

Themes

What are the main themes?

Power



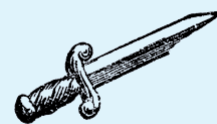
Gods



Creation



Violence



Adventure



Heroes



Author's Intent

Why were myths written?

To highlight the differences in the creation story and explore these differences through cultural storytelling.

To reinforce the absolute power of the Olympians.

To demonstrate the power of heroes depicted in mythology.

To solidify how violent mythological tales were, especially in Greek Mythology.

Characters in

Who are the main characters in 'Ancient Origins Extracts'?

Kronos

Omnipotent
Hubristic
Fearsome
Patricidal
Resilient

Zeus

Omnipotent
Hubristic
Capricious
Formidable
Gargantuan

Narcissus

Beautiful
Egocentric
Vain
Self-centred
Self-absorbed

Achilles

Heroic
Invulnerable
Warrior
Temperamental
Integral

Odysseus

Courageous
Intelligent
Heroic
Honourable
Faithful

Gilgamesh

Graceful
Heroic
Adventurous
Tragic
Courageous

Key Quotes

What are some useful quotations to know for Ancient Origins?

'All mortal flesh is grass beneath the cruel sweep of its mowing blade.'
Disposer Supreme and Judge of the Earth

'By the time Kronos consumed Hera, Rhea's [...] love for Kronos has turned to hate.'
The Children of Rhea

'To Narcissus love and desire were sickness.'
Echo and Narcissus

'They fell on your carcass like jackals.'
Achilles

'Was Chaos a god – a divine being – or simply a state of nothingness?'
The First Order

'The crops stop growing and the people of the earth wait for Persephone to return, with the spring.'
Persephone, Queen of the Underworld

'He heard hissing curses of relief and triumph from the men around him as they thanked the gods.'
The Belly of the Beast

'This is the one song everyone/ would like to learn: the song that is irresistible.'
Siren Song

Techniques

What techniques are used?

Metaphor – a figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable.

Personification – giving something inanimate human features.

Juxtaposition – the fact of two things being seen or placed close together with contrasting effect.

Dramatic Irony – When the audience knows something that the character(s) don't

Context

What was going on in society at the time?

Ancient Greece civilisation thrived nearly 4000 years ago. The Ancient Greeks lived in Greece and the countries that we now call Bulgaria and Turkey.

Olympians – The Olympians ruled after Zeus defeated his father, Kronos, and liberated his brothers and sisters. Zeus was an omnipotent ruler of the Gods.

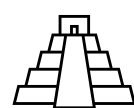
The Trojan War was waged against the city of Troy by the (Greeks) after Paris of Troy took Helen from her husband Menelaus, king of Sparta. Achilles fought and died at Troy.

Gilgamesh - The story was written down by a society of people that dwelled in old Mesopotamia, called the Sumerians.

Timeline

What happens in the 'Ancient Origins Extracts'?

Mesopotamian Empire



Classical Mythology



Anglo Saxons & Viking raids



Yoruba



Egyptian Civilisation



Han Chinese Dynasty



Medieval period



The Renaissance



Themes

What are the main themes?

Science



Power



Family



Revenge



Prejudice



Nature



Author's Intent

Why did Shelley write 'Frankenstein' ?

To warn about the use of science for selfish purposes of fame, glory and wealth, without much regard to the dangers that the creations pose for humankind.

To warn about Science going too far in terms of creation and particularly without a mother.

To criticise society's treatment of the 'other' and showing that monsters are not born but created

To explore the darker side of humanity that had risen due to the industrial revolution.

Characters in Frankenstein

Who are the main characters in 'Frankenstein' ?

Frankenstein

Scientific
Ambitious
Arrogant
Irresponsible
Disillusioned

Clerval

Idealistic
Impulsive
Intelligent

The Monster

Self-educating
Isolated
Vengeful
Remorseful
Alienated
Compassionate

Elizabeth

Beautiful
Idealised
Motherly
Ignored

Captain Walton

Ambitious
Cautious
Curious

Agathe

Optimistic
Caring
Empathetic
Determined

'I thought I was making an angel'
Frankenstein

'This is pure evil Frankenstein'
Clerval

Key Quotes

What are some useful quotations to know for Frankenstein?

'You are my God! You made me,'
The Monster

God forgive me...I'll do it'
Frankenstein

'You want evil? – then I shall be evil'
The Monster

'Murderer! You did this!'
Frankenstein

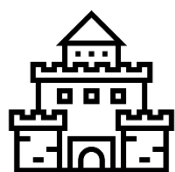
'Victor is creating life'
Clerval

'Yes. Destroyer I shall be. I shall destroy you, my creator'
The Monster

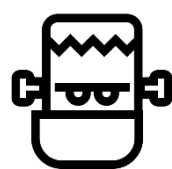
Timeline

What happens in 'The Gothic' ?

