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“Goat”

The Relation between Horn of Plenty and Milk

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The complicated relationship between humans and animals is shown by the goat, an animal that has been extensively documented in the ancient Mediterranean Sea basin and is linked to death and rebirth motifs. This article intend to examine the goat's role in Greek mythology, paying special attention to its associations with Zeus¹ and Athene as divine instruments or with Artemis or Dionysius as divine hypostasis². The behavior patterns and symbols that these creatures sparked throughout the centuries have become particularly deeply ingrained in human civilization. Goats and sheep are arguably the only animals that have developed a whole way of life in addition to an enterprise. Historically, pastoral peoples have had to center nearly all of their activities on their flocks, moving temporarily when the food supply runs out and then migrating again. Herders are forced to continually see wolves and even nearby people as potential dangers, as flocks instill a strong sense of protectiveness³. in Greek mythology, the goat is revered to such an extent that Zeus (Jupiter to the Romans) was said to have been nursed as a newborn on the island of Crete by the goat Amaltha, whose turn was rewarded with a place in the firmament as the constellation Capella. There are two tales about Asclepius, either to be fed by a female dog or he was suckled from a goat. Moreover god of medicine Asclepius had been fed by a goat⁴, and the presence of a dog in his niche proved that he was protected by the dog.

¹ M. DYSON, "Zeus and Philosophy in The Myth of Plato's Phaedrus", Cambridge, 2009, Zues was the child of Rhae and Coronos, his father had a prophecy that one of his children will dethroned him so he swallowed all his sons except Zeus as his mother hide him at Crete island and deceived his husband gave him a stone covered with blanket to save her children.

² G. P. VISCARDI, "Constructing Humans, Symbolizing the Gods: The Culture Value of the Goat in Greek Religion", in *Animals in Greek and Roman Religion and Myth*, Cambridge 2013, p. 116.

³ R. CARAS, "Sheep and Goat", psu. Edu [pdf], p.222-223.

R., CRAWFURD, "Legends and Lore of the Genesis of the Healing Art", 1916, p. 6. Hesiod – Greek Mythology – Ancient Greece – Classical Literature

Amalthea⁵:

In Greek (formerly Cretan) mythology, Amalthea is Zeus' foster mother and the ruler of the gods. She is often portrayed as the nymph who gave the baby god goat milk to drink, and other times as the goat that nursed him in a Crete cave⁶.

Rationalizing versions turned Amalthea, the goat who nursed Zeus after his birth and concealed him in a cave to keep his father⁷ Cronus⁸ from consuming him, into a nymph. Ovid⁹ linked the tale to another, perhaps separate, legend concerning the nymph's "bull's horn of plenty." Amalthea¹⁰.

The infant's care and nursing had been given to the nymph Amalthea. One of her horns snapped off, so maybe the young god was unaware of his own might. Following his ascension to the throne of the gods, Jupiter established Amalthea as the Milky Way's neighboring star, Capella¹¹. Both Ovid and Aratus¹² described the fabled nurse and her milk in the night sky¹³.

The she-goat stands for the nymph's propensity to give in to sexual urges that challenge the nymph's martial standards. According to this interpretation, goddess Artemis's symbolic death might be used to represent the dedication of a parthenon¹⁴ to the goddess by the sacrifice of a goat¹⁵.

The goat's¹⁶ significance throughout the creation of the numerous Greek narratives is demonstrated by its place in Greek mythology. Zeus the deity was nurtured by a goat;

⁵ J. N. BREMMER, "Amalthea", in Greek Myth and Religion, 2015, In Greek (formerly Cretan) mythology, Amalthea is Zeus' foster mother and the ruler of the gods. She is often portrayed as the nymph who gave the baby god goat milk to drink, and other times as the goat that nursed him in a Crete cave. After the goat snapped off one of its horns, Amalthea filled it with fruits and flowers and sent it to Zeus, who, in one account, set it and the goat among the stars. Generally speaking, the horn was seen as a representation of boundless wealth and abundance and was associated with a number of deities as well as rivers that fertilized the land.

