

# OEDIPUS THE KING QUESTION AND ANSWERS

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**What are some discussion questions for Oedipus the King?**

**What was Oedipus's answer?** Oedipus answered: "Man: as an infant, he crawls on all fours; as an adult, he walks on two legs and; in old age, he uses a walking stick". Oedipus was the first to answer the riddle correctly and, having heard Oedipus' answer, the Sphinx was astounded and inexplicably killed herself by throwing herself into the sea.

**What is the central question of Oedipus?** Fate versus free will is the central theme of the play. The story revolves around Oedipus' attempt to use his own free will to escape the prophecy given to him by the Oracle of Delphi. The oracle prophesied that Oedipus' fate was to marry his mother and kill his father.

**Why does Oedipus start with a question?** Oedipus Rex starts with a question because there is a terrible plague ravaging Thebes. The whole city seems cursed. Creon, Oedipus' brother, has asked why of the oracle. The oracle has said that the reason for the plague is that Laius' murderer is in the city.

**What does Oedipus the King teach us?** Oedipus teaches us that we are not always blameless and that truly fixing the situation may require facing hard truths about ourselves. Will we have the strength to face these things, or will we hide from the truth? Oedipus could have easily looked the other way.

**What was Oedipus biggest mistake?** In the case of Oedipus, his tragic flaw is hubris, or excessive pride. In thinking that he could outrun his own fate, he inevitably causes it to happen. In ancient Greek culture one would have to suffer from extreme

pride to think they could defy the will of the gods. Oedipus's pride is exacerbated by his temper.

**Why did Oedipus marry his mother?** Oedipus went to the same oracle in Delphi that his birth parents had consulted. The oracle informed him that he was destined to murder his father and marry his mother. In an attempt to avoid such a fate, he decided not to return home to Corinth, but to travel to Thebes, which was closer to Delphi.

**Why did Oedipus blind himself?** Oedipus blinds himself after learning that he inadvertently murdered his father and slept with his mother. He is so appalled by this revelation that he feels the need to physically punish himself. He blinds himself because he cannot handle the truth of his actions.

**Who did Oedipus bring to death?** In early manhood Oedipus visited Delphi and upon learning that he was fated to kill his father and marry his mother, he resolved never to return to Corinth. Traveling toward Thebes, he encountered Laius, who provoked a quarrel in which Oedipus killed him.

**What is the moral lesson of Oedipus?** In summary, the moral lesson of "Oedipus the King" revolves around the themes of fate, hubris, moral responsibility, self-awareness, and the inevitability of destiny. It serves as a cautionary tale, reminding us of the consequences that can arise from our actions and the importance of humility and self-reflection.

**Who does Oedipus question?** Oedipus questions Creon about the oracle. Creon explains that the gods are angry at Thebes because a murderer is making the city ritually unclean, causing a pollution. The oracle also said that the murderer is the one who killed Laius, Oedipus' predecessor as king of Thebes.

**What truth is Oedipus searching for?** The story's revolves around Oedipus's quest for truth as he attempts to find out who his true parents are. Jocasta is the wife and mother of Oedipus and tries desperately to convince him to abandon the search for his parents, but fails. Tiresias is a blind prophet who knows the truth about Oedipus.

**How did Oedipus answer the question?** The riddle was this: "What has four legs in the morning, two legs in the afternoon, and three legs at night?" Oedipus was good

at solving riddles and went to the Sphinx, who asked him its question. Oedipus thought for a moment and then answered, "A Man!"

**Did Oedipus know he killed the king?** Quick answer: Oedipus begins to suspect that he murdered King Laius when Oedipus's wife, Jocasta, relates the story of how Laius was killed. The details of Jocasta's story and her answers to Oedipus's questions about the murder cause Oedipus to realize that he is Laius's murderer.

**What are some discussion questions about Oedipus?**

**Is Oedipus a hero or villain?** Though the story of Oedipus had existed before the play, Sophocles is the one who immortalized Oedipus as a tragic hero with his portrayal in Oedipus Rex. Sophocles focused on Oedipus as a great man who was brought down by fate and an inadvertent bad decision, engendering sympathy in the audience as we watch.

**What truth does Oedipus ultimately learn?** Sophocles' tragic play, Oedipus the King, depicts a spectacular deterioration of its titular protagonist as he realises the truth of his own past: that he has killed his own father, and committed incest with his mother.

