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# Antigone Oedipus The King Electra Sophocles

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ANTIGONE BY SOPHOCLES - ANIMATED PLAY  
SUMMARY Antigone, Oedipus the King, Electra  
(Oxford World's Classics) Oedipus the King -  
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Antigone ; Oedipus the King ; Electra

## The Three Theban Plays

*Antigone*  
*Oedipus The*  
*King Electra* 8055627071491  
*Sophocles* OMB No.  
edited by

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**KENNY LEVY**

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*Oedipus the King*  
University of Chicago  
Press

Sophocles I contains the plays “Antigone,” translated by Elizabeth Wyckoff; “Oedipus the King,” translated by David Grene; and “Oedipus at Colonus,” translated by Robert Fitzgerald. Sixty years ago, the University of Chicago Press undertook a momentous project: a new translation of the Greek tragedies that would be the ultimate resource for teachers, students, and readers. They succeeded. Under the expert management of eminent classicists

David Grene and Richmond Lattimore, those translations combined accuracy, poetic immediacy, and clarity of presentation to render the surviving masterpieces of Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides in an English so lively and compelling that they remain the standard translations. Today, Chicago is taking pains to ensure that our Greek tragedies remain the leading English-language versions throughout the twenty-first century. In this highly anticipated third edition, Mark Griffith and Glenn W. Most have carefully updated the translations to bring them even closer to the ancient Greek while retaining the vibrancy for which our

English versions are famous. This edition also includes brand-new translations of Euripides' *Medea*, *The Children of Heracles*, *Andromache*, and *Iphigenia among the Taurians*, fragments of lost plays by Aeschylus, and the surviving portion of Sophocles's satyr-drama *The Trackers*. New introductions for each play offer essential information about its first production, plot, and reception in antiquity and beyond. In addition, each volume includes an introduction to the life and work of its tragedian, as well as notes addressing textual uncertainties and a glossary of names and places mentioned in the plays. In addition to the new

content, the volumes have been reorganized both within and between volumes to reflect the most up-to-date scholarship on the order in which the plays were originally written. The result is a set of handsome paperbacks destined to introduce new generations of readers to these foundational works of Western drama, art, and life. The Three Theban Plays Oxford University Press, USA Translated and edited by Peter D. Arnott, this classic and highly popular edition contains two essential plays in the development of Greek tragedy-Oedipus the King and Antigone-for performance and study. The editor's introduction contains a brief biography of the

playwright and a description of Greek theater. Also included are a list of principal dates in the life of Sophocles and a bibliography.

OUP Oxford

Oedipus the King is the first tragic play in Sophocles' classic Oedipus trilogy. The plays tells the story of a man who eventually becomes the King of Thebes while fulfilling an extremely tragic prophecy.

*Sophocles. Three Tragedies. [Contents].*

*Antigone: Oedipus the King: Electra:*

*Translated Into English Verse by H D F Kitta*

E.D.S.

Antigone; Oedipus the King; ElectraOUP

Oxford

*The Oedipus Plays* Xist Publishing

A king tries in vain to avert a horrific fate in

this epic tragedy, widely considered a masterpiece. Oedipus was warned that his destiny is for him to kill his father and marry his mother. So he fled his home and has now become the king of Thebes, taking the throne after the death of its previous occupant, Laius, and marrying his widow, Jocasta. But just as Laius long ago labored to defy a prophecy and ultimately failed, so will Oedipus, in this masterpiece by the great tragedian of ancient Greece.

[The Three Theban Plays](#) CreateSpace

The Three Theban Plays Oedipus the King

Oedipus at Colonus

Antigone Sophocles

Translation by F. Storr

Sophocles (c. 497/6 -

winter 406/5 BC) is one

of three ancient Greek

tragedians whose plays have survived. His first plays were written later than those of Aeschylus, and earlier than or contemporary with those of Euripides. Sophocles wrote 120 plays during the course of his life, but only seven have survived in a complete form: Ajax, Antigone, The Women of Trachis, Oedipus the King, Electra, Philoctetes and Oedipus at Colonus. For almost 50 years, Sophocles was the most-fêted playwright in the dramatic competitions of the city-state of Athens that took place during the religious festivals of the Lenaea and the Dionysia. He competed in 30 competitions, won 18, and was never judged lower than second place. Aeschylus won 14

competitions, and was sometimes defeated by Sophocles, while Euripides won 5 competitions. 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.

