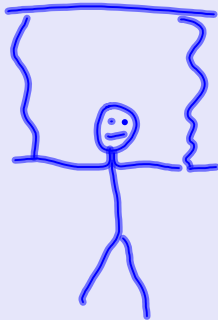


Greek View of Fate

Gods, Goddesses



Priests, Priestesses

5th

Man

<http://www.visuwords.com/?word=Fate>

The Greeks believed that people could not control their lives, only the gods could do it. There was no choice for the people. However, by the 5th century B.C., a different way of thinking began to evolve. People felt that they could control their own future through their free will and intelligence. Oedipus tries to do this.

Nov 27-1:06 PM

Oedipus the King by Sophocles

Background Notes on Sophocles (c. 496-406 BCE)

-Sophocles was born circa 496 BCE

-He is first recognized in the Great Dionysia theater competition of 468 BCE

-The Dionysia was a festival held in honor of Dionysus, the ancient Greek god of wine, agriculture, and theater, and three days of the festival were devoted to the performance of tragic plays, penned by the greatest Greek writers.

-In 468, Sophocles was awarded first prize over Aeschylus, another great ancient Grecian playwright.

-Sophocles would go on to win first prize in the Dionysia no less than eighteen times, and he never placed lower than second.

-His plays were, and are today, considered to be among the greatest literature of the ancient world.

Oct 12-7:51 AM

-Only seven of the plays Sophocles presented during the Dionysia survive to this day. The Theban plays, consisting of Oedipus Rex, *Antigone*, and *Oedipus at Colonus*, are the best known and most frequently performed of Sophocles' works.

King

-Sophocles is best known for his dramatic works, but he was also an important man in other spheres of society. He was elected as a strategos, or general, and commanded the military alongside other strategoi on two separate occasions.

-Sophocles was known to be a strong believer in the traditional religion of ancient Greece, and he set up an altar to Asclepius, the god of medicine, in his household.

honor/worship

-Some of this reverence shows through in texts such as Oedipus Rex, in which ***the main characters do not properly revere the gods and are made to suffer.***

Oct 12-8:08 AM

Events leading to Oedipus Rex

Oedipus Rex is a story in which the protagonist, Oedipus, is **doomed from the start**. To better understand why Oedipus' fate is so harsh, an examination of the actions of his father is in order.

(In literature we often see that protagonists pay for the crimes/sins of their parents.)

Laius

-Earlier in his life, Oedipus' father, Laius, lived in Olympia, the site of the future Olympic Games. King Pelops of Olympia asked Laius to tutor his son, Chrysippus.

-Unfortunately, Laius treated Chrysippus very badly, and the gods decided they must punish Laius for this crime.

-The punishment does not come to Laius until much later, not until he had returned to Thebes and taken his rightful place upon the throne...and this is where our journey begins with "The Riddle of the Sphinx."

Oct 12-8:09 AM

Oracles

In Greek mythology, future events were often foretold by oracles. An oracle was a priest or priestess who received divine knowledge about future or past events. The term also referred to the often **cryptic** (mysterious, riddle-like) prophecies received and transmitted by these oracles.

A popular **theme** in mythology is that no matter how hard people- or even gods- attempt to avoid fulfilling these **prophecies** they can never escape the hand of fate.

↳ something destined to happen

Oct 12-8:57 AM

Popular Oracles:

-**Teiresias** (who appears in Oedipus)- a blind prophet; legend holds that he was blinded for having seen what he should not have seen. Teiresias stumbled upon a bathing goddess: Athena. When Athena blinded him, his mother begged her for mercy. She then gave him the gift of prophecy.



-**Cassandra**- famous seer who warned the Trojans not to bring the Wooden Horse within the walls of Troy; she rejected Apollo's advances, so he punished her by giving her the gift of prophecy coupled with the curse that no one would ever believe her.



Oct 12-9:26 AM

Oracles and their Riddles

What is it which swallows what is before it and what is behind it, as well as anyone who is watching?

The answer is: TIME. It devours the past and the future, as well as all observers.

Oct 12-8:49 AM

The Riddle of the Sphinx

Long, long ago, in the city of Thebes, there ruled a king named Laius and his queen, Jocasta. They were much loved by the people of the city, and they ruled fairly and wisely for many years, yet their one great disappointment was that they had no children to guide in the ways of rulers and to follow them on the throne. At long last the queen gave birth to a handsome baby boy, and the king, with a father's pride, took the child to the temple of Apollo so that the priest could bless his birth and foretell the glorious deeds that the prince would perform.

But, in an instant, this new father's joy was turned to grief when the priest revealed a prophecy that the child would one day kill his father and marry his mother. Oh, the sadness and the disappointment that befell the royal couple and what were they to do? They could not allow the child to fulfill his destiny, and so, in the depths of misery and despair, they agreed that the boy's life must be ended. Laius called his most trusted servant to him, and, with tears streaming from his eyes, he gave instructions that the child be taken secretly out of the city and put to death. The servant did as the king commanded and wrapped the child in a blanket and carried him out into the hills far away from Thebes. But the farther he journeyed, the more his monstrous task tortured his mind, for although he wanted to obey the orders of his king, he had not the stomach for murdering a babe. At last he reasoned a way out of his dilemma: He would leave the child out in the wild, unprotected, and whether the boy die from starvation or be devoured by animals (for surely he could not survive such an ordeal), at least the

death would not have come directly by the servant's hands. And to ensure that the child would not be able to crawl to safety, the servant pierced the boy's ankles with a sharp rod and then suspended the child from a tree limb by attaching a leather thong to the rod. And so the tiny baby boy, crying at his baby's cry, swung in the breeze as the servant made his way back to Thebes. The he told King Laius that the appointed task had been accomplished and the child had been put to death.

Now it happened that, shortly after the servant left the baby to die in the wild, a shepherd who was searching for a lost sheep heard the baby's cry and followed the sound. At the sight of this babe swinging by his little ankles, the shepherd immediately cut the boy down from the tree and removed the rod that joined his feet. He tended the wounds and fed the boy some of the goat milk he carried, until it appeared that the child might survive, and the shepherd gave thanks to the gods for helping him to spare the infant's life.

Now this shepherd was not a man of Thebes, but of Corinth, a great city that lay some distance away. And it so happened that the gods had not granted any children to Polybus, king of Corinth, and Merope, his wife, though they had prayed every day for a child to comfort them and to bring happiness to their lives. The shepherd, out of love for his king and queen, decided that they should be allowed to raise this foundling babe as their own, and when he brought the boy to them, and when they saw the child's uncommon beauty and his noble form, they believed that this was a gift from the gods. Their happiness knew no bounds, and they joyously celebrated the arrival of this boy

Oct 14-8:56 AM

O. → violent temper, has rage, impulsive

who would be reared in the palace as their own son, prince of Corinth.

The child was given the name Oedipus, which meant "swollen foot," because his ankles were still swollen from the rod that had pierced them, but as he grew up, there were no lingering signs of his torment. He became a tall and handsome youth, with a strength and vigor unmatched by any lad in the kingdom. "The gods are gracious," the people would say, "to grant the king and queen such a son, so might a prince, to rule over Corinth in the days to come." You see, no one but the shepherd knew that the prince was a foundling, and not the true heir to the throne.

As the child grew, he became so skilled in wrestling and boxing that no one could stand against him, and he took much pride in his athletic skills. Not a day would go by but he would practice and exercise and increase his strength even more. Until his mother, Merope, took him up one day to the bluff that overlooked the city, and from this point they could see the harbors below where ships from many lands came to Corinth. Here they saw sailors and merchants unloading their goods and trading in the great marketplaces that lined the shore. "From far away the come," said Merope, "and they bring not only their merchandise and wares, but the knowledge of their countries as well. Think not, my son, that a lion's heart and a fool's head can ever be a match for the wisdom of Egypt or the cunning of Phoenicia.

Characterize O. as a motivated and intelligent young man who wants to be a well-rounded ruler.

Then Oedipus understood, and he said, "Untill now I have wrestled and boxed and run races all day, and none can beat me. But these are not the skills I will need to rule wisely. Henceforth I will sit in the marketplace and talk with the foreigners who come there, and I will learn from them so that, when I am called upon to rule, I will be the wisest in the land." And this he did, and he learned many strange things about many strange lands; he acquired the wisdom of Egypt and the cunning of Phoenicia, but still he retained his strength and physical skill.

As Oedipus grew to manhood, there were some rumors about him that were whispered from time to time around Corinth, though no one knew how they got started. The rumors said that Oedipus was not the true son of Polybus and Merope, and that because his parentage was uncertain, he was unfit to be the next ruler of Corinth. As well you might expect, any mention of such a vicious tale would send Oedipus into a rage, and when an enemy or a defeated opponent in a boxing match would repeat the rumor in his presence, Oedipus's violent temper, combined with his strength and swordsmanship, would bring about such swift and summary justice that the offender was unable to libel the prince ever again.

Still the rumor persisted, and after slaying still another of his accusers, Oedipus was at last driven to confront his mother with the question of his parentage. "Am I truly your son?" he asked. "Just call me your own and I will know I was right to silence the liars who have cast dishonor upon my father's name and upon you."

