

creation stories from around the world

Creation Stories from Around the World: Exploring Humanity's Origins Through Myth and Legend

Creation stories from around the world offer a fascinating glimpse into how different cultures perceive the origins of the universe, the Earth, and humanity itself. These ancient narratives serve not only as explanations for life's beginnings but also as reflections of each society's values, environment, and worldview. By delving into these diverse myths, we gain insight into the rich tapestry of human imagination and the universal quest to understand our place in the cosmos.

The Universal Quest: Why Creation Stories Matter

Creation myths are more than just fanciful tales; they are foundational stories that help communities make sense of existence. Across continents, these narratives have been passed down through generations, often blending spiritual beliefs with natural phenomena. They provide a framework for cultural identity and ethical guidance, shaping rituals, festivals, and social norms.

One of the fascinating aspects of creation stories is how they incorporate elements of nature — like the sun, moon, water, and animals — to explain life's beginnings. This connection reveals humanity's deep relationship with the environment, emphasizing respect and coexistence.

Creation Stories from Different Continents

1. The Cosmic Egg: An Ancient Symbol in Asia and Beyond

The concept of the "cosmic egg" is a recurring theme in many creation myths, symbolizing the universe's birth from a singular source. In Hindu mythology, the universe originates from the Hiranyagarbha, or golden womb, which floats in the cosmic waters until it hatches the cosmos. Similarly, in Chinese mythology, the giant Pangu emerges from an egg, separating the heavens and the earth, shaping the world through his immense strength.

This symbolic imagery underscores the idea of potential and transformation, illustrating how something small and enclosed can give rise to vast creation. The cosmic egg motif highlights the interconnectedness of life and the universe.

2. The Genesis Narrative: Creation in the Judeo-Christian Tradition

One of the most widely recognized creation stories comes from the Book of Genesis in the Bible. It describes God creating the world in six days, culminating in the creation of humans, Adam and Eve, who live in the Garden of Eden. This narrative emphasizes order, intentionality, and divine authority in the formation of the universe.

The Genesis story has deeply influenced Western culture, art, and literature, shaping ideas about morality, human nature, and the relationship between humanity and the divine. Its emphasis on stewardship of the Earth resonates with contemporary environmental discussions.

3. The Dreamtime: Aboriginal Australian Perspectives

Australian Aboriginal cultures offer a unique and profound set of creation stories known as Dreamtime or Dreaming. These stories describe how ancestral beings emerged from the earth and sky to create landscapes, plants, animals, and humans. The Dreamtime is not only a creation narrative but also an ongoing spiritual reality that connects the past, present, and future.

What sets the Dreamtime apart is its emphasis on the sacredness of the land and the responsibility of people to maintain harmony with nature. The stories are often expressed through song, dance, and art, preserving cultural knowledge and identity.

4. The Norse Cosmos: Creation from Chaos and Ice

In Norse mythology, the universe begins in a void called Ginnungagap, bordered by realms of fire and ice. When the heat of Muspelheim meets the cold of Niflheim, the melting ice forms Ymir, the primordial giant. From Ymir's body, the gods create the world, shaping the earth, sea, and sky.

This myth encapsulates themes of duality and transformation — fire and ice, chaos and order — reflecting the harsh Nordic environment. It also introduces the idea of sacrifice in creation, as Ymir's death is necessary for life to flourish.

5. African Creation Stories: Diversity and Spiritual Depth

Africa's vast cultural landscape offers a multitude of creation myths, each with unique elements. For example, the Yoruba people of Nigeria tell of Olodumare, the supreme god, who sends the deity Obatala to form humans from clay. In another tale, the Dogon of Mali describe a cosmic egg hatching the first living beings.

Many African creation stories highlight the role of ancestral spirits and the interconnectedness of all life forms. These narratives often emphasize community, respect for elders, and the sacredness of nature, underpinning traditional beliefs and practices.

Common Themes and Symbolism in Creation Myths

Despite their cultural differences, creation stories share several recurring motifs that reveal universal human concerns:

- **Chaos to Order:** Many myths begin with a formless void or chaos, from which order and life emerge.
- **Water as a Primordial Element:** Water often symbolizes the source of life, appearing in the form of oceans, rivers, or cosmic waters.
- **Divine or Supernatural Creators:** Gods, spirits, or cosmic beings are frequently responsible for shaping the world and humanity.
- **Duality:** Concepts such as light and darkness, male and female, fire and ice, illustrate balance and opposition in creation.
- **Human Connection to Nature:** Many myths stress the bond between humans and the natural world, promoting respect and stewardship.

