I'm not a robot

Antigone bravely challenges her uncle's laws, showing loyalty to her family over fear of punishment.Her monologue highlights the conflict between following human laws and obeying the divine rules of the gods.Antigone's strong belief in family loyalty makes her a powerful and timeless dramatic character. Sophocles created a powerful dramatic soliloquy for his strong female protagonist, Antigone, in the play named after her. This monologue lets the performer interpret classic language and phrasing while expressing a range of emotions. The tragedy "Antigone," written around BCE 441, is part of the Theban trilogy that includes the story of Oedipus. Antigone is a strong and stubborn main character who prioritizes herduty and obligations to her family above her safety and security. She defies the laws enacted by her uncle, the king, maintaining that her actions obey the laws of the gods. After the death of their father/brother, the banished and disgraced King Oedipus (who married his mother, hence the complicated relationship), sisters Ismene and Antigone watch their brothers, Eteocles and Polynices,battlefor control of Thebes. Though both perish, one is buried a hero while the other is deemed a traitor to his people. He is left to rot on the battlefield, and no one is to touch his remains. In this scene, Antigone's uncle King Creonhas ascended to the throne upon the deaths of the two brothers. He has just learned that Antigone has defied his laws by providing a proper burial for her disgraced brother. Yea, for these laws were not ordained of Zeus,And she who sits enthroned with gods below.Justice, enacted not these human laws.Nor did I deem that thou, a mortal man,Could'st by a breath annul and overrideThe immutable unwritten laws of Heaven.They were not born today nor yesterday;They die not; and none knoweth whence they sprang.I was not like, who feared no mortal's frown,To disobey these laws and so provokeThe wrath of Heaven. I knew that I must die,E'en hadst thou not proclaimed it; and if deathIs thereby hastened, I shall count it gain.For death is gain to him whose life, like mine,Is full of misery. Thus my lot appearsNot sad, but blissful; for had I enduredTo leave my mother's son unburied there,I should have grieved with reason, but not now.And if in this thou judgest me a fool,Methinks the judge of folly's not acquit. In one of the most dramatic female monologues of ancient Greece, Antigone defies King Creon because she believes in higher morality, that of the gods. She contends that the laws of heaven overrule the laws of man. The theme of civil disobedience still strikes a chord in modern times. Is it better to do what is right by natural law and face the consequences of the legal system? Or is Antigone being foolishly stubborn and butting heads with her uncle? The bold and rebellious, defiant Antigone is convinced that her actions are the best expression of loyalty and love for her family. Still, her actions defy other members of her family and the laws and traditions she is bound to uphold. Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Haemon from the play "Antigone" can be described as determined, passionate, rational, loyal, compassionate, conflicted, insightful, impulsive, rebellious, and tragic. His character undergoes significant development throughout the play, showcasing a range of emotions and qualities that contribute to the overall themes of the tragedy.Antigone, written by Sophocles in or arround 441 BCE, is a classic Greek tragedy that explores themes of conflict between individual conscience and societal laws, personal duty versus public order, and the power of divine versus human will.Hereís a concise summary of the play:The Setting: Thebes, Greece, after a civil war rites, defies Creons decree and secretly buries her brother.The Consequences: When discovered, Antigone is sentenced to death by Creon. Despite pleas from her sister Ismene, her fianc Haemon (Creons son), and the blind prophet Tiresias, Antigone remains resolute in her actions, accepting her fate to uphold her personal beliefs.The Tragedy: The play unfolds with a series of tragic consequences. Haemon commits suicide upon learning of Antigones impending death, followed by his mother, Eurydice, who takes her own life in grief. Realizing the error of his ways and the devastation he has caused, Creon is left alone, consumed by despair.Key Points to Remember:The play raises questions about the relative importance of individual conscience, religious beliefs, and state laws.Antigone embodies the concept of personal integrity and defying unjust authority, even at great personal cost.Creon represents the dangers of unchecked power