⁶ C. G. ARTHUR, Zeus: a study in ancient religion (Band 1): Zeus god of the bright sky, (Cambridge, 1914).

⁷ The fairy goat Amalthea nursed Zeus when his mother, the goddess Rhea, took him to the island of Crete to hide him from the fury of his father, Cronos. Zeus later transformed one of Amalthea's horns—the cornucopia, or horn of plenty—after it broke off.

⁸ The father of Zeus. Cronos used to swallow his children fearing from being dethroned by one of them so he decided to eat them but Zeus was saved by his mother Rhea.

⁹ Publius Ovidius Naso known in English as Ovid was a Roman poet who lived during the reign of Augustus.

¹⁰ J. N. BREMMER, "Amalthea", Greek Myth and Religion. 2015.

¹¹ M. WEBER, "The Spectroscopic of Capella revisited", 2011. The bright star Capella in the constellation Auriga the Charioteer is a [flashy star](#) when close to the horizon. That's because it's bright at [magnitude 0.24](#). To be sure you've found Capella, look for a little triangle of stars nearby. Capella is sometimes called the Goat Star, and the little triangle of stars is an [asterism](#) called *The Kids*. The star Capella is prominent on Northern Hemisphere winter evenings. It's also known as Alpha Aurigae because it's the brightest star in the constellation [Auriga the Charioteer](#). And Capella is the northernmost star in the huge [asterism](#), or star pattern, known as the [Winter Hexagon](#). It's the 6th-brightest star in our night sky (or 7th in all, if you count the sun). It looks like one star, but it's actually four stars. Capella is the Latin word for *nanny goat*. And this bright star is also called the Goat Star.

¹² Born Soli (near Mersin, Turkey), late fourth century BCE. Died Pella, (Macedonia, Greece), before 240 BCE. Aratus is the author of the *Phaenomena*

¹³ G. LATOURA, "Milky Way & Cornucopia", *THURSDAY AFTERNOON – TEXTS&ARCHIVES*, 2016, p. 54.

¹⁴ M. BEARD, *The Parthenon, Revised Edition*. Harvard University, The Parthenon is a former temple on the Athenian Acropolis, Greece, that was dedicated to the goddess Athena during the fifth century BC.

¹⁵ G. P. VISCARDI, "Constructing Humans, Symbolizing the Gods: The Culture Value of the Goat in Greek Religion", in *Animals in Greek and Roman Religion and Myth*, Cambridge 2013, p. 117.

¹⁶ Inventiveness as well as obstinacy. In Persian mythology, goats stand for power, forcefulness, and leadership. Those born in the Chinese year of the goat are considered to be timid, inventive, and prone to perfectionism. The character of goats is reflected in this range.

However, the Greeks established the Zodiac and designated the goat as the ruler of the winter solstice, Clenched hand Capricorn¹⁷.

Amaltha Family and the Horn of Plenty

The three, five, or nine rustic demons (spirits) known as THE KOURETES DAKTYLOI¹⁸ (Curetes, Dactyls) were chosen by Rhea¹⁹ to watch after the baby deity Zeus in a cave on Mount Ida in Krete²⁰. In a furious dance of clashing spear and shield, they drowned out the boy's sobs, keeping him hidden from his cruel father Kronos. The Kouretes were the creators of the rustic crafts of shepherding, hunting, beekeeping, and metallurgy. They were also the gods of the wild mountainside²¹.

One of the societal and cultural symbols in Western civilization that denotes blessings and plenty is the cornucopia, often known as the horn of plenty. Greek mythology gave rise to cornucopia; it was influenced by the stories of Hercules, Hades, Demeter, and Tyche as well as the legend of Zeus. Ancient Iranian and Indian artworks also have the cornucopia sign, which suggests that Hellenistic influence played a role in both civilizations' depictions of this symbol²².

