CHAPTER 1

1. Do you think that if academics weren't enforced and kids could learn at their own pace, would that make learning more enjoyable?
2. Do you think it's wrong for Victor's dad and Caroline to get together considering their age difference and prior relationship?
3. Would this kind of relationship be acceptable now?
4. Do you think Elizabeth fills the void in Caroline's heart or is she just a means of a playmate for Victor?
5. Do you think that Victor misunderstand the adoption? How does this adoption affect him?

Two Strong Figurative Language
- "He came like a protecting spirit to the poor girl, who committed herself to his care" pg 28
- "She continued with her foster parents, and bloomed in their rude abode, fairer than a garden rose among dark-leaved brambles." pg 30

Example of Romanticism
- "He lost no time in endeavouring to seek him out, with the hope of persuading him to begin the world again through his credit and assistance."

Example of Gothicism
- "But when he entered, misery and despair alone welcomed him."
Characterization

● Victor
  ○ Only child, until the adoption of Elizabeth
  ○ Protagonist and narrator
  ○ Possessive of Elizabeth
    ■ pg. 31

● Caroline
  ○ Victor's Mom
  ○ Worked many jobs while her father was sick
  ○ Overcomes adversity
  ○ Goes with Alphonse to Geneva after her father's death, married 2 years later
  ○ Always wanted a daughter

● Alphonse
  ○ Victor's Dad
  ○ Tries to help Beaufort come out of his debt
  ○ Married to Caroline, Beaufort's daughter

● Elizabeth
  ○ Orphan, adopted by Caroline and Alphonse
    ■ From Italy
  ○ Close with Victor, call each other "cousin"
  ○ Very Beautiful

● Beaufort
  ○ Caroline's Father
  ○ Poor
  ○ Sick and dying
  ○ later dies

Significant Dialogue

● "But Caroline Beaufort possessed a mind of an uncommon mould; and her courage rose to support her in her adversity." pg 28
"I have a pretty present for my Victor-tomorrow he shall have it' and when, on the morrow, she presented Elizabeth to me as her promised gift, I, with childish seriousness, interpreted her words literally, and looked upon Elizabeth as mine-mine to protect, love and cherish." pg 31

"my more than sister, since till death she was to be mine only." pg 31

CHAPTER 2

1. What happened after the second son was born?
2. Describe the differences between Frankenstein and Elizabeth and how does their differences affect their characters?
3. Does Frankenstein have a lack of religion? Apply it to his academic studies.
4. How did Frankenstein's dad influence his studies?
5. What event happened to make Frankenstein wonder more about electricity?

Similes

1. "The busy stage of life, the virtues of heroes, and the actions of men were his theme; and his hope and his dream was to become one among those whose names are recorded in story, as the gallant and adventurous benefactors of our species." pg. 19
2. "I would account to myself for the birth of that passion, which afterwards ruled my destiny, I find it arise, like a mountain river, from ignoble and almost forgotten sources; but, swelling as it proceeded, it became the torrent which, in its course, has swept away all my hopes and joys." pg 20

Gothicism

The storm on page 22. A thunderstorm that is described using dark details and many aggressive adjectives.
Romanticism
"I opened it with apathy; the theory which he attempts to demonstrate, and the wonderful facts which he relates soon changed this feeling into enthusiasm. A new light seemed to dawn upon my mind, and, bounding with joy, I communicated my discovery to my father." pg. 20

Characterization: (Irony or Foreshadowing)
His interest in lightning foreshadows what he studies and uses to bring the creature to life. He takes a force of nature to create an unnatural force. His "perfect childhood" could only last so long.

Significant Quotes:
1. "I attributed the failure rather to my own inexperience and mistake, than to a want of skill or fidelity in my instructors." pg. 22
   a. This quote shows how he looks inward when something doesn't work than placing blame on something else.
2. "My temper was sometimes violent, and my passions vehement; but by some law in my temperature they were turned not towards childish pursuits but to an eager desire to learn, and not to learn all things indiscriminately." pg. 19
   a. This shows how that when he was a child he had a temper and he couldn't or didn't control his emotions.
3. "It was thus that I was to be taught to associate evil with their prosecution, happiness with their disregard." pg. 23
   a. This quote shows how he now thinks. This is Victor's new line of thinking.
CHAPTER 3
Discussion Questions:

1) How did the mother's death affect Frankenstein?
2) How did Frankenstein expect himself to adapt to his environment after he left to the university?
3) What kind of impact could have been made on Frankenstein by M. Krempe, who oppresses Frankenstein's passion for natural philosophy? One of the statements he makes to Frankenstein is, "... You have burdened your memory with exploded systems and useless names."
4) Frankenstein immediately takes to M. Waldman, but only tolerates M. Krempe. What do you think these two men represent?
5) How did M. Waldman shape Frankenstein's educational pursuit? How do our teachers shape our futures through education?

Similes: "My departure was therefore fixed at an early date; but before the day resolved upon could arrive, the misfortune of my life occurred—an omen, as it were, of my future misery."

