



Journeys-  
Reading



Journeys  
- Writing



Poetry- Structure/  
Form



My  
Voice  
Unit



Canonical  
Texts



## Year 7 Knowledge Organiser: Transformations – Frankenstein (the play)

Adapted by Philip Pullman

### Key characters

<p><b>Victor Frankenstein</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Young</li> <li>✓ Idealistic</li> <li>✓ Ambitious</li> <li>✓ Dreamer,</li> <li>✓ Believes his work is important</li> </ul>	<p><b>The Monster</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Made of corpses,</li> <li>✓ Extremely strong</li> <li>✓ Agile</li> <li>✓ Misunderstood</li> <li>✓ Learns to talk</li> <li>✓ Wants revenge</li> </ul>	<p><b>Elizabeth</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Devoted to Frankenstein's father and brother, William.</li> <li>✓ Loves Frankenstein without understanding him</li> </ul>
<p><b>Captain Walton</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Arctic explorer</li> <li>✓ Survivor</li> <li>✓ Scared by Frankenstein and the Monster</li> </ul>	<p><b>Henry Clerval</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Philosopher</li> <li>✓ Anxious about their effects of Frankenstein's experiments</li> </ul>	<p><b>Felix and Agathe</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Political refugees.</li> <li>✓ Agathe is blind.</li> <li>✓ Agathe is kind and understanding.</li> <li>✓ Felix is young, quick-tempered and fiery.</li> </ul>

### Key vocabulary

<i>Reckless</i>	Unconcerned about the consequences of actions
<i>Ambitious</i>	A strong desire to achieve
<i>Immoral</i>	Not conforming to accepted standards; behaving in a morally wrong way
<i>Arrogant</i>	Unpleasantly proud; behaving as if you are superior
<i>Naïve</i>	Having or showing a lack of experience, judgement, or information
<i>Monstrous</i>	Frightful, hideous and shocking
<i>Irrational</i>	Not using reason or clear thinking
<i>Innocence</i>	Lack of knowledge about the unhappier/ darker parts of life
<i>Desperation</i>	Willing to take risks in order to change your situation (usually bad)
<i>Animalistic</i>	Acting like an animal - instinctive
<i>Integrate</i>	To mix with and join society or a group of people
<i>Solitude</i>	Isolation; being alone
<i>Remorseful</i>	Feeling sad and guilty
<i>Despondent</i>	Unhappy, with no hope or enthusiasm
<i>Vengeful</i>	Unforgiving; wanting to seek revenge/ punish

THEMES	<b>Ambition</b>	<b>Nature vs Nurture</b>	<b>Isolation</b>	<b>Morality</b>
	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Monstrosity</b>	<b>Prejudice</b>	<b>Revenge</b>

## Prologue

- Captain Walton
- Artic
- Recounting Frankenstein's story

## Act 1

- Frankenstein's study
- Ingolstadt
- Monster bought to life
- Frankenstein's horror

## Act 2

- Cottage in the woods
- Felix and Agathe
- Agathe shows kindness
- Felix shoots at him

## Act 3

- Frankenstein's study
- Geneva
- Monster demands a bride

## Act 4

- Frankenstein's study
- Geneva
- 2 years later
- Death!

## Epilogue

- Captain Walton
- Artic
- Finishing the story
- Frankenstein's ending
- The Monster's ending

## Mary Shelley: wrote the original Frankenstein 1797 – 1851



- ✓ Married Percy Bysshe Shelley ( a famous poet) in 1816.
- ✓ Daughter of William Godwin (a philosopher) and Mary Wollstonecraft (a writer who wrote 'Vindication of the Rights of Woman').
- ✓ Mary Shelley's mother died in childbirth, so Mary Shelley was raised by her father.
- ✓ Mary Shelley experienced lots of death in her life
  - ✓ Mother died
  - ✓ 3 out of 4 of her children died – only the last lived to adulthood
  - ✓ Half sister died
  - ✓ Husband died in 1822
- ✓ In 1816, the couple spent a summer near Geneva, Switzerland, where they wrote ghost stories – this is where Mary Shelley conceived the idea for Frankenstein.
- ✓ 1818 Frankenstein published anonymously
- ✓ 1823 Frankenstein published again – Mary Shelley noted as author (edited by her father)
- ✓ 1831 Mary Shelley published a 3<sup>rd</sup> version of Frankenstein.

- Events that could not be explained were viewed as an act of God or from a supernatural force.
- Science was beginning to break down these barriers. Consequently, some people thought science, was dangerous.
- Scientists, such as Luigi Galvani, were pushing boundaries and creating explanations.
- Galvani found that frogs' legs twitched as if alive when struck by electricity.

## The Age of Enlightenment/ The Age of Reason: 1685 – 1815

- ✓ Was a period when many people began to use **reason** and **logic** to understand the world.
- ✓ It emphasized the importance of individual rights, freedom, and equality for all people.
- ✓ It inspired new ideas and **advancements** in science, government, and philosophy, shaping the way we live today