

Commonplace Book

Week Seven:

The Lottery:

This story explores the human emotion of guilt. In order to continue to function as this society, they must follow the law of the lottery.

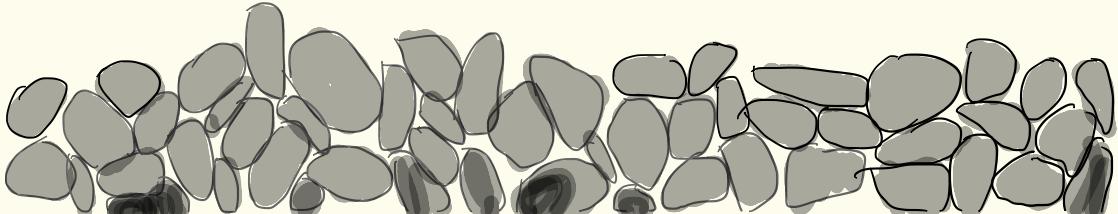
"It isn't fair, it isn't right."
-Mrs. Hutchinson

The lottery is conducted once a year. A man from each family draws a paper. The family with the dot on the paper is chosen. Each of those family members will draw as well. That person is then sacrificed for the sake of the town.



"It's not the way it used to be...
people ain't the way they used to be."

Some
that
pains
hurts
happens
makes
watch & unfold.



week 7

The One's Who Walk Away From Omelas



"Please let me out. I will be good!"
They never answer.

Motif: everything is not what it seems

Omelas is a large and beautiful utopian society. Everyone lives a wonderful life filled with happiness. That is everyone except for the one miserable child living in a dark room under one of the prettiest buildings. This child is unaware of this as this is the only life it has known.

Many are aware what kind of life this lives, but they are too stuck up to see their own lives. This could be an example of resentment.

Week seven:

The Summer People:



Mr. and Mrs. Allison go on their summer vacation the country as usual. However, this year they decide that they are in no rush to get back to their city life. Throughout the course of the story, many things seem to go wrong.

"But I never heard anyone saying out at the lake after Labor Day before."

There is something very
weird about this town.
The people are acting very
strange and it seems like
even Mother Nature is going
against them.

This short story is almost
like a horror, but the
suspense builds up without
ever proposing a threat.

It's a little creepy
that everyone responds
the same way

"Don't know about
staying on up there to
the lake. Not after Labor day."

week 8

On Fairy Stories



This book was written in the 19th century. It includes many popular tales such as Cinderella.

Many times we believe stories are good when they come from other realms.

I found this interpretation of fairy stories to be very interesting. It provided a newer perspective on fairy stories. It also provides a great transition into Shakespeare's play.

I have also heard that these traditional stories have been changed to adapt to different audiences.

"supernatural beings of diminutive size, powers and to have great influence for good or evil over the affairs of man."

Many times, these stories were never meant to be told.

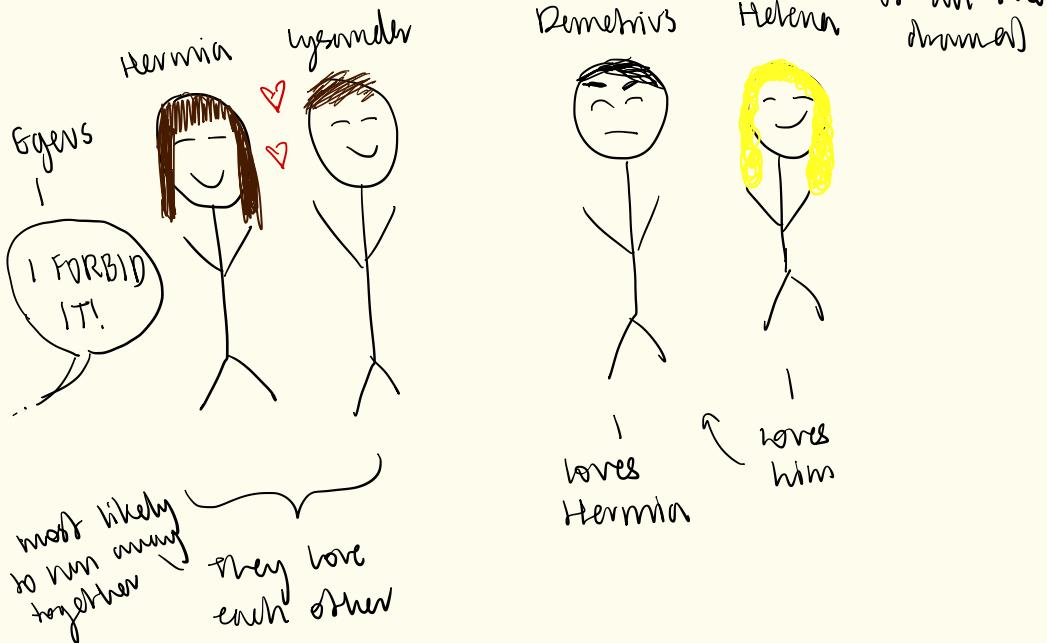


week eight

A Midsummer Night's Dream:

ACT I

Rude mechanicals take away
from the main points made in the play.
The whole other play is being conducted
in the woods



This is a classic love conflict that Shakespeare uses in many of his plays.

