

**Biblical Allusions Group 1**

Creation

God creates the cosmos and humanity. God's spirit moved over the waters preparing to perform God's creative world. And then God began to speak into existence his creation. It took him 7 days to finish his work of creation.

Fairchild, Mary. "The Creation Story - Bible Story Summary." *The Creation Story*. The Bible, n.d. Web. 08 Sept. 2015.

Adam and Eve

On sixth day of creation, God created man "one male and female" Adam and Eve. God places both Adam and Eve in the idyllic garden of Eden to enjoy the world created. They however were banned from eating food off the tree of knowledge of good and evil. Eve is convinced to eat the forbidden fruit by a crafty serpent. Eve and Adam, both eat the fruit and are filled with shame and remorse. God finds out they have disobeyed him so he curses them both.

"Adam and Eve". Encyclopedia Britannica. Encyclopedia Britannica Online. Encyclopedia Britannica Inc., 2015. web. 07 Sep. 2015

Cain and Abel

Adam and Eve gave birth to two boys, Cain and Abel. Cain is a farmer and offers God a part of his crops for a sacrifice. He later learns that God likes Abel's offering which was the fattest portion of his flocks. Filled with anger, Cain from his name and is sent to east land of Eden. Eve gives birth to another son and with both them the human race grows.

Wellman, Jack. "Cain and Abel Bible Story: Lesson, Summary and Study." *Christian Crier*. N.p., 20 Apr. 2014. Web. 07 Sept. 2015.

David and Goliath

Moses

Abraham and Isaac

God wanted to test Abraham and see if he would obey. Abraham was told to sacrifice his only son Isaac on a mountain, even though Abraham loved his son so much he had to obey God's orders. Abraham took Isaac and two men with him, their journey took 3 days. Abraham built the altar and right when he was going to sacrifice Isaac an angel appeared and told him not to sacrifice Isaac. Abraham started to look around and saw a ram which he sacrificed on the altar. Abraham was willing to sacrifice his son just like God was willing to sacrifice his son, Jesus Christ, died for us.

"Chapter 9: Abraham and The Sacrifice of Isaac" *The Church Of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints*. Sept. 6, 2015

*Tower of Babel*

After the flood there were many people again, they wanted to built a tower to get to heaven. The people didn't know that in order to get to heaven they had to obey God. God didn't want the people to built the tower so he made everyone speak a different language so nobody understand each other. The people stopped building the tower and left the city but there were only two people who didn't attempt to built the tower, Jared and his brother. Jared prayed to God to not change the language so his family and him could still communicate.

"Chapter 7:The Tower of Babel" *The Church Of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints*. Sept. 7, 2015

*Jonah and the Whale*

Jonah was trying to run away from God and God caused a violent storm and all the crew tossed out Jonah from the boat. A giant whale ate Jonah that God provided and Jonah began to pray. Jonah said "Salvation comes from the Lord". Jonah spent 3 days in the whale's' stomach just like Jesus spent 3 days in the tomb. After his experience Jonah started to obey God.

Jack Zavada "Jonah and the Whale- Bible Story Summary *about religion* Sept.8, 2015

*Samson and Delilah*

Samson was a Nazrite who was blessed with extraordinary strength and was told to protect the Israelites from the Philistines. Samson was prohibited to cut his hair because his hair was what was giving him strength and if it were to be cut off then Samson would become weak. One day, Samson falls in love with a woman named Delilah who becomes his weakness and as Samson and Delilah were together, Delilah was offered money from Philistine rulers if she could figure out the secret to Samson's strength. Samson told Delilah that the secret to his strength was his hair and one night as Samson was sleeping, Delilah cut off his hair and handed him over to the Philistines. Samson was imprisoned; however as he was imprisoned his hair was starting to grow back which was giving him enough strength to defeat the Philistines.

Fairchild, Mary. "Samson and Delilah." *About. Religion*. N.p., n.d. Web. 06 Sept. 2015.

*Solomon*

Solomon was the son of King David and Bathsheba and became the third king of Israel. Solomon was loved by God and one night God appeared in Solomon's dreams and promised him anything Solomon asked for. Solomon asked for wisdom and as God granted his wish, he also granted Solomon with power and wealth. Solomon was a foolish king; however he was widely known for his great wisdom.

Zavada, Jack. "Book Of Proverbs Gives God's Wisdom For Living." *About Religion*. N.p., n.d. Web. 06 Sept. 2015.

