The College of New Jersey Dr. Konkle

Group Discussion of The Alcestiad

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Aristotle's theory of tragedy

Who is the Tragic **Hero** and how is s/he **heroic** (superior, near-miss, great, admirable in some way)? What is TH's *hamartia*, that is, tragic **flaw AND action** (error in judgment, mistake, sin)? What speech could be TH's *anagnorisis* (epiphany, self-knowledge, realization of truth, the TV of life)? Describe how TH's fortune reverses (the fall) because of the hamartia and perhaps the anagnorisis as well. Where is our compassion (pity, sympathy, or empathy) and terror (fear, horror) aroused? (*catharsis*)

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Hegel's theory of tragedy

Group Members

How is TH damned if do, damned if don't (choose your poison, no-win or lose-lose, rock and hard place)? The collision of two equally justified ethical principles (state the two ethical principles in the abstract) How is TH both innocent and guilty or neither innocent nor guilty?

How is TH one-sided? Is TH really so one-sided that he/she really has no choice as Hegel claims?

How does canceling out the one-sidedness restore the balance or harmony?

Where does [what functions as] the chorus express "the unsevered consciousness of the god-like"?

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Kierkegaard's theory of tragedy

Group Members

Contrasts ancient (Greek) tragedy to modern (Shakespeare and beyond) tragedy

<u>Ancient</u> <u>Modern</u>

external, objective, communal internal, subjective, individual, alienated

fate: passive, victim, innocent free will: active, bears entire weight his/herself, guilty

child-like suffering, sorrow, deeper feeling adult-like suffering, pain (anxiety), reflection

Note: When there are multiple boldfaced terms on one line, you may choose just one term each for Ancient or Modern.

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Nietzsche's theory of tragedy

N says that tragedy juxtaposes the Apollonian and the Dionysian. Though these are binary oppositions, both are necessary and must be balanced (all A is bad; all D is bad). They are based on the Greek deities Apollo and Dionysus, and you can see in the list of associations of the A and D below how they take off from literal qualities of the deities and then become more abstract and/or metaphorical. The Tragic Hero bears the burden of the Dionysian Truth for us, but he or she is destroyed by it. We (audience/reader) get a glimpse of Dionysian Truth through the Apollonian veil (the spectacle of the play performed), and are saved from destruction because of the Apollonian and the Tragic Hero's sacrifice. What is the terrible truth that the TH discovers and is destroyed by?

Apollonian

sun, sky, light, visible, above plastic arts (sculpture, architecture) illusion/appearance (veil, mask) civilization, society, sober, calm order, reason, logic, sanity conscious, superego boundaries, rules, laws the establishment, the Man individuation, separation tragic hero

Dionysian

vine, wine, earth, dark, invisible, below music

Truth/Reality

nature, primordial, intoxication, ecstasy chaos, passion, irrationality, insanity unconscious, id

no boundaries, freedom, hedonism sex, drugs, and rock'n'roll, man loss of individuation (self), one with nature, primal unity chorus

Note: When there are multiple boldfaced terms on one line, you may choose just one term each for Apollonian & Dionysian.