**LITERARY DEVICES –Read and annotate Ode III for as many of the literary devices below:**

Some of the things you may want to mark as you notice them are:

• Use an **S for Symbols**: A symbol is a literal thing that also stands for something else, like a flag, or a cross, or fire. Symbols help to discover new layers of meaning.

• Use an **I for Imagery:** Imagery includes words that appeal to one or more of the five senses. Close attention to imagery is important in understanding an author’s message and attitude toward a subject.

• Use an **F for Figurative Language:** Figurative language includes things like similes, metaphors, and personification. Figurative language often reveals deeper layers of meaning.

• Use a **T for Tone:** Tone is the overall mood of a piece of literature. Tone can carry as much meaning to the story as the plot does.

• Use a **Th – Theme:** In literature, a theme is a broad idea in a story, or a message or lesson conveyed by a work. This message is usually about life, society or human nature. Themes explore timeless and universal ideas. Most themes are implied rather than explicitly stated.

• Plot elements (setting, mood, conflict, etc.)

• Diction (effective or unusual word choice)

**Strophe 1**

All Danae’s beauty was locked away

In a brazen cell where the sunlight could not come:

A small room, still as any grave, enclosed her.

Yet she was a princess too,

And Zeus in a rain of gold poured love upon her.

O child, child,

No power in wealth or war

Or tough sea-blackened ships

 Can prevail against untiring Destiny!

**Antistrophe 1**

And Dryas’ son also, that furious king,

Bore the god’s prisoning anger for his pride:

Sealed up by Dionysos in deaf stone,

His madness died among echoes.

 So at the last he learned what dreadful power

His tongue had mocked:

For he had profaned the revels,

And fired the wrath of the nine

 Implacable Sisters9 that love the sound of the flute.

**Strophe 2**

And old men tell a half-remembered tale

 Of horror done where a dark ledge splits the sea

And a double surf beats on the gray shores:

How a king’s new woman, sick

With hatred for the queen he had imprisoned,

 Ripped out his two son’s eyes with her bloody hands

While grinning Ares watched the shuttle plunge

Four times: four blind wounds crying for revenge,

**Antistrophe 2**

Crying, tears and blood mingled, ––Piteously born,

Those sons whose mother was of heavenly birth!

 Her father was the god of the North Wind

And she was cradled by gales,

She raced with young colts on the glittering hills

And walked untrammeled in the open light:

But in her marriage deathless Fate found means

 To build a tomb like yours for all her joy.

**What is the topic of the Ode? Write the main idea of each stanza on the lines provided below.**

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**Now, turn to page 726 in your textbook.** The side notes in Ode IV explain **allusions** to three Greek myths. Read those notes. What does Antigone have in common with Danae, Lycurgos, and Cleopatra?

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Review your list of **tone** words. What is the **tone** of this ode? Use evidence from the text to support your choice.

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Do you think Sophocles is using this ode to condemn Antigone for her pride or to praise her courage in accepting fate? Explain your response.

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