Week 6 Latin 2 Distance- Due 5/8/2020

Mr. K’s office hours Monday- Friday 1-3 pm

**This week we are discussing Greek tragedy, which can be emotionally difficult. If this is a subject that you feel is too difficult the alternate assignment is in blue**. **Everyone should do the activity in which you label the parts of a theater.** **Additionally, if you do not have internet access, scroll for the alternate assignment in blue.**

We are going to create a Greek Mythology Avengers/Justice League. Pick a hero from Greek Mythology, this is a site you can get started on: <https://greece.mrdonn.org/myths.html>

Some other hero suggestions you can look up: Perseus, Atalanta, Bellerophon

Create a Hero Profile:

Picture (optional):

What are they able to do?- Give them at least three superpowers based on their story

What do they want to do?- Every hero needs a backstory. Using the myth, explain why your hero got into the saving people business. What is their motivation?

Romans had fairly limited entertainment options, and one of the most popular was going to the theater. Roman and Greek drama was divided into two major categories: comedy and tragedy. Greek comedy tended to be closer to modern satire, while Roman comedy was more like the sitcoms you see on t.v., with situations taken from everyday life, and typically explored human to human relationships. Tragedy tended to focus on humans’ relationships between them and divine law/order. Frequently the main character in tragedy is made to suffer because they commit an act of *hubris*, basically believing they are above divine law. As a result the gods come and punish them for their arrogance, generally through the destruction of their personal world.

Look up on Wikipedia how the following characters display hubris or subversion of the natural order in their respective plays, and how are they punished.

1. Creon, Sophocles’ *Antigone*
2. Jason, Euripides’ *Medea*
3. Oedipus, Sophocles’ *Oedipus Rex*
4. Prometheus, Aeschylus’ *Prometheus Bound*
5. Orestes, Aeschylus’ *Eumenides*

Draw and label a Roman theater, using the following terms, and explain what the terms would be in a movie theater

1. *Proscaenium/pulpitum*- raised area on which solo actors performed
2. *Scaenium*- vertical wall/ backdrop that provided area for setting and was the place actors entered and exited
3. *Orchestra*- open circular area in front of the stage where the chorus performed and where the altar of Dionysus was located
4. *Cavea*- horizontal rows of seats arranged in a semicircle, there were generally 3 cavea
5. *Cunei*- vertical “wedges of seats
6. *Praecinctio*- semicircular passage between *cunei*