

Title	<i>Maus</i>	<i>The Round House</i>	<i>The Merchant of Venice</i>
Date of publication	1986 (Part 1) 1992 (Part 2)	October 2, 2012	1600
Important Bibliographical information about the author.	Born in: 1948 (after ww2) Son of Holocaust survivor. This is important as it helps give context as to why he's so traumatized by the second hand experiences he learns about, and how the survivors are all too traumatized. Grew up in the USA Pursued a career in comics	Born June 7, 1954 (65 yrs old) Indigenous woman Born in Little Falls, Minnesota. and raised in Wahpeton, North Dakota Novelist, short story writer, poet	Shakespeare was living in Elizabethan England He most likely never went to Venice or met a Jewish person so the text itself is largely based on Shakespeare's readings and the beliefs of the society around him
How the text is related/connected to the author and their experience.	Recounts author's father's experience in WWII Experience of author interviewing his father Insight into their father-son relationship Intergenerational trauma felt by Artie	The author narrates a fictional story that shares her cultural background and allows the elaboration of her perspective through a realistic setting that she experienced The author herself was raised on a reserve, and she probably found much of the inspiration for her fictional story from her experience	The author is a Christian white man from England so that influences the way he perceives other religions. Shakespeare may have been influenced by Christopher Marlowe's play "The Jew of Malta" which was written before the "Merchant of Venice". The story of the caskets was probably taken from the Gesta Romanorum. Shakespeare was raised in Elizabethan England. Jews in England at the time were a minority, having been expelled around 1300. Jews served the role of money-lenders in English society because protestants/Christians were not allowed to lend money. There were seen to be of the Old
Author's main purpose/intention in writing the text.	Show how the Holocaust's trauma shapes the behavior of survivors and survivors' descendants Explore his own identity	Increasing visibility in the US on contemporary issues faced by First Nations people today <ul style="list-style-type: none">To show the atrocities, legal loopholes and blatant bigotry that directly affect indigenous peoples on reserves.	Comment on the society at that time <ul style="list-style-type: none">Christian and non-christian<ul style="list-style-type: none">Shylock is very much non-christian, epitome of "non christian"Antonio with his mercy is the example

	<p>Discover more about what his family went through in the Holocaust</p> <p>To make the knowledge of what happened to Jews during WWII accessible and comprehensible to people who were born after the events of WWII (the younger generations).</p>	<p>Makes a statement as to the role of justice and injustice on reservations</p> <p>Brings awareness and pathos to the crisis of violence against women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • especially violence against women on reservations • the sovereignty and jurisdiction issues make it really hard to prosecute non-indigenous rapists that raped indigenous women <p>Illustrating the transition into adulthood for young indigenous people.</p> <p>To educate settler readers. To offer indigenous perspectives.</p>	<p>of christian</p> <p>Show the result of long term discrimination against jews in his society (creating bitterness and vengefulness against Christians)</p> <p>To entertain. To make money.</p>
<p>Contextual information – historical, social, cultural</p>	<p>Circumstances of production</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vladek's memory • Artie's decisions • Visits to Auschwitz and Poland • Books about the Holocaust <p>Circumstances of reception</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how meaning is changed depending on who reads the novel • controversial Polish demonstration against Maus <p>Trauma</p> <p>The Holocaust</p> <p>Life of first/second generation Americans</p>	<p>Set in 1988 on a reserve in North Dakota</p> <p>Many problematic stigmas in America which stereotyped indigenous peoples as greedy, destitute, substance dependent, or owners of tobacco and gambling rings</p> <p>If we are to look at history even further back:</p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_American_Indian_Wars</p> <p>Violence against indigenous women is often unreported and justice is not found</p> <p>Comment on Colonization, Indigenous rights, gender roles and dynamics.</p> <p>Ineffectiveness of the legal system/justice system for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elizabethian, Christian England (context of reception) • In 1290, King Edward had removed any individuals who identified as Jewish from England <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Some Jews converted to Christianity ○ Most Jews moved out of the country ○ Converting a Jew to a Christian is seen as mercy and saving his soul • When Shakespeare wrote The Merchant of Venice in 1596, there were few to none Jewish people living in England <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Anti-semitism was very prevalent at the time because people feared differences in religion and were rarely exposed to Jewish people because of King Edward's policies • The book shows the 1600s England of how they see Venice in Elizabethan time. In Social

