



ALEXANDER the Great Αλέξανδρος Γ' ὁ Μακεδών; 20 July 356 BC – 10 June 323 BC

By 20 he was king of the ancient Greek kingdom of Macedon, tutored by the great Aristotle until age 16. By thirty, he had created one of the largest empires from Greece to north-west India, undefeated in battle - one of history's most successful military commanders. John Monash, bridge builder, legendary ANZAC and Commander of WW1 Australian forces studied Alexander the Great's battles including defeating 250,000 Persians with 50,000 Greeks. Maps were an Alexander invention. Other eras of Ancient Greece (12th BC–600 AD) included:

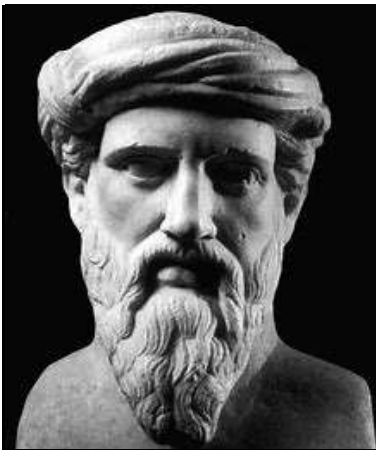
Greek Dark Ages 1200-800C BC

Archaic period 800 BC – 500 BC Colonization Mediterranean Basin.

Classical Greece, 5th to 4th centuries BC. (323–146 BC),
Death of Alexander to Roman conquest

Roman Greece 146 BC to AD 330.

Late Antiquity 4th to early 6th centuries AD



PYTHAGORUS

Pythagoras could be called the father of maths, cosmology, music science and philosophy, the first man in history to call himself a philosopher. The Pythagorean Theorem (what is it?) is used from everything from rescue workers, miners and NASA. Pythagoras was the first to suggest that the world is round and suspended in space and not the centre of the universe influencing Copernicus, NASA and space travel scientists. The Pythagorean Theorem can also be applied to many other scenarios. Pythagoras was the first to discover musical ratios and harmonious notes.



APOLLO (Απόλλων, *Apóllōn*)

God of music, arts, knowledge, healing, plague, prophecy, poetry, manly beauty, and archery. The Apollo space mission is named for him. He is the son of Zeus and the twin brother of Artemis. Hera tried to kill them as they were not hers. Both Apollo and Artemis use a bow and arrow. Apollo is depicted as young, beardless, handsome and athletic. In myth, he can be cruel and destructive, and his love affairs are rarely happy. He is often accompanied by the Muses. His most famous temple is in Delphi, where he established his oracular shrine. His signs and symbols include the laurel wreath, bow and arrow, and lyre. His sacred animals include roe deer, swans, and pythons. Some late Roman and Greek poetry and mythography identifies him as a sun-god, equivalent to Roman Sol and Greek Helios.



ZEUS (Ζεύς, *Zeus*) 260 Collins

King of the gods, ruler of Mount Olympus, and god of the sky, weather, thunder, lightning, law, order, and justice. He is the youngest son of Cronus and Rhea. He overthrew Cronus and gained the sovereignty of heaven for himself. In art he is depicted as a regal, mature man with a sturdy figure and dark beard. His usual attributes are the royal sceptre and the lightning bolt. His sacred animals include the eagle and the bull. His Roman counterpart is Jupiter, also known as Jove. He has many children not from Hera from his constant love affairs which he tries usually unsuccessfully to hide from her.



HERMES/MERCURY (Ἑρμῆς, *Hērmēs*)

God of boundaries, travel, communication, trade, language, thieves and writing. The Melbourne post office has his symbol. Hermes was also responsible for protecting livestock and presided over the spheres associated with fertility, music, luck, and deception.¹ The son of Zeus and Maia, Hermes is the messenger of the gods, and a psychopomp who leads the souls of the dead into the afterlife. He was depicted either as a handsome and athletic beardless youth, or as an older bearded man. His attributes include the herald's wand or caduceus, winged sandals, and a traveller's cap. His sacred animals include the tortoise. His Roman counterpart is Mercury.