and the consequences of disregarding divine will and popular opinion.The play explores the tragic consequences of pride, stubbornness, and the inability to compromise.Setting the Stage:The play opens in the aftermath of a bloody civil war in Thebes, where two brothers, Eteocles and Polynices, sons of Oedipus, fought against each other for the throne. Eteocles, defending the city, died a hero, while Polynices, the attacker, was deemed a traitor. Creon, their uncle, ascends the throne and declares Eteocles a hero, granting him a proper burial, while leaving Polynices body to rot on the battlefield, unburied and dishonored.Antigones Defiance:Antigone, deeply troubled by this decree, believes that all humans, regardless of their actions, deserve proper burial rites according to divine law. Driven by her personal convictions and religious beliefs, she defies Creons orders and secretly sprinkles dust over Polynices body, performing a symbolic burial.Caught and Condemned:Antigones act of defiance is discovered, and she is brought before Creon. Despite pleas from her sister Ismene to share the blame and mitigate the punishment, Antigone remains resolute in her actions, declaring her loyalty to the unwritten laws of the gods and her duty to her brother. Unfazed by her arguments and unwavering defiance, Creon sentences her to death, condemning her to be entombed alive in a cave.Ripples of Tragedy:The news of Antigones impending doom sends shockwaves through the city. Haemon, Creons son and Antigones fianc, pleads with his father to reconsider, highlighting the publics disapproval of the harsh sentence and the potential consequences of defying divine will. Tiresias, the blind prophet, also warns Creon that his actions are impious and will incur the wrath of the gods, urging him to change course. However, Creon, blinded by pride and clinging to his authority, remains unyielding.The Unfolding Tragedy:Tragedy unfolds swiftly. Haemon, unable to bear the thought of losing Antigone, takes his own life. Upon learning of her sons suicide, Eurydice, Creons wife, overcome with grief and despair, follows suit by taking her own life. Finally, realizing the devastation he has caused by his stubbornness and disregard for both human and divine laws, Creon is left alone, consumed by regret and despair. He rushes to the cave where Antigone is imprisoned, only to find her hanging lifeless. Unable to bear the weight of his actions and the cascading tragedies, Creon himself longs for death, forever marked by the consequences of his choices.Themes Explored:Antigone delves into several timeless themes, including:Individual vs. Society: The play explores the conflict between personal moral compass and societal laws, highlighting the complexities of navigating these opposing forces.Duty and Loyalty: Antigones unwavering commitment to her family and her religious beliefs, even in the face of death, exemplifies the power of duty and loyalty.Justice and Authority: The play raises questions about the nature of justice and the potential for abuse of power when authority figures prioritize their own agendas over the well-being of their subjects.Fate and Free Will: The characters grapple with the interplay between fate and free will, questioning whether their actions are predetermined or if they have the power to shape their own destinies.READ ALSO: I will Fly Summary and Questions and Answers | Plus One EnglishLegacy of Antigone:Antigone continues to resonate with audiences centuries after its creation. The plays exploration of universal themes, its complex characters, and its tragic consequences offer valuable insights into human nature, the dangers of unchecked power, and the enduring power of individual convictions.Symbolism:The Burial: The act of burial holds immense symbolic significance in the play. It represents not only respect for the deceased but also the fulfillment of ones religious duty and the proper transition from the earthly realm to the underworld. Denying Polynices a proper burial signifies Creons attempt to rewrite the natural order and defy the gods.The Cave: The cave where Antigone is imprisoned symbolizes her isolation and impending death. It also represents the darkness and despair that engulfs Creon as he realizes the consequences of his actions.Dramatic Techniques:Chorus: The Chorus of Theban elders serves as a voice of reason and the community, commenting on the action, offering insights, and reflecting the publics opinion.Irony: The play employs dramatic irony, where the audience possesses knowledge that certain characters lack. This creates a sense of suspense and foreshadows the tragic consequences of their actions.Rhetorical Devices: Characters like Antigone and Creon use powerful language and rhetorical devices to argue their positions, highlighting the clash of ideologies and the persuasive power of words.Interpretations and Relevance:Antigone has been interpreted in various ways throughout history, with different audiences focusing on different aspects of the play. Some see Antigone as a symbol of rebellion against unjust authority, while others view her as a tragic figure caught between conflicting loyalties. The plays relevance continues to resonate in contemporary society, prompting discussions about individual rights, the responsibility of leadership, and the importance of upholding ethical principles even in the face of personal cost.Antigone:Motivations: Driven by a strong sense of familial duty, religious beliefs, and personal integrity, Antigone defies Creons decree to uphold what she believes are the unwritten laws of the gods and her obligation to her deceased brother.Personality Traits: She is resolute, courageous, and unwavering in her convictions. She displays a strong sense of self-awareness and is willing to face the consequences of her actions, even death. However, some interpretations suggest a potential for stubbornness and inflexibility.Symbolism: Antigone represents the individual conscience and the unwavering commitment to personal belief systems, even in the face of societal pressure and potential destruction.Creon:Motivations: Driven by a desire to maintain order, stability, and his own authority, Creon prioritizes the states laws and his personal judgment over religious traditions and individual rights.Personality Traits: He is proud, stubborn, and unwilling to admit his mistakes. He prioritizes logic and order over emotional considerations, leading to his downfall.Symbolism: Creon represents the dangers of unchecked power, the potential for arrogance and inflexibility in leadership, and the consequences of disregarding both human and divine laws.Ismene:Motivations: Ismene prioritizes self-preservation and societal conformity, urging Antigone to comply with Creons decree to avoid danger.Personality Traits: She is cautious, practical, and concerned with the potential consequences of defying authority. While she shares some of Antigones emotions, she lacks her sisters courage and conviction.Symbolism: Ismene represents the voice of reason and caution, highlighting the potential dangers of defying authority and the societal pressures that can influence individual choices.Haemon:Motivations: Driven by love for Antigone and a sense of justice, Haemon pleads with Creon to reconsider his harsh sentence and acknowledge the potential negative consequences of his actions.Personality Traits: He is passionate, reasonable, and attempts to bridge the gap between Antigones defiance and Creons rigid authority.Symbolism: Haemon represents the voice of reason and moderation, highlighting the potential for love and compassion to bridge societal divides and encourage compromise.Tiresias:Motivations: Driven by his prophetic abilities and a sense of duty, Tiresias warns Creon of the impending disaster awaiting him if he continues to defy the gods will.Personality Traits: He is wise, respected, and unafraid to speak truth to power, even if it means challenging the authority of the king.Symbolism: Tiresias represents the voice of divine wisdom and the potential consequences of ignoring warnings and disregarding the natural order.By analyzing these characters and their motivations, we gain a deeper understanding of the complex themes grappling with conflicting ideologies, ultimately highlighting the complexities of human nature, the challenges of navigating societal pressures, and the enduring relevance of ethical dilemmas. close close close close Antigone: Sophocles introduced Antigone as Oedipuss daughter in Oedipus the King. However, in Oedipus the King Antigone remains a relatively minor character. She is strong-willed and devoted to her family. When Creon rules that her brother Polyneices shall not be buried, Antigone refuses to obey. In fact, Antigone believes that the laws of the gods far outweigh the laws of mankind.Creon: Creon is a tyrant that rules over Thebes. In contrast to Antigone, Creon believes the "rational" laws of man are superior to the "irrational" laws of the gods. Creon stands by this belief even in the face of strong opposition. It is this stubbornness that proves to be Creons tragic flaw. However, Creon does become less tyrannical as the narrative progresses.Tiresias: Tiresias is a blind prophet. Although he cannot physically see, he can "see," or foretell, the future. Tiresias attempts to tell Creon that the gods are angry with him