## Oedipus Rex by Sophocles: Reading Notes Name:

"The king is all-powerful, yet there is a plague in his country that he can't stop. [...] The question is, 'Why should people in high school want to read Greek tragedy?' And the answer is that life in high school is tragedy, right? Everybody in high school is a tragic hero: nobody understands you [...] And what they're doing is creating drama, because their life is incredibly dramatic. They're full of energy; they're full of zeal. They don't know much about the way the world works, and they're trying to figure it out. That's exactly the same thing that a dramatist is doing" (David Mamet).

## Introduction: Who are you? What do you want?

"Dear future husband,

Here's a few things / you'll need to know if you wanna be / my one and only all my life. / (Awwwww) / Take me on a date. / I deserve it, babe. / And don't forget the flowers every anniversary. / Cause if you'll treat me right / I'll be the perfect wife / buying groceries / buy-buying what you need. / You got that 9 to 5 / but, baby, so do I / So don't be thinking I'll be home and baking apple pies. / I never learned to cook / but I can write a hook. / Sing along with me. / Sing-sing along with me (hey). / You gotta know how to treat me like a lady / even when I'm acting crazy. / Tell me everything's alright" (Meghan Trainor)

Describe your ideal mate. When/If you marry, what kind of person will your spouse be?			
Characteristics/Traits	Skills/Abilities	Behaviors	Other?

## Greek Drama, Tragedy, and The Tragic Hero in Oedipus Rex

Greek Drama, Tragedy, and The Tragic Hero	Examples from Oedipus Rex
Tragedy is a form of drama in which the	
comes to an	
end.	
The three classical unities of Greek drama	
<ol> <li>Unity of: one storyline that</li> </ol>	
maintains the interest of the audience	
2. Unity of: action is limited to a	
single location.	
3. Unity of: the story should be	
limited to at most a single day.	
The Tragic Hero: A tragic hero:	
<ul> <li>is larger than life; seems</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>is neither exceptionallyor</li> </ul>	
exceptionally	
• is often a character	
• is than the common citizen	
and is often of birth	
• is endowed with a	
and doomed to make a	
serious error in because of it	
<ul> <li>will from high</li> </ul>	
will realize they have made an	

mistake	
• will meet a	
that they face with	
The tragic wheel	
1. Hamartia: ""	
2. Anagnorisis: ""	
3. Peripeteia: "the from one	
state of affairs to its"	
4. Catharsis: "the of emotions	
by the	
evoke and in	
the audience.	
The Chorus	
• represent	
but not necessarily the poet's thoughts.	
Stasimons	
At the end of each episode, the other	
characters usually leave the stage and the	
chorus dances and sings a stasimon, or choral	
, which usually reflects on the things said and done in the episodes, and	
puts it into some kind of larger	
pots it into some kind of larger	
Exodus	
At the end of the play, the chorus exits	
singing a processional song which usually	
offers of	
related to the actions and of	
the play.	
verbal irony: a person says or writes one thing and	
means another, or uses words to convey a meaning	
that is the opposite of the literal meaning	
situational irony: a situation in which actions have an	
effect that is opposite from what was intended, so	
that the outcome is contrary to what was expected	
dramatic irony: a literary technique, originally used	
in Greek tragedy, by which the full significance of a	
character's words or actions are clear to the audience	
or reader although unknown to the character.	
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## Freud's Oedipus Complex

What is the *Oedipus Complex*? How does it apply to us? How does it relate to what you listed in the introductory activity about your idea mate?