



words, phrases, and expressions from Greek mythology

Greek mythology

has largely contributed to many of the words, phrases, and expressions in languages across the world.

And not exclusively the English language, but also many others as well: French, Spanish, Italian, etc.

Greek mythology, and also the Latin (Roman) myths, can claim influence of much you may recognize in the table of terms and phrases presented here.

While it is still debatable about which came first, the words or the myths, no one can doubt that the mythology itself catered to us in a way you may not have even realized: even in your language!!



“Achilles' Heel”

Meaning: A person's weak spot.

Greek Myth:

A hero of the Trojan War, **Achilles** was a Greek hero whose mother Thetis was a Nereid, or sea goddess.

Since Achilles was destined to die young, Thetis dipped him into the river Styx, which would render him invincible. However, she had held him by the heel, thus leaving a vulnerable area.

He would later die, (during Trojan War by Paris) as prophesized, by an arrow to his heel.

“Achilles' Heel”



Adonis

Meaning: A handsome young man.

Greek Myth:

A product of incest, Adonis was a beautiful youth whom the goddess of love, Aphrodite, eventually fell in love with.

Adonis was tragically killed by Aphrodite's other lover Ares , disguised as a boar

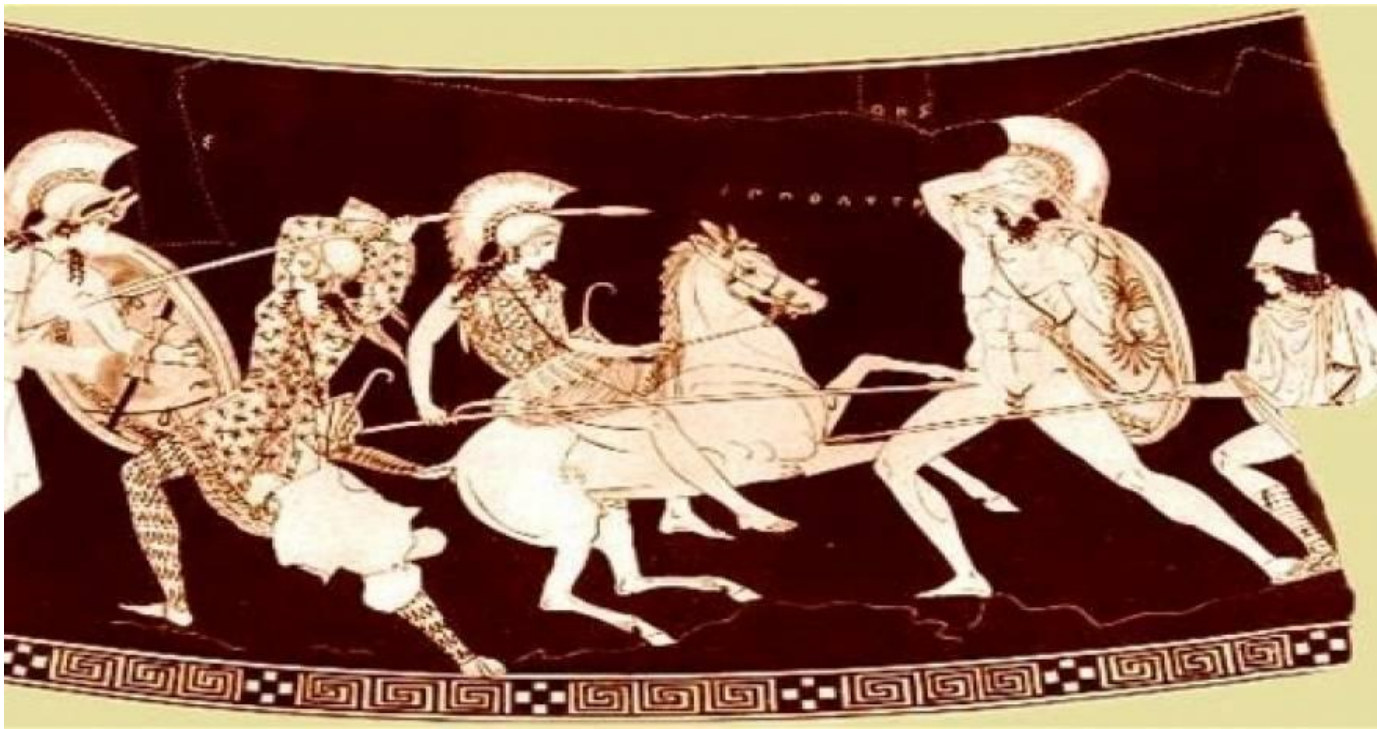


Amazon

Meaning: A strong, husky woman

Greek Myth:

From a race, as the Greeks described them, of warrior women. The word *Amazon* itself is Greek for "breastless", and it was widely believed Amazons severed a breast in order to shoot an arrow with greater ease.





Beware of Greeks Bearing Gifts...

Meaning:

Beware of anyone offering something; they may have an ulterior motive.

Greek Myth:

