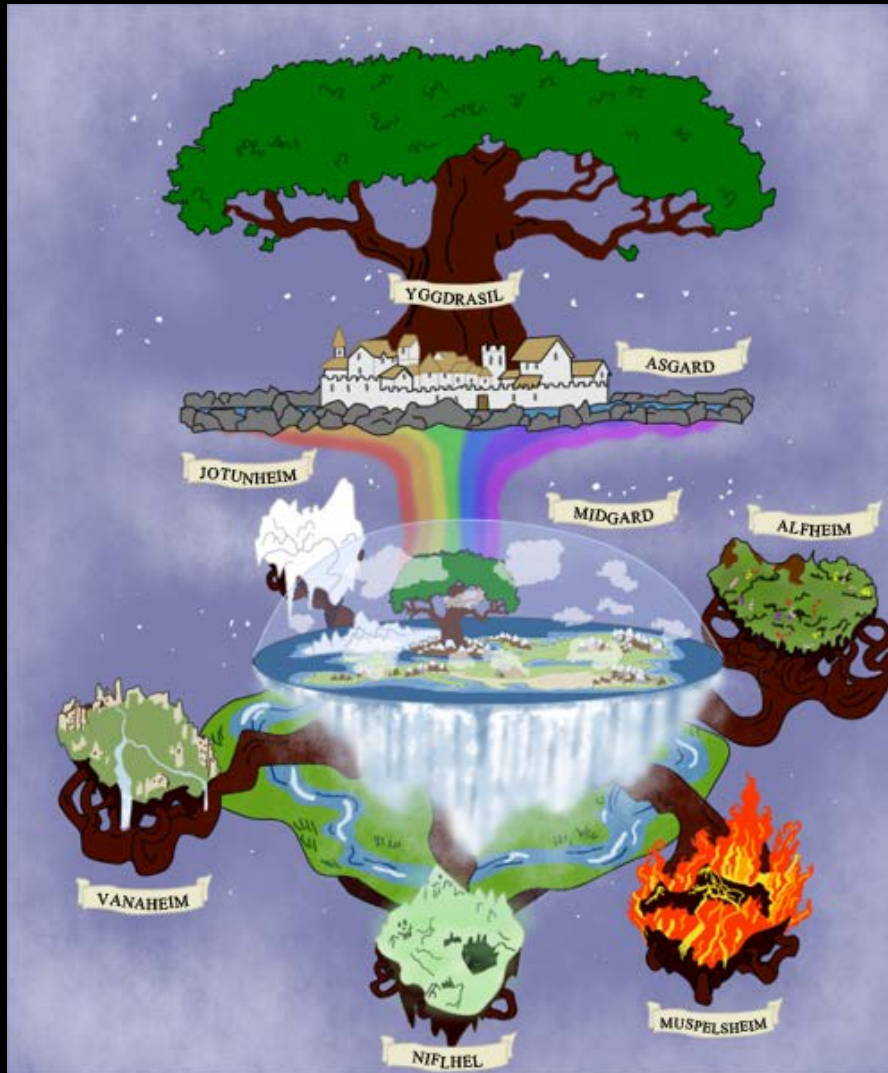


The Norse creation myth tells how everything came into existence in the gap between fire and ice, and how the gods shaped the homeworld of humans.

9 realms
unified by the worldtree Yggdrasil

described in the Edda

Yggdrasil



Yggdrasil:

ash tree at the centre of the Norse cosmos

Asgard

home of the Æsir
ruled by the god Odin

Álfheimr/Ljósálfheimr

home of the Ljósálfar

Niðavellir/Svartálfheimr

home of the Dwarves
who are also synonymous
with the Dökkálfar and Svartálfar

Midgard

home of humans

Jötunheimr/Útgarðr

home of the Jötnar (Giants)

Vanaheimr

home of the Vanir

Niflheim

a world of ice and snow

Muspelheim

a world of fire and lava and
home of the Jötnunn Surtr

Hel(heimr)

home of the dishonorable dead
sometimes synonymous with Niflheim
and ruled by the goddess Hel

Norse Creation Story

In the beginning, there were two regions:

- **Muspelheim** in the south, full of fire, light and heat;
- **Niflheim** in the north, full of arctic waters, mists, and cold.