Recognizing these commonalities helps us appreciate how different cultures approach the mysteries of existence in ways that resonate universally.

The Role of Oral Tradition and Storytelling

Before the written word, creation stories thrived in oral traditions. Storytellers, shamans, and elders played a crucial role in preserving and transmitting these myths. Through ceremonies, songs, and rituals, these narratives not only entertained but educated, providing moral lessons and cultural continuity.

Understanding the importance of oral storytelling enriches our appreciation of creation myths as living traditions. They are not static tales but dynamic narratives that adapt and evolve, reflecting changing social and environmental contexts.

Exploring Creation Stories Today: Why They Still Matter

In a modern world dominated by scientific explanations of the universe, creation myths remain valuable for their cultural, spiritual, and educational significance. They invite us to explore different worldviews, fostering empathy and cross-cultural understanding.

For educators and enthusiasts of mythology, comparing creation stories from around the world can reveal much about human creativity and the diversity of belief systems. Moreover, these stories inspire art, literature, and even environmental ethics, reminding us of our shared origins and responsibilities.

Whether you're fascinated by ancient epics or curious about cultural heritage, diving into creation myths offers a rewarding journey through humanity's collective imagination. These stories, rich in symbolism and meaning, continue to illuminate our understanding of life's profound mysteries.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are creation stories and why are they important in different cultures?

Creation stories are traditional narratives that explain the origins of the world, humanity, and life. They are important because they reflect the beliefs, values, and worldview of different cultures and help preserve cultural heritage.

What is the significance of the Genesis creation story in the Judeo-Christian tradition?

The Genesis creation story is significant as it describes God creating the world in six days and resting on the seventh. It establishes the foundation for Judeo-Christian beliefs about the nature of God, humanity, and the universe.

How do Indigenous Australian creation stories explain the origins of the land and people?

Indigenous Australian creation stories, often known as Dreamtime stories, describe ancestral beings shaping the land, animals, and people. These stories connect Indigenous peoples deeply to their environment and cultural identity.

What is the Norse creation myth involving Ymir and the formation of the world?

In Norse mythology, the world was created from the body of the giant Ymir, who was slain

by the gods Odin, Vili, and Vé. His flesh became the earth, blood the seas, bones the mountains, and skull the sky.

How does the Hindu creation story describe the universe's origin?

Hindu creation stories often involve the cosmic being Purusha or the god Vishnu's cosmic form. The universe is seen as cyclical, created, destroyed, and recreated in endless cycles, reflecting the concept of samsara.

What role do animals play in many Native American creation stories?

Animals often act as creators, helpers, or teachers in Native American creation stories. For example, the Earth Diver myth features animals diving to bring up earth to create the land, highlighting the interconnectedness of all life.

How do creation stories from Africa reflect the diversity of the continent's cultures?

African creation stories vary widely but commonly include themes of a supreme creator god, ancestral spirits, and the relationship between humans and nature. These stories reflect the continent's rich ethnic and cultural diversity.

What is the significance of the Maori creation story involving Ranginui and Papatuanuku?

The Maori creation story tells of the sky father Ranginui and earth mother Papatuanuku, whose separation by their children created the world. This myth explains natural phenomena and emphasizes family and environmental relationships.

How do creation stories address the concept of chaos and order?

Many creation stories begin with a state of chaos or void and describe a process by which order is established, often through divine intervention or cosmic battles, symbolizing the transition from disorder to harmony.

Why are creation stories still relevant in modern society?

Creation stories remain relevant as they offer insights into human nature, cultural identity, moral values, and our relationship with the environment. They inspire art, literature, and continue to influence spiritual and philosophical thought.

Additional Resources

Creation Stories from Around the World: An Analytical Exploration of Humanity's Origins

Creation stories from around the world offer a fascinating lens through which to examine how diverse cultures have sought to understand the origins of life, the universe, and human existence. These narratives, often rooted in mythology and spirituality, are foundational to many societies' worldviews, shaping their values, traditions, and cosmologies. By investigating these creation tales—from ancient Mesopotamian epics to Indigenous American myths—we gain insight into the shared human impulse to explain our beginnings, while appreciating the rich variety that reflects distinct cultural contexts.