Though it may have been Virgil in his masterpiece the *Aeneid* who immortalized this phrase ("I fear Greeks even bearing gifts"), it can initially be attributed to the Trojan Horse and the "gift" the goddess Athene gave Priam's barricaded city.

The horse contained armed men who sacked Troy during the night.

Beware of Greeks Bearing Gifts...





Caught Between Scylla & Charybdis

Meaning:

A difficult choice where either decision could end in disaster. More familiar as "Caught between a rock and a hard place" "between the devil and the deep blue sea".

Greek Myth:

The hero Odysseus spent nine years returning home after the Trojan War. Along his voyage by sea, he came upon Scylla and Charybdis. Scylla was an enormous sea monster with numerous hands and six dog heads sprouting from her body; she ate men alive. Charybdis was a tremendous whirlpool that digested ships whole. Since the only way to get home was to choose either route, Odysseus had to decide on one horror or the other. He chose Scylla, losing six crewmen to Scylla's hunger.

Caught Between Scylla & Charybdis





Chaos/Chaotic

Meaning: Disorderly, extreme confusion

Greek Myth:

According to the Latin poet Ovid, who relayed the myths of Greece and Rome in his *Metamorphoses*, the gap which all the universe sprung from.

Chaos represented the disorder before the gods; eventually, Chaos begot the beginning of it.

Cyclopean walls

Meaning: gigantic; vast.

Greek myth:

According to myth, Perseus, the founder of Mycenae, commissioned Cyclopes – huge, one-eyed mythical creatures from Asia Minor – to build the walls.

Hence their name



Dionysiac Frenzy

Meaning: A state, usually associated with alcohol, where one loses complete control.

Greek Myth:

Dionysius was the god of the vine and his followers, the *Bacchae* were women who would roam the woods in an uncontrollable, trance-like demeanor