**How does Oedipus end?** At the end of the play, after the truth finally comes to light, Jocasta hangs herself while Oedipus, horrified at his patricide and incest, proceeds to gouge out his own eyes in despair. In his Poetics, Aristotle refers several times to the play in order to exemplify aspects of the genre.

**What eventually destroys Oedipus?** 351-52) as he kills himself. Pride destroys both Oedipus and Othello. Oedipus and Othello both learn through their experiences that pride is a destructive vice indeed, and that men who choose to be proud are destined for great suffering in this life.

**Why can't Oedipus escape his fate?** Because of his hubris, Oedipus brings his fate upon himself. In this way, fate is connected to the traits of Oedipus, known as hamartia, instead of it being a divine thing. Oedipus can't escape his fate because it is a part of him; no matter where he goes and what he tries to do, it will always be there.

**Why did Tiresias become a woman?** Hera, Zeus' wife, turned Tiresias into a woman because he hit two snakes in the throes of passion. Hera eventually turns him back into a man when, seven years later, he comes upon two snakes again and chooses not to strike them.

**Did Oedipus know he slept with his mother?** Jocasta becomes convinced that Oedipus murdered Laius. Oedipus brings in the herdsman who rescued him as a child. Oedipus squeezes the information out of the herdsman and realizes that he is the son of Laius and Jocasta, killed his father (Laius) and slept with his mother (Jocasta).

**Why did Jocasta know Oedipus was her son?** Oedipus asks about his mother, since there's that other part of the prophecy, and the Messenger tells him he was adopted. Jocasta realizes the truth—that Oedipus is her son as well as her husband—and tells Oedipus to stop the interrogations.

**Why did Oedipus stab his eyes out?** In order to escape the horrors he has committed, Oedipus gouges out his eyes with Jocasta's pins. This action demonstrates his knowledge of the truth, mirroring the knowledge of the blind prophet Tiresias. Oedipus's eyes themselves symbolize ignorance when Oedipus has sight and knowledge when he becomes blind.

**What curse did Oedipus place on his sons?** Outraged by both his unfaithful sons, Oedipus condemns them to die in battle by each other's hand. The blind king extends his powerful arms to curse them, while Polynices recoils as if struck a painful blow. Standing between her father and brother, Antigone, Oedipus's loyal daughter (and sister) seeks reconciliation.

**What is the tragic flaw of Oedipus?** What is Oedipus' tragic flaw? Oedipus' tragic flaws are his anger, his rashness, and the decisions he makes while trying to do the right thing. Each decision he makes to avoid fate ultimately serves to fulfill the prophecy.

**How was Laius killed?** He set out for Thebes and on the road encountered King Laius. The pair got into a quarrel over the right-of-way which quickly escalated. Ignorant of his true ancestry, Oedipus killed his own father, slaying him with his

sword.

**What is the argument for Oedipus the King?** Answer and Explanation: Sophocles argues in "Oedipus" that we should never envy another until we know how that life ends. Oedipus appears to have achieved greatness; he appeared to have it all. Even Oedipus believed in his own infallibility until he is made aware of his metaphorical blindness.

**What do you think the major dramatic question is in Oedipus?** Expert-Verified Answer. The response is as one of the fundamental inquiries that the play presents is " Can man control his own predetermination, or is destiny in charge?"

**What philosophical issues does Oedipus confront?** He repeatedly comes to the crossroads within himself: the crossroads between myth and reason; between being a puppet in the hands of the gods and being an individual responsible for his own fate; between being a persona and becoming an authentic self.

**What first makes Oedipus question who his parents are?** The leader of the Chorus asks Oedipus to calm down, but Tiresias only taunts Oedipus further, saying that the king does not even know who his parents are. This statement both infuriates and intrigues Oedipus, who asks for the truth of his parentage.

**What is the main moral lesson of Oedipus?** The moral of Oedipus Rex is that pride goes before the fall. Oedipus has immense pride, so much pride that he believes he can outsmart the gods who prophesied, via the oracle of Delphi, that he would kill his father and marry his mother.

**What is the main conflict in Oedipus the King?** Answer and Explanation: One key conflict is the man Oedipus struggling against himself as he accepts responsibility for the plague on his people and discovers the consequences of long-ago actions. The other main conflict is man against fate, which in Ancient Greece would more likely be framed as man against the Gods.