## THE THEBAN PLAYS

Lulu.com

The ancient Greek tragedy about the exiled king's final days—and the power struggle between his two sons. The second book in the trilogy that begins with Oedipus Rex and concludes with Antigone, Oedipus at Colonus is the story of an aged and blinded Oedipus anticipating his death as foretold by an earlier prophecy. Accompanied by his daughters, Antigone and Ismene, he takes up residence in the village of Colonus near Athens—where the locals fear his very presence will curse them. Nonetheless they allow him to stay, and Ismene informs him his sons are battling each other for the throne of Thebes.

An oracle has pronounced that the location of their disgraced father's final resting place will determine which of them is to prevail. Unfortunately, an old enemy has his own plans for the burial, in this heart-wrenching play about two generations plagued by misfortune from the world's great ancient Greek tragedian.

## THE SEVEN PLAYS OF SOPHOCLES

Antigone; Oedipus the King; Electra  
The three plays of this book (Oedipus the King (also called Oedipus Tyrannus or by its Latin title Oedipus Rex), Oedipus at Colonus and Antigone), also known as the Theban plays, concern the fate of Thebes during and after the reign of King

Oedipus. Each of the plays relates to the tale of the mythological Oedipus, who killed his father and married his mother without knowledge that they were his parents. His family is fated to be doomed for three generations. Sophocles wrote the three plays for separate festival competitions, many years apart. Not only are the Theban plays not a true trilogy (three plays presented as a continuous narrative) but they are not even an intentional series and contain some inconsistencies among them. He also wrote other plays having to do with Thebes, such as the Epigoni, of which only fragments have survived.

Oedipus Rex Open  
Road Media  
Three of Greatest

Greek Plays in one Collection “Time, which sees all things, has found you out.” — Sophocles, Oedipus Rex Sophocles' three Theban plays, Oedipus, Oedipus at Colonus, and Antigone, are cornerstones of western civilization and dramatic history. Each play stems from the fated tragedy that Oedipus would kill his father and marry his mother. This Xist Classics edition has been professionally formatted for e-readers with a linked table of contents. This eBook also contains a bonus book club leadership guide and discussion questions. We hope you'll share this book with your friends, neighbors and colleagues and can't wait to hear what you have to say about it.



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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.

## OEDIPUS REX

Spark Notes

For use in schools and libraries only. Presents three masterpieces by the Greek playwright Sophocles.

### Plays of Sophocles

Courier Corporation  
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.

**ANTIGONE, OEDIPUS  
THE KING, ELECTRA**

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Oedipus Rex is the greatest of the Greek tragedies, a profound meditation on the human condition. The story of the mythological king, who is doomed to kill his father and marry his mother, has resonated in world culture for almost 2,500 years. But Sophocles' drama as originally performed was much more than a great story—it was a superb poetic script and exciting theatrical experience. The actors spoke in pulsing rhythms with hypnotic forward momentum, making it hard for audiences to look away. Interspersed among the verbal rants and duels were energetic songs performed by the chorus. David Mulroy's

brilliant verse translation of Oedipus Rex recaptures the aesthetic power of Sophocles' masterpiece while also achieving a highly accurate translation in clear, contemporary English. Speeches are rendered with the same kind of regular iambic rhythm that gave the Sophoclean originals their drive. The choral parts are translated as fluid rhymed songs. Mulroy also supplies an introduction, notes, and appendixes to provide helpful context for general readers and students.

