גאיה

מתוך ויקיפדיה, האנציקלופדיה החופשית

 $oldsymbol{\kappa}$ גאיה (ביוונית: $\Gammalpha oldsymbol{\hat{lpha}}$) הוא שמה של האדמה וכן שמה של אלת האדמה במיתולוגיה היוונית.

נקראה ביוונית עתיקה "מא" "גא" - "אמא אדמה" וכך גם מקבילתה בשפה (Tellus) או טֵלוּס (Terra Mater). בשפה העברית מקובל, בעקבות כינויים אלה המונח "אמא אדמה".

על פי רוב המקורות^[2] גאיה נוצרה מתוך הכאוס. היא הולידה (לא ברור מי היה בן-זוגה) את פונטוס (הים השחור) ואת אורנוס (השמים), שהיו גם בני זוגה, עם אורנוס היא הולידה את הקיקלופים והטיטאנים שמהם נוצרו האלים האולימפיים. עם פונטוס היא הולידה אלי ים ומים (למשל את פורקיס).

אורנוס החביא את ילדיה של גאיה, ההקאטונכרים (Hecatonchires) הענקים בעלי מאה הידיים, ואת הקיקלופים, בטרטרוס (בטן האדמה), כדי שלא יראו אור יום.

הדבר הכאיב לגאיה, והיא יצרה אבן חלמיש אפורה וחצבה ממנה חרמש. את החרמש היא נתנה לטיטאנים ופקדה עליהם שיעזרו לה. קרונוס היה היחיד שציית, ובעזרת החרמש תקף את אביו אורנוס וסירס אותו.

מהדם שניתז על האדמה נולדו האריניות (אלות הזעם והנקמה), הגיגאנטים וחלק מהנימפות. לפי גרסה אחת, מהאשכים שהושלכו לים נולדה אפרודיטה.



גאיה מושיטה את התינוק אריכתוניוס ^[1] לאתנה

לפי גרסה אחרת הדם שניתז אל הים גרם לו לרתוח ולהוציא קצף שמתוכו יצאה פנינה ורודה ששטה לה אל חופי האי קפריסין ומתוכה יצאה אפרודיטה אל אוויר העולם.

כאשר עלה קרונוס לשלטון, הוא גרש את ההקאטוניכרים ואת הקיקלופים בחזרה לטרטרוס.

תוכן עניינים

- 1 בתרבות
- ב 2 ראו גם ■
- 3 קישורים חיצוניים
 - 4 ב הערות שוליים

בתרבות

בציורים (נשמרו לרוב בפסיפס), רואים לרוב רק את חציה העליון של גאיה בולט מעל האדמה. היא עצמה נראית כאשה אימהית, מכובדת, רחבה ובעלת חזה שופע. בציורים המופיעים על אגרטלים חוזר המוטיב של מסירת אריכתוניוס לאתנה.

בציורים אחרים נראית גאיה שכובה על פני האדמה כשמסביבה משרתיה.

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שבועה בשמה של גאיה נחשבה ביוון כאחת השבועות החמורות ביותר, המחייבות את הנשבע לקיים את ההבטחה כמעט בכל

ראו גם

- השערת גאיה ■
- טרה מקבילתה במיתולוגיה הרומית

קישורים חיצוניים

הערות שוליים

מיזמי קרן ויקימדיה



תמונות ומדיה בוויקישיתוף: גאיה 🚵

- 1. ^ מלך אתונה לעתיד, שלפי אגדות מסוימות נולד מהאדמה וגודל על ידי האלה אתנה
- 2. ^ מקורות אחרים מספרים כי כל ארבעת האלים: כאוס (תוהו ובוהו), גאיה (אדמה), ארוס (אהבה) וטרטרוס (שאול) נוצרו ביחד, מקורות נוספים מספרים שגאיה היא בתו של כרונוס

אלים קדומים במיתולוגיה היוונית

כאוס ● אתר ● גאיה ● אורנוס ● ארוס ● ארבוס ● ניקס ● אופיאון

האלים הכתוניים במיתולוגיה היוונית

האדס ופרספונה ● גאיה ● דמטר ● הקטה לקחוס ● טרופוניאוס ● טריפטולמוס ● האריניות

קטגוריות: אלים כתוניים | אלים יווניים קדומים | אלי אדמה

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Gaia (mythology)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

