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# The Three Theban Plays Antigone Oedipus The King Oedipus At Colonus Theban Plays Of Sophocles Antigone Oedipus The King Oedipus At Colonus

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The Three Theban Plays

Sophocles

Three Theban Plays (Barnes and Noble Classics Series)

Sophocles

Oedipus the King and Antigone

Sophocles I

Three Theban Plays

Sophocles Plays: 1

The Three Theban Plays: Antigone; Oedipus the King; Oedipus at Colonus

The Oedipus Plays of Sophocles

The Three Theban Plays

The Three Theban Plays

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The Theban Plays of Sophocles

The Three Theban Plays: Antigone - Oedipus the King - Oedipus at Colonus

Three Theban Plays: Antigone, Oedipus the King, Oedipus at Colonus

The Three Theban Plays

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The Three Theban Plays

The Three Theban Plays: Oedipus Rex, Oedipus at Colonus, & Antigone

Antigone; Oedipus the King; Electra

The Theban Plays  
Three Theban Plays  
Three Theban Plays  
The Theban Plays  
The Theban Plays  
Ten Plays by Euripides  
The Three Theban Plays  
Oedipus the King  
The Three Theban Plays  
The Three Theban Plays  
The Three Theban Plays  
The Theban Plays  
Antigone  
Plays of Sophocles: Oedipus the King; Oedipus at Colonus; Antigone  
Plays of Sophocles: Oedipus The King; Oedipus At Colonus; Antigone  
The Heroic Temper  
Theban Plays  
The Three Theban Plays  
The Theban Plays

*The Three Theban Plays Antigone  
Oedipus The King Oedipus At Colonus  
Theban Plays Of Sophocles Antigone  
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## **LOVE LEON**

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The Three Theban Plays Sanage Publishing House Llp  
The Theban Trilogy is comprised of Sophocles' plays Oedipus the King, Oedipus at Colonus, and Antigone - together these tell the tragic story of Oedipus the king of Thebes, and his daughter

Antigone. Oedipus the King (in Latin Oedipus Rex) sees the youthful Oedipus consults the Oracle at Delphi, wherein it tells him he will "Mate with [his] own mother, and shed/With [his] own hands the blood of [his] own sire". Terrified of this prophecy, he flees those he believes are his biological parents, only to unwittingly encounter - and kill - his biological father, King Laius. This incident sets in motion the events that will see the Delphic prophecy proven terribly correct: Oedipus unwittingly marries Jocasta, his own mother, who bores him four children. Oedipus at

Colonus has the elderly Oedipus, by now ostracised and distrusted by society at large for his earlier, unintended wrongdoing. Now blind after gouging out his own eyes in reaction to the revelations of the first play, it is his daughter/sister Antigone who escorts him to King Theseus, with whom he desires to speak prior to death. In the dramatic conclusion leading to the death of Oedipus, the Gods themselves pass judgement upon his terrible sins of patricide and incest. The final play in the Trilogy is Antigone - this title sees Oedipus offspring navigate the drama of a Civil War in Thebes, alternating between verbal engagement and vying with the proud monarch Creon. Portrayed as a heroine, Antigone's steels her resolve in a time of upheaval and tragically destructive infighting between the Theban elite. This celebrated and authoritative translation was composed by the classical scholar F. Storr.

*Sophocles* Univ of California Press

With so many translations of Sophocles' Theban plays available, another might seem superfluous. However, a translation by Professor Trypanis, who is not only a distinguished Classical scholar but also a much admired poet, is an event to be welcomed by both students of the Classics and lovers of literature and the stage. These translations were originally commissioned by the BBC and have been broadcast and acted on stage several times on both sides of the Atlantic. Professor Trypanis has written a new introduction to this volume in which he discusses Sophocles' skill in characterisation, his style and poetry, and the place of the three plays in literary history. This book will be a valuable addition to Sophoclean scholarship and most welcome as an acting edition of the plays.

### **Three Theban Plays (Barnes and Noble Classics Series)**

Penguin UK

This elegant and uncommonly readable translation will make these seminal Greek tragedies accessible to a new generation of readers.

*Sophocles* Prentice Hall

This anthology includes English translations of three plays of Sophocles' Oidipous Cycle: Antigone, King Oidipous, and Oidipous at Colonus. The trilogy includes an introductory essay on Sophocles life, ancient theatre, and the mythic and religious background of the plays. Each of these plays is available from Focus in a single play edition. Focus Classical Library provides close translations with notes and essays to provide access to understanding Greek culture.

