

Step 1 →
HOMEWORK

Take out your vocab. notecards!

Step 2 →
Notes heading

Write down title & date.

Introduction to
Antigone

A Day: 12/1/15

B Day: 12/2/15

Step 3 →
Start the **Welcome**
Work

Essay: Answer the following questions about your essay.

- 1. What do you think you will get?**
- 2. Was this easier or harder than the last essay?**

Song of the day: "Katie Queen of Tennessee" by Apache Relay

General essay comments:

- Organization was great!
 - If you had “TOPIC” written at the start of your BP, then you need to add a topic sentence.
 - Include FIDD and theme!
 - DON'T launch into a plot point!
- Most successful essays addressed the work as a whole.
- This means that you should have discussed Amir's journey and what Hosseini was **positioning the reader** to understand about the past, history, the Taliban, etc.

Let's write an introduction:

- 1-2 sentence **hook** → TAG and quick explanation about the novel, perhaps addressing the cultural context.
- **THESIS** → Theme and two FIDDS. Use better word choice to describe your FIDDS!

BOO!

- Vivid imagery
- Important details
- Specific details
- Elated details
- Meaningful syntax
- Emotional diction
- Connotative diction
- Learned diction
- Delighted diction
- Eye-opening diction

YAY!

- Simplistic diction
- Haunting diction
- Visual/tactile/auditory imagery
- Ironic details
- Sentimental detail
- Broken syntax
- Repetitive syntax

Grammar: Pop Quiz

Drama Conventions

- **Act:** a major division within a play or an opera
- **Scene:** a division of a play or of an act of a play
- **Dialogue:** the conversation between characters in a novel, drama, etc.
- **Monologue:** a long, uninterrupted speech that is spoken in the presence of other characters

Drama Conventions

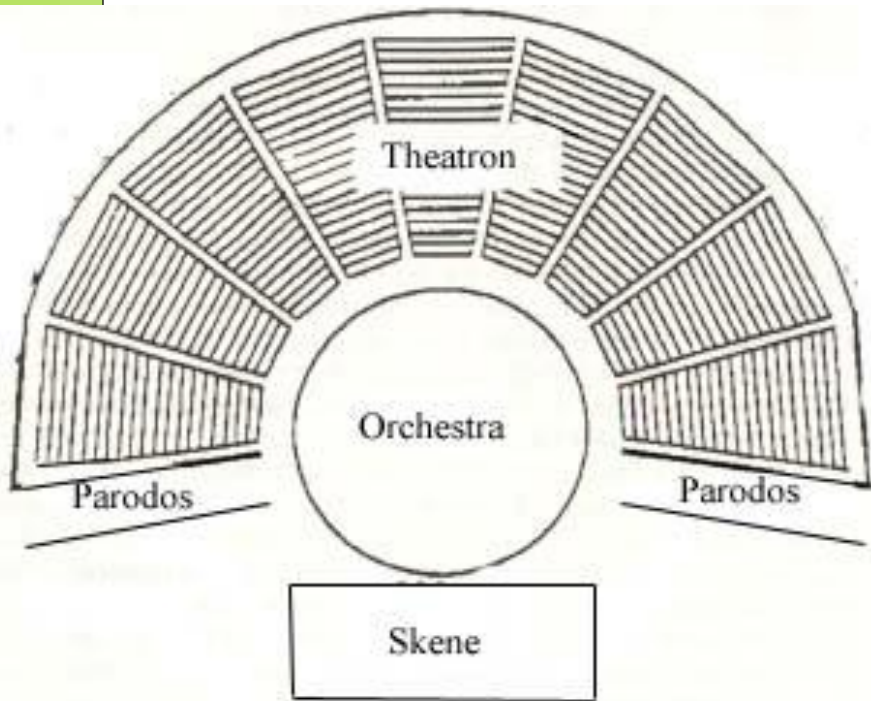
- **Soliloquy:** a speech in which a character, alone on stage, expresses his or her thoughts aloud
- **Stage Directions:** an instruction written into the script of a play, indicating stage actions, movements of performers, or production requirements
- **Aside:** a part of an actor's lines supposedly not heard by others on the stage and intended only for the audience

