[Name of the Writer]

[Name of Instructor]

[Subject]

[Date]

Popul Vuh Myth Video Assignment

**Creation of Earth and Different sorts of Creatures that could Worship God**

According to the myth of Popul Vuh, the world was created out of sheer nothingness. The first beings that were present here were “the Makers” or the “beings” that created the birds and the animals in the very beginning. But these animals could not speak or think for themselves, so these “Makers” made human beings out of the mud. This initial version of human beings had no soul and was killed in a flood (Pfeiffer). After this, the deities created the later versions of humans with the help of corn, which was considered to be a precious and long-lasting material. This kind of humans were blessed with soul and thinking and were able to worship these deities.

**Similarities between Popul Vuh and Bible**

The first and foremost similarity between the Popul Vuh Myth and the transcriptions of the Bible is in the creation of the world. According to the Bible, the world came into existence from a state of “nothingness”. Same has been explained by the ancient myth of Popul Vuh which states that there was nothing in the beginning; there was no animal, no bird, animal, crab, fish, tree, canyon, rock, hollow, meadow or forest.

The second similarity that can be clearly seen in both texts is the appreciation or description of the Creator in multiple ways. In the Bible, multiple names of God can be found, that are solely intended for His appreciation and praise. In the same way, the prologue of Part 1, in Popul Vuh writings, contains a 13 line paragraph that solely describes the praise and characteristics of “The Maker”.

The last similarity between both the transcripts is the sequence of occurrence of the events. Both the transcripts narrate that in the beginning, there were only Gods who speak the land, then they created animals and then human beings came into existence.

Works Cited

*Popul Vuh*. Dir. Jill Pfeiffer. Perf. Jill Pfeiffer. 2015. Youtube Video.