### **Oedipus the King and Antigone** University of Chicago Press

In this wide-ranging and stimulating book, a leading authority on the history of medicine and science presents convincing evidence that Dutch commerce, not religion, inspired the rise of science in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Harold Cook scrutinizes a wealth of historical documents relating to the study of medicine and natural history in the Netherlands, Europe, Brazil, South Africa, and Asia during this era, and his conclusions are fresh and exciting. He uncovers direct links between the rise of trade and commerce in the Dutch Empire and the flourishing of scientific investigation. Cook argues that engaging in commerce changed the thinking of Dutch citizens, leading to a new emphasis on such values as objectivity, accumulation, and description. The preference for accurate information that accompanied the rise of commerce also laid the groundwork for the rise of science

globally, wherever the Dutch engaged in trade. Medicine and natural history were fundamental aspects of this new science, as reflected in the development of gardens for both pleasure and botanical study, anatomical theatres, curiosity cabinets, and richly illustrated books about nature. Sweeping in scope and original in its insights, this book revises previous understandings of the history of science and ideas.

### **Sophocles I** Bloomsbury Publishing

A collection of all three of Sophocles' three Theban plays, Oedipus Rex, Oedipus at Colonus, and Antigone. Each work was part of a tetralogy, a composition made up of four distinct works. The other three works of each tetralogy are now lost. Although these are published under a single cover, they are not a trilogy and do not contain a continuous narrative. The three plays were written for different festivals, sometimes years apart.

Nonetheless, the three plays cover the fate of the royal family of King Oedipus at the city state Thebes during and after the reign of King Oedipus. Sophocles is one of three ancient Greek tragedy writers, whose works have survived for posterity. Along with Aeschylus and Euripides. Sophocles wrote over 120 plays, but only seven manuscripts have survived. During his life at Athens, Sophocles competed in over thirty competitions at the festival of Dionysus. He won twenty-four, and never placed lower than second. Sophocles is remembered as the founding father of western tragedy.

### *Three Theban Plays* John Wiley & Sons

The story of Oedipus has captured the human imagination as few others. It is the story of a man fated to kill his father and marry his mother, a man who by a cruel irony brings these things to

pass by his very efforts to avoid them. But these plays are not about fate, and not about irony. They are about character, choice and consequence. In Antigone we see a woman who will defy human law, and die for it, rather than transgress the eternal, unwritten laws of the gods. Oedipus the Tyrant is the story of a ruler destroyed by those qualities - pride, determination and belief in his own abilities - which made him ruler in the first place. Finally, in Oedipus at Colonus, written late in Sophocles' life, the aged and blinded king achieves a personal reconciliation, but at a cost - a son who will die in battle against his country, and a daughter who will die burying her brother.

### **Sophocles Plays: 1** Signet Book

BOOK ONE: Antigone is a tragedy by Sophocles written in or before 441 BC. It is the third of the three Theban plays but was the first written, chronologically. The play expands on the Theban legend that predated it and picks up where Aeschylus' Seven Against Thebes ends. BOOK TWO: Oedipus Rex, also known by its Greek title, Oedipus Tyrannus, or Oedipus the King, is an Athenian tragedy by Sophocles that was first performed around 429 BC. Originally, to the ancient Greeks, the title was simply Oedipus, as it is referred to by Aristotle in the Poetics. It is thought to have been renamed Oedipus Tyrannus to distinguish it from Oedipus at Colonus. In antiquity, the term "tyrant" referred to a ruler, but it did not necessarily have a negative connotation. Of his three Theban plays that have survived, and that deal with the story of Oedipus, Oedipus Rex was the second to be written. However, in terms of the chronology of events that the plays describe, it comes first, followed by Oedipus at Colonus and then Antigone. BOOK THREE: Oedipus at Colonus is one of the

three Theban plays of the Athenian tragedian Sophocles. It was written shortly before Sophocles' death in 406 BC and produced by his grandson (also called Sophocles) at the Festival of Dionysus in 401 BC. In the timeline of the plays, the events of Oedipus at Colonus occur after Oedipus the King and before Antigone; however, it was the last of Sophocles' three Theban plays to be written. The play describes the end of Oedipus' tragic life. Legends differ as to the site of Oedipus' death; Sophocles set the place at Colonus, a village near Athens and also Sophocles' own birthplace, where the blinded Oedipus has come with his daughters Antigone and Ismene as suppliants of the Erinyes and of Theseus, the king of Athens.

