



ZEUS

Zeus, in Greek mythology, is the king of the gods and ruler of Mount Olympus. He wields thunderbolts and controls the weather. Known as the father of gods and men, he symbolizes power and authority.















ARES

Ares, of Greek mythology, embodies war and conflict. He is fierce and impulsive, representing the brutal aspects of battle. Ares is often portrayed as both a god of courage and a symbol of the destructive nature of warfare.











HEPHAESTUS

Hephaestus is the god of blacksmithing. Renowned for his skill in creating exquisite artifacts, he's notably depicted as physically unattractive or deformed. Despite his appearance, his talent is unmatched, crafting divine weapons and tools for the gods.











HADES

Hades, a key figure in Greek mythology, is the ruler of the underworld, a realm of the dead. He's known for abducting Persephone, daughter of Demeter, to be his queen.









DIONYSUS

Dionysus, a prominent figure in Greek mythology, is the god of wine, celebration, and ecstasy. Often depicted with a goblet of wine, he embodies the joys of revelry and the liberating power of intoxication. His cult celebrates life's pleasures.









CHRONOS

Chronos, in Greek mythology, personifies time and is often depicted with a scythe and an hourglass. Chronos is associated with the sequential and ever-flowing nature of time. His imagery symbolizes the passage of moments, linking him to concepts of destiny.





CRONUS

Cronus was a Titan who devoured his children to prevent their rise to power. This led to Zeus's eventual overthrow of Cronus and the establishment of the Olympian gods' rule.





EROS-CUPID

Cupid, also known as Eros in Greek mythology, is the god of love and desire. Portrayed as a mischievous and playful youth, he wields arrows that cause love and infatuation in their targets.









APOLLO

Apollo, a significant figure in Greek mythology, is the god of the sun, prophecy, healing and arts. This beautiful god is the guardian of arts and music, he inspires creativity and empowers poets, musicians and artists.











THANATOS

In Greek mythology, Thanatos personifies death. As the twin brother of Hypnos (Sleep), he's responsible for guiding souls to the afterlife.













POSEIDON

Poseidon, in Greek mythology, is the god of the sea. Brother of Zeus, he wields a trident and governs the oceans and their creatures. His influence extends to maritime activities, navigation, and coastal life.









HERMES

Hermes is the messenger of the gods and the patron of travelers, thieves and commerce. Quick and cunning, he wears winged sandals and a caduceus. Known for his wit and versatility, he bridges mortal and divine realms and facilitating communication between gods and humans.







ATLAS

Atlas, from Greek mythology, is a Titan tasked with holding up the celestial spheres. Condemned by Zeus for siding with the Titans in their war against the Olympians, he supports the earth on his shoulders. His name became synonymous with the concept of bearing a heavy burden







HERCULES

Hercules (Heracles), a heroic figure in Greek mythology, is renowned for his incredible strength and twelve labors imposed as punishment by Hera. Son of Zeus, he embodies valor and resilience, symbolizing the triumph of the human spirit over adversity. His exploits showcase his unmatched physical prowess and enduring determination in facing legendary challenges.









ACHILLES

Achilles, a central figure in Greek mythology, is a legendary warrior of great skill and invulnerability — except for his heel. His participation in the Trojan War is a cornerstone of the "Iliad."





HECTOR

Hector, a noble character in Greek mythology, is a Trojan prince and a valiant warrior. His defense of Troy during the Trojan War, as portrayed in the "Iliad," highlights his courage and devotion to his city and family. His tragic fate at the hands of Achilles embodies the costs of war and the complexities of honor.





PERSEUS

Perseus is known for beheading the Gorgon Medusa. Equipped with gifts from the gods, he triumphed over her and later rescued Princess Andromeda. His adventures exemplify heroism, resourcefulness, and the power of divine assistance.





THESEUS

Theseus is an emblematic Greek hero. He is famed for his defeat of the Minotaur in the labyrinth of Crete. He owed his success to Ariadne's gift of a thread, the "thread of Ariadne," which helped him find his way out.





JASON

Jason led the Argonauts on a quest to retrieve the Golden Fleece. His journey showcased resourcefulness and leadership, with his ship, the Argo, and his crew embarking on perilous adventures.





OEDIPUS

Oedipus, a tragic figure in Greek mythology, unwittingly fulfilled a prophecy by killing his father and marrying his mother, Jocasta. His victory over the Sphinx, a creature that posed riddles to travelers, saved Thebes. Solving the Sphinx's riddle revealed his intellect, setting the stage for his later tragic discovery of his own identity.





BELLEROPHON

Bellerophon, a hero of Greek mythology, tamed the winged horse Pegasus and defeated the Chimera — a fire-breathing creature with multiple heads. His triumphs were aided by the gods, but his arrogance led to his downfall. Bellerophon's tale explores themes of hubris and divine intervention





MINOTAUR

The Minotaur, a creature of Greek mythology, is a fearsome hybrid — half-human and half-bull—born from the union of Queen Pasiphae and a bull. Confined within the labyrinth of Crete, it demanded regular sacrifices of youths. Its defeat by Theseus, aided by Ariadne's thread, symbolizes the triumph of human courage over monstrous challenges.









CYCLOPE

Cyclopes, beings from Greek mythology, are one-eyed giants known for their exceptional craftsmanship. They forged Zeus' thunderbolt, Poseidon's trident, and Hades' helmet. In some tales, they helped Odysseus on his journey. Despite their formidable appearance, they embody the complexities of strength, artistry, and their interactions with legendary heroes.

