



Research Paper

Classical Tragedy: A Study of Sophocles, Euripides and Aeschylus

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Abstract

Ancient Greek tragedy is one of the earliest and most influential forms of dramatic literature in Western civilization. It emerged in ancient Greece around the 6th century BCE, particularly in the city of Athens, and developed as an important part of religious festivals dedicated to the god Dionysus, the deity of wine, fertility, and theatre. Greek tragedy combined poetry, music, dance, and performance to explore serious themes related to human suffering, morality, destiny, and divine power. In this article a discussion will be made on the chief qualities of the tragedies of Sophocles, Euripides and Aeschylus in detail

Keywords:- Mythology, Fate, Justice, Power, Chorus, Protagonist, Hamartia, Morality, Hubris, Free Will, Divine Intervention, Conflicts and Catharsis

I. Introduction

The term “tragedy” is derived from the Greek word *tragōidia*, meaning “goat song,” though scholars continue to debate the exact reason for this name. Greek tragedies were generally performed in large open-air theatres before huge audiences during public festivals. These plays were not only a source of entertainment but also served educational, moral, and philosophical purposes by encouraging audiences to reflect on life, justice, and human limitations.

Ancient Greek tragedy often focuses on a noble or heroic protagonist who faces a significant conflict or downfall due to fate, personal weakness, or a tragic error in judgment, commonly known as *hamartia*. The tragic hero usually struggles against powerful forces such as destiny, divine intervention, or moral dilemmas, which eventually lead to suffering or catastrophe. Through this process, the audience experiences pity and fear, resulting in emotional purification or *catharsis*, a concept later explained by the Greek philosopher Aristotle in his work *Poetics*.

Three major playwrights greatly contributed to the development of Greek tragedy: Aeschylus, often regarded as the father of tragedy, introduced a second actor and expanded dramatic dialogue; Sophocles refined dramatic structure and introduced a third actor; and Euripides brought psychological depth and realism to characters. Their famous works, such as *Oedipus Rex*, *Antigone*, and *Medea*, continue to influence literature and drama today.

Greek tragedies commonly dealt with themes such as fate versus free will, pride (*hubris*), revenge, justice, human suffering, and the relationship between gods and mortals. The chorus, another essential element of Greek tragedy, played an important role by commenting on events, expressing public opinion, and guiding the audience’s emotional understanding of the story.

In conclusion, ancient Greek tragedy laid the foundation for modern theatre and dramatic storytelling. Its exploration of human emotions, ethical conflicts, and inevitable suffering continues to remain relevant in literature and theatre across the world. The universal themes and artistic brilliance of Greek tragedy have secured its lasting importance in literary history.

Chief Qualities of the Tragedies of Sophocles

Among the great dramatists of ancient Greece, Sophocles occupies a distinguished position for his artistic excellence, psychological insight, and dramatic mastery. Born in 496 BCE, Sophocles contributed immensely to Greek tragedy and elevated dramatic art to a new level of perfection. He wrote more than one hundred plays, though only seven complete tragedies survive, including *Oedipus Rex*, *Antigone*, and *Electra*. His tragedies are admired for their structural perfection, profound moral concerns, realistic characterization, and emotional

intensity. The chief qualities of Sophocles' tragedies reveal his genius as a dramatist and explain why his works continue to influence literature across centuries.

1. Artistic Perfection and Structural Unity

One of the most remarkable qualities of Sophoclean tragedy is its artistic perfection. Sophocles carefully constructed his plays with balance, harmony, and unity. Every scene contributes directly to the central action, avoiding unnecessary details or distractions. His plots are tightly organized and progress naturally toward a tragic conclusion.

Unlike earlier dramatists who sometimes relied heavily on episodic storytelling, Sophocles developed a more coherent dramatic structure. His tragedies generally follow a single action and maintain unity of time and place. In *Oedipus Rex*, for example, the action unfolds in a logical sequence as Oedipus gradually discovers the terrible truth about his identity. Every revelation increases suspense and drives the play toward its inevitable climax. This structural precision makes Sophocles one of the finest craftsmen in dramatic literature.

2. Strong and Complex Characterization

Another important quality of Sophocles' tragedies is his skill in characterization. His characters are vivid, realistic, and psychologically convincing. They are not merely symbolic figures but human beings with strengths, weaknesses, emotions, and inner conflicts.

