Antigone

1. Eteocles and Polyneices are dead.
   a. Eteocles is honored with state funeral
   b. Poly-neices = 'much strife' is denied burial
      i. Gods require burial to grant eternal rest
      ii. Creon argues that traitors need to be punished in the interest of state security
      iii. Antigone rebukes that the gods are a higher authority than the state
      iv. Antigone gives the Polyneices symbolic burial

2. Traditional interpretations:
   a. State demands vs. individual needs
   b. Political vs. RITUAL (= religious 'feeling' ≠ belief)
      i. honoring the traitor fosters anarchy
      ii. refusing to bury a corpse is blasphemy
   c. Family-based chthonic religion vs. ouranic religion of the city

3. Creon
   a. Precarious ruler: Tyrannos ['tyrant'] = a ruler who ascends to the throne not in the
      traditional way of inheriting his rule from his father (see Nugent lecture 6.1
      on Oedipus Tyrannos)
   b. Thebes in an unstable community (see Asso lecture 5.1a on Thebes)
      i. Order vs. chaos
      ii. Rule of legality vs. (civil) war
      iii. Man vs. Woman

4. The hero-ine Anti-gone
   a. Powerlessness: women do not fight civic authority
   b. isolation
      i. Ismene
      ii. Chorus
      iii. World > marriage to death