

# Tragedy and antigone assignment

[Art & Culture](#)



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

In the classic Greek Tragedy, *Antigone*, by Sophocles, Croon portrays the characteristics of a tragic protagonist. Some of these characteristics include hamster and hubris which are essential to fulfilling the role of tragic hero. Croon also experiences different events that classify him as the tragic protagonist. These events are known as moments of misdiagnosis and peripatetic in which Croon realizes what he has done, but his action's results do not have the outcome he'd hoped for.

All things considered, Croon and his overweening pride is the tragic protagonist. In particular, Croon has pride, or hubris, that consumes him and narrows his thoughts as a king. Since he is a king, he believes that his word is the will of the gods and should be treated accordingly. But he does not consider the thoughts of his people: " Croon: Would you call it right to admire an act of disobedience? / Hammond: Not if the act were also dishonorable? / Croon: And was not this woman's action dishonorable? Hammond: The people of Thebes think not. Croon: The people of Thebes! / Since when do I take my orders from the people of Thebes" (140). This conversation between Croon and his son shows clearly that Croon possesses these heavy blinders made of pride. For this pride is a very selfish one.

Antigone also speaks with Croon of his hubris even earlier in the text: " Antigone: [... ]Would you say that what I did was dishonorable/ Croon: You are wrong. None of my subjects thinks as you do. / Announce: Yes sir, they do; but not dare tell you so" (140).

Announce tells Croon of his pride and goes further telling how his people are frightened of this. However, even though Croon has this tragic flaw, he still comes to realize that what he has done is wrong. This brings Croon to what

is known as a moment of misdiagnosis. Or a moment of realization. It takes a blind prophet, Telesales, to show him:  $\alpha\beta\gamma$ Telesales: [... ]And why? The blight upon us is your doing. / The blood that stains our altars and our shrines, / The blood that dogs and vultures have licked up" (153).

Though this does not seem apparent to him immediately, Croon still comes to realize the prophet's words are indeed true and realizes he must repair his wrong doings: " Croon: I will go this Instant. / Slaves there! One and ell. / And I will set her free. Now believe / It Is by the laws of heaven that man must live" (156). This starts Screen's Journey to fix what he has done, which is part of being a tragic protagonist. This characteristic in particular is what makes the difference between Croon and Antigen.

Antigen is arguably the tragic protagonist: however, she fails to meet the standards because she does not have all the characteristics of a tragic hero like Croon does. The difference is that Antigen does not experience a moment of monsoonal or perpetual. This can be seen by the abrupt ending described by the Messenger: " Messenger: There in the furthest corner of the cave / We saw her hanging by the neck" (159). This shows the straight-forward and non-changing perspective of Antigen, which is the exact opposite of the outcome of a tragic hero.

Since seen NAS no misdiagnosis, seen also NAS no prier EIA t . She never realizes what seen has done is wrong, but remains stubborn. With this being said, she has no peripatetic unlike Croon who thought he was going to fix everything but instead ends with the death of three of his loved ones.

Therefore, in the Greek Tragedy, Antigen, Croon fits all the aspects of a

tragic protagonist. From hubris to misdiagnosis, Croon proves to hold his role as the tragic protagonist. On the contrary, Antigen fails to fit all of the characteristics and therefore is not the tragic hero.