

Key Settings

- Castles
- Dungeons
- Haunted houses/buildings
- Extreme landscapes such as rugged mountains/thick forests

Key Characters

- Damsels in distress/Maidens
- Tyrants
- Villains
- Characters with emotional conflict and a troubled past
- Supernatural forces e.g. vampires/ghosts

Y7: Fantastic Terrors

Part One – What is Gothic literature?

Social and Historical Context

Gothic literature first appeared in the late 18th century. It uses setting and dialogue to build suspense and create a sense of unease in the reader. It attempts to awaken strong emotions such as fear.

Genre Conventions

Common subject matter includes the supernatural, family curses, mystery, and 'madness'.

Many readers recognise a combination of horror and romance within Gothic literature.

Narrative Sequence

- ExpositionRising action
- Rising action
 Climax
- Falling action
- Resolution



Vocabulary Check

Foreshadowing – when the reader is given hints about what might happen later in the story

Hero- can refer to the main protagonist or a character in role as 'hero'

Macabre-very disturbing and grisly events or scenes

Omens – signs/symbols that foretell doom

Pathetic Fallacy – when the weather creates a mood

Supernatural - something beyond the laws of nature

Suspense – a state of excitement or nervousness about what might happen

Tension – emotional strain or nerves

Texts We'll Study

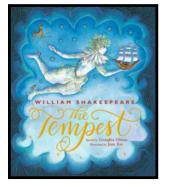
Frankenweenie/The Corpse Bride/Coraline directed by Tim Burton (all rated PG)

The Monkey's Paw by W.W. .Jacobs

The Tell-Tale Heart/ The Raven by Edgar Allan Poe

The Red Room by H.G. Wells

Excerpts from: Dracula by Bram Stoker/Jekyll & Hyde by R.L. Stevenson /Frankenstein by Mary Shelley/Dorian Gray by Oscar Wilde/ Twilight by Stephenie Meyer



KEY CHARACTERS

Prospero - The play's protagonist, and father of Miranda.

Miranda -The daughter of Prospero.

Ariel - Prospero's spirit helper.

Caliban - Another of Prospero's servants.

Ferdinand - Son and heir of Alonso.

Alonso - King of Naples and father of Ferdinand.

Antonio - Prospero's brother.

Sebastian - Alonso's brother.

Gonzalo - An old, honest lord.

Trinculo & Stephano -Trinculo, a jester, and Stophano, a drupkon bu

Stephano, a drunken butler, are two minor members of the shipwrecked.

Y8: THE TEMPEST

PLOT

The Tempest is a play about magic, betrayal, love, and forgiveness. It is set on an island somewhere near Italy where Prospero, the one-time Duke of Milan, and his beautiful daughter, Miranda, live with a sprite called Ariel and a grotesque creature called Caliban. Prospero is a powerful magician who creates a storm, or tempest, that sets the scene for the play.

<u>ABOUT THE PLAY</u>

When the First Folio edition of Shakespeare's plays was published in 1623, *The Tempest* appeared under the genre category "comedy." Like all of Shakespeare's other comedies, the play resolves happily, with the promise of a wedding between Miranda and Ferdinand. However, many academics consider the play to be a romance.

Shakespeare wrote much of *The Tempest* in a dense, poetic language to reflect the noble status of the majority of its characters.

Setting (Time): The Renaissance

Setting (Place): An island off the coast of Italy

Tone: Dreamy, mysterious, and magical

"This thing of darkness I Acknowledge mine."

"Hell is empty and all the devils are here."

" We are such stuff as dreams are made on..."

THEMES

Freedom and slavery Empathy and forgiveness Nature vs. nurture Justice Social status Supernatural

DRAMATIC DEVICES

Dialogue – the exchange of spoken words between characters

Dramatic irony – when the audience knows something that the characters do not

Sets – gives us a sense of the location when we watch the play on the stage

Soliloquy – when a character speaks their thoughts aloud when alone

Stage directions – tell the actors which actions to perform and how to perform them