		First Nations people.	<p>ways, women are seen to be powerless in the hierarchy(without disguise) while men are seen as they are on top of the hierarchy and Jews are seen as people who are very fond of money and mirrored as devil while the christianity is shown to be merciful. In a cultural way Venice is shown to be a perfect place even though it is not in reality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ This Anti-semetism can be seen in the character Shylock and how the Chrisitian people in the play treat him● The Merchant of Venice is partially based Christopher Marlowe’s play, The Jew of Malta<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Barabas, the Jewish man in the play is described similar to Shylock: evil and sinister○ Shakespeare differs from Marlowe however, as he humanizes Shylock and even gives him some of the most famous quotes in the play● Women also have little to no power<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ ALthough there were powerful women like Queen Elizabeth, the patriarchal structure of the time remained largely unchanged○ Husbands/ fathers control everything eg: whom you can marry
Genre	Graphic novel	Novel (Modern, Some Postmodern features)	Shakespearean/Elizabethan comedy. Drama.
Defining Characteristics of the genre.	Use of graphics (images) in addition to text (most of the time) Less use of text compared to a novel.	Large narrative work in prose. Elements of magical realism, unconventional punctuation.	rhythmic speech mostly, disrupted to highlight particular passages Important to note that MV is different from the other

			two texts in that it was written to be PERFORMED. Thus, Shakespeare also paid attention to the rhythm and dramatic effects of the play
Evidence from the text (indicating genre)	Layout, structure, visuals, usage of drawings	Dialogue Plot: conflict and climax Setting	Comedic characters, elements and excerpts
Literary movement (if applicable)	First graphic novel to be recognized as serious literature. Underground comic movement	Not really part of a "movement" per se. Is part of a surge of novels from indigenous writers. Native American Renaissance	Elizabethan Period
Examples of the literary movement in the text	Writing about a very serious topic (the holocaust) not common for the time	Postmodernism and Native American Renaissance	
Setting within the work (time and place)	Late 1930s and early 1940s in Germany and Poland. 70s/80s in rego park NYC, Catskills, Florida (Miami)	1980s North Dakota, United States on the reservation	16 Century Venice and Belmont <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Venice: democracy, business, money, male power • Belmont: romance, tests for brave young men, female power to some extent (still largely male power)
Structure of the Story - how the plot is arranged Beginnings/ Endings/Titles	Chronological with both "Time settings" however flips back and forth between the two settings. Modern-day and WWII chapters Told like a story with a lot of first-person descriptions in the narration- like Vladek was talking to us and we are Artie	Chronological flashback with rare information about the present of the character The narrator discusses the past and the unfolding of the causes behind an event occurring prior to the beginning of the novel.	Act 1- Introduction (characters & situations)- order is stable Act 2- Intro continues & complications occur- order is in jeopardy Act 3- Rising Actions- order is disrupted Act 4- Rising actions continue- climax Act 5- Denouement- order is restored
Narrative Style and point of view	Artie's perspective when telling about his expensive of interviewing his father Vladek's perspective when telling about his experience during the war	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The point of view is that of a 13-year-old boy, an interesting authorial choice as the writer was not that young, and a woman. - using a boy as opposed to a girl allows the author to address sexism from the point of 	Drama. Performance. The audience witnesses the action on stage (or imagines it in their minds)

