

Oedipus Rex Questions And Answers

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Sons And Lovers D.H. Lawrence 1913
The Mahabharata Book II Krishna Vyasa
2013-09-19 ABOUT THE MAHABHARATA The Mahabharata is the greatest epic of India, and arguably the greatest epic of any country. It is well known for including the Bhagavad Gita, an important scripture that has influenced great thinkers like Gandhi, Aldous Huxley, Thoreau, J. Robert Oppenheimer, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Carl Jung, and Herman Hesse. However, the Gita represents only 700 verses out of 200,000 total in this epic. In addition to its philosophical chapters, the Mahabharata is a great work of imagination and adventure. When you read it you will be transported to a world where demigods and goddesses sport with men and women. A beautiful girl can take birth from the belly of a fish. A prince might get a wife from archery competitions or kidnapping. And God Himself (Krishna) might be your best friend. There is no other book like it. ABOUT THIS EDITION Anyone who has studied the Bhagavad Gita must be interested in reading the whole book. When I was a Hare Krishna devotee I certainly wished I could do that. Several summaries of the Mahabharata exist, but it is impossible to condense eighteen books into one without omitting anything worthwhile. The only complete English translation of the book is this one, by Kisari Mohan Ganguli. These volumes are based on a text file scanned at sacred-texts.com. If you have a Kindle you can read this translation without cost by downloading it from <http://www.gutenberg.org/>. Amazon.com also has their own versions of these books which you may download for free from the

Kindle Store. While reading these free e-books I decided that I really wanted a bound and printed version. The books have thousands of footnotes, which doesn't work well in e-book format. While this translation is still in print, every existing edition leaves something to be desired. When I was in the Hare Krishnas I owned a complete set of their books, and they were the most beautiful books you can imagine. I wanted to have an edition of the complete Mahabharata that was worthy to share the same book case as those books, so I decided to prepare a new edition using Create Space and offer it for sale at the lowest possible price. Each volume in this edition represents many hours of work. I have moved the footnotes in these volumes (again, thousands of them) from the end of the book back to the bottoms of the pages for easier reading. I have replaced archaic words like "behoveth" with "behooves", etc., where it was possible to do so without rewriting the sentences where they appear. I have also fixed hundreds of variant spellings, and replaced obscure words like "welkins" and "horripiated" with more common ones. Finally, the original work did not translate the titles of the individual books, so I have used the names found on Wikipedia. Thus Adi Parva in the original becomes The Book Of The Beginning. The illustrations are from a Hindi translation of the Mahabharata that has also fallen into the public domain. (<http://openlibrary.org/books/OL23365037M/Mahabharata>.) I have used page images provided at archive.org and have cleaned them up using The GIMP software. The results speak for themselves. When all the volumes are published there will be nearly 300 full page illustrations. In short, I have

spared no effort to make this the most complete, most readable, and most attractive edition of the Mahabharata in English. While I no longer practice the Vaishnava religion I hope that these books will meet with the approval of my former godbrothers and godsisters. I do not believe that they will find anything offensive in them.

BHAKTA JIM

Sophocles: Oedipus the King P. J. Finglass
2018-04-05 For centuries the myth of Oedipus, the man who unwittingly killed his father and married his mother, has exerted a powerful hold on the human imagination; but no retelling of that myth has ever come close, in passion, drama, and menace to the one that we find in Sophocles' Oedipus the King. This new full-scale edition of that classic play - the first in any language since 1883 - offers a freshly constituted text based on consultation of manuscripts ancient and mediaeval. The introduction explores the play's dating and production, its creative engagement with pre-Sophoclean versions, its major themes, and its reception during antiquity. The commentary offers a detailed analysis, line by line and scene by scene, of the play's language, staging, and dramatic impact. The translation incorporated into the commentary ensures that the book will be accessible to all readers interested in what is arguably the greatest Greek tragedy of all.