**Sophocles I** John Wiley & Sons  
 Antigone: Disaster follows when Creon, King of Thebes, forbids Antigone to bury her brother whom he has declared a traitor. ;

Oedipus: Oedipus has unknowingly killed his father, married his mother and had four children by her. The play centers around how the persons react as they become aware of the facts. ; Electra: Electra recounts the murders of Clytemnestra and Aegisthus by Clytemnestra's son Orestes, to avenge their murder of his father Agamemnon, commander of the Greeks at Troy, upon his return home. ; Philoctetes: describes the attempt by Neoptolemus and Odysseus to persuade or trick the disabled Philoctetes into accompanying them to Troy, in order to fulfill a prophecy and finally bring the ten-year war to a close.  
*Sophocles : Three*

*Tragedies : Antigone,  
Oedipus the King,  
Electra* Open Road  
Media

The doomed king of Thebes brings shame on his family in this iconic three-play cycle of ancient Greek literature, a foundational work of Western drama.

**Oedipus Rex:** As a young man, Oedipus was told of a prophecy that he would kill his father and marry his mother. Fleeing his home to escape his destiny, he becomes the king of Thebes by marrying the former king's widow. But now Thebes is cursed until Oedipus discovers who killed his predecessor—a mystery that will lead him to his own doom.

**Oedipus at Colonus:** Blind and exiled from his own country,

Oedipus takes up residence in Colonus while his two sons battle for the throne of Thebes. An oracle has pronounced that the location of their disgraced father's final resting place will determine which of them will win. But an old enemy has his own plans for the burial.

**Antigone:** The war is over and Thebes's ruler, Creon, decrees that the body of Polynices—Oedipus's son—is not to be buried. But Antigone, the late warrior's sister, answers to a higher authority. When she breaks the law to bury her brother with proper rites, her act of civil disobedience will unleash great upheaval.

*The Three Theban Plays: Antigone -  
Oedipus the King -*

*Oedipus at Colonus*

The Floating 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

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The Oedipus Plays of Sophocles Createspace Independent Publishing Platform

A guide to studying Greek playwright Sophocles' 3 Theban plays "Antigone, Oedipus Rex and Oedipus at Colonus,"

featuring complete plot summaries and analysis, character analyses, explanations of key themes, motifs & symbols, and a review quiz.

Antigone ; Oedipus the King ; Electra Vintage Plays of Sophocles: Oedipus The King - Oedipus at colonus - Antigone. Sophocles is one of three ancient Greek tragedians whose plays have survived. His first plays were written later than those of Aeschylus, and earlier than or contemporary with those of Euripides. Sophocles wrote over 120 plays during the course of his life, but only seven have survived in a complete form: Ajax, Antigone, The Women of Trachis, Oedipus Rex, Electra, Philoctetes and Oedipus at Colonus.

For almost 50 years, Sophocles was the most celebrated playwright in the dramatic competitions of the city-state of Athens that took place during the religious festivals of the Lenaea and the Dionysia. The Theban plays consist of three plays: Oedipus Rex (also called Oedipus Tyrannus or Oedipus the King), Oedipus at Colonus and Antigone. All three plays concern the fate of Thebes during and after the reign of King Oedipus.

### **THE THREE THEBAN PLAYS**

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Platform

When Greeks gathered to watch Athenian tragedy they expected nothing less than an essentially religious

experience', in which every emotion would be rung from them and they would be left weeping and wailing. This book presents faithful translations of Sophocles' three Oedipus plays ( Oedipus the King, Oedipus at Kolonos and Antigone ) which made plain the vulnerability of every man to the will of the gods. Each play is introduced with a discussion of Sophocles' tragic themes and devices while the main introduction contrasts the content and style of the tragedies with the lucky life of their dramatist who lived until the age of 91. The notes for each play can be found at the end of the book.

Antigone; Oedipus the King; Electra  
Createspace



Independent Publishing Platform  
Oedipus the King is Sophocles' legendary rendition of the myth of the great king Oedipus, perhaps the best known of all of the Greek Tragedies. When an oracle foretells that the young prince Oedipus will grow up to murder his father he is cast out of the kingdom by the king who hopes by doing so that he will avoid his

fate. Oedipus grows up and many years later, not knowing his own identity, or the identity of his father, meets him at a crossroad where they argue and the king is killed. The rest of the tale pivots around the unraveling of this tangled family history and the appalling discovery of, not only patricide, but Oedipus' subsequent incest in unwittingly marrying his own mother.

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