

Name: _____ Class: _____

The Story of Prometheus and Pandora's Box

By James Baldwin
1895

James Baldwin (1841-1925) was an educator and prolific children's book author who re-wrote many classic legends and myths for young readers. In almost every culture, there are myths and folktales that explain how the world got to be the way it is today and that ask important questions about the human condition. Greek mythology in particular has been read widely in the West and retold in sophisticated high poetry. In this version, however, James Baldwin adopts a more accessible tone, turning revered Greek Mythology into old Greek stories. As you read, take notes on how Baldwin reveals the themes of these myths.

I. How Fire Was Given to Men

[1] In those old, old times, there lived two brothers who were not like other men, nor yet like those Mighty Ones who lived upon the mountain top.¹ They were the sons of one of those Titans² who had fought against Jupiter³ and been sent in chains to the strong prison-house⁴ of the Lower World.⁵

The name of the elder of these brothers was Prometheus, or Forethought; for he was always thinking of the future and making things ready for what might happen to-morrow, or next week, or next year, or it may be in a hundred years to come. The younger was called Epimetheus, or Afterthought; for he was always so busy thinking of yesterday, or last year, or a hundred years ago, that he had no care at all for what might come to pass after a while.



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For some cause Jupiter had not sent these brothers to prison with the rest of the Titans.

1. The "Mighty Ones" is a reference to the gods and goddesses of Greek mythology who lived atop Mount Olympus, led by Zeus (or, in Roman mythology, Jupiter), god of sky and thunder and king of the gods.
2. In classical Greek mythology, the Titans were members of the second order of divine beings, born from the first god and goddess Gaia and Uranus. The Titans were giants of incredible strength who ruled during the legendary Golden Age.
3. Jupiter (also called Jove) is the god of sky and thunder and king of the gods in Ancient Roman religion and mythology.
4. This is a reference to Tartarus, a deep abyss in ancient Greek mythology that is used as a dungeon of torment and suffering for the wicked. Zeus/Jupiter sent most of the Titans there after he and the other gods of Olympus defeated the Titans in a power struggle.
5. In mythology, the Lower World – also known as the Underworld – is an otherworld where souls go after death.

Prometheus did not care to live amid the clouds on the mountain top. He was too busy for that. While the Mighty Folk were spending their time in idleness,⁶ drinking nectar and eating ambrosia,⁷ he was intent upon plans for making the world wiser and better than it had ever been before.

- [5] He went out amongst men to live with them and help them; for his heart was filled with sadness when he found that they were no longer happy as they had been during the golden days when Saturn was king.⁸ Ah, how very poor and wretched they were! He found them living in caves and in holes of the earth, shivering with the cold because there was no fire, dying of starvation, hunted by wild beasts and by one another—the most miserable of all living creatures.

“If they only had fire,” said Prometheus to himself, “they could at least warm themselves and cook their food; and after a while they could learn to make tools and build themselves houses. Without fire, they are worse off than the beasts.”

Then he went boldly to Jupiter and begged him to give fire to men, that so they might have a little comfort through the long, dreary months of winter.

“Not a spark will I give,” said Jupiter. “No, indeed! Why, if men had fire they might become strong and wise like ourselves, and after a while they would drive us out of our kingdom. Let them shiver with cold, and let them live like the beasts. It is best for them to be poor and ignorant, that so we Mighty Ones may thrive and be happy.”

Prometheus made no answer; but he had set his heart on helping mankind, and he did not give up. He turned away, and left Jupiter and his mighty company forever.

- [10] As he was walking by the shore of the sea he found a reed, or, as some say, a tall stalk of fennel,⁹ growing; and when he had broken it off he saw that its hollow center was filled with a dry, soft pith¹⁰ which would burn slowly and keep on fire a long time. He took the long stalk in his hands, and started with it towards the dwelling of the sun in the far east.

“Mankind shall have fire in spite of the tyrant¹¹ who sits on the mountain top,” he said.

He reached the place of the sun in the early morning just as the glowing, golden orb was rising from the earth and beginning his daily journey through the sky. He touched the end of the long reed to the flames, and the dry pith caught on fire and burned slowly. Then he turned and hastened¹² back to his own land, carrying with him the precious spark hidden in the hollow center of the plant.