		<p>view of the oppressor (which are men as opposed to women, not always but the majority of the time)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using a child allows the author to make Joe's thoughts as a young boy be a mirror to the society he lives in, as children's views on themes of the novel like justice are influenced by the people around him. - much easily reflects on what's happening in the inside and outside - because joe is still very young, it is possible for him to change his oppressive actions, which he does after the stripping scene - it is easier for the audience to forgive a 13-year-old boy than say a 50-year-old male - although doesn't show the victim's emotional state after the rape, the author is able to show the effects of rape on the victim's family 	
Major Characters	Artie and Valdek Speigelman	Linden Lark, Linda, Joe, Cappy, Bazil, Geraldine, Mooshum, sonja	Antonio, Shylock, Bassanio, Portia
Themes (Thematic concepts) explored through the text	Racism Holocaust, trauma, family, identity, power, redemption, trust, loss, religion, "good and bad", chance, human independence, love, memory, grief	Racism, colonialism, sexism: Sonja on 278: You know where I'm from? Nice town right? drops auxiliary verbs -> more direct and hostile, reflects her anger and creates tense atmosphere coming-of-age, toxic masculinity	Religion, Anti-semitism, , Love, Justice, Mercy,
Thematic Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Holocaust has long-term effect on the personality and behavior of survivors = trauma - The Holocaust has an effect on the relationship between survivors' and their descendents = intergenerational trauma 	<p>"To ensure fairness for all, justice must be taken into one's own hands."</p> <p>"There is a cosmic sense of karmic retribution which administers pain to those who inflict it."</p> <p>"One can never forego the culture, nature and pitfalls of one's ancestors."</p> <p>Violence doesn't only affect the victim, but those</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mercy? - Gender and power dynamics - Relationship between Christianity & Judaism (Prejudice) - Revenge

		<p>around them too.</p> <p>Justice as an evolving concept in the round house.</p> <p>Should justice be taken into one's own hands?</p> <p>Racism not only affects its victims but also the perpetrator.</p>	
Intertextual features¹	<p>Prisoner on the Hell Planet</p> <p>The Jewish celebration on which Vladek got free</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are many references to star trek made throughout the text, every chapter title corresponds with an episode title of star trek: next generation and there are often ways in which the plots mirror each other. - Ridley Scott's "Alien" - allusion to the nature of the other and the characters of Father Travis and Linden Lark - Other texts and myths in the form of oral storytelling (ie, the wendigo) are referenced - pop culture references - a part of a trilogy 	<p>The plot lines in the play are heavily influenced by other works such as Christopher Marlowe's "The Jew of Malta" and the medieval "Gesta Romanorum". His understanding of Venice and Belmont may have been influenced by literature describing these places as opposed to him having actually visited them.</p> <p>Biblical allusions</p> <p>Greek mythology allusions</p>
Motifs and Symbols	<p>Swastika: Nazi Germany</p> <p>cats mice, and pigs (visual metaphors)</p> <p>Star of david: judaism</p> <p>chocolate:</p> <p>Flies: death</p> <p>masks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art's struggles with his identity as a Jew: as an author, he wears a mouse mask, which symbolizes that he is not fully comfortable being a Jew but tries to sink into his Jewish identity when drawing Maus to better understand what his parents went through as Jews • Also used to hide Jewish identity to survive (Vladek and Anja) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ghost as symbol of trauma • Motif of North Dakota, used to symbolise a revenge bigger than Joe's; the Ojibwe's justified revenge seeking for land stealing? • The round house symbolises the richness of the Chippewa culture and a memorial for the part of their culture that was taken away or is absent <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the fact that the rape happened at the roundhouse can also be seen as an insult to the indigenous culture • there is a repeated motif of references to eating people, whether it be a tick or a wiindigoo, • Motif of Ice cream that corresponds to the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ power and love for Portia: by giving the ring, she gives her wealth and herself away; if bassanio loses the ring, he loses power over portia ○ to some extent, love in MV is characterized as giving away power willingly • "The Jew": Shylock is almost never addressed in the text by his name Shylock. He is mostly referred to as the Jew. To the Christians, Shylock is merely a symbol of the religion they are very much opposed to. By not using his name, they dehumanize him into his religion and fail to recognize the human part of him

¹ References or allusions to other texts that exist outside the world of the story. Note: these texts may "exist" inside the story also, but they **must** exist outside it.