↳ wants to know the truth! curious

Oct 14-8:57 AM

But Merope looked at him sadly and longingly through her tears, and she spoke online in riddling words: "The gods, my child, sent you to your father and to me in answer to our prayers. We are truly your kin in the spirit of goodness and of love." But Oedipus was troubled, for she would say not more; as he withdrew his hand from her grasp, it was wet with tears. "Surely my mother would not weep so if there were nothing in the tale," he said to himself. "I will find the answer, though, for I shall journey to far off Delphi and seek the truth from the oracle there." And this is just what he did.

Oedipus set out alone on his pilgrimage, and after several days he arrived at Delphi and proceeded to the great shrine of Apollo, where he put his question to the god and waited for an answer. Through the dim darkness of the temple he saw the priestess, veiled in a mist of incense and vapor, and as the power of Apollo came upon her, she beheld the future and revealed the hidden secrets of Fate. She raised her hand toward him, and with pale lips spoke these words and nothing more: "Oedipus, ill-fated thou art, for thine own father thou shalt slay, and thine own mother shall become thy wedded wife."

Long after the priestess had finished speaking, her words swam round like a whirlpool in his head, and his heart seemed to turn to stone. How could this be, and how could the Fates possibly believe that he would allow himself to kill his own father and marry his own mother? Yet it had been decreed, and so it must come to pass. With a loud and bitter cry, he rushed from the temple, through the thronging crowd of pilgrims, out into the crowded streets, and the people moved out of his path

Religion is imp. to them

he tries to flee fate not realizing he's running from

like shadows. Blindly he sped along a stony road, like some hunted animal, turning neither to the left nor the right, while on every side the mountains frowned down upon him and seemed to echo the doom that the priestess had foretold. He tried to flee as far from Corinth as possible, for rather than commit these awful crimes upon the people he loved, it would be better never to see his parents again.

As he neared a place where three roads came together he met an old man approaching rapidly in a chariot, accompanied by two servants. "Stand by and let this chariot pass, you madman!" one of the servants cried out to Oedipus, but Oedipus, having been raised as a prince, was not accustomed to being ordered about, and he refused to obey. Incensed at such impudence, the servant laid his whip on Oedipus's back, but that was a fatal mistake. The rage that had built up in the young prince since hearing his fate foretold now rushed through his muscles, and he grabbed the whip in his bare hands and, pulling the servant to him, killed him with a single blow. The old man, the chariot attempted to intercede, but Oedipus knocked him backward out of the cart, where he fell onto the roadway, striking his head on a large rock, spilling his life's blood and quenching the feeble spark of life within him. The other servant fled quickly into the woods that bordered the roadside, but Oedipus did not give chase.

Oedipus then proceeded upon his way, never realizing that the first part of the prophecy had already been accomplished, for the aged man in the chariot was none other than Laius, his true father, who had been journeying to Delphi

Real Parents at his birth

priestess who knows the future

from adoptive not real parents

O is easily angered

he killed his father!

↳ nothing is stronger than fate

crossroads

Oct 14-8:57 AM

O. doesn't know he's already fulfilled the first half of prophecy.

himself, there to consult the oracle. Now Laius lay dead in the road, his life extinguished by the hands of his own son.

On and on went Oedipus, over many a hill and across many a mountain stream, until at last he came to the great city of Thebes, where he found all the citizens in great distress and mourning. It seems that their kind and good king, Laius by name, had been slain by robbers on the way to Delphi, at a point where three roads meet. Worse still, the city was plagued by a hideous monster called the Sphinx, which had the head of a woman, the wings and claws of an eagle, and the body of a lion. This terrible demon had taken up a station near the city gates and would not allow anyone—man, woman, or child—to pass either in or out of the city without being confronted by a riddle that the Sphinx would tell. If a person failed to answer the riddle correctly, or even hesitated in making an answer, the Sphinx would devour him—or her—immediately, and await the next passerby. The wisest and bravest citizens in the all of Thebes had tried to answer the riddle, but each had been torn limb from limb, and so none had returned to reveal what this most difficult riddle might be. Now with King Laius dead, the noblemen had given orders to announce throughout the city that whomever would answer the Sphinx's riddle and drive the monster from the land would be rewarded with the crown of Thebes, and would have Queen Jocasta for his wife thereafter. But none of the townspeople who had gathered at the market to hear this proclamation would even think of risking their lives in such a foolish venture.

cocky
overconfident
↳ excessive pride: HUBRIS

Then Oedipus stepped forward and announced in a strong voice: "I will go up and face this monster. It must be a hard riddle indeed if I cannot answer it."

"You are overbold and rash, stranger," said the people who heard his boast. "What makes you think that you can succeed where so many others have failed?"

"I have no city to call my own anymore," replied the prince, "for to return there would only bring shame and suffering to my parents. Therefore, this shall be my city, if I succeed, and if I fail, it will make as good a grave as any other."

The people were puzzled by his answer, but they dared not question him any further. Seeing that nothing would turn him from his purpose, they showed him the path to the Sphinx's perch, and they sent him on his way with their prayers and blessings. They left him at the city gate, for he who goes up to face the Sphinx must go alone, and none can stand by and provide him any help. So Oedipus walked on by himself, praying to Athena, the gray-eyed goddess of wisdom, and she took all the fear from his heart.

Suddenly the hideous figure of the Sphinx loomed ahead, peering down at him from her perch atop a thin spire of rock, and when she saw him coming near, a greedy fire lit up her eyes, and she put out her cruel claws and lashed her tail from side to side like an angry lion waiting to spring upon some helpless prey. Although his heart began fluttering in his chest, Oedipus spoke

Oct 14-8:57 AM

to her in a soft voice, saying, "O lady, I am come to hear they famous riddle and answer it or die."

"Foolhardy boy," the monster responded, licking her cruel lips. "What a dainty morsel the gods have sent me to dine upon this day! But first, answer me this, if you can: What animal is it that goes on four feet in the morning, on two feet at noon, and in the evening upon three?" This she chanted slowly, and her eyes gleamed cruel and cold.

Then thought Oedipus to himself, "It is now or never for me, and all my learning and wit must avail me here, for surely the time I spent discoursing with the wise travelers of the world cannot have been in vain." And the light of understanding flashed into his heart, and boldly he replied: "What can this creature be, O Sphinx, but man? In the morning of life, as a helpless babe, he crawls on his hands and knees; at midday of his span, he walks erect in the strength of manhood; and in the evening of his days, he supports his tottering limbs with a staff. Have I not answered your famous riddle correctly?"

The Sphinx answered not a word, but realizing her defeat and with a loud cry of despair, the great beast sprang from her perch and hurled herself over the adjoining cliff into the deep gulf beneath, dashing her body on the sharp rocks at the bottom. Far across the plain, the people heard her cry, and they poured out from every door in the city, rushing to the edge of the cliff so that they could see with their own eyes the monster's twisted and lifeless body on the rocks below. A great cry of joy arose, and Oedipus was raised upon the shoulders of the people and

carried back to the city, where he was praised with songs of triumph, and where he was crowned king of Thebes. Jocasta, as his queen, became his wife, and together they ruled the city wisely and well for many years, though neither of them suspected for a minute that the second part of the prophecy had come to pass.

Oct 14-8:57 AM

October 22, 2012

Agenda:

- Finish "The Riddle of the Sphinx"
- Questions

Homework:

Riddle Questions

Word of the Day:

Prolific: productive, fruitful



Taylor Swift has had a prolific career so far in her life.

Oct 19-8:47 AM

October 19, 2012

Agenda:

- Vocabulary List
- Examples of Irony

Word of the Day:

Gregarious: outgoing; social

The cheerleading captain was known to be gregarious.