Between them stretched the yawning emptiness of Ginnungagap, and into it poured sparks and smoke from the south and layers of rime and glacial rivers from the north. As heat and cold met in Ginnungagap, a living jotunn, Ymir, appeared in the melting ice. From his left armpit, the first man and woman were born.



Norse Creation Story

From his legs, the frost jötnar were born, making Ymir the progenitor of the jötnar.

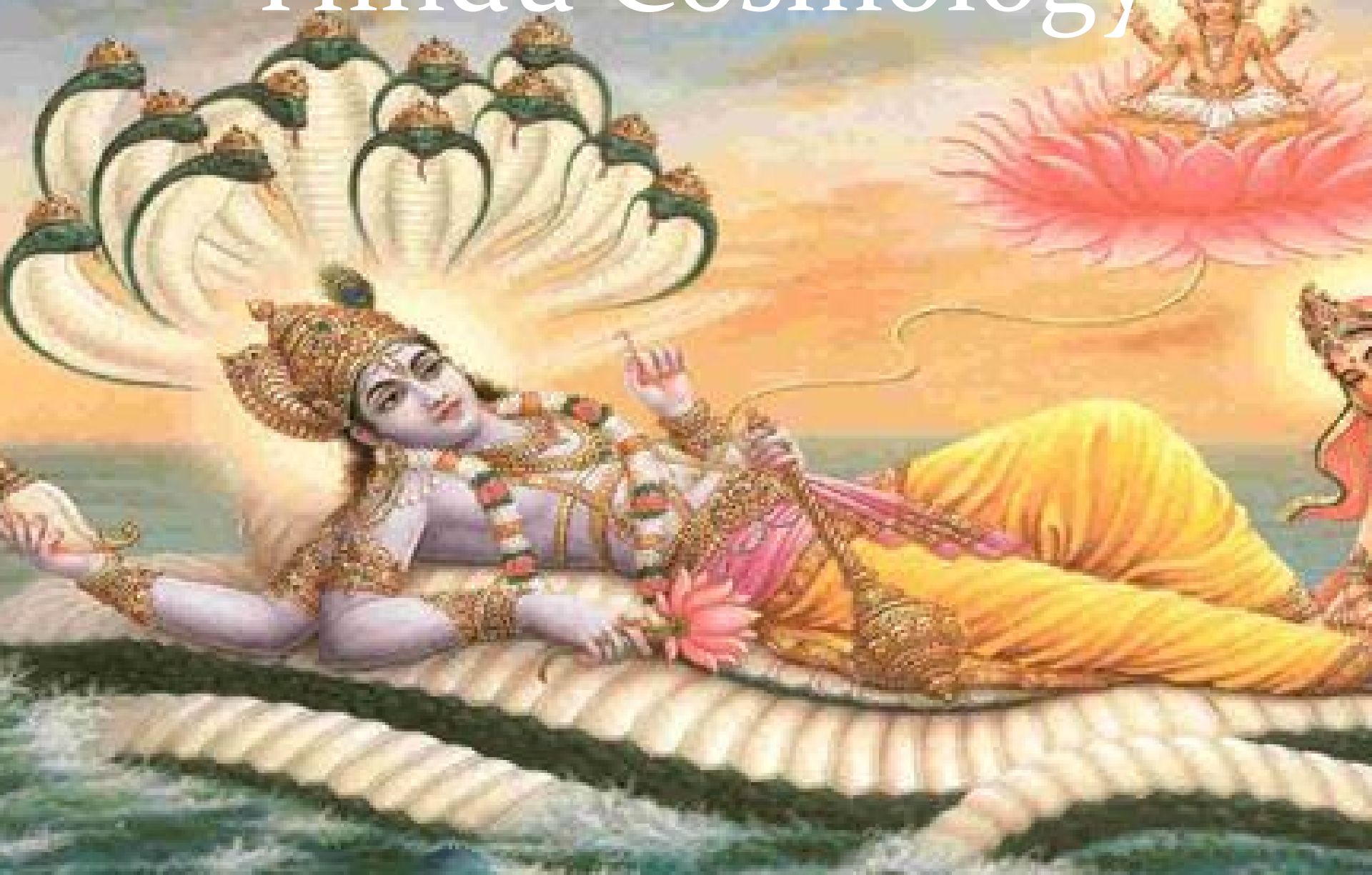
Most sources identify Ymir's oldest son as Þrúðgelmir, who bore Ymir's grandson, Bergelmir. The other jötnar are usually unnamed.