Sophocles presents heroic personalities who struggle against difficult circumstances. However, these heroes are not perfect. They possess flaws that contribute to their downfall. Oedipus, for instance, is intelligent, courageous, and determined to protect his people, but his excessive pride and impulsiveness lead him toward tragedy. Similarly, Antigone is brave and morally committed, yet her stubborn determination causes conflict and suffering.

The emotional depth of Sophoclean characters allows audiences to sympathize with them. Their struggles reflect universal human experiences such as suffering, guilt, duty, pride, and sacrifice. This psychological realism distinguishes Sophocles from many earlier dramatists.

3. Psychological Depth

Sophocles is often praised for his deep understanding of human psychology. His tragedies explore the inner emotions and mental conflicts of individuals. Rather than focusing only on external action, he examines how people react emotionally to suffering and moral dilemmas.

In *Oedipus Rex*, the audience witnesses Oedipus moving from confidence to fear, confusion, despair, and self-realization. His tragic discovery creates immense emotional impact because Sophocles portrays his psychological transformation so effectively. Likewise, in *Electra*, grief, revenge, and emotional pain are explored in a highly realistic manner.

Sophocles understood that tragedy becomes powerful when it reveals the complexity of human emotions. His psychological insight gives his dramas timeless significance because human emotions remain unchanged across ages.

4. Moral and Ethical Concerns

The tragedies of Sophocles are deeply concerned with moral values and ethical conflicts. His plays often present struggles between personal duty and public law, divine command and human authority, or justice and revenge.

In *Antigone*, the conflict between Antigone and Creon reflects a clash between individual conscience and political authority. Antigone believes she must obey divine law by burying her brother, while Creon insists on enforcing state law. Sophocles does not present simple solutions but encourages audiences to think deeply about justice, morality, and responsibility.

This ethical seriousness gives Sophocles' tragedies intellectual richness. His works are not merely stories of suffering; they explore profound questions about human conduct and moral choice.

5. Tragic Heroism

Sophocles' heroes display remarkable dignity and courage even in suffering. His tragic characters often struggle bravely against destiny, despite knowing that defeat may be inevitable. This heroic endurance inspires admiration and emotional respect.

Oedipus, after learning the shocking truth, does not escape responsibility. Instead, he punishes himself and accepts exile. Antigone willingly sacrifices her life to defend her beliefs. Such heroic strength creates a sense of nobility in suffering.

Sophocles believed that greatness often emerges through pain. His heroes are tragic because they face unavoidable suffering, yet they retain their moral dignity. This heroic spirit is one of the most memorable qualities of his tragedies.

6. The Role of Fate and Divine Power

Fate plays a central role in Sophoclean tragedy. His plays frequently suggest that human beings cannot completely escape destiny, no matter how intelligent or powerful they may be. However, Sophocles does not portray humans as helpless victims alone. His characters also make personal choices that shape their downfall.

In *Oedipus Rex*, prophecy predicts Oedipus' future long before he is aware of it. Although he attempts to avoid his destiny, his own actions unknowingly fulfill the prophecy. This combination of fate and personal responsibility creates dramatic complexity.

Sophocles also emphasizes the authority of divine law and moral order. Human pride or arrogance often leads individuals to challenge divine power, resulting in suffering. Through such themes, Sophocles presents life as both mysterious and morally meaningful.

7. Dramatic Irony

Sophocles is famous for his masterful use of dramatic irony. Dramatic irony occurs when the audience knows more about a situation than the characters themselves. This technique creates suspense, emotional tension, and tragic intensity.

In *Oedipus Rex*, the audience already knows the truth about Oedipus' birth and crimes, while Oedipus himself remains unaware. As he investigates the murder of King Laius, he unknowingly moves closer to discovering that he himself is guilty. His confident statements become tragically ironic because the audience recognizes their hidden meaning.

This skillful use of irony increases emotional involvement and makes Sophocles' tragedies dramatically powerful.

8. Powerful Language and Poetic Beauty

Sophocles' tragedies are also admired for their poetic language. His style combines simplicity with emotional intensity. He avoids excessive ornamentation and instead uses clear, expressive language that effectively communicates human emotions.

The choral odes in his plays add lyrical beauty and philosophical reflection. These songs often comment on human suffering, fate, justice, and the limitations of human power. Sophocles' poetic expression enhances both the emotional and intellectual impact of his dramas.

His language is dignified yet natural, helping audiences connect with the characters and themes more deeply.

