

Chapter 1 : SparkNotes: Frankenstein: Plot Overview

Examines the novel "Frankenstein," by Mary Shelley. Discussion on the plots and supernatural characteristics of the novel; Issues related to the idea of monsters; Analysis of the novel in connection to Shelley's life as a child and as a woman; Criticism of the novel. Analyzes the behavior of the.

Table of Contents Plot Overview In a series of letters, Robert Walton, the captain of a ship bound for the North Pole, recounts to his sister back in England the progress of his dangerous mission. Successful early on, the mission is soon interrupted by seas full of impassable ice. Trapped, Walton encounters Victor Frankenstein, who has been traveling by dog-drawn sledge across the ice and is weakened by the cold. Walton takes him aboard ship, helps nurse him back to health, and hears the fantastic tale of the monster that Frankenstein created. Victor first describes his early life in Geneva. At the end of a blissful childhood spent in the company of Elizabeth Lavenza his cousin in the edition, his adopted sister in the edition and friend Henry Clerval, Victor enters the university of Ingolstadt to study natural philosophy and chemistry. There, he is consumed by the desire to discover the secret of life and, after several years of research, becomes convinced that he has found it. Armed with the knowledge he has long been seeking, Victor spends months feverishly fashioning a creature out of old body parts. One climactic night, in the secrecy of his apartment, he brings his creation to life. When he looks at the monstrosity that he has created, however, the sight horrifies him. After a fitful night of sleep, interrupted by the specter of the monster looming over him, he runs into the streets, eventually wandering in remorse. Victor runs into Henry, who has come to study at the university, and he takes his friend back to his apartment. Though the monster is gone, Victor falls into a feverish illness. Sickened by his horrific deed, Victor prepares to return to Geneva, to his family, and to health. Just before departing Ingolstadt, however, he receives a letter from his father informing him that his youngest brother, William, has been murdered. Grief-stricken, Victor hurries home. Arriving in Geneva, Victor finds that Justine Moritz, a kind, gentle girl who had been adopted by the Frankenstein household, has been accused. She is tried, condemned, and executed, despite her assertions of innocence. Victor grows despondent, guilty with the knowledge that the monster he has created bears responsibility for the death of two innocent loved ones. Hoping to ease his grief, Victor takes a vacation to the mountains. While he is alone one day, crossing an enormous glacier, the monster approaches him. The monster admits to the murder of William but begs for understanding. Lonely, shunned, and forlorn, he says that he struck out at William in a desperate attempt to injure Victor, his cruel creator. The monster begs Victor to create a mate for him, a monster equally grotesque to serve as his sole companion. Victor refuses at first, horrified by the prospect of creating a second monster. The monster is eloquent and persuasive, however, and he eventually convinces Victor. After returning to Geneva, Victor heads for England, accompanied by Henry, to gather information for the creation of a female monster. Leaving Henry in Scotland, he secludes himself on a desolate island in the Orkneys and works reluctantly at repeating his first success. One night, struck by doubts about the morality of his actions, Victor glances out the window to see the monster glaring in at him with a frightening grin. Horrified by the possible consequences of his work, Victor destroys his new creation. Later that night, Victor takes a boat out onto a lake and dumps the remains of the second creature in the water. The wind picks up and prevents him from returning to the island. In the morning, he finds himself ashore near an unknown town. Upon landing, he is arrested and informed that he will be tried for a murder discovered the previous night. Shortly after returning to Geneva with his father, Victor marries Elizabeth. To be cautious, he sends Elizabeth away to wait for him. While he awaits the monster, he hears Elizabeth scream and realizes that the monster had been hinting at killing his new bride, not himself. Victor returns home to his father, who dies of grief a short time later. Victor vows to devote the rest of his life to finding the monster and exacting his revenge, and he soon departs to begin his quest. Victor tracks the monster ever northward into the ice. In a dogsled chase, Victor almost catches up with the monster, but the sea beneath them swells and the ice breaks, leaving an unbridgeable gap between them. Walton tells the remainder of the story in another series of letters to his sister. Victor, already ill when the two men meet, worsens and dies shortly thereafter. When Walton returns, several days later, to the

room in which the body lies, he is startled to see the monster weeping over Victor. The monster tells Walton of his immense solitude, suffering, hatred, and remorse. He asserts that now that his creator has died, he too can end his suffering. The monster then departs for the northernmost ice to die.