In Greek mythology, **Gaia** (/'geɪ.ə/ or /'geɪ.ə/; from Ancient Greek $\Gamma\alpha\bar{\imath}\alpha$, a poetical form of $G\bar{e}$ $\Gamma\bar{\eta}$, "land" or "earth"; [1] also **Gaea**, or **Ge**) was the personification of the Earth, [2] one of the Greek primordial deities. Gaia was the great mother of all: the primal Greek Mother Goddess; creator and giver of birth to the Earth and all the Universe; the heavenly gods, the Titans, and the Giants were born to her. The gods reigning over their classical pantheon were born from her union with Uranus (the sky), while the sea-gods were born from her union with Pontus (the sea). Her equivalent in the Roman pantheon was Terra. [3]

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Etymology

The Greek word $\gamma \alpha \tilde{\alpha}$ (transliterated as gaia) is a collateral form of $\gamma \tilde{\eta}^{[4]}$ ($g\bar{e}$, Doric $\gamma \tilde{\alpha}$ ga and probably $\delta \tilde{\alpha}$ da)^[5] meaning Earth, ^[6] a word of uncertain origin. ^[7] R. S. P. Beekes has suggested a Pre-Greek origin. ^[8]

In Mycenean Greek Ma-ka (trans. as Ma-ga, "Mother Gaia") also contains the root ga-. [9][10]

Greek mythology

Hesiod

Hesiod's *Theogony* tells how, after Chaos, "wide-bosomed" Gaia (Earth) arose to be the everlasting seat of the immortals who possess Olympus above, [11] and the depths of Tartarus below (as some scholars interpret it). [12] He then tells that Gaia brought forth her equal Uranus (or Ouranos in Ancient Greek) (Heaven, Sky) to "cover her on every side" and to be the abode of the gods. [13] Gaia also bore the hills (ourea), and Pontus (Sea), "without sweet union of love" (i.e., with no father) [14] Afterwards with Uranus, she gave birth to the Titans, as Hesiod tells it:

She lay with Heaven and bore deep-swirling Oceanus, Coeus and Crius and Hyperion and Iapetus, Theia and Rhea, Themis and Mnemosyne and gold-crowned Phoebe and lovely Tethys. After them was born Cronos the wily, youngest and most terrible of her children, and he hated his lusty sire.^[15]

According to Hesiod, Gaia conceived further offspring with Uranus (Ouranos), first the giant one-eyed Cyclopes: Brontes ("Thunder"), Steropes ("Lightning") and Arges ("Bright"); [16] then the Hecatonchires: Cottus, Briareos and Gyges, each with a hundred arms and fifty heads. [17] As each of the Cyclopes and Hecatonchires were born, Uranus hid them in a secret place within Gaia, causing her great pain. So Gaia devised a plan. She created a grey flint (or adamantine) sickle. And Cronus used the sickle to castrate his father Uranus as he approached Gaia to have intercourse with her. From Uranus spilled blood, Gaia produced the Erinyes, the Giants and the Meliae (ash-tree nymphs). From the testicles of Uranus in the sea came forth Aphrodite. [18]

GaiaPrimordial Goddess of the Earth



Gaia, by Anselm Feuerbach (1875)

Abode Earth

Consort Uranus, Zeus, Pontus, and

Poseidon

Parents None or Chaos (Hesiod), or

Aether and Hemera (Hyginus)

Siblings None or Eros, Erebus, Tartarus

and Nyx (Hesiod)

Children Uranus, Pontus, the Ourea,

Hecatonchires, Cyclopes, Titans, The Gigantes, Nereus, Thaumus, Phorcys, Ceto, Eurybia, and Typhon

Roman equivalent Terra

By her son Pontus, Gaia bore the sea-deities Nereus, Thaumas, Phorcys, Ceto, and Eurybia. [19]

Because Cronus had learned from Gaia and Uranus, that he was destined to be overthrown by his own child, Cronus swallowed each of the children born to him by his Titan sister Rhea. But when Rhea was pregnant with her youngest child Zeus, she sought help from Gaia and Uranus. And when Zeus was born Gaia took the child into her care, and in place of Zeus, Rhea gave Cronus a stone wrapped in swaddling-clothes, which he swallowed. [20]

With Gaia's advice^[21] Zeus defeated the Titans. But afterwards Gaia, in union with Tartarus, bore the youngest of her sons Typhon, who would be the last challenge to the authority of Zeus.^[22]

Other sources

According to Hyginus, Earth (Gaia), along with Heaven and Sea were the children of Aether and Day (Hemera). [23] According to Apollodorus, Gaia and Tartarus were the parents of Echidna. [24]

Zeus hid Elara, one of his lovers, from Hera by hiding her under the earth. His son by Elara, the giant Tityos, is therefore sometimes said to be a son of Gaia, the earth goddess.