Oct 19-8:53 AM

Name _____

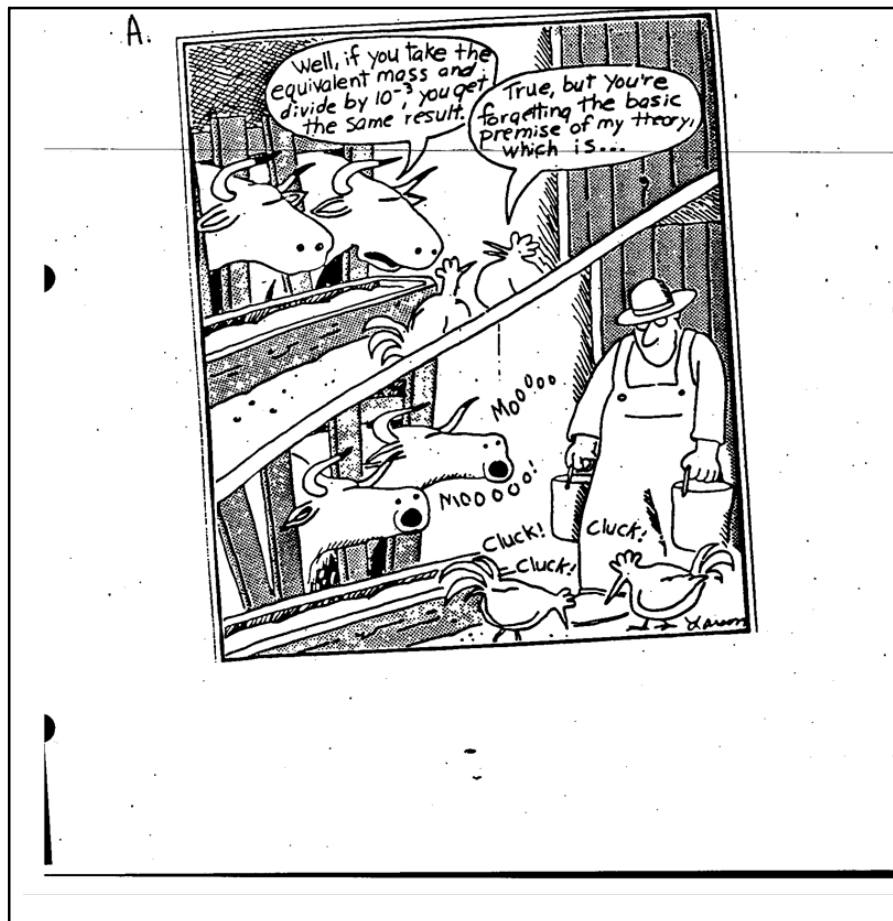
Oedipus the King

Defining Irony

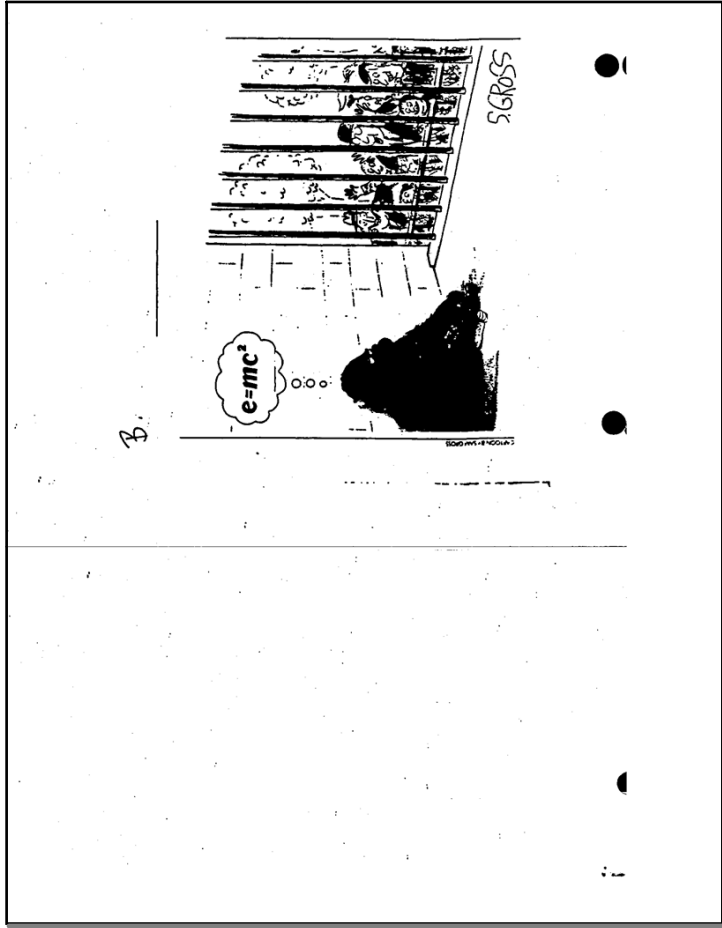
Much of the literature that we read in English 9R contains irony. There are many different types of irony. They include:

- ❖ **Dramatic Irony:** when the audience knows something and the characters do not.
 - Take the Disney version <<http://tvtropes.org/pmwiki/pmwiki.php/Main/DisneyAnimatedCanon>> of Sleeping Beauty Prince Phillip meets Briar Rose, but neither of them knows that other is royalty (and Briar Rose doesn't even know she is, herself). The Prince's father is horrified to learn that Phillip wants to marry a commoner, and it seems as though they can't be together, but we know who Briar Rose really is, so we know that they can.
 - In a horror movie when the audience knows the murderer is hiding in the closet and the victim has no idea before he/she is attacked.
- ❖ **Verbal Irony:** When the unexpected is said. This may seem like sarcasm, but it is less harsh.
 - "Clear as mud."
 - Commenting "Oh great!" after something terrible happens.
- ❖ **Character Irony:** When a character acts in an unexpected way due to an internal conflict.
 - A robber who is a door to door salesman for security systems.
- ❖ **Situational Irony/Plot Irony:** When something unexpected happens
 - A fire house burns to the ground.

