

Medea

Medea

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In Greek mythology, Medea (Ancient Greek: Μήδεια, romanized: Mēdeia; lit. 'planner, schemer') is the daughter of King Aeëtes of Colchis. Medea is known in most stories as a sorceress, an accomplished "pharmakeía" (medicinal magic), and is often depicted as a high-priestess of the goddess Hecate. She is a mythical granddaughter of the sun god Helios and a niece of Circe, an enchantress goddess. Her mother may have been Idyia.

She first appears in Hesiod's *Theogony* around 700 BC, but is best known from Euripides's 5th-century BC tragedy *Medea* and Apollonius of Rhodes's 3rd-century BC epic *Argonautica*. In the myth of the Argonauts, she aids Jason in his search for the Golden Fleece. Medea later marries him, but eventually kills their children and his other bride according to some versions of her story.

In the *Argonautica*, Medea plays the archetypal role of helper-maiden, aiding Jason in his search for the Golden Fleece, using her magic to save his life and kills her brother to allow Jason to escape. Once he finishes his quest, she abandons her native home of Colchis and flees westwards with Jason, where they eventually settle in Corinth and marry.

Medea depicts the ending of her union with Jason, when after ten years of marriage, Jason intends to abandon her to wed King Creon's daughter Creusa. Medea is exiled from Corinth by Creon, and is offered refuge in Athens by King Aegeus after she offers to help him get an heir with her magic. In revenge against Jason, Medea murders her own sons and Jason's new bride with a poisoned crown and robes, so that Jason will be without heir and legacy for the rest of his life.

What happens afterwards varies according to several accounts. Herodotus in his *Histories* mentions that she ended up leaving Athens and settling in the Iranian plateau among the Aryans, who subsequently changed their name to the Medes.

Medea (play)

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Medea (Ancient Greek: Μήδεια, Mēdeia) is a tragedy by the ancient Greek playwright Euripides based on a myth. It was first performed in 431 BC as part of a trilogy, the other plays of which have not survived. Its plot centers on the actions of Medea, a former princess of the kingdom of Colchis and the wife of Jason; she finds her position in the world threatened as Jason leaves her for a princess of Corinth and takes vengeance on him by murdering his new wife and her own two sons, before escaping to Athens to start a new life.

Euripides's play has been explored and interpreted by playwrights across the centuries and the world in a variety of ways, offering political, psychoanalytical, feminist, and many other original readings of Medea, Jason, and the core themes of the play.

Medea, along with three other plays, earned Euripides third prize in the City Dionysia. Some believe that this indicates a poor reception, but "the competition that year was extraordinarily keen"; Sophocles, often winning first prize, came second. The play was initially rediscovered with Rome's Augustan drama, and then again in the 16th century. It has remained part of the tragic repertoire, becoming a classic of the Western

canon and the most frequently performed Greek tragedy in the 20th century. It experienced renewed interest in the feminist movement of the late 20th century, being interpreted as a nuanced and sympathetic portrayal of Medea's struggle to take charge of her own life in a male-dominated world.

Médéa

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Médéa (Arabic: ??????, romanized: al-Madiya) is the capital city of Médéa Province, Algeria. It is located roughly 68 km south of Algiers. The present-day city is situated on the site of an ancient Roman military post and has a history dating back to the 10th century. The town is French in character, with a rectangular city plan, red tile-roofed buildings, and beautiful public gardens. The hills surrounding Médéa are covered with vineyards, orchards, and farms that yield abundant grain. Médéa's chief products are wines, irrigation equipment, and various handicrafts.

HMS Medea

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Seven ships of the Royal Navy have borne the name HMS Medea, or HMS Medee, after the Medea of Greek mythology, whilst another was planned:

HMS Medea (1744) was a 26-gun sixth rate, originally the French Medee. She was captured by HMS Dreadnought in 1744 and was sold in 1745. She subsequently operated as the privateer Boscawen.

HMS Medea (1778) was a 28-gun sixth rate launched in 1778 and sold in 1795.

HMS Medee was the 36-gun fifth rate Médée captured from the French in 1800. She was used as a prison ship from 1802 and was sold in 1805.

HMS Medea was to have been a 32-gun fifth rate of 658 tons. She was ordered from Woolwich Dockyard in 1800 but was later cancelled.