He called some of the shivering men from their caves and built a fire for them, and showed them how to warm themselves by it and how to build other fires from the coals. Soon there was a cheerful blaze in every rude¹³ home in the land, and men and women gathered round it and were warm and happy, and thankful to Prometheus for the wonderful gift which he had brought to them from the sun.

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6. **Idleness (noun):** a state of inactivity; not doing anything productive
 7. Nectar and ambrosia are the food and drink of the “Mighty Folk” in Greek mythology.
 8. “Saturn” is the Roman name for the Greek god Cronus (also spelled Kronos), the leader and youngest of the first generation of Titans. He overthrew his father and ruled during the mythological Golden Age, until he was overthrown by his own son Zeus/Jupiter and imprisoned in Tartarus.
 9. a kind of plant
 10. the white strings inside a plant or fruit like an orange
 11. **Tyrant (noun):** an unjust or oppressive ruler
 12. **Hasten (verb):** to hurry

It was not long until they learned to cook their food and so to eat like men instead of like beasts. They began at once to leave off their wild and savage habits; and instead of lurking in the dark places of the world, they came out into the open air and the bright sunlight, and were glad because life had been given to them.

- [15] After that, Prometheus taught them, little by little, a thousand things. He showed them how to build houses of wood and stone, and how to tame sheep and cattle and make them useful, and how to plow and sow and reap,¹⁴ and how to protect themselves from the storms of winter and the beasts of the woods. Then he showed them how to dig in the earth for copper and iron, and how to melt the ore,¹⁵ and how to hammer it into shape and fashion from it the tools and weapons which they needed in peace and war; and when he saw how happy the world was becoming he cried out:

“A new Golden Age shall come, brighter and better by far than the old!”

II. How Diseases and Cares Came Among Men

Things might have gone on very happily indeed, and the Golden Age might really have come again, had it not been for Jupiter. But one day, when he chanced to look down upon the earth, he saw the fires burning, and the people living in houses, and the flocks feeding on the hills, and the grain ripening in the fields, and this made him very angry.

“Who has done all this?” he asked.

And some one answered, “Prometheus!”

- [20] “What! That young Titan!” he cried. “Well, I will punish him in a way that will make him wish I had shut him up in the prison-house with his kinsfolk.¹⁶ But as for those puny men, let them keep their fire. I will make them ten times more miserable than they were before they had it.”

Of course it would be easy enough to deal with Prometheus at any time, and so Jupiter was in no great haste about it. He made up his mind to distress mankind first; and he thought of a plan for doing it in a very strange, roundabout way.

In the first place, he ordered his blacksmith Vulcan, whose forge¹⁷ was in the crater of a burning mountain, to take a lump of clay which he gave him, and mold it into the form of a woman. Vulcan did as he was bidden; and when he had finished the image, he carried it up to Jupiter, who was sitting among the clouds with all the Mighty Folk around him. It was nothing but a mere lifeless body, but the great blacksmith had given it a form more perfect than that of any statue that has ever been made.

“Come now!” said Jupiter, “let us all give some goodly gift to this woman;” and he began by giving her life.

13. In this context, “rude” means roughly made or done; lacking subtlety or sophistication

14. These are skills used in farming.

15. a type of rock used to create iron

16. family; relatives

17. a blacksmith's workshop

Then the others came in their turn, each with a gift for the marvelous creature. One gave her beauty; and another a pleasant voice; and another good manners; and another a kind heart; and another skill in many arts; and, lastly, some one gave her curiosity. Then they called her Pandora, which means the all-gifted, because she had received gifts from them all.

- [25] Pandora was so beautiful and so wondrously gifted that no one could help loving her. When the Mighty Folk had admired her for a time, they gave her to Mercury, the light-footed; and he led her down the mountain side to the place where Prometheus and his brother were living and toiling¹⁸ for the good of mankind. He met Epimetheus first, and said to him:

“Epimetheus, here is a beautiful woman, whom Jupiter has sent to you to be your wife.”