Job

God decides to test the faithfulness of a man named Job by allowing Satan to attack him and bring him misfortune. Job loses everything because of Satan but he still keeps his faith in God. The people around Job tell him that he is being punished for his sins but, in actuality, God is testing Job to make him stronger. God then restores Job to his former self and tells him that people do not know what God has in store for them. This story reveals that trials and tribulations are things that will be disregarded as long as there is faith in God.

Smith, Jay. "Job Summary." *Job Summary*. Bible Hub, n.d. Web. 07 Sept. 2015.

Joseph and the Coat of Many Colors

Joseph, the son of Jacob, was the most loved son by his father and was given a colorful robe from his father. Consequently, his brothers hated him and always spoke malicious things about him. His brothers eventually sold him into slavery and told his parents that he had been killed by a wild animal. He was sold as a slave to an Egyptian official named Potiphar and was appointed as overseer to his house soon enough. Joseph is then convicted of having relations with Potiphar's wife, but once he is in jail he becomes the warden because of his good fortune. He then has a dream that a devastating famine is going to strike and, consequently, becomes appointed governor of Egypt. Egypt is well prepared for the famine so people come to the kingdom to buy food, which include Joseph's brothers. Joseph chooses not to punish them and rather forgive them, believing that this was all God's plan.

Blank, Wayne. "Coat Of Many Colors." *Daily Bible Study*. N.p., n.d. Web. 07 Sept. 2015.

Armageddon

Armageddon is the story of the second coming of Christ at Megiddo, where Jesus will defeat all evils and the world will begin anew. The armies of God will defeat God's enemies. It will not be the end of the world as God's faithful servants will survive. This story is usually alluded to as a story of good versus evil. It is also used to indicate total destruction and the inevitable end of humanity.

Elwell, Walter A. "Armageddon - Definition and Meaning, Bible Dictionary." *Bible Study Tools*. N.p., n.d. Web. 07 Sept. 2015.

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Biblical Allusion group 2 summaries
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**Daniel in the Lion's Den (Daniel 6:1-28):**

The story tells of King Darius and how his supervisors convince the king to pass a law for everyone to pray and worship him. A boy named Daniel dismisses this law and continues to pray to God as he always had, but was punished for it when said supervisors caught on to his doings. The problem was that King Darius respected Daniel and thought of him as a close friend, but he had to go through with a punishment since he wrote that law. The consequence of Daniel's actions was to be thrown in a den full of lions for thirty days; however the king felt guilt in his heart for doing so and after a day passed he went over to the den where he put Daniel in to see if he was faring well; and to his surprise he saw that Daniel was alive. Daniel told him , "My God sent His angel to close the lion's mouths. They have not hurt me because my God knows I am innocent. I never did anything wrong to you my king (Daniel 6:21)." The king then decided to have his servants rescue Daniel and commanded those who turned Daniel in to be put in his stead alongside their wives and children where they were all eaten by the lions instantly. The king then got rid of his old law and instead wrote a revised one where everyone was commanded to obey God. The story describes the theme of being grateful for what one has and to put others before oneself.

**Elijah (1 Kings 17-22, 2 Kings 1-2):**

The beginning of the verse starts off with Elijah speaking to a wicked king named Ahab who ruled over Israel. Elijah tells him that God promised that there would be a drought in the land for three more years. Elijah, being faithful to God, did whatever he was told to do by Him. "So Elijah did what the Lord told him to do. He went Kerith Ravine, east of the Jordan River, and lived there. The birds brought Elijah bread and meat every morning and every evening. And he drank water from the brook (1 Kings 17:5-6)." God later told Elijah to go to the city of Zarephath where he would meet a widowed woman who would care for him; but when her son fell ill and died Elijah prays to God so He may revive him; which allowed for the woman to have complete trust in God. After those three years, Elijah is told by God to return to Ahab, but realizes he has gone to find water; so Elijah decides to preach to the king's people about God until he returns. Eventually Ahab found out about Elijah and his teachings and challenged his God to go against the prophet's god named Baal. "You prophets of Baal, pray to your god. And I will pray to the Lord. The god who answers the prayer will set fire to his wood. He is the true God (1 Kings 18:24)." Elijah evidently wins and gains the favor of the people of the land, who

help him kill the prophets of Baal; though Jezebel swears to someday kill him for his doings. The day never comes however, since Elijah's faith is strong and instead Ahab's dies during a battle that was . Elijah's story overall tells of a man who dealt with external struggles, but through intense faith and trust in God, as well being humble, he was able to overcome his obstacles.

