1. **Prologue**: 1-39. The watchman tells about the hardships of his long watch, and is joyful when he sees the beacon announcing the fall of Troy.

2. **Parodos**: 40-257. The Chorus enters, dancing and singing. They describe the events surrounding the sailing of the fleet for Troy ten years earlier, including Agamemnon's sacrifice of his daughter Iphigeneia.

3. **First Episode**: 258-354. The Chorus tells Clytaemestra of the fall of Troy. Clytaemestra describes how she arranged the relay of beacon fires that have brought the news.

4. **First Stasimon**: 355-474. Chorus tells how Zeus has punished the misdeeds of the Trojans, and reminds the audience of how much pain the war has caused the Greeks.

5. **Second Episode**: 475-680. The herald arrives and tells Clytaemestra and the Chorus about the victory at Troy.

6. **Second Stasimon**: 681-781. The Chorus reflects on the destructive power of Helen, and debates whether it is wealth by itself, or only acts of evil induced by wealth, that causes disaster for humans.


8. **Third Stasimon**: 975-1034. The Chorus describes their fear about what might happen.

9. **Fourth Episode**: 1035-1068. Clytaemestra reappears and tries to get Cassandra to go within. She fails, and returns alone into the house.
10. **Epirrhematic**: 1069-1177. Cassandra sings cryptically about the history of the house of Atreus, and what is to occur.

11. **Fifth Episode**: 1178-1447. Cassandra stops singing, and begins to speak more clearly about the crimes of the house of Atreus, and Agamemnon's and her own impending death. Cassandra goes into the house. The Chorus hears and reacts to Agamemnon's death cries, and Clytaemestra reappears and explains her actions.


13. **Sixth Episode**: 1577-1673. Aegisthus appears and argues with the Chorus. Aegisthus, Clytaemestra, and the Chorus leave the stage at the end.

---

**The Libation Bearers**

**Part I: 1-584. At Agamemnon's Tomb**

1. **Prologue**: 1-20. Orestes and Pylades arrive at the tomb of Agamemnon.

2. **Parodos**: 21-83. The Chorus (accompanied by Electra) enters bearing libations to honor dead Agamemnon and sing about Clytemnestra’s nightmare.

3. **First Episode**: 84-584.
   c. Dialogue/Planning: 466-582. Electra, Orestes, and the Chorus plan the murder of their mother.

4. **First Stasimon**: 585-651. The Chorus compares the murder of Agamemnon to other terrible natural and mythological disasters.

**Part II: 652-1076. At the palace.**


6. **Second Stasimon**: 719-731. The Chorus prays to Gaia (goddess Earth) for help.


9. **Fourth Episode**: 838-854. Aegisthus arrives and goes inside the house to be killed.


11. **Fifth Episode**: 870-930. Clytaemestra and Orestes argue; Orestes kills Clytaemestra.

12. **Fifth Stasimon**: 931-971. The Chorus supports Orestes' actions, and hopes the chain of retribution is over.

13. **Sixth Episode**: 972-1062. Orestes explains why he has acted as he did, but then is attacked by the Furies.

14. **Exodos**: 1062-1076. The Chorus asks how this will all end, leading us to the third play in the trilogy.

Eumenides

**Part I: 1-234 At the Temple of Apollo in Delphi.**

1. **Prologue**: 1-142. The Pythia (priestess of Apollo at Delphi) prays to the goddesses and gods of Delphi. She enters the temple, and emerges immediately in a state of horror, having seen Orestes within surrounded by the Furies, who are asleep. The Pythia exits, and the doors of the temple open. Apollo tells Orestes to flee to Athens. Hermes leads Orestes towards Athens, and Apollo also exits. The ghost of Clytaemestra awakens the sleeping Furies.

2. **First Parodos**: 143-177. The Chorus of Furies awakens, and complain about the actions of Apollo and other Olympian gods.

3. **First Episode**: 179-234. Apollo reappears, and he and the Furies argue about the guilt of Orestes. The Furies depart for Athens to find Orestes.

**Part II: 235-1047 At the Temple of Athena on the acropolis in Athens.**


6. **Second Episode, part 2**: 276-306. Orestes says that he has been purified of his blood guilt by Apollo, and expresses hope that Athena and her city will stand by him against the Furies.

7. **First Stasimon**: 307-396. The Chorus of Furies prays and describes their powers as goddesses of justice and revenge.

8. **Third Episode**: 397-488. Athena appears and listens to the complaints of the Furies and Orestes' defense. Athena sets up a court of citizens (the Court of the Areopagus) to hear the case.

9. **Second Stasimon**: 490-565. The Furies again describe their view of justice, and argue that fear of justice and revenge is good for a city.

10. **Fourth Episode, part 1**: 566-777. Athena opens the trial. The Chorus of Furies, as prosecuting attorneys, speaks first, and interrogates Orestes. Apollo acts as Orestes’ defense attorney, arguing that a mother does not share a blood tie with her child. Athena calls for the verdict. The jury splits down the middle, and Athena votes "on the side of the male." Orestes is acquitted, and sets out to return to Argos.

11. **Third Stasimon**: 778-792. The Furies are stunned, and threaten to unleash destruction on Athens.

12. **Fourth Episode, part 2**: 793-915. Athena advises the Chorus of ChouFuries to give up their anger, quietly reminding them of her power (viz. aid of Zeus' thunderbolts), and then persuades them to take on a new role in Athens as Eumenides ("the Kindly Ones"), who will help the city prosper and be honored by all Athenians.

13. **Exodos**: 916-end. The Chorus accepts Athena's offer, and they and Athena describe the role they will play at Athens. Athena's asks her attendants to escort the Eumenides to their new home in the caves below the Acropolis.

------------------------------------------------------------------------
# Greek Playwrights

## Aeschylus (of ca. 90 plays)
- *The Persians*
- *The Suppliant Maidens*
- *Seven Against Thebes*
- *Oresteia* trilogy:
  - *Agamemnon*
  - *Libation Bearers*
  - *The Eumenides*

## Euripides (of ca. 92 plays)
- *Rhesus*
- *Alcestis*
- *Medea*
- *Hippolytus*
- *Heracleidae*
- *Andromache*
- *Hecuba*
- *The Cyclops* [satyr play]
- *Heracles*
- *The Suppliant Women*
- *The Trojan Women*
- *Electra*

## Sophocles (of ca. 123 plays)
- *Ajax*
- *Antigone*
- *Oedipus the Tyrant*
- *The Women of Trachis*
- *Electra*
- *Philoctetes*
- *Oedipus at Colonus*
- *Iphigenia in Tauris*
- *Ion*
- *The Phoenician Women*
- *Orestes*
- *Iphigenia in Aulis*
- *The Bacchae*

## Anon (of ca. 500 plays)
- *Prometheus Bound*

## Aristophanes (of ca. 40 plays)
- *The Acharnians*
- *The Knights*
- *The Clouds*
- *The Wasps*
- *Peace*
- *The Birds*
- *Lysistrata*
- *The Thesmophoriazusae*
- *The Frogs*
- *The Ecclesiazusae*
- *Plutus*