**Why did Oedipus marry his mother?** Oedipus went to the same oracle in Delphi that his birth parents had consulted. The oracle informed him that he was destined to murder his father and marry his mother. In an attempt to avoid such a fate, he decided not to return home to Corinth, but to travel to Thebes, which was closer to

Delphi.

### **What are some discussion questions about Oedipus?**

**What is the irony in Oedipus the King?** Oedipus the King is a classic example of dramatic irony because the entire focus of the play is on Oedipus unknowingly condemning himself by demanding to know the truth about the murderer of the former king. The entire action of the play is built on the dramatic irony that the murderer that Oedipus seeks is himself.

**Why does Oedipus blind himself?** Oedipus blinds himself after learning that he inadvertently murdered his father and slept with his mother. He is so appalled by this revelation that he feels the need to physically punish himself. He blinds himself because he cannot handle the truth of his actions.

**What truth does Oedipus ultimately learn?** Sophocles' tragic play, Oedipus the King, depicts a spectacular deterioration of its titular protagonist as he realises the truth of his own past: that he has killed his own father, and committed incest with his mother.

**What was Oedipus big mistake?** Oedipus learns of the fate bestowed upon him: that he would murder his father and sleep with his mother. In an attempt to escape this prophecy, Oedipus decides to leave his home in Corinth, defying the fate bestowed upon him. His decision is the first and most reprehensible sin committed by Oedipus.

**What is Oedipus major flaw?** What is Oedipus' tragic flaw? Oedipus' tragic flaws are his anger, his rashness, and the decisions he makes while trying to do the right thing.

**How did Oedipus answer the question?** The riddle was this: "What has four legs in the morning, two legs in the afternoon, and three legs at night?" Oedipus was good at solving riddles and went to the Sphinx, who asked him its question. Oedipus thought for a moment and then answered, "A Man!"

**What taboos are broken by Oedipus?** Oedipus has broken two of our greatest cultural and social taboos – he has murdered his own father and married his own mother.

**Why did Apollo curse Oedipus?** Oedipus' hubris was accepted by his citizens, as a result, Apollo had cursed them for they had been influenced by the insolence he had towards the gods. Oedipus was also the source of the pestilence that his polis had fallen ill to, he had believed that if he were exiled that they would be cured.

### **Stabile Polizza Globale Fabbricati: Tutto Ciò che Devi Sapere**

La stabile polizza globale fabbricati è una copertura assicurativa pensata per proteggere gli edifici e le loro pertinenze dai danni causati da eventi imprevisti. Ecco una guida con domande e risposte per comprendere meglio questa polizza:

**1. Cosa copre la stabile polizza globale fabbricati?** Questa polizza copre i danni causati da incendio, fulmine, esplosione, terremoto, eventi atmosferici (grandine, uragano, alluvione), furto, atti vandalici e impatti di veicoli.

**2. Quali edifici sono coperti?** La polizza può essere estesa a edifici civili (abitazioni, negozi, uffici) e industriali, nonché a pertinenze come recinti, cancelli e impianti fotovoltaici.

**3. Quali sono i massimali assicurabili?** I massimali assicurabili variano a seconda del valore dell'edificio e delle pertinenze. È consigliabile scegliere massimali adeguati per garantire la copertura completa in caso di sinistro.

**4. Quali sono le esclusioni?** La polizza non copre i danni causati da eventi bellici, dolo o colpa grave dell'assicurato, usura ordinaria, imperizia nella costruzione o manutenzione.

**5. Come si stipula una stabile polizza globale fabbricati?** Per stipulare la polizza è necessario contattare una compagnia assicurativa e fornire informazioni dettagliate sull'edificio, le pertinenze e il valore dell'immobile. La compagnia elaborerà un preventivo personalizzato sulla base delle caratteristiche del rischio.

### **What are the basics in accounting practices?**

**How do you solve basic accounting?** How do you calculate the accounting equation? To calculate the accounting equation of  $\text{assets} = \text{liabilities} + \text{owner's equity}$ , the values may be taken from the balance sheet or given information. The

sum of all assets will be equal to the sum of all liabilities and all owner's equity.

### **How to learn accounting quickly?**

**What is basic financial accounting and reporting?** Financial accounting is the process of recording, summarizing, and reporting a company's business transactions through financial statements. These statements are: (1) the income statement, (2) the balance sheet, (3) the cash flow statement, and (4) the statement of retained earnings.

