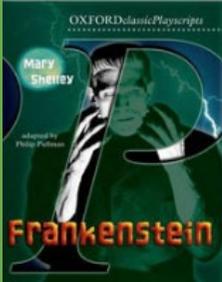


<p>Year 7- Module 3</p> <p>Frankenstein</p> <p>Adapted By: Philip Pullman Story by: Mary Shelley</p> <p>Late 18th Century</p> 	<p>Character List:</p> <p>Captain Walton: arctic explorer, tough but has come across something that has terrified him.</p> <p>Victor Frankenstein: idealistic young scientist.</p> <p>Henri de Clerval: friend of Frankenstein, more realistic and clear-sighted than Frankenstein .</p> <p>Elizabeth: Frankenstein’s cousin, cares for Frankenstein’s father and brother William.</p> <p>The Monster: hideous creature, but graceful and intelligent.</p> <p>Felix: young, quick-tempered. Brother to Agathe. They are both political refugees.</p> <p>Agathe: blind. Sister to Felix.</p>	<p>Summary:</p> <p>Prologue: Captain Walton creates a <i>Frame Narrative</i> by introducing Frankenstein, telling the audience the story of meeting Frankenstein in the Arctic.</p> <p>Act 1: Frankenstein and Clerval are setting up an electrical experiment. There is foreshadowing that the experiment will create new life. Elizabeth comes in with news that Frankenstein’s father is very ill.</p> <p>Act 2: The monster meets Agathe in a cottage in the woods. We learn about the monster’s character.</p> <p>Act 3: The monster finds Frankenstein in his house in Geneva. They talk about how the monster has learned about being human. The monster asks Frankenstein for a wife.</p> <p>Act 4 Elizabeth and Clerval find the experiment that will be the monster’s wife, and don’t want the experiment to be successful.</p> <p>Epilogue: We return to Captain Walton, who tells us what happens to Frankenstein.</p>	<p>Settings:</p> <p>The Arctic: symbolises The Enlightenment- the coldness of pure learning.</p> <p>Frankenstein’s lab in the university town of Ingolstadt, Germany: Ingolstadt was considered the center of science in Europe at the time, so Frankenstein’s lab symbolises his absolute dedication to science. It too is cold, like the arctic, and so also symbolises the coldness of pure learning.</p> <p>Cottage in the woods: symbolises human “nature”, and the goodness of nature, associated with The Romantic period, in contrast to The Enlightenment.</p> <p>Frankenstein’s study in Geneva: Geneva is famed for its serene natural setting, and so symbolises Frankenstein’s attempt to return to nature after the horrors of science he created in Ingolstadt. He is unable to escape his past, and so his locked study is in contrast to the serenity of Geneva, and symbolises that he his trapped by his own mind.</p>
<p>Themes:</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary/Spelling:</p>	<p>Context:</p>	<p>Subject Terminology:</p>
<p>Good vs. Evil: The monster explores what makes people good and evil.</p> <p>Human nature: The monster questions whether it is human nature to be good or evil, and what shapes our nature.</p> <p>Revenge: In taking revenge, first the monster, then Frankenstein, learn that revenge ruins a person’s chance of being happy or good, or fitting in to society.</p> <p>Dangers of Science: The play explores what can happen when people pursue knowledge without thinking of the ethical outcomes.</p> <p>Family: The play highlights the importance of family, and how family forms a society needed for nurturing and development.</p>	<p>specimens: something shown or examined as an example</p> <p>electricity: a type of energy</p> <p>society: people living together in a community</p> <p>isolation: the condition of being alone</p> <p>philosophy: the study of knowledge</p> <p>creation: the action of bringing something into existence</p> <p>creator: the person who brings something into existence</p> <p>ambition: a strong desire to achieve something</p> <p>innocence: not having knowledge of bad things</p> <p>guilt: having done something wrong</p> <p>prejudice: an unfair opinion, formed without knowledge or understanding</p>	<p>The Enlightenment: A literary time period from 1715-1790. It was concerned with logic and reason, and scientific discovery. The goal of writing was to improve society through logic.</p> <p>The Romantic: A literary time period from 1790-1830. It was concerned with the powerful effects of nature, personal response, and feeling.</p> <p>Gothic: a genre of writing that came out of the Romantic period that aimed to evoke an emotional response from readers by scaring them. Gothic writers explored what humankind is capable of, at its darkest. Themes often include death, madness, revenge, curses, and decay.</p> <p>Galvanism: using electricity to make muscles move. Discovered in 1786, only 30 years before Shelley wrote Frankenstein.</p> <p>Prometheus: A figure from Greek mythology. He created mankind, but then overstepped the rules and was punished by</p>	<p>Frame Narrative:a story within a story. Gives a sense of realism, as the first narrator lends truth to the story.</p> <p>Foreshadowing: when the writer gives a hint about what will come later.</p> <p>Pathetic fallacy: when the weather or setting reflects the mood of the characters.</p> <p>Symbolism: using objects or animals to represent i.deas or values</p> <p>Dialogue: speech</p> <p>Set: the construction of the stage including props which shows the setting of the scene.</p> <p>Stage directions: a description of the actors’ actions and physical responses.</p>

the other gods for it. The subtitle of Frankenstein is “The Modern Prometheus”.

Monologue: when one actor speaks for an extended time, usually to reveal elements of their character