The Castle of Otranto (1764)



Frankenstein (1818)



Jane Eyre (1847)



Dracula (1897)



The Mysteries of Udolpho (1794)



The Tell-Tale Heart



The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde (1886)



Techniques

What techniques are used in Frankenstein?

Pathetic Fallacy

The weather is used to reflect the mood of what is happening

Dramatic Irony

The audience are aware of something the characters are not.

Stage Setting/ Directions

Allows us to know what the stage looks like and what the characters are doing

Foreshadowing

The suggestion that something bad is going to happen later in the play

Context

What was going on in society at the time?

Born in London in 1797 to radical philosopher, William Godwin, and Mary Wollstonecraft, author of A Vindication of the Rights of Woman

Mary Shelley was inspired to write Frankenstein due to a conversation with Lord Byron who challenged her thinking.

The novel is perhaps the strongest reminder from the Romantic period of the dangers of industrialization – creating monsters we cannot control and dabbling with nature

Written during the time of scientific advancement, industrial revolution and social change.

Themes

What are the main themes?

Illusion



Love



Colonisation



Comedy



Family



Forgiveness



Author's Intent

Why did Shakespeare write the play?

To highlight how women were subservient to men and how arranged marriages were conducted.

To reinforce Jacobean intrigue of magic and Science.

To challenge Jacobean perceptions of colonisation and the treatment of people from the colonies.

To demonstrate how social hierarchies can change due to the situation or event taking place

Characters in The Tempest

Who are the main characters in 'The Tempest' ?

Prospero

**Omniscient
Authoritative
Omnipotent**

Miranda

**Naïve
Obedient
Kind-hearted**

Caliban

**Monstrosity
Perfidious
Deceitful**

Ariel

**Spiritual
Subservient
Inferior**

Alonso

**Kingly
Grief-stricken
Overjoyed**

Ferdinand

**Lovestruck
Dutiful
Courteous**

Key Quotes

What are some useful quotations to know for The Tempest?

'There they hoist us, to cry to th' sea that roared to us,'

Act 1, Scene 2

'Me poor man, my library was dukedom large enough'

Act 1, Scene 2

'You taught me language, and my profit on 't is I know how to curse. The red plague rid you for learning me your language!'

Act 1, Scene 2

'Th' occasion speaks thee, and my strong imagination sees a crown dropping upon thy head.'

Act 2, Scene 1

'Be not afeard. The isle is full of noises, Sounds, and sweet airs, that give delight and hurt not.'

Act 3, Scene 2

'We are such stuff As dreams are made on, and our little life Is rounded with a sleep.'

Act 4, Scene 1

'That a monster should be such a natural!'

Act 3, Scene 2

'How beauteous mankind is! O brave new world, That has such people in't'

Act 5, Scene 1

Plot Summary

What happens in The Tempest?

ACT 1

A violent storm rages and means a ship is wrecked and the survivors find shelter on an island. Prospero has had Ariel create the tempest to get his brother, Antonio, and the King of Naples, Alonso, to the island. He tells this to his daughter, Miranda.

ACT 2

Ferdinand and Miranda fall in love under her father, Prospero's watchful eye. Alonso, Sebastian, Antonio, and Gonzalo search for Ferdinand believing he is dead. Caliban meets Trinculo and Stephano. Caliban worships Stephano as he has alcohol.

ACT 3

Ferdinand and Miranda continue to confess their love for one another. Caliban asks Stephano to kill Prospero whilst Ariel watches in secret. Alonso continues searching for Ferdinand, his son. He believes him to be dead, having drowned during the storm.

ACT 4

Prospero gives his consent for Miranda and Ferdinand to marry. He casts an illusion so they lovers see several Gods and Goddesses. Prospero forgets about Caliban's plot to kill him, but remembers just in time.

ACT 5

Prospero releases the Neapolitan men from their spell. Prospero reveals Miranda and Ferdinand to Alonso who is happy to see his son alive and that he has a wife. Caliban, Stephano, and Trinculo are defeated. After Miranda and Ferdinand are married Prospero will return to Milan. Prospero then sets Ariel free.

Techniques

What techniques does Shakespeare use?

Symbols

Symbols such as Prospero's books, and magic are used to reinforce the play's themes.

Epilogue

The Epilogue is used to close the story and intrigue an Jacobean audience.

Oxymorons

Oxymorons (contrasting ideas) are used to show Romeo's uncertainty in his romantic escapades.

Omniscient Narrator

An all knowing character – Prospero is the all knowing character throughout, planning everything out meticulously.

Context

What was going on in society at the time?

The Renaissance (French word for rebirth) is a cultural period in history that represented the search for knowledge and power.

England was fast becoming a world power; Shakespeare explores the problematic relationship between coloniser and native people through Prospero and Caliban.

In 1609, an English ship, the 'Sea Venture', on a journey to colonise Virginia in America was shipwrecked and the travel accounts of this voyage is said to have inspired 'The Tempest.'

There was little distinction between magic and science. Many writers incorporated otherworldly elements into their work to find some rationale for all the misfortune in the world (plague, war, death, disease).