



LET'S STOP VIOLENCE AT SCHOOL THROUGH ART, SPORTS AND LITERATURE

Erasmus + Key Action 2:
Cooperation for innovation
and the exchange of good practices



8th Lyceum
of
Athens
Greece

Part 1

T h e a t r e

- theatre – **θέατρον** – théatron
a place for viewing
- **θεάομαι** – theáomai
to see, to watch, to observe

Theatre was developed as a religious
celebration,
in honor of god **Dionysos**



- **dithyramb** was an ancient Greek hymn sung and danced in honor of Dionysus

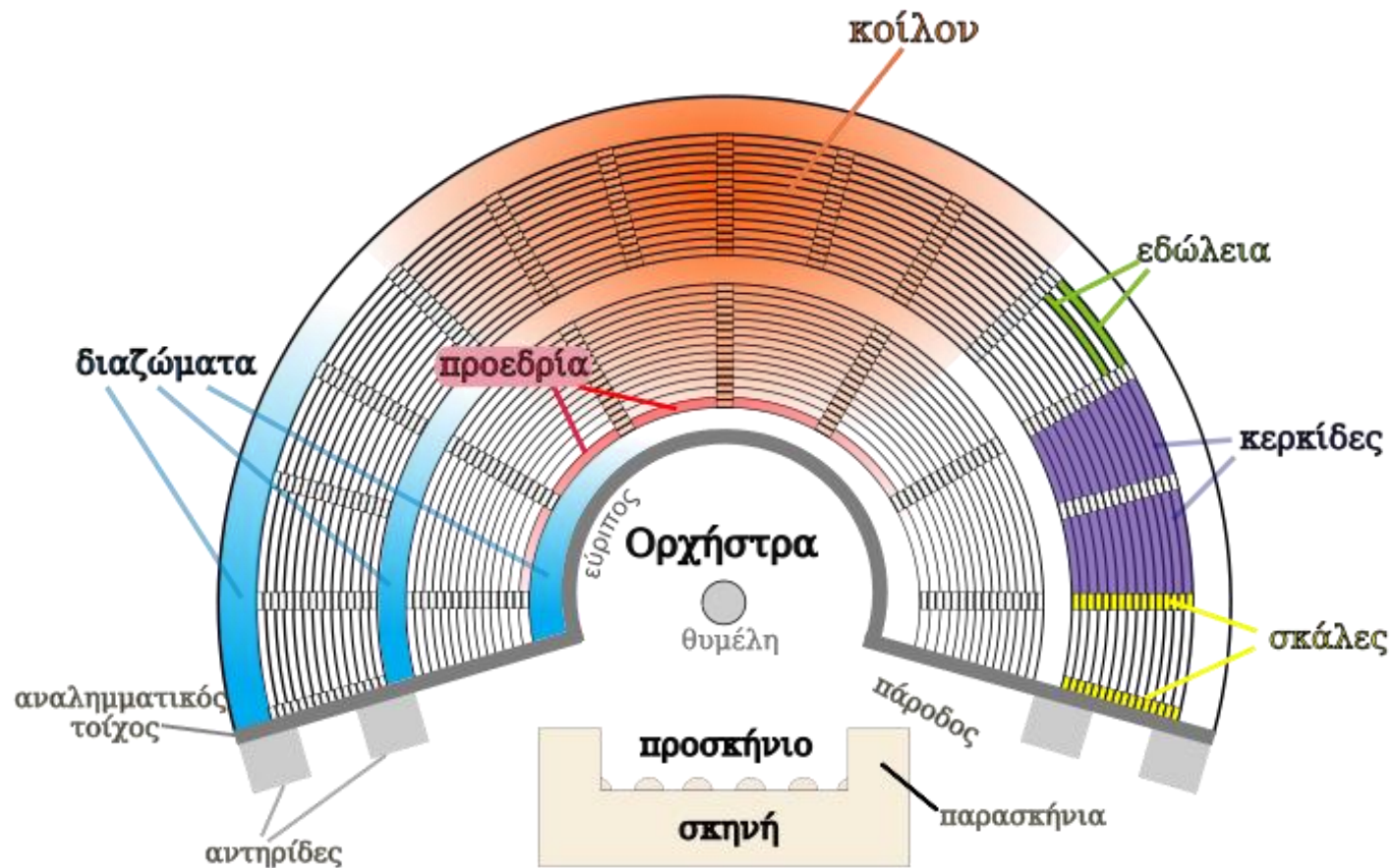
- **Thespis**, introduced a new style:
one singer – actor performed the words of individual characters in the stories, playing different characters with the aid of different masks.
This new style was called tragedy.