The Universality and Diversity of Creation Myths

Across continents and epochs, creation stories serve as cultural cornerstones that address fundamental questions: How did the world begin? What is humanity's place in the cosmos? These myths often function as explanatory frameworks that coexist with or precede scientific understanding. While the thematic motifs of chaos, primordial elements, divine beings, and cosmic order are recurrent, the details and symbolism vary widely.

For instance, many creation myths begin with a void or chaos, a formless state from which order emerges. This motif appears in the Babylonian *Enuma Elish*, where the god Marduk creates the world from the chaotic body of the sea goddess Tiamat. Similarly, the ancient Chinese myth of Pangu describes the universe as an egg that splits open, with Pangu shaping the world as he grows. Both narratives illustrate a transition from disorder to structured existence, though their cultural symbolism and theological implications differ significantly.

Creation Stories of the Ancient Near East

The Mesopotamian region, often called the cradle of civilization, produced some of the earliest recorded creation myths. The *Enuma Elish*, dating back to around the 12th century BCE, is among the most influential. It presents a cosmic battle culminating in Marduk's victory and the formation of the earth and sky from Tiamat's remains. This story reflects themes of divine conflict, hierarchy, and the establishment of order.

In contrast, the Hebrew Bible's Book of Genesis, another cornerstone of Near Eastern creation narratives, depicts a more orderly and deliberate creation by a singular God. The seven-day structure of creation—from light and darkness to the formation of humans—has profoundly influenced Western religious thought. Its emphasis on a benevolent, omnipotent creator contrasts with the chaotic violence seen in some Mesopotamian myths.

Indigenous Creation Narratives of the Americas

Indigenous peoples across North and South America have myriad creation stories that are

deeply intertwined with their natural environments and cosmologies. For example, the Navajo creation myth involves a series of worlds or “levels of emergence” from a dark, silent void. The emergence of the first humans through these stages symbolizes spiritual growth and connection to the earth.

Similarly, the Amazonian Yanomami tribe tells of a primordial world where the sky and earth were once joined. The separation of these realms by a great flood and the actions of ancestral beings explain the formation of the landscape and human origins. These stories often emphasize harmony between humans and nature, underscoring ecological stewardship as a cultural value.

Creation Tales from Asia: Hindu and Japanese Perspectives

Asian creation myths present a rich tapestry of philosophical and religious ideas. Hindu cosmology, for instance, offers complex narratives such as the cosmic dance of Shiva and the cyclic creation and destruction of the universe through Brahma’s creative acts. The Rig Veda’s Nasadiya Sukta, or Hymn of Creation, even questions whether the origins can be known, highlighting philosophical inquiry as integral to myth.

Japanese Shinto mythology centers on the divine couple Izanagi and Izanami, who, by stirring the ocean with a jeweled spear, create the Japanese islands. This myth not only explains geographical origins but also establishes the divine ancestry of the imperial family, intertwining mythology with national identity.

Common Themes and Symbolism in Creation Myths

Despite cultural differences, creation stories share several symbolic elements that reveal universal human concerns:

- **Primordial Chaos or Void:** Many myths begin with a state of nothingness or chaos, symbolizing potentiality and the unknown.
- **Divine Creators:** Gods, spirits, or cosmic beings frequently play central roles, emphasizing the sacredness of creation.
- **Cosmic Order:** The transition from chaos to order reflects humanity’s desire for stability and understanding.
- **Anthropogony:** The origin of humans is often linked to divine will or cosmic events, illustrating humanity’s special place in the universe.
- **Natural Elements:** Water, earth, sky, and fire commonly feature as primordial substances or tools of creation.

These shared motifs suggest that while the narratives are culturally specific, they address common existential questions, reinforcing the human need to contextualize existence within a larger cosmic framework.

Analyzing the Impact of Creation Stories on Culture and Identity

Creation stories do more than explain origins; they shape societal norms, ethics, and collective identity. For example, the Judeo-Christian creation narrative underpins moral frameworks about stewardship, human dignity, and the sanctity of life. In contrast, Indigenous myths often emphasize balance with nature, influencing environmental ethics and sustainable practices.