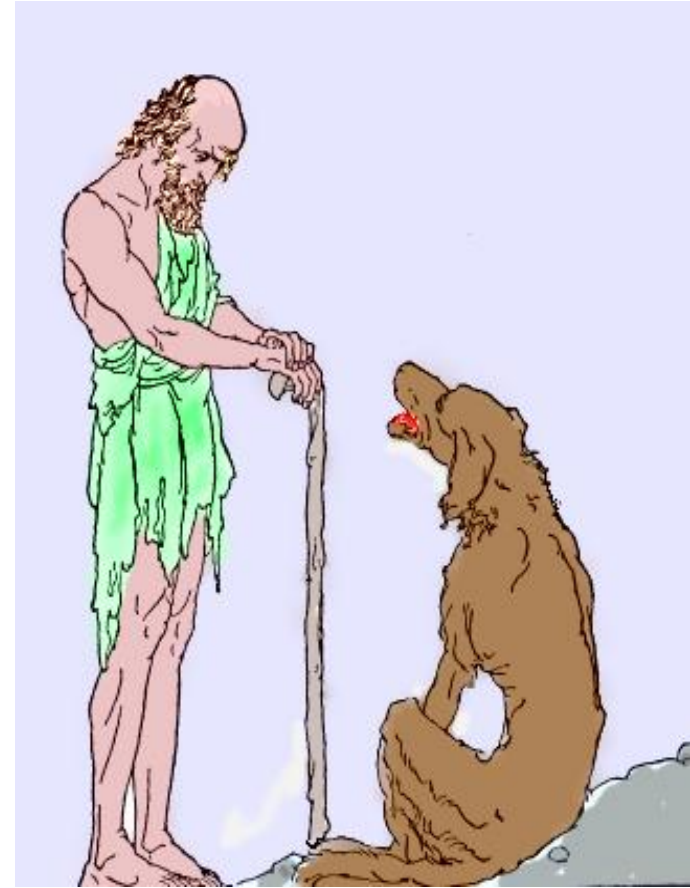


Dog as Man's Best Friend or Faithful Companion

Meaning: Self-explanatory

Greek Myth:

When Odysseus returned home in disguise, his faithful dog, who had patiently awaited his return though near death, managed to stay alive to see his master--and was practically the only one who recognized him. On its deathbed, it managed to look up at its master and wag its tail in appreciation. Now *that's* loyalty.





Elysium Fields

Meaning: Paradise

Greek Myth:

The Greeks did not believe in a heaven and hell per se; instead, their dead went to the realm of the god **Hades**. **Elysium**, also known as "Isle of the Blessed", was where the exceptional humans were sent; most mere mortals became mere "shades" upon their deaths. A few worthless beings ended their being in **Tartarus**, the closest equivalent to hell in Greek mythology



The Face That Launched A Thousand Ships

Meaning: Any one person causing disaster, especially war

Greek Myth:

This is a direct reference to **Helen of Troy**, the most beautiful woman in the world. The abduction of her by the Trojan prince **Paris** caused Menelaus, her husband, to declare war on Troy. Because of prior alliances, eventually all of the Argives (Greeks) were involved; thus, Helen's beauty had "*launched a thousand ships*" into war

The Face That Launched A Thousand Ships



Helen of Troy

Known as the face that 'launched a thousand ships,' Helen was the daughter of Zeus and Leda. She was the wife of Menelaus, King of Sparta.

She was seduced by Paris, the son of King Priam of Troy and ran away with him. As a result of which King Agamemnon of Mycenae, the brother of Menelaus, assembled a Greek army to attack Troy and bring back Helen. Thus, began the ten-year siege of Troy by Greek forces, which ended in the fall of the city to the ploy of the 'Trojan Horse'