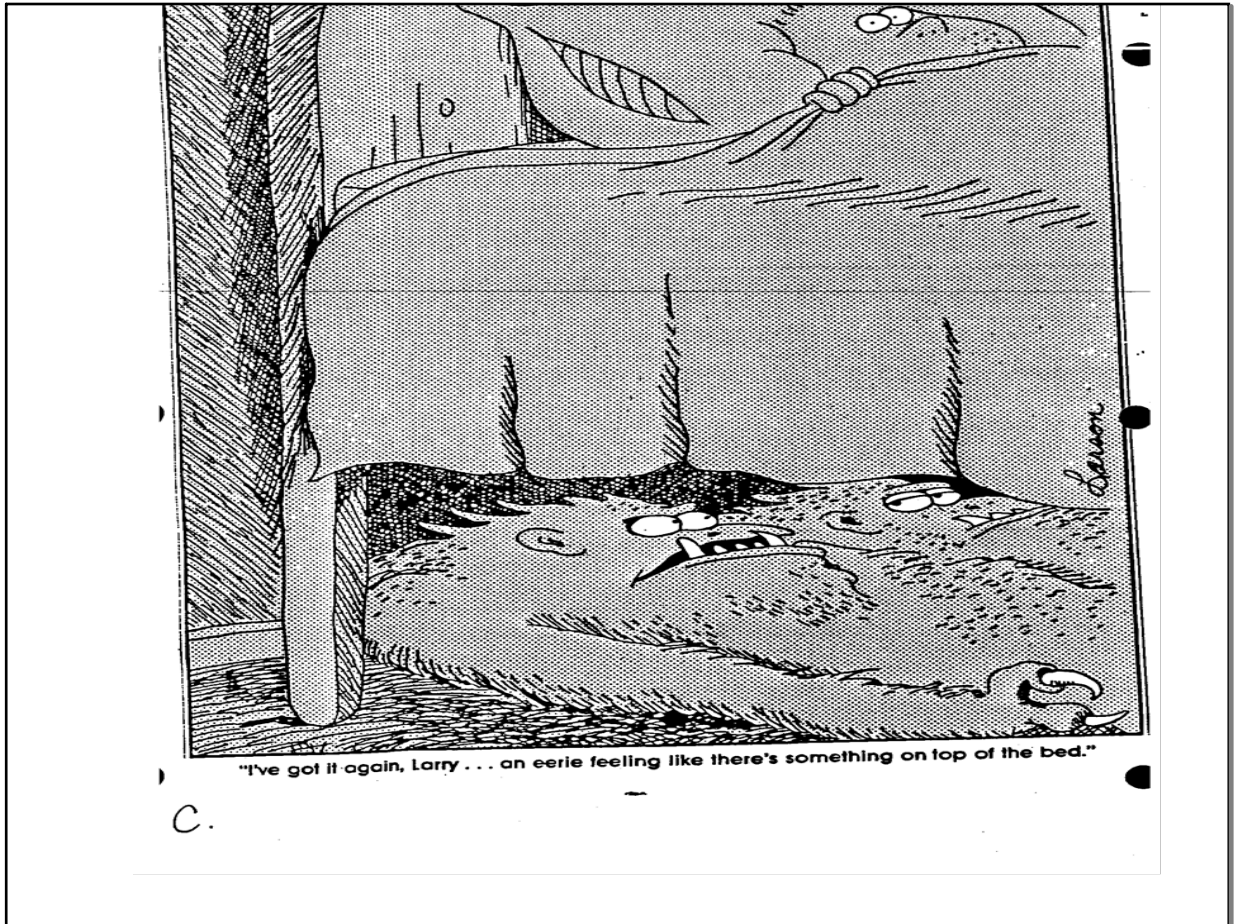
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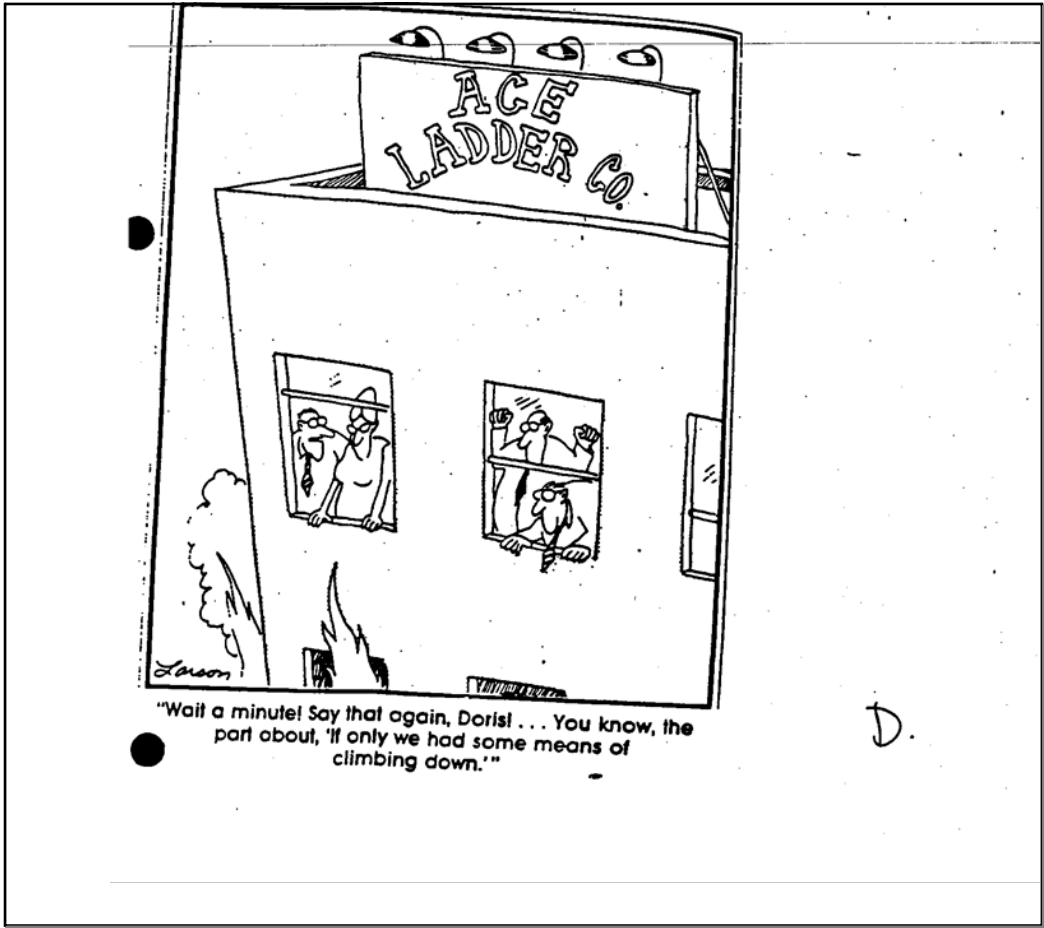
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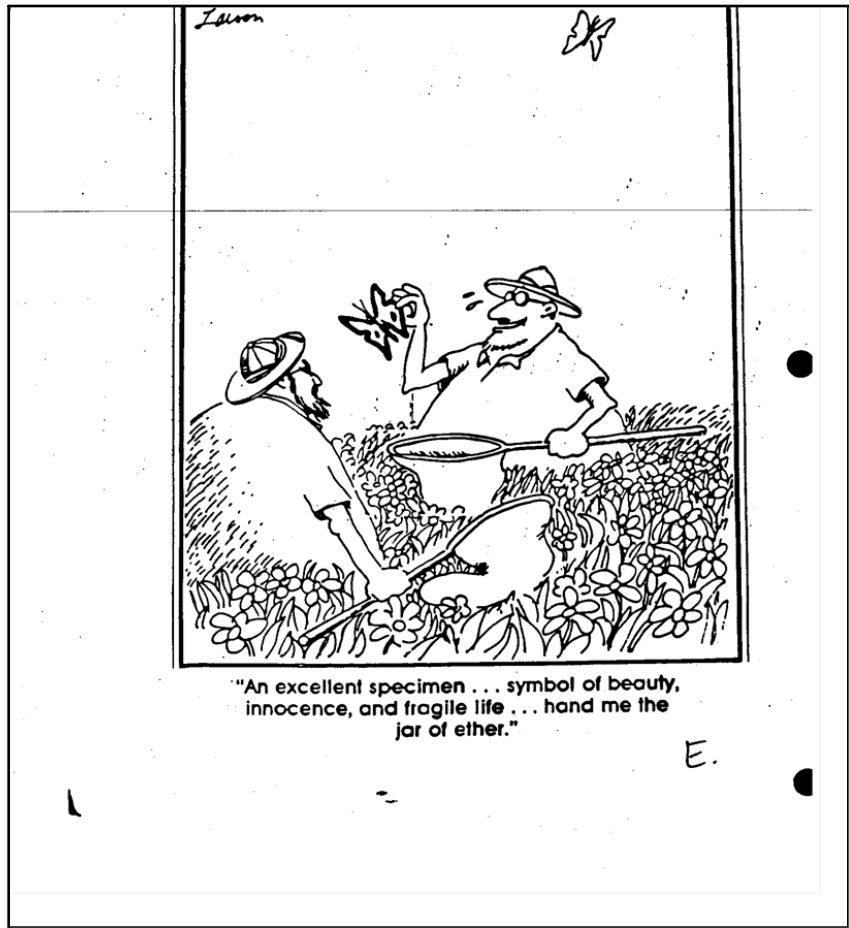
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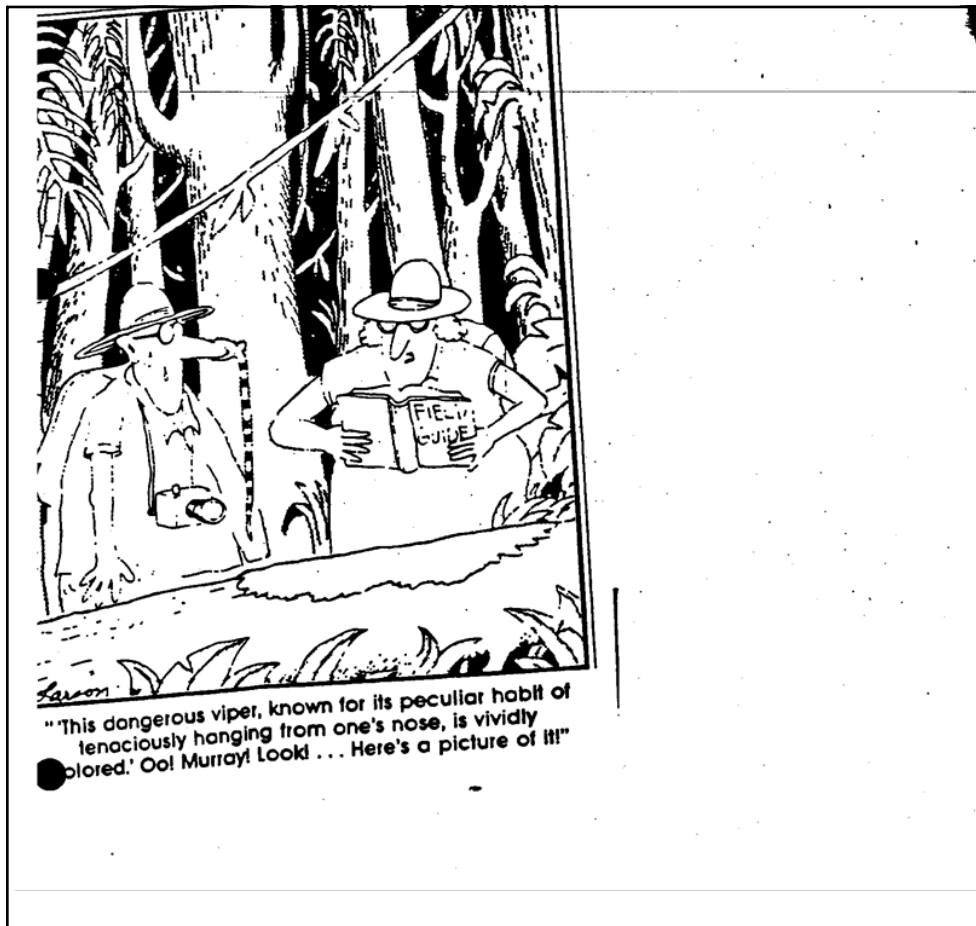
Oct 19-2:31 PM



Oct 19-2:31 PM



Oct 19-2:31 PM



Oct 19-2:31 PM

October 22, 2012

Agenda:

- Hubris Article and Journal

Word of the Day

Assuage: to relieve, lessen, alleviate

The boss asked his current employees to speak to the new workers to assuage some of the pressure off of them.

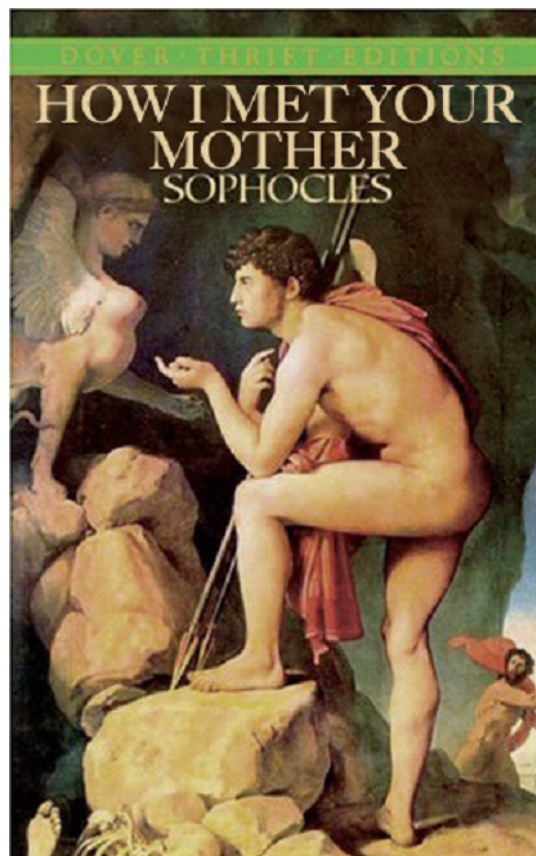
Oct 19-2:34 PM

Connections...

Myths involving riddles have occurred in many cultures throughout the ages. In the famous fairy tale "Rumpelstiltskin," the Brothers Grimm tell of a magical dwarf who would claim the firstborn child of a queen if she could not guess his rather peculiar name. Through luck and quick wits, the queen discovered the name and the little man was destroyed with rage when she solved his riddle.



Oct 12-9:37 AM



Oct 22-7:33 AM

The Riddle of the Sphinx...can you solve it?

4 = baby, 2 = man, 3 = old man w/
cane



What goes on four legs in the morning, on two legs at noon, and on three legs in the evening?
Oedipus solved the riddle, and the Sphinx destroyed herself.

The solution: A man, who crawls on all fours as a baby, walks on two legs as an adult, and walks with a cane in old age.

Oct 12-8:46 AM

October 23, 2012

Word of the Day

Assuage: to relieve, lessen, alleviate

The boss asked his current employees to speak to the new workers to assuage the pressure they were feeling.

Agenda:

- Review "Riddle of the Sphinx" questions
- Begin Reading Oedipus the King (Read pages 5-7)
(Hand out books-Book Cards)

Homework

- Study Guide Questions



Oct 19-2:34 PM

Name _____
English 9R "Riddle of the Sphinx"

1. What is a prophecy? What is the prophecy given to Oedipus' parents?
 ↳ Knowledge/info about the future ↳ their son will kill father and marry mother

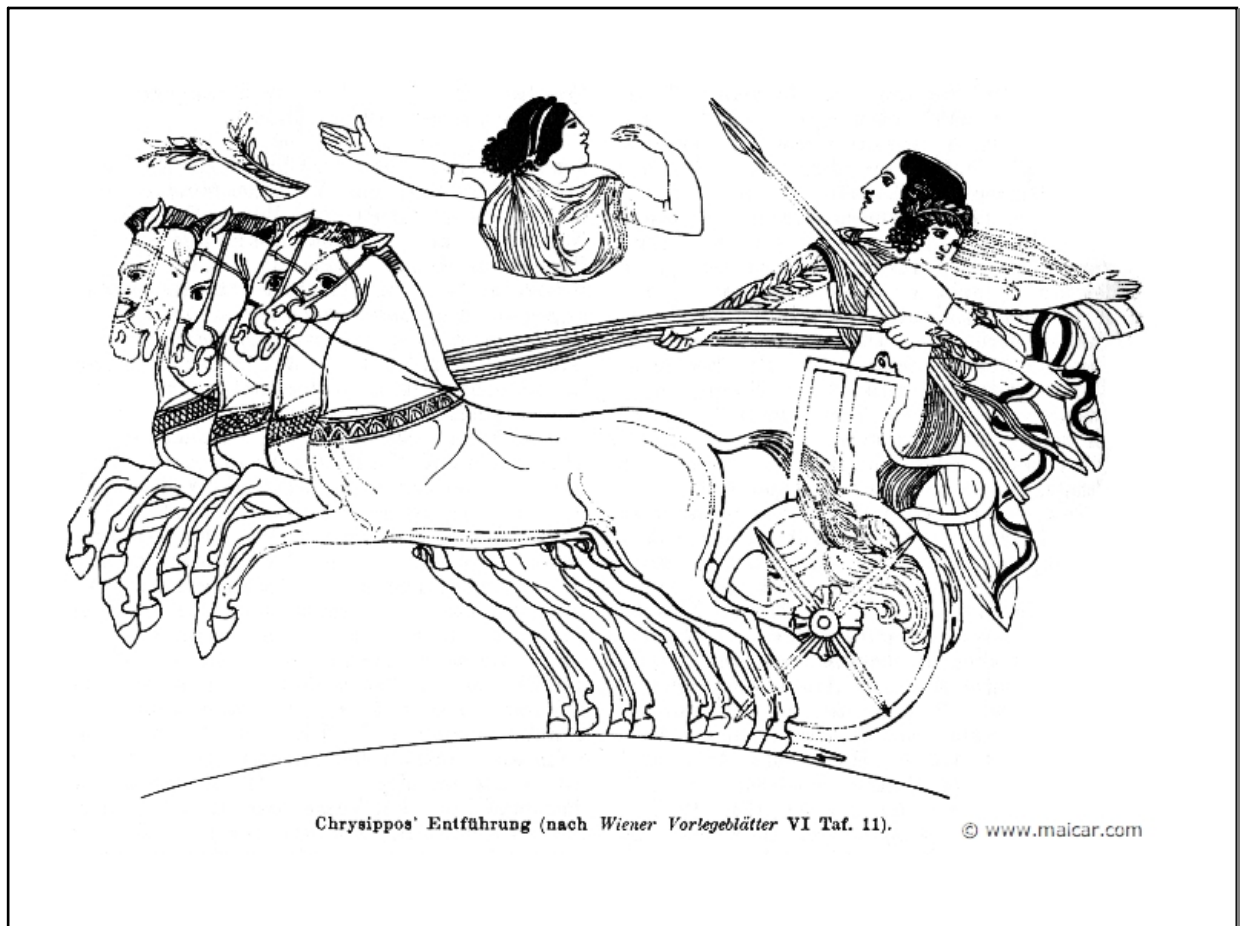
2. What is the Greek belief regarding free-will? How does "The Riddle of the Sphinx" support this idea?
 ↳ believe gods control our lives ↳ Although Oedipus & parents try to avoid fate, they're unsuccessful.

3. What does Oedipus' name mean? Who gives him this name and why?
 "swollen foot" ↳ adoptive parents

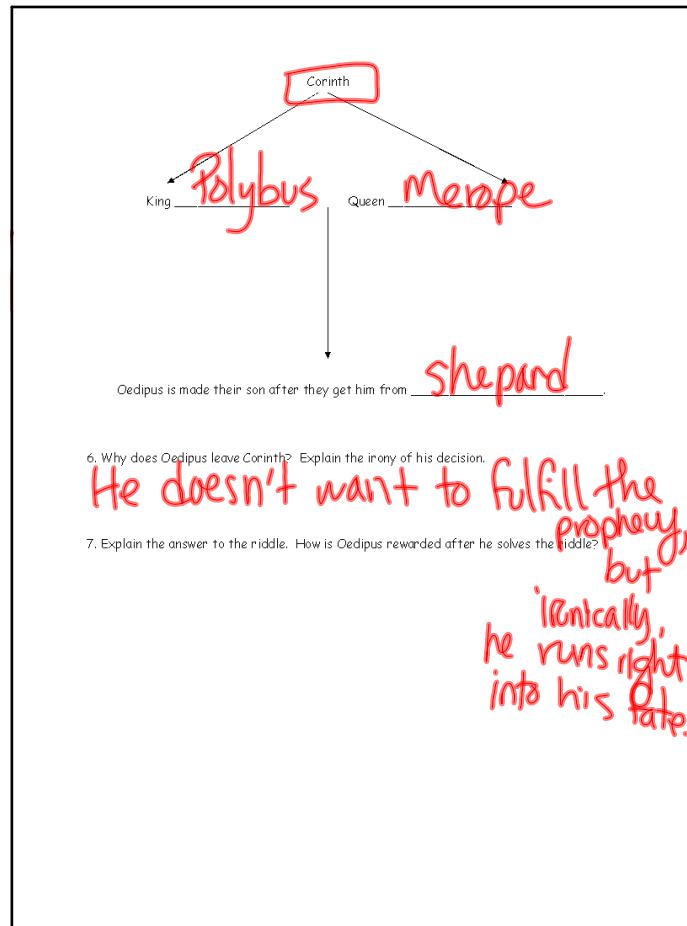
4. Give two examples of Oedipus' hubristic personality.
 ① flirts/boasts his intelligence w/sphinx
 ② kills Laius at the crossroads

5. Fill in the chart below.

Oct 19-8:52 AM



Oct 23-8:40 AM

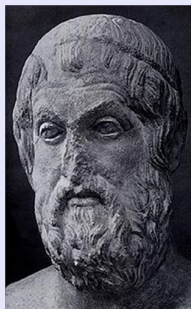


Oct 19-8:53 AM

Sophocles

-Most famous Greek playwright

-He wrote 123 plays written in approximately 60 years and all but 7 have been lost



<http://www.imagi-nation.com/moonstruck/clsc1.htm>

Nov 27-12:56 PM

Oedipus The King by Sophocles

Purpose of the Chorus:

- open the play
- express their views which are the voice of public opinion
- serve as confidants, advisers to principal characters
- tell what is occurring

****Oedipus is ignorant about his past****

OTK
Ericks on/English

Background to the play:

Apollo: Sun god, also god of healing, prophecy, music and poetry

Cadmus: Founder of Thebes

King Laius and Queen Jocasta: King and Queen of Thebes

King Polybus and Queen Merope: King and Queen of Corinth

****Riddle of the Sphinx****

Nov 27-12:59 PM



RAVENWOOD MASKS.COM ©



Oct 23-9:35 AM

Select Parts	
Oedipus	
Priest	
Creon	
Chorus	
Tiresias	
Jocasta	
Messenger (Corinth)	
Shepherd	
Messenger (palace)	

Oct 26-9:25 AM

Oedipus the King
pages 5-7

Oedipus-
Priest-

"Here I am, myself, world famous Oedipus."

