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Lysistrata and Medea ^{32f-w 35c, 18c/wpp} obsolete ^{45c} women in ancient Greece

Though vastly different, Lysistrata ^{32f 32dwpp} a crude graphic comedy and Medea ^{32f} a scandalous tragedy ^{32b} they are both representations of life in ancient Greece. More specifically they are solid views into the life of a woman in classical Greek times. Medea illustrates how quickly women can be aside ^{N10?}, how mistrusted they are, and low ^{N10? or GRS/119} they are viewed. Lysistrata displays the gender bias and roles that women had politics, and ultimately both Medea and Lysistrata provide a clear example of their obsolete ^{23a 18c} rights in comparison to men. In both Lysistrata and Medea, the women are depicted as good for very little, leading a primarily restricted life with no political rights, which was typical of Greece's classical age.

To find sentence would be more precise

Medea is a woman in ancient Athens who married the hero Jason. She sacrificed her homeland, her family and even her standing for and to be with Jason. However; Jason soon finds a way to increase his status and power by marrying into royalty. Jason ^{32f} without any real adverse side effects or damage to himself ^{32f} pushes Medea and her children to obtain this marriage. The nurse who is loyal to Medea provides these details by explaining ^{32h} "Jason has betrayed them - his own children, ^{Q416} and my lady for a royal bed" (Euripides 22-23). Ultimately if Medea doesn't ^{Q41} punish Jason herself, there would be no consequence of casting Medea aside. The nurse continues ^{32h} "Poor Medea, mournful and dishonored / shrieks at his broken oaths" (Euripides 24-^{Q41}

25). This casting aside to marry up was common in ancient Greece. The gender bias of a man leaving a woman for another woman was not exactly looked upon negatively. Ackah in her article Euripides' Medea and Jason: A study in the Social power of Love explains that "Medea speaks for all women in the patriarchal setting of Greek antiquity, when she laments: T10: For women, divorce is not respectable; to repel the man, impossible...if a man grows tired of the company at home, he can go out and find a cure for tediousness. We wives are forced to look to one man only (236-246)" (37-38). She continues by stating "that by allocating or distributing power in an intimate relationship, patriarchal norms placed Jason in a position of power over Medea this includes relationship options favourable to him. In such a position, he was under no pressure to sustain his marriage by anything." (38). Simply stated Jason could divorce Medea and his obligations to her and her children with no ill-will from society.

wpp give first + last name in first mention
N7
32f

N57

45c

N7

32f

N45

N10 or 9B6

Q2up

32b

SSI - metal bey

In Medea, it is depicted that women of the time earned their reputation and status by whom they were married and not by their merit this is clear when Medea laments:

16e/11a

GR6 / GR4

First of all, we have to buy a husband.

Spend vast amounts of money, just to get

a master for our body-to add insult

N8d

to injury. And the stakes could not be higher:

will you get a decent husband, or a bad one?

If a woman leaves her husband, then she loses

her virtuous reputation. (Euripides 233-239).

Q14

Q3p

↑ SSM

Works Cited

Q5a
+
Q5hi

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