

Frankenstein adaptation by Philip Pullman and other gothic horror extracts; writing own gothic horror descriptions				Vocabulary	Skills of writing gothic horror settings
Summary	An extremely clever scientist creates a monster, while trying to create the perfect specimen of humankind. He is horrified by his creation, and his creation turns on him. Play adapted from Mary Shelley’s gothic novel <i>Frankenstein</i> , written in 1818, when Shelley was only 20. Extracts from other gothic and horror texts will be used to further explore techniques and style. Creating			abhorrent	Contrast of noise and silence
				anxiety	
				consciousness	Varied sentence structure
				debased	Ellipsis and cliffhanger
Character	Themes	Other gothic horror texts:		degenerate	Adjectives
Frankenstein - eponymous protagonist; scientist	Revenge	Bram Stoker	<i>Dracula</i>	depraved	Dynamic verbs
Clerval - voice of reason; friend of F	Passive women	Edgar Allan Poe	<i>The Tell-Tale Heart</i> <i>The Raven</i>	discreetly	Repetition
	Prejudice	Horace Walpole	<i>The Castle of Otranto</i>	duality/ duplicity	Onomatopoeia
Elizabeth - cousin and wife of F	Isolation	Mary Shelley	<i>Frankenstein</i>	desolate	Personification
William - represents innocence and revenge	Family and community	Patrick Ness	<i>A Monster Calls</i>	eponymous	Imagery
Monster - created by Frankenstein; despised by his creator	Science and morality	Literary context		epistolary	Simile
	Ethics and religion	Gothic is defined as a style of fiction characterised by the use of desolate or remote settings and macabre, mysterious or violent incidents		ethics	Metaphor
Historical and social context				Genre originated with English author Horace Walpole in 1764 novel <i>The Castle of Otranto</i> . Continued success in Britain and USA.	
Mary Shelley published anonymously and only after success did her name go on the book as author. Women were not regarded as intellectual enough to write books.		When Mary Shelley was on holiday, she and her friends decided to have a competition to see who could write the best horror story. Shelley dreamt about a scientist who created life and was horrified by what he had made; her dream later evolved into the novel's story.		Gothic	Adverbs
French revolution - overturning of traditional morality; uncertainty where there had been stability		Popular authors who wrote in the Gothic tradition in the 18th and 19th centuries: Edgar Allan Poe, Bram Stoker, Mary Shelley, Emily Bronte, Robert Louis Stevenson and Henry James.		hostile	Plot twist
Scientific experimentation - new advances in science and medicine raised moral questions;		References to supernatural as well as madness and death		metamorphosis	Narrative voice - Frame Story and Epistolary form of letters.
Galvanism re-animating a corpse using electricity.				metamorphosis	
Role of women - women were passive in gothic stories, weak victims who suffer and then die; original <i>Frankenstein</i> written by woman who was the daughter of a feminist		Shelley, who wrote the original, spent many days and nights with Byron and Percy Shelley, two Romantic poets.		marr’d	Sensory language
		Romanticism is often linked to Gothic.		poignant	
Victorian period - a time of strict morals and values; class system promoted divisions between nobility and working class		Shelley was influenced by Samuel Coleridge Taylor and John Milton, having read their famous texts, <i>Rime of the Ancient Mariner</i> and <i>Paradise Lost</i> as a child.		perverse	sense of supernatural
Industrial Revolution - ambivalence towards technology as both exciting and dangerous, and its profound effect on social class with the possibility for acquired rather than inherited wealth				References to supernatural as well as madness and death	
		Shelley, who wrote the original, spent many days and nights with Byron and Percy Shelley, two Romantic poets.		restraint	Rational protagonist
Industrial Revolution - ambivalence towards technology as both exciting and dangerous, and its profound effect on social class with the possibility for acquired rather than inherited wealth		Romanticism is often linked to Gothic.		savage	
		Shelley was influenced by Samuel Coleridge Taylor and John Milton, having read their famous texts, <i>Rime of the Ancient Mariner</i> and <i>Paradise Lost</i> as a child.		subconscious	
Industrial Revolution - ambivalence towards technology as both exciting and dangerous, and its profound effect on social class with the possibility for acquired rather than inherited wealth		References to supernatural as well as madness and death		suppression	
				supernatural	