9. Reduction of the Chorus and Development of Drama

Sophocles introduced important technical improvements in Greek tragedy. He reduced the dominance of the chorus and increased the importance of dialogue and dramatic action. He also introduced a third actor, which allowed for more complex interactions among characters.

As a result, his plays became more dynamic and psychologically engaging. Dialogue gained greater importance, enabling richer characterization and more dramatic conflict. This innovation significantly influenced the future development of theatre.

10. Universal Appeal and Timelessness

The final major quality of Sophocles' tragedies is their universal appeal. Although written in ancient Greece, his works remain relevant because they deal with timeless human experiences. Themes such as family conflict, moral responsibility, suffering, pride, justice, and destiny continue to resonate with modern readers and audiences.

Sophocles portrays universal human struggles that transcend cultural and historical boundaries. Readers from different societies can still identify with the emotional pain of Oedipus, the moral courage of Antigone, or the grief of Electra. This timeless relevance explains why Sophocles remains widely studied and admired.

Chief Qualities of the Tragedies of Euripides

Euripides occupies a significant position among the three great tragedians of ancient Greece, alongside Aeschylus and Sophocles. Born around 480 BCE, Euripides introduced a new spirit into Greek tragedy by shifting attention from divine fate and heroic grandeur to human emotions and psychological struggles. Unlike earlier dramatists, who often emphasized the power of gods and destiny, Euripides focused on ordinary human weaknesses, moral conflicts, and emotional suffering. His tragedies are marked by realism, psychological insight, social criticism, and sympathy for marginalized individuals, especially women and slaves. Through his innovative dramatic techniques and profound understanding of human nature, Euripides transformed Greek tragedy and influenced generations of dramatists. The chief qualities of his tragedies reveal his originality and genius as a playwright.

1. Psychological Realism

One of the most remarkable qualities of Euripides' tragedies is psychological realism. He explored the inner emotions, thoughts, and mental struggles of his characters with unusual depth. Unlike the idealized heroes of earlier tragedy, Euripides portrayed men and women as emotionally complex human beings who suffer from fear, jealousy, anger, revenge, love, and despair.

For example, in *Medea*, the central character Medea is presented not merely as a revengeful woman but as a deeply wounded individual struggling with betrayal and emotional pain. Her mental conflict between maternal affection and desire for revenge creates tragic intensity. Similarly, in *Hippolytus*, Phaedra's emotional suffering and forbidden love are analyzed with extraordinary psychological sensitivity. Euripides' ability to reveal the inner world of his characters gives his tragedies a realistic and human touch.

2. Humanization of Characters

Another chief quality of Euripides' tragedies is the humanization of heroic figures. Earlier Greek dramatists often portrayed heroes as noble, powerful, and almost superhuman. Euripides, however, represented them as ordinary individuals with flaws and weaknesses.

His heroes are not perfect beings; they make mistakes and struggle with emotions. Even kings and queens appear vulnerable and uncertain. In his plays, tragic suffering often results from human passions and decisions rather than divine intervention alone. This realistic portrayal made his characters more relatable and emotionally convincing. For instance, in *Electra*, Euripides portrays the famous heroine not as a purely heroic avenger but as a woman consumed by sorrow and bitterness. Similarly, in *The Trojan Women*, suffering queens and noblewomen are shown as helpless victims of war, emphasizing their humanity rather than heroic status.

3. Sympathy for Women

Euripides is often regarded as one of the earliest dramatists to portray women sympathetically and realistically. Women occupy central positions in many of his tragedies, and he explores their emotions, sufferings, and struggles in a powerful manner.

Unlike many writers of his time, Euripides gave women strong voices and emotional depth. Characters such as Medea, Phaedra, Hecuba, and Alcestis are portrayed with complexity and dignity. He reveals the difficulties faced by women in a male-dominated society and often criticizes their unjust treatment.

In *Medea*, the heroine expresses her pain regarding women's helpless condition in marriage. In *The Trojan Women*, Euripides sympathetically depicts the suffering of women after war, presenting them as victims of male violence and political ambition. Through such portrayals, Euripides demonstrated compassion and sensitivity toward women's experiences.

4. Social and Moral Criticism

A notable quality of Euripides' tragedies is their spirit of criticism toward society, religion, and morality. He questioned traditional beliefs and exposed social injustices through dramatic situations.

Unlike earlier tragedians, Euripides did not blindly glorify heroes, war, or religion. He criticized human cruelty, political corruption, and moral hypocrisy. His tragedies often reveal the destructive consequences of pride, violence, and revenge.