Furthermore, these stories have been instrumental in preserving language, art, and oral traditions. In many Indigenous communities, storytelling is a vital cultural practice that transmits knowledge across generations. The resurgence of interest in these myths today reflects broader efforts to reclaim cultural heritage and resist historical erasure.

However, the interpretation of creation stories can be complex, especially when intersecting with contemporary scientific perspectives. While some view myth and science as conflicting, others propose that creation stories serve metaphorical or symbolic purposes that complement empirical understanding, rather than contradict it.

Modern Reinterpretations and Scholarly Perspectives

Anthropologists, theologians, and historians have increasingly recognized the value of creation myths as cultural texts rather than literal accounts. This shift encourages a more nuanced appreciation of their symbolic richness and societal functions.

In addition, comparative mythology reveals cross-cultural influences and shared archetypes, illuminating human interconnectedness. The work of scholars like Joseph Campbell has popularized the idea of a “monomyth” or universal hero’s journey, which often intersects with creation narratives in their themes of birth and transformation.

At the same time, the digital age has enabled wider dissemination and reinterpretation of these stories, allowing for hybrid cultural expressions and renewed relevance in contemporary discourse.

Conclusion: The Enduring Significance of Creation Stories

Creation stories from around the world remain a vital part of humanity’s intellectual and

spiritual heritage. They provide more than historical or mythological accounts; they offer frameworks for understanding existence, identity, and the relationship between humans and the cosmos. By exploring these narratives with an analytical eye, we uncover both the diversity and unity of human experience—affirming that across time and geography, the quest to explain our origins is a defining feature of cultural expression.

Creation Stories From Around The World

creation stories from around the world: *Creation Myths of the World* David A. Leeming, 2009-12-18 The most comprehensive resource available on creation myths from around the world—their narratives, themes, motifs, similarities, and differences—and what they reveal about their cultures of origin. ABC-CLIO's breakthrough reference work on creation beliefs from around the world returns in a richly updated and expanded new edition. From the Garden of Eden, to the female creators of Acoma Indians, to the rival creators of the Basonge tribe in the Congo, *Creation Myths of the World: An Encyclopedia, Second Edition* examines how different cultures explain the origins of their existence. Expanded into two volumes, the new edition of *Creation Myths of the World* begins with introductory essays on the five basic types of creation stories, analyzing their nature and significance. Following are over 200 creation myths, each introduced with a brief discussion of its culture of origin. At the core of the new edition is its enhanced focus on creation mythology as a global human phenomenon, with greatly expanded coverage of recurring motifs, comparative themes, the influence of geography, the social impact of myths, and more.

creation stories from around the world: *In the Beginning* Virginia Hamilton, 1988 An illustrated collection of twenty-five myths from various parts of the world explaining the creation of the world.

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creation stories from around the world: *Evolution and Religious Creation Myths : How Scientists Respond* Paul F. Lurquin School of Molecular Biosciences Washington State University, Linda Stone Department of Anthropology Washington State University, 2007-06-08 Polls show that 45% of the American public believes that humans were created about 10,000 years ago and that evolution is non existent. Another 25% believes that changes in the natural world are directed by a

supernatural being with a particular goal in mind. This thinking clashes frontally with scientific findings obtained in the past 150 years. A large portion of the general public espouses the views of creationists and their descendants, and ignores or is unaware of scientific advances. Critical thinking about the natural world within a scientific framework is lacking in the USA and many parts of the world. This manuscript provides a multidisciplinary explanation and defense for the science of evolution (not just Darwinism) as it is being challenged by arguments for intelligent design and other creation myths. It draws in the life, physical, and social sciences, and recent studies of human evolution that rely much on the idea of change over time, which is evolution writ large. It puts the evolution/ID issue into international perspective by including opinions held in world religions other than Christianity. It is clearly written and also can easily be used as a guide for those with some science background. The authors make a convincing case that other books do not achieve this as much as they do in this work. The book is written for a whole spectrum of educated people including teachers and teachers in training who are interested in the broad issues of the origins of the universe, life, and humans, and who may not quite grasp the potential magnitude of the negative influence on all of science education of people embracing creationist and ID thinking. This includes high school teachers and people on boards of education and in municipal governments--anyone involved in education. It could be used also in college courses such as contemporary social issues and Science and Society -- sometimes team taught by sociologists and scientists. The authors show that when they are teleological, dogmatic, or politically inspired, religious and creation myths threaten scientific efforts. The book does not require any extensive knowledge of science. The principle of change over time pervades all of science, from cosmology, to the search for the origin for life, to human physical and cultural evolution. The book educates readers on scientific matters that overwhelmingly support the idea of evolution, not only in the living world, but also in physical and social science. It explains too how evolution -- physical and biological -- is a random, unguided process whose roots can be already found in quantum physics.