What Really Goes on in Sophocles' Theban Plays Charles B. Daniels 1996 This book examines the plots of Sophocles' Oedipus at Colonus, and Antigone as parts of separate and then connected stories. These stories expose hidden sides of the characters of the three main protagonists, Oedipus, Creon, and Antigone, and, in turn, cast new light upon the events we see play out on stage. Contents: Oedipus Rex: Chronology of Events; Investigative Talents; Public Posturing; Character Flaws; Some Answers to Earlier Questions; Other Views; Oedipus at Colonus; PART I: Chronology of Events; Introductory Remarks; What Happens to Oedipus; Antigone: Chronology of Events; Introductory Remarks; Burials; Creon in Antigone; Antigone in Antigone; A Lesson in Honoring Tradition and the Gods; Oedipus at Colonus: PART II: Appendix; Bibliography; Index; Index of Translated Passages.

[Philip Roth's Postmodern American Romance](#)

Jane Statlander 2011 The central thesis of this book is that Philip Roth's work is most accurately viewed as postmodernist American Historical Romance, rather than marginalized as Jewish-American. Four works are analyzed in relation to this thesis and to the specific idea that Roth's contribution is entirely within mainstream American literature and culture. Emphasizing the importance and influence of Hebrew Scripture, the author demonstrates that, paradoxically, Roth's Jewishness locates him squarely within the canon of (a Hebraic) America and its letters.

The New Pocket Kobbé's Opera Book Earl Of Harwood 2011-11-30 The New Pocket Kobbé's Complete Opera Book is the world's leading reference work on opera, and (in the words of Bernard Levin) 'no single-volume operatic guide can possibly compare with it'. Kobbé is the only book which summaries the libretti of the world's opera, describes their music and gives a history of their performance within a single volume. But it is a large and relatively expensive book. The new pocket edition, at a price accessible to the huge new audience for opera, has been redesigned and extended, existing entries have been rewritten, and new operas included. The total number of works covered is now over 200, including important new works like John Adams Nixon in China, Harrison Birtwistle's Gawain and Thomas Ades's Powder Her Face, and a number of half-forgotten works that are now undergoing revival. Unlike the previous edition, it is now simply arranged, alphabetically by composer. Lord Harewood's strongly individual commentaries, together with his unparalleled knowledge of and enthusiasm for opera, make the New Pocket Kobbé a book no opera-goer can afford to be without.

Oedipus Rex in the Genomic Era Yulia Kovas 2021-10-30 This book explores the answers to fundamental questions about the human mind and human behaviour with the help of two ancient texts. The first is Oedipus Rex (Oedipus Tyrannus) by Sophocles, written in the 5th century BCE. The second is human DNA, with its origins around 4 billion years ago, and continuously revised by chance and evolution. With Sophocles as a guide, the authors take a journey into the Genomic era, an age marked by ever-expanding insights into the human genome.

Over the course of this journey, the book explores themes of free will, fate, and chance; prediction, misinterpretation, and the burden that comes with knowledge of the future; self-fulfilling and self-defeating prophecies; the forces that contribute to similarities and differences among people; roots and lineage; and the judgement of oneself and others. Using Oedipus Rex as its lens, this novel work provides an engaging overview of behavioural genetics that demonstrates its relevance across the humanities and the social and life sciences. It will appeal in particular to students and scholars of genetics, education, psychology, sociology, and law.

Oedipus Rex Or Oedipus the King:

(annotated) (Worldwide Classics) Sophocles 2019-03-13 Oedipus, King of Thebes, sends his brother-in-law, Creon, to ask advice of the oracle at Delphi, concerning a plague ravaging Thebes. Creon returns to report that the plague is the result of religious pollution, since the murderer of their former king, Laius, has never been caught. Oedipus vows to find the murderer and curses him for causing the plague. Oedipus summons the blind prophet Tiresias for help. When Tiresias arrives he claims to know the answers to Oedipus's questions, but refuses to speak, instead telling him to abandon his search. Oedipus is enraged by Tiresias' refusal, and verbally accuses him of complicity in Laius' murder. Outraged, Tiresias tells the king that Oedipus himself is the murderer ("You yourself are the criminal you seek"). Oedipus cannot see how this could be, and concludes that the prophet must have been paid off by Creon in an attempt to undermine him. The two argue vehemently, as Oedipus mocks Tiresias' lack of sight, and Tiresias in turn tells Oedipus that he himself is blind. Eventually Tiresias leaves, muttering darkly that when the murderer is discovered he shall be a native citizen of Thebes, brother and father to his own children, and son and husband to his own mother.

