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Polytheism and Monotheism

Religion has been an important component of human civilization that evolved with time. Greek and Roman polytheism, a religion that believed in many gods and goddesses paving the wayto Medieval monotheism, a religion based on one god who controls the whole system. After this came the Renaissance along with its classical beliefs. It gave importance to knowledge and education. Despite these believing differences, the one thing that is common among them is, that they all promote good moral values and happiness in the society. **Depending on the belief system, we can see a change in their culture's artistic production. In polytheism, musical programs were organized in the honor of their gods and goddesses. Different songs were produced and people danced for their gods to make them happy. While in Medieval monotheism, the singing culture can be found in some of the religions like Christianity. They sing along in the church for the purification of their souls. Similarly, the elements of poetry are found in the religion Islam, there are verses in their holy books that focus on the literary aspects of poetry. The secular humanistic society, however, maintains its focus on education and works on the literature. The more literature it produces, the better the society should be.**

The ancient Greek and Roman worlds added great contributions to religion and philosophy. They had a polytheistic religion, means they worshipped many Gods and goddesses and believed that there were gods behind every natural phenomenon. These gods were assigned to different things like the sun, earth, beauty, fertility, etc. People were obliged to fulfill the orders of their gods and did artistic activities to make them happy. They danced, sang songs, and acted on stage to entertain their gods. The concept of dance originated from there so the more the gods, the better the entertainment. They had different philosophies regarding everything like the god of fertility cannot perform the duties of the god of beauty(Tiernan). People who celebrate this have more artistic abilities. They play with colors; they dance and sing together and build a big artistic society.

Medieval monotheism brought changes not only in the concept of believing in God but in artistic production too. The architecture we see in one of the religions ‘Islam' is a huge contribution to the production. People have built beautiful and big buildings for praying that focus on believing one god. They gather under one roof to perform their religious duties. The philosophy it provides is huge and covers a broader aspect of life(Baring-Gould). The poetry produces to praise God is a remarkable addition to this artistic production. People who celebrate monotheism work more on the architecture and play their role in developing music to enhance their connection with god.

Renaissance Humanism, also called classical humanism, was an intellectual movement that began in Italy during the Renaissance period in the 14th and 16th centuries. It’s a unique program meant to bring back moral philosophy, cultural legacy and literary legacy of classical antiquity.

Most of the literature has been produced by people who celebrate secular humanism. Because this mostly focuses on knowledge and scientific education. The approach of this is to gain knowledge of everything that's happening in this(Norman). For this purpose, a lot of literature was produced. People who believe in this Renaissance humanism promote knowledge and education. Their moral grounds become strong because they follow the philosophy of life-based on the betterment of human beings.

All three cultures give value to the goodness and betterment of society. whether it be one god, two gods or no god at all, it is always the values and happiness the religion gives are matter in society.

**Work cited**

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