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creation stories from around the world: **Gerald McDermott and YOU** Jon C. Stott, 2004-11-30 Playing on the phrase, the author and you which is a commonly taught reading comprehension strategy that teaches the learner how to look at the words of an author and make inferences about what is being said, this new series will assist the teacher and teacher librarian in understanding the underlying purposes of the author as they prepare learning activities for their students. The series that will focus primarily on books for the elementary age child (K-6) will feature

insights into the author's background, purposes and goals in writing his books. By furnishing an overview of the author's works, the books in the series will give teachers the big picture. Each book will feature personal information about the author, including insight into why he writes the type of books he does plus lesson plans and/or activities for each of the author's books featured. These lessons will stress the particular interest of the author and the author and you (the teacher) will build a collaborative instructional relationship using the material provided. Each book will be written by the featured author or in close collaboration with him. The first book in the series features the life and work of Gerald McDermott, Caldecott winning picture book author. It discusses his life and work and the researching, writing, and illustrating of each book. Discussion of children's reading development, including strategies and visual literacies, and lesson plans and activities for each title provide practical help. This book provides a fascinating window into the life and work of the beloved children's author and gives insight into Anansi, Arrow to the Sun, Raven, Creation and all of his wonderful tales. Grades K-6.

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creation stories from around the world: Integrating Children's Literature through the Common Core State Standards Rachel L. Wadham, Terrell A. Young, 2015-07-28 Implementation of the Common Core State Standards with the integration of children's literature can transform teaching and learning into a holistic and engaging experience. Tackling nearly every aspect of the English Language Arts Standards and the measures they employ, it offers a thorough plan for engaging elementary school students with literature. It explores the benefits and teaching principles behind CCSS, and explains how to apply them to literature. Along with the strengths it has in connection to CCSS, you will learn about the history of children's literature and what both fiction and nonfiction bring to the classroom. You will find plenty of practical applications of the CCSS, including book lists and lesson ideas, along with thorough examples. There is also a wealth of information on the kinds of readers you will encounter and explanations of how to meet their needs. A final section focuses on creating a curriculum, connecting the theory throughout the book with concrete lessons plans and units that cover the main CCSS skill sets.

creation stories from around the world: *The E.T. Chronicles* Rita Louise, Wayne Laliberté, 2023-06-23 The E.T. Chronicles is a startling and comprehensive examination of ancient myths and legends that describe extraterrestrial visitors and their encounters with humanity since the dawn of time. Organized into a chronology that starts with in the beginning and ends with the advent of civilization, it brings together myths from many cultures (including the Sumerians, the Greek, the Maya and the Aborigines of Australia) and explores them in the context of current scientific discoveries. The result is a mind-blowing re-visioning of human origins through close reading of ancient texts relating to: • creation• gods and goddesses• heaven• the gods and their toys (space ships or chariots?)• the quest for immortality Could it be that those ancient stories of the gods were

more than just the product of someone's fanciful imagination? Is it possible that the writers, chroniclers, and scribes of our distant past actually record an accurate view of our origin? Could it be that we are really children of the stars?

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Relevant Revelation explores themes such as covenant, brothers in conflict, the younger brother being favored by God, changed hearts, barren women who are healed (and the one who is not), and the humble raised high. Relevant Revelation shows how the Bible follows the history of Israel by mirroring the developmental stages of a human, beginning with conception, then birth, infancy, childhood, adulthood, death, and finally, the afterlife. Understanding the development of these themes will change the way you read and study the Bible. Any one of these themes point to purposeful, cohesive authorship throughout the Bible. Relevant Revelation seeks to show that God is the one Author of the Bible with seven themes as support. The fact that all these themes culminate in Christ demonstrates that the New Testament finishes what the Old Testament starts. Christ is the Messiah sent by God and expected by his people. When we see connections between books written by over forty people over three thousand years, the reader is challenged to see the Bible and its stories as one continuous story. When we understand God's word as a cohesive unit, the people and events of Israel's history can be placed and logically understood in the context of God's great purpose and plan of redeeming the world through a Savior. Videos and discussion questions are available for each chapter of Relevant Revelation on the website: www.relevantrevelation.com.