POSEIDON (Ποσειδών, *Poseidōn*)

God of the sea, rivers, floods, droughts, and earthquakes. He is a son of Cronus and Rhea, and the brother of Zeus and Hades. He rules one of the three realms of the universe, as king of the sea and the waters. In art he is depicted as a mature man of sturdy build, often with a luxuriant beard, and holding a trident. His sacred animals include the horse and the dolphin. His wedding with Amphitrite is often presented as a triumphal procession. In some stories he rapes Medusa, leading to her transformation into a hideous Gorgon and also to the birth of their two children, Pegasus and Chrysaor. His Roman counterpart is Neptune. The Poseidon missile is a US Navy nuclear-armed submarine weapon.



HEPHAESTUS/VULCAN (Ἥφαιστος, *Héphaistos*)
God of fire, metalworking, and crafts. Either the son of Zeus and Hera or Hera alone, he is the smith of the gods and the husband of the adulterous Aphrodite. He was usually depicted as a bearded, crippled man with hammer, tongs, and anvil, and sometimes riding a donkey. His sacred animals include the donkey, the guard dog, and the crane. Among his creations was the armor of Achilles. Hephaestus used the fire of the forge as a creative force, but his Roman counterpart Vulcan was feared for his destructive potential and associated with the volcanic power of the earth.



HADES/PLUTO (Ἅδης, *Hádēs*)/Pluto (Πλούτων, *Ploutōn*)

King of the underworld and the dead. God of wealth. His consort is stolen Persephone. His attributes are the drinking horn or cornucopia, key, sceptre, and the three-headed dog Cerberus. His sacred animals include the screech owl. He was one of three sons of Cronus and Rhea, and thus sovereign over one of the three realms of the universe - the underworld. Plouton ("the Rich one") was his preferred name, because of the idea that all riches came from the earth. The term *Hades* was also used to refer to the underworld itself. The Romans called him Pluto. Souls of the dead had to pay the terrible ferryman Charon to cross the River Styx to the realm of the dead leading to the tradition of burying the dead with coins in their mouth or on their eyes.



DIONYSUS/BACCUS (Διώνυσος, *Díonysos*)/Bacchus (Βάκχος, *Bákchos*)

God of wine, fruitfulness, parties, festivals, madness, chaos, drunkenness, vegetation, ecstasy, and the theater. He is the twice-born son of Zeus and Semele, in that Zeus snatched him from his mother's womb and stitched Dionysus into his own thigh and carried him until he was ready to be born. In art he is depicted as either an older bearded god (particularly before 430 BC) or an effeminate, long-haired youth (particularly after 430 BC). His attributes include the thyrsus, a drinking cup, the grape vine, and a crown of ivy. He is often in the company of his thiasos, a group of attendants including satyrs, maenads, and his old tutor Silenus. The consort of Dionysus was Ariadne. His sacred animals include dolphins, serpents, tigers, and donkeys.



KRONOS ROYAL ARCADE (Cronus) was the King of the Titans and the god of time when viewed as a destructive, all-devouring force. He ruled the cosmos during the Golden Age after castrating and deposing his father Uranus, Sky. Cronus ate his children because he was afraid that one day his children would grow strong and try to overthrow him. Hope this helps. "When he grew up Zeus would revolt against Cronus and the other Titans, defeat them, and banish them to Tartarus in the underworld"

GOG ROYAL ARCADE 1898

My brother Magog and I are seven-foot robotic giants from Guildhall, England that defend the city of Melbourne. Josephus recounts that Gog and Magog were locked up by Alexander the Great behind iron gates in the "Caspian Mountains to protect the City of Alexandria. We have guarded Royal Arcade since 1893 and strike the hour. We are descended from 33 evil daughters that murdered their good husbands to marry demons. It's great to have an ancestor who was a Trojan demon - you get to scowl at everybody.



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HERO or Heron of Alexandria (/ˈhɪərəʊ/; Greek: Ἡρώων^[1] ὁ Ἀλεξανδρεὺς (10 AD – c. 70 AD) was a mathematician and engineer considered the greatest experimenter of in the Hellenistic scientific tradition. Some inventions:

- Steam engine the aeolipile almost two millennia before the industrial revolution.
- A windwheel, earliest instance of wind harnessing on land.
- The first vending machine - a coin via a slot on top of the machine dispensing a set amount of holy water.
- Mechanisms for the Greek theatre,
- The force pump widely used in the Roman world, including a fire-engine.
- water fountain.
- First automatic door.