Gaia is believed by some sources^[25] to be the original deity behind the Oracle at Delphi. Depending on the source, Gaia passed her powers on to Poseidon, Apollo, or Themis. Apollo is the best-known as the oracle power behind Delphi, long established by the time of Homer, having killed Gaia's child Python there and usurped the chthonic power. Hera punished Apollo for this by sending him to King Admetus as a shepherd for nine years.

In classical art Gaia was represented in one of two ways. In Athenian vase painting she was shown as a matronly woman only half risen from the earth, often in the act of handing the baby Erichthonius (a future king of Athens) to Athena to foster (*see* example below). In mosaic representations, she appears as a woman reclining upon the earth surrounded by a host of Carpi, infant gods of the fruits of the earth (*see* example below).

Gaia also made Aristaeus immortal.

Oaths sworn in the name of Gaia, in ancient Greece, were considered the most binding of all.

Children

Gaia is the personification of the Earth and these are her offspring as related in various myths. Some are related consistently, some are mentioned only in minor variants of myths, and others are related in variants that are considered to reflect a confusion of the subject or association.

- By herself
- 1. Uranus
- 2. Pontus
- 3. Ourea
- With Uranus
- 1. Cyclopes
 - 1. Arges
 - 2. Brontes
 - 3. Steropes
- 2. Hecatonchires
 - 1. Briareus
 - 2. Cottus
 - 3. Gyes

- 3. Titans
 - 1. Coeus
 - 2. Crius
 - 3. Cronus
 - 4. Hyperion
 - 5. Iapetus
 - 6. Mnemosyne
 - 7. Oceanus
 - 8. Phoebe
 - 9. Rhea
 - 10. Tethys
 - 11. Theia
 - 12. Themis
- 4. Other
 - 1. Mneme
 - 2. Melete
 - 3. Aoide
 - 4. Gigantes*
 - 5. Erinyes*
 - 6. Meliae*
 - 7. Elder Muses
- With Pontus



Erichthonius, to Athena as Hephaestus watches - an Attic red-figure stamnos, 470–460 BC

- 1. Ceto
- 2. Phorcys
- 3. Eurybia
- 4. Nereus
- 5. Thaumas
- With Poseidon
- 1. Antaeus
- 2. Charybdis
- 3. Laistrygon
- With Oceanus
- 1. Kreousa
- 2. Triptolemos
- With Tartarus
- 1. Typhon
- Echidna (more commonly held to be child of Phorcys and Ceto)

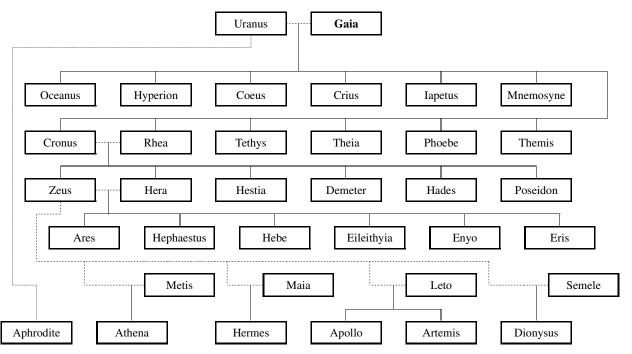
- 3. Campe (presumably)
- With Zeus
- 1. Manes
- With Hephaestus
- 1. Erichthonius of Athens
- With Aether
- 1. Uranus (more commonly held to be child of Gaia alone)
- 2. Aergia
- Unknown father or through parthenogenesis
- 1. Pheme
- 2. Cecrops
- 3. Python



Aion and Gaia with four children, perhaps the personified seasons, mosaic from a Roman villa in Sentinum, first half of the third century BC, (Munich Glyptothek, Inv. W504)

Genealogy of the Olympians in Greek mythology

Genealogy of the Olympians in Greek mythology



Interpretations

Some modern sources, such as James Mellaart, Marija Gimbutas and Barbara Walker, claim that Gaia as Mother Earth is a later form of a pre-Indo-European Great Mother, venerated in Neolithic times. Her existence is a speculation, and controversial in the academic community. Some modern mythographers, including Karl Kerenyi, Carl A. P. Ruck and Danny Staples interpret the goddesses Demeter the "mother," Persephone the "daughter" and Hecate the "crone," as aspects of a former Great goddess identified by some as Rhea or as Gaia herself. In Crete, a goddess was worshiped as *Potnia Theron* (the "Mistress of the Animals") or simply Potnia ("Mistress"), speculated as Rhea or Gaia; the title was later applied in Greek texts to Demeter, Artemis or Athena. The mother-goddess Cybele from Anatolia (modern Turkey) was partly identified by the Greeks with Gaia, but more so with Rhea

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^{*}Some said that those marked with a * were born from Uranus' blood when Cronus defeated him.

and Demeter.