Chapter 2 : Mary Shelley - Wikipedia

Frankenstein. Frankenstein was a genius. As a boy Frankenstein always wanted to know and learn. He loved experimenting. Frankenstein grew up to be a doctor.

But when he successfully brings the green giant to life, Victor is so repelled by his creation that Frankenstein gets scared and runs away. While hiding in the woods, Frankenstein learns to speak, read, and write until one day he and Victor meet again. Victor Frankenstein was a scientist with big plans. He spent every night in his laboratory reading books to see if he could learn the art of creating a creature from scratch. Frankenstein decided to try making a creature on his own. Frankenstein worked day and night stitching together body parts to make a giant green man. Frankenstein switched on his machine. There was a loud noise and a blinding light. First there was a groan. Frankenstein saw the head move. When the green man rose to his feet and opened his eyes, he started to reach for Dr. Frankenstein to thank him for giving him life. Frankenstein hid in a closet until he heard the monster break through the door and go out into the night. In the village, everyone ran away with fright from the monster just like Dr. The monster was big and green, and they thought he was scary. He wandered until he found a clearing where no one would see him and he could be alone. The monster found a place to rest. He was tired and hungry and found apples to eat, which made him groan with happiness. The monster liked his clearing and stayed there for a long time. He hid in the trees, listening to the people in the village. By listening to them, he slowly learned how to speak. That was his biggest question. No book could answer his biggest question, so the monster decided to go to the laboratory to ask Dr. Frankenstein heard a noise outside his laboratory and went to see what it was. I listened to people to learn how to speak. I read books to learn how to read. Back in his laboratory, Dr. Frankenstein cried as he thought about his creation and how everyone was afraid of him. Frankenstein went back out into the night. Come and live with me. The two were very happy living together, especially since they shared a love of reading books.

Chapter 3 : Mary Shelley and Frankenstein | Frankenstein Essay: Read a caution against bad parenting

Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus is a novel written by English author Mary Shelley () that tells the story of Victor Frankenstein, a young scientist who creates a hideous, sapient creature in an unorthodox scientific experiment.

It turns out, quite a lot actually, with a bit of confusion thrown in. The following is the transcript of our conversation about the book: Q What was this book about? It was a pretty good book. It was the whole story technically about how Frankenstein created the Monster. But it sort of started with this guy chasing after the Monster. Frankenstein just told Captain Walter the whole story which goes like this: He makes two friends, a really funny guy and a girl. Then, he has to go away to the university. His first professor is really horrible but his second professor is awesome. The second professor thought there was a new way of thinking. It was really cool. The second professor was technically the best. Frankenstein learned so much that he wanted to create a real human being out of body parts. But he knows if he does that that he has to study death and life and everything like that. So then he makes the Monster. He thinks the guys is going to be awesome, but the Monster is actually really horrible and evil because I think Frankenstein forgot to give him a brain. His wrist and all of his connections were sewn together, like with needlepoint. It was just plain weird. Q What did the Monster think? He was evil because he was made out of dead things so he was like a king zombie. Q Did the Monster want to be human? The Monster wanted living body parts that he could control. Q Do you think humans should be able to create new creatures like Dr. Not really, because if it went wrong then it would be really freaky and it would be weird. Q Do you think Dr. Frankenstein was brave for trying to do something new that nobody had ever done before? Sort of, but he was also overconfident. He was teensy bit overconfident than he should be. Q Were there any girls in the book? Frankenstein made a friend with a girl. Q How did the book end? It sort of ended when Dr. But Captain Walter, the guy who owns the ship, jumped out into the sea of the Arctic. Oh, and Frankenstein killed Elizabeth. Q How did that happen? Q Why do you think that Frankenstein is associated with Halloween? He just wanted to be a great scientist. At first he was going to create an animal, but then he thought the world needed another human, not an animal. Frankenstein actually created the Monster.

Chapter 4 : Children's Frankenstein Books (42 books)

A children's adaptation of Mary Shelley's Frankenstein. Next up, Lord of the Flies! Once upon a frozen land called St. Peters-burg, Russia, many years.

