

Candidate 2 evidence

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10	<p>The Theme of Fate, and it's opposing Free will was a commonly used Theme used in Classical Literature It was debated often in Classical Society whether humans really had free will, or whether all human actions were the work of Fate.</p> <p>This essay will prove that, as seen in Classical Literature, Humans, although partially controlled by Fate, people do have free will in making decisions, and can prevent mistakes, Although this is still influenced by Fate.</p> <p>In "Oedipus The King", Oedipus' real parents Laius and Jocasta had the free will to avoid their fate, but chose not to.</p> <p>The prophecy of their son said that he would kill his</p>

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controlled by fate here, The king and Queen had a choice to ensure their son would not survive, but chose not to do this.

Therefore, Jocasta and Laius may have been partially influenced by fate, as their choice not to go with the other option of killing Oedipus; they have been influenced by fate. However, they could have used their free will to avoid this, showing their actions were not ^{fully} of fate.

Once Oedipus had grown up, he could have easily used free will, to avoid the prophecy that he was now aware of. Oedipus knew that one day, he was prophesised to kill his father, not realising he was adopted.

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He fled Corinth, and came to
Thebes, killing several men
at the roadside on the
way, one of them being his
biological father, Laius.

However, this, including his
leaving of Corinth may be
put down to Fate.

This event, although, could
also be attributed to Free
will, as Oedipus had the
choice to leave Corinth, in
an attempt to escape his
fate.

Oedipus also had the choice
to not become violent with
Laius, meaning Laius wouldn't
have died.

Despite this, Fate could of

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further controlled Oedipus' actions, and another opportunity for Oedipus to kill Laius may have been presented.

This shows that Oedipus', and therefore all human actions may continuously be influenced by fate, even under the illusion of having free will.

A further example of a time where Oedipus could have avoided his fate is found in his marriage to his mother, Jocasta.

After Laius goes missing, and is later confirmed dead, and Oedipus has saved Thebes from

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The Sphinx by solving its riddle, Jocasta, the former queen is persuaded to Oedipus to marry.

Oedipus is not aware that she is his real mother, so he marries her.

This could demonstrate the work of fate, as it forces Oedipus to fulfill the final part of the prophecy.

However, this could show the preventability of this action, as Oedipus could have chosen to never marry to ensure he does not comply with the prophecy.

This shows how Oedipus could have avoided his

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Phropeety by exercising his free will, but this may also represent fate as an intervening factor, as he perhaps could not have avoided this.

This shows contradiction because although these all appear to be preventable mistakes, they may also be inevitable ones, due to the influence of fate on human actions.

Similarities are seen between the influence of fate on Oedipus, and the influence of fate on the actions of his daughter/sister in the play "Antigone".

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	Antigone is seen to be one of the cursed daughters of Oedipus.
	After Oedipus succumbs to his prophesy, and the truth is revealed, the family is said to be doomed and cursed.
	In "Antigone", Antigone wants to bury her brother Polynices, against her uncle, Creon the king's) decree.
	Polynices has been declared a traitor by Creon, and was left unburied.
	This leads to Antigone rebelling against Creon, which eventually leads to her death.
	This is mostly influenced by Antigone's loyalty to

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family, and her freewill to disobey the decree.

However, the similarities to Oedipus the King are seen in the fact that Antigone and her siblings are doomed and cursed to a bad life, and no amount of free will would remove this.

In conclusion, it would not be correct to say that all human actions are the work of fate.

In reality, most actions appear to be influenced by fate, but are also subject to the freewill of the individual.

~~The~~ Most major mistakes seem avoidable, but may be influenced

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by fate. For example, Oedipus' choices to kill Laius and marry his mother seem easily preventable but were probably influenced by fate.

Other actions, such as Antigone's disobedience of Creon's decree are largely caused by free will, meaning that not all human actions are the work of fate.

The source has some comparisons, and some differences to women in the classical world.

Source A says "some women want to marry a person of their choice."

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This contrasts to the life of Jocasta in "Oedipus the King". Jocasta, after the death of her first husband Laius, is presented to Oedipus for marriage, without any choice in the matter.

Source A also says "women expect to be treated equally, and to have the same... rights as their male counterparts."

In "Oedipus the King", after Oedipus has blinded himself, he calls for his daughters. He says "Do not worry about the boys... but my daughters, who have not known a ^{man} ~~man~~ without their father."

He explains that the girls are now doomed in marriage, and will

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Source A also says that "They would like to start a family, and stay at home looking after their children."