The horn of plenty was related directly to one of the Olympic gods²³ who is Zeus. It includes numerous varieties of ash trees, release a sticky liquid that the ancient Greeks referred to as honey. This material is found in northern Europe and Fraxinus in the Greek highlands; it was collected economically until the early part of this century.

This information clarifies a few concepts found in ancient literature: the notion of a golden period during which humans consumed acorns and tree-dripping honey; the notion that bees get honey from tree branches and leaves; and the notion that nymphs from ash trees cared for the young Zeus in Dicte's Creten cave. (They gave him honey to eat.) In light of these links, a new etymology for the Greek term for "ash tree" is also suggested²⁴.

The goat Amaltha's horn was used to make the cornucopia, also known as the horn of plenty. The gods Ploutos (Plutus), Haides, Eirene (Irene), and Tykhe (Tyche) were depicted on the icon.

¹⁷ H. FRED, R. LIVING, RU. LIVING, "A Brief Perspective on Goats Throughout History", Vol, 103, 2022, p. 11.

¹⁸ C. TSAGALIS, *Early Greek Epic Fragments: Antiquarian and Genealogical Epic*, 2017. (Curetes, Dactyls) were three, five, or nine rustic daimones (spirits) appointed by Rhea to guard the infant god Zeus in a cave on Mount Ida in Krete (Crete). To keep the boy hidden from his cannibalistic father Kronos (Cronus), they drowned out his cries with a frenzied dance of clashing spear and shield. The Kouretes were gods of the wild mountainside, inventors of the rustic arts of metalworking, shepherding, hunting and beekeeping. They were also the first armoured warriors and gods of the orgiastic war-dance performed by the youths of Krete (Crete) and Euboia (Euboea).

¹⁹ G. LINDOP, *Graves and Goddesses: Essays on Robert Graves's The White*, 2003. Zeus mother.

²⁰ S. P. MORRIS, *Daidalos and the Origins of Greek Art*, 2022. Mount Ida, known variously as Idha, Ídhi, Idi, and Ita is the highest mountain on the island of Crete, with an elevation of 2,456 metres.

²¹ <https://www.theoi.com/Ther/AixAmaltheia.html>, access in 21 november 2023.

²² S. BORUMAND, "Cornucopia: Origins, diffusion and adoption in ancient Irano-Indian Semio sphere", Vol, 5, 2018.

²³ The concept of a catholic deity is straightforward: The phrase is used to refer to any divine and semi-divine entities believed to reside under the surface of the ground, whether as gods of agriculture or the earth, as well as deceased people's souls and other hereos believed to do so.

²⁴ D., J. DUMONT, "The Ash Tree in the Indo-European Culture", Iss 4, Vol 32, Washington, 1992, p. 323.

The river-god Akhelous traded Herakles²⁵ the horn of Amalthea in exchange for his own horn, which had been ripped off by the latter during a wrestling bout. Amalthea, the daughter of Haimonios, was said by Pherekydes²⁶ to possess a bull's horn, which might grant one's wishes for an abundance of food or drink²⁷. Long before Neoplatonists²⁸ adopted the idea of the eternal milk of the galaxy, Augustus's own zodiac sign of Capricorn is depicted on silver coins along with the Milky Way²⁹ and the celestial globe with intersecting routes. Coins with similar designs, representing heavenly plenty and the Horn of Plenty, date from the end of the polytheistic Empire to the Seleucid Greek period³⁰.

The Characteristic of the Goat Milk

Milk contains health-promoting bioactive factors which contribute to growth and development of individuals by modulating the intestinal micro flora and regulating the immune system. Milk forms the major source of nourishment in infants due to the presence of various immune regulatory and defensive agents.

Goat milk has its unique chemical, biochemical, physical and nutritional characteristics compared to cow and other species milk and has higher digestibility and lower allergic over cow milk. In goat, the casein constitutes about 80% of the total milk protein and contributes to the composition and processing properties of milk and various products. There are number of bioactive peptides in low-abundant proteins and have been reported in milk³¹.