**The Three Theban Plays: Antigone; Oedipus the King; Oedipus at Colonus** Createspace Independent Publishing Platform

The Three Theban Plays - Oedipus the King - Oedipus at Colonus - Antigone - Sophocles - The most famous tragedies of Sophocles feature Oedipus and also Antigone: they are generally known as the Theban plays, although each play was actually a part of a different tetralogy, the other members of which are now lost. Sophocles influenced the development of the drama, most importantly by adding a third actor, thereby reducing the importance of the chorus in the presentation of the plot. He also developed his characters to a greater extent than earlier playwrights such as Aeschylus. To Laius, King of Thebes, an oracle foretold that the child born to him by his queen Jocasta would slay his father and wed his mother. So when in time a son was born the infant's feet were riveted together and he was left to die on Mount Cithaeron. But a shepherd found the babe and

tended him, and delivered him to another shepherd who took him to his master, the King of Corinth. Polybus being childless adopted the boy, who grew up believing that he was indeed the King's son. Afterwards doubting his parentage he inquired of the Delphic god and heard himself the word declared before to Laius. Wherefore he fled from what he deemed his father's house and in his flight he encountered and unwillingly slew his father Laius. Arriving at Thebes he answered the riddle of the Sphinx and the grateful Thebans made their deliverer king. So he reigned in the room of Laius, and espoused the widowed queen. Children were born to them and Thebes prospered under his rule, but again a grievous plague fell upon the city. Again the oracle was consulted and it bade them purge themselves of blood-guiltiness. Oedipus denounces the crime of which he is unaware, and undertakes to track out the criminal. Step by step it is brought home to him that he is the man. The closing scene reveals Jocasta slain by her own hand and Oedipus blinded by his own act and praying for death or exile.

**The Oedipus Plays of Sophocles** Wordsworth Editions

The pinnacle of classical drama in Greece, the three-part, 2,500 year-old Oedipus cycle remains a touchstone of Western culture. Nearly perfect technically, the plays feature headstrong heroes, intense plots, and breathtaking imagery that have influenced generations of artists, philosophers, and statesmen. These fresh, historically faithful renditions by renowned translator Peter Constantine bring new life to civilization's most meaningful dramas. Rich in sex and violence, the plays follow the tragic downfall of King Oedipus, a man who mistakenly believes he can control his own destiny. In Oedipus the King, we watch as the

hero learns the truth about his past, including his murder of his father, Laius, and marriage to his mother, Jocasta. Written just before the death of Sophocles, *Oedipus at Colonus* features a more subdued tone as the blind, exiled king reflects on his passing from this world. *Antigone*, the earliest written of the three, presents the powerful story of the iron-willed daughter of Oedipus as she takes a fatal stand against her uncle Creon, the new ruler of Thebes. Favoring her own moral code to the dictates of an unjust ruler, Antigone becomes the first heroine in Western literature and a model of civil disobedience.

[The Three Theban Plays](#) Pioneer Drama Service, Inc.

The heroic Greek dramas that have moved theatergoers and readers since the fifth century B.C. Sophocles' Theban Plays—*Oedipus the King*, *Oedipus at Colonus*, and *Antigone*—lie at the core of the Western literary canon. They are extensively translated, universally taught, and frequently performed. Chronicling the downfall of Oedipus, the legendary king of Thebes, and his descendants, the Theban Plays are as relevant to present-day thought about love, duty, patriotism, family, and war as when they were written 2,500 years ago. Recent translations of the plays, while linguistically correct, often fail to capture the beauty of Sophocles' original words. In combining the skills of a distinguished poet, Ruth Fainlight, and an eminent classical scholar, Robert J. Littman, this new edition of the Theban Plays is both a major work of poetry and a faithful translation of the original works. Thoughtful introductions, extensive notes, and glossaries frame each of the plays within their historical contexts and illuminate important themes, mythological roots, and previous interpretations. This elegant and uncommonly readable

translation will make these seminal Greek tragedies accessible to a new generation of readers.

*The Three Theban Plays* Courier Corporation

Includes the plays *Oedipus the King*, *Oedipus at Colonus* and *Antigone*, collectively known as the Theban plays. Starting with *Oedipus the King* and ending with the ultimate sacrifice of Antigone, his daughter the plays follow the trials of a family cursed by the edict of an oracle that "you will kill your father and marry with your mother". From the fourth century BC - when Aristotle took *Oedipus the King* as his model tragedy, the influence of Sophocles' great plays has been assured. These three great tragedies have a relevance and immediacy as metaphors for some of the most fundamentally held beliefs and values in our culture. This volume contains the Theban plays - widely studied in schools and universities. Translated and with an introduction and notes from Don Taylor - the playwright who directed these plays for BBC TV

*The Three Theban Plays* Hackett Publishing

A collection of all three of Sophocles' three Theban plays, *Oedipus Rex*, *Oedipus at Colonus*, and *Antigone*. Each work was part of a tetralogy, a composition made up of four distinct works. The other three works of each tetralogy are now lost. Although these are published under a single cover, they are not a trilogy and do not contain a continuous narrative. The three plays were written for different festivals, sometimes years apart. Nonetheless, the three plays cover the fate of the royal family of King Oedipus at the city state Thebes during and after the reign of King Oedipus. Sophocles is one of three ancient Greek tragedy writers, whose works have survived for posterity. Along with

Aeschylus and Euripides. Sophocles wrote over 120 plays, but only seven manuscripts have survived. During his life at Athens, Sophocles competed in over thirty competitions at the festival of Dionysus. He won twenty-four, and never placed lower than second. Sophocles is remembered as the founding father of western tragedy.