For example, *The Trojan Women* serves as a powerful condemnation of war and its tragic impact on innocent people, especially women and children. Euripides exposes the horrors of warfare rather than celebrating military victory. Similarly, in *Ion* and *Helen*, he questions traditional myths and presents alternative perspectives.

His questioning attitude reflected the intellectual atmosphere of Athens during the age of philosophical inquiry and rational thinking.

5. Realism and Everyday Life

Realism is another important feature of Euripides' tragedies. He moved Greek tragedy closer to ordinary life by portraying realistic emotions, social conditions, and human relationships.

Earlier tragedies mainly focused on heroic legends and divine forces, but Euripides emphasized domestic life, family conflicts, and emotional struggles. His language also became more natural and conversational compared to the elevated style of earlier playwrights.

He often included common people, servants, messengers, and slaves who speak sensibly and contribute meaningfully to the story. This realistic approach made his plays more accessible and emotionally engaging for audiences.

For example, in *Alcestis*, family love and sacrifice are treated in a realistic domestic setting. Such focus on everyday human experiences increased the dramatic appeal of his tragedies.

6. Strong Emotional Appeal

The tragedies of Euripides possess strong emotional power. He excelled in creating scenes filled with sorrow, suffering, pity, and emotional intensity. His ability to evoke sympathy for tragic characters deeply affected audiences.

The suffering of mothers, wives, and victims of war is often portrayed with heartbreaking realism. Euripides carefully builds emotional tension through dialogue and dramatic situations.

In *Hecuba*, the pain of a grieving mother who loses her children evokes deep compassion. Similarly, *The Trojan Women* presents scenes of sorrow and helplessness that leave a lasting emotional impression. Euripides understood human emotions profoundly and used them effectively to create tragic effect.

7. Use of Dramatic Innovation

Euripides introduced several innovations into Greek tragedy. He experimented with dramatic structure, characterization, and stage techniques.

One of his notable dramatic devices is the use of the "deus ex machina," where a god appears at the end of the play to resolve conflicts. Though criticized by some scholars, this technique became an important element of his drama.

He also gave greater importance to prologues, where background information is explained clearly at the beginning of the play. This helped audiences understand the dramatic situation more effectively.

Furthermore, Euripides reduced the role of the chorus compared to earlier tragedians. Instead of dominating the action, the chorus became more reflective and less central to the story.

8. Intellectual and Philosophical Depth

Euripides' tragedies are rich in intellectual discussions and philosophical ideas. His characters frequently debate moral issues, justice, fate, religion, and human responsibility.

Influenced by the intellectual climate of Athens, Euripides introduced rational thinking into tragedy. He questioned blind faith and encouraged audiences to think critically about traditional values.

His plays often raise difficult moral questions rather than providing simple answers. For example, *Medea* forces audiences to think about justice, revenge, betrayal, and gender inequality. Similarly, *Bacchae* explores the conflict between rationality and religious emotion.

This intellectual depth distinguishes Euripides from many other dramatists.

9. Criticism of War

One of the greatest qualities of Euripides' tragedies is his anti-war attitude. Living during the turbulent period of the Peloponnesian War, he witnessed the suffering caused by violence and conflict.

Unlike writers who glorified military success, Euripides exposed war's cruelty and destructive effects. His tragedies frequently portray innocent victims rather than victorious heroes.

In *The Trojan Women*, the misery of women after the fall of Troy serves as a moving protest against warfare. Through sorrowful scenes, Euripides emphasizes the suffering caused by ambition and violence. His anti-war message remains relevant even in modern times.

10. Influence on Later Drama

The qualities of Euripides' tragedies greatly influenced later literature and drama. His psychological realism, emotional depth, and realistic characterization inspired Roman playwrights, Renaissance dramatists, and modern theatre.

Writers such as William Shakespeare and modern dramatists inherited aspects of Euripides' dramatic art. His concern for human emotions and moral complexity continues to shape tragic literature.

Because of his realistic approach and sympathy for human suffering, Euripides is often considered a dramatist far ahead of his time.

Chief Qualities of the Tragedies of Aeschylus

Aeschylus is regarded as one of the greatest dramatists of ancient Greece and is often called the "Father of Greek Tragedy." Born around 525 BCE, he played a crucial role in shaping tragedy into a serious literary form. Before Aeschylus, Greek drama was comparatively simple and relied heavily on the chorus. However, he transformed tragic drama by introducing new dramatic techniques, deeper characterization, and complex themes. His tragedies are marked by grandeur, religious seriousness, moral purpose, poetic beauty, and a profound belief in divine justice. Through his remarkable dramatic vision, Aeschylus explored themes of fate, suffering, justice, and human responsibility. The chief qualities of his tragedies reveal his artistic genius and his lasting contribution to world literature.