So please forgive the random thoughts. Mary Shelleyâ€I love you!! Dear Hollywood - you lying dung pile of literature-savaging, no talent hacksâ€you got this all wrong. He is among the finest creations the written form has to offer. No one can conceive the variety of feelings which bore me onwards, like a hurricane, in the first enthusiasm of success. Life and death appeared to me ideal bounds, which I should first break through, and pour a torrent of light into our dark world. A new species would bless me as its creator and source; many happy and excellent natures would owe their being to me. No father could claim the gratitude of his child so completely as I should deserve theirs. Pursuing these reflections, I thought that if I could bestow animation upon lifeless matter, I might in process of time although I now found it impossible renew life where death had apparently devoted the body to corruption. As gorgeous as the prose is, I thought it a crime not to include at least one quote. No other approach could have possibly conveyed the majesty and significance of the achievement, because we would have known it was bullshit. Shelley did it perfectlyâ€which leads me nicely intoâ€ Seven: The corny, slapdash lightning scene is entirely a work of Hollywood? Are you kidding me? All of it bunk. Speaking of tools, Victor Frankenstein is a giant one. As far as I am concerned, he is clearly the villain of the piece. I liked and even admired Victor in the beginning of the story and found his personal journey compelling. Ironically, his moment of success and his reaction to life he had conjured was when he began to lose his humanity in my eyes. His treatment of the monster was abhorrent. Huge props for Shelley as that is excellent writing. I would place the monster among the finest literary creations of all time. Tested, bent and stretched, but, for me at least, never broken. I understood his painâ€I understood his angerâ€I understood. No spoilers here, but the final resolution of the relationship between Victor and the child of his genius wasâ€stellar. Everything was reconciled and nothing was resolved. The final reckoning occurs and it is both momentous and useless. I expected the prose to be good but, having never read Shelley before, I was still surprised by how exceptional and ear-pleasing it was. Her writing really resonated with me and I loved her ability to weave emotion, plot momentum and a high literary quotient seamlessly together. The novel is structured as an epistolary nesting doll using the frame story of Captain Walton corresponding with his sister about his expedition to the North Pole. While at the top of the world, Walton finds Victor Frankenstein stranded. It is superbly executed and I thought the framing device was very effective. Despite my trashing of the movie versions earlier, there was one scene that I thought was handled far better on screen than in this story. I actually anticipated this segment being far more shocking and I was a tad let down as a result. This is probably my only gripe about the book. On my list of all time favorite novels. The writing, the story, the characters, the emotion, the imagery, the powerâ€all off the charts.

Chapter 5 : Frankenstein by Mary Shelley – review | Children's books | The Guardian

Frankenstein's parents are very much in love, and he was an only child for the first five years, doted on by them as we can see when he says, "they seemed to draw inexhaustible stores of affection from a very mine of love to bestow them on me."