- Ymir fed on the milk of the cow Auðumbla. She licked the blocks of salty ice, releasing Búri.
- Búri's son Borr had three sons, the gods Odin, Vili and Vé.
- The three slew Ymir, and all of the jötnar (giants) except for Bergelmir and his wife, who were drowned in the blood of the others.
- From Ymir's body, they made the world of humans: his blood the seas and lakes, his flesh the earth, his bones the mountains and his teeth the rocks.
- From his skull they made the dome of the sky, setting a dwarf at each of the four corners to hold it high above the earth. They protected it from the jötnar with a wall made from Ymir's eyebrows. Next they caused time to exist, and placed the orbs of the sun and moon in chariots which were to circle around the sky.
- Odin, passing through the world of the jötnar, found two beautiful young giants named Sól and Máni, sun and moon.
- They were brother and sister, and their father had named them after the beautiful lights in the sky. Odin decreed that Sól and Mani should drive the chariots of the sun and the moon across the sky, and to ensure that their journey was always constant and never slowed, he created two great wolves.
- These wolves were called Hati and Sköll, and they were placed in the sky to pursue the chariots and devour them if they caught them.



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Hindu Cosmology



Hindu Cosmology

- In Hindu cosmology, the Universe is cyclically created and destroyed in a timespan of 8.6 billion years
- Deeply rooted in Hindu literature including **Vedas** and **Puranas**, it is believed time is divided into four epochs or **Yuga**, of which we occupy the final.
- In roughly 432,000 years the final Avatar Kalki will end time.
- Shiva destroys all this existence while creating a new existence.
- **Time starts over.**