because Creon rejects divine law. However, Creon does not believe Teiresias until it is too late to avert the oncoming tragedy. close close close close Antigone: Sophocles introduced Antigone as Oedipuss daughter in Oedipus the King. However, in Oedipus the King Antigone remains a relatively minor character. In Antigone, she becomes the protagonist who drives the action. She is strong-willed and devoted to her family. When Creon rules that her brother Polyneices shall not be buried, Antigone refuses to obey. In fact, Antigone believes that the laws of the gods far outweigh the laws of mankind.Creon: Creon is a tyrant that rules over Thebes. In contrast to Antigone, Creon believes the "rational" laws of man are superior to the "irrational" laws of the gods. Creon stands by this belief even in the face of strong opposition. It is this stubbornness that proves to be Creons tragic flaw. However, Creon does become less tyrannical as the narrative progresses.Tiresias: Tiresias is a blind prophet. Although he cannot physically see, he can "see," or foretell, the future. Tiresias attempts to tell Creon that the gods are angry with him because Creon rejects divine law. However, Creon does not believe Teiresias until it is too late to avert the oncoming tragedy. Daughter (and half-sister) of Oedipus, sister of Ismene, niece of Creon, and fiance of Haemon. When her brother Polynices dies attacking Thebes, Antigone defies Creon's order that no citizen of Thebes canread analysis of AntigoneSister of Antigone. Ismene pleads with Antigone not to defy the laws of the city and not to bring more misfortune to their ill-fated family. When Creon sentences Antigone to death, Ismene first triesread analysis of IsmeneBrother-in-law of Oedipus, Creon becomes king of Thebes when Oedipus's two sons die while battling each other for control of the city. Creon believes in the rule of law and the authority of the stateread analysis of CreonThe blind prophet, or seer, who warns Creon not to evade Antigone and not to stick so rigidly to his decision to disallow the burial of Polynices. When Creon insults Tiresias, the seer prophesies thatread analysis of TiresiasMinor CharactersHaemonSon of Creon and fianc of Antigone. Haemon tries to convince his father to be compassionate toward Antigone and to heed the will of the people of Thebes, who don't want to see her executed. He attacks his father and then kills himself when he finds Antigone dead.EurydiceWife of Creon and mother of Haemon. She blames her husband for their son's suicide and kills herself, while cursing Creon's name.A SentryThe sentry brings Creon the news of Polynices's illegal burial and later catches Antigone in the act of performing funereal rites for Polynices's body.A MessengerThe messenger gives an account of the suicides of Antigone, Haemon, and Eurydice. We're going to talk about Antigone through the agesbecause dang if she doesn't have a traumatic family history.Antigone is a no-nonsense kind of womanand even, when she first appears to us at the end of Oedipus the King a no-nonsense little girl. Sophocles doesn't give her any lines, but her presence seems to be symbolic of the legacy of shame caused by Oedipus's horrific mistakes. Oedipus laments the life of humiliation that his daughters will have to lead. Ironically, he also gets Creon to promise to take care of his daughters. (So much for promises.) Oedipus at Colonus is also peppered with Antigone's presence. In this play, we see that she's become her fathers devoted companion in exile. Once Oedipus dies, Antigone has to find someone else to be blindly loyal to (pun intended). So, she heads back to Thebes where she can support her brothers, Polyneices and Eteocles. In Antigone Antigone gets promoted to protagonist. It's not a job we would want; Sophocles' protagonists always fall and fall hard. They don't call them tragic heroines for nothing. Antigone's fate seems to be sealed even from the prologue. We learn that her brothers have killed each other in a war over their father's throne. Creon, the new king, declares that the body of Eteocles will be honored, but that Polyneices's corpse will be left to rot. Anyone who attempts to bury Polyneices will be executed. Fun.Rebel GravediggerAntigone's fierce devotion is once more on full display when she declares that she'll bury Polyneices despite Creon's law. It is this rebellious act and Antigone's determined loyalty to the memory of her brother that forms the spine of the play. Her stubborn loyalty becomes her hamartia, her tragic error, and ultimately causes her downfall. Antigone is a great example of how a hamartia doesn't necessarily have to be a character "flaw" as it is often described. Most