**The Theban Plays of Sophocles** Johns Hopkins University Press  
Plays of Sophocles is a set of three plays by Sophocles, an ancient Greek tragedian whose plays have survived until modern times. Included are Oedipus the King, Oedipus at Colonus and Antigone.

The Three Theban Plays: Antigone - Oedipus the King - Oedipus at Colonus Bantam Classics

Revising and updating his classic 1958 translation, Paul Roche captures the dramatic power and intensity, the subtleties of meaning, and the explosive emotions of Sophocles' great Theban trilogy. In vivid, poetic language, he presents the timeless story of a noble family moving toward catastrophe, dragged down from wealth and power by pride, cursed with incest, suicide, and murder.

*Three Theban Plays: Antigone, Oedipus the King, Oedipus at Colonus* Prabhat Prakashan

"The tyrant is a child of Pride Who drinks from his sickening cup  
Recklessness and vanity, Until from his high crest headlong  
He plummets to the dust of hope." These heroic Greek dramas have moved theatergoers and readers since the fifth century B.C. They tower above other tragedies and have a place on the College Board AP English reading list.

*The Three Theban Plays* Createspace Independent Publishing

Platform

The Theban Trilogy consists of Oedipus the King, Oedipus at Colonus, and Antigone - together these tell the tragic story of Oedipus the king of Thebes, and his daughter Antigone. Oedipus the King (in Latin Oedipus Rex) sees the youthful Oedipus consults the Oracle at Delphi, wherein it predicts that he will ""Mate with [his] own mother, and shed/With [his] own hands the blood of [his] own sire."" Oedipus at Colonus has the elderly Oedipus, by now ostracised and distrusted by society at large for his earlier, unintended wrongdoing. Blind after gouging out his own eyes in reaction to the revelations of the first play, it is his daughter/sister Antigone who escorts him to King Theseus. The final play in the Trilogy is Antigone - this title sees Oedipus offspring navigate the drama of a Civil War in Thebes. All three compositions are superb examples of Greek drama; owing to their revelatory contents and narrative twists, Sophocles' Theban plays remain popular to this day.

Three Theban Plays Cornell University Press

Love and loyalty, hatred and revenge, fear, deprivation, and political ambition: these are the motives which thrust the characters portrayed in these three Sophoclean masterpieces on to their collision course with catastrophe. Recognized in his own day as perhaps the greatest of the Greek tragedians, Sophocles' reputation has remained undimmed for two and a half thousand years. His greatest innovation in the tragic medium was his development of a central tragic figure, faced with a test of will and character, risking obloquy and death rather than compromise his or her principles: it is striking that Antigone and Electra both have a woman as their intransigent 'hero'. Antigone dies rather

neglect her duty to her family, Oedipus' determination to save his city results in the horrific discovery that he has committed both incest and parricide, and Electra's unremitting anger at her mother and her lover keeps her in servitude and despair. These vivid translations combine elegance and modernity, and are remarkable for their lucidity and accuracy. Their sonorous diction, economy, and sensitivity to the varied metres and modes of the original musical delivery make them equally suitable for reading or theatrical performance. ABOUT THE SERIES: For over 100 years Oxford World's Classics has made available the widest range of literature from around the globe. Each affordable volume reflects Oxford's commitment to scholarship, providing the most accurate text plus a wealth of other valuable features, including expert introductions by leading authorities, helpful notes to clarify the text, up-to-date bibliographies for further study, and much more.

[The Three Theban Plays](#) OUP Oxford

King Oedipus/Oedipus at Colonus/Antigone Three towering works of Greek tragedy depicting the inexorable downfall of a doomed royal dynasty The legends surrounding the house of Thebes

inspired Sophocles to create this powerful trilogy about humanity's struggle against fate. King Oedipus is the devastating portrayal of a ruler who brings pestilence to Thebes for crimes he does not realize he has committed and then inflicts a brutal punishment upon himself. Oedipus at Colonus provides a fitting conclusion to the life of the aged and blinded king, while Antigone depicts the fall of the next generation, through the conflict between a young woman ruled by her conscience and a king too confident of his own authority. Translated with an Introduction by E. F. WATLING

**The Three Theban Plays: Oedipus Rex, Oedipus at Colonus, & Antigone** Hackett Publishing

This powerful new rendering of the plays of the Theban cycle includes, in addition to the translators' celebrated Oedipus Tyrannus, annotated new translations of Antigone and Oedipus at Colonus. Peter Meineck is Producing Artistic Director of The Aquila Theatre Co, Visiting Scholar at the Center for Ancient Studies, New York University and teacher of Greek Drama at the Tisch School for the Arts.