Greek terminology

- **Tragedy**—an imitation of a serious action which will arouse pity and fear in the viewer
- **Tragic hero**—a character, usually of high birth, neither totally good nor totally evil, whose downfall is brought about by some weakness or error in judgment
- **Hubris**—arrogance or overweening pride which causes the hero's transgression against the gods; usually, the tragic flaw
- **Nemesis**—Fate that cannot be escaped

Structure of Greek Theater

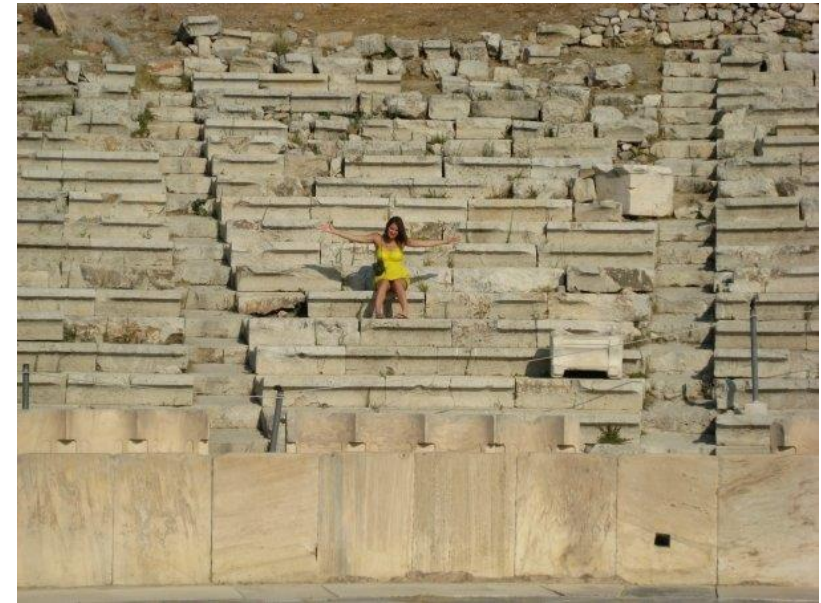
- Thousands of Greeks attended the theater.
 - Originally they stood (all day) to watch the performances, but eventually there were wooden seats and ultimately stone benches.
 - The horseshoe-shaped viewing area was the ***theatron*** or “watching place” and held as many as 16,000 citizens



Parts of a Greek Theater

- In front of and surrounded on three sides of the viewing area was the **orchestra** or “dancing place.”
- The **thymele**, an altar to Dionysus, stood in the center. It was here that the interaction between actors and Chorus took place.
- Behind the orchestra was a changing hut or dressing room, the **skene** building.
- The **parados** was the entrance to the orchestra used by the Chorus, and often by the spectators. These were at either end of the skene building.

Theatre of Dionysus in Athens, Greece



Me and all my friends



MASKS

They used larger than life masks combined with sweeping gestures and declamatory delivery to create a dramatic, believable impact.

The masks identified the speaker as male/female, young/old, grief-stricken/hopeful. The open mouth was to increase the resonance of the actor's voice.