	<p>photos</p> <p>vladek's prison number: symbolizes loss of identity due to the dehumanization</p>	<p>speed that characters share trauma.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Scars<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Physical:<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Scar on Sonja symbolizes violence against women■ Although not mentioned, Geraldine probably also has scars from the rape■ Father travis: hurt when the American Embassy in the middle east was bombed -> can signify the US meddling with other countries' business and their own citizens paying the price for what high government officials decide○ Emotional<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Geraldine from rape○ Places<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ hanging tree (p175 in feather book): past trauma, cultural memories■ Graveyard<p>The effects of colonialism continue like a scar -> metaphor</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ In Maus, the Nazis also don't call the Jews by their names. The Kapo calls Vladek by his name (Maus 2 p.32) because he is of importance to him (teaches him English). The Nazis use the same method as the Venetians to dehumanize Jews● Dark skin:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ At that time, Jews are thought of as having darker skin (Shylock)○ Darker skin -> the devil○ Morocco also has darker skin. The first thing he says to Portia is not to judge him based on skin color. The golden casket says "gilded tombs do worms infold". Can be seen as a comment on Portia's racism.○ light skin -> good, god <p>https://wilson.fas.harvard.edu/stigma-in-shakespeare/prince-of-morocco%E2%80%99s-black-skin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Trial scene: confrontation of the old law and the new law<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ I think another interesting thing to note here is that in MV we see some reasons for the conflicts between Christianity while there is almost none in Maus● Caskets<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ the lead casket symbolizes life, god and Christianity
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Notable Textual Features²	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- All drawing in black and white = atmosphere of fear, insecurity- Usage of lines to represent different emotions= nazis with sharp jagged lines (mean and aggressive), Jews with softer features (more innocent), part of the visual metaphor- Camera shot-angles eg: Nazis usually shows at eye level or low-angle (creates fear), zoom ins when they're shouting (more menacing)- Language used by Nazis: harsh, aggressive<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Exclamations- Bolded letters- We see how Art S often used words in german whether it was to describe currency or as a form of exclamation.- Onomatopoeia: p111 Maus 2, bolded, exclamation, animates Vladek's hunger to emphasize the treatment he went through in the camps and his relief now he's free- p130 Maus 2: the Germans lost, and we see three cats sitting in ruins. The cats are drawn with soft, curvy lines (unlike the nazi cat style). Cats are now vulnerable like the Jews in the war. "We came away happy. Let the Germans have a LITTLE what they did to the Jews." Vladek and Shylock are both victims of anti-semitism. However, Shylock's anger is directed at people that have actually hurt him, while Vladek's anger is directed at the Germans. One of the cats in the scene is a child. This shows the extent to which Vladek	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- No quotation marks to show dialogue, only line breaks<ul style="list-style-type: none">- one explanation of this that I've found is that by removing quotation marks, the author tears down the barrier between readers and the actual story. It helps the audience connect more personally with the story- There are often stories told within the story, where it is no longer our narrator's perspective but that of another character in the story<ul style="list-style-type: none">- mooshum's drunken stories- There are no quotation marks to show us when a character is speaking, leading us to have to pay more attention as we don't have the habitual break in sentence structure we are used to.- Symbolism used throughout the novel such as Round house itself. The violation of Geraldine represents the violation of the Chippewa people as it is considered sacred.- Foreshadowing and allusion throughout there are words	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● iambic pentameter (ㄉㄤ ㄉㄤ` ㄉㄤ ㄉㄤ`)<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ adds to rhythm especially because it is performed○ when broken it's used to emphasize emotions or a particular event○ includes changing accent, extra words/ syllables, splitting lines● blank verse● prose and verses<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Verse: often upper class/ more important things○ attracted audience to come listen to beautiful poems● Thee/you: establish power dynamics, sometimes used to remind someone of their place● Animal Imagery:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Venetians call Shylock a dog○ Shylock's revenge in response seems inhumane due to its lack of mercy and cruel nature.○ "Thou call'dst me dog before thou hadst a cause/ But since I am a dog, beware my fangs". In this quote, he seems to accept the animal imagery the Venetians give him and uses this to justify the cruel conditions of his bond
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² Patterns of word choices, idiosyncratic language, font choice, etc.