**Jezebel (1 Kings 16-21, 2 Kings 9):**

Jezebel was the daughter of Ethbaal, king of the Zidonians; also known as both the king and priest of Baal worshipers; but she is more notably known as King Ahab's wife and a cruel temptress. She manipulated Ahab and made him turn away from God by fooling him into believing in a false god named Baal. She also made Ahab kill the prophets of God from the kingdom of Israel. Her name represents heartlessness, evil, seduction, and blood shed and she is the symbol of deception. She died the way God foretold. "And the Lord also says, 'Dogs will eat the body of Jezebel in the city of Jezreel.' Anyone in your family who dies in the city will be eaten by dogs. Anyone who dies in the fields will be eaten by birds (1 Kings 22:23-24)." Overall, Jezebel held the regular character archetype of seductive woman using her beauty to control men.

**Doubting Thomas John (20:24-31) :**

The 11 disciples of Jesus came to Thomas' home, but during this time Thomas was not part of the disciples of Jesus. They told him that Jesus has returned but Thomas did not believe them. He told him that he would not believe it until he actually sees Jesus. So the next week the 11 disciples were back at Thomas' house and Jesus magically appears next to them and tells Thomas "Because you have seen me, you have believed; blessed are those who have not seen and yet have believed." (John 20:29)

**Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse (Revelation 6:1-8) :**

John's vision describes what will happen to the earth after all the believers are in heaven. In his vision, he sees a lamb (Jesus) holding a scroll with 7 seals. The lamb then opens up the first four seals, which were the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse. The first horsemen appeared on a white horse and represented conquest. The second horsemen that appeared was on a red horse and represented war. The third horsemen that appeared was on a black horse and represented famine. The fourth horsemen that appeared was on a pale horse and represented death.

**Sodom and Gomorrah (Genesis 19)**

Two angels went to Sodom and Gomorrah, at the gateway they were received by Lot. Lot then took them to his house, there he fed them and let them rest. The next morning people from the whole town surrounded Lot's house and asked to be let into his house to have sex with the two men. Lot said that he would not let them do anything to his guest, but he offered his daughters to the people. The people did not want his daughters so they were going to storm into the house. When they were going in the Angels pulled Lot into the house and blinded everybody. The angels then told Lot to leave the town because they would destroy. When the city was on fire Lot's wife looked back and immediately turned into a pillar of salt. Lot and his daughters

then left to Zoar. They settled in a cave in the mountains. Lot's daughters knew that their father was old and he would not have anymore kids with anyone else. His daughters wanted the family line to continue so they got their father drunk with wine and slept with him.

Sodom and Gomorrah is a bible story that tells the way that god punishes sinners. What god did to the people of Sodom and Gomorrah is an example of what people usually say that happens in hell. The two angles represent god's judgement and how he punishes those who sin.

### **Birth of Jesus (Luke 2)**

Joseph and Mary went from the town of Nazareth to Judea because Caesar had appointed a census. Whilst they were there, the time for baby Jesus to be born came. In the fields there was shepherds to whom an angel had appeared and told them to go tyro town because a savior had been born. When they saw the baby they were amazed at what they had seen, so they spread the word around town about the savior that had been born. Since he was the first male born he had to be consecrated to the lord in Jerusalem. In Jerusalem there was a man who would not die until he saw the savior. Once he saw Jesus he began to praise the lord for everything he had lived. Also, the man told them that there was going to cause many things. "This child is destined to cause the falling and rising of many in Israel, and to be a sign that will be spoken against, so that the thoughts of many hearts will be revealed. And a sword will pierce your own soul too"(Luke 2). Once they had done everything they needed to do in Jerusalem, they returned to Nazareth. Now, Jesus had grown strong and with wisdom that God had given to him. Every year Jesus and his parents would go to a festival in Jerusalem. When he was twelve he stayed behind, but his parents were unaware of it. They searched for him and went back to Jerusalem. They found him in a temple amongst teachers who were amazed at his wisdom. When questioned by his parents of why he had stayed, he answered, "Didn't you know I had to be in my Father's house?"(Luke 2).

The birth of Jesus here represents the faith that has come to the people of the land who are represented by shepherds and the people of the town who gather around Jesus to see the savior that God had sent to the people here on Earth.

