

PAGAN GODS

REFERENCES TO THE GREEK GODS IMBEDDED IN THE GREEK LANGUAGE

Another Hebrew thought that requires us to consider Jewish people not wanting to learn or speak the Greek or Latin languages, is because many thought it was a sin to do so. The Greeks and Romans were as pagan as any culture could possibly be. They put so much emphasis of their deities in their language that they imbedded bits and pieces of pagan deity names in the very words of Greek by adding certain letters to the ends of words. Many Greek and Latin words had the names of their gods and goddesses mixed right in with the common language. For the same reason Jews never handled Greek or Roman coins, that had "denarius"



on them, many refused to speak the Greek or Latin language because many of the words of those languages included descriptions of Greek and Roman gods in them. Jews were forbidden to utter the names of other gods.

Here are a few examples of words they were forbidden to use in Greek, or Latin that ended with pagan deities: "ies" "IHS" the original names for Jesus the surname of Bacchus the Sun-deity, "us", as in Zeus, Hephaestus, Achelous, Aeolus, Asclepius, Aristaeus, Theseus, Caerus, Odysseus, Perseus, and Bacchus, "es" as in Hermes, Achilles, Ares, Hades, Heracles, Ulysses, "ite" as in Aphrodite, "is" as in Artemis, Isis, and "ena" as in Athena.

With that in mind it is easy to understand why Jews would never even consider speaking the name of Jesus out loud. It was felt by the Jewish people that by speaking these languages they were in fact using the names of other Gods, which was against torah. **Exod. 20:3 "You shall have no other gods before Me"**.

The Jewish people hated the Greek language so much that they called it unclean. According to the first part of the Talmud, the Mishnah, it is declared that **"it is worse for a Jew to learn Greek than to eat the flesh of swine"**.

The Egyptians had over 2000 different gods, each had their own personality and spiritual purpose. Roman gods and goddesses were named after objects and did not have a gender, whereas Greek gods had human characteristics. In Greek society Zeus is the King God.

Roman gods came 1000 years after the Greeks. Many Roman gods were borrowed from Greek mythology. There were only twelve main Greek gods. There were about 67 Roman gods and many demigods (minor gods ruling over a particular dominion)

The following is a brief list of many of the Greek and Roman gods and goddesses of ancient times. I list them only for educational purposes.

- Abundantia divine personification of abundance and prosperity
- Acca Larentia a diva of complex meaning and origin in whose honor the Larentalia was held.
- Acis, god of the Acis River in Sicily.
- Achelous god of "silver swirling", and the river Achelous.
- Aeolus god of winds and air. Aesculapius name of one god used in hippocratic oath, god of medicine, health and healing.
- Aequitas divine personification of fairness.
- Aesculapius** the Roman equivalent of Asclepius, god of health and medicine.
- Aeternitas goddess and personification of eternity.
- Aerecura goddess possibly of Celtic origin, associated with the underworld and identified with Proserpina.
- Aether god of the upper air.

Aion (Latin spelling Aeon), Hellenistic god of cyclical or unbounded time, related to the concepts of aevum or saeculum

Aius Locutius divine voice that warned the Romans of the imminent Gallic invasion.

Alastor god of family feuds and avenger of evil deeds

Alernus or Elernus (possibly Helernus), an archaic god whose sacred grove (lucus) was near the Tiber river. He is named definitively only by Ovid. The grove was the birthplace of the nymph Cranea, and despite the obscurity of the god, the state priests still carried out sacred rites (sacra) there in the time of Augustus. Alernus may have been a chthonic god, if a black ox was the correct sacrificial offering to him, since dark victims were offered to underworld gods. Dumézil wanted to make him a god of beans.

Amen, Aman Rha, Amon, Amun, (Egyptian god)

"Hidden god" had the largest temple structure ever built in Karnak, Egypt

Angerona goddess who relieved people from pain and sorrow.

Angitia goddess associated with snakes and Medea.