Fate

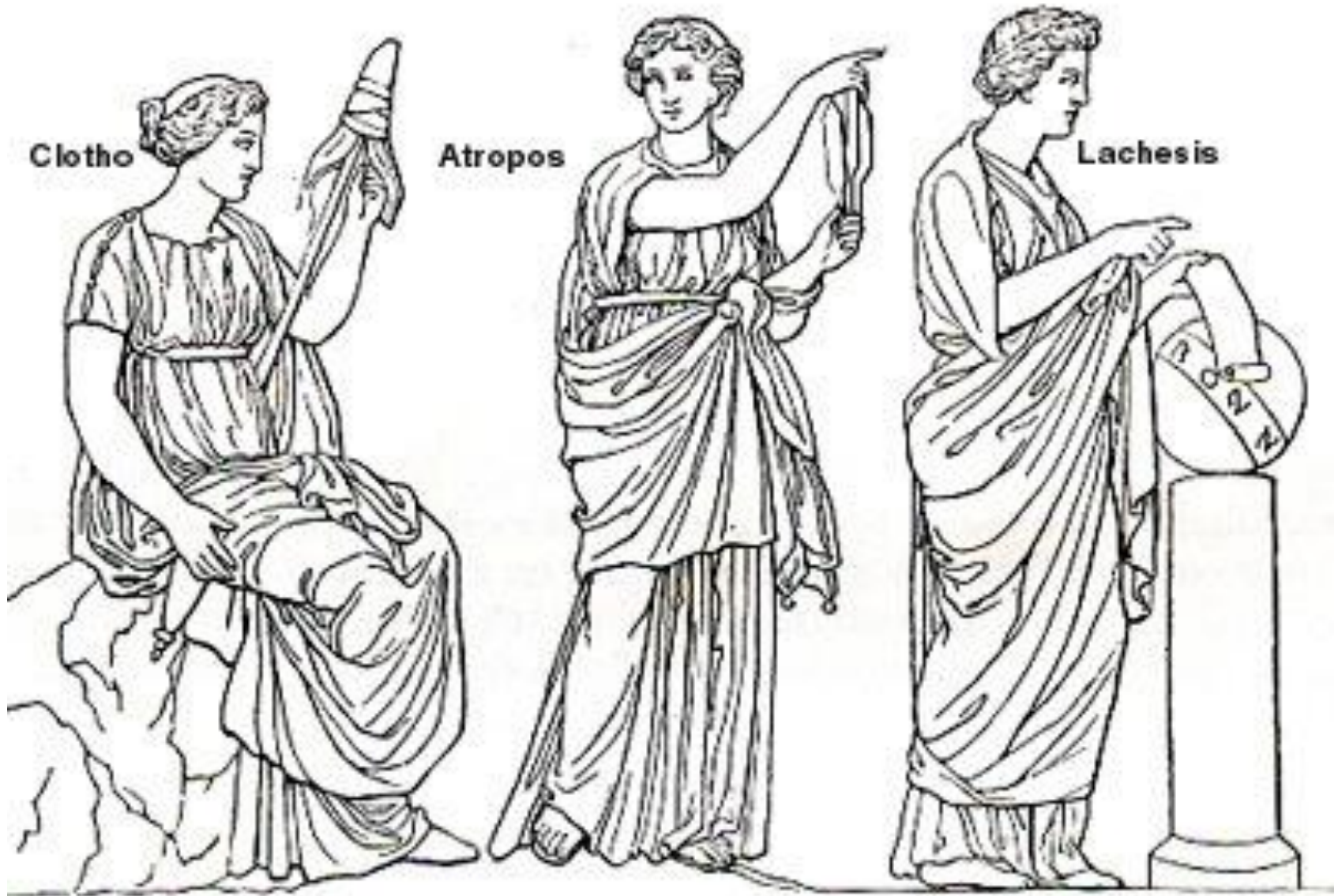
Meaning: Evitable, predestined turn of events.

Greek Myth:

The Fates were three sisters: Lachesis (lot), Clotho (the spinner), and Atropos (not to be turned). Based on the Greek notion of the "thread of life", the Fates are representated as spinners. Lachesis allots each man a length of the thread of life, Clotho spins it, and Atropos severs it.

No one — not even Zeus, ruler of the gods — could alter their decisions.

Fate



Food of the Gods

Meaning: Lucious, unbelievably delicious delicacies.

Greek Myth:

Nectar and ambrosia were what the gods normally ate (they could, of course, eat almost anything, including humans). If a mortal were to eat the ambrosia (nectar was the drink) he or she would be rendered immortal.

Honey and wine



Fury

Meaning: Intense, uncontrollable anger.

Greek Myth: The Furies were the "avengers", so to speak, of crimes. They would pursue anyone with bloodstained hands; they are particularly cruel to Orestes after the murder of Clytemnestra, his mother. Some scholars believe the Furies represent one's own tormented conscious



Giant/Titan

Meaning: Large, massive beings

Greek Myth: Giants were an enormous race whose existence began when Uranus, the first king of gods, was castrated by his son **Cronus**. Cronus was a Titan and the father of the gods; the **Titans** were therefore the "original" gods and actually aunts and uncles of them. Both Giants and Titans went to war with the gods, with the gods crushing both.