### **How to teach accounting to beginners?**

**What are the three golden rules of accounting?** These three golden rules of accounting: debit the receiver and credit the giver; debit what comes in and credit what goes out; and debit expenses and losses credit income and gains, form the bedrock of double-entry bookkeeping. They regulate the entry of financial transactions with precision and consistency.

**How do I start basic accounting?** Set up and maintain a general ledger. Each individual record (the various debits and credits in the transaction) is made in the relevant account within the ledger. So, for a cash bill payment, an entry would be made in the cash account and another, separate entry made in the accrued expenses account.

**What is the most basic accounting formula?** The accounting equation is a formula that shows the sum of a company's liabilities and shareholders' equity are equal to its total assets ( $\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} + \text{Equity}$ ).

**What is simplest accounting method?** ? The cash method is the easiest to use; however, because it does not record payables and receivables, it does not provide an accurate financial picture. Additional factors to consider: If you have paid staff, you should not use the cash method of accounting.

**What is the first thing you learn in accounting?** In your very first accounting class, which could be called Accounting 101, Introduction to Accounting, or something very similar, you'll likely learn about the 4 different accounting concepts we mentioned earlier: assets, liabilities, income, and expenses.



**What is the hardest thing to do in accounting?** Navigating Changing Regulations and Standards: One of the toughest parts of an accountant's job is staying current with the evolving regulations and accounting standards.

**How long does it take to learn the basics of accounting?** It can take anywhere from two to four years overall to learn. While learning accounting skills, individuals begin with researching and determining the type of program they wish to pursue. Throughout years two through four, individuals complete accounting, finance, and taxation classes.

**How do you explain basic accounting?** What is a simple definition of accounting? In its most basic sense, accounting describes the process of tracking an individual or company's monetary transactions. Accountants record and analyze these transactions to generate an overall picture of their employer's financial health.

**What is the basic knowledge of accounting?** It starts with this conceptual understanding: accounting is to financial management what a foundation is to a building. Accounting helps you keep track of three important things: Tracking income and expenses. Ensuring compliance with tax laws.

**How do you prepare basic financial statements?**

**What are the 5 basis of accounting?** Although the guidelines for accountants are extensive, there are five main principles that underpin accounting practices and the preparation of financial statements. These are the accrual principle, the matching principle, the historic cost principle, the conservatism principle and the principle of substance over form.

**What are the five fundamentals of accounting?** There are five most referenced fundamentals of accounting. They include revenue recognition principles, cost principles, matching principles, full disclosure principles, and objectivity principles. This principle states that revenue should be recognized in the accounting period that it was realizable or earned.

**What are the 5 basic accounts?**

**What are the basic things to learn in accounting?**

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## **Strategic Corporate Social Responsibility: Key Stakeholders in a Global Environment**

In their book "Strategic Corporate Social Responsibility: Stakeholders in a Global Environment," Werther and Chandler explore the significance of stakeholders in shaping corporate social responsibility (CSR) strategies.

### **1. Who are the key stakeholders in CSR?**

Stakeholders are individuals or groups that have an interest in the activities or outcomes of a company. In the context of CSR, key stakeholders include:

- Customers and consumers
- Employees
- Shareholders and investors
- Communities and the environment
- Governments and regulatory bodies

### **2. Why is stakeholder engagement important in CSR?**

Engaging with stakeholders helps companies identify their concerns, build trust, and align their CSR initiatives with their expectations. This can lead to:

- Improved reputation and brand image
- Increased customer loyalty
- Reduced risk of negative publicity or legal action
- Access to new markets and partnerships

### **3. How can companies prioritize stakeholder interests?**

Companies can prioritize stakeholder interests by:

- Identifying the most important stakeholders for their business
- Understanding their needs and expectations
- Developing strategies that address those needs in a way that aligns with the company's core values

#### 4. What challenges can companies face in engaging with stakeholders?

Engaging with stakeholders can be challenging, particularly in a global environment where different cultures and values may prevail. Some common challenges include:

- Balancing the interests of different stakeholders
- Communicating effectively across cultural barriers
- Managing stakeholder expectations

#### 5. What is the role of social media in stakeholder engagement?

Social media can be a powerful tool for stakeholder engagement. Companies can use it to:

- Monitor stakeholder sentiment
- Communicate with stakeholders directly
- Build relationships and foster a sense of community
- Track the impact of CSR initiatives

*stabile polizza globale fabbricati, practice set for basic accounting by win ballada, strategic corporate social responsibility stakeholders in a global environment 2nd second edition by werther william b chandler david b 2010*

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