people would call loyalty an admirable trait. Antigone's devotion is so extreme, however, that it brings tragedy once more to Thebes. You probably noticed that "loyalty" is a big word when it comes to Antigone. Family devotion especially is a big thing. She sacrifices her own life in the name of it. Her determination is so strong that her character becomes symbolic of family loyalty or blood ties. When we see her clash with King Creon, it's almost as if Sophocles is asking: "Who do we owe more loyalty to? The government or our families?" It's not a hard question for Antigone to answer... but it might not be as clear-cut as you think. Imagine if you will: a top American general has allied himself with terrorists and attacked the U.S., killing millions. The general (and your brother) was killed in the battle and the U.S. government has declared that anyone attempting to bury him will be put to death. What would you do if this general was one of your family members? Risk life and limb just because you were related? Even if you were really close to the person, would you go against the government's wishes?Loyalty To The GodsAntigone's other big thing is her fierce loyalty to the gods. Their divine laws are what she holds most sacred:ANTIGONE I urge no more; nay, wert thou willing still, I would not welcome such a fellowship. Go thine own way: myself will bury him. How sweet to die in such employ, to rest,– Sister and brother linked in love's embrace– A sinless sinner, banned awhile on earth, But by the dead commended; and with them I shall abide for ever. As for thee, Scorn, if thou wilt, the eternal laws of Heaven. (69-77) She couldn't give a flip about laws of man, as represented by Creon. When these two willful characters collide, the clash isn't just symbolic of government vs. family; it's also symbolic of man vs. the gods. Throughout the play there are signs in the natural world that the gods are on the side of Antigone. For one, there are no footprints left beside the body when Antigone first puts dust on Polyneices. It's as if the earth itself is attempting to aid Antigone in her "crime." When the Sentry reports this strange phenomenon, the Chorus asks Creon if it might be the gods' work. The King dismisses the idea, saying the gods wouldn't want to help out somebody as terrible as Polyneices. (Boy, is Creon wrong.)We also see divine support for Antigone, when the storm rages outside of Thebes. The Sentry and friends go back to Polyneices's body and wipe away the soil that Antigone sprinkled there. No sooner do they do this than the dust erupts from the earth and blots out the sky. In the center of the storm stands Antigone, wailing for the gods to destroy whoever has re-desecrated Polyneices's body. Seems like a pretty clear sign that Creon had better watch his back. Antigone's divine symbolism is also seen when she is dragged before Creon just after the Chorus's famous "Ode to Man." There's more on this in the Chorus's "Character Analysis," but basically the Chorus has just gotten done singing a song about how awesome man is for conquering nature and how no one should step to our mighty laws. As soon as they're done singing, Antigone is hauled in. It's almost as if Antigone is the gods' answer to the Chorus's overweening pride. She is like a Fury, the gods' tool for revenge.Girl PowerAntigone is also a symbol of feminine revolt. She's nowhere near as radical as Euripides' Medea, who assassinates the royal family and murders her own children in the name of women. However, Antigone sacrifices her own life, trying to stand up to the patriarchal society in which she's imprisoned. You can look at Antigone's clash with Creon as symbolic of the larger struggle of man vs. woman. Ismene warns Antigone in the prologue that they are just weak women and can't stand up to the men-folk. Antigone proceeds anyway. When Antigone argues that her actions were justified by her loyalty to her family and to the gods, Creon dismisses her as an overemotional woman. Antigone barely gives this notion the time of day, and stands before her accuser unrepentant. It's interesting that though Antigone is definitely a feminist symbol, she's spent her life being dutiful to men. Her whole life up to this point has been about being dutiful to her father. It's no accident that she finds her life for her fallen brother. We wonder if, even though she's a strong independent woman, she needs these male preservers for emotional sustenance. We also notice how cold she is with her sister Ismene. Could it be that Antigone only knows how to define herself in relation to a masculine entity? Is Antigone a man-hating woman? Maybe... or maybe not. What's your take?In