	has suffered.		
Other “Broader Authorial Choices”³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cats drawn with harsh, jagged lines ● Mice-mickey mouse and disney ● Jews being portrayed as mice by nazis historically ● Bestialized mice and cats when tortured and in intense situations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ screaming mice: in a way dehumanizes and humanizes (dehumanize because they look more like actual rats than human, humanize because it shows the fear and agony Jews live under every single day) ● identical mice faces: anonymity and dehumanizes ● Cat and mice relationship: cats eat mice ● Pigs as poles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ not intended to be wiped out like mice, work until they die ○ outside of cat mice food chain ○ art probably has a grudge against the polish, thus the deliberate choice of a “non-kosher” animal ● Visual metaphors: jews as mice, nazis as cats, poles as pigs 	<p>Characterization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the characterization of Linden Lark as what is wrong with colonial mindset/culture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Linden and Shylock are both the villains in roundhouse and MV, but Shylock has a much more intricate back story. Readers can better understand the reasons behind Shylock’s actions - Linden is kind of just portrayed as this villain without a reason. Erdrich does give us insight to his mother though, so reasons can infer grace lark probably influenced his behavior a lot - this also shows how white supremacy/ racism is passed down from generation to generation - the characterization of Bazil as a symbol of indigenous justice and law - the characterization of Geraldine as the indigenous land and culture that was “raped” by Linden Lark <p>Metaphors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <p>Narrative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Telling the story through Joe’s perspectives. <p>Breaking stereotypes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● sweatlodge: high friends, cooking things in a sacred place -> real Indians being real people ->disrupts stereotype with reality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Shylock <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Characterized to represent Judaism ○ the old law -> justice ○ the vengeful god and revenge, the devil (has antonio under a bond; the devil has all humans under a bond through sin) ○ sees people as possessions ○ also plays to that stereotype of Jewish miser (puts his ducats before his daughter) -> this stereotype is also reflected in Vladek ○ but also characterized as having his own reasons to feel vengeful, “Hath not a Jew eyes..... if you prick him, does he not bleed?....” ● Antonio represents God/ Christianity (mercy) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the new law ○ mercy, dies for our sins (Jesus Christ) ○ represents the “good” ● The name Leah (Shylock’s wife) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ I’m not really sure how this is useful in the analysis, but it’s interesting so I’m writing it down ○ Leah in the Old Testament is the first wife of Jacob. She’s the “unloved wife” ○ Her name means weary in Hebrew ○ Leah and Jacob have six sons but only one daughter, who was later raped by a non-Jewish person. Jessica, on the

³ These could include choices to do with overall drawing style, characterization (particularly if choices seem to directly support thematic statements),

		<p>The roundhouse uses contrasts to portray violence against women:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Stripping scene: the stripping scene is depicted as absurd and humorous in its absurdity. However, right after that scene, Sonja reprimands Joe. The readers are drawn back to reality. This indicates how oppression of women is often seen as this trivial, non-serious issue while in reality it's this ugly, abusive action that hurts women <p>Joe's name:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Antone Bazil Coutts the second: very colonialization-influenced name. The fact that Jow rejects it signifies that he rejects the culture of colonialization● Joe: Injun Joe (half indigenous half white), the main antagonist in movie Tom and Huck, stereotype of "bad indian"● Joe: Joseph, which is a biblical name	<p>other hand, willingly gave herself to Lorenzo, who's also non-Jewish. It's an honorable marriage for her.</p>
<p>Comparisons between the Texts</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Linden and Shylock are both the villains in roundhouse and MV, but Shylock has a much more intricate back story. Readers can better understand the reasons behind Shylock's actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● In Maus, the Nazis also don't call the Jews by their names. The Kapo calls Vladek by his name (Maus 2 p.32) because he is of importance to him (teaches him English). The Nazis use the same method as the Venetians to dehumanize Jews ("the Jew")● In Maus, the Jews are characterized as mice, as vermin to be extinguished. In MV, Shylock is also reduced to an animal, namely a dog.● Trial scene: confrontation of the old law and the new law<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ I think another interesting thing to note here is that in MV we see some

			<div>reasons for the conflicts between Christianity while there is almost none in Maus</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Important to note that MV is different from the other two texts in that it was written to be PERFORMED. Thus, Shakespeare also paid attention to the rhythm and dramatic effects of the play
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