Neopaganism

Many Neopagans worship Gaia. Beliefs regarding Gaia vary, ranging from the belief that Gaia is the Earth to the belief that she is the spiritual embodiment of the earth, or the Goddess of the Earth.

Modern ecological theory

The mythological name was revived in 1979 by James Lovelock, in *Gaia: A New Look at Life on Earth*; his Gaia hypothesis was supported by Lynn Margulis. The hypothesis proposes that living organisms and inorganic material are part of a dynamic system that shapes the Earth's biosphere, and maintains the Earth as a fit environment for life. In some Gaia theory approaches, the Earth itself is viewed as an organism with self-regulatory functions. Further books by Lovelock and others popularized the Gaia Hypothesis, which was widely embraced and passed into common usage as part of the heightened awareness of environmental concerns of the 1990s.

See also

- Aditi
- Bhumi
- Dewi Sri
- Earth Mother
- Gaia hypothesis
- Gaia philosophy

- Great Mother
- Mother Nature
- Tellus Mater
- Terra (mythology)
- The Seven Deadly Sins of Modern Times (painting)
- Titan

Notes

- 1. ^ Liddell, Henry George; Scott, Robert. " $\gamma\alpha\tilde{\imath}\alpha$ " (http://www.perseus.tufts.edu /hopper
 - /text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.04.0057%3Aentry%3Dgai%3Da). *A Greek-English Lexicon*.
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- * Larousse Desk Reference Encyclopedia, The Book People, Haydock, 1995, p. 215.
- 4. ^ γῆ (http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper /text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.04.0057%3Aentry%3Dgh%3D), Henry George Liddell, Robert Scott, A Greek-English Lexicon, on Perseus
- δᾶ (http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.04.0057%3Aentry%3Dda%3D2),
 Henry George Liddell, Robert Scott, A Greek-English Lexicon, on Perseus
- 6. ^ γαῖα (http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper /text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.04.0057%3Aentry%3Dgai%3Da), Henry George Liddell, Robert Scott, A Greek-English Lexicon, on Perseus
- 7. ^ Gaia (http://www.etymonline.com/index.php?term=Gaia), Online etymology dictionary
- R. S. P. Beekes, Etymological Dictionary of Greek, Brill, 2009, pp. 269–270 (s.v. "γῆ").
- 9. ^ Beekes.Greek Etymological Dictionary (http://www.ieed.nl/cgi-bin /response.cgi?root=leiden&morpho=0&basename=\data\ie\greek& first=1521)
- "Paleolexicon" (http://www.palaeolexicon.com/default.aspx?static=12& wid=346416). Retrieved 21 April 2012.
- 11. A Hesiod, Theogony 116–118 (http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Hes.+Th.+116).

- * Hesiod, Theogony, 119. Translated by Glenn W. Most in Loeb Classical Library
- 13. Hesiod, Theogony 126–128 (http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Hes.+Th.+126).
- 14. * Hesiod, *Theogony* 129–132 (http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Hes.+Th.+129).
- 15. A Hesiod, Theogony 132–138 (http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Hes.+Th.+132).
- Hesiod, Theogony 139–146 (http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Hes.+Th.+139).
- 17. ^ Hesiod, *Theogony* 147–153 (http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Hes.+Th.+147).
- 18. ^ Hesiod, *Theogony* 154–200 (http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Hes.+Th.+154).
- Hesiod, Theogony 233–239 (http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Hes.+Th.+233).
- Hesiod, *Theogony* 453–491 (http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Hes.+Th.+453).
- Hesiod, *Theogony* 626 (http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Hes.+Th.+626).
- Mesiod, *Theogony* 820–880 (http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Hes.+Th.+820).
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- 25. ^ Joseph Fontenrose 1959

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External links

■ Theoi Project, Gaia (http://www.theoi.com/Protogenos/Gaia.html) references to Gaia in classical literature and art.



Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Gaia_(mythology)&oldid=628839652"

Categories: Greek mythology | Creator goddesses | Greek goddesses | Earth goddesses | Nature goddesses | Mother goddesses | Fertility goddesses | Oracular goddesses | Names of God | Divine women of Zeus | Chthonic beings

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