Gordian Knots

Meaning: An extremely perplexing puzzle or problem.

Greek Myth:

Legend mixes with mythology with this term. King Gordius of Phrygia tied the knot and it was destined that whomever could untie it revealed himself as the future lord of Asia.

After many frustrating attempts to untie it, **Alexander the Great** finally sliced the knot with his sword, proving it would take brute force to eventually capture Asia.

Thus, to *cut the Gordian knot* means to solve a puzzle in a powerful, decisive manner

Gordian Knots



Gorgon/Medusa

Meaning: A severely ugly woman.

Greek Myth:

The **Gorgons** were three sisters who were so repulsive looking that their very gaze would turn a man to stone. Although they had apparently always been that way, there is a myth that one sister, **Medusa**, actually had been beautiful once; she was caught making love to the god Poseidon in the temple of Athena. Athena caught the lovers and immediately changed Medusa into a horrid Gorgon



Fig. 69. Rondaniniska Medusa. München. © www.maicar.com



To Harp

Meaning: Incessantly bother.

Greek Myth:

Jason, in quest for the golden fleece, encounters King Phineus, who is continually tormented by Harpies. The **Harpies** are winged creatures whose origins might actually represent wind spirits. To King Phineus, the Harpies are grotesque women who constantly snatch his food and drink and will not let him be.



To Harp

Mythological Creatures - Centaur, Mermaid and Harpy





Herculean Effort

Meaning: A mighty try

Greek Myth:

Heracles, not Hercules (the Roman/Latin name), as you may know from the campy TV series, was the son of Zeus and a mortal woman. What the "action pack" show may not tell you is that Heracles was obligated to fulfill **twelve tasks**, called the Labors of Heracles. Any effort we nowadays may deem as tremendous can be attributed as "**Herculean**", or great, and is associated with the Labors

Herculean Effort

Herculean effort: mythology connection

- Heracles (Hercules)= son of Zeus
- Had immense strength and courage
- Ordered to complete 12 labors (very difficult tasks) to be forgiven for the murder of his wife and children
- Completed them all
- A “Herculean effort” become something require great strength and courage.



A Judgement of Paris

Meaning: Any difficult decision.

Greek Myth: Paris, a Trojan prince, was given the impossible task of deciding which goddess--Athena, Aphrodite, or Hera—was the most beautiful. All three tried bribes, but Aphrodite's—the love of the most beautiful mortal woman in the world—was the most enticing. Of course, Paris (and Troy) gained the other goddesses' animosity, and the judgement of Paris proved fatal to his city





A Labyrinth

Meaning: An elaborate maze

Greek Myth:

Queen Pasiphae gave birth to a horrible half-man, half-bull creature called the Minotaur. To conceal this monster, King **Minos** had the master craftsman Daedalus build the **labyrinth**. Because seven youths and seven maidens from Athens were sacrificed to this beast every year, the labyrinth was a series of perplexing hallways and corridors that no one could escape.

Eventually **Theseus** (with the aid of Ariadne, whom he eventually dumped) did kill the Minotaur and escaped the labyrinth

A Labyrinth





Midas Touch

Meaning: A person who always is lucky is said to have the Midas touch.

Greek Myth:

Perhaps one of mythology's most famous tales is that of King **Midas**, who was granted the wish that everything he touched turned to gold.

However, he soon realized that he could not eat, or drink, or even hug his daughter. Wisely, he rescinded his wish, and by immersing himself in the river Pactolus, lost the "golden touch".

Midas Touch



King Midas's daughter
was very sad.

He gave her a hug and
she turned into gold!