However, due to a lack of knowledge about its nutritional makeup and the importance of its many by products, the intake of goat milk is restricted in many countries (compared with that of cow, buffalo, camel, and sheep milk). Along with comparing the excellence and nutritional value of goat milk to that of other species, it also had the varieties, methods of production, health benefits, and other advantages of the numerous goat milk products now³².

Milk is a vital biological fluid for nourishment, a great deal of proteome analysis has been done on human, cow, and other mammalian milks in recent years. In actuality, milk serves as both the primary diet for young mammals and a frequent supply of proteins for adults. Furthermore, it includes antibacterial active in the newborn's digestive system, it plays a significant role in the transmission of immunity to infections from the mother to the child³³.

Because they can withstand difficult conditions, goats are a valuable asset to the livestock business and are a good choice for marginal and landless farmers. They are a major supplier of meat and dairy goods. The compositions of goat milk and cow milk differ from one other,

²⁵ "Herakles engaged in combat with Akhelous (Achelous), the river taking on the shape of a bull, and as he broke off one of his horns in the conflict, he handed it to the Aitolians (Aetolians).

²⁶ Pherekydes of Syros was an Ancient Greek mythographer and proto-philosopher from the island of Syros. Little is known about his life and death.

²⁷ P. Amalthea, Goat Nurse of Zeus in Greek Mythology.

²⁸ Neoplatonist beliefs are centered on the idea of a single supreme source of goodness and being in the universe from which all other things descend. Every iteration of an idea or form becomes less whole and less perfect. Neoplatonists also accept that evil is simply the absence of goodness and perfection.

²⁹ The Milky Way was the celestial home according to Cicero, Manilius, Porphyry, Martianus Capella, and other figures, whereas the Wanderers in the sky had been Olympian gods (Jupiter, Sol, Venus, Luna, Mars, etc.).

³⁰ G. LATURA, "Milky Way & Cornucopia", *THURSDAY AFTERNOON – TEXTS&ARCHIVES*, 2016, p. 54.

³¹ M. VERMA, M. S. DIGE, D. GAUTAM, "Functional milk proteome analysis of genetically diverse goats from different agro climatic regions", *Journal of Proteomics*, Vol 227, 2020.

³² G. NAYIK, Y. D. JAGDALE, S. A. GAIKWAD, "Nutritional Profile, Processing and Potensial Products: A Comparative Review of Goat Milk", Vol, 3, 2022.

³³ V. CUNSOLO, E. FASOLI, R. SALETTI, V. MUCCILLI, S. GALLINA, P. RIGHETTI, "Zeus, Aesculapius, Amalthea and the proteome of goat milk", *journal of Proteomics*, Vol 128, 2015.

and as a result, the products made from them may have varied medicinal, nutritional, and sensory qualities. Compared to cow and human milk, goat milk has greater levels of calcium, magnesium, and phosphorus³⁴.

Despite the possibility that these are only myths, goats have traditionally been regarded as helpful animals, guardians of human beings. As a result, goats were frequently adopted by rural populations in ancient Greece to act as foster moms for their infants³⁵."

The symbols of abundance, nourishment, revitalization, replenishment, unbridled sexual vigor, and life itself, such as the cornucopia or horn of plenty, the Indian (the vase of plenty or the full vessel), and the indoor decorative fountain, have all been conclusively identified as prototypes of the Grail. In popular culture, the cornucopia is shown as a horn-shaped container filled to the brim with money, fruits, flowers, and other delicacies.

The Carnocopia

In popular culture, the cornucopia³⁶ is shown as a horn-shaped container filled to the brim with money, fruits, flowers, and other delicacies. Greek mythology states that the cornucopia appeared by accident when Amalthea, the Nourishing Goddess, a nursemaid goat of Zeus, broke off one of her horns while she was playing with the god. The child-god, hidden in a cave on Mount Ida on the magical horn's magical powers, received endless nourishment from goat, for example Heracles wrestles with Achelous³⁷, from whom he pulls one horn. This is connected to the horn of abundance³⁸.