1. Religious and Moral Seriousness

One of the most important qualities of Aeschylus' tragedies is their deep religious and moral seriousness. His plays are strongly influenced by the belief that divine powers govern human destiny and maintain justice in the universe.

Aeschylus believed that moral wrongdoing eventually leads to punishment. Human beings may commit sins due to pride, ambition, or ignorance, but divine justice ultimately restores moral order. His tragedies frequently emphasize the idea that suffering teaches wisdom and moral understanding.

For example, in the *Oresteia* trilogy, crimes committed within a royal family lead to cycles of revenge and suffering. However, the final resolution establishes justice through legal institutions rather than personal vengeance. This reflects Aeschylus' faith in moral progress and divine order.

2. Theme of Divine Justice

Aeschylus' tragedies are deeply concerned with the concept of divine justice. According to his vision, no crime remains unpunished, and the gods ensure balance in human affairs.

The idea of justice is central to many of his works. Characters who act arrogantly or challenge divine laws often suffer tragic consequences. Human pride, known as *hubris*, becomes the cause of destruction.

In *Agamemnon*, King Agamemnon suffers because of past crimes and moral failures. His murder reflects a larger cycle of guilt and punishment affecting his family. Similarly, in *Prometheus Bound*, divine authority and human suffering are explored through the punishment of Prometheus.

Aeschylus presents justice not as immediate revenge but as a larger moral law operating through time.

3. Grandeur and Sublimity

Another chief quality of Aeschylus' tragedies is their grandeur and sublimity. His dramatic style is elevated, majestic, and serious. He often deals with heroic figures, gods, kings, and monumental conflicts.

Unlike ordinary human dramas, Aeschylus presents events of cosmic significance involving divine will and national destiny. His language is poetic, dignified, and filled with symbolic imagery.

The tragic atmosphere in his plays creates a sense of awe and seriousness. His heroes struggle against overwhelming forces such as fate, divine law, and inherited guilt. This grandeur distinguishes Aeschylus from later dramatists who focused more on personal emotions.

For instance, in *The Persians*, Aeschylus portrays the fall of a mighty empire in a grand historical framework, emphasizing both national suffering and moral lessons.

4. Strong Role of Fate and Destiny

Fate and destiny play a major role in Aeschylus' tragedies. Human beings are often shown as powerless before divine plans and inherited curses.

Although individuals make choices, their lives are frequently influenced by forces beyond their control. Family curses, divine punishment, and ancestral sins shape the tragic events of many plays.

In the *Oresteia*, the curse on the House of Atreus causes repeated violence across generations. Crimes committed by ancestors continue to influence descendants. Yet Aeschylus does not completely deny human freedom; instead, he presents tragedy as a combination of personal choice and unavoidable destiny.

This treatment of fate adds depth and seriousness to his dramatic vision.

5. Powerful Use of the Chorus

A distinctive feature of Aeschylus' tragedies is the important role of the chorus. In his plays, the chorus is not merely decorative but actively contributes to the dramatic action.

The chorus comments on events, expresses moral judgments, reflects public opinion, and creates emotional atmosphere. It often acts as the voice of wisdom, caution, and collective conscience.

In *Agamemnon*, the chorus of elders discusses political concerns and moral consequences, helping audiences understand the significance of unfolding events. Through songs and reflections, the chorus increases dramatic intensity and philosophical depth.

Compared to later tragedians, Aeschylus gives the chorus greater importance and influence in shaping the drama.

6. Heroic Characters

Heroic characterization is another major quality of Aeschylus' tragedies. His characters are noble, powerful, and larger than ordinary human beings.

The heroes of Aeschylus possess extraordinary courage, determination, and dignity, even when facing destruction. They often struggle against destiny with bravery and moral seriousness.

For example, Prometheus in *Prometheus Bound* endures terrible punishment for helping humanity. Despite suffering, he remains defiant and courageous. Similarly, Agamemnon and Clytemnestra are portrayed as strong personalities driven by ambition, pride, and vengeance.

These heroic characters contribute to the grandeur and emotional power of Aeschylus' tragedies.

