

Greek mythology had associated the earthquake phenomenon with Enceladus, one of the Giants, son of Tartarus and Gaia. During the battle between the Giants and the Olympian Gods, he lost to Goddess Athena, who projected Sicily on himthe island of Sicily. Enceladus was trying, from time to time, to lift the island and throw it off and be released, which caused volcanic eruptions of Etna and earthquakes. In Greece, an earthquake is still often called a "strike of Enceladus".

Greece

One of the Titans, son of Uranus and Gaia, was convicted by the King of the Olympian Gods Zeus to carry the Earth on his shoulders. Every time he was feeling stiff and changed position, an earthquake occurred.

Greek Philosophers and Earthquakes

The first attempt to explain earthquakes and volcanoes without reference to mythology was made by the ancient Greek philosophers. Aristotle speculated that earthquakes resulted from winds within the Earth caused by the Earth's own heat and heat from the sun. Volcanoes, he thought, marked the points at which these winds finally escaped from inside the Earth into the atmosphere.

Pythagoras (580-500 B.C.) believed that earthquakes have their origin in the "internal fire".

Epicurus (341-270 B.C.) considered the erosion and transportation ability of water responsible for the occurrence of earthquakes.



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