

The 36 situations

Each situation is stated, then followed by the necessary elements for each situation and a brief description.

1. [Supplication](#)
 - a Persecutor; a [Suppliant](#); a power in authority, whose decision is doubtful.
 - the persecutor accuses the suppliant of wrongdoing, and the power makes a judgment against the suppliant. *Example: [The Trial](#)*
2. Deliverance
 - an unfortunate; a threatener; a rescuer
 - the unfortunate has caused a conflict, and the threatener is to carry out justice, but the rescuer saves the unfortunate. *Example: [Ifigenia in Tauride](#)*
3. Crime pursued by vengeance
 - a criminal; an avenger
 - the criminal commits a crime that will not see justice, so the avenger seeks justice by punishing the criminal. *Example: [The Count of Monte Cristo](#)*
4. Vengeance taken for kin upon kin
 - Guilty Kinsman; an Avenging Kinsman; remembrance of the Victim, a relative of both.
 - Two entities, the Guilty and the Avenging Kinsmen, are put into conflict over wrongdoing to the Victim, who is allied to both. *Example: [Hamlet](#)*
5. Pursuit
 - punishment; a fugitive
 - the fugitive flees punishment for a misunderstood conflict. *Example: [Les Misérables](#)*
6. Disaster
 - a vanquished power; a victorious enemy *or* a [messenger](#)
 - the power falls from their place after being defeated by the victorious enemy or being informed of such a defeat by the messenger. *Example: [Agamemnon \(play\)](#)*
7. Falling prey to cruelty/misfortune
 - an unfortunate; a master *or* a misfortune
 - the unfortunate suffers from misfortune and/or at the hands of the master. *Example: [Job \(biblical figure\)](#)*
8. Revolt
 - a tyrant; a conspirator
 - the tyrant, a cruel power, is plotted against by the conspirator. *Example: [Julius Caesar \(play\)](#)*
9. Daring enterprise
 - a bold leader; an object; an adversary
 - the bold leader takes the object from the adversary by overpowering the adversary.
10. [Abduction](#)
 - an abductor; the abducted; a guardian
 - the abductor takes the abducted from the guardian. *Example: [Helen of Troy](#)*
11. The enigma
 - a problem; an interrogator; a seeker

- the interrogator poses a problem to the seeker and gives a seeker better ability to reach the seeker's goals. *Example: [Oedipus](#) and the [Sphinx](#)*
12. Obtaining
- (a [Solicitor](#) & an adversary who is refusing) *or* (an arbitrator & opposing parties)
 - the solicitor is at odds with the adversary who refuses to give the solicitor what they object in the possession of the adversary, or an arbitrator decides who gets the object desired by opposing parties (the solicitor and the adversary). *Example: [Apple of Discord](#)*
13. Enmity of kin
- a [Malevolent](#) Kinsman; a [Hated](#) *or* a reciprocally-hating Kinsman
 - The Malevolent Kinsman and the Hated *or* a second Malevolent Kinsman conspire together.
14. Rivalry of kin
- the Preferred Kinsman; the [Rejected](#) Kinsman; the Object of Rivalry
 - The Object of Rivalry chooses the Preferred Kinsman over the Rejected Kinsman.
15. Murderous [adultery](#)
- two Adulterers; a Betrayed [Spouse](#)
 - Two Adulterers conspire to kill the Betrayed Spouse. *Example: [Clytemnestra](#) and [Aegisthus](#)*
16. [Madness](#)
- a Madman; a Victim
 - The Madman goes insane and wrongs the Victim.
17. [Fatal](#) imprudence
- the Imprudent; a Victim *or* an Object Lost
 - The Imprudent, by neglect or ignorance, loses the Object Lost *or* wrongs the Victim.
18. [Involuntary](#) crimes of love
- a Lover; a Beloved; a [Revealer](#)
 - The Revealer betrays the trust of either the Lover *or* the Beloved.
19. Slaying of kin unrecognized
- the Slayer; an Unrecognized Victim
 - The Slayer kills the Unrecognized Victim.
20. Self-sacrifice for an ideal
- a [Hero](#); an [Ideal](#); a [Creditor](#) *or* a [Person/Thing](#) sacrificed
 - The Hero sacrifices the Person *or* Thing for their Ideal, which is then taken by the Creditor.
21. [Self-sacrifice](#) for kin
- a Hero; a Kinsman; a Creditor *or* a Person/Thing sacrificed
 - The Hero sacrifices a Person *or* Thing for their Kinsman, which is then taken by the Creditor.
22. All sacrificed for [passion](#)
- a Lover; an Object of fatal Passion; the Person/Thing sacrificed
 - A Lover sacrifices a Person *or* Thing for the Object of their Passion, which is then lost forever.

23. [Necessity](#) of sacrificing loved ones
 - a Hero; a Beloved Victim; the Necessity for the Sacrifice
 - The Hero wrongs the Beloved Victim because of the Necessity for their Sacrifice.
24. Rivalry of superior vs. inferior
 - a Superior Rival; an [Inferior](#) Rival; the Object of Rivalry
 - A Superior Rival bests an Inferior Rival and wins the Object of Rivalry.
25. [Adultery](#)
 - two Adulterers; a [Deceived](#) Spouse
 - Two Adulterers conspire against the Deceived Spouse.
26. Crimes of love
 - a Lover; the Beloved
 - A Lover and the Beloved enter a conflict.
27. Discovery of the [dishonour](#) of a loved one
 - a Discoverer; the Guilty One
 - The Discoverer discovers the wrongdoing committed by the Guilty One.
28. Obstacles to love
 - two Lovers; an Obstacle
 - Two Lovers face an Obstacle together.
29. An enemy loved
 - a Lover; the Beloved Enemy; the [Hater](#)
 - The allied Lover and Hater have diametrically opposed attitudes towards the Beloved Enemy.
30. [Ambition](#)
 - an Ambitious Person; a Thing [Coveted](#); an Adversary
 - The Ambitious Person seeks the Thing Coveted and is opposed by the Adversary.
31. [Conflict](#) with a [god](#)
 - a Mortal; an [Immortal](#)
 - The Mortal and the Immortal enter a conflict.
32. [Mistaken](#) jealousy
 - a [Jealous](#) One; an Object of whose Possession He is Jealous; a Supposed Accomplice; a Cause *or* an Author of the Mistake
 - The Jealous One falls victim to the Cause or the Author of the Mistake and becomes jealous of the Object and becomes conflicted with the Supposed Accomplice.
33. [Erroneous](#) judgement
 - a Mistaken One; a Victim of the Mistake; a [Cause](#) *or* Author of the Mistake; the Guilty One
 - The Mistaken One falls victim to the Cause of the Author of the Mistake and passes judgment against the Victim of the Mistake when it should be passed against the Guilty One instead.
34. [Remorse](#)
 - a [Culprit](#); a Victim *or* the Sin; an Interrogator

- The Culprit wrongs the Victim or commits the Sin, and is at odds with the Interrogator who seeks to understand the situation.

35. Recovery of a lost one

- a [Seeker](#); the One Found
- The Seeker finds the One Found.

36. [Loss](#) of loved ones

- a Kinsman [Slain](#); a Kinsman Spectator; an [Executioner](#)
- The killing of the Kinsman Slain by the Executioner is witnessed by the Kinsman Spectator.