

Student name _____ Per _____

Tragedies and Heroes

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Tragedy

- TRAGEDY: A _____ that portrays the _____ of a noble with a character _____
- FATE: a combination of _____ and _____ circumstances.
- HUBRIS: The _____ is called "hubris" (aka, hamartia) that leads to the hero's _____

Dramatic Irony

- HUBRIS: The _____ is called "hubris" (aka, hamartia) that leads to the hero's _____

Irony

- VERBAL IRONY when what is _____ is the _____ of what is meant.
- DRAMATIC IRONY: the _____ or the reader knows something that the _____ don't.
- SITUATIONAL IRONY: the _____ of what is expected happens, often _____ or deadly.

Heroes

- CALL TO ADVENTURE: The hero goes on a _____ or _____ often compelled by a higher power or uncontrollable circumstance.
- THRESHOLD CROSSING: The hero steps into the unknown or _____ realm, marking the beginning of their _____.
- CHALLENGES AND TRIALS: The hero encounters various _____ and _____ that test their courage, strength, and _____.
- MENTORSHIP: The hero receives _____ and aid from a mentor, who provides support, advice, and _____ assistance on their quest.
- TRANSFORMATION: The hero _____ and grows through _____, becoming a more heroic or _____ figure.
- ATONEMENT: The hero confronts inner _____, leading to _____ or redemption.
- RETURN AND REBIRTH: After _____ challenges, the hero returns with newfound _____ to benefit society.
- KING, OR RELATED: The supreme _____ archetype, embodying strength, honor, and respect

Oedipus Rex by Sophocles

- SUMMARY: A Greek tragedy that tells the story of Oedipus, the king of Thebes, who _____ by killing his father and marrying his mother.
- TRAGIC HERO: Oedipus, a noble and intelligent ruler who is ultimately brought down by his hubris, or _____
- THEMES: _____ vs. _____, The Consequences of Ignorance, The Power of Truth.

Shakespeare Tragedies: Hamlet

- HAMLET - seeks _____ for his father's _____ while grappling with existential questions and moral dilemmas.
- TRAGIC HERO: Hamlet's _____ and obsession with revenge causes his downfall.
- THEMATIC TOPICS: _____, _____, Madness and Sanity, Moral Corruption and Decay.

The themes of mortality, morality, and human existence are exemplified by internal struggles and external conflicts.

Shakespeare Tragedies: Macbeth

- MACBETH, a Scottish _____, consumed by _____ and driven to murder to fulfill a _____
- TRAGIC HERO: Macbeth's unchecked ambition leads to his downfall and _____
- THEMATIC TOPICS: _____ and _____, Guilt and Conscience, Fate vs. Free Will.

The play explores the corrupting influence of power and the psychological toll of guilt on the human psyche.

Shakespeare Tragedies: Romeo and Juliet

- ROMEO AND JULIET have _____ families whose passionate _____ ends in tragedy.
- TRAGIC HEROES: Their love is _____ by the hate between their families and their _____ they take in the name of love.

THEMATIC TOPICS: _____ and _____, Fate and Free Will, Youth and Impulsiveness.
Destructive consequences of hatred and prejudice might change with the transformative power of love and sacrifice.

Terrible Beauty

- DEFINED: the _____ nature of beauty found in the _____ events in a play.
- EXPLAINED: Even amidst destruction, _____ and _____, there exists a profound and _____ quality that captivates and _____ the audience.
- SITUATION: It's a complex _____ between good and evil, and the sublime and the _____

Catharsis

- DEFINED: the emotional purification or _____ experienced by the _____ through witnessing the _____ and downfall of the tragic hero.
- HISTORY: Greek philosopher _____ created tragic drama for the purpose of eliciting _____ and _____ (or terror), which leads to catharsis—a release or _____ of these emotions.
- RESULT: audience _____ their own fears, _____ and _____, allowing them to reflect on their own lives and emotions in a _____ way.