Sister of Robert Walton. Addressee of letters written by him. Margaret Saville, and writer of letters addressed to her. Seven years younger than Victor. The son of a merchant of Geneva. Moved in with the Frankenstein family at age of 12, and hanged for the murder of William. Her mother was a German and had died on giving birth to her. He was an uncouth man, but deeply imbued in the secrets of his science. Father of Agatha and Felix. His family was observed by the monster, and unbeknownst to them, taught him to speak and read. Composition[edit] Draft of Frankenstein "It was on a dreary night of November that I beheld my man completed The weather was consistently too cold and dreary that summer to enjoy the outdoor holiday activities they had planned, so the group retired indoors until dawn. I was asked each morning, and each morning I was forced to reply with a mortifying negative. I saw the hideous phantasm of a man stretched out, and then, on the working of some powerful engine, show signs of life, and stir with an uneasy, half vital motion. Frightful must it be; for supremely frightful would be the effect of any human endeavour to mock the stupendous mechanism of the Creator of the world. Thus two seminal horror tales originated from the conclave. The group talked about Enlightenment and Counter-Enlightenment ideas as well. Shelley believed the Enlightenment idea that society could progress and grow if political leaders used their powers responsibly; however, she also believed the Romantic ideal that misused power could destroy society Bennett 36â€” The Bodleian acquired the papers in , and they belong now to the Abinger Collection. It was published in an edition of just copies in three volumes, the standard " triple-decker " format for 19th-century first editions. A variety of different editions The second edition of Frankenstein was published on 11 August in two volumes by G. Whittaker following the success of the stage play Presumption; or, the Fate of Frankenstein by Richard Brinsley Peake. It included a lengthy new preface by the author, presenting a somewhat embellished version of the genesis of the story. This edition is the one most widely published and read now, although a few editions follow the text. Robinson examined the original manuscript by Mary Shelley and noted the edits that Percy Bysshe Shelley made to it. Instead it is referred to by words such as "wretch", "monster", "creature", "demon", "devil", "fiend", and "it". When Frankenstein converses with the creature in Chapter 10, he addresses it as "vile insect", "abhorred monster", "fiend", "wretched devil", and "abhorred devil". During a telling of Frankenstein, Shelley referred to the creature as " Adam ". Did I request thee, Maker, from my clay To mould Me man? Did I solicit thee From darkness to promote me? John Milton , Paradise Lost X. Frankenstein discovers a previously unknown but elemental principle of life, and that insight allows him to develop a method to imbue vitality into inanimate matter, though the exact nature of the process is left largely ambiguous. The creature has often been mistakenly called "Frankenstein". In one author said "It is strange to note how well-nigh universally the term "Frankenstein" is misused, even by intelligent people, as describing some hideous monster". This also occurs in Frankenstein films, including Bride of Frankenstein and several subsequent films, as well as in film titles such as Abbott and Costello Meet Frankenstein. Furthermore, the film Son of Frankenstein introduced an evil laboratory assistant, Ygor Bela Lugosi , who never existed in the original narrative. There is also a castle called Frankenstein in Bad Salzungen , Thuringia, and a municipality called Frankenstein in Saxony. It was at this castle that a notorious alchemist, Conrad Dippel , had experimented with human bodies, and Florescu reasons that Mary suppressed mention of her visit in order to maintain her public claim of originality. Percy had a sister named Elizabeth; Victor had an adopted sister named Elizabeth. On 22 February , Mary Shelley gave birth to a baby two months prematurely, and the baby died two weeks later. He made a being in the image of the gods that could have a spirit breathed into it. Prometheus, being the creator, took back the fire from Zeus to give to man. When Zeus discovered this, he sentenced Prometheus to be eternally punished by fixing him to a rock of Caucasus , where each day an eagle would peck out his liver, only for the liver to regrow the next day because of his immortality as a god. He was

intended to suffer alone for eternity, but eventually Heracles Hercules released him. Prometheus was also a myth told in Latin, but was a very different story. In this version Prometheus makes man from clay and water, again a very relevant theme to Frankenstein, as Victor rebels against the laws of nature how life is naturally made and as a result is punished by his creation. Some have argued that Mary Shelley saw Prometheus not as a hero but rather as something of a devil, and blamed him for bringing fire to man and thereby seducing the human race to the vice of eating meat fire brought cooking which brought hunting and killing. The term "Modern Prometheus" was actually coined by Immanuel Kant in reference to Benjamin Franklin and his experiments with electricity. The monster or Being also quotes a passage of the poem. His name has never appeared as the author of the poem although other poets are cited by name in the novel, implying that Mary wrote the poem and developed the psychological ideas. Another potential reason is to conceal his contributions to the novel. While Shelley was obviously aware of both these men and their activities, she makes no mention of or reference to them or their experiments in any of her published or released notes.

Reception[edit] Illustration by Theodor von Holst from the frontispiece of the edition [53] Frankenstein has been both well received and disregarded since its anonymous publication in Critical reviews of that time demonstrate these two views, along with confused speculation as to the identity of the author. The Quarterly Review stated that "the author has the power of both conception and language" On the other hand, the Quarterly Review described it "a tissue of horrible and disgusting absurdity". Despite the reviews, Frankenstein achieved an almost immediate popular success. It became widely known especially through melodramatic theatrical adaptationsâ€”Mary Shelley saw a production of *Presumption; or The Fate of Frankenstein*, a play by Richard Brinsley Peake , in A French translation appeared as early as *Frankenstein: Critical reception of Frankenstein* has been largely positive since the mid 19th century. Goldberg and Harold Bloom have praised the "aesthetic and moral" relevance of the novel, [57] although there are also critics such as Germaine Greer , who criticized the novel as terrible due to technical and narrative defects such as it featuring three narrators that speak in the same way. Why are we here, what can we do?

