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GCSEEnglish LiteratureAQAEnglish Lit: AQA GCSE Frankenstein4.4.1The term 'imagery' has a vast number of meanings, and can incorporate various literary devices such as simile and metaphor. It is not limited to a visual response, authors also use auditory and tactile imagery. Different genres have associated types of imagery, such as: Gothic imagery, which creates a dreary, dark atmosphere.Romantic imagery, which conjures up a sense of the Sublime.In the novel, Shelley employs vivid and descriptive language in order to allow readers a greater understanding of her meaning.It was on a dreary night of November that I beheld the accomplishment of my toils.""It was already one in the morning; the rain pattered dismally against the panes, and my candle was nearly burnt out, when, by the glimmer of the half-extinguished light, I saw the dull yellow eye of the creature open; it breathed hard, and a convulsive motion agitated its limbs. In this piece of Gothic imagery, Shelley uses aspects of the setting to create a dark, troubling mood which links to Victors own experiences. This technique (of using setting and weather to link to characters emotions) can be described as pathetic fallacy. Shelley adds to the natural darkness of a dreary winters evening with the focus on the waning light of Victors candle. As light is often used to represent hope and goodness, the lack of light here encourages the reader to anticipate the awakening of the creation as something horrific and evil. This is furthered by the description of the creations movements as convulsive, linking to the notion of sickness and a lack of control.The term 'imagery' has a vast number of meanings, and can incorporate various literary devices such as simile and metaphor. It is not limited to a visual response, authors also use auditory and tactile imagery. Different genres have associated types of imagery, such as: Gothic imagery, which creates a dreary, dark atmosphere.Romantic imagery, which conjures up a sense of the Sublime.In the novel, Shelley employs vivid and descriptive language in order to allow readers a greater understanding of her meaning.Still, as I ascended higher, the valley assumed a more magnificent and astonishing character." "Ruined castles hanging on the precipices of piny mountains; the impetuous Arve, and cottages every here and there peeping forth from among the trees, formed a scene of singular beauty.""But it was augmented and rendered sublime by the mighty Alps, whose white and shining pyramids and domes towered above all, as belonging to another earth, the habitations of another race of beings. Here, Shelley creates Romantic imagery in which the scenery of the Alps is presented as Sublime. The focus is on Victors isolation and solitude. The only aspects of human life he sees are either overshadowed by nature, like the cottages which barely peep through the forest.Or in ruins, like the castles which seem to be precariously positioned on cliffs, as if they could fall away at any moment. Shelley shows Victors focus to be on the Alps, which (in contrast to the manmade aspects of the setting) are vast and mighty. The language used emphasises this sense of the supremacy of nature, with towered suggesting the physical superiority of the mountains, and white and shining perhaps implying a heavenly or Godly power.The term 'imagery' has a vast number of meanings, and can incorporate various literary devices such as simile and metaphor. It is not limited to a visual response, authors also use auditory and tactile imagery. But I, the true murderer, felt the never-dying worm alive in my bosom, which allowed of no hope or consolation. In this image, Shelley presents the guilt Victor feels during Justine's trial as a physical creature eating away at Victor's insides. The fact that she chooses to use a worm, a creature often associated with rotting and decomposition, could suggest that (by choosing not to speak up) Victor becomes morally decayed. Furthermore, the place in which Victor feels this creature is his "bosom", the site of his heart, an organ with connotations of love and care. The image of the worm feasting here could suggest that it is Victor's capacity to feel love and affection which is being consumed. Unlimited access to 10,000+ open-ended exam questionsMini-mock exams based on your study historyUnlock 800+ premium courses & e-booksGet started with Seneca Premium Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Clara Reeve, Ann Radcliffe, William Thomas Beckford, Matthew Lewis, Mary Shelley, Walter Scott, E. T. A. Hoffmann, Charles Dickens, Edgar Allan Poe, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Bram Stoker, Robert Louis Stevenson, Stephen King, Shirley Jackson, Anne Rice and Toni Morrison. Tagged American Literature, short stories, teaching ideas 4.7 Gradesfixer 4.6 Sitejabber 4.7 Reviews.io Original essay just for you Any subject. Any type of essay. Well even meet a 3-hour deadline Get Started