### **The Parable of the Prodigal Son (Luke 15: 11-32)**

A rich man who had two sons gave both of them an equal share of what he had. The younger son set off to a distant country and spent his wealth on unnecessary things and parties. When he ran out of money he had nothing to eat, so he set off back to his home country. When his father saw that he'd come back he ordered his servants to kill his best calf so that they would be able to have a feast. When the older brother came home that day he refused to go in because his father had long refused to kill a goat for a party with his friends, but on the other hand he threw a feast for his son that had left his side for so long. The father begged him to come in because "this brother of yours was dead and is alive again; he was lost and is found"(Luke 15: 32).

The partying and unnecessary things that the younger son did with his money was a representation of death and not living life the way God wants us to live our lives. Death here represents living a life in sin and he was punished by not having anything to eat whilst he was gone. Coming home he was received with open arms because he was coming back to his old regular life.

### **Lazarus - John 11:1-44**

Two sisters named Mary and Martha send word to Jesus that their brother, Lazarus, is sick. Jesus hears this and states that his sickness will not end in death and waits two more days before heading to Bethany where Martha, Mary and Lazarus reside. He encounters Martha and then Mary, who both tell Jesus that had he arrived earlier, Lazarus wouldn't have died. He asks to be taken to Lazarus' tomb and asks for it to be unsealed. Mary protests saying that it has been four days and it will smell bad but Jesus replies by saying that believers witness the glory of God. Jesus shouts at the sky, speaking to God, and then shouts "Lazarus come out!" Then out steps Lazarus, still wrapped in funeral attire.

Allusions to this story in a literary piece could symbolize the rebirth or literal resuscitation of a character, a great miracle taking place, or a comeback story.

### **John the Baptist**

John the Baptist was a humble man who would baptize people in the Jordan River. One day Jesus came to him and asked to be baptized but John tried to dissuade him. John eventually agreed and when Jesus was baptized the spirit of God descended onto him and God claimed Jesus as his son. Later on, Herod the tetrarch had arrested John for telling him he could not have his brother's wife, Herodias. Herod's birthday came and Herodias' daughter had impressed him so he promised her what she wanted. Acting under her mom, she asked for John's head to be brought and Herod unwillingly complied.

Allusions to this story could signal a cleansing taking place, humbleness, or a voice being silenced. The cleansing is represented in the story with the baptism of Jesus; this could also symbolize a new life just as Jesus began life as the savior of mankind. Humbleness is represented by John's simple way of living and the voice being silenced is John's as he spoke out against Herod and was subsequently beheaded.

### **The Last Supper**

Jesus sends Peter and John to prepare the Passover meal (The Last Supper). On the day of the meal, Jesus sits with his disciples and tells them he wanted to share this meal with them because it will be his last. He also informs them that the traitor is sitting amongst them (Judas) and that Peter will deny knowing him three times despite Peter having just said that he will follow Jesus to the grave.

An allusion to this biblical story in literature could symbolize treachery because of Judas' future betrayal of Jesus. It could also symbolize strife and tension among people at a reunion

such as a dinner table. Decadence is symbolized by the feast that the twelve apostles share with Jesus as part of an initially joyous celebration of Passover.

**Judas (Matthew 27:3)**

Judas was one of the twelve disciples sent on a journey to cleanse evil spirits out of humans while the Lord also tested his apostles for salvation. Whoever endured the obstacles one faced and stood strong for God would be granted eternal life. Although Judas was a disciple he would fall. Judas went to the chief priests to see what they offered him in exchange for Jesus and so they offered him thirty pieces of silver and he accepted. He had found an opportunity to betray Jesus. He arrived with a crowd of men full with swords and clubs in their hands and told them to wait for the man he was going to kiss, indicating the target. He was evil disguised as good, a hypocrite traitor. Once Jesus was arrested and condemned he repented himself and brought back the thirty coins; however, it was too late, so his escape from his guilty consciousness was suicide.

Symbolism: Judas is a symbol of betrayal, evil and selfishness. He was a disciple who aspired wisdom; however, fails his quest for the truth.

**Resurrection (John 11:25-26)**

Jesus was condemned to death. He would be crucified and they forced Simon carry his cross to Golgotha. There he was mocked by everyone. Once crucified he called for God and at his last breathe a series of unnatural events occurred. The temple was torn, earth shook, and rocks split. His body was placed in a tomb and secured with guards fearing he would rise to life in three days as he had told. An angel told Mary that Jesus had resurrected and was heading to Galilee and that his disciples should follow him.

Symbolism: The Crucifixion and Resurrection was a symbol of hope for his followers. It was a new beginning, the rebirth of Jesus. It is associated with