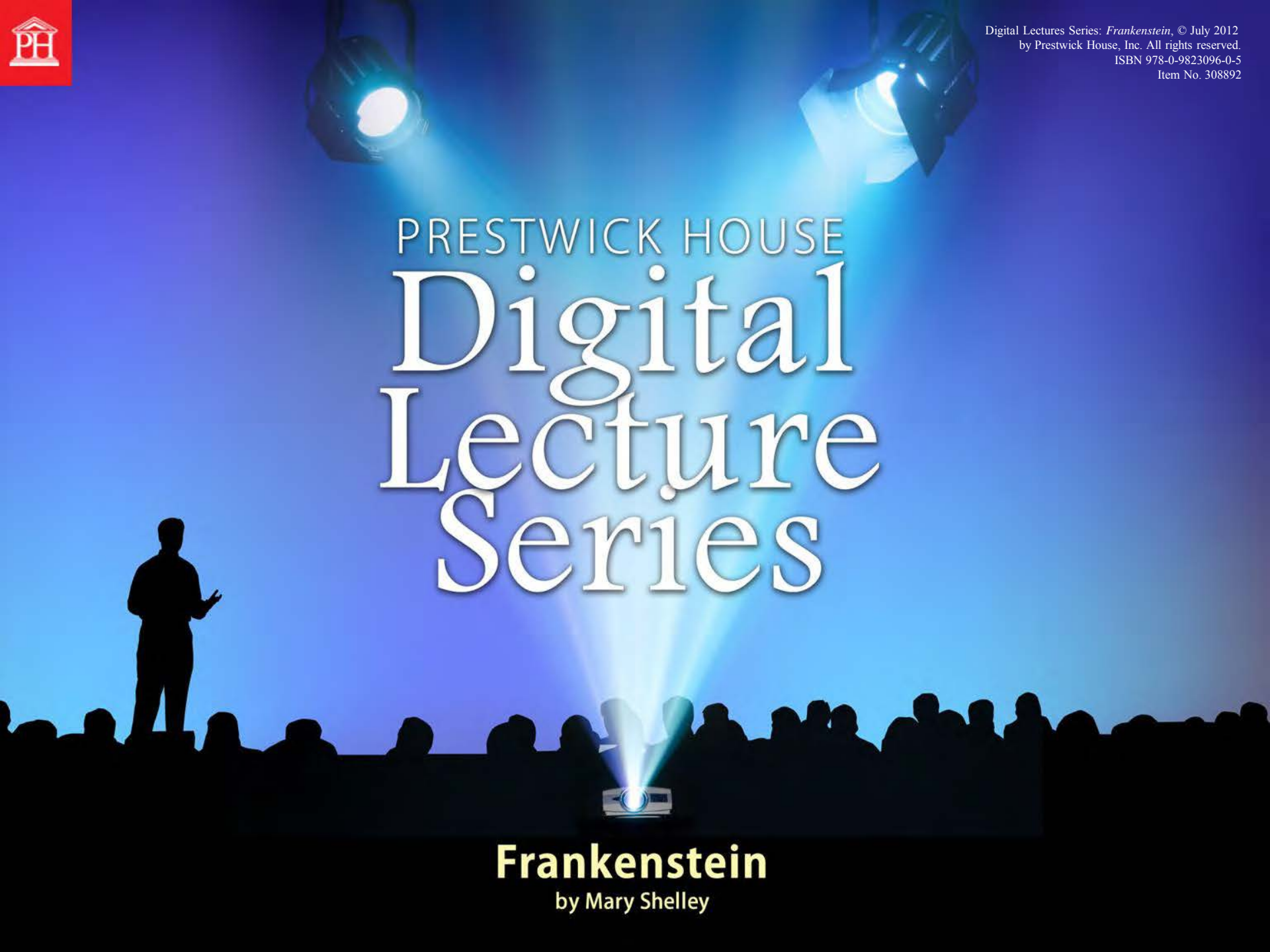




Digital Lectures Series: *Frankenstein*, © July 2012
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The background of the entire page is a stage scene. At the top, two spotlights cast a bright blue glow. In the center, the title 'Digital Lecture Series' is written in a large, white, serif font. To the left, a silhouette of a lecturer stands on a stage. At the bottom, a silhouette of an audience is visible, with a projector on the floor casting a beam of light upwards towards the title.