DEMETER/CERES (Δημήτηρ, *Dēmētēr*)

Goddess of grain, agriculture, harvest, growth, and nourishment. Demeter, or Roman Ceres, is a daughter of Cronus and Rhea, and was swallowed and then regurgitated by her father. She is a sister of Zeus, by whom she bore Persephone, who is also known as Kore, i.e. "the girl." Hades' abducted Persephone and Demeter searched for her. The Eleusinian Mysteries are rites centred around Demeter's search for and reunion with her daughter, symbolizing rebirth of crops in spring and initiates after death. She is depicted as a mature woman, crowned and holding sheafs of wheat and a torch.^[1] Her symbols are the cornucopia, wheat-ears, the winged serpent, and the lotus staff. Her sacred animals include pigs and snakes. The Ceres Centre in Brunswick is a popular Melbourne centre for holistic gardening.



HESTIA/VESTA (Ἑστία, *Hestía*)

Virgin goddess of the hearth, home, and chastity. She is a daughter of Rhea and Cronus, and a sister of Zeus. Not often identifiable in Greek art, she appeared as a modestly veiled woman. Her symbols are the hearth and kettle. In some accounts, she gave up her seat as one of the Twelve Olympians in favor of Dionysus, and she plays little role in Greek myths. However her Roman counterpart Vesta was a major deity of the Roman state.



APHRODITE/VENUS (Ἀφροδίτη, *Aphroditē*)

Goddess of beauty, love, desire, and pleasure. In Hesiod's *Theogony* (188–206), she was born from sea-foam and the severed genitals of Uranus by Zeus. She was married to Hephaestus, but bore him no children. She had many lovers, most notably Ares, to whom she bore Harmonia, Phobos, and Deimos. She was also a lover to Adonis and Anchises, to whom she bore Aeneas. She is usually depicted as a naked or semi-nude beautiful woman. Her symbols include myrtle, roses, and the scallop shell. Her sacred animals include doves and sparrows. Her Roman counterpart is Venus.



ARTEMIS/DIANA (Ἄρτεμις, *Artemis*)

Virgin goddess of the hunt, wilderness, animals and young girls. In later times, Artemis became associated with bows and arrows. She is the daughter of Zeus and Leto, and twin sister of Apollo. In art she is often depicted as a young woman dressed in a short knee-length chiton and equipped with a hunting bow and a quiver of arrows. Her attributes include hunting spears, animal pelts, deer and other wild animals. Her sacred animal is a deer. Her Roman counterpart is Diana.



ATHENA/MINERVA (Ἀθηνᾶ, *Athēnā*)

Goddess of literature, reason, wisdom, intelligence, skill, peace, warfare, battle strategy, and handicrafts. Libraries are named for her including Melbourne's first library and cultural centre, the Athenaeum (Theatre) in Collins Street. The Parthenon on the Acropolis is her temple. It is a blueprint for thousands of classical buildings in the Western world including the State Library Victoria, Melbourne Town Hall, Victorian Parliament, Treasury, GPO and many others. She was born from Zeus's forehead, fully formed and armoured. She is crowned with a crested helm, armed with shield and spear, and wearing the aegis over a long dress. Poets describe her as "grey-eyed" or having especially bright, keen eyes. She is a patron of heroes such as Odysseus. She is the patron of the city of Athens (from which she takes her name) and is attributed to various inventions in arts and literature. Her symbol is the olive tree, accompanied by her sacred animal, the owl. Her Roman counterpart is Minerva.



PYTHIA – the ORACLE OF DELPHI

The Pythia (/ˈpɪθiə/, was the name of the high priestess who was the famous Oracle of the Temple of Apollo at Delphi located on Mount Parnassus, Greece since 1600 BC. Supplicants walked long distances to consult the high Priestess who would fall into a trance to prophesy the future influenced by gas such as methane emitted from the rocks beneath the physical temple. Oracles telling the future continues as a tradition till today.