City Dionysia

- a large festival in honor of god Dionysus
 - the main events were the theatrical performances
 - participation was an important part of citizenship
- the performances were actually competitions

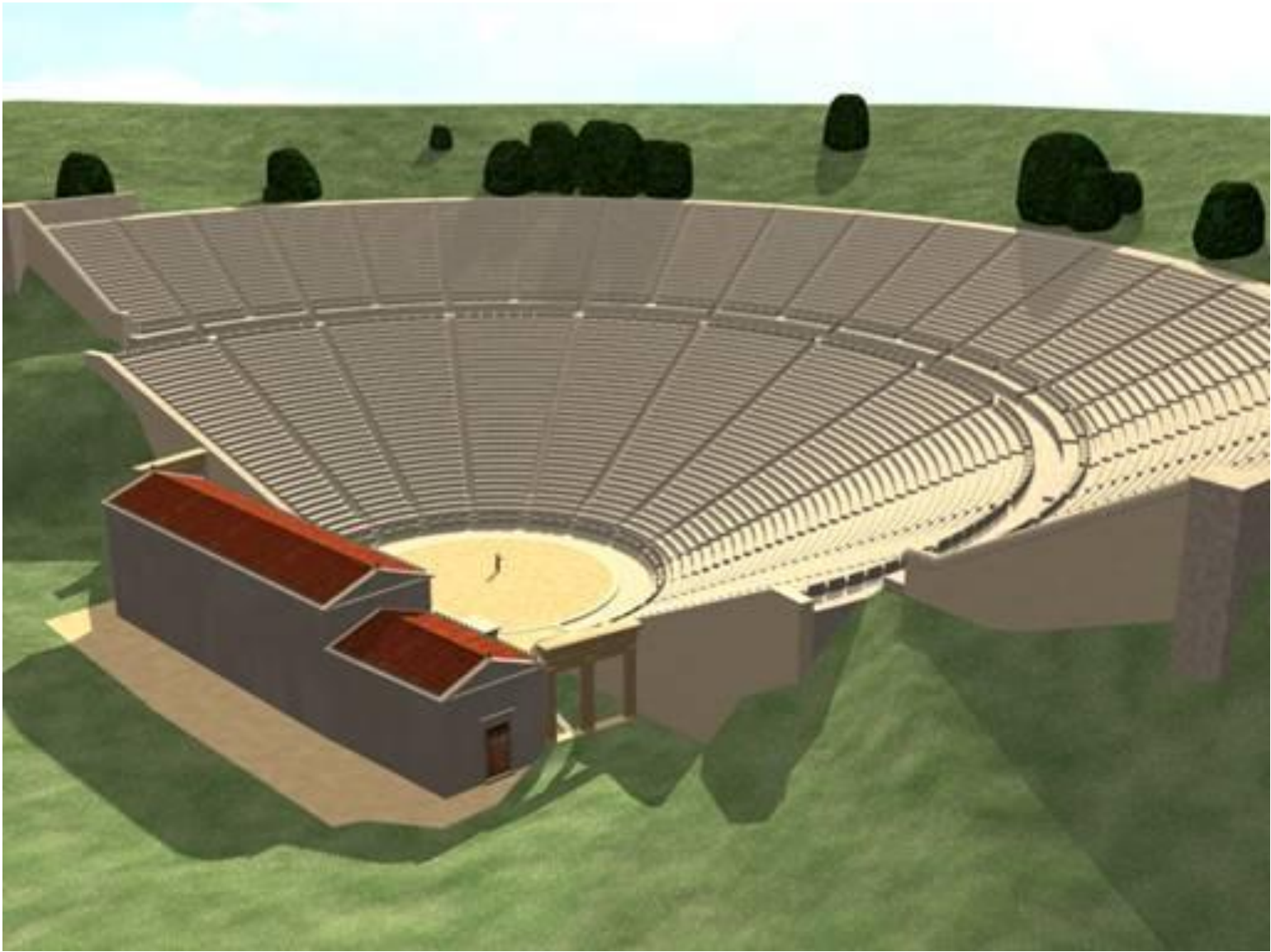


- the **winners** received monuments to display the **tripods** they had won



ΑΡΧΑΙΟ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟ ΘΕΑΤΡΟ

- the stage consisted of a dancing floor =
orchestra
- dressing room and scene – building area =
skene
- Since the words were the most important part, good **acoustics** and clear delivery were paramount



The theatre of Dionysus



- probably founded in the 6th century BC
 - capacity: 17.000 spectators
- theatrical performances first began here
- today, on the same spot, are just the ruins of a Roman theatre

The theatre of Epidaurus



- built between **340 – 330 BC**
- capacity: **15.000** spectators
- the finest ancient greek theater

in terms of **acoustics** and **aesthetics**

- built with **porous stone**= absorbs sound like the human body
- it was believed that the theater had beneficial effects on **mental** and **physical health**

- the actors were always **men**
- they wore **masks** appropriate to the characters they represented
- each actor might play **several** parts



The three greatest poets
and
some of their works



• Aeschylus

*Persians,
Seven against Thebes,
Suppliants, Oresteia*



•Sophocles

*Antigone, Women of Trachis, Oedipus the King,
Electra, Philoctetes, Oedipus at Colonus*



•Euripides

*Medea, Electra, Trojan Women, Iphigenia in Tauris,
Helen, Orestes, Bacchae*

What makes
the Greek tragedies
timeless

- The plays always feature humans or gods with **human nature**. The characters are human beings, people that struggle with their imperfect nature
- The plays are **observations of human nature**
- Greek Tragedy deals with timeless **questions** that still exist in the 21st century