7. Poetic and Symbolic Language

Aeschylus is famous for his rich poetic style and symbolic expression. His language is elevated and imaginative, filled with metaphors, imagery, and powerful symbols.

He frequently uses dramatic imagery to intensify emotions and emphasize themes. Fire, darkness, blood, storms, and chains often symbolize guilt, suffering, destruction, or divine authority.

For example, in *Agamemnon*, imagery of blood symbolizes violence and inherited guilt. Symbolic language enriches the dramatic experience and gives deeper meaning to events.

Though sometimes difficult, Aeschylus' poetic language contributes greatly to the beauty and seriousness of his tragedies.

8. Emphasis on Suffering as a Source of Wisdom

Another important quality of Aeschylus' tragedies is the belief that suffering leads to wisdom. His plays often suggest that human beings gain moral understanding through pain and hardship.

According to Aeschylus, suffering is not meaningless punishment; rather, it teaches valuable lessons and helps establish justice.

This idea appears prominently in the *Oresteia*, where repeated suffering eventually results in peace and legal justice. Human beings learn from tragic experiences and move toward moral improvement.

His famous idea that "wisdom comes through suffering" reflects his philosophical outlook and religious faith.

9. Dramatic Innovation

Aeschylus introduced important innovations that transformed Greek tragedy. One of his greatest contributions was the introduction of a second actor on stage.

Before him, dramatic action relied mostly on dialogue between one actor and the chorus. By adding a second actor, Aeschylus increased dramatic interaction, conflict, and characterization.

He also improved costumes, stage presentation, and dramatic structure, making tragedy more engaging and sophisticated. His innovations laid the foundation for future dramatists like Sophocles and Euripides.

Without Aeschylus' contributions, Greek tragedy might not have developed into its later artistic form.

10. National and Political Spirit

Many tragedies of Aeschylus reflect patriotism and political awareness. Having fought in wars himself, he possessed strong feelings about national identity and collective responsibility.

In *The Persians*, he presents the defeat of Persia not simply as Greek victory but as a lesson about arrogance and misuse of power. Instead of mocking enemies, he portrays their suffering with dignity and compassion. This political awareness gives his tragedies historical importance and universal relevance.

11. Universal Themes

Though rooted in ancient Greek culture, Aeschylus' tragedies address universal human concerns such as justice, suffering, ambition, revenge, fate, and morality.

His exploration of guilt, punishment, and ethical responsibility remains meaningful to modern audiences. Human beings still struggle with moral choices and consequences, making Aeschylus' works timeless.

His tragedies continue to be studied and performed because they speak to enduring questions about human life and justice.

II. Conclusion

In conclusion, it is apparent that the tragedies of Sophocles possess several remarkable qualities that establish him as one of the greatest dramatists in literary history. His artistic perfection, strong characterization, psychological depth, moral seriousness, tragic heroism, use of fate, dramatic irony, poetic language, technical innovation, and universal themes make his tragedies extraordinary works of art. Sophocles transformed Greek tragedy into a mature dramatic form capable of exploring the deepest aspects of human life. His plays not only entertain but also inspire reflection on morality, destiny, suffering, and human dignity. Even after centuries, Sophocles' tragedies continue to captivate audiences because of their emotional power and profound understanding of the human condition.

The tragedies of Euripides possess several chief qualities that distinguish him from other Greek tragedians. His psychological realism, humanization of characters, sympathy for women, social criticism, emotional intensity, realism, dramatic innovation, philosophical depth, and anti-war perspective make his tragedies unique and enduring. Unlike earlier playwrights who emphasized heroic grandeur and divine destiny, Euripides focused on the emotional struggles and moral dilemmas of human beings. His tragedies reveal a deep understanding of human psychology and suffering, making them timeless works of literature. Through his originality and compassion, Euripides not only transformed Greek tragedy but also left a lasting impact on world drama.

And the tragedies of Aeschylus possess many remarkable qualities that establish him as the father of Greek tragedy. His deep religious seriousness, emphasis on divine justice, grandeur, powerful role of fate, heroic characterization, poetic language, use of the chorus, dramatic innovations, and belief in suffering as a path to wisdom make his tragedies unique and influential. Aeschylus transformed drama into a profound exploration of morality, justice, and human destiny. His tragedies combine emotional intensity with philosophical depth, leaving a lasting impression on audiences across centuries. Through his extraordinary dramatic vision, Aeschylus not only shaped Greek tragedy but also laid the foundation for the development of Western drama.

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