↳ hubristic

BUT...

also sympathetic to the
needs of his people

Oct 22-2:53 PM

- Review the conditions in Thebes
- Read pages 7-27

Word of the Day

Verbose- [ver-bohs]- long winded, wordy

The teacher wrote that my essay was too **verbose**, and that I needed to edit out the wordiness in order to receive a better grade.

HOMEWORK- Answer study guide questions.

Oct 22-2:56 PM

- Review study guide questions/answers
- Read pages 27-36

Word of the Day

Prolific- [pruh-lif-ik]- productive; fruitful

In spite of all his commitments, he was a most productive researcher and a hugely **prolific** publisher.

Homework- Word of the day quiz, 11-20, Wednesday, November 2nd. Review Oedipus notes.

Oct 22-2:57 PM

Pages 5-12

1. What qualities do we see immediately in Oedipus?
2. What news does Creon bring?
3. In the opening, what does the priest say to Oedipus?
4. What appeals (requests) do the chorus make? (pgs. 13-14)
5. In what ways does Oedipus criticize his subjects (the chorus who represents the people)?
6. What punishment has Oedipus stated about the one who has killed King Laius? (pg. 15)
7. What signs of PRIDE do we see in Oedipus?
8. What philosophy of life does Tiresias have? (In other words, what does he believe about in life?)
9. What ironies are you beginning to see between Oedipus and Tiresias? What type of irony is it? (pgs. 19-25)

Oct 22-2:58 PM

10. Explain the argument Oedipus and Tiresias have.
11. Through the argument, what does the reader learn about Oedipus and Tiresias?
12. What does Tiresias mean when he says, "Wisdom is a dreadful thing when it brings no profit to its possessor?" (pg. 19)
13. On page 23 Tiresias foreshadows what will happen to Oedipus. What is it that will occur?
14. On page 26, Tiresias says, "This present day will give you birth and death." Explain what he means.
15. On page 27, what sarcastic remark does Tiresias make?
16. Tiresias speaks in paradoxes on page 27. What are they and what is the purpose in making them?

Oct 22-2:58 PM

October 24, 2012

Agenda:

- Thebes Analysis
- Reading OTK

depressed

Morose: [adj.] Ill-natured, having a gloomy expression

The boy became morose when he realized his fish, Spike, died.

Homework:

- Finish the Thebes Analysis Paragraph

Oct 24-7:34 AM

"You can see for yourself- the city is like a ship rolling dangerously; it has lost the power to right itself and raise its head up out of the waves

of death. Thebes is dying. There is a ^{disease} blight on the crops of the land, ^{wandering off} on the ranging herds of cattle, on the ^{babies are born dead} stillborn labor of our women.

The fever-god swoops down on us, hateful ^{disease} plague, he hounds the city and empties the houses of Thebes. The black god of death is made

rich with wailing and funeral laments."

↳ screaming, crying, | to mourn
↳ mournful cries

Oct 22-2:53 PM

Figurative language- uses "figures of speech," a way of saying something other than the literal meaning of the words. The use of metaphors, similes, personification, hyperbole, symbolism and alliteration to compare or describe a concept or idea.

Imagery- uses ones senses to describe a concept or idea.

Task- Using the priest's words on page 6, describe what life is like in Thebes. You must decode the figurative language and imagery.

Oct 22-2:54 PM

Simile

You can see for yourself- the city is like a ship rolling dangerously; it has lost the power to right itself and raise its head up out of the waves of death.

↳ The city is compared to a ship that is out of control and about to crash.

↳ The city is personified as a drowning person who cannot save himself.

Thebes is dying.

↳ Personification

There is a blight on the crops of the land, on the ranging herds of cattle, on the stillborn labor of our women.

↳ Imagery is used to show how desperate the situation in Thebes is and how close the city is to total destruction.

Oct 22-2:54 PM

The fever-god swoops down on us, hateful plague he hounds the city and empties the houses of Thebes.

disease
bother harass
pronoun
Personification

The black god of death is made rich with wailing and funeral laments.

Death is personified Imagery

Oct 22-2:55 PM

Paragraph Skeleton for Literary Element Analysis

In the Priest's speech the author/speaker uses figurative language
(Identify the passage) (Literary Element)
 to illustrate the desperate situation in Thebes
(Power Verb) (Explain the purpose of the element and the theme being reinforced)
and how the city is on the brink of destruction.
 When the Priest, states, "The city is like a ship rolling
(speaker/author) (quote with the literary element)
how out of control Thebes is the use of dangerously.."
(context- why is the quote being said)
Simile reveals that like an out of control
(name the literary element and how its use brings meaning to the idea)
Additionally, Priest the Priest, states, _____ in
(transition) (speaker/author) (quote with literary element)
 reference to _____ the use of
(context- why is the quote being said)

(name the literary element and how its use brings meaning to the idea)
 The author/speaker uses _____ to _____ the _____
(Literary Element) (power verb)

(restate the purpose of the literary element and the theme being reinforced)

ship, the city is close to ruin.

Oct 18-8:14 AM

You can see for yourself- the city is like a ship rolling dangerously; it has lost the power to right itself and raise its head up out of the waves of death.

Thebes is dying.
↳ personification

↳ The city is compared to a ship that is about to crash. It is out of control and needs help.

↳ Thebes is personified as a drowning person because it is a city on the verge of destruction.

There is a blight on the crops of the land, on the ranging herds of cattle, on the stillborn labor of our women.

Imagery is used to describe the desperate situation in Thebes.

Oct 22-2:54 PM

Plague

The fever-god swoops down on us, hateful plague, he hounds the city and empties the houses of Thebes.

disease stalks/harasses

↳ personification of plague - it is "hateful" & it "hounds" them

The black god of death is made rich with wailing and funeral laments.

Death is personified

crying - screaming

↳ imagery



Oct 22-2:55 PM

Personification

The fever-god swoops down on us, hateful plague, he hounds the city and empties the houses of Thebes.

Stalking city

The black god of death is made rich with wailing and funeral laments.

personified

mourning
Imagery



Oct 22-2:55 PM

Paragraph Skeleton for Literary Element Analysis

In the Priest's speech to Oedipus the author/speaker uses figurative language to illustrate the desperate state of Thebes.

When the Priest states, "the city is like a ship rolling dangerously" reference to how terrible things are in Thebes the use of simile describes how much help the city needs and that like a ship about to crash, the city is close to destruction.

Additionally

the, the the, states, the in reference to the the use of the (context- why is the quote being said) (name the literary element and how its use brings meaning to the idea) The author/speaker uses the to the the the (Literary Element) (power verb) (restate the purpose of the literary element and the theme being reinforced)

Oct 18-8:14 AM

Paragraph Skeleton for Literary Element Analysis

In the Priest's speech to Oedipus the author/speaker uses figurative language to illustrate the desperate state of Thebes.

When the Priest states, "the city is like a ship rolling dangerously" in reference to how terrible things are in Thebes the use of

Simile describes how much help the city needs and that like a ship about to crash, the city is close to destruction.

reference to _____ the use of _____ (context- why is the quote being said)

_____ (name the literary element and how its use brings meaning to the idea)

The author/speaker uses _____ to _____ the _____ (Literary Element) (power verb)

_____ (restate the purpose of the literary element and the theme being reinforced)

Oct 18-8:14 AM

October 25, 2012

Agenda:

- Paragraph Scramble
- Sample Paragraph
- Reading OTK

Word of the Day:

Gregarious: outgoing; social

The cheerleading captain was known to be gregarious.

Homework:

- OTK Questions- 2- _____

Oct 25-7:32 AM

Your Task: These sentences have been placed out of order. Put the sentences in order from numbers 1-6.

5 This personification of Thebes as "dying" demonstrates that the Priest believes that Thebes is not thriving and is in a weakened state.

1 In the Priest's ^{TS} speech to Oedipus, he uses figurative language ^{focus} to illustrate that the city of Thebes is in huge trouble and the city is in desperate need of assistance.

* 6 The Priest uses figurative language to exemplify that the city of Thebes is in trouble and needs help. ^{Clincher}

3 This simile shows that the city of Thebes is directionless and heading for destruction just like a ship that is at sea without someone steering it.

4 ^{transition} Additionally, the Priest says, "Thebes is dying" ^{personification} in reference to the death and devastation surrounding the city.

2 The Priest exclaims, "...the city is ^{simile} like a ship rolling dangerously; it has lost the power to right itself and wave its head up out of the waves of death," in reference to the grave state of affairs in Thebes.

Oct 18-8:16 AM

How is figurative language used to depict the situation in Thebes?

