

Frankenstein Mary Shelley Study Guide Answers

Name _____ Date _____

Frankenstein by Mary Shelley
Study Guide Questions Chapters 1-4

1. Whose relationship is the stranger describing when he says, "He strove to shelter her, as a fair exotic is sheltered by the gardener..." (p. 19)?
His father was protective of the younger woman he had married - Victor's mother.
2. How did the stranger's parents treat him when he was a child?
They doted on him, were deeply conscious of their duties as parents to make him as happy.
3. Why did the peasant family raise Elizabeth - and how did they give her up?
Elizabeth's German mother had died giving birth to her, and her father had given her to the peasants to raise before he died of wounds in battle. The peasant family then fell on hard times and decided it would be better for her to be raised by Victor's mother, who happened to visit them.
4. To what native country did Victor's parents plan to raise their children?
They returned to Switzerland.
5. Who was Victor's childhood friend?
Victor's and Elizabeth's childhood friend Henry Clerval.
6. At the age of 15, what did Victor see that made him doubt that the ancient philosophers could provide him with knowledge?
He saw an eagle blinded by lightning.
7. How did Victor's mother die?
After nursing Elizabeth through scarlet fever, Victor's mother herself caught it and died.
8. Who told Victor he was "happy to have gained a disciple" (p. 34)?
M. Waldman, a teacher who specialized in chemistry, welcomed his new student.

Frankenstein Mary Shelley Study Guide Answers are essential for anyone looking to dive deeper into one of the most significant works of Gothic literature. Mary Shelley's "Frankenstein" has captivated readers since its publication in 1818, exploring themes of creation, responsibility, and the limits of human ambition. This study guide aims to provide comprehensive answers and insights into the novel's key themes, characters, and plot points, enhancing your understanding of this timeless classic.

Overview of "Frankenstein"

Published in 1818, Mary Shelley's "Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus" is often regarded as one of the earliest examples of science fiction. The story follows Victor Frankenstein, a young scientist who becomes obsessed with the idea of creating life. After successfully animating a creature made from various body parts, Victor is horrified by his creation and abandons it, leading to a tragic series of events.

Key Themes

Understanding the major themes of "Frankenstein" is crucial for any study of the text. Here are some of the most significant themes present in the novel:

1. **Creation and Responsibility:** The novel raises questions about the responsibilities of a creator towards their creation. Victor Frankenstein's failure to take responsibility for the creature leads to catastrophic consequences.
2. **The Quest for Knowledge:** Victor's relentless pursuit of knowledge and scientific advancement reflects the Enlightenment ideals but also serves as a warning about the potential dangers of overreaching ambition.
3. **Isolation and Loneliness:** Both Victor and the creature experience profound loneliness. Their isolation drives their actions and ultimately leads to their downfall.
4. **Society and Acceptance:** The creature's experience highlights the importance of social acceptance and the consequences of being an outcast.

Character Analysis

A deep understanding of the characters in "Frankenstein" is vital for grasping the novel's intricate dynamics. Here is a brief analysis of the primary characters:

- **Victor Frankenstein:** The ambitious scientist whose desire to conquer death leads to disastrous repercussions. His character embodies the dangers of unchecked ambition and the moral dilemmas associated with scientific exploration.
- **The Creature:** Often misunderstood, the creature is a complex character who longs for companionship and acceptance but is met with fear and hostility. His journey illustrates the impact of societal rejection and the quest for identity.
- **Elizabeth Lavenza:** Victor's fiancée, who represents the ideal of femininity and domesticity. Her character highlights the gender roles of the time and serves as a tragic victim of Victor's hubris.
- **Henry Clerval:** Victor's childhood friend and foil. He embodies the qualities of kindness and empathy that Victor lacks, emphasizing the importance of human connection.
- **Walton:** The Arctic explorer who serves as the narrator's frame. His ambition mirrors Victor's, and his interactions with Victor serve as a cautionary tale about the pursuit of knowledge.

Plot Summary

A concise overview of the plot is essential for understanding the narrative structure of "Frankenstein." Here's a breakdown of the key events:

Beginning

- The novel opens with letters written by Robert Walton to his sister, Margaret. Walton is exploring the Arctic and recounts his encounter with Victor Frankenstein, who is on a quest to destroy the creature he created.
- Victor begins to narrate his story, detailing his early life in Geneva, his family, and his passion for science.

Middle

- Victor attends the University of Ingolstadt, where he delves into the mysteries of life and death. He successfully animates a creature but is horrified by its appearance and abandons it.
- The creature, left to fend for itself, experiences rejection and isolation. It learns about human society and yearns for companionship.
- The creature confronts Victor, expressing its misery and desire for a companion. Victor reluctantly agrees to create a female creature but later destroys it, fearing the consequences of unleashing another monster.

End

- The creature retaliates by killing Victor's loved ones, including Elizabeth on their wedding night.
- In a final confrontation, Victor pursues the creature into the Arctic. He ultimately succumbs to exhaustion and despair, warning Walton against the dangers of unchecked ambition.
- The creature appears before Walton, expressing remorse for its actions. It vows to end its own life and disappears into the Arctic, leaving a haunting reminder of the consequences of Victor's hubris.

Important Quotes and Their Significance

Several quotes in "Frankenstein" encapsulate its themes and characters. Here are some important quotes along with their significance:

- **"I ought to be thy Adam, but I am rather the fallen angel..."** - This quote reflects the creature's sense of abandonment and desire for acceptance, paralleling the story of creation from a biblical perspective.
- **"Beware; for I am fearless, and therefore powerful."** - The creature's declaration emphasizes its transformation from a vulnerable being into a vengeful entity, showcasing the consequences of neglect and rejection.
- **"Nothing is so painful to the human mind as a great and sudden change."** - This quote encapsulates Victor's turmoil and foreshadows the tragic events that arise from his scientific endeavors.