"As he went on, I felt as if my soul were grappling with a palpable enemy; one by one the various keys were touched which formed the mechanism of my being; chord after chord was sounded, and soon my mind was filled with one thought, one conception, one purpose."

Gothicism: "They ascend into the heavens; they have discovered how the blood circulates, and the nature of the air we breathe. They have acquired new and almost unlimited powers; they can command the thunders of heaven, mimic the earthquake, and even mock the invisible world with its own shadows."
Romanticism: "I, who had ever been surrounded by amiable companions, continually engaged in endeavoring to bestow mutual pleasure, I was now alone. In the university, whither I was going, I must form my own friends, and be my own protector."

Characterization: In this chapter the characters Victor Frankenstein, Victor’s mother, M. Waldman, and M. Krempe appear. Frankenstein seems to change perspective drastically in this chapter, and is about to take his role in a promethean pursuit, but is losing his natural self in his search for science. He is beginning to defy romantic ideals.

    M. Krempe is characterized as a short, pompous man who seems to represent the parts of science to be abhorred, the parts one wishes to cast out, or a bitter taste.
    M. Waldman is characterized as an older, wisened, and sweet man. Victor immediately takes to him. Waldman seems to represent the sweetness and reward science offers, and is desireable.
    Mrs. Frankenstein dies in this chapter and represents foreshadowing of a dark future to come. The first of many mishappenings.

Significant Dialogue
"I replied in the affirmative... continues M. Krempe with warmth, 'every instant you have wasted... You have burdened your memory with exploded systems and useless names."

    This quote is significant because it displays the disapproval of the science Frankenstein wishes to pursue. Frankenstein is alone and has no support towards reaching his desired goal.

"I am happy, ’ said M. Waldman, .... ‘If your wish is to become really a man of science, and not merely a petty experimentalist, I should advise
you to apply to every branch of natural philosophy, including mathematics."

This quote is significant because it projects the impact M. Waldman had on Frankenstein and how this professor shaped his entire educational pursuit in creating the creature.

"These were men to whose indefatigable zeal modern philosophers were indebted for most of the foundations of their knowledge. They had left to us, an easier task, to give new names, and arrange in connected classifications, the facts which they in a great degree had been the instruments of bringing to light. The labours....scarcely ever fail in turning to the solid advantage of mankind."

This quote displays in any sense, according to the admonishing of Frankenstein's professor that all mankind benefit from the knowledge found from our history though it may be mistakenly directed (Man's pursuit of knowledge.)

CHAPTER 4

Discussion Questions:
1. Does the possibility of scientific advancement outweigh the moral consequence of digging up graves?
2. How might achieving greatness lead to one's destruction rather than happiness?
3. Is Frankenstein's role as God the cause of his punishment as a madman or was the cause from past events?
4. Do you agree with Frankenstein's father that tranquility and perfection go hand-in-hand? How does Frankenstein contradict this?
5. Is Frankenstein a madman? Why or why not?

Two strong similes:
"No one can conceive the variety of feelings which bore me onwards, like a hurricane, in the first enthusiasm of success."

"But my enthusiasm was checked by my anxiety, and I appeared rather like one doomed by slavery to toil in the mines, or any other unwholesome trade than an artist occupied by his favourite employment."

One Example of Gothicism:

1. "I became acquainted with the science of anatomy, but this was not sufficient; I must also observe the natural decay and corruption of the human body. In my education my father had taken the greatest precautions that my mind should be impressed with no supernatural horrors."

One Example of Romanticism:

1. "I knew well therefore what would be my father's feelings, but I could not tear my thoughts from my employment, loathsome in itself, but which had taken an irresistible hold of my imagination. I wished, as it were, to procrastinate all that related to my feelings of affection until the great object, which swallowed up every habit of my nature, should be completed."

Characterization:

1. Victor Frankenstein:
   a. "Remember, I am not recording the vision of a madman." This is an ironic statement because it is juxtaposed with descriptions of his disturbing charnel-houses and collecting human bones.
   b. "Learn from me, if not by my precepts, at least by my example, how dangerous is the acquirement of knowledge and how much happier that man is who believes his native town to be the world, than he who aspires to become greater than his nature will allow."
Three Significant Pieces of Dialogue/Description and Why:

1. "I was surprised that among so many men of genius who had directed their inquiries towards the same science, that I alone should be reserved to discover so astonishing a secret."
   a. This is a significant quote because Frankenstein feels like he is the lone scientist who was willing to go further in his science for the supposed betterment of mankind.

2. "Sometimes I grew alarmed at the wreck I perceived that I had become; the energy of my purpose alone sustained me: my labours would soon end, and I believed that exercise and amusement would then drive away incipient disease; and I promised myself both of these when my creation should be complete."
   a. This is a significant quote because it demonstrates his decline in sanity since he focused his entire energy upon one thing until he was done with it. This caused him to become deprived of his joys until his work was done.

3. "I collected bones from charnel-houses and disturbed, with profane fingers, the tremendous secrets of the human frame."
   a. This is significant because it shows Frankenstein is aware of the wrongness of his actions, but he continues with them anyway. It juxtaposes his excitement with his hesitation, and it also gives a good visual as to how he collected the bones.
CHAPTER 5

Questions:

1. On page 35, what do you believe Shelley was referring to by the dream Victor had about Elizabeth?

2. Even though Victor created this monster, why do you believe he is terrified of it? If you were in his shoes would you want to run from the monster or stick around?