Chapter 6 : Frankenstein by Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley

Frankenstein is one of the influential horror stories of all time, and one of the most misunderstood. Just below the surface of this tale lie accusations and vicious admonishments directed at the aristocracy, society at large, and even the patriarchal domination of women throughout time. 18-year old Mary Shelley points directly at her closest companions in this tale of abandonment and betrayal.

Frankenstein Frankenstein Frankenstein was a genius. As a boy Frankenstein always wanted to know and learn. Frankenstein grew up to be a doctor. One day, Frankenstein was sitting in his library when a thought struck him, "Could he take pieces of human body and make a perfect human being? The answer came to him almost instantly. No one knew of this strange eerie experiment. As days past Frankenstein had all the parts of a human body. He had carefully stitched each piece together. What lay in his laboratory now was a monster of a man with no life in him. Frankenstein thought, "Now for the final step, to pass great big bout of electricity through this monster. A lever was moved and ZAP Everything was silent for a moment, then the monster stirred and slowly stood up. He looked much bigger than when he was lying down, he stood at eight feet and weighed two hundred kilos. The monster was now coming towards him. The monster walked past Frankenstein smashing the door into the streets. Terror reigned in the streets. Anyone who saw the monster ran for their lives. The monster destroyed everything. Shops were razed to the ground and glasses smashed. Somebody had to stop the monster. In his house Frankenstein himself was in shock; his monster was creating havoc in the city; he had to stop it somehow. He decided to confront the monster. Taking a gun with him Frankenstein went in search of the monster. He found him in one of the street corners. Frankenstein swore to himself to never ever experiment with nature.

Chapter 7 : "Frankenstein" - Free Books & Children's Stories Online | StoryJumper

Dr. Victor Frankenstein was a scientist with big plans. He wanted to create a human-like creature but didn't know how. He spent every night in his laboratory reading books to see if he could learn the art of creating a creature from scratch.

Image reposted from Giphy here. There are two major strains of thought, literal and sexual, in regards to the parent-child relationships displayed in Frankenstein. Instead of nurturing an important relationship with his creation like a fit parent, he leaves the Creature to educate himself through experience. This role is complicated later in the text as the Creature gains agency and begins to chastise Victor, who begins looking more childish in his desertion of reason. Separately, in the field of meta-textual criticism, many have remarked that the Creature symbolizes the process of the writer giving birth to her novel. There are biographical reasons for this as well. Over the course of the story, however, Victor and the Creature shift roles in ways that challenge this dichotomy, acting at times as creator and created, subject and master respectively, and as bitterly embroiled near-equals. Additionally, the Creature himself is often considered an orphan, particularly in the moments when Victor is not serving as his de facto father. Over the course of the story, each of the aforementioned orphans save for the Creature follows a markedly similar trajectory, as each becomes quickly connected to a stable family unit following their orphanhood—Caroline and Safie through romantic relationships, Elizabeth through adoption, and Justine through servitude. Victor proceeds to recount how a similar affection was lavished upon him by both his father and his mother prior to her death over the course of his childhood. Victor later adds that he received not only affection from his parents, but intellectual guidance. He recalls in detail a discussion he and his father had concerning Cornelius Agrippa, whose writings on natural philosophy captivated young Victor. I should certainly have thrown Agrippa aside, and, with my imagination warmed as it was, should probably have applied myself to the more rational theory of chemistry which has resulted from modern discoveries. It is even possible that the train of my ideas would never have received the fatal impulse that led to my ruin. Shelley 22 Recollections like this one demonstrate the tenets of parenthood as Victor Frankenstein learned them, namely that parents must not only cultivate close relationships with their children, but act as moral and intellectual guides, both implicitly through their actions and explicitly through advice and conversation. Moment of Creation Rather than rendering the creation scene from a scientific perspective and offering the methods Victor uses, Shelley chooses highly-sexualized terms of creation. As the process progresses, it moves from the language of conception into the language of pregnancy. Although Victor views the Creature as hideous upon birth, its actions are infantile and apparently non-threatening: Despite this, the parent-child relationship is strained from the moment the Creature first lives. Leading up to this moment, Victor had clear, positive expectations: Argument on the Orkney Islands The argument between Victor and the Creature on one of the Orkney Islands signifies a significant change in the dynamic between the two. He remarks to Victor: Slave, I before reasoned with you, but you have proved yourself unworthy of my condescension. Remember that I have power; you believe yourself miserable, but I can make you so wretched that the light of day will be hateful to you. You are my creator, but I am your master;—obey! Shelley He later continues: I may die; but first you, my tyrant and tormentor, shall curse the sun that gazes on your misery. Beware; for I am fearless, and therefore powerful. I will watch with the wiliness of a snake, that I may sting with its venom. Man, you shall repent of the injuries you inflict Shelley If the Creature is considered a child or adolescent by the end rather than a monster, wretch, or devil, he will certainly draw more sympathy from an audience. Positioned more as an antagonist or anti-hero, Victor becomes more culpable for the monstrous nature of his child, and in many modern adaptations he becomes more monstrous than the Creature himself. As the prominence of this theme has been established, the early reading of Frankenstein as a moral allegory warning about usurping God and gaining too much knowledge is diminished. Victor Frankenstein as Biological Parent v. In both adaptations, Victor shows little interest in the lives of his biological children. The Creature is animated here by electric eels in a vat of amniotic fluid taken from the maternity ward of the hospital. After the event, the live Creature is spilled out of the womb-like vat and onto the floor. There are homoerotic undertones as a half-dressed Victor struggles to steady a naked

