• There is a traditional period concept that is generally appropriate to the play but lacks detail in the renderings and varies in consistency.

• Each of the renderings presents a superficial understanding of the characters’ roles. The renderings convey an adequate but limited use of colour, textures and fabric types to support the dramatic meaning in the play.

• The execution of the renderings conveys some individuality; however they are incomplete and missing components such as facial features, footwear and accessories.
The Trojan Women is a triumphant play about the capture of the city of Troy. The Greeks are out to get revenge on the Romans as the general of the Greek army, Menelaus has come to bring his wife back as she ran away or was stolen away by Apollo as Menelaus is led to believe. The Romans are tricked with a wooden horse as they believe it is a peace offering, and the men are all killed and the women captured and waiting their departure to Greece where they will be given to men as slaves. This shows the Greeks disrespect and ownership that they have for the Romans.
ATHENE

ATHENE has come to ask Poseidon, God of the Sea, for help in gaining revenge on the Greeks, and making their homeward voyage as difficult as possible. Although Athena hated and despised the Trojans, she is forced to protect them as she has been offended, and so at her temple when she dragged Cassandra from her sanctuary. Athena and Hippodamia organize to farm the Greek by winding the seas, so that the Greek ships slip.
Athene has come to ask Poseidon, God of the Sea, for join her in gaining revenge on the Greeks and making their homeward voyage as disastrous as possible. Although Athene hated and despised the Trojans she is forced to protect them as she has been offended, and so as her temple, when Atlas dragged Cassandra from her sanctuary.

Athene and Poseidon organize to harm the Greek by ruffling the sea, so that the Greek ships sink.
SELECTED PLAY: \textit{THE TROJAN WOMEN} by EURIPIDES

\textbf{HELEN & MENELAUS}

Menelaus, replying in his terror and confusion, hears the voice of his beloved wife Helen, the muse of the whole saga of Troy. Menelaus admits that he also wanted revenge on Paris as he said that Paris stole Helen and made her his bride to Troy. Helen and Paris tried to defend her life by explaining her actions were justified, but Menelaus does not believe a word she says and only sees it as an attempt to seduce Helen and free herself. Menelaus starts off wanting to kill her, but after her denial, which he finds he is beginning to weaken to her words.
Menelaus is rejoicing in his success and awaiting the arrival of his deceitful wife Helen, the cause of the whole saga of Troy. Menelaus admits that he also wanted revenge on Paris as he says that Paris stole Helen and took her back to Troy.

Helen enters and tries to defend her life, by explaining her actions were justified, but Hecabe does not believe a word she says and only sees it as an attempt to seduce Menelaus and free herself. Menelaus starts off wanting to kill her, but after her denious words he takes her home to kill, which shows he is beginning to weaken to her ways.
Sample Play: The Trojan Women
by Euripides