Margaret Atwood have all produced notable exemplars of this form. Another writer in the tradition was Henry Farrell, best known for his 1960 Hollywood horror novel What Ever Happened To Baby Jane? Farrell's novels spawned a subgenre of "Grande Dame Guignol" in the cinema, represented by such films as the 1962 film based on Farrell's novel, which starred Bette Davis versus Joan Crawford; this subgenre of films was dubbed the "psycho-biddy" genre.Outside the English-speaking world, Latin American Gothic literature has been gaining momentum since the first decades of the 21st century. Some of the main authors whose style has been described as Gothic are Mara Fernanda Ampuero, Mariana Enríquez, Fernanda Melchor, Mnica Ojeda, Giovanna Rivero, and Samanta Schweblin.The many Gothic subgenres include a new "environmental Gothic" or "ecoGothic".[122][123][124]It is an ecologically aware Gothic engaged in "dark nature" and "ecophobia."[125]Writers and critics of the ecoGothic suggest that the Gothic genre is uniquely positioned to speak to anxieties about climate change and the planet's ecological future.[126]Among the bestselling books of the 21st century, the YA novel Twilight by Stephenie Meyer is now increasingly identified as a Gothic novel, as is Carlos Ruiz Zafn's 2001 novel The Shadow of the Wind.[127]Literary Gothic themes have been translated into other media. There was a notable revival in 20th-century Gothic horror cinema, such as the classic Universal Monsters films of the 1930s, Hammer Horror films, and Roger Corman's Poe cycle.[128] In Hindi cinema, the Gothic tradition was combined with aspects of Indian culture, particularly reincarnation, for an "Indian Gothic" genre, beginning with Mahal (1949) and Madhumati (1958).[129] The 1960s Gothic television series Dark Shadows borrowed liberally from Gothic traditions, with elements like haunted mansions, vampires, witches, doomed romances, werewolves, obsession, and madness. The early 1970s saw a Gothic Romance comic book mini-trend with such titles as DC Comics' The Dark Mansion of Forbidden Love and The Sinister House of Secret Love, Charlton Comics' Haunted Love, Curtis Magazines' Gothic Tales of Love, and Atlas/Seaboard Comics' one-shot magazine Gothic Romances.Robert Smith of The Cure (pictured in 1989) was an influential figure in the Goth subculture that emerged in the 1980sTwentieth-century rock music also had its Gothic side. Black Sabbath's 1970 debut album created a dark sound different from other bands at the time and has been called the first-ever "goth-rock" record.[130] However, the first recorded use of "gothic" to describe a style of music was for The Doors. Critic John Stickney used the term "gothic rock" to describe the music of The Doors in October 1967 in a review published in The Williams Record.[131] Other forerunners who initially shaped the aesthetics and musical conventions of gothic rock include Marc Bolan,[132] the Velvet Underground, David Bowie, Brian Eno, and Iggy Pop.[133] Critic Simon Reynolds retrospectively described Kate Bush's 1978 song "Wuthering Heights"with its lyrics inspired by Emily Bront's 1847 novel Wuthering Heights featuring Cathy as a ghost and the tortured anti-hero Heathcliffas "Gothic romance distilled into four-and-a-half minutes of gaseous rhapsody".[134] Gothic rock as a music genre emerged in late 1970s England, with Bauhaus's debut single, "Bela Lugosi's Dead", released in late 1979, retrospectively considered to be the beginning of the genre.[135] This was followed by the album Unknown Pleasures by Joy Division a year later, and in the early 1980s, post-punk bands such as the Cure and Siouxsie and the Banshees included more gothic characteristics in their music.[136] Tracing the genre from its 18th-century literary roots through its flourishing as a music subculture from the late 1970s onward, the Cure's Lol Tolhurst wrote, "Goth is about being in love with the melancholy beauty of existence".[137][138] Themes from Gothic writers such as H. P. Lovecraft were used among Gothic rock and heavy metal bands, especially in black metal, thrash metal (Metallica's The Call of Ktulu), death metal, and gothic metal. For example, in his compositions, heavy metal musician King Diamond delights in telling stories full of horror, theatricality, Satanism, and anti-Catholicism.[139]In role-playing games (RPG), the pioneering 1983 Dungeons & Dragons adventure Ravenloft instructs the players to defeat the vampire Strahd von Zarovich, who pines for his dead lover. It has been acclaimed as one of the best role-playing adventures ever and even inspired an entire fictional world of the same name. The World of Darkness is a gothic-punk RPG line set in the real world, with the added element of supernatural creatures such as werewolves and vampires. In addition to its flagship title Vampire: The Masquerade, the game line features a number of spin-off RPGs such as Werewolf: The Apocalypse, Mage: The Ascension, Wraith: The Oblivion, Hunter: The Reckoning, and Changeling: The Dreaming, allowing for a wide range of characters in the gothic-punk setting. My Life with Master uses Gothic horror conventions as a metaphor for abusive relationships, placing the players in the shoes of minions of a tyrannical, larger-than-life Master.[140]Various video games feature Gothic horror themes and plots. The Castlevania series typically involves a hero of the Belmont lineage exploring a dark, old castle, fighting vampires, werewolves, Frankenstein's Creature, and other Gothic monster staples, culminating in a battle against Dracula himself. Others, such as Ghosts 'n Goblins, feature a camper parody of Gothic fiction. 