Prometheus had often warned his brother to beware of any gift that Jupiter might send, for he knew that the mighty tyrant could not be trusted; but when Epimetheus saw Pandora, how lovely and wise she was, he forgot all warnings, and took her home to live with him and be his wife.

Pandora was very happy in her new home; and even Prometheus, when he saw her, was pleased with her loveliness. She had brought with her a golden casket,¹⁹ which Jupiter had given her at parting, and which he had told her held many precious things; but wise Athena, the queen of the air, had warned her never, never to open it, nor look at the things inside.

“They must be jewels,” she said to herself; and then she thought of how they would add to her beauty if only she could wear them. “Why did Jupiter give them to me if I should never use them, nor so much as look at them?” she asked.

- [30] The more she thought about the golden casket, the more curious she was to see what was in it; and every day she took it down from its shelf and felt of the lid, and tried to peer inside of it without opening it.

“Why should I care for what Athena told me?” she said at last. “She is not beautiful, and jewels would be of no use to her. I think that I will look at them, at any rate. Athena will never know. Nobody else will ever know.”

She opened the lid a very little, just to peep inside. All at once there was a whirring, rustling sound, and before she could shut it down again, out flew ten thousand strange creatures with death-like faces and gaunt²⁰ and dreadful forms, such as nobody in all the world had ever seen. They fluttered for a little while about the room, and then flew away to find dwelling-places wherever there were homes of men. They were diseases and cares; for up to that time mankind had not had any kind of sickness, nor felt any troubles of mind, nor worried about what the morrow might bring forth.

These creatures flew into every house, and, without any one seeing them, nestled down in the bosoms²¹ of men and women and children, and put an end to all their joy; and ever since that day they have been flitting and creeping, unseen and unheard, over all the land, bringing pain and sorrow and death into every household.

18. **Toil (verb):** to work extremely hard and continuously

19. a small box

20. **Gaunt (adjective):** excessively thin, especially because of suffering or hunger

21. hearts

If Pandora had not shut down the lid so quickly, things would have gone much worse. But she closed it just in time to keep the last of the evil creatures from getting out. The name of this creature was Foreboding, and although he was almost half out of the casket, Pandora pushed him back and shut the lid so tight that he could never escape. If he had gone out into the world, men would have known from childhood just what troubles were going to come to them every day of their lives, and they would never have had any joy or hope so long as they lived.

[35] And this was the way in which Jupiter sought to make mankind more miserable than they had been before Prometheus had befriended them.

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Text-Dependent Questions

Directions: For the following questions, choose the best answer or respond in complete sentences.

1. PART A: Which of the following best identifies a central theme of this myth? [RL.2]
 - A. Abuse of power
 - B. The necessity of curiosity
 - C. Violence and war
 - D. Beauty and art

2. PART B: Which TWO phrases from the text best support the answer to Part A? [RL.1]
 - A. "Prometheus did not care to live amid the clouds on the mountain top. He was too busy for that." (Paragraph 3)
 - B. "It is best for them to be poor and ignorant, that so we Mighty Ones may thrive and be happy." (Paragraph 8)
 - C. "let them keep their fire. I will make them ten times more miserable than they were before they had it." (Paragraph 20)
 - D. "Then they called her Pandora, which means the all-gifted, because she had received gifts from them all." (Paragraph 24)
 - E. "Pandora was so beautiful and so wondrously gifted that no one could help loving her." (Paragraph 25)
 - F. "She opened the lid a very little, just to peep inside." (Paragraph 32)

3. How does the way Prometheus describes Jupiter differ from the way the narrator describes Jupiter? [RL.6]
 - A. Prometheus thinks Jupiter is disloyal while the narrator sees him as just
 - B. Prometheus does not understand Jupiter while the narrator knows Jupiter is evil
 - C. Prometheus reveres the king of the gods while the narrator treats Jupiter like any other character
 - D. Prometheus sees Jupiter as an unjust tyrant while the narrator calls him a "Mighty One" without judgment

4. How does the language and word choice in Paragraph 2 contribute to the tone of this myth? [RL.4]