3. Why did Henry not want to inform Victor’s parents that he was the one nursing Victor back to health when he became ill?

4. Why doesn’t Henry dig for more answers from Victor on why he is so anxious and becomes ill?

5. Why included descriptions of the weather? How does Victor react to his environment, does it affect his mood?

Two strong Similes:
“I threw the door forcibly open, as children are accustomed to do when they expect a spectre to stand in waiting for them on the other side...” (pg. 164)

“You look as if you have been watching for several nights,” (Shelley 37)

Example of Gothicism:
"Dreary night of November"

"The rain pattered dismally against the panes, and my candle was nearly burnt out."
"Morning, dismal and wet,"
"Although drenched by the rain which poured from a black and comfortless sky."

**Example of Romanticism:**
"I perceived that the fallen leaves had disappeared and that the young buds were shooting forth from the trees that shaded my window."
"I had worked hard for nearly two years, for the sole purpose of infusing life into an inanimate object."

**Characterization:**
The only two characters present in this chapter are Henry and Victor. Victor is described through the entirety of the chapter as terrified of his monster. He becomes very uneasy and sensitive about any mentions of natural philosophy or his creation or studies. He forms a hatred for the sciences used to make his monster.

Henry is depicted as very caring and loving in this chapter. He notices how ill Victor is, and does not ask questions because he can see the stress Victor is feeling. He nurses Victor back to health, and does not tell this to Victor’s dad and sister in order to not scare them.

**Foreshadowing:**
When Victor sees Elizabeth in his dream and he hugs her, only for her to turn into the dead corpse of his mother. Foreshadowing Elizabeth dying? Page 35

**Irony:**
The fact that Victor created this monster all on his own, from his own studies, and he is terrified of it.

**Important dialogue/description**
"His skin scarcely covered the work of muscles and arteries beneath; his hair was of a lustrous black, and flowing his teeth of pearly whiteness. but these luxuriations only formed a more horrid contrast with his watery eyes, that seemed almost of the same colour as the dun-white sockets in which they were set, his shrivelled complexion and straight black lips." pg 35

"Nothing could equal my delight on seeing Clerval; his presence brought back to my thoughts my father, Elizabeth, and all those scenes of home so dear to my recollection." pg 37

"I felt also sentiments of joy and affection revive in my bosom; my gloom disappeared, and in a short time I became as cheerful as before I was attacked by the fatal passion." pg 39

CHAPTER 6 - Ms. Hausmann changed this to correctly reflect chapter 6.

Romanticism Example:

“Clerval called forth the better feelings of my heart; he again taught me to love the aspect of nature and the cheerful faces of children. Excellent friend! How sincerely did you love me and endeavour to elevate my mind until it was on a level with your own!”

This is an example of the importance of companionship and deep friendships to the Romantics.

“A serene sky and verdant fields filled me with ecstasy. The present season was indeed divine: the flowers of spring bloomed in the hedges, while those of summer were already in bud. I was undisturbed by thoughts which during the preceding year had pressed upon me, notwithstanding my endeavours to throw them off, with an invincible burden.”
Nature is mighty powerful to the Romantics.

Characterization:

**Ernest Frankenstein:** Victor’s younger brother who is now 16 and wants to have a career in the service. The Frankenstein family will not let him leave until Victor returns from Ingolstadt.

**William Frankenstein:** Victor’s youngest brother. A beautiful, happy, celestial child of six - a strong symbol of innocence.

**Justine Moritz:** A young lady who worked as a servant in the Frankenstein home. She loved Caroline and cared for her up until Caroline’s death. Justine’s brothers and sisters all died, and her mother blamed her for their deaths. She called Justine home (away from the Frankensteins) and subjected her to verbal and emotional abuse. Mrs. Mortiz eventually dies, and Justine moves back to the Frankenstein home. She and Elizabeth are close and she deeply loves little William. Her main duty is to look after William.

**Significant dialogue or description:**

1. Victor referring to Henry, “I thanked my friend from my heart, but I did not speak. I saw plainly that he was surprised, but he never attempted to draw my secret from me; and although I loved him with a mixture of affection and reverence that knew no bounds, yet I could never persuade myself to confide to him that event which was so often present to my recollection but which I feared the details to another would only impress more deeply.”
   a. This shows how Victor feels about Henry but more importantly that Victor cannot bring himself to tell anyone, even his closest friend, about his creation.

2. Elizabeth says in her letter: “I must say a few words to you, my dear cousin, of little darling William. I wish you could see him: he is very tall of his age, with sweet laughing blue eyes, dark eyelashes, and curling hair. When he smiles, two
little dimples appear on each cheek, which are rosy with health....Write, dearest Victor --one line--one word will be a blessing to us.”

a. This description of William sets the reader up for William’s demise in the next chapter. He is a beautiful, flawless child, the picture of innocence.