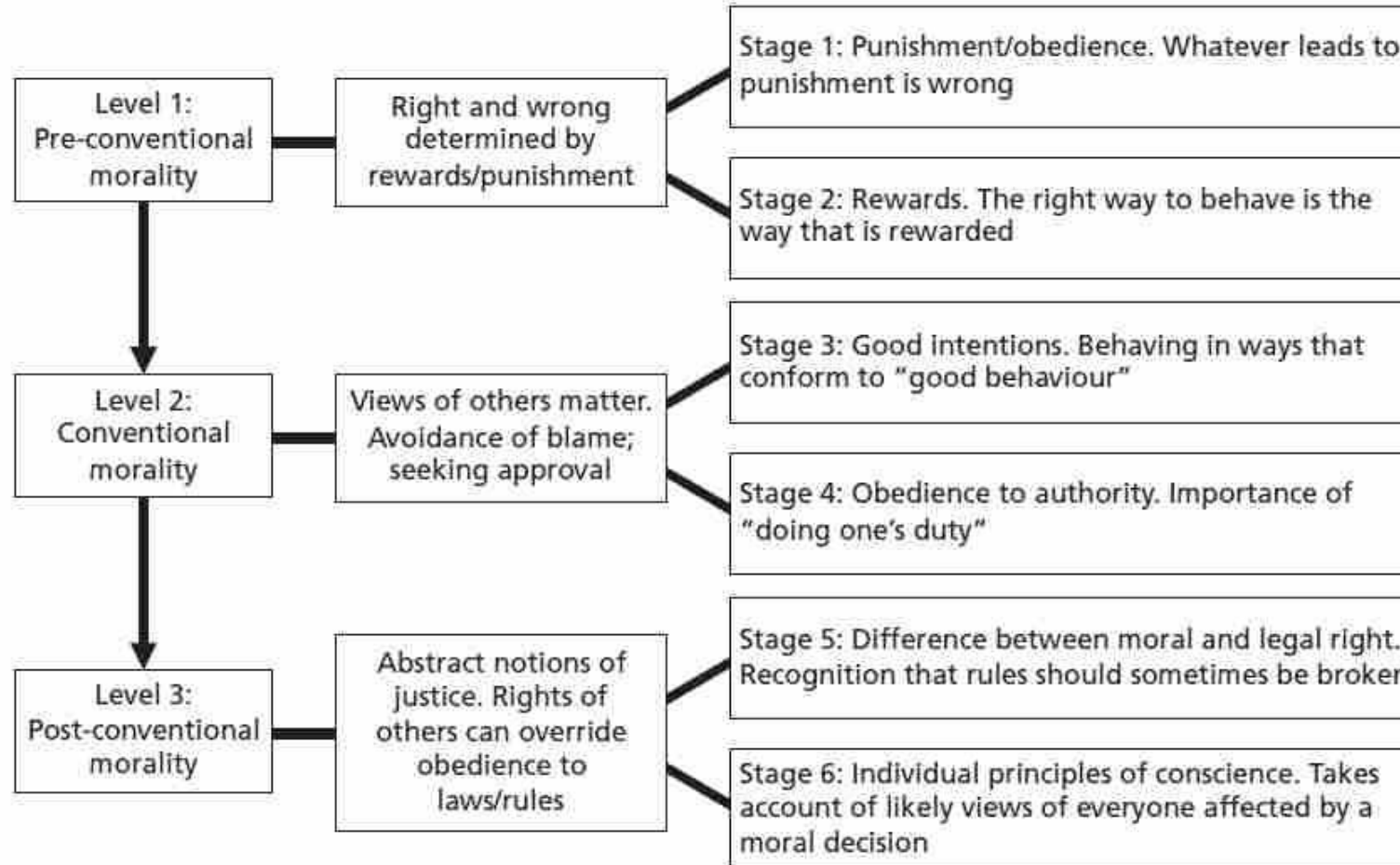
The Chorus

- The **Chorus** helped the mood, added beauty to the production, provided background information, divided the action into episodes, and reflected on events and themes.
 - The chorus was made up of background characters, such as town elders, young maidens, or captives of war.
 - They asked ?s, commented on actions, offered approval or criticism, and gave advice, usually through the chorus leader.
 - Choral odes were an integral part of tragedy, not to be considered outside the action.

Limitations of Greek Theater

- Rather than coming and going like other characters, the Chorus (15 men in Sophocles' time) remained a continuous presence throughout the play.
 - For the most part, they stood in the background, occasionally speaking with a character but mainly silent until the recitation of an ode.
- Unlike modern theater, there were no intermissions between acts, no opening and closing of a curtain, and no lighting effects since plays were performed in outdoor theaters during daylight hours.

Heinz Moral Dilemma



HOMEWORK:

- NONE