Week eight:

ACT II

Titania



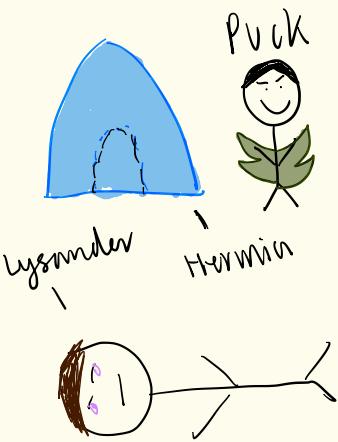
! (an animal)
courtesy of Puck

"Nay, good lysander.
For my snake dear, lie
further off yet: do not
be so neev."

when they're in the forest, Puck says he stole and adopted the child of an Indian King. Oberon and Titania argue about Theseus and Hippolyta. Oberon accuses Titania of starving the Indian child. Titania claims she is justified because she knew the mother. Oberon wants to steal the child from her so he asks Puck to find a flower making her fall in love with the first thing he sees. Puck puts it in Demetria and Titania's eyes. Oberon puts it in Titania's eyes. Puck thinks Lysander is the man Oberon was talking about. And....



- to fall in love
(love potion)
- * drops of liquid *



Lysander professes
his love for Helena
(love potion)



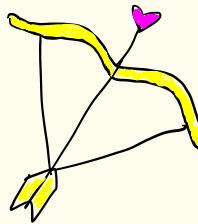
I find this scene funny because although they have an army together, Hermia still wants to sleep separately.

week nine

ACT III & IV

Bottom and the other mechanicals gather in the woods near Titania to rehearse. They talk about adding a prologue saying nobody was harmed and the lion isn't real. Bottom dressed as a donkey comes across Titania making her fall in love. Puck meets Oberon and tells him of Titania. He realizes he used the potion on Hysander instead of Demetrius. Puck then makes Demetrius fall in love with Helena. Once Demetrius finds Hysander she tells him she doesn't love him anymore. Oberon and Puck create a fog so they get confused and fall in love with the right person.

"my Oberon, what visions
I have seen! we thought I
was unmoved of an ass."



Oberon is trying to be omniscient here and Puck is just blindly following his orders. Together they cast too much mischief. They're messing with random lives they don't know about.

It is very funny how all of a sudden, nobody loves Hermia and they instead love Helena. Why don't either Hermia or Helena question this? Especially Helena considering that Demetrius has mixed her up to this point. She once constantly following someone around has caused feelings.

STALKER ALERT!

Oberon steals the child and breaks the love spell. Titania and she dreamed of having a donkey and Puck points out that she was. The four are still on the ground from the fog. Demetrius explains what Helena told him and that he no longer wants to marry Hermia. Theseus and Hippolita decide to have three weddings in one. At Quince's house, the actors wait for Bottom. When they ask him questions he says they must perform.

week nine:

ACT IV:

"The course of true
love never did run smooth."



3 weddings!!!

Theseus + Hippolita

Lysander + Hermia

Helenus + Demetrius

The wild mechanicals perform Pyramus and Thisbe.
All the fairies start dancing and Oberon blesses all
the marriages. The play ends. Puck says if the
audience didn't enjoy the play they can pretend it was a dream.

For once, a Shakespeare play
has a happy ending.

The role of dreams in
this play is quite interesting:
just as Puck says, if you don't
like it pretend its a dream.

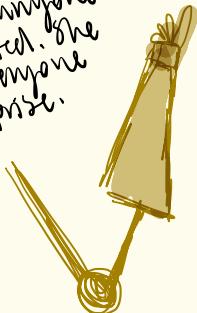


Shakespeare is known for using
the number three within his works.
I remember reading his other plays
and reading "blood, blood, blood."
It foreshadowed one of the characters' demise.

Week ten:

NIMONA:

Nimona is not what anyone expected. She took everyone by surprise.



The horn blown off by Goldenthein

"This isn't how things normally go."