"You can see for yourself—the city is like a ship rolling dangerously; it has lost the power to right itself and wave its head up out of the waves of death. Thebes is dying. There is a blight on the crops of the land, and on the ranging herds of cattle, on the stillborn labor of our women. The fever-god swoops down on us, hateful plague, he hounds the city and empties the houses of Thebes. The black god of death is made rich with wailing and funeral laments."

—Stated by the Priest in Sophocles' Oedipus the King



Now...Answer the multiple choice questions based on this passage.



Oct 27-7:22 AM

Model Paragraph

In the Priest's speech to Oedipus, he uses figurative language to illustrate that the city of Thebes is in huge trouble and the city is in desperate need of assistance. The Priest exclaims, "...the city is like a ship rolling dangerously; it has lost the power to right itself and wave its head up out of the waves of death," in reference to the grave state of affairs in Thebes. This simile shows that the city of Thebes is directionless and heading for destruction just like a ship that is at sea without someone steering it. Additionally, the Priest says, "Thebes is dying" in reference to the death and devastation surrounding the city. This personification of Thebes as "dying" demonstrates that the Priest believes that Thebes is not thriving and is in a weakened state. The Priest uses figurative language to exemplify that the city of Thebes is in trouble and needs help.

Oct 18-8:16 AM

Oedipus the King
pages 7- 27

Oedipus- Chris S.
Priest- Joe
Creon- Cole A.

Chorus- Bobby
Tiresias- Molly

(excessive pride)

Notes (PLOT)	Dramatic Irony <i>[Audience knows what char. does not]</i>	Characterization/Hubris
<p>Thebes is in trouble</p> <p>- O. wants to help</p> <p>- O. sent Creon to the oracle</p>	<p>"There is not one of you as sick as I" (7).</p> <p>Audience (us) knows that Oedipus lives in a "sick" relationship w/ his mother</p> <p>"I never saw the man" (10) Oedipus killed Laius.</p>	<p>"Here I am, myself, world famous Oedipus" (6).</p>

Oct 22-2:57 PM

Oedipus the King
pages 7- 27

Oedipus- Ms. E
Priest- Jack
Creon- Alex

Chorus- Michael
Tiresias- Nick

excessive pride

the audience knows something that the char. does not

Notes	Dramatic Irony	Characterization / Hubris
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - plague in Thebes - people suffer - O. sent Creon to oracle to discover prob. - Chorus prays to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apollo - Zeus - Artemis - Athena 	<p>"there is not one of you as sick as I" (7)</p> <p>[Oedipus lives in a sick relationship]</p> <p>"I never saw the man" (10). (Oedipus killed Laius!)</p>	<p>"Here I am, world famous Oedipus" (6).</p> <p>"I will bring it all to light... I shall rid us of this pollution" (12).</p>

Oct 22-2:57 PM

Oedipus the King
pages 7- 27

Oedipus- Johnny
Priest- Alvaro
Creon- Alvaro

Chorus- Jules
Tiresias- Luca

Focus on :

Oedipus's Characterization:
HUBRIS? → excessive pride

"Here I am, myself, world famous Oedipus" (6).

Dramatic Irony - when the audience (us) knows something the character (Oedipus) does not.

"I never saw the man" (10).
Oedipus killed him! (Laius)

"I shall be the defender of Thebes, and Apollo's champion, too" (12). Oedipus is so sure of himself & that he will be able to rid the city of its problem.

Oct 22-2:57 PM

- Thebes- plague : people dying
crops
babies
animals
- Oedipus sends Creon - Oracle at Apollo for an answer (message)
- Apollo's message - get to rid of something
 - must find out who killed Laius
 - person who killed King lives here in Thebes
- People of Thebes → believe a group of robbers killed king
- Never investigated murder - helpless + leaderless
- Oedipus' motivation → best, strongest, wisest
 - who killed King
 - ~~search for truth~~
- s(11) - appealing to Athena, Artemis, and Apollo for help
 - pains that are suffered by the people of Thebes → "Send help and bring joy"

Oct 20-3:24 PM

October 24, 2012

Agenda

"Figurative Language"-Passage and Multiple Choice

- Skeleton for Paragraph Writing
- Order Sentences 1-6
- Model paragraph

Oct 18-8:10 AM

October 29, 2012

Word of the Day:

ubiquitous: existing everywhere; widespread

It seems like Uggs have become an **ubiquitous** part of every woman's wardrobe in the past 10 years.

Agenda:

- Read through page ____
- Take notes

Homework:

- Questions 7- ____

Oedipus-
Priest-
Creon-

Chorus-
Tiresias-

Notes	Dramatic Irony	Characterization/ Hubris

Oct 22-2:57 PM

WELCOME BACK!

November 5, 2012

-No late buses today! Today is Day 6.

-Schedule:

PERIOD	BEGINS	ENDS	TIME
1	9:35	10:03	28 Minutes
2	10:07	10:35	28 Minutes
3	10:39	11:07	28 Minutes
4	11:11	11:39	28 Minutes
HOMEROOM	11:39	11:43	04 Minutes
5	11:47	12:15	28 Minutes
6	12:19	12:47	28 Minutes
7	12:51	1:18	27 Minutes
8	1:22	1:49	27 Minutes
9	1:53	2:20	27 Minutes

Nov 5-9:21 AM

November 5, 2012

Word of the Day:

ubiquitous: existing everywhere; widespread

Agenda:

- Read through page 29
- Take notes

16A
29

It seems like Uggs have become an ubiquitous part of every woman's wardrobe in the past 10 years.

Homework:

- Questions 7- ____

Oedipus- Ms. E
Priest- Dan
Creon- Cole D.

Chorus- Nick
Tiresias- Joe

Notes	Dramatic Irony	Characterization/ Hubris
<p>- Oedipus is trying to find killer of Laius (Thebes is dying b/c killer is on the loose)</p> <p>- O. sends for Tiresias</p>	<p>Jacob was here</p>	<p>—</p>

Oct 22-2:57 PM

"Wisdom is a terrible thing when it brings no profit to its possessor" (19).

Knowledge is a curse when it cannot benefit the one who has it.

impunity
not

Nov 5-9:58 AM

November 5, 2012

Word of the Day:

ubiquitous: existing everywhere; widespread

It seems like Uggs have become an ubiquitous part of every woman's wardrobe in the past 10 years.

Agenda:

- Read through page 29
- Take notes

Homework:

- Questions 7- ____

Oedipus- Ms. E
 Priest- *Johnny Jason*
 Creon-

Chorus- *Dino Heyli*
 Tiresias-

Notes	Dramatic Irony	Characterization/ Hubris
<p>-Oedipus sent for Tiresias, the blind prophet</p> <p>-Thebes needs to bring the killer of Laius to justice</p> <p>-O. accuses T. of helping to plan Laius' murder.</p>		
<p>-T. directly accuses O! of being the murderer.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>impunity not punishment</i></p>		

Oct 22-2:57 PM

November 6, 2012

Agenda:

- Tiresias Information
- Oedipus Reading
- Hubris

Word of the Day:

pragmatic: practical; realistic

Farrah decided to make a pragmatic decision to go to RCC for two years and save money.

Homework:

- Questions through 16

Oct 26-1:17 PM

Tiresias: The Blind Prophet

- responds vaguely at first-he knows the truth but wishes he didn't
- Oedipus insists he shares what he knows-angers and insults Tiresias
- O says that T is guilty of plotting the murder of Laius---T responds with the idea that O is the curse---O dares T to say that accusation again
- O insults T's powers and blindness
- O thinks T and Creon are plotting to overthrow him
- blind prophet----literally blind, but O is metaphorically blind to the truth

Irony

Oct 27-11:42 AM

Today's Reading Notes

Oedipus- Ms. E
Chorus- Nick
Tiresias- Joe
Creon- Dan

- O insults T- says, "You are blind, your ears and mind as well as eyes" (23)
- O speaks to T "contemptuously"- with anger and disgust- RUDE!!!
- O calls T a "lying quack" and a "magician"
- O accuses Creon of trying to take over the throne
- O praises himself for saving Thebes from Sphinx- HUBRIS
- Chorus wants O and T to stop arguing- it's not helping
- Chorus feels terror and confusion about what is happening
- Chorus still respects and supports O

Nov 6-8:34 AM

Today's Reading Notes

Oedipus- Ms. E
Chorus- Mike
Tiresias- Nick
Creon- Alex

- O insults T- says, "You are blind, your ears and mind as well as eyes" (23)
- O speaks to T "contemptuously" meaning with disgust and hatred
- O thinks Creon is plotting to overthrow him as ruler
- O calls T a "lying quack" and a "magician"
- O praises himself for saving Thebes from Sphinx- HUBRIS
- Chorus wants T and O to stop arguing- nothing is getting solved
- T says that O is a "pitiful" man
- Chorus feels terror and confusion about what is happening
- Chorus still respects and supports O

Nov 6-8:34 AM

November 7, 2012

Agenda:

- Quiz
- Finish Hubris article and answer questions in groups:
 - *What does the statement "Power corrupts" mean?
 - *How does this statement apply to your life? Give examples!!
 - *What people are impacted by power? How?

Word of the Day:

dubious: doubtful; questionable

Maxwell's decision to dig a hole to China seemed **dubious** at best.
Moving to Dubai sounds like a dubious idea to me.