HMS Medea (1833) was a paddle sloop launched in 1833 and sold in 1867.

HMS Medea (1888) was a Marathon-class second class cruiser launched in 1888 and sold in 1914.

HMS Medea (1915) was a Medea-class destroyer, originally to be the Greek Kriti. She was purchased on the ways in 1914, launched in 1915, and sold for breaking up in 1921.

HMS Medea was an M15-class monitor, launched in 1915 as HMS M22. She was renamed HMS Medea in 1925 and was sold in 1938, wrecked after parting tow to the breaker's yard 23 or 28, January 1939.

Medea (disambiguation)

Medea is a figure in Greek mythology. Medea may also refer to: Medea (1959 film), a film of Dame Judith Anderson's stage play Medea (1969 film), a film

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Medea Benjamin

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Medea Benjamin (born Susan Benjamin on September 10, 1952) is an American political activist who, along with Jodie Evans and others, co-founded Code Pink. She also co-founded, along with her former husband Kevin Danaher, the fair trade advocacy group Global Exchange. Benjamin was the Green Party nominee in the 2000 United States Senate election in California, running under the name Medea Susan Benjamin.

Medea (1969 film)

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Medea is a 1969 Italian film written and directed by Pier Paolo Pasolini, based on the ancient myth of Medea. The film stars opera singer Maria Callas in her only film role and is largely a faithful portrayal of the myth of Jason and the Argonauts and the events of Euripides' play Medea.

The film was received positively by critics but did not receive commercial success. According to film commentator Tony Rayns the film represents a committedly adversarial piece of art from the director who loved to challenge society. Rayns calls the film "a love song to Maria Callas" and describes the ending as "backing him (Pasolini) into a cul-de-sac" for the dark ending of the film which almost seems like a resignation from cultural production. Indeed, Pasolini's dramatic and adverse personality is very much alive in this film which depicts Medea's murder of her children born of Jason and his betrothed.

Jason

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Jason (JAY-s?n; Ancient Greek: ?????, romanized: Iás?n [i.??s??n]) was an ancient Greek mythological hero and leader of the Argonauts, whose quest for the Golden Fleece is featured in Greek literature. He was the son of Aeson, the rightful king of Iolcos. He was married to the sorceress Medea, the granddaughter of the sungod Helios.

Jason appeared in various literary works in the classical world of Greece and Rome, including the epic poem Argonautica and the tragedy Medea. In the modern world, Jason has emerged as a character in various adaptations of his myths, such as the 1963 film Jason and the Argonauts and the 2000 TV miniseries of the same name.

Medea gene

selection of their names. Medea was named for the mythological Greek Medea, who killed her progeny fathered by Jason. Both Medea and Mothers against dpp

Medea is a gene from the fruit fly *Drosophila melanogaster* that was one of the first two Smad genes discovered. For both genes, the maternal effect lethality was the basis for the selection of their names. Medea was named for the mythological Greek Medea, who killed her progeny fathered by Jason.

Both Medea and Mothers against dpp were identified in a genetic screen for maternal effect mutations that caused lethality of heterozygous decapentaplegic progeny. Because decapentaplegic is a bone morphogenetic protein in the transforming growth factor beta superfamily, identification of the fly Smad genes provided a much-needed clue to understand the signal transduction pathway for this diverse family of extracellular proteins. Humans, mice, and other vertebrates have a gene with the same function as Medea, called SMAD4. An overview of the biology of Medea is found at The Interactive Fly, and the details of Medea's genetics and

molecular biology are curated on FlyBase.

Another laboratory used Medea as an acronym to describe a synthetic gene causing maternal effect dominant embryonic arrest. The formal genetic designation for maternal effect dominant embryonic arrest is P{Medea.myd88}; more details are in FlyBase.

Medea (name)

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Medea or Medéa is a female given name. From the Greek ?????? M?deia, possibly meaning someone who is pondering or cunning. In Greek mythology Medea was a sorceress from Colchis who helped Jason gain the Golden Fleece. They were married, but eventually Jason left her for another woman. For revenge Medea slew Jason's new lover and also had her own children by Jason killed. Georgian popular tradition attributes the origins of the term Medicine to Medea's name

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