Oedipus Rex Harold Bloom 2007 Written by Sophocles around 425 BCE, "Oedipus Rex" is a classic Greek tragedy that depicts the struggle between man and fate. Oedipus' story forms the foundation for the symbolic conflict between sons and fathers, a theme that has lost none of its dramatic punch in the ensuing centuries. The

meticulous scholarship presented in this new "Bloom's Guides" title offers its readers fresh insight into this time-honored classic.

Rhetorical Questions Edwin Black 1992-04-15 From classical antiquity through the Renaissance, rhetoric was the prime vehicle of education in the West and the discipline that prepared students for civic life. With a comprehensiveness drawn from this tradition, Edwin Black here probes the incongruities between form and substance that open public discourse to significant interpretation. Locating rhetorical studies at the confluence of literature and politics, Black focuses on the ideological component of seemingly literary texts and the use of literary devices to advance political advocacy. The essays collected here range in subject matter from nineteenth-century oratory to New York Times editorials to the rhetoric of Richard Nixon. Unifying the collection are the concerns of secrecy and disclosure, identity, opposition, the scope of argument in public persuasion, and the historical mutability of rhetorical forms.

Old Greek Folk Stories Told Anew [microform]

Josephine Preston 1874-1922 Peabody 2021-09-09 This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. To ensure a quality reading experience, this work has been proofread and republished using a format that seamlessly blends the original graphical elements with text in an easy-to-read typeface. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

Oedipus Rex - Sophocles Harold Bloom 2006 A collection of eight critical essays on the classical tragedy, arranged in the chronological order of their original publication.

Oedipus Tyrannus Charles Segal 2001 Oedipus

Tyrannus: Tragic Heroism and the Limits of Knowledge, 2/e, is an accessible yet in-depth literary study of Sophocles' Oedipus Tyrannus (Oedipus Rex)--the most famous Greek tragedy and one of the greatest masterpieces of world literature. This unique volume combines a close, scene-by-scene literary analysis of the text with an account of the play's historical, intellectual, social, and mythical background and also discusses the play's place in the development of the myth and its use of the theatrical conventions of Greek drama. Based on a fresh scrutiny of the Greek text, this book offers a contemporary literary interpretation of the play, including a readable, nontechnical discussion of its underlying moral and philosophical issues; the role of the gods; the interaction of character, fate, and chance; the problem of suffering and meaning; and Sophocles' conception of tragedy and tragic heroism. This lucid guide traces interpretations of the play from antiquity to modern times--from Aristotle to Hegel, Nietzsche, Freud, Lacan, Lévi-Strauss, Girard, and Vernant--and shows its central role in shaping the European conception of tragedy and modern notions of the self. This second edition draws on new approaches to the study of Greek tragedy; discusses the most recent interpretative scholarship on the play; and contains an annotated up-to-date bibliography. Ideal for courses in classical literature in translation, Greek drama, classical civilization, theater, and literature and arts, Oedipus Tyrannus: Tragic Heroism and the Limits of Knowledge, 2/e, will also reward general readers interested in literature and especially tragedy.

Oedipus Final Sophocles 2014-11-18

Oedipus at Colonus Sophocles 2020-05-05 The ancient Greek tragedy about the exiled king's final days—and the power struggle between his two sons. The second book in the trilogy that begins with Oedipus Rex and concludes with Antigone, Oedipus at Colonus is the story of an aged and blinded Oedipus anticipating his death as foretold by an earlier prophecy. Accompanied by his daughters, Antigone and Ismene, he takes up residence in the village of Colonus near Athens—where the locals fear his very presence will curse them. Nonetheless they allow him to stay, and Ismene informs him his sons are battling each other for the throne of Thebes. An

oracle has pronounced that the location of their disgraced father's final resting place will determine which of them is to prevail. Unfortunately, an old enemy has his own plans for the burial, in this heart-wrenching play about two generations plagued by misfortune from the world's great ancient Greek tragedian.

The Essays, Or Counsels Civil and Moral ...

Francis Bacon 1891

Oedipus at Thebes Bernard Knox 1998-01-01

Examines the way in which Sophocles' play "Oedipus Tyrannus" and its hero, Oedipus, King of Thebes, were probably received in their own time and place, and relates this to twentieth-century receptions and interpretations, including those of Sigmund Freud.

The Questions of Tragedy Arthur B. Coffin

1991 A selection of essays on tragedy, this volume begins with the premise that any reading of tragedy can be stimulated and enriched by supplementary critical texts which have been selected for precisely those qualities that would enhance one's response to tragedy. The text attempts a reconstruction of the canon of the criticism of tragedy through a critical overview of traditional classical commentary, Russian Formalism, Reader Response Theory, Structuralism, Post-Structuralism, Deconstructionism, and Marxist criticism. Includes selections from the writings of Aristotle, Hegel, Nietzsche, Georg Lukacs, Arthur Miller, Karl Jaspers, Max Sheler, Laurence Michel, Henry Alonzo Myers, Northrop Frye, Albert C. Outler, and others.

Sophocles I Sophocles 2013-04-19 Sophocles I contains the plays "Antigone," translated by Elizabeth Wyckoff; "Oedipus the King," translated by David Grene; and "Oedipus at Colonus," translated by Robert Fitzgerald. Sixty years ago, the University of Chicago Press undertook a momentous project: a new translation of the Greek tragedies that would be the ultimate resource for teachers, students, and readers. They succeeded. Under the expert management of eminent classicists David Grene and Richmond Lattimore, those translations combined accuracy, poetic immediacy, and clarity of presentation to render the surviving masterpieces of Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides in an English so lively and compelling that they remain the standard translations.

Today, Chicago is taking pains to ensure that our Greek tragedies remain the leading English-language versions throughout the twenty-first century. In this highly anticipated third edition, Mark Griffith and Glenn W. Most have carefully updated the translations to bring them even closer to the ancient Greek while retaining the vibrancy for which our English versions are famous. This edition also includes brand-new translations of Euripides' *Medea*, *The Children of Heracles*, *Andromache*, and *Iphigenia among the Taurians*, fragments of lost plays by Aeschylus, and the surviving portion of Sophocles's satyr-drama *The Trackers*. New introductions for each play offer essential information about its first production, plot, and reception in antiquity and beyond. In addition, each volume includes an introduction to the life and work of its tragedian, as well as notes addressing textual uncertainties and a glossary of names and places mentioned in the plays. In addition to the new content, the volumes have been reorganized both within and between volumes to reflect the most up-to-date scholarship on the order in which the plays were originally written. The result is a set of handsome paperbacks destined to introduce new generations of readers to these foundational works of Western drama, art, and life.

Sophocles' 'Oedipus the King' Sean Sheehan 2012-03-08 Described as the Mona Lisa of literature and the world's first detective story, Sophocles' *Oedipus the King* is a major text from the ancient Greek world and an iconic work of world literature. Aristotle's favourite play, lauded by him as the exemplary Athenian tragedy, *Oedipus the King* has retained its power both on and off the stage. Before Freud's famous interpretation of the play - an appropriation, some might say - Hölderlin and Nietzsche recognised its unique qualities. Its literary worth is undiminished, philosophers revel in its probing into issues of freedom and necessity and Lacan has ensured its vital significance for post-Freudian psychoanalysis. This Reader's Guide begins with *Oedipus* as a figure from Greek mythology before focusing on fifth-century Athenian tragedy and the meaning of the drama as it develops scene by scene on the stage. The book covers the afterlife of the play in depth and provides a comprehensive guide to further

reading for students.

Oedipus Derek Mahon 2005 Pairing 'King Oedipus' and 'Oedipus at Colonus' creates a single play unified by the arc of the hero's tragic fate.

Reading Greek Tragedy Simon Goldhill 1986-05-08 An advanced critical introduction to Greek tragedy for those who do not read Greek. Combines the best contemporary scholarly analysis of the classics with a wide knowledge of contemporary literary studies in discussing the masterpieces of Athenian drama.

Oedipus at Colonus Sophocles 2015-05-11 "Oedipus at Colonus" from Sophocles. Greek tragedians (497 BC - 406 BC).

Oedipus the King Sophocles 2012-08-07 Among the most celebrated plays of ancient Athens, *Oedipus the King* is one of seven surviving dramas by the great Greek playwright, Sophocles, now available from Harper Perennial in a vivid and dynamic new translation by award-winning poet Robert Bagg. Praised by Aristotle as the pinnacle of Greek drama, *Oedipus the King* is the ancient world's most shocking and memorable tragedy; the story of Thebes's resilient hero and his royal family brought to hellish ruin by fate, manipulation of the Olympian gods, and all-too-human weakness. This is Sophocles, vibrant and alive, for a new generation.

Oedipus Ubiquitous Allen W. Johnson 1996 Includes bibliographical references and index.

The Theban Plays Sophocles 1973-04-26 King Oedipus/Oedipus at Colonus/Antigone Three towering works of Greek tragedy depicting the inexorable downfall of a doomed royal dynasty The legends surrounding the house of Thebes inspired Sophocles to create this powerful trilogy about humanity's struggle against fate. King Oedipus is the devastating portrayal of a ruler who brings pestilence to Thebes for crimes he does not realize he has committed and then inflicts a brutal punishment upon himself. *Oedipus at Colonus* provides a fitting conclusion to the life of the aged and blinded king, while *Antigone* depicts the fall of the next generation, through the conflict between a young woman ruled by her conscience and a king too confident of his own authority. Translated with an Introduction by E. F. WATLING
Sophocles' Oedipus Frederick Ahl 1991

The Narrative Reader Martin McQuillan 2000
This work provides a comprehensive survey of theories of narrative from Plato to Post-Structuralism. It includes a bold and broad selection of texts, demonstrating the extent to which narrative permeates the field of literature and culture.

Oedipus Rex Sophocles 2017-06-06 Oedipus the King also known by the Latin title Oedipus Rex, is an Athenian tragedy by Sophocles that was first performed c. 429 BC. It was the second of Sophocles's three Theban plays to be produced, but it comes first in the internal chronology, followed by Oedipus at Colonus and then Antigone. Oedipus Rex chronicles the story of Oedipus, a man who becomes the king of Thebes while in the process unwittingly fulfilling a prophecy that he would murder his father Laius and marry his mother Jocasta. The play is an example of a classic tragedy, noticeably containing an emphasis on how Oedipus's own faults contribute to the tragic hero's downfall, as opposed to having fate be the sole cause. Over the centuries, Oedipus Rex has come to be regarded by many as the Greek tragedy par excellence. Oedipus sent his brother-in-law Creon to ask advice of the oracle at Delphi concerning a plague ravaging Thebes. Creon returns to report that the plague is the result of religious pollution, since the murderer of their former King, Laius, had never been caught. Oedipus vows to find the murderer and curses him for causing the plague. Oedipus summons the blind prophet Tiresias for help. When Tiresias arrives he claims to know the answers to Oedipus's questions, but refuses to speak, instead telling him to abandon his search. Oedipus is enraged by Tiresias' refusal, and verbally accuses him of complicity in Laius' murder. Outraged, Tiresias tells the king that Oedipus himself is the murderer ("You yourself are the criminal you seek"). Oedipus cannot see how this could be, and concludes that the prophet must have been paid off by Creon in an attempt to undermine him. The two argue vehemently, as Oedipus mocks Tiresias' lack of sight, and Tiresias in turn tells Oedipus that he himself is blind. Eventually Tiresias leaves, muttering darkly that when the murderer is discovered he shall be a native citizen of Thebes, brother and father to his own children, and son

and husband to his own mother.

The Oedipus Cycle Sophocles 1977 Three tragedies recount the downfall of Oedipus, his death in exile, and the actions by his daughter Antigone following his death.

Oedipus the King and Antigone Sophocles 2014-09-08 Translated and edited by Peter D. Arnott, this classic and highly popular edition contains two essential plays in the development of Greek tragedy-Oedipus the King and Antigone-for performance and study. The editor's introduction contains a brief biography of the playwright and a description of Greek theater. Also included are a list of principal dates in the life of Sophocles and a bibliography.

The Oresteian Trilogy Aeschylus 1973-07-26 Aeschylus (525-c.456 bc) set his great trilogy in the immediate aftermath of the Fall of Troy, when King Agamemnon returns to Argos, a victor in war. Agamemnon depicts the hero's discovery that his family has been destroyed by his wife's infidelity and ends with his death at her callous hand. Clytemnestra's crime is repaid in The Choephoroi when her outraged son Orestes kills both her and her lover. The Eumenides then follows Orestes as he is hounded to Athens by the Furies' law of vengeance and depicts Athene replacing the bloody cycle of revenge with a system of civil justice. Written in the years after the Battle of Marathon, The Oresteian Trilogy affirmed the deliverance of democratic Athens not only from Persian conquest, but also from its own barbaric past.

Favorite Greek Myths Bob Blaisdell 2012-02-29 Adventures, calamities, and conquests abound in stirring tales about Pandora's box, King Midas and his golden touch, the dreaded Cyclops, Narcissus and Echo, and many other familiar figures.

Oedipus the king Sophocles 1882

The Theban Plays Sophocles 2012-03-05 The stirring tale of a legendary royal family's fall and ultimate redemption, the Theban trilogy endures as the crowning achievement of Greek drama. Essential reading for English and classical studies majors.

Oedipus Rex/The Rake's Progress Igor Stravinsky 2018-01-01 Stravinsky's genius for the stage is here represented by two very different works. Oedipus Rex (1927) is the fruit

of a collaboration with Jean Cocteau, in which the Sophocles tragedy is pared down to make an opera-oratorio of overwhelming impact. Judith Weir analyses how this is achieved: the Latin text has an immediacy which is sometimes even comic, and the vibrant rhythms are reminiscent of the Italian operatic tradition - explored by David Nice in his analysis of the score. The libretto of *The Rake's Progress* (1951) by W.H. Auden and Chester Kallman is one of the greatest English opera texts. In a survey of the composition period, Roger Savage examines the contributions of the different collaborators. Contents: *The Person of Fate and the Fate of the Person: 'Oedipus Rex'*, David Nice; *'Oedipus Rex': A Personal View*, Judith Weir; *On an Oratorio*, Jean Cocteau; *Oedipus Rex: Libretto by Jean Cocteau, translated into Latin by Jean Danielou; Oedipus Rex: English translation of the narration by e. e. cummings and of the Latin text by Deryck Cooke; Making a Libretto: Three Collaborations over 'The Rake's Progress'*, Roger Savage; *The New and the Classical in 'The Rake's Progress'*, Brian Trowell; *The Rake's Progress: Libretto by W.H. Auden and Chester Kallman*
Antigone Sophocles 1779 The Pearson Education Library Collection offers you over 1200 fiction, nonfiction, classic, adapted classic, illustrated classic, short stories, biographies, special anthologies, atlases, visual dictionaries, history trade, animal, sports titles and more
Oedipus the King Sophocles 2018-11-10 This

work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. To ensure a quality reading experience, this work has been proofread and republished using a format that seamlessly blends the original graphical elements with text in an easy-to-read typeface. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

Tughlaq Girish Raghunath Karnad 1972
Machinal Sophie Treadwell 2018-06-07 'Your skin oughtn't to curl - ought it - when he just comes near you - ought it? That's wrong, ain't it? You don't get over that, do you - ever, do you or do you?' The city. A woman is restless. A woman is suffocating. A woman is silenced. The woman revolts. A visceral expressionist masterpiece, Sophie Treadwell's play *Machinal* was first seen on Broadway in 1928, in London in 1930, and was later revived in the 1990s. This edition was published alongside the 2018 production at the Almeida Theatre, London, directed by Natalie Abrahami.