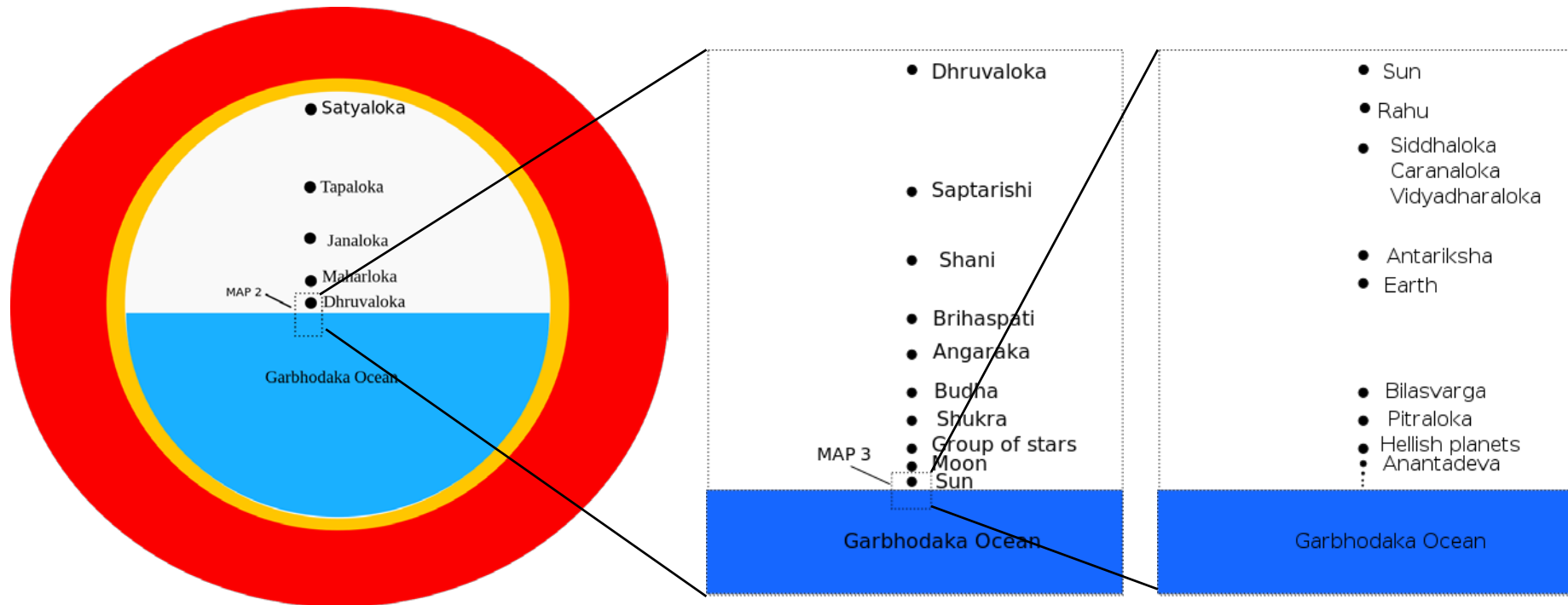
Hindu Cosmology

- Rig Veda
ancient Indian collection of Vedic Sanskrit hymns
- One of the four canonical sacred texts of Hinduism (Vedas)
- 1028 hymns, 10600 verses, organized in 10 books (Mandelas)

“Neither being (sat) nor non-being was as yet. What was concealed? And where? And in whose protection?...Who really knows? Who can declare it? When was it born, and when came this creation? The devas were born later than this world's creation, so who knows from where it came into existence? None can know from where creation has arisen, and whether he has or has not produced it. He who surveys it in the highest heavens, He alone knows-or perhaps does not know.”

(Rig Veda 10. 129)

Hindu Cosmic Structure



Hindu large scale structure of the Universe

Hymn of Creation

- **The Nasadiya Sukta**

(after the incipit *ná ásat* "not the non-existent"), also known as the

- **Hymn of Creation,**

is the 129th hymn of the 10th Mandala of the

- **Rigveda (10:129).**

It is concerned with cosmology and the origin of the universe

Nasadiya Sukta – Hymn of Creation

There was neither non-existence nor existence then;
Neither the realm of space, nor the sky which is beyond;
What stirred? Where? In whose protection?

There was neither death nor immortality then;
No distinguishing sign of night nor of day;
That One breathed, windless, by its own impulse;
Other than that there was nothing beyond.

Darkness there was at first, by darkness hidden;
Without distinctive marks, this all was water;
That which, becoming, by the void was covered;
That One by force of heat came into being;

Who really knows? Who will here proclaim it?
Whence was it produced? Whence is this creation?
Gods came afterwards, with the creation of this universe.
Who then knows whence it has arisen?

Whether God's will created it, or whether He was mute;
Perhaps it formed itself, or perhaps it did not;
Only He who is its overseer in highest heaven knows,
Only He knows, or perhaps He does not know.

Hindu Cyclical Universe

The Rig Veda's view of the cosmos sees one true divine principle self-projecting as the divine word, Vaak, 'birthing' the cosmos that we know, from the *Hiranyagarbha* or Golden Egg.

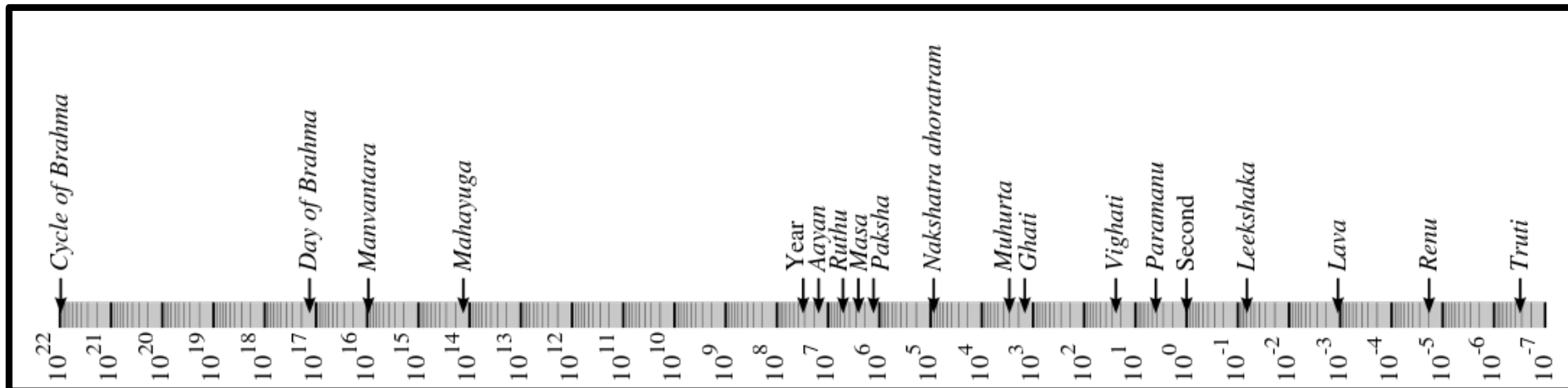
- Holy Trinity (Trimurti) of Hindu religion:

Brahma

Vishnu (The God of Preservation) preserves the Universe

Shiva (The God of Destruction) destroys the Universe.

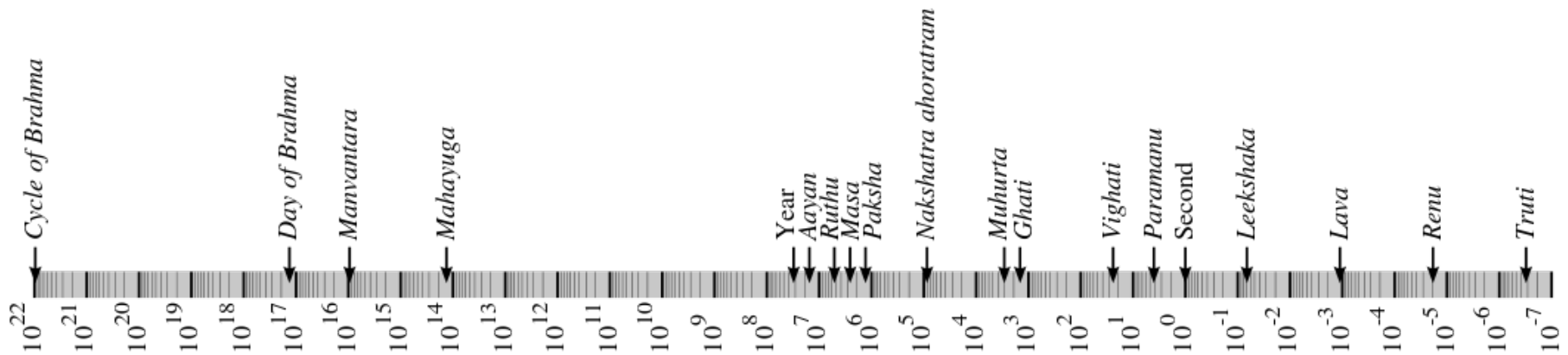
- Once the Universe has been destroyed by Shiva, Brahma starts the creation once again.
- This creation-destruction cycle repeats itself almost endlessly



Hindu Cyclical Universe

The Rig Veda's view of the cosmos sees one true divine principle self-projecting as the divine word, Vaak, 'birthing' the cosmos that we know, from the *Hiranyagarbha* or Golden Egg.

- Some Puranas describe a universe that is cyclical or oscillating and infinite in time.
- The universe is described as a cosmic egg that cycles between expansion and total collapse.
- It expanded from a concentrated form — a point called a Bindu. The universe, as a living entity, is bound to the perpetual cycle of birth, death, and rebirth.



Brahma & Hindu Cyclical Universe

According to the Puranas' view, the universe is created, destroyed, and re-created in an eternally repetitive series of cycles.