Critical Analysis

When analyzing "Frankenstein," consider the following critical perspectives:

Feminist Perspective

Some critics argue that "Frankenstein" reflects the gender dynamics of the early 19th century. The novel showcases the limitations placed on women and their roles in society. Elizabeth and Justine serve as examples of how female characters are often relegated to passive roles, suffering the consequences of male ambition.

Psychological Perspective

From a psychological standpoint, Victor's relationship with the creature can be seen as a reflection of his internal struggles. The creature embodies Victor's fears and insecurities, representing the darker aspects of his psyche. This perspective explores the duality of human nature and the consequences of repression.

Romanticism vs. Enlightenment

"Frankenstein" sits at the crossroads of Romanticism and Enlightenment thought. Victor's quest for knowledge represents Enlightenment ideals, while the creature's emotional depth aligns with Romanticism's emphasis on individual experience and emotion. This tension highlights the conflict between reason and emotion, a recurring theme in the novel.

Conclusion

In summary, "Frankenstein" by Mary Shelley is a rich text that offers countless avenues for exploration and analysis. By understanding the key themes, characters, and critical perspectives, readers can engage more deeply with the novel and appreciate its relevance today. Whether you are a student seeking study guide answers or a literature enthusiast looking to revisit this classic, the insights provided here will enhance your reading experience and understanding of one of literature's most enduring works.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the main theme of 'Frankenstein' by Mary Shelley?

The main theme of 'Frankenstein' is the exploration of the dangers of unchecked ambition and the quest for knowledge, as well as the consequences of playing God.

How does Victor Frankenstein's character evolve throughout the novel?

Victor Frankenstein starts as an ambitious and enthusiastic scientist but becomes increasingly consumed by guilt and despair as he faces the consequences of his actions, ultimately leading to his downfall.

What role does nature play in 'Frankenstein'?

Nature serves as a reflection of the characters' emotions and is often portrayed as a source of solace for Victor, contrasting with the turmoil that arises from his scientific pursuits.

How does Mary Shelley use foreshadowing in 'Frankenstein'?

Shelley employs foreshadowing through various narrative elements, such as the ominous warnings from characters like Walton and the creature's early actions that hint at the tragic consequences of Victor's experiments.

What is the significance of the creature's desire for companionship?

The creature's longing for companionship highlights themes of isolation and the need for acceptance, illustrating the impact of loneliness on his actions and the tragic consequences of his rejection by society.

In what ways does 'Frankenstein' address the concept of monstrosity?

The novel addresses monstrosity by blurring the lines between creator and creation, suggesting that true monstrosity lies in actions and societal rejection rather than physical appearance.

What narrative structure does Mary Shelley use in 'Frankenstein'?

Shelley employs a frame narrative structure, with multiple layers of storytelling, including letters from Robert Walton and the first-person accounts of both Victor and the creature.

How does the setting influence the events of 'Frankenstein'?

The varied settings, from the serene Alps to the desolate Arctic, reflect the emotional states of the characters and underline the themes of ambition, isolation, and the sublime in nature.

What moral questions does 'Frankenstein' raise about

scientific advancement?

The novel raises moral questions about the ethical responsibilities of scientists, the implications of creating life, and the potential consequences of pursuing knowledge without considering the ramifications.

Find other PDF article:

<https://soc.up.edu.ph/07-post/files?ID=Oxt42-0491&title=armor-of-god-bible-study.pdf>

Frankenstein Mary Shelley Study Guide Answers

What year was *Frankenstein* written? - 1818

What year was *Frankenstein* published? - 1818
What year was *Frankenstein* first published? - 1818
What year was *Frankenstein* first published? - 1818

What year was *Frankenstein* first published? - 1818

Mar 28, 2018 · In *Frankenstein*, Victor Frankenstein discovered the secrets (of life itself) and was going to bestow it upon humanity. However, - as if God punished him - he lost ...

What year was *Frankenstein* first published? - 1818

Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* is a classic of the Gothic novel. It tells the story of a man who creates a creature from dead body parts. The creature is then abandoned by his creator and goes on a journey of revenge. The novel is a warning about the dangers of playing God.

What year was *Frankenstein* first published? - 1818

1931 *Frankenstein* AFI 1935 *Bride of Frankenstein* 1974 *Young Frankenstein* AFI 1997

What year was *Frankenstein* first published? - 1818

“Hello” ...

What year was *Frankenstein* first published? - 1818

What year was *Frankenstein* first published? - 1818

What year was *Frankenstein* first published? - 1818

Mar 28, 2018 · In *Frankenstein*, Victor Frankenstein discovered the secrets (of life itself) and was going to bestow it ...

What year was *Frankenstein* first published? - 1818

Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* is a classic of the Gothic novel. It tells the story of a man who creates a creature from dead body parts. The creature is then abandoned by his creator and goes on a journey of revenge. The novel is a warning about the dangers of playing God.

What year was *Frankenstein* first published? - 1818

1931 *Frankenstein* AFI 1935 *Bride of Frankenstein* 1974 *Young Frankenstein* AFI 1997

What year was *Frankenstein* first published? - 1818

“Hello” ...

Unlock the mysteries of "Frankenstein" with our comprehensive Mary Shelley study guide answers. Discover how the themes and characters come to life. Learn more now!

[Back to Home](#)