Homework:

No homework- **IF** GROUPS WORK SUCCESSFULLY!

Oct 26-1:17 PM



Nov 7-9:01 AM

November 7, 2012

Agenda:

- Read through page 49
- Notes on Tiresias

Word of the Day:

dubious: doubtful; questionable

Maxwell's decision to dig a hole to China seemed **dubious** at best.

Homework:

- Study Guide Question through ____

Oct 26-1:17 PM

November 8, 2012

Cast-O-Characters

Oedipus- Ms. E
Creon- Dino
Jocasta- Jules
Chorus- Jason

Agenda:

-Reading through page 49

Word of the Day:

meticulous: marked by extreme care to details; precise

The student's meticulous work impressed his teachers in every subject area.

The surgeon meticulously operated on the patient.

Homework:

- Study Guide Question through 20

Oct 26-1:17 PM

November 8, 2012

Cast-O-Characters

Oedipus- Ms. E
Creon- Cole D.
Jocasta- Ryan
Chorus- Dan

Agenda:

-Reading through page 40

Word of the Day:

meticulous: - adj. marked by extreme care to details; precise

The student's meticulous work impressed his teachers in every subject area.

The surgeon meticulously operated on the patient.

hearsay: rumor

You can't judge them solely on the basis of hearsay.

Homework:

- Study Guide Question through 20
- WOTD Quiz on Tuesday: altruistic-meticulous

Oct 26-1:17 PM

Begin reading on page 29!

Today's Reading Notes:

-Creon is angry that O has called him a traitor

-Creon says to O, "How could the throne seem more desirable to me than power and authority which bring me no trouble? I can see clearly- all I want is what is pleasant and profitable at the same time...No, a mind which sees things clearly, as I do, would never turn traitor" (34).

***Creon enjoys royal power and privilege w/out any responsibilities.

-Creon says, "To reject a good friend is the equivalent of throwing away one's own dear life" (34).

-Chorus tells O, "Quick decisions are not the safest" (35).

Nov 8-7:47 AM

November 8, 2012

Cast-O-Characters

Oedipus- Ms. E

Creon- Alex

Jocasta- Hayley

Chorus- Mike

Agenda:

-Reading through page 40

Word of the Day:

meticulous: — adj. marked by extreme care to details; precise

The student's meticulous work impressed his teachers in every subject area.

The surgeon meticulously operated on the patient.

Homework:

- Study Guide Question through 20

- WOTD Quiz on Tuesday: altruistic-meticulous

Oct 26-1:17 PM

Begin reading on page 29!

Today's Reading Notes:

-Creon is angry that O has accused him of being a traitor
-Creon says to O, "I can see clearly- all I want is what is pleasant and profitable....As it is now, I have everything I want from you, and nothing to fear; but if I were king, I would have to do many thing" (34).

***Creon enjoys royal privilege without having to take on royal responsibilities. He would never want to take the throne.

-Creon makes logical and sensible arguments.

-Chorus advises O that "quick decisions are not the safest" (35).

Nov 8-7:47 AM

Today's Reading Notes:

-Creon returns to Thebes angry with O's accusations that he is a traitor
-Creon says to Oedipus, "What makes you think I would give up all **this** and accept what you have?" (34)

What does Creon have now and enjoy?

He has all the powers and good parts of being a king but none of the troubles that come with being a ruler.

For example, when the plague strikes Thebes, the Thebans go to O for help, not Creon. Creon does not want O's responsibilities.

Creon makes pragmatic arguments to O.

-Chorus advises O that "quick decisions are not the safest" (35).

Nov 8-7:47 AM

Today's Reading Notes:

- Creon returns to Thebes angry with O's accusations that he is a traitor
- Creon says to Oedipus, "What makes you think I would give up all **this** and accept what you have?" (34)

What does Creon have now and enjoy?

He has all the powers and good parts of being a king but none of the troubles that come with being a ruler.

For example, when the plague strikes Thebes, the Thebans go to O for help, not Creon. Creon does not want O's responsibilities.

Creon makes pragmatic arguments to O.

- Chorus advises O that "quick decisions are not the safest" (35).

Nov 8-7:47 AM

November 9, 2012

Agenda:

- Reading through 61

FRIDAY NOVEMBER
16th !!! ☺

Do Now: How does Jocasta exhibit

hubris in the last scene we read? (41)

← excessive pride

She thinks that she and Laius were able to successfully escape their fate; she does not believe in the power of prophecy...this is equivalent to not believing in the power of the gods.

Homework:

- WOTD Quiz #2 altruistic-meticulous

Oct 26-1:17 PM

November 9, 2012

Agenda:

- Reading through 61

Homework:

WOTD Quiz Tuesday- altruistic-meticulous

Wednesday

11/14 in Café

Do Now: How does Jocasta exhibit

hubris in the last scene we read? (41)

 excessive pride

She thinks that she and Laius were able to successfully escape their fate; she does not believe in the power of prophecy...this is equivalent to not believing in the power of the gods.

Oct 26-1:17 PM

November 9, 2012

Homework:

WOTD Quiz Tuesday- altruistic-meticulous


Panerra on Monday @ 12:00

Agenda:

- Reading through 61

- OTK Video

Do Now: How does Jocasta exhibit
hubris in the last scene we read?

 excessive pride

She thinks that she and Laius were able to successfully escape their fate; she does not believe in the power of prophecy...this is equivalent to not believing in the power of the gods.

Oct 26-1:17 PM

November 13, 2012

Agenda:

Do Now:

- WOTD Quiz
- Read OTK--->begin on page 45 and read through 61

Homework:

- Study Guide 21- _____
- Binder Check tomorrow!!!

Oct 18-8:17 AM

Hubris

- "Here I am, myself, world famous Oedipus (2) - wants the people of Thebes to come to him for help - not talk about problems in Thebes to others - everyone knows me

- "I will bring it all to light... you will have me... defender of Thebes." (10) You have Oedipus - who believes he is so great as your defender now.

Oct 26-9:36 AM

Dramatic Irony

- "I never saw ^{the man (7)} but sick as though you may be, there is not one of you as sick as I." (4)
- he has ^{birth} ~~ax~~ kills
- trying to be the people's king - but doesn't realize now "sick" he is - kills father / marries mother - has two daughters w/ mother
- Dedipus is the reason for the plague b/c he murdered Laius
- "We must atone for a murder which brings this plague storm on the city" (7)

Oct 26-9:43 AM

I - Situation = suffering

C - "the city is like a ship..."

E - simile → dire situation

Oct 28-12:27 PM

Thebes and its people are currently suffering a great deal because of a plague. The line, "the city is like a ship rolling dangerously; it has lost the power to right itself and wave its head up out of the waves of death." This simile illustrates the dire situation that has befallen Thebes as one that is seemingly impossible to overcome.

Oct 28-12:30 PM

Outline

I

situation = suffering

C

"the city is like a ship..."

E

simile = impossible situation

Oct 27-7:22 AM

Thebes and its people are currently suffering a great deal. The line, "the city is like a ship rolling dangerously; it has lost its power to right itself and wave its head up out of the waves." This simile illustrates the horrifying situation that has befallen Thebes as one that is seemingly impossible to overcome.

Oct 27-7:22 AM

Notes p. 14-35

- Curses himself - w/o realizing
- Sends for Tiresias → ~~prophet~~ ^(blind) (truth)
- Oedipus has a violent temper ^(w/ crown)
- O blames T - for plotting Laius murder
 - T says O is murderer
 - O continues to seek truth
- Chorus = voice of reason (calm)
- Oedipus → pitiful

Oct 27-11:39 AM

Dramatic Irony-Worksheet

Analyzing Dramatic Irony

One source of the greatness of *Oedipus the King* is Sophocles' use of dramatic irony—the effect achieved when the audience sees meaning in a speech that the speaker does not see. When, for example, Oedipus declares that he will fight in Laius' defense "as for my father" (page _____), we see the irony that Oedipus does not see, since we know that Laius actually was his father.

The ironies in *Oedipus the King* depend on the fact that Oedipus has a dual role. He is, so to speak, both the detective and the criminal: He is pursuing himself. By continually suggesting what Oedipus does not know, the ironies also emphasize his prideful blindness.

Your assignment: Explain the dramatic irony in the passages quoted below. Identify two meanings: one that Oedipus intends and another that he does not hear.

1. Oedipus: I know you're all sick, yet there is not one of you, sick as you are, that is as sick as I myself. Your several sorrows each have a single scope and touch but one of you. My spirit groans for city and myself and you at once (_____).

Intention:

everyone is sick

Unaware of:

sickness he is living w/ - kills father marries mother

2. Oedipus: Upon the murderer I invoke this curse—whether he is one man and all unknown, or one of many—may he wear out his life in misery to miserable doom! If with my knowledge he lives at my hearth I pray that I myself may feel my curse (_____).

Intention:

curse/punishment on Laius' murder

Unaware of:

curses himself

3. Oedipus: Your life is one long night so that you cannot hurt me or any other who sees the light (_____).

Intention:

mocking Tiresias for being physically blind-

Unaware of:

metaphorical blindness to truth knowledge

Oct 27-11:39 AM