Reanimant, the name given to the Creature, in the spilled amniotic fluid. In the climactic scene a stand-off over her affections leads to her suicide. Image reposted from NPR tumblr here. Notes Esther Schor in her essay "Frankenstein and Film": And, quite remarkably, he undertakes to supply it As a good Jewish mother, Frederick takes his monster well beyond walking, speaking, moving, and thinking, teaching him to sing and tap dance. Ann Marie Adams has suggested that these questions are first explicitly raised in film by James Whale in *Bride of Frankenstein*, his sequel to *Frankenstein*. Adams has observed that this frame narrative created by Whale speaks to a different kind of parent-child relationship: Mary Shelley as parent and her text as child. This is a relationship acknowledged explicitly by Shelley herself, who wrote in the the introduction to the edition of *Frankenstein*: I bid my hideous progeny go forth and prosper. I have an affection for it, for it was the offspring of happy days, when death and grief were but words, which found no true echo in my heart. In fact, it is now a critical truism that *Frankenstein* can be enriched when it is read alongside the biography of the young author *Bride of Frankenstein*, Dir. Yale University Press, *Frankenstein; or, The Man and the Monster!* Cambridge University Press, Or, *The Modern Prometheus. The Curse of Frankenstein*. Hammer Film Productions, Wollstonecraft, Mary, and Sylvana Tomaselli.

Chapter 8 : Frankenstein for Kids Â« Teaching My Baby To Read

Classic Children's Literature. Take This Dare - Write a Novel. 8 Atypical Summer Read Suggestions. In , Mary Shelley was only 18 years old when she wrote the story of Frankenstein.