Greek mythology³⁹ states that the cornucopia appeared by accident when Amalthea, the Nourishing Goddess, a nursemaid goat of Zeus, cut off one of her horns as she was playing with the deity. The child-god, hiding in a cave on Mount Ida on the magical horn's magical powers, received endless feeding from the island of Greece. In a different instance, the horn of plenty is connected to Heracles, or Roman mythology's Hercules, who engages in combat with Achelous, from whom he removes one horn⁴⁰.

The infant's care and nursing had been given to the nymph ea. One of her horns⁴¹ snapped off, so maybe the young god was unaware of his own might. Following his ascension to the

³⁴ V. and R., RATHEE, "A Review on Health Promoting Aspects of Goat Milk", *The Pharma Innovation Journal*, 2017.

³⁵ V. CUNSOLO, E. FASOLI, R. SALETTI, V. MUCCILLI, S. GALLINA, P. RIGHETTI, "Zeus, Aesculapius, Amalthea and the proteome of goat milk", *Journal of Proteomics*, Vol 128, 2015.

³⁶ T. CAVE, *Cornucopia*, *JSTOR*, 1996. The word "cornucopia" is derived from two Latin words: *cornu*, meaning "horn," and *copia*, meaning "plenty." A frequent presence in Greek and Roman folklore, the overflowing cornucopia was often depicted as a symbolic accessory carried by gods and goddesses like Hercules, Fortuna, and Demeter.

³⁷ J. KIM, *The Pity of Achilles: Oral Style and the unity of the Illiad*, 2000. In ancient Greek religion and mythology, Achelous (also Acheloos or Acheloios) was the god associated with the Achelous River, the largest river in Greece.

³⁸ S. H. MADONDO, "From cornucopia to the grail : sexuality and the myth of the wasteland in folklore and grail narratives", *Journal of World Mythology and Folklore*, Vol 5, 2012.

³⁹ Greek mythology is the body of myths originally told by the ancient Greeks, and a genre of ancient Greek folklore, today absorbed alongside Roman mythology.

⁴⁰ S. H. MADONDO, *Ibid.*, 2012.

⁴¹ A. D. CASTRO, *Crowns, Horns and Goddesses*, Monash, 2017. Horns are an animal's weapon, so it follows that as a symbol they function as representing strength and aggressiveness. They are also the power and dignity of the divinity, and horned gods usually represent warriors and lords of ANIMALS.

throne of the gods, Jupiter established ea as the Milky Way's⁴² neighboring star, Capella. Both Ovid (Fasti) and Aratus (Phenomena) described the fabled nurse and her milk in the night sky⁴³.

The offerings are to be filled in the Horn of Plenty and its importance were arranged as follows:-

- Primarily those that were provided to protect the corps and fields from damage, either because the fact says so or because the sacrifice was made at a season when the corps are really in danger.
- Secondly, it was clearly provided to prevent any more harm.
- Thirdly, the vast bulk of instances involving human sacrifice.
- Fourth, some purification-related sacrifices. Even if there are certain differences between propitiatory and purified ceremonies, purification is only one method of propitiation in the end. No one who is not ceremonially clean can hope to placate the deity, and ceremonial impurity itself is likely to provoke the wrath of the god⁴⁴.

The Role of God Pan

The goat-shaped god Pan is a mythical figure that has connections to both the outside world and the human psyche. It represents a variety of ideas, including sexuality, countermovement, contrast, animalism, horror, divinity, humanity, and the development of the individual and the group via the arts of dance and music⁴⁵.

The goat-god Pan was one of the most mysterious and elusive of the ancient Greek gods. "Pan's image and reputation are the most widely recognizable in the present world" of all the gods and demigods of classical antiquity. Pan was the only deity to have both animal and celestial forms; the animal form Capricornus gets its name from a Greek myth that says the god Pan was transformed into a half-goat, half-fish when he dived into the Nile River to escape the giant Typhon. Capricornus looks like a large triangle of fairly bright stars. The brightest stars are side-by-side at the triangle's western tip. The was the product of the mating of the trickster god Hermes and a wood nymph⁴⁶.

