**Pages 35-36: Oedipus and Teiresias argue. Oedipus *mocks* the fact that Teiresias is blind. Teiresias responds by stating the prophecy: that Oedipus killed his own father and is *“…living in sinful union “* with his mother.**

***“You are pleased to mock my blindness. Have you eyes and do not see your own damnation? Eyes, and cannot see what company you keep?...I tell you, you have sinned – And do not know it” (37).***

**Teiresias points out the *irony* in the words of Oedipus. It is *ironic* that the blind man “sees” the truth (metaphorically), but the man with sight cannot. His vision is clouded by anger and pride.**

**Page 38: Teiresias departs, after describing the fate awaiting the killer of Laius. Oedipus rejects the suggestion that he may have been involved.**

***The audience knew all these details. The rest of the play would be of interest because they would want to see how he slowly came to realize the truth.***

**Flaws of Oedipus:**

1. **Temper. Oedipus is quick to act in his capacity as King. This is often a good trait. However, this also means he is quick to anger, as is shown by the encounter with Teiresias.**
2. **Overconfidence. He is convinced of his own greatness, and reference the riddle of the Sphinx as evidence.**

**Oedipus comes to believe that Creon has been plotting with Teiresias. Creon points out another flaw in Oedipus: stubbornness.**

**Hubris: Excessive pride or arrogance. This was the major tragic flaw of Oedipus.**

**Creon attempts to prove that he is not disloyal by claiming that his own “royal rank (is) assured” (p.41). He gets the benefits of being royal without a lot of the pressure, unlike Oedipus.**

**Another sight reference: Creon claims Oedipus acts on “blind suspicion.” He is actually quite insulted by the accusations.**