Love With Death?Why is Antigone so fearless? Interestingly, she seems empowered by her feeling that shall be cursed no matter what. Basically, Antigone has nothing to lose. This ship is going down. At times, she even expresses a seeming fervor to die. As she's led to her tomb, she characterizes Death, not Haemon, as her future husband. She describes her tomb as a bridal chamber:ANTIGONE (Str. 1) Friends, countrymen, my last farewell I make; My journey's done. One last fond, lingering, longing look I take At the bright sun. For Death who puts to sleep both young and old Hales my young life, And beckons me to Acheron's dark fold, An unwed wife. No youths have sung the marriage song for me, My bridal bed No maids have strewn with flowers from the lea, 'Tis Death I wed. (806-813) Though she also expresses fear, she definitely seems to be a little in love with death. Perhaps, it's because she's been around such tragedy all her life. Maybe, she's weary of her cursed, obligation-ridden life and just wants to return to her father and brothers. What do you think?Antigone Timeline Science, Tech, Math All Science, Tech, MathHumanities Languages All LanguagesResources All Resources As you've probably noticed, adjectives for "antigone" are listed above. Hopefully the above generated list of words to describe antigone suits your needs. If you're getting strange results, it may be that your query isn't quite in the right format. The search box should be a simple word or phrase, like "tiger" or "blue eyes". A search for words to describe "people who have blue eyes" will likely return zero results. So if you're not getting ideal results, check that your search term, "antigone" isn't confusing the engine in this manner. Note also that if there aren't many antigone adjectives, or if there are none at all, it could be that your search term has an abiguous part-of-speech. For example, the word "blue" can be an noun and an adjective. This confuses the engine and so you might not get many adjectives describing it. I may look into fixing this in the future. You might also be wondering: What type of word is antigone? The idea for the Describing Words engine came when I was building the engine for Related Words (it's like a thesaurus, but gives you a much broader set of related words, rather than just synonyms). While playing around with word vectors and the "HasProperty" API of conceptnet, I had a bit of fun trying to get the adjectives which commonly describe a word. Eventually I realised that there's a much better way of doing this: parse books! Project Gutenberg was the initial corpus, but the parser got greedier and greedier and I ended up feeding it somewhere around 100 gigabytes of text files - mostly fiction, including many contemporary works. The parser simply looks through each book and pulls out the various descriptions of nouns. Hopefully it's more than just a novelty and some people will actually find it useful for their writing and brainstorming, but one neat little thing to try is to compare two nouns which are similar, but different in some significant way - for example, gender is interesting: "woman" versus "man" and "boy" versus "girl". On an inital quick analysis it seems that authors of fiction are at least 4x more likely to describe women (as opposed to men) with beauty-related terms (regarding their weight, features and general attractiveness). In fact, "beautiful" is possibly the most widely used adjective for women in all of the world's literature, which is quite in line with the general unidimensional representation of women in many other media forms. If anyone wants to do further research into this, let me know and I can give you a lot more data (for example, there are about 25000 different entries for "woman" - too many to show here). The blueness of the results represents their relative frequency. You can hover over an item for a second and the frequency score should pop up. The "uniqueness" sorting is default, and thanks to my Complicated Algorithm, it orders them by the adjectives' uniqueness to that particular noun relative to other nouns (it's actually pretty simple). As you'd expect, you can click the "Sort By Usage Frequency" button to adjectives by their usage frequency for that noun. Special thanks to the contributors of the open-source mongodb which was used in this project. Please note that Describing Words uses third party scripts (such as Google Analytics and advertisements) which use cookies. To learn more, see the privacy policy.

Antigone character. Antigone svenska. Antigone character analysis. Adjectives to describe antigone. Words to describe antigone. Antigone sammanfattning. Describe antigone's character.