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The author presents a strange similarity with climate change and the events in Frankenstein. He introduces the perspective that Shelly may have written Frankenstein in response to the climactic events occurring during the period. Such events include a volcanic eruption in Indonesia last spring that severely affected summer weather. The significance of this discovery was that the same gas released in the volcano was being released everywhere by humans. Similarly to how engines present the unintended consequences of climate change through greenhouse gas, Victor's creature presents the unintended consequences of toying with nature's powers.

From climatic similarities, the author transitions into presenting Shelley's work as one of the first "weird literatures." The author defines weird as something being terrifying yet fascinating. Victor's monster is illustrated as "weird" by having a very emotional tale that begs for compassion. Nevertheless, at each moment, the creature asks for compassion; the narrator reminds the reader of the creature's horror and terrible look. This combination of fear and fascination makes Shelley's work fall under "weird literature."

The author concludes by referencing back to Frankenstein's connection with nature. It is one of the first creations illustrating human tampering, causing a problem in nature.

Mayer connects two abstract and seemingly unrelated concepts through careful and intricate analysis. In his essay, "The weird ecologies of Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*," Mayer presents an interesting similarity between the story and climate change.

Even with the interesting correlation between the two, it is far too improbable that the novel was an early written attempt to advocate climate change. Many of the correlations are far too subtle and lack a backbone. However, Mayer gives an interesting take on Shelley's story as one of the first pieces of "weird literature." By weird, Mayer means terrifying yet fascinating. The monster is a fascinating being of extraordinary strength and a great misfortune. Nevertheless, the monster is terrifying as he kills Frankenstein's entire family with his bare hands to satisfy his cravings for revenge.

Despite Mayer's excessive connection between climate and the story, the role of nature does establish itself to be very important in *Frankenstein*. As stated by Mayer, *Frankenstein* is one of the earliest writings showcasing the consequences of altering natural phenomena. Messing with mother nature is a hazardous and unsteady process. His creature was the complete consequence of altering a power not meant to be altered. He utilized life for his curiosity, and it resulted in disastrous consequences. With this in mind, Shelley's novel seems to satisfy the dangers of humanity's unending curiosity. With this in mind, Shelley's novel connects more than ever to humanity's climate struggle of the 21st century resulting from our curiosity. However, it does not seem to be specifying any environmental hazard in particular but overall issues that stem from human alteration.

Mayer, Jed. "The Weird Ecologies of Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*." *Science Fiction Studies*, vol. 45, no. 2, July 2018, pp. 229–243.

SHELLEY, MARY. *Frankenstein: Annotated for Scientists, Engineers, and Creators of All Kinds*. Edited by DAVID H. GUSTON et al., MIT Press, 2017.