

What issues does Sophocles intend to have the audience discuss after viewing the play? Does the play support Antigone's actions or does the play support Creon's actions? Who was at greater fault? In addition to discussing the play, you must use some material from Locke, Plato/Socrates, and or Montesquieu. What would these political philosophers think about the issues in the play?

Or

If you choose, you may write a feminist analysis of the play. Does the play promote strong women? How? Why? What is the message to women in the audience? To men? In addition, include some discussion of the political philosophers you have discussed in class.

Or

In *Crito*, Socrates argues for a very particular relationship between a citizen and the state. What do you think about his argument regarding this relationship? Using supporting quotes from Locke's *Essay on Civil Government* or Montesquieu to support your argument, how do you think Locke/Montesquieu would view the argument Socrates makes in *Crito*.

Or

Agree, disagree or qualify the suggested interpretation of Antigone's name. You MUST use specific text from the play to support your argument.  
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

In [Greek mythology](#), **Antigone** (pronunciation: [/æɪnˈtɪɡəniː/](#) *an-**TI**-gə-nee*; Ἀντιγόνη) is the daughter of [Oedipus](#) and [Jocasta](#), Oedipus' mother. The name has been suggested to mean "opposed to motherhood", "in place of a mother".<sup>u</sup> It may also mean "*against men*" since men were dominant in the Ancient Greek family structure, and Antigone clearly defied masculine authority, or "anti-generative", from the root *gonē*, "that which generates" (related: *gonos*, "-gony"; seed, semen).<sup>[[citation needed](#)]</sup>

Or

Construct your own topic. Write an essay question and get it approved by me.