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creation stories from around the world: *Planet Aqua* Jeremy Rifkin, 2024-07-09 What would happen if we were to awaken one day and suddenly realize that the world we live in appeared eerily alien, as if we'd been teleported to some other distant world? That frightening prospect is now. Our planetary hydrosphere, which animates all of life on Earth, is rebelling in the wake of a global warming climate, spurring biblical spring floods, devastating summer droughts, heatwaves, and wildfires and powerful autumn hurricanes and typhoons, wreaking havoc on ecosystems and society. For too long we have misjudged the very nature of our existence and to what we owe our lifeline. We have come to believe that we live on a land planet when the reality is that we live on a water planet, and now the Earth's hydrosphere is rewilding in the throes of a changing climate, taking our species and our fellow creatures into a mass extinction event as it searches for a new equilibrium. Jeremy Rifkin calls on us to rethink our place in the universe and realize that we live on Planet Aqua. He takes us on a new journey into the future where we will need to reassess every aspect of the way we live - how we engage nature, govern society, conceptualize economic life, educate our children, and even orient ourselves in time and space. The next stage in the human journey is to rebrand our home Planet Aqua and learn how to readapt to the waters of life. Underpinned by robust research, this major new work by one of the world's leading public intellectuals aims to redefine the very core of our existence on Planet Aqua.

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Our daily struggles often mask a difficult question—Where is God? With fresh biblical insight, beautiful language, and an eye toward the deep wonder of God's everyday presence, *The Face of the Deep* challenges readers to experience the wild, joyful mystery of God's Spirit moving in their lives. Fans of Eugene Peterson, Madeleine L'Engle, Ann Voskamp, and others will find a reading experience like few others. *The Face of the Deep* is rich in meaning, rooted in theology, fresh in content. This is a book to be read again and again—a book to be lived. Includes 14 original icons inspired by the writing, from acclaimed artist Martin French.

creation stories from around the world: *Religious Diversity and Children's Literature* Connie R. Green, Sandra Brenneeman Oldendorf, 2011-05-01 This book is an invaluable resource for enabling teachers, religious educators, and families to learn about religious diversity themselves and to teach children about both their own religion as well as the beliefs of others. The traditions featured include indigenous beliefs throughout the world, Native American spirituality, Hinduism, Buddhism, Judaism, Christianity (Orthodoxy, Catholicism and Protestantism), Islam, Sikhism, and other beliefs

such as Bahá'í, Unitarian Universalism, Humanism, and Atheism. Each chapter highlights a specific religion or spiritual tradition with a brief discussion about major beliefs, misconceptions, sacred texts, and holy days or celebrations. This summary of each tradition is followed by extensive annotated recommendations for children's and adolescent literature as well as suggested teaching strategies. The recommended literature includes informational books, traditional religious stories, and fiction with religious themes. Teachers, religious educators, and family members will find the literature from these genres to be invaluable tools for bridging the religious experience of the child with that of the global society in which they live.

creation stories from around the world: Gender, Creation Myths and their Reception in Western Civilization Lisa Maurice, Tovi Bibring, 2022-01-13 This volume offers an instructive comparative perspective on the Judaic, Christian, Greek and Roman myths about the creation of humans in relation to each other, as well as a broad overview of their enduring relevance in the modern Western world and its conceptions of gender and identity. Taking the idea that the way in which a society regards humanity, and especially the roots of humanity, is crucial to an understanding of that society, it presents the different models for the creation and nature of mankind, and their changing receptions over a range of periods and places. It thereby demonstrates that the myths reflect fundamental continuities, evolutions and developments across cultures and societies: in no context are these more apparent than with regard to gender. Chapters explore the role of gender in Graeco-Roman and Judaeo-Christian creation myths and their reception traditions, demonstrating how perceptions of 'male' and 'female' dating back to antiquity have become embedded in, and significantly influenced, subsequent perceptions of gender roles. Focusing on the figures of Prometheus, Pandora, Adam and Eve and their instantiations in a broad range of narratives and media from antiquity to the present day, they examine how variations on these myths reflect the concerns of the societies producing them and the malleability of the stories as they are recast to fit different contexts and different audiences.

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