

The Gods

The people of Asavea are watched over by many gods. Each of the Asavean gods is served by a priesthood who tend to their temples and shrines, and help the people to give sacrifices.

The gods are powerful, but they are also wise. They do not interfere too much in the lives of mortals. They often send signs which can be explained by their priests. These signs give warnings, or suggest good actions that a person can take to make their lives better.

But they can intervene directly in mortal lives if they wish. It is often difficult to tell why a god has intervened, but when they do take a direct hand in the lives of mortals they are more likely to help someone who has honoured them and punish someone who has neglected them.

Sometimes outsiders want to learn about the gods and this is difficult. Not many people remember all the gods all of the time. Even the faithful are more likely to honour the gods who help them in their lives, and make offerings to other gods only at certain times.

This means that while all Asavean people know where there is a shrine of the God of the Dead, many do not know the name of the god or more than a few details about them. They do not need to know the God of the Dead every day, only when someone they care about dies or they must organise a funeral.

The people of Asavea know there are many gods, and that they do not know all of them yet. They are always glad to learn of a new god, because unless they know of a god they cannot give offerings or honour that god and it may try to punish the people of Asavea as a result.

Often the priests of Asavea discover that a god who is being worshipped by foreign people is actually one of the gods they already know by another name. This is one reason that many of the most powerful gods have different names and different faces - because the Gods appear to different people in different ways. This shows that the Gods understand that mortal people can be very different and see things in different ways, but that ultimately all people know and respect the spiritual powers of the world.

Sacrifice and Prayer

The best way to honour a God is with a sacrifice. Different gods like different sacrifices. There are two types of offerings - things and prayers. Things are objects in the world that are valuable. There are three common ways to sacrifice things. You can lay something before an altar, you can burn it, or you can cast it into the sea. Offerings are like mortals - they are of the world and you can touch them. Often the god shares their offerings with the priests who serve them. A priest can teach someone the best way to make an offering, and the best offering to give.

Prayers are different. Prayers are offerings to the God that come from pure spirit. Sometimes they are words. They can also be actions. If you treat someone who is sick you are offering a prayer to Thessed of the Cup. If you defend someone from a wild beast you are offering a prayer to The Black Bull. Prayers are always for the God. A priest can teach someone the

best way to pray.

One of the most powerful forms of prayer is when a group of people pray together. A group of people all praying with a priest is very pleasing to the Gods, and often leads to increased prosperity and success for everyone, especially if they come together lots of time. This is why our temples are places of prayer, where the priests help people to honour the gods.

Wicked Spirits

There are some creatures who are mistaken for gods but they are not gods. Sometimes a dead spirit does not pass into the afterlife and is mistaken for a god. Sometimes a powerful creature from the magical realms pretends to be a god. The priests of Asavea know how to deal with these spirits and creatures. Sometimes the spirit is actually serving a god, and their ways are good. Sometimes they are trying to steal power from a god and lead people into bad ways. These spirits must be dealt with by the priests before the god becomes angry, either by leading them back to good ways or by punishing them. It is the same with creatures of the magical realms - sometimes they serve a god even though they don't realise it. Sometimes they are enemies who must be punished.

Death and the Afterlife

When people die, their bodies and their spirits separate. The spirit goes out of the world, to the place where the Gods live. Sometimes we call that place the afterlife, but it is really just a place of pure spirit. It is a lot like the world of the living, but better in every way. A good person who has honoured the Gods receives a high status in the spirit world. A bad person who has denied the Gods still has a good existence but they are servants to the good people and do not have servants of their own.

Sometimes a person will come back from the spirit world. They don't remember the afterlife - and this is a gift of the God of the Dead because if they could remember the life that they had they would be sad. They also don't remember their earlier life because if they did it would be confusing for them. This is also a gift of the God of the Dead.

When someone dies, we offer them to the Gods. The priests of the God of the Dead lay them out and everyone visits and prays to the God that they will have a good afterlife. Then we put them in a funeral boat, and set it on fire. The family of the dead person places important and valuable goods in the boat to be burnt as well, because these things will go to the spirit world with the spirit of the dead person.

If the body is not made into an offering, the spirit of the dead person cannot go to the afterlife and will become an evil spirit. This is why it is important to make sure that dead people are brought to the priests of the God of the Dead, and made into offerings so they can reach the afterlife.

Questions

Everyone has questions. The world is strange and confusing. It is important that people who have questions talk to people who have answers. Anyone can come to a priest and ask to talk to them, and the priests will try to answer their questions. This is how we teach people to honour the Gods and ensure they are prosperous and happy in this life, and the next.

Some of the Gods

There are lots and lots of gods. Here are some of them.

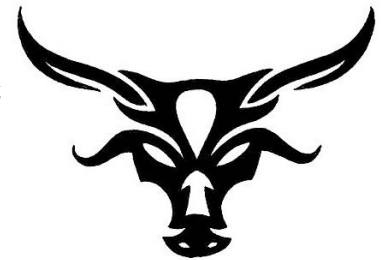
Balo of the Foam

Balo is a female god. She is the god of the foam, and of the shore where the water touches the land. She keeps sailors safe from the many dangers of long sea voyages. She sends good winds, and protects sailors from storms and other dangers that come from the jealous gods of the deep ocean. Many songs, poems, and dances are performed in her honour. She likes sacrifices thrown into the waves by the edge of the sea, especially at the start of a voyage. Sometimes she returns these gifts to people by having them wash up on the shore - but it is terrible misfortune to steal these offerings if they are still in the sea.



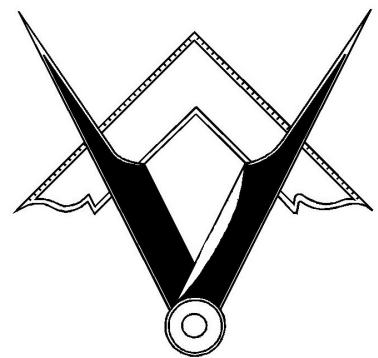
The Black Bull

This god is both male and female. It is a great black bull. It is the god of soldiers, bodyguards and guardians - anyone who protects people, especially those who travel in dangerous places. It is a martial god who encourages skill at arms among its followers. Priests and devotees of the Black Bull accompany merchants and diplomats who travel to foreign lands. The followers of the Black Bull strive to show their prowess and bravery, often engaging in daring acrobatic feats like leaping over a bull. The Black Bull likes sacrifices of blood of a ritually slaughtered animal poured over an altar or acolyte, with the meat from the carcass then being prepared as part of a feast for the devoted.



Baddu the Builder

The Builder is both male and female. They are the patron of everyone who builds - architects, builders, stonemasons, carpenters. They invented the tools that people use to build houses, temples, castles and cities. They like sacrifices of wealth, and every building has a handful of coins as part of the foundation. Their priests help people to build things, and their prayers contain all the numbers and shapes that are used to build.



Thessed of the Cup

Thessed is always shown with his healing cup, which never empties. He is the god of compassion, and the patron of healers and physicks. His priests offer healing, comfort, and succour to poor as well as the rich. Thessed is gentle, and his priests refuse to bear arms, trusting the followers of The Black Bull to protect them from danger.



Lord Isso Mãos de Ouro

A male god. The Golden-Handed God of merchants, traders, shopkeepers and anyone else who makes their living by exchanging things for payment. He is always shown with his hands slightly off balance because he understands that profit is the lifeblood of trade. His temples are built in or near market places, and the best merchants want to do business in the shadow of those temple. Everyone knows that the most prosperous merchants are those who do their trade inside the temple itself. Along with Baddu the Builder, he is a god of mathematics but his teachings are seen as much more practical than those of the builder-god.



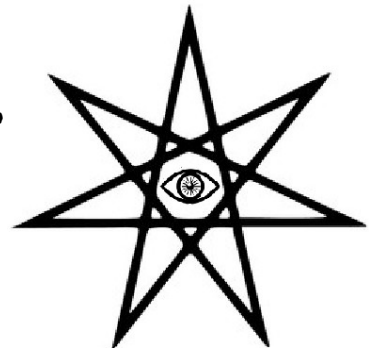
Aseus who Tamed the Wind

A female god. She knows all names, including the names of all the winds from the gentlest breeze to the devastating typhoon. She is the god of speech, and of those who make their living by speaking. She is the patron of diplomats, orators, and messengers. In the same way she commends the winds to offer comfort or destroy, so the orator can use their words to offer comfort or unleash a terrible war.



The Cowled God

This god has no gender. It is the god of magic, mysteries, secrets, and magicians. Only the priests of the God of Magic know its name, and they keep it secret. It is shown as a hooded figure with many arms, each hand holding a symbol of magical power. The priests of the Cowled God work hard to help magicians to use their magical powers to help people, and make sure that they receive recognition and recompense for what they do. Seers, diviners, and spies also honour the Cowled God for it is the god of hidden knowledge, as well as the god of magical power.



The God of the Dead

This god is sometimes male, sometimes female, and sometimes neither or both. It has a great many names but is most often called the God of the Dead. It is this god who looks after people between the point where they stop living and the point where their spirit reaches the afterlife. Priests of the God of the Dead oversee funerals, prepare the dead, and lay them out so that their family can say goodbye to them. The God of the Dead is also the god of doors, thresholds, and porches and many buildings have one of its names carved into them. Unlike the other gods, nobody in Asavea makes statues or draws pictures of this god.