This is comparable to the character of Jocasta, who takes on this role, and looks after her children.

This opposes Antigone. Although she does want to marry Haemon, she also rejects most traditional parts of being a woman at the time.

Overall, the source "The traditional role for women of 'wife and mother' is being challenged."

This is mostly different from comments in classical literature

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	<p>determination, therefore his decisions is admired. Oedipus is also showing signs that he is confident, well thought out and is is willing to stop and listen to the case which is main traits that a leaders should have willing making decisions. Therefore, Oedipus shows that he is a good does show example that he is a good leader and his decisions are admired by many people.</p>
	<p>However, in the play Oedipus, he does show actions which his decisions can create conflict amongst people. Oedipus speaks to Tiresias asking to him on who may have killed him but Tiresias isn't willing to help him for his Oedipus benefits as he states that it was best for him not to figure the killer out as he may be outraged or annoyed with his response. However, Oedipus isn't willing to let the situation go as he is keeps demanding answers and refuses to stop let go and say. This causes Oedipus to lose respect towards him as he is someone who is most respected throughout</p>

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	<p>the play and Oedipus calls him by rude names instead of the respectful phrases he wants once used at the beginning of the play, just because he is not getting what he wants.</p>
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	<p>This clearly shows that Oedipus is being too stubborn and arrogant because he is not listening to what a wise, well respected prophet advise he is telling him but instead he refuses to accept his words and is demanding answers with violent words. Oedipus also shows characteristics that if someone told him something he doesn't want to hear, he refuses to believe anything something which shows he is getting his stubbornness to the best of him and not something a good leader should do. Oedipus also believes that many people are working and plotting against him as he is too paranoid to handle the situation which causes^{causes} him a downfall to his character as he is not being patient in his decision to handle the situation. Furthermore, he lets his</p>

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	which they all agree to. She also makes the women to sign an oath to the gods so they can't back out of the plan later on. She also gets men to join her vision as well, during the ending of the play.
	Throughout the play Lysistrata shows good leadership by motivating the women to not give up on their plan.
	This clearly shows Lysistrata is well thought out like a leader should be as she is confident, and determined for getting people to stick to the plan. She also makes people sign an oath which is well thought out and smart thing for a leader to do so they don't back away from the plan. She is also gets men to join their vision which a woman ^{women} has done despite women's ^{women's} role at the time who was subservient and submissive, to men she made it change for the opposite to happen and that they she should

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	listens to her visions instead. She also gets people to
	join the plan not for her own benefit but for
	the peoples benefit in order to stop the war.
	Furthermore, she is a good motivator and someone
	people can look out to with her decisions - and by getting
	people around the nation she is bringing peace to the community.
	Therefore, her actions does show that she is a leader who
	stands by their decisions and is someone to be admired.
	In conclusion, know to a bad as a leader
	who stands by their decision can not be
	admired as shown in Oedipus, his overconfidence
	and stubbornness in finding answers can not
	be admired as it could lead to a downfall. However,
	overall a good leader who stands by their
	decision can be admired for example in
	Oedipus he helped to find who solved the
	king for the benefit for his people. Furthermore
	in Lysistrata, she ^{she} made women stick to her
	plan with her good vision, having an oath

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	<p>which shows good leadership that can be admired, and that everyone from all states took part which shows her great leadership power and making everyone together.</p>
2	<p>Jocasta states that "able to express themselves freely, make their own choices and be treated with respect as individuals with their own right." This means that women want to express themselves without having anyone to make decisions and choices for them or to be based around, they want to be equal with men. This is similar to Antigone where she makes her own decisions on wanting to bury the body of her brother and stands by her choice as that she believes it is right for her and people should see this as respect. Furthermore, even even though people may disagree to this she stands by her choice and right despite the role of women in challenging authority.</p>

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Source A states that "have the same opportunities and rights ~~to~~ as their male counterparts".

This means that women want their rights and won't be satisfied or impressed if someone discriminates a woman just for their gender as they believe in equality of having the same rights and opportunities as their male counterparts. This is similar in ~~Antigone~~

Antigone, she believes that burying a body is a right that she needs to ~~be~~ fulfill and if men are getting all these rights ~~to~~ then Antigone wants the right she at least has to fulfill. Furthermore, Antigone stands by her rights even if Creon tries to take the rights away because she believes burying the body of her brother is just as fair as equal with all the rights males have and that there is nothing wrong with it since it's fair.

Source A states "women expected to be treated equally". This means that women believe that they