PRESTWICK HOUSE
**Digital
Lecture
Series**

Frankenstein
by Mary Shelley

Objectives (5 slides)

Literary Genre (4 slides)

Literary Devices (18 slides)

Themes and Motifs (4 slides)

Symbols (5 slides)

The Author and Her Works (7 slides)

Science and Technology (10 slides)



Objectives



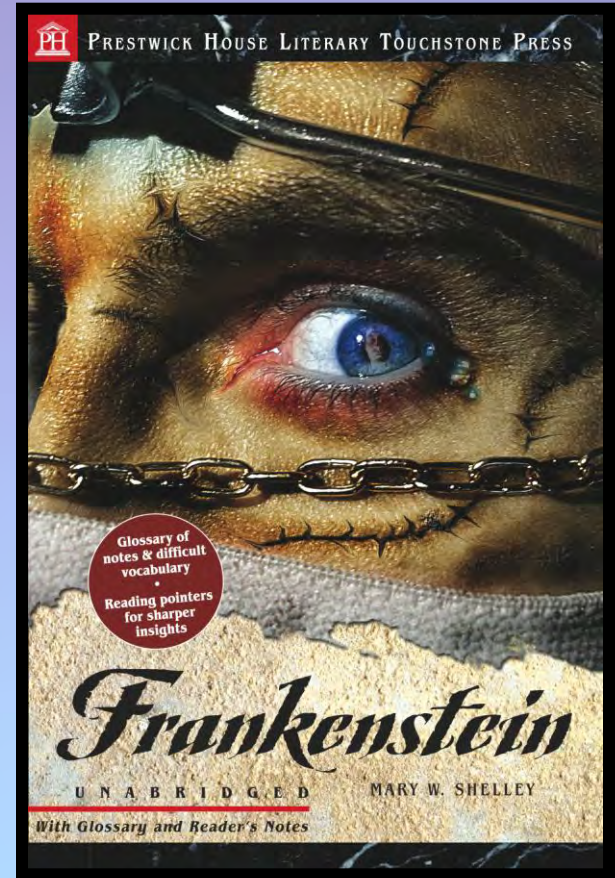
By the end of this unit, you will be able to:

- ➔ Explain how *Frankenstein* is an example of the Romantic and Gothic literary genres
- ➔ Determine the extent to which Mary Shelley's life and education influenced her writing
- ➔ Indicate how scientific and technological advances in the early 19th century inspired Shelley



By the end of this unit, you will be able to:

- ➔ Explore several themes and motifs of the novel:
- the dangerous pursuit of knowledge
 - the necessity of human companionship
 - the relationship between individuals and their progeny



By the end of this unit, you will be able to:

➔ Trace the development of the following symbols in the novel:

- the moon
- eyes and faces
- the color yellow
- electricity/lightning



Literary Genre



Romanticism:

Romanticism is a literary movement that started in the late 18th – early 19th century.

Romantics admired and wrote about nature, which is free from the restrictions of civilization. They believed that reflecting on a natural scene could help a person understand greater, transcendental concepts.



Romanticism:

The movement also placed a greater importance on emotion than reason, suggesting that knowledge could be acquired through an exploration of feeling.

Since the Romantics valued the individual more than society did, most of their poems and stories were written in unique, extemporaneous styles, rather than in pre-existing forms.



Gothic Literature:

The settings of Gothic works are usually places that are isolated, desolate, and in a state of disrepair. These may include ancient castles, haunted forests, or deserted landscapes.

Often, Gothic texts show characters reduced to a state of madness or primitive behavior. Some terrible tragedy generally forces the individuals to obey their baser instincts.

