Introduction:

The introduction is about memory, patterns, and symbols in literature.

How do memory, symbols, and pattern affect the reading of literature?

It can affect the reading of literature because most literature shares similar ideas.

Ex: Good wins and bad loses.

How does the recognition of patterns make it easier to read complicated literature?

The recognition of patterns make it easier to read complicated literature because much literature repeats the same pattern.

Ex: A fairy tale ending “happily ever after”.

John Lisenby and Trae Erpenbach
Chapter 1: Every Trip is a Quest (Except When it’s not)

Chapter 1 Facts:
- Quests are made up of 5 things
  1. a quester
  2. a place to go
  3. a stated reason to go there
  4. challenges and trials along the way
  5. a real reason to go there

- The reason for a quest is always self-knowledge.

- The real reason to go on a quest is never the same as the stated reason.

Example: *Shrek*
- A quester: Shrek.
- A place to go: He goes to the tower to rescue the princess.
- A stated reason to go there: To get his swamp back.
- Challenges and trials along the way: They have to face the dragon and cross a bridge over lava.
- A real reason to go there: He falls in love with the princess.
Chapter 2. Nice to Eat with You: Acts of Communion

Author’s include meals/eating in books to describe how the characters are or aren’t getting along.

This chapter describes when people eat and drink together in books. Usually if the author chooses to include a meal, it is important to the plot. Most of the time if there is a meal scene, the characters are on good terms, but sometimes it doesn't turn out well.

Ex. Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland by Lewis Carroll

In chapter 7, Alice comes to find the Mad Hatter and The March Hare drinking tea and joins them. The Mad Hatter then tells Alice that he is being punished by time because the Queen of Hearts accused him of “murdering time”, so the time is fixed to 6 o’clock. This is forcing the Mad Hatter and the March Hare to exist in the state of tea time.

Amanda Black, Abby Holt, Allison Valdez
Chapter 3. Nice to Eat You: Acts of Vampires

Author’s use monsters/creatures to symbolize a characteristic of everyday life such as: selfishness, mysteriousness, or kindness

In this chapter it explains how creatures, for example vampires, represent other things. It also says that it doesn’t have to be a certain creature; the bad guy could be a regular guy having characteristics of a vampire. It could be figurative, not just literal.

Ex. Voldemort in Harry Potter

In Harry Potter, the character, Voldemort, has characteristics of a vampire and only wants power. He represents the idea of danger and selfishness in real life.

Amanda Black, Abby Holt, Allison Valdez

Essentials to a vampire story: The vampire is most likely attractive, dangerous, mysterious, and selfish. He also takes advantage of other people to make himself “better”.
Chapter 4: If Its Square Its Sonnet. By Chris Hunt and Patrik Kiiski

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
Thou art more lovely and more temperate.
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
And summer's lease hath all too short a date.

Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,
And often is his gold complexion dimmed;
And every fair from fair sometime declines,
By chance, or nature's changing course,
untrimmed;

But thy eternal summer shall not fade,
Nor lose possession of that fair thou owest,
Nor shall death brag thou wanderest in his shade,
When in eternal lines to time thou growest.

So long as men can breathe or eyes can see,
So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.

by William Shakespeare

Hot weather makes practices exhaust me.
Stressful drills leave teams down and sorrowful.
During rest, we get shade under a tree,
Afterwards we all feel more powerful.

As games start, player's energy released.
The coaches encouraged and reassured.
Score becomes tied and needs to be increased,
Another point is scored and win secured.

Feelings of joy and triumph fill the court.
The other team is sad and defeated.
We celebrate this great, wonderful sport.
If all goes right, it shall be repeated.

Through hard work and dedication the game is won.
This phenomenal sport is very fun.

by Rachel S.
Example 1: The Tale of Despereaux and Ratatouille
The Tale of Despereaux’s main plot follows the adventures of a mouse named Despereaux Tilling, as he sets out on his quest. as Ratatouille goes on an adventure to start a cooking career.

Example 2: Get Hard and Big Stan both have Richman goes to a jail, preparation to face the harsh environment, hires a trainer

Example 3: Olympus has Fallen and White House has Fallen both involve the White House, President, terrorists and heroic rescue.
When reading Shakespeare's work he expects that you are smart enough to understand the literature.

All literature includes pieces of Shakespeare or the Bible.

Chapter 6
When in doubt, It's from Shakespeare...

Foster says that Shakespeare's work is the same basic plot like many other literature along with songs and movies.

**Examples**
- Hamlet - Heroic character, revenge theme and melancholy nature (Sound familiar...The Lion King was based off of this work)
- Henry IV - A young man who must mature and take on the responsibilities of being King.
- Othello - Jealousy
Chapter 7- ...Or the Bible

All literature derives from other works. In modern day there is no such thing as an original piece of literature.