Modern-day Medea

Meaning: A vengeful, often cruel, woman

Greek Myth:

Medea is a fascinating figure in mythology. Some see her as a tragic heroine dived by a typical chauvinist pig male, others view her as an evil sorceress with a vengeful heart. Euripides makes either case in his brilliant play *Medea*:

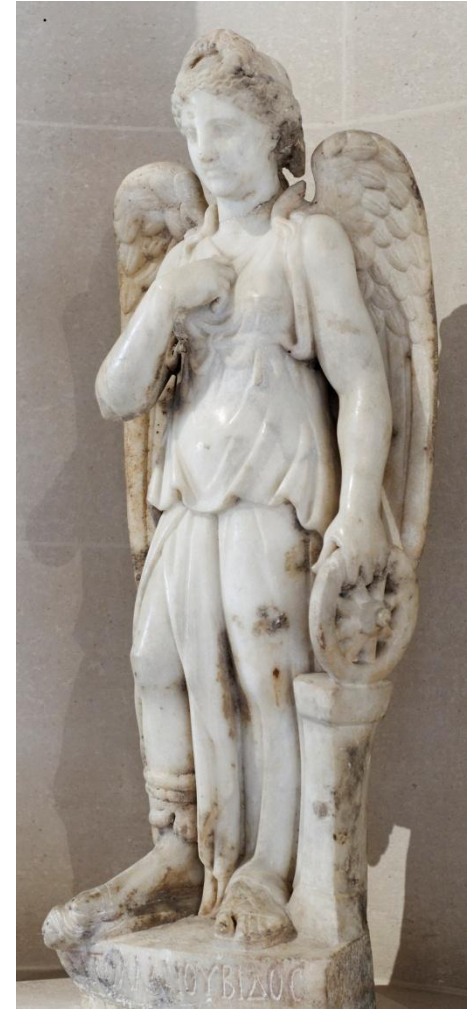
After helping **Argonauts** acquire the *Golden Fleece*, she leaves her family (by killing her brother and scattering his limbs in the sea for her father) and marries **Jason**. Jason soon dumps her for a younger princess, claiming it is for the future of their two young sons. Medea, naturally, is furious. She murders her children and leaves a devastated Jason via a serpent-drawn chariot

Nemesis

Meaning: An adversary, enemy, obstacle

Greek Myth:

The personification of retribution, Nemesis was a goddess sent to cause irritation and justification to those who deserved it





Odyssey

Meaning: A adventure, journey

Greek Myth:

From the classical epic by **Homer**, the ***Odyssey***. The hero Odysseus is returning from the Trojan War; it takes him nine long years.

Along the way, he has a multitude of adventures—from the Lotus-Eaters to Cyclops



Oedipus (Electra) Complex

Meaning: A son's (daughter's) attachment to his mother (her father).

Greek Myth: Freud made this term almost a household phrase, but he was borrowing it from the tragic poet **Sophocles** and his immortal play *Oedipus Tyrannos*. More commonly known as *Oedipus Rex* (again, the Latin), Oedipus (which means "swollen foot") was left to die as a baby after a horrific prophesy that he would kill his father and marry his mother. Well, you'll have to read the play for the particulars but suffice is to say it came true, hence Freud's interpretation. Electra, the "female Oedipus", was the daughter of Agamemnon. When her mother Clytemnestra murdered him, Electra swore vengeance in Agamemnon's honor and her relentless obsession was ultimately the cause of Clytemnestra's death. Both Sophocles and Euripides wrote plays that bear her name



Pandora's Box

Meaning: To *open a Pandora's box* means to introduce yourself to trouble.

Greek Myth:

Zeus was disgusted with man and decided to inflict him with the worst trouble imaginable: the creation of woman. **Hephaestus** molded the woman from clay, and the goddesses bestowed gifts of charm and beauty to her. Zeus then gave her to Epimetheus (whose name means "afterthought") to marry, with a beautiful box (or jar) of evils as her dowry.

Although told not to open it, she inevitably did, with only Hope flying out as salvage

Pandora's Box





Phobias

Meaning: Fear

Greek Myth:

Phobos is the Greek word for fear, but originally Phobos was a son of Ares who was, indeed, the representation of fear, essentially in battles. He and his brother Deimos (panic) eventually became names of moons of Mars (the Roman version of Ares).