2017's Resident Evil 7: Biohazard, a Southern Gothic reboot to the survival horror video game involves an everyman and his wife trapped in a derelict plantation and mansion owned by a family with sinister and hideous secrets and must face terrifying visions of a ghostly mutant in the shape of a little girl. This was followed by 2021's Resident Evil Village, a Gothic horror sequel focusing on an action hero searching for his kidnapped daughter in a mysterious Eastern European village under the control of a bizarre religious cult inhabited by werewolves, vampires, ghosts, shapeshifters, and other monsters. The Devil May Cry series stands as an equally parodic and self-serious franchise, following the escapades, stunts and mishaps of series protagonist Dante as he explores dingy demonic castles, ancient occult monuments and ruined urban landscapes on his quest to avenge his mother and brother. Gothic literary themes appear all throughout the story, such as how the past physically creeps into the ambiguously modern setting, recurrent imagery of doubles (notably regarding Dante and his twin brother), and the persisting melodramas associated with Dante's father's fame, absence, and demonic heritage. Beginning with Devil May Cry 3: Dante's Awakening, Female Gothic elements enter the series as deuteragonist Lady works through her own revenge plot against her murderous father, with the oppressive and consistent emotional and physical abuse instigated by a patriarchal figure serving as a heavy, understated counterweight to the extravagance of the rest of the story. Finally, Bloodborne takes place in the decaying Gothic city of Yharnam, where the player must face werewolves, shambling mutants, vampires, witches, and numerous other Gothic staple creatures. However, the game takes a marked turn midway shifting from gothic to Lovecraftian horror. The Witcher 3: Wild Hunt expansion pack Hearts of Stone features several gothic elements such as a death, ghosts, ghostly possession, an evil curse, an abandoned haunted mansion, a graveyard, beasts, and demonic entities.[141]Popular tabletop card game Magic: The Gathering, known for its parallel universe consisting of "planes," features the plane known as Innistrad. Its general aesthetic is based on northeast European Gothic horror. Innistrad's common residents include cultists, ghosts, vampires, werewolves, and zombies.Film director Tim Burton, whose influences include Universal Monsters movies such as Frankenstein, Hammer Horror films starring Christopher Lee and the horror films of Vincent Price, is known for creating a gothic aesthetic in his films.[142] Modern Gothic horror films include Sleepy Hollow,[143] Interview with the Vampire,[144] Underworld,[145] The Wolfman,[146] From Hell,[147] Dorian Gray,[148] Let the Right One In,[149] The Woman in Black,[150] Crimson Peak,[151] The Little Stranger,[152] and The Love Witch.[153]The TV series Penny Dreadful (20142016) brings many classic Gothic characters together in a psychological thriller set in the dark corners of Victorian London.[154] The Oscar-winning Korean film Parasite has also been called Gothic specifically, Revolutionary Gothic.[155] Recently, the Netflix original The Haunting of Hill House and its successor The Haunting of Bly Manor have integrated classic Gothic conventions into modern psychological horror.[156]Educators in literary, cultural, and architectural studies appreciate the Gothic as an area that facilitates investigation of the beginnings of scientific certainty. As Carol Senf has stated, "the Gothic was... a counterbalance produced by writers and thinkers who felt limited by such a confident worldview and recognized that the power of the past, the irrational, and the violent continue to sway in the world."[157] As such, the Gothic helps students better understand their doubts about the self-assurance of today's scientists. Scotland is the location of what was probably the world's first postgraduate program to consider the genre exclusively: the MLitt in the Gothic Imagination at the University of Stirling, first recruited in 1996.[158]AestheticismAmerican Gothic fictionDecadent MovementDark fantasyEighteenth-century Gothic novelFrench Revolution and the English Gothic NovelGaslamp fantasyGothic filmGothic romance filmGothic WesternIrish Gothic literatureLatin American GothicList of gothic fiction worksList of Minerva Press authorsMinerva PressSouthern GothicSouthern Ontario GothicSuburban GothicSymbolism (arts)Tasmanian GothicUrban GothicWeird fictionGoth musicGoth subculture^ Carlick, Stephen. "A guide to Gothic literature". Penguin Books. Retrieved 13 May 2025.^ a b c d e Birch, Dinah, ed. (2009). "Gothic fiction". The Oxford Companion to English Literature (7thed.). Oxford University Press. ISBN9780199173066.^ a b c Hogle, Jerrold E., ed. (29 August 2002). "Introduction". 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Wilson and Emma Clery (Jan. 4, 2001)Retrieved from " free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.117,937 active editors 7,000,759 articles in EnglishAndrea Navagero (14831529) was a Venetian diplomat and writer. He entered the Great Council of Venice at the age of twenty, five years younger than was normal at the time. He edited manuscripts at the Aldine Press, garnering a reputation as a scholar and a highly skilled writer. In 1515, he was appointed the official historian of the Republic of Venice as well as the caretaker of a library containing the collection of the scholar Bessarion. Navagero was named the Venetian ambassador to Spain in 1523 and navigated the volatile diplomatic climate caused by the conflict between CharlesV of Spain and FrancisI of France. By the time Navagero arrived back in Venice in 1528, he had grown disillusioned with politics and wished to return to editing manuscripts and cultivating his prized gardens. Much to his dismay, he was appointed ambassador to France in January 1529. After traveling to meet with FrancisI, he fell ill and died that May. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Nosy KombaMcDonnell Douglas Phantom in UK serviceTransportation during the 2024 Summer