Most people back then mirrored the bible when writing because the bible is the oldest form of literature, and most people in Shakespeare's time were very focused on religion.

Araby- By: James Joyce

Biblical Connections

Joyce describes a garden with an apple tree at its center. This is where the children, including the narrator, play. This reference ties into the Garden of Eden idea and the loss of paradise. The narrator in "Araby" loses his innocence through his knowledge that there is no true escape from Dublin, not through a crush, not through a bazaar.
Chapter 8: Hanseldee and Greteldum

There are elements of fairy tales in many different types of literature and movies, which have many comparisons to the original fairy tale. Example: **Beauty and The Beast** and **Edward Scissorhands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jack and the Beanstalk</th>
<th>The Hunger Games</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poor family</td>
<td>Poor family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jack lives with his widowed mother on a farm.</td>
<td>Katniss lives with her widowed mother in district 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When Jack steals the beans he becomes a thief.</td>
<td>When Katniss enters the hunger games she becomes a hunter and murderer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jack gets the nickname “The Giant Slayer” For killing the giant.</td>
<td>Katniss gets the nickname “The Mockingjay” for her bravery.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Alec Peterson
Brandon Pozos
Chapter 9: It’s Greek to Me

In ancient life in Greece, stories about Gods and Goddesses were an important part of everyday life. Through these stories, authors have been able to get people’s attention and have stuck with the topic for many years and have made these stories just as important as they once were.

Examples: Percy Jackson, Wrath of the Titans, and Troy.

Zeus,
King of the Greek gods that lives on Mt. Olympus.

He is considered a hero among the Greek gods. They make a sacrifice to Zeus every time the Olympics happen.

You may have heard of Zeus’ Childhood, when his father, Kronus, Tried to eat him alive, as well as all of His siblings, but his mother saved Zeus And raised him to be a warrior.

When Zeus came of age, he fought his Father, Kronus, and claimed Mt. Olympus for the gods. Zeus freed His brothers and sisters and became King of Mt. Olympus.
Chapter 10- It’s more than just rain or snow

Different weather can symbolize different things in a book.

“It was a dark and stormy night.”- This can symbolize something bad is happening or going to happen.

Weather is a part of the setting. It can show uncertainty, evil, peace or foreshadowing in a book.

Rain can symbolize many things in a story. It brings a ton of atmosphere and mysterious circumstances than other weather conditions.

Josh Krause
Preston Cole
CHAPTER 11-Symbols

Symbols are all through out books, and people don't always pick up on them.

Example: The river in the *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* symbolizes both safety and destruction, because at the beginning of the story it floods killing people and animals. The river also helps Huck and Jim hide from the people they were trying to get away from.

Example: Our fairy tale example was the “Three Little Pigs”. It shows the progress of man and how our technology has improved. For example at the start of the story the pigs were making their house’s out of straw, and over time both humans and pigs have constructed our homes out of stronger materials. 

*Josh Krause*  
*Preston Cole*
Chapter 12: It’s All Political

The author chooses to express his feelings about politics through his writings, such as Edgar Allen Poe or Charles Dickens. Most people don't pick up on it, but if you look deeper into the content you could see what the author is trying to say.

Edgar Allen Poe often was criticized for his work because he disliked the rich. Even though now we look at his feelings as his viewpoints on political parties and the rich, they used to think he was creepy and weird.
Chapter 13: Geography Matters...

Geography in literature can tell us a lot about almost any part of the book. The location in a piece of writing could affect how the rest of the story plays out. Like if a book was about a man stranded on a island it would only make sense to have the story on an isolated island.

In the *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* there is a river which is an important part of the story. In *Little House on the Prairie* it describes the geography which is important to the story. In *The Secret Garden* the geography determined qualities of some characters. Or in the *Harry Potter* series the geography described helps create an image in your head.

Jack King
Evan Harris
In an Archetype you cannot be completely original; anything that you write will be connected to other written things. As archetypes go on, they become more and more interesting because they start to have more meaning.

Archetype: Something on which a pattern is based long ago.

Ex: As ‘Good vs bad’ goes through literature we know what it's like to be a Jag vs a Marauder.
A lot of times in stories, a character with a certain shape or disability, have it for a reason. These characteristics often make up the story line. These symbols or features of the outside of the character, do not make up for their personality on the inside.

EX: Rapunzel has her long hair, that later in the story leads to the finding of her Prince Charming. Harry Potter has the scar on his face from when Voldemort tried to kill him.
Chapter 15 He's Blind for a Reason, You Know

Let's take a man, a man off the street. He is admired by everybody. But he doesn't know that he has made the two most terrible crimes.