The representation of the Greek deity Pan shows a tail coming out of his lower back. While depictions of animal tails by ancient Greek artists are very realistic, Pan is always shown as having an ectopic tail. We suggest that the Pan tail is based on an old observation of an anomaly linked to diastematomyelia, which can account for the god's physical and behavioral traits in addition to its apparently unusual tail. We think that rather than figurative constructions based only on imagination, the roots of the stories surrounding Pan can be traced back to the ancient Greeks' medical observations of real individuals⁴⁷.

Due to their similar wild natures and membership in a younger godly age, Dionysus and Pan were frequently considered a couple. Pan was frequently portrayed as a member of the

⁴² C. S. KOCHANNEK, "The Mass of the Milky Way Galaxy", Cornell, 1996. Milky Way Galaxy (sometimes simply called the Galaxy), large spiral system of about several hundred billion stars, one of which is the Sun.

⁴³ G. LATURA, "Milky Way & Cornucopia", *THURSDAY AFTERNOON – TEXTS&ARCHIVES*, 2016, p. 54.

⁴⁴ J. W. HEWITT, *Ibid.*, p. 62.

⁴⁵ B. SPOLJARIC, "THE GOAT-GOD MOTIF IN HEAVY METAL MUSIC: THE RELEVANCE AND MEANING OF THE GOD PAN", 2021.

⁴⁶ R. STROMER, "On the Death and Rebirth of the Great God Pan".

⁴⁷ G. P. WILLIAMS, L. LEAVITT, "How Pan got his tail: The fusion of medicine, art, and myth", 2004.

untamed entourage of Dionysus, the god of wine and agricultural fertility as well as the patron of the arts of theater, in ancient Greek mythology and art.⁴⁸

Because goats consume grapevines, goats were seen as both Dionysus' incarnation and his antagonist. As a result, they were frequently offered up to him as a living sacrifice in order to atone for eating the grapevines and to serve as a substitute for the infant Dionysus-Zagreus. One hypothesis is that the satyrs performed a song of grief to their hircine (goat-like) "half-brother" during festivities honoring Dionysus, in which a goat was slaughtered. Another interpretation is that at the festivals, individuals disguised as satyrs staged raucous tragicomedy plays in honor of Dionysus⁴⁹.

According to Yves Bonnefoy, Pan⁵⁰ was regarded by the ancient Greeks as "the preeminent pastoral deity." Additionally, he observes that by at least the sixth century, this deity was "very much present in the religious life of the Greeks". Regarding Pan's appearance, Pierre Grimal⁵¹ notes that although Pan had a human-like torso and limbs, "his lower parts were those of a male goat, his feet having cloven hooves and his legs being tough and sinewy".

Pan's body was hairy. In addition to the well-known reed pipe instrument carrying his name, he is sometimes shown clutching a pine branch and the crooked staff of a shepherd. The two goat horns of this god give even more to its animal look, as Bonnefoy observes⁵².

Conclusion

- It seems that the ancient Greeks did not have milk, they nourished him a she-goat, Amalthea by name, who is said to have reared him.
- There are many reasons why goats' milk may be helpful to aid sleep and sleep quality, one being that it is a good source of magnesium, which is shown to be helpful in aiding sleep by helping the god muscles relax and helping to promote sleep.
- Goat's Milk helps reduce eye inflammation and also helps in soothing the eyes from any redness and also works to recover from any inflammation in the area. The presence of essential vitamins and minerals in Goat Milk also help in maintaining a healthy retina.
- Goat's milk has more protein per serving than regular cow's milk, soy milk, or nut milks. Furthermore, goat milk's protein seems to be easier for the body to absorb and utilize. Additionally, goat milk has a lot more protein than rice or almond milk.

The modern studies on the milk of the goat assured on its usage in Ophthalmology as the goats had the ability to see at night better than at day. The features of the goat was transferred to Zeus on his muscles and vision.