Hamartia

Fault, misconception

Hybris

extreme pride of self – Arrogance

Peripeteia

Adventure, danger, fight, struggle

Anagnorisis

Revelation, Uncovering Truth

Catharsis

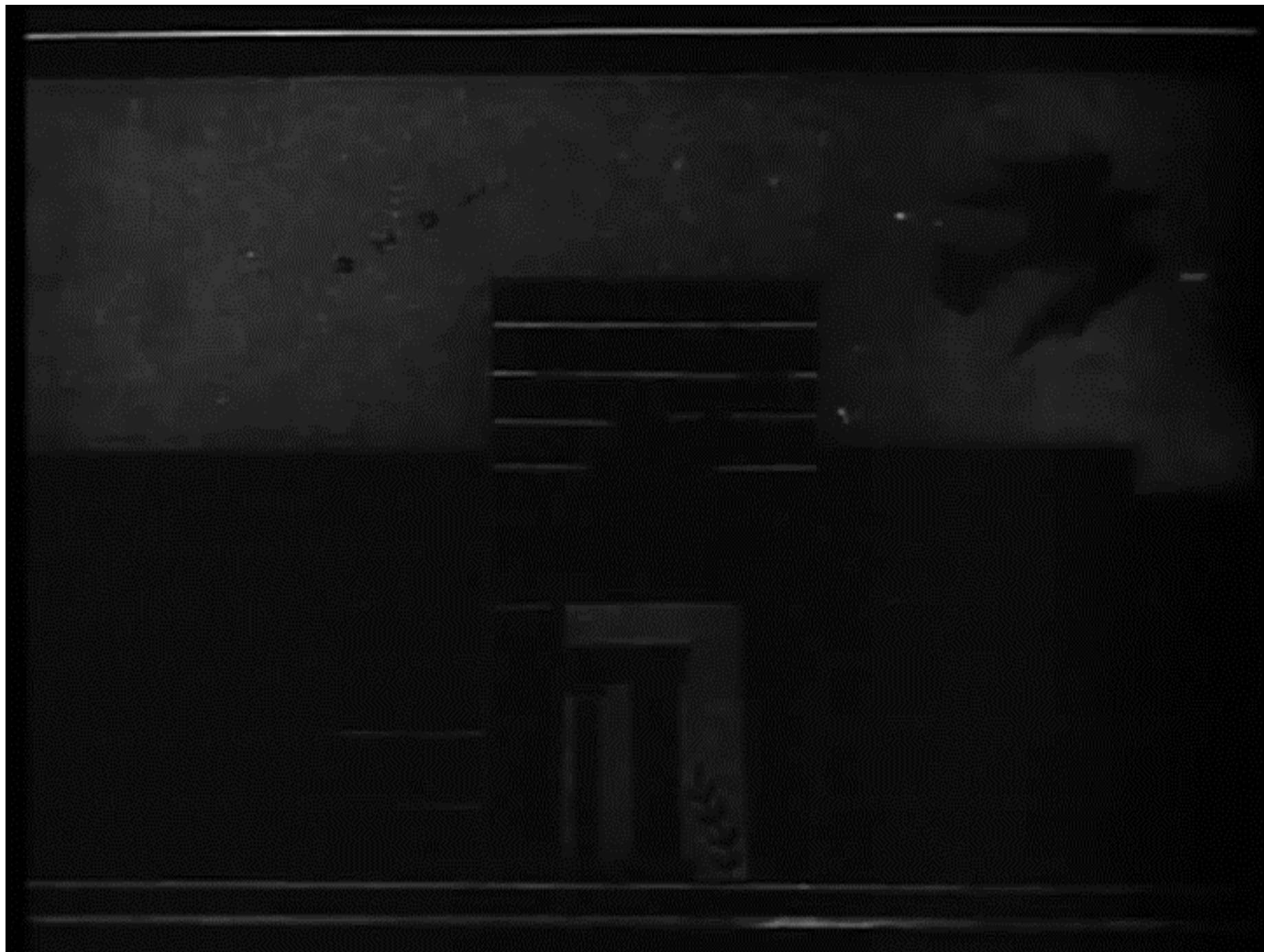
Relief from painful emotions
– especially pity and fear –

restoration of Justice

t h r o u g h a r t

Part 2

Antigone



- King Oedipus kills his father and marries his mother Jocasta
 - They have two sons – Eteocles and Polyneices – and two daughters – Ismene and Antigone
 - King Oedipus dies a beggar in the exile after gouging out his own eyes
 - Eteocles agrees to reign in Thebes concecutively with Polyneices each year
 - However, Eteocles refuses to resign after the first year
- and Polyneices raises an army and attacks Thebes, and the two brothers kill each other

The ruler of Thebes **Creon**
decrees that
Eleocles should have
an honorable burial
while the body of the traitor
Polyneices
should be left on the battlefield
to be eaten
by the jackals and vultures

Hamartia, Hybris

Antigone defies Creon's orders
and buries her brother

Resistance

When **Creon** is reported of the attitude
of Antigone,
he sentences her to be placed in a tomb alive

Violence

Antigone hangs herself in the tomb

Teiresias helps **Creon** to recognize
his arrogant behavior against gods and humans

Anagnorisis

Haemon,

who is in love with Antigone,
unsuccessfully tries to kill his father
and then kills himself with his sword

Peripeteia

In the eyes of the **spectators**

Creon gets what he deserves – son and wife dead –
and Justice is served

Catharsis

Part 3

Inspiration Games

Who wants to **play**?

- Let's make groups of 5-7 persons
 - Each group has to prepare its own **small performance**, inspired of what we've learned!

Every group has to choose

one word

between

the followings

Violence

Resistance

Love

Power

Now, you have **15 minutes**
to create your own small story:

- with – or without – words
- with a beginning and an ending
- using anything – or nothing – of the
available material

Looking forward to see
your little performance ...

Enjoy!!!



Erasmus+

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