Olympian Gods in Greek Mythology

When Jupiter, overthrew his father, Saturn, he did not want to kill him in the same way that Saturn killed Uranus. Instead, Jupiter deprived him of power by castrating him and throwing the body parts into the sea-foam. However, the Titan's generative powers impregnated the sea-foam, and from this arose Venus, goddess of love and erotic desire. In some versions of the myth, Saturn and Uranus are the same being. In other versions, Venus is the daughter of Jupiter and Dione.

Minerva's birth was rather unorthodox. She sprang fully grown and armored from Jupiter's head after he had a splitting headache. From where else should wisdom come but the head of the leader of the gods?

Jupiter was particularly promiscuous, a fact that made for much strife between him and his wife Juno, the goddess of marriage. It also led jealous Juno to persecute relentlessly his half-human children and his mortal lovers.

In some myths, the Parcae or Fates are the offspring of primal nocturnal forces (see earlier sheet). In other legends, they are offspring of Jupiter and the Titan Themis (Law). This Titan, rather than serve her term of imprisonment in Tartarus, offered her services to Jupiter as a counselor in legal matters. Their children are all in some way connected to divine order, the Horae representing the hours of the day, the Parcae representing divine fate, and Astraea serving as the blindfolded goddess of Justice.

**Key:**
- Gold: Gods
- White: Lesser Deities
- Purple: Mortals or nymphs
- Red: Monsters
- Blue: Titans