In Hindu cosmology, a universe endures for

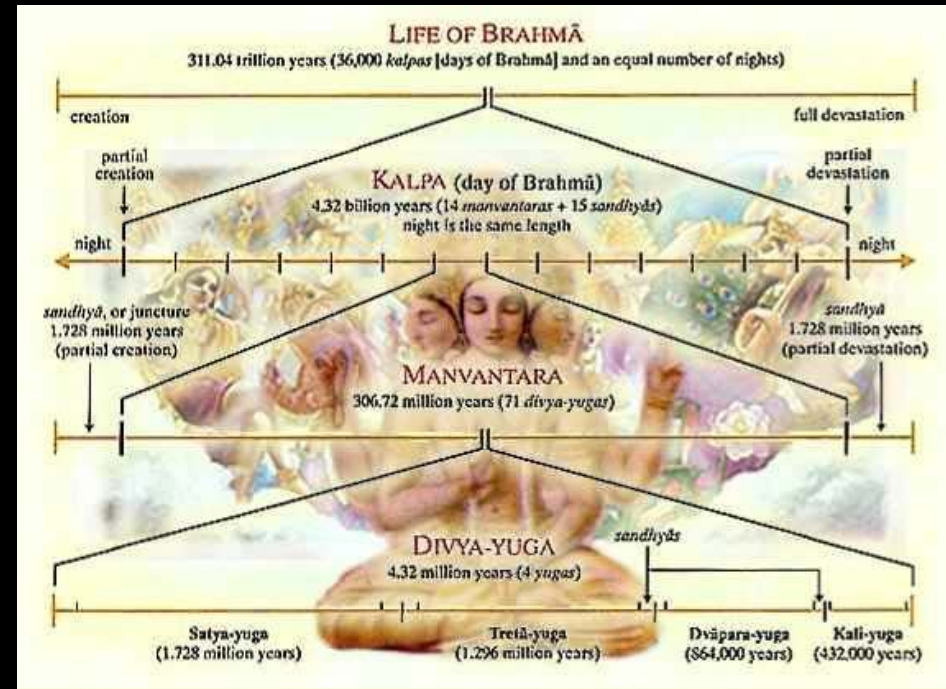
- 4,320,000,000 years
- 1 day of Brahma

and is then destroyed by fire or water elements.

At this point, Brahma rests for one night, just as long as the day.

This process, named pralaya, repeats for 100 Brahma years (311 Trillion, 40 Billion Human Years)

This represents Brahma's lifespan. Brahma is regarded as a manifestation of Brahman as the creator.



In current occurrence of Universe, we are believed to be in the 51st year of the present Brahma, about 156 trillion years have elapsed since he was born as Brahma.

After Brahma's "death", it is necessary that another 100 Brahma years (311 Trillion, 40 Billion Years) pass until a new Brahma is born and the whole creation begins anew. This process is repeated again and again, forever.

Hindu Multiverse ?

The concept of multiverses is mentioned many times in Hindu Puranic literature, such as in the Bhagavata Purana (400–1000 CE):

*“Every universe is covered by seven layers — earth, water, fire, air, sky, the total energy and false ego — each ten times greater than the previous one. There are **innumerable universes** besides this one, and although they are unlimitedly large, they move about like atoms in You. Therefore You are called unlimited”* (Bhagavata Purana 6.16.37)

*“After separating the **different universes**, the gigantic universal form of the Lord, which came out of the causal ocean, the place of appearance for the first puruṣa-avatāra, entered into each of the **separate universes**, desiring to lie on the created transcendental water”* (Bhagavata Purana 2.10.10)

The number of universes seems to be uncountable, immeasurable, or incalculable according to the Puranic literature:

*“Even though over a period of time I might count all the atoms of the universe, I could not count all of My opulences which I manifest within **innumerable universes**”* (Bhagavata Purana 11.16.39)

Jain Cosmology

- Jain cosmology considers the loka, or universe, as an uncreated entity, existing since infinity, having no beginning or an end.
- Jain texts describe the shape of the universe as similar to a man standing with legs apart and arm resting on his waist.
- This Universe, according to Jainism, is narrow at the top, broad at the middle and once again becomes broad at the bottom.

- Mahāpurāṇa of Ācārya Jinasena is famous for this quote:

"Some foolish men declare that a creator made the world. The doctrine that the world was created is ill advised and should be rejected. If God created the world, where was he before the creation? If you say he was transcendent then and needed no support, where is he now? How could God have made this world without any raw material? If you say that he made this first, and then the world, you are faced with an endless regression."