That explain why eagle was the sacred bird of Zeus as the eagle considered to be the sharpest eye ever on earth, so the features of the goat milk was transferred to Zeus plus the lightning was the symbol of Zeus.

- The Cornucopia personified everything to do with harvest time, so it makes sense to the Europeans to be synonymous with Thanksgiving. Most historians believe that it may have been a nod back to those European harvest festivals.

⁴⁸ A. TRIPOLITIS, *Religions of the Hellenistic-Roman age*. Eerdmans, 2002.

⁴⁹ G. DAVIES, *Greek Religious Thought - Greek Religious Thought from Homer to the Age of Alexander*, 1924.

⁵⁰ In ancient Greek religion and mythology, Pan is the god of the wild, shepherds and flocks, rustic music and impromptus, and companion of the nymphs.

⁵¹ Pierre Grimal (1912–1996) was born in Paris and was a professor at the Faculté des lettres at the Sorbonne until 1982.

⁵² R. STROMER, *Ibid.*

- Carnocopia includes squash, apples, radishes, onions, peppers, greens and gourds.
- They believed that the strong scent of onions would bring life back to the dead. Ancient Greek athletes ate large quantities of onion in the belief that it would 'lighten the balance of blood' while Roman gladiators were rubbed down with onion in order to firm up their muscles.
- Apple was the symbol of immortality because it is the power they grant when eaten. The trials of Hercules to obtain the Golden Apples only for them to be promptly taken away from Eurystheus (the king of Tiryns and Mycenae) are representative of the fail of having eternal life.
- The word "radish" (from the Greek meaning "root") that those who soaked their hands in radish seed juice could then handle snakes with impunity or perhaps use it to whiten ivory
- Pepper also spiced up Greek and Roman lives as medicine. Numerous extant sources comment on its healing power for diseases from hemlock poisoning to excessive menstrual bleeding.

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" المعزة "

العلاقة بين الحليب والقرن الذي لا ينضب

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الملخص

معلومات المقالة

تظهر العلاقة المعقدة بين الإنسان والحيوان في الماعز، وهو حيوان تم توثيقه على نطاق واسع في حوض البحر الأبيض المتوسط القديم ويرتبط بزخارف الموت والبعث. تهدف هذه المقالة إلى دراسة دور الماعز في الأساطير اليونانية، مع إيلاء اهتمام خاص لارتباطاتها بزيوس وأثينا كأدوات إلهية أو مع أرتيميس أو ديونيسوس كأقنوم إلهي. أصبحت أنماط السلوك والرموز التي أثارها هذه المخلوقات على مر القرون متأصلة بعمق في الحضارة الإنسانية. يمكن القول إن الماعز والأغنام هي الحيوانات الوحيدة التي طورت أسلوب حياة كامل بالإضافة إلى تأثيرها التاريخي.

كان على الشعوب الرعوية أن تركز جميع أنشطتها تقريبًا على قطعانها، حيث تتحرك مؤقتًا عندما ينفد الإمدادات الغذائية ثم تهاجر مرة أخرى. يضطر الرعاة إلى رؤية الذئب وحتى الأشخاص القريبين منها باستمرار على أنهم خطر محتمل، حيث تغرس القطعان إحساسًا قويًا بالحماية. في الأساطير اليونانية، تحظى الماعز بالتبجيل لدرجة أن زيوس (المشتري عند الرومان) قيل أنه تم رعايته عندما كان مولودًا جديدًا في جزيرة كريت من قبل الماعز أمالنا، التي تمت مكافأتها بدورها بمكان في السماء كوكبة كابيلا. هناك حكايتان عن Asclepius، إما أن تطعمه كلبة أو يرضع من عنزة. علاوة على ذلك، كان إله الطب أسكليبيوس يتغذى من عنزة، ووجود كلب في محرابه يثبت أنه محمي بالكلب.

الكلمات المفتاحية

الطفل زيوس؛
جزيرة كريت؛
الحوريات؛
أمالنا.

(JAAUTH)

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