HERA (/ˈhɛrə, ˈhɪərə/ QUEEN OF THE GODS

Hera, The wife of Zeus, Hera was Queen of Mount Olympus, a goddess and one of the Twelve Olympians. She is the goddess of women, marriage, and childbirth. She is the daughter of the Titans Cronus and Rhea. Ares God of War, Hephaestus and Eris are her children. Hera is the protectress of married women, presiding over weddings and blessing marital unions. One of Hera's defining characteristics is her jealous and vengeful nature against Zeus' numerous lovers and illegitimate offspring, as well as the mortals who cross her. She tried to kill Zeus's children born to others such as Artemis, Apollo and Heracles. Never ever cross Hera!

HELEN OF TROY



Helen was the daughter of Zeus and Leda and the most beautiful woman in the world. She was married to King Menelaus of Sparta but was abducted by Prince Paris of Troy after the goddess Aphrodite promised her to him starting the 10 year Trojan War between the Greeks and the City of Troy. The war arose from a quarrel between the goddesses Hera, Athena, and Aphrodite, after Eris the goddess of strife gave them a golden apple. After the deaths of many heroes, including Greek Achilles and Ajax, and Trojans Hector and Paris, the city fell to the ruse of the Trojan Horse. The Greeks slaughtered the Trojans except for some women and enslaved and

desecrated the temples angering the Gods. The famous *Odyssey* describes the journey home of Odysseus, one of the war's heroes,



PRINCESS ARIADNE,
Theseus, son of Aegeus decided to go to Crete, in order to kill the Minotaur and end the human sacrifices to the monster. Theseus met Princess Ariadne, daughter of King Minos, who fell madly in love with him and decided to help Theseus with advice from the labyrinth builder Daedalus. She gave him a thread and told him to unravel it as he would penetrate deeper and deeper into the Labyrinth, so that he would find the way out.



THESEUS
Theseus founder and King of Athens is a loved Greek hero in a Myth of gods and monsters, heroes and kings and two of the main city-states in the Hellenic world: Athens and Crete. Theseus, son of Aegeus decided to go to Crete, to kill the Minotaur and end the human sacrifices of Athenians. Ariadne, daughter of King Minos, fell madly in love with him and decided to help Theseus with advice from the labyrinth builder Daedalus. She gave him a thread and told him to unravel it so that he would find the way out.



DAEDALUS

Labyrinth is a Greek word for the maze pattern. It is found on Greek coins and decorations. Daedalus was the great inventor and builder of the Crete labyrinth. He and his son Icarus managed to escape the Labyrinth where they were imprisoned by King Minos for assisting Theseus to kill the Minotaur monster and escape with Ariadne. They flew to the sky, with wax wings. It was the first time that man managed to fight the laws of nature and beat gravity. Icarus was warned but he was young and excited by the thrill of flying. He flew too close to the sun and fell to his doom.





ICARUS

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ERIS Goddess of strife and discord

Banned from a wedding, a spiteful Eris tossed the Golden Apple of Discord into a party inscribed 'To The Most Beautiful One'. The unfortunate Paris was then forced to judge Hera, Aphrodite and Athena to award the apple. Hera offered power, Athena wisdom and Aphrodite the love of the world's most beautiful women Helen (left) even though she was already married to the King of Sparta. Unfortunately, Paris chose Aphrodite thus earning the hatred of Hera and Athena and dooming Troy to a ten-year war, its eventual destruction and the death of many heroes such as

Paris, Hector, Achilles and Ajax. Nice one, Eris! Dumb move, Paris!



THE MINOTAUR And The Labyrinth Of Crete

Pasiphae, Queen wife of King Minos of Crete was tricked by the gods into sleeping with a sacrificial white bull sent by Zeus, and gave birth to the Minotaur monster half man – half bull. Minos hid the monster in the Labyrinth constructed by Daedalus at the Minoan Palace of Knossos, Crete. Minos imprisoned his enemies in the Labyrinth to feed the monster.

Minos demanded Aegeus the king of Athens to send seven young men and women every year to be devoured by the Minotaur.