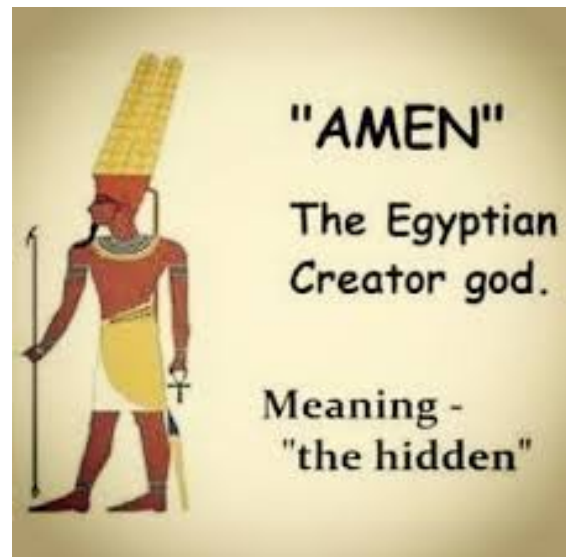
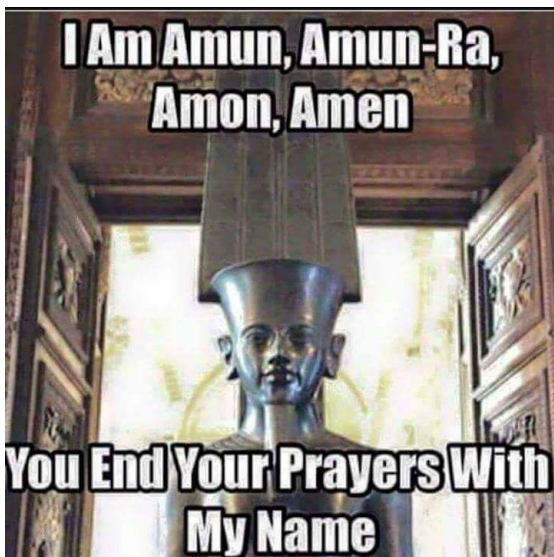
Anna Perenna early goddess of the "circle of the year", her festival was celebrated March 15.

Annona the divine personification of the grain supply to the city of Rome.

Antevorta goddess of the future and one of the Camenae; also called Porrima.

Aphrodite goddess of love, beauty, sex, desire and pleasure. **Roman name Venus.**

Apollo Olympian god of music, arts, poetry, archery, medicine, and sun. Twin brother of Artemis. **Roman name Phoebus Apollo.**



Asclepius Aesculapius, god of medicine, health, healing, and physicians. (John 5:1-9)

Asheroth/Asherah/Ashtoreth goddess of fire, companion to the Baal "god of fire"

Ares god of war and violence (bloodlust). **Roman name Mars.**

Arimanius an obscure Mithraic god.

Aristaeus god of animals, bee-keeping, and fruit trees.

Artemis goddess of the hunt and the moon. **Roman name Diana.** Twin brother of Apollo.

Atlas Primordial titan of Astronomy, condemned by Zeus to carry the world.

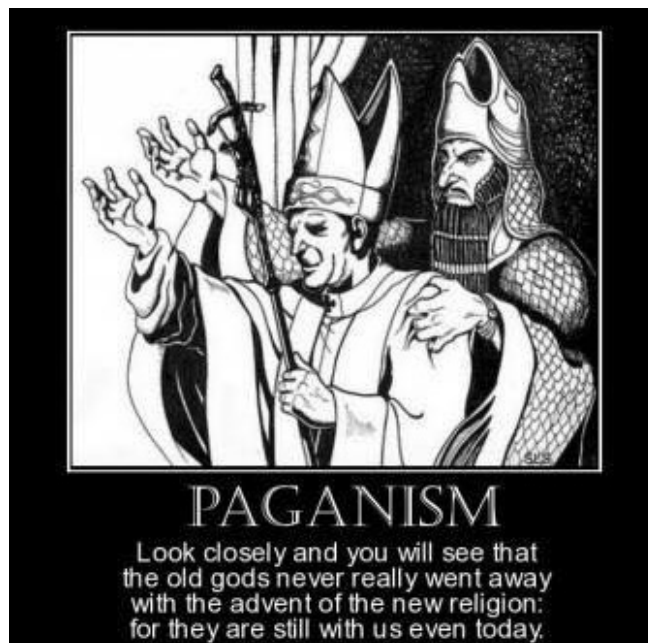
Athena goddess of reason, war and wisdom. She wears a fin like helmet. **Roman name Minerva.**

Attis god of vegetation

Aura often plural Aerae, "the Breezes".



Aurora	goddess of the dawn.
Averruncus	a god propitiated to avert calamity.
Baal	"god of fire" who's companion was the goddess of Asteroth/Ashtheroth. Also a fertility god, (Hebrew ba'al) means "owner", or "lord". Popular god of the Middle East, especially Canaanites.
Bacchus	The sun deity, god of alcohol and intoxication
Bellona	or Duellona, war goddess.
Bona Dea	the "women's goddess"[33] with functions pertaining to fertility, healing, and chastity.
Bubona	goddess of cattle.
Boreas	A Wing god (Anemoi) bringer of the cold north ("The North Wind").
Caca	an archaic fire goddess and "proto-Vesta";[34] the sister of Cacus.
Cacus	originally an ancient god of fire, later regarded as a giant.
Caelus	god of the sky before Jupiter.
Caerus	god of luck and opportunity.
Camenaes	goddesses with various attributes including fresh water, prophecy, and childbirth. There were four of them: Carmenta, Egeria, Antevorta, and Postvorta.
Cardea	goddess of the hinge (cardo), identified by Ovid with Carna
Ceres	goddess of the harvest and mother of Proserpina, and one of the Dii Consentes. The Roman equivalent of Demeter [Greek goddess].
Carmenta	goddess of childbirth and prophecy, and assigned a flamen minor. The leader of the Camenaes.
Carmentes	two goddesses of childbirth: Antevorta and Postvorta or Porrima, future and past.
Carna	goddess who preserved the health of the heart and other internal organs.
Castor	One of twins Castor and Pollux known as Dioskouri, Zeus transformed them into Gemini.
Cerus	The wild bull transformed by Persephone into Taurus.
Chaos	The god who filled the gap between Heaven and earth.
Charon	The Ferryman of Hades took the dead across the rivers Styx and Acheron to the Greek underworld.
Clementia	goddess of forgiveness and mercy.
Cloacina	goddess who presided over the system of sewers in Rome; identified with Venus.
Concordia	goddess of agreement, understanding, and marital harmony.
Consus	chthonic god protecting grain storage.
Cronos	The god of Time,
Cronus	god of agriculture.
Cupid	Roman god of love. The son of Venus, and equivalent to Greek Eros.



Cura	personification of care and concern who according to a single source created humans from clay.
Cybele	an imported tutelary goddess often identified with Magna Mater
Dea Dia	goddess of growth.
Dea Tacita	("The Silent Goddess"), a goddess of the dead; later equated with the earth goddess Larenta.

Decima	minor goddess and one of the Parcae (Roman equivalent of the Moirai). The measurer of the thread of life, her Greek equivalent was Lachesis.
Demeter	god of agriculture. Roman name Ceres.
Devera or Deverra,	goddess who ruled over the brooms used to purify temples in preparation for various worship services, sacrifices and celebrations; she protected midwives and women in labor.
Diana	goddess of the hunt, the moon, virginity, and childbirth, twin sister of Apollo and one of the Dii Consentes.
Diana Nemorensis,	local version of Diana. The Roman equivalent of Artemis [Greek goddess]
Dinlas	Guardian god of the city Lamark, where warriors healed, son of Aphrodite.
Dionysus	god of wine, revelry and entertainment. Son of Zeus. Roman name Bacchus.
Discordia	personification of discord and strife. The Roman equivalent of Eris [Greek goddess]
Dius Fidius	god of oaths, associated with Jupiter.
Di inferi	deities associated with death and the underworld.
Disciplina	personification of discipline.
Dis Pater or Dispater,	god of wealth and the underworld; perhaps a translation of Greek Plouton (Pluto).
Egeria	water nymph or goddess, later considered one of the Camenae.
Empanda or Panda,	a goddess whose temple never closed to those in need.
Epona	Gallo-Roman goddess of horses and horsemanship, usually assumed to be of Celtic origin.
Erebus	god of darkness
Eros	god of sexual pleasure, attraction, love, lust, and procreation. Roman name Cupid.
Eurus	One of the Wing gods known as Anemoi, referred to as the "East Wind".
Falacer	obscure god. He was assigned a minor flamen.
Fama	goddess of fame and rumor.
Fascinus	phallic god who protected from invidia (envy) and the evil eye.
Fauna	goddess of prophecy, but perhaps a title of other goddesses such as Maia.
Faunus	god of flocks.
Faustitas	goddess who protected herd and livestock.
Februus	god of Etruscan origin for whom the month of February was named; concerned with purification
Febris	"Fever," goddess with the power to cause or prevent fevers and malaria.
Fecunditas	personification of fertility.
Felicitas	personification of good luck and success.
Ferentina	patron goddess of the city Ferentinum, Latium, protector of the Latin commonwealth.
Feronia	goddess concerned with wilderness, plebeians, freedmen, and liberty in a general sense.
Fides	personification of loyalty.
Flora	goddess of flowers, was assigned a flamen minor.
Fornax	goddess probably conceived of to explain the Fornacalia, "Oven Festival."
Fontus or Fons,	god of wells and springs.
Fortuna	goddess of fortune.
Fufluns	god of wine, natural growth and health. He was adopted from Etruscan religion.
Fulgura	personification of lightning.
Furrina	goddess whose functions are mostly unknown, but in archaic times important enough to be assigned a flamen.
Genius	the tutelary spirit or divinity of each individual
Gratiae	Roman term for the Charites or Graces.
Hades	Ruled the world of the dead. Roman name Pluto.
Hecate	goddess of witchcraft, crossroads, and justice
Helios	god of the sun also known as Sol in Greek and Roman.



Hera	The Queen goddess of Olympus. She was both the sister and wife of Zeus. Roman name Juno.
Hercules	Herakles, Hercules, god of strength, worship was derived from the Greek hero Heracles but took on a distinctly Roman character brave and powerful. Son of Zeus (Je-Zeus).
Hermaphroditus,	an androgynous Greek god whose mythology was imported into Latin literature.
Hermes	god of travel, commerce, communication, and language. Roman name Mercury.
Heracles	Greatest of Greek heroes, god of heroes, athletes, horses, sports, health.
Hesperus	The Evening Star, the planet Venus in the evening.
Hestia	goddess of the hearth and home. Roman name Vesta.
Hephaestus	god of fire/metal working with blacksmithing tools. Roman name Vulcan
Honos	a divine personification of honor.
Hora	the wife of Quirinus.
Horus	who's right eye was the sun or morning star
Hygeia	name of one god used in hippocratic oath
Hymenaios	god of marriage ceremonies, feasts, and song.
Hypnos	god of sleep.
Indiges	the deified Aeneas.
Intercidona	minor goddess of childbirth; invoked to keep evil spirits away from the child; symbolized by a cleaver.
Inuus	god of fertility and sexual intercourse, protector of livestock.
Invidia	goddess of envy and wrongdoing.
Isis	fertility goddess, sister and wife of Osiris
Ishtar	fertility goddess from which the word " Easter " originates
Janus	double-faced or two-headed god of beginnings and endings and of doors.
Juno	Queen of the gods, goddess of matrimony, and one of the Dii Consentes. Equivalent to Greek Hera.
Jupiter	King of the gods, god of storms, lightning, sky, and one of the Dii Consentes; was assigned a flamen maior. Equivalent to Greek Zeus.
Justitia	goddess of justice.
Juturna	goddess of fountains, wells, and springs.
Juventas	goddess of youth.
Kratos	god of Sleep.
Lares	household gods.
Latona	goddess of light.
Laverna	patroness of thieves, con men and charlatans.
Lemures	the malevolent dead.
Levana	goddess of the rite through which fathers accepted newborn babies as their own.
Letum	personification of death.[citation needed]
Liber	a god of male fertility, viniculture and freedom, assimilated to Roman Bacchus and Greek Dionysus.
Libera	Liber's female equivalent, assimilated to Roman Proserpina and Greek Persephone.
Liberalitas	goddess or personification of generosity.
Libertas /Liberte	goddess or personification of freedom.
Libitina	goddess of death, corpses and funerals.
Lua	goddess to whom soldiers sacrificed captured weapons, probably a consort of Saturn.
Lucifer	god of the morning star
Lucina	goddess of childbirth, but often as an aspect of Juno.
Luna	goddess of the moon.
Lupercus	god of shepherds and wolves; as the god of the Lupercalia, his identity is obscure, but he is sometimes identified with the Greek god Pan.
Lympha	often plural lymphae, a water deity assimilated to the Greek nymphs.
Mana	Genita goddess of infant mortality
Manes	the souls of the dead who came to be seen as household deities.
Mania	the consort of the Etruscan underworld god Mantus, and perhaps to be identified with the tenebrous Mater Larum; not to be confused with the Greek Maniae.
Mantus	an Etruscan god of the dead and ruler of the underworld.
Mars	god of war and father of Romulus, the founder of Rome; one of the Archaic Triad assigned a flamen maior; lover of Venus; one of the Dii Consentes.Greek equivalent-Ares.
Mater	Matuta goddess of dawn and childbirth, patroness of mariners.
Meditrina	goddess of healing, introduced to account for the festival of Meditrinalia.

Mefitis or Mephitis, goddess and personification of poisonous gases and volcanic vapours.

Mellona or Mellonia, goddess of bees and bee-keeping.

Mena or Mene goddess of fertility and menstruation.

Mercury messenger of the gods and bearer of souls to the underworld, and one of the Dii Consentes. **Roman counterpart of the Greek god Hermes.**

Minerva goddess of wisdom, war, the arts, industries and trades, and one of the Dii Consentes. **Roman equivalent of the Greek goddess Athena.**

Mithras god worshipped in the Roman empire; popular with soldiers.

Molae daughters of Mars, probably goddesses of grinding of the grain.

Momus god of satire, mockery, unfair criticism.

Moneta minor goddess of memory, equivalent to the Greek Mnemosyne. Also used as an epithet of Juno.

Morpheus god of dreams and sleep, can take on a human form in dreams.

Mors personification of death and equivalent of the Greek Thanatos.

Morta minor goddess of death and one of the Parcae (Roman equivalent of the Moirai). The cutter of the thread of life, her Greek equivalent was Atropos.

Murcia or Murtia, a little-known goddess who was associated with the myrtle, and in other sources was called a goddess of sloth and laziness (both interpretations arising from false etymologies of her name). Later equated with Venus in the form of Venus Murcia.

Mutunus Tutunus a phallic god.

Naenia goddess of funerary lament.

Nascio personification of the act of birth.

Necessitas goddess of destiny, the Roman equivalent of Ananke.

Nemesis goddess of revenge (Greek), adopted as an Imperial deity of retribution.

Neptune god of the sea, earthquakes, and horses, and one of the Dii Consentes. Greek equivalent is Poseidon.

Nerio ancient war goddess and the personification of valor. The consort of Mars.

NereusTitan god of the sea before Poseidon, father of Nereida.

Neverita presumed a goddess, and associated with Consus and Neptune in the Etrusco-Roman zodiac of Martianus Capella but otherwise unknown.

Nike goddess of victory. **Roman name Victoria**

Nixi, also di nixi, dii nixi, or Nixae, goddesses of childbirth.

Nona minor goddess, one of the Parcae (Roman equivalent of the Moirai). The spinner of the thread of life, her Greek equivalent was Clotho.

Nortia a Roman-adopted Etruscan goddess of fate, destiny, and chance from the city of Volsinii, where a nail was driven into a wall of her temple as part a new-year ceremony.

Notus A Wing god of the south wind known as "The South Wind".

Nox goddess of night, derived from the Greek Nyx.

Oceanus Titan god of the ocean.

Odysseus celebrated warrior.

Oneiro Black-winged daimons that personified dreams.

Ops or Opis goddess of resources or plenty.

Orcus a god of the underworld and punisher of broken oaths.

Paeon The physician of the Olympian gods.

Palatua obscure goddess who guarded the Palatine Hill. She was assigned a flamen minor.

Pales deity of shepherds, flocks and livestock.

Pallas The Titan god of warcraft and of the springtime campaign season.

Pan god of nature, the wild, shepherds, flocks, goats, associated with sexuality, a half-man half-goat (Baphomet). **Roman name Faunus.**

Panacea name of one god used in hippocratic oath

Parcae the three fates.

Pax goddess of peace; equivalent of Greek Eirene.

Penates or Di Penates, household gods.

Picumnus minor god of fertility, agriculture, matrimony, infants and children.

Picus Italic woodpecker god with oracular powers.

Pietas goddess of duty; personification of the Roman virtue pietas.

Pilumnus minor guardian god, concerned with the protection of infants at birth.



Poseidon	The Greek Sea god, god of horses, sea and earthquakes has a trident (three pronged spear) as a weapon. Roman name Neptune.
Phosphorus	The Morning Star, The planet Venus as it appears in the morning.
Pluto	Greek Plouton, a name for the ruler of the dead popularized through the mystery religions and Greek philosophy, sometimes used in Latin literature and identified with Dis pater or Orcus.
Poena	goddess of punishment.[citation needed]
Plutus	The god of wealth.
Pollux	Twin brother of Castor, known as Dioskouri, Zeus transformed them into Gemini.
Pomona	goddess of fruit trees, gardens and orchards; assigned a flamen minor.
Pontus Ancient	pre-Olympian sea-god, one of the primordial deities, son of Gaia.
Porrina	goddess of the future. Also called Antevorta. One of the Carmentes and the Camenae.
Portunus	god of keys, doors, and livestock, he was assigned a flamen minor.
Postverta or Prorsa	Postverta, goddess of childbirth and the past, one of the two Carmentes
Priapus	Minor rustic god, protector of flocks, fruit plants, had huge penis.
Pricus	Immortal father of sea-goats, made into Capricorn constellation.
Proserpina	Queen of the Dead and a grain-goddess, the Roman equivalent of the Greek Persephone.
Providentia	goddess of forethought.
Pudicitia	goddess and personification of chastity, one of the Roman virtues. Her Greek equivalent was Aidôs.
Prometheus	Titan god of forethought, moulded mankind out of clay.
Querquetulanae,	nymphs of the oak.
Quirinus	Sabine god identified with Mars; Romulus, the founder of Rome, was deified as Quirinus after his death. Quirinus was a war god and a god of the Roman people and state, and was assigned a flamen maior; he was one of the Archaic Triad gods.
Quiritis	goddess of motherhood. Originally Sabine or pre-Roman, she was later equated with Juno. Robigo or Robigus, a god or goddess who personified grain disease and protected crops.
Roma	personification of the Roman state.
Rumina	goddess who protected breastfeeding mothers.
Salacia	goddess of seawater, wife of Neptune.
Salus	goddess of the public welfare of the Roman people; came to be equated with the Greek Hygieia.
Sancus	god of loyalty, honesty, and oaths.
Saturn	a titan, god of harvest and agriculture, the father of Jupiter, Neptune, Juno, and Pluto.
Seb/Geb	Egyptian God of the earth
Securitas	goddess of security, especially the security of the Roman empire.
Silvanus	god of woodlands and forests.
Sol Invictus	sun god.
Somnus	god of sleep; equates with the Greek Hypnos.
Soranus	a god later subsumed by Apollo in the form Apollo Soranus.
Sors	god of luck.
Spes	goddess of hope.
Stata Mater	goddess who protected against fires. Sometimes equated with Vesta.
Sterquilinus ("Manure"),	god of fertilizer. Also known as Stercutus, Sterculius, Straculius, Struculius.
Suadela	goddess of persuasion, her Greek equivalent was Peitho.
Summanus	god of nocturnal thunder.
Sulis Minerva	a conflation of the Celtic goddess Sul and Minerva
Taladius	a god of marriage
Tartarus	god of the deep abyss, underworld, father of Typhon.
Tellumo or Tellurus,	male counterpart of Tellus.
Tempestatas	a goddess of storms or sudden weather, usually plural as the Tempestatas
Terra Mater or Tellus,	goddess of the earth and land. The Greek equivalent is Gaea, mother of titans, consort of Caelus (Uranus).
Terminus	the rustic god of boundaries.
Thanatos	Minor god of death.
Tiberinus	river god; deity of the Tiber river.
Tibertus	god of the river Anio, a tributary of the Tiber.
Tranquillitas	goddess of peace and tranquility.
Trivia	goddess of crossroads and magic, equated with Hecate.
Triton	Son of Poseidon and Amphitrite, messenger of the sea.
Typhon	Deadliest monster in Greek mythology, "Father of all monsters",

Uranus Primordial god of the sky and heavens, father of the Titans.

Vacuna ancient Sabine goddess of rest after harvest who protected the farmers' sheep; later identified with **Nike** and worshipped as a war goddess.

Vagitanus or Vaticanus, opens the newborn's mouth for its first cry.

Vediovus or Veiovis, obscure god, a sort of anti-Jupiter, as the meaning of his name suggests. May be a god of the underworld.

Venilia or Venelia, sea goddess, wife of Neptune or Fauncus.

Venti the winds, equivalent to the Greek Anemoi: North wind Aquilo(n) or Septentrio (Greek Boreas); South wind Auster (Greek Notus); East wind Vulturnus (Eurus); West wind Favonius (Zephyrus); Northwest wind Caurus or Corus (see minor winds).

Venus goddess of love, beauty, sexuality, and gardens; mother of the founding hero Aeneas; one of the Dii Consentes.



Veritas goddess and personification of the Roman virtue of veritas or truth.

Verminus god of cattle worms.

Vertumnus Vortumnus or Vertimnus, god of the seasons, and of gardens and fruit trees.

Vesta goddess of the hearth, the Roman state, and the sacred fire; one of the Dii Consentes.

Vica Pota goddess of victory and competitions.

Victoria goddess of victory.

Viduus god who separated the soul and body after death.

Virbius a forest god, the reborn Hippolytus.

Virtus god or goddess of military strength, personification of the Roman virtue of virtue.

Volturnus god of water, was assigned a flamen minor. Not to be confused with Vulturnus.

Voluptas goddess of pleasure.

Vulcan god of the forge, fire, and blacksmiths, husband to Venus, and one of the Dii Consentes, was assigned a flamen minor.

Zelus god of dedication, rivalry, envy, jealousy and zeal.

Zephyrus A wing god (Anemoi), god of the west wind known as "The West Wind".

Zeus The king of the gods. god of the sky, lightning, thunder, law, order, justice. **"Father of gods and men"**. He, Je-Zeus, had a thunderbolt as a weapon. **Roman name Jupiter.**

Many Nations had similar gods, but with different names and slightly different roles.

DASYD MINISTRY "DO AS YESHUA DID" dasydministry.org Jerry Hennig (Jul/22)

Excerpt from HS Book.