She was the second child of the feminist philosopher, educator, and writer Mary Wollstonecraft , and the first child of the philosopher, novelist, and journalist William Godwin. Wollstonecraft died of puerperal fever shortly after Mary was born. However, the business did not turn a profit, and Godwin was forced to borrow substantial sums to keep it going. He often took the children on educational outings, and they had access to his library and to the many intellectuals who visited him, including the Romantic poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge and the former vice-president of the United States Aaron Burr. Her desire of knowledge is great, and her perseverance in everything she undertakes almost invincible. It was beneath the trees of the grounds belonging to our house, or on the bleak sides of the woodless mountains near, that my true compositions, the airy flights of my imagination, were born and fostered. Percy Shelley therefore had difficulty gaining access to money until he inherited his estate, because his family did not want him wasting it on projects of "political justice". Godwin was angry and felt betrayed. After convincing Mary Jane Godwin, who had pursued them to Calais , that they did not wish to return, the trio travelled to Paris, and then, by donkey, mule, carriage, and foot, through a France recently ravaged by war, to Switzerland. They travelled down the Rhine and by land to the Dutch port of Marseilles , arriving at Gravesend, Kent , on 13 September When the poet Robert Southey met Shelley, he felt as if he were seeing himself from the s. The situation awaiting Mary Godwin in England was fraught with complications, some of which she had not foreseen. Either before or during the journey, she had become pregnant. My dearest Hogg my baby is deadâ€”will you come to see me as soon as you can. I wish to see youâ€”It was perfectly well when I went to bedâ€”I awoke in the night to give it suck it appeared to be sleeping so quietly that I would not awake it. At Bishopsgate, Percy wrote his poem Alastor ; and on 24 January , Mary gave birth to a second child, William, named after her father, and soon nicknamed "Willmouse". They planned to spend the summer with the poet Lord Byron , whose recent affair with Claire had left her pregnant. Byron joined them on 25 May, with his young physician, John William Polidori , [54] and rented the Villa Diodati , close to Lake Geneva at the village of Cologny ; Percy Shelley rented a smaller building called Maison Chapuis on the waterfront nearby. I was asked each morning, and each morning I was forced to reply with a mortifying negative. I saw the hideous phantasm of a man stretched out, and then, on the working of some powerful engine, show signs of life, and stir with an uneasy, half vital motion. Frightful must it be; for supremely frightful would be the effect of any human endeavour to mock the stupendous mechanism of the Creator of the world. In September , the astronomer Donald Olson, after a visit to the Lake Geneva villa the previous year, and inspecting data about the motion of the moon and stars, concluded that her waking dream took place "between 2am and 3am" 16 June , several days after the initial idea by Lord Byron that they each write a ghost story. Mellor later argued Percy only "made many technical corrections and several times clarified the narrative and thematic continuity of the text. On the morning of 10 October, Fanny Imlay was found dead in a room at a Swansea inn, along with a suicide note and a laudanum bottle. There Mary Shelley gave birth to her third child, Clara, on 2 September. At Marlow, they entertained their new friends Marianne and Leigh Hunt , worked hard at their writing, and often discussed politics. Reviewers and readers assumed that Percy Shelley was the author, since the book was published with his preface and dedicated to his political hero William Godwin. That autumn, Percy Shelley often lived away from home in London to evade creditors. He had agreed to raise her so long as Claire had nothing more to do with her. The couple devoted their time to writing, reading, learning, sightseeing, and socialising. My dearest Mary, wherefore hast thou gone, And left me in this dreary world alone? For thine own sake I cannot follow thee Do thou return for mine. Despite its associations with personal loss, Italy became for Mary Shelley "a country which memory painted as paradise". While Percy composed a series of major poems, Mary wrote the novel Matilda , [87] the historical novel Valperga , and the plays Proserpine and Midas. The voice of dead time, in still vibrations, is breathed from these dumb things, animated and glorified as they were by man". Once they were settled in, Percy broke the