- Who is he?
- What has he done?

He is so caught up in finding the culprit, that he doesn't realize that he is the one who caused it. So he calls for an expert. An expert that can show him the truth. Here is the thing, when the expert shows up he is blind.

A lot of things happen when a blind character is introduced.
- Words - narrator, characters, etc
- Actions

Example - Theodore Taylor's "The Cay"
This example shows us the story of a man, and a little boy. Apparently the man is black, and the boy is white. They both end up getting shipwrecked where they have to cooperate in order to survive, but here's the thing. The man is blind.

Devon, Kim
Chapter 16:

**It's Never Just Heart Disease ...And Rarely Just Illness**

This chapter is about how the writer uses an illness in a story, so that the audience can feel it, uses it to describe a character like loneliness, heartbroken, or cruelty. The writer may have also experienced in his or her life and the disease can be used as a symbol and a metaphor.

Two characters that died of a disease in literary work: Beth March in *Little Women* (1868-1869) she catches scarlet fever, heart weakens, and she dies. The hidden meaning was that her heart was damaged by others around her because her heart was pure, while others around her, like her sisters were selfish. We should try to be more like her.

Daisy Miller's death: Roman fever, otherwise known as malaria, indicated the time period. Its called Roman fever because it happened to her in Rome and the disease was thought to be ‘bad air’. In reality, she suffered from gossip, and harsh opinions from the people she tried to impress. She also wanted to join the snobby upper class and was willing to take a risk.

Finally Winterbourne sucks the life out of Daisy and cuts her dead. Winterbourne is a symbol of malaria, which kills Daisy with Roman fever.

**Purpose:** The purpose of sickness in books is because the writer has experienced the illness, they are trying to make it sound poetic, have a hidden meaning, and making it into a metaphor.

Kim Warden
In literature, don’t read from your own fixed position. Try to read yourself into the time or era where the book took place to fully comprehend the thoughts and feelings of the characters from when or where they existed.

Pocahontas is set during the time of European colonization of America, where the murders of natives and stealing of land and resources was common. In the twenty-first century, these activities are seen as unlawful and criminal, rather than a semi-frequent occurrence. The European settlers in the story were perfectly okay with stripping people of their homes and lives, but that mindset would be unacceptable today.
Chapter 18
“Is he Serious and Other Ironies”

When something in literature does not work the way we would expect, and/or when something surprising occurs within a story. There are three forms of irony-

- **Verbal Irony** - When a person says or writes one thing but mean another, or uses words to convey a meaning that is the opposite of its actual meaning.
- **Dramatic Irony** - Written in novels or dramas, where a situation/meaning is understood by the audience, but not by the characters.
- **Situational Irony** - Involves a situation in which actions have an effect that is opposite from what was intended, so that the outcome is contradicting to what was expected.

Shrek, an ogre, was ironically given the chance to play the role of the knight in shining armor, rather than a terrifying beast. In the beginning of the story, shrek was a lonely, yet self-sufficient ogre who loved to be in solitude. He lived in a swamp far away from the kingdom and everyone in it. Later in the story, he was sent on a deadly quest in hopes of regaining his swamp after it had be overrun by thousands of fairytale creatures. Naturally, we would expect an ogre to be a frightening monster that must be slayed by the hero to continue a quest, almost like a roadblock. This story takes that expectation and counters it as the ferocious beast becomes the hero of the story by saving the damsel in distress, Princess Fiona.
chapter 19 notes

Demonstrates the use of his strategies, of reading lit. Uses the short story the Garden Party as an example. Uses College students analysis as examples, and offers his own analysis.
The Sheridan family is preparing to host a garden party. Laura is supposed to be in charge but has trouble with the workers who appear to know better, and her mother (Mrs. Sheridan) has ordered lilies to be delivered for the party without Laura's approval. Her sister Jose tests the piano, and then sings a song in case she is asked to do so again later. After the furniture is rearranged, they learn that their working-class neighbor Mr. Scott has died. While Laura believes the party should be called off, neither Jose nor their mother agrees. The party is a success, and later Mrs. Sheridan decides it would be good to bring a basket full of leftovers to the Scotts' house. She summons Laura to do so. Laura is shown into the poor neighbors' house by Mrs. Scott's sister, then sees the widow and her late husband's corpse. She is enamored of the young man, finding him beautiful and compelling, and when she leaves to find her brother waiting for her she is unable to complete the sentence, "Isn't life..."
SlidesCarnival icons are editable shapes.

This means that you can:
- Resize them without losing quality.
- Change fill color and opacity.
- Change line color, width and style.

Isn’t that nice? :)

Examples: