The ancient world was filled with pantheons of diverse gods, which usually often included a prominent female consort or counterpart. Researchers suggest these goddesses were introduced primarily to maintain a healthy balance in ancient societies. They represented aspects of creation that were seen as equally essential to the divine masculine.

Embracement of the Divine Feminine alongside the chief god, or gods, became even more prominent in Greco-Roman culture, according to archaeological and textual sources.

In light of these facts, it is easy to see how the absence of a female, divine presence became unsettling for members of the hierarchy within the evolving Roman Church after A.D. 325.

The problem was addressed with the deification of Mary. In a powerful, archetypal sense, she came to represent the Divine Feminine. On May 13, 609, Pope Boniface IV transformed the Roman Pantheon into a church in her honour.

To this day, statues of the Virgin Mary are frequently carried through city streets in large processions around the world. In Fatima, Portugal, these processions now occur daily, while the more significant candlelight processions in honour of Our Lady of Fatima occur on a monthly basis.

Apparitions of Mary have also appeared in various areas around the world. These supernatural "apparitions" encourage people to pray the rosary and claim the rosary and the immaculate heart of Mary are going to save the world and get people into Heaven.

The Biblical Mary, on the other hand, was blessed among women solely because she was chosen to bring forth the Messiah by the Virgin Birth. Jesus never elevated her above others. On the contrary, He publicly corrected His mother on several occasions for interfering with His Mission and its timing.