Arachnophobia.....

Phobias





Trojan Horse

Meaning: Subversion or destruction from a seemingly serene person, people, or object, especially from the inside

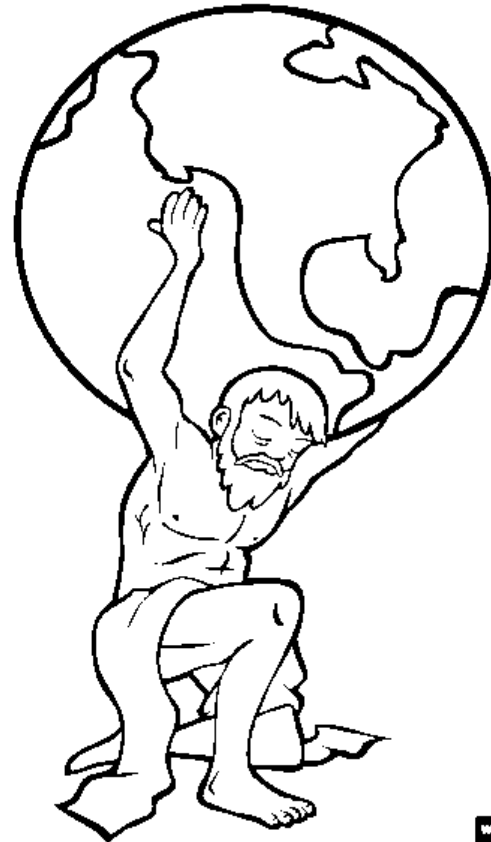
Greek Myth:

The Trojan Horse was related by the Latin genius Virgil in the *Aeneid*. The Trojans were barricaded within their city walls while the Achaeans (Greeks) lay in wait outside. An enormous wooden horse is brought within the city; a gift from the gods, the Trojans believe, despite warnings from the princess Cassandra and the priest Laocoon. During the night, hidden soldiers from the horse's belly emerged and sacked the city.

Atlas

Is a book of maps from Atlas, a Titan who held the world on his shoulders. Example of use:

I looked in the atlas to learn more about the European countries



Music is the arrangement of sounds from The Muses



Ajax

Greek warrior in the Trojan War,
who "cleaned up" in battle;

- popular household cleanser
- a dutch football team



Eureka: *Greek word for "I've found it"*
Archimedes



Narcissus

a flower; also a man who was in love with his own reflection and inspires the term for someone overcome with an overindulgent love of self

Narcissus, and the Narcissus flower. He was so beautiful but he rejected all his lovers (including Echo).





Sword of Damocles

Dionysius was a fourth century B.C. tyrant of Syracuse, a city in Magna Graecia, the Greek area of southern Italy. To all appearances Dionysius was very rich and comfortable, with all the luxuries money could buy, tasteful clothing and jewelry, and delectable food. He even had court flatterers (*adsentatores*) to inflate his ego. One of these ingratiators was the court sycophant, Damocles. Damocles used to make comments to the king about his wealth and luxurious life. One day when Damocles complimented the tyrant on his abundance and power, Dionysius turned to Damocles and said, "If you think I'm so lucky, how would you like to try out my life?"

Damocles readily agreed, and so Dionysius ordered everything to be prepared for Damocles to experience what life as Dionysius was like. Damocles was enjoying himself immensely... until he noticed a sharp sword hovering over his head, that was suspended from the ceiling by a horse hair. This, the tyrant explained to Damocles, was what life as ruler was really like.

Damocles, alarmed, quickly revised his idea of what made up a good life, and asked to be excused. He then eagerly returned to his poorer, but safer life

Sword of Damocles



Panic means sudden terror from Pan





Marathon - Μαραθώνας

Marathon is a small village northeast of Athens where the famous battle, between Persians and Greeks, took place in 490 B.C.