"evil news" to Claire that her daughter Allegra had died of typhus in a convent at Bagnacavallo. Rather than wait for a doctor, Percy sat her in a bath of ice to staunch the bleeding, an act the doctor later told him saved her life. The coast offered Percy Shelley and Edward Williams the chance to enjoy their "perfect plaything for the summer", a new sailing boat. Ten days after the storm, three bodies washed up on the coast near Viareggio, midway between Livorno and Lerici. You are now five and twenty. And, most fortunately, you have pursued a course of reading, and cultivated your mind in a manner the most admirably adapted to make you a great and successful author. If you cannot be independent, who should be? She resolved to live by her pen and for her son, but her financial situation was precarious. On 23 July, she left Genoa for England and stayed with her father and stepmother in the Strand until a small advance from her father-in-law enabled her to lodge nearby. Mary Shelley rejected this idea instantly. Sir Timothy threatened to stop the allowance if any biography of the poet were published. She also felt ostracised by those who, like Sir Timothy, still disapproved of her relationship with Percy Bysshe Shelley. She may have been, in the words of her biographer Muriel Spark, "a little in love" with Jane. Payne fell in love with her and in asked her to marry him. She refused, saying that after being married to one genius, she could only marry another. Weeks later she recovered, unscarred but without her youthful beauty. She was still helping to support her father, and they looked out for publishers for each other. To avoid boarding fees, she moved to Harrow on the Hill herself so that Percy could attend as a day scholar. Final years and death In and, mother and son travelled together on the continent, journeys that Mary Shelley recorded in *Rambles in Germany and Italy* in, and In, an Italian political exile called Gatteschi, whom she had met in Paris, threatened to publish letters she had sent him. Byron and posing as the illegitimate son of the late Lord Byron. The marriage proved a happy one, and Mary Shelley and Jane were fond of each other. From, she suffered from headaches and bouts of paralysis in parts of her body, which sometimes prevented her from reading and writing. Her father encouraged her to learn to write by composing letters, [] and her favourite occupation as a child was writing stories. He was forever inciting me to obtain literary reputation. Critics have pointed to the recurrence of the fatherâ€”daughter motif in particular as evidence of this autobiographical style. Lord Raymond, who leaves England to fight for the Greeks and dies in Constantinople, is based on Lord Byron; and the utopian Adrian, Earl of Windsor, who leads his followers in search of a natural paradise and dies when his boat sinks in a storm, is a fictional portrait of Percy Bysshe Shelley. The private chronicles, from which the foregoing relation has been collected, end with the death of Euthanasia. It is therefore in public histories alone that we find an account of the last years of the life of Castruccio. Through her, Shelley offers a feminine alternative to the masculine power politics that destroy the male characters. The novel provides a more inclusive historical narrative to challenge the one which usually relates only masculine events. Feminist and psychoanalytic critics were largely responsible for the recovery from neglect of Shelley as a writer. Mellor suggests that, from a feminist viewpoint, it is a story "about what happens when a man tries to have a baby without a woman In their interpretation, Shelley reaffirms this masculine tradition, including the misogyny inherent in it, but at the same time "conceal[s] fantasies of equality that occasionally erupt in monstrous images of rage". She celebrates the "feminine affections and compassion" associated with the family and suggests that civil society will fail without them. The novel is engaged with political and ideological issues, particularly the education and social role of women. In the view of Shelley scholar Betty T. Bennett, "the novel proposes egalitarian educational paradigms for women and men, which would bring social justice as well as the spiritual and intellectual means by which to meet the challenges life invariably brings". These traits are not portrayed positively; as Blumberg writes, "his relentless ambition is a self-delusion, clothed as quest for truth". The creature in *Frankenstein*, for example, reads books associated with radical ideals but the education he gains from them is ultimately useless.

Chapter 9 : Frankenstein: A Child's Tale

There are multiple times where the monster shows behaviors typical of a child in Mary Shelley's novel. calendrierdelascience.com the monster takes over the narrative (in a sense, given the story is Walton).

Growing up in Geneva, Switzerland, Victor is a precocious child, quick to learn all new subjects. He is raised with Elizabeth, an orphan adopted by his family. Victor delights in the sciences and vows to someday study science. Victor prepares to leave for his studies at the University of Ingolstadt, when his mother and Elizabeth become ill with scarlet fever. Caroline dies from the disease, and Elizabeth is nursed back to health. At the university, Victor meets his professors. For two years, Victor becomes very involved with his studies, even impressing his teachers and fellow students. He devises a plan to re-create and reanimate a dead body. He uses a combination of chemistry, alchemy, and electricity to make his ambition a reality. After bringing the creature to life, Victor feels guilty that he has brought a new life into the world with no provisions for taking care of the "monster." The monster wanders the countryside while Victor seeks solace in a tavern near the university. Henry Clerval appears to save Victor and restore him to health. Alphonse writes to Victor telling him to come home immediately since an unknown assailant murdered his youngest brother, William, by strangulation. Justine Moritz, their housekeeper, is falsely accused of the murder of William, and she goes to the gallows willingly. Victor knows who the killer is but cannot tell his family or the police. He journeys out of Geneva to refresh his tortured soul and visits Mount Montanvert when he sees the monster coming to confront his maker with a proposition: "make me a mate of my own." The pair retreats to a small hut on the mountain where the monster tells his story. The monster has taught himself to read and understand language so that he can follow the lives of his "adopted" family, the De Laceys. While the monster wanders the woods, he comes upon a jacket with a notebook and letters that were lost by Victor. From the notes, the monster learns of his creation. He has endured rejection by mankind, but he has not retaliated upon mankind in general for his misfortune. Continued on next page