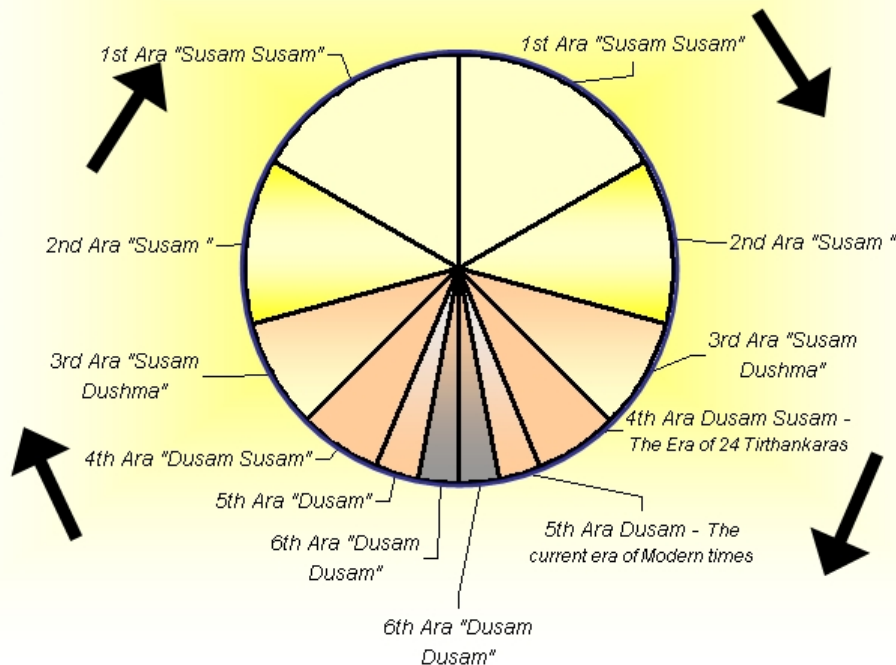
Jain Cosmology

According to Jain doctrine,

- the universe and its constituents always existed
- the universe was not created, and there is no creator

The Jain Cosmic Wheel of time

Utsarpani - the Half Cycle of
Increasing Happiness



Avsarpani - the Half Cycle of
Increasing Sorrow

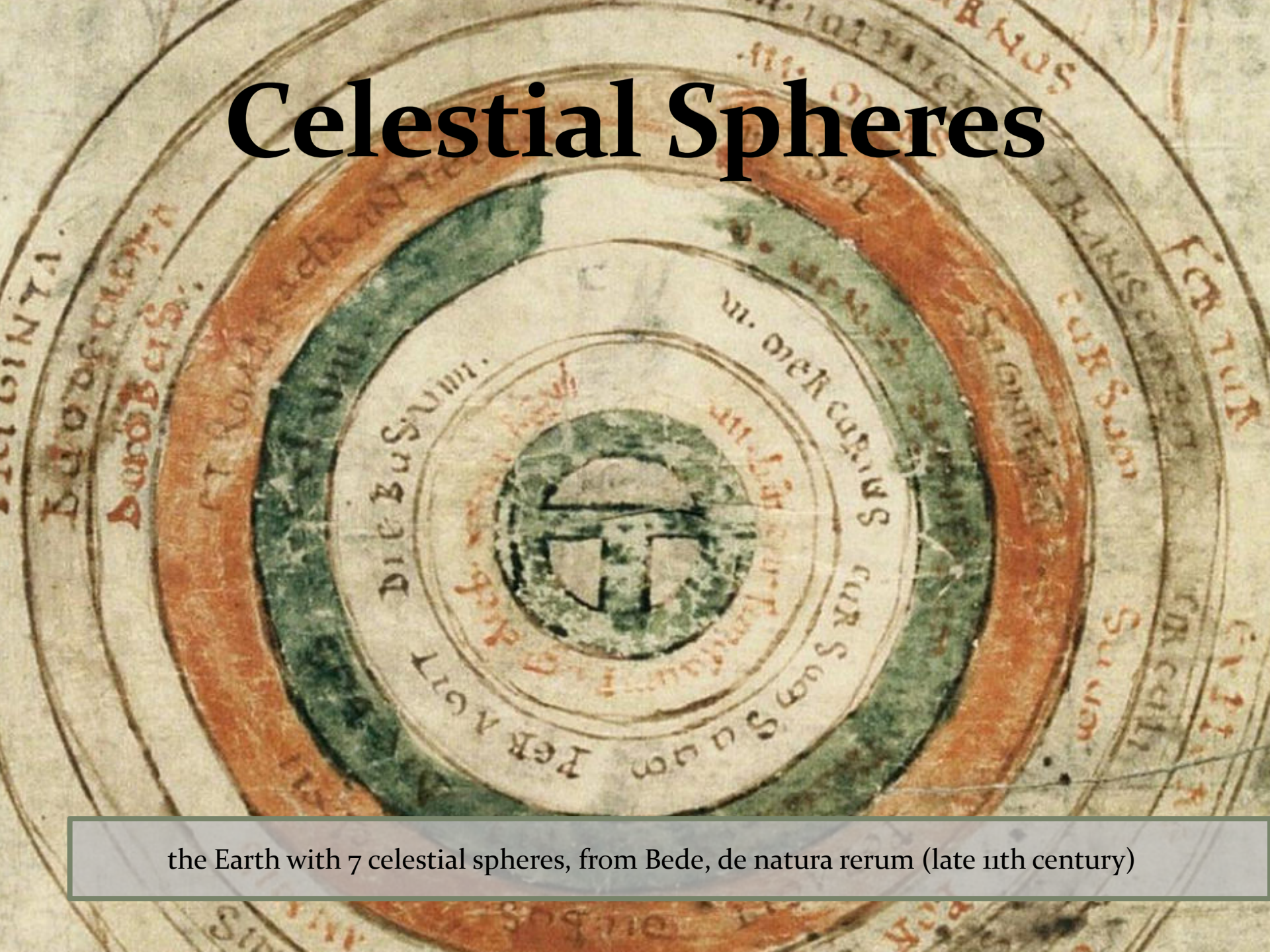


Ancient Greek Creation Myths

Hesiodus, Theogony

- It begins with **Chaos**, a yawning nothingness.
- Out of the void emerged **Gaia** (the Earth) and some other primary divine beings:
Eros (Love), the **Abyss** (the **Tartarus**), and the **Erebus**.
- Without male assistance, Gaia gave birth to **Uranus** (the Sky) who then fertilized her.
- From that union were born first the **Titans**
 - six males: Coeus, Crius, Cronus, Hyperion, Iapetus, and Oceanus;
 - six females: Mnemosyne, Phoebe, Rhea, Theia, Themis, and Tethys.
- After Cronus was born, Gaia and Uranus decreed no more Titans were to be born.
- They were followed by the one-eyed **Cyclopes** and the **Hecatonchires** or Hundred-Handed Ones, who were both thrown into Tartarus by Uranus. This made Gaia furious.
- Cronus ("the wily, youngest and most terrible of Gaia's children"), was convinced by Gaia to castrate his father. He did this, and became the ruler of the Titans with his sister-wife Rhea as his consort, and the other Titans became his court.
- motif of father-against-son conflict was repeated when Cronus was confronted by his son, **Zeus**.
- Because Cronus had betrayed his father, he feared that his offspring would do the same, and so each time Rhea gave birth, he snatched up the child and ate it.
- Rhea hated this and tricked him by hiding Zeus and wrapping a stone in a baby's blanket, which Cronus ate. When Zeus was full grown, he fed Cronus a drugged drink which caused him to vomit, throwing up Rhea's other children and the stone, which had been sitting in Cronus's stomach all along.
- Zeus then challenged Cronus to war for the kingship of the gods. At last, with the help of the Cyclopes (whom Zeus freed from Tartarus), Zeus and his siblings were victorious, while Cronus and the Titans were hurled down to imprisonment in Tartarus.

Celestial Spheres



the Earth with 7 celestial spheres, from Bede, de natura rerum (late 11th century)

Celestial Spheres

- Celestial spheres were the fundamental entities of the cosmological models developed by Plato, Eudoxus, Aristotle, Ptolemy, Copernicus and others.
- In these celestial models the apparent motions of the fixed stars and the planets are accounted for by treating them as embedded in rotating spheres made of an aetherial, transparent fifth element (quintessence), like jewels set in orbs.
- Since it was believed that the fixed stars did not change their positions relative to one another, it was argued that they must be on the surface of a single starry sphere.^[1]

Pre-Copernican

Medieval
(Christian)
Cosmology

crystal
celestial spheres

Ancient Cosmology

The Pre-Copernican
Universe



throne
of God