Goldenthein

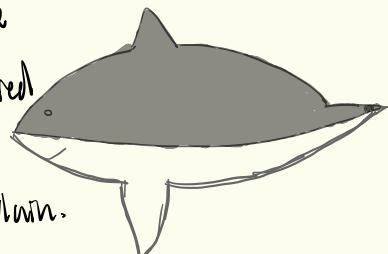
Whenever Nimona gets in a threatening situation, she shape-shifts.

It's funny how although Goldenthein blew up Blunkheart's arm, he still protects him.

Goldenthein and Blunkheart will always be best friends at heart. ❤

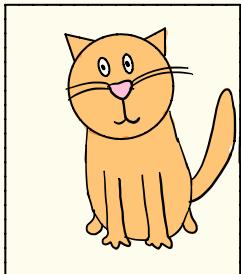
Ironically, Goldenthein seems to be the evil one rather than Blunkheart. Evil is not born, it is created. Goldenthein exemplified his evil tendencies in that battle because he was a sore loser. In order to have a living, Blunkheart was forced to be the villain.

Nimona shape shifting into a shark while Blunkheart is yelling at her.)



Week Ten:

Cat Pictures Please:



The narrator seems to know
not about anything about anyone.

It is almost as if it wants to be
human by mimicking human behavior.
It wants to understand basic moral
standards such as not hurting humans.

* created by a team of programmers
has some relation to Frankenstein *

I found it interesting how this while
in a way warns us about the dangers
of the internet.

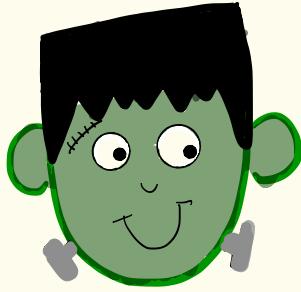


"She was going to come
to harm me master what
I did! My actions were
clearly incorrect."

In the end, it turned not to interfere
in other people's lives instead, it would
use the distribution of cat pictures.

FRANKENSTEIN

The monster)



VOLUME ONE

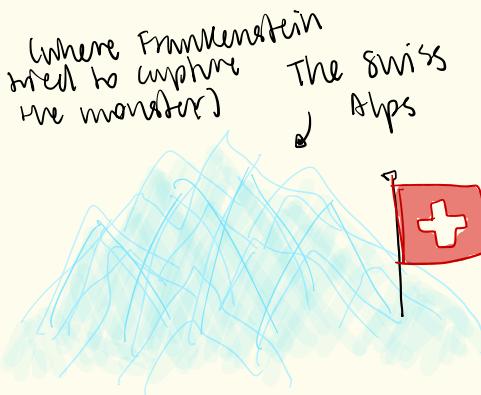
Victor Frankenstein is a scientist that wants to create life from death. Once he creates his life, he finds it repulsive and almost automatically becomes sick. He abandons the monster and returns home years later. He finds that his brother died at the hands of his creation.

"What may not be expected
in a country of eternal light?"

My question is why was Victor so appalled at the creature when he literally made it. Was he blind until it opened its eyes?

The role of sickness within this novel is very prevalent. More than a biological sickness, Victor instead has more of a psychological sickness. He can't deal with the stress of this monster that it almost seems like a disease.

VOLUME TWO:



"Did I request thee, maker,
from my clay to mould me
man, did I solicit thee from
darkness to promote me?"

Interestingly enough, many people thought that Mary Shelley herself was ill as a result of this novel. Many disturbed. This was very dark for the time period it was written. I learned this from a previous English teacher in high school.

Victor decides to try to capture and kill the monster, but fails. The monster then begins to explain how he came to be the way he is now. He learned much about human relationships and language through the De Lays. He explains how he found Victor's brother and murdered him. After years of being alone, he now demands a living companion. If he doesn't accept the monster will start to kill everyone he loves.

Even we dehumanize the monster by calling the creature an "it." As readers we don't see it as an actual living thing. Likewise, no one of the other narrators does either,

VOLUME THREE:

"...the miserable and
the abandoned, are an abortion
to be spurned at, and kicked, and
trampled on."

Victor travels to Scotland in order to create a mate for the monster. He promises that once he receives his wife,

he will leave civilization. Victor starts to question whether or not he should be doing this. He eventually goes back on his promise and leaves. The monster starts to make his life a living hell. The monster ends up killing his wife, Elizabeth. Victor was then found chasing the monster. He knows that he will soon die as his health starts declining. He tells Watson to carry out this task in the event of his own death. The monster then gets on the boat, kills Victor, and leaves saying he will now die.



In the end, even though the monster had gotten his revenge on his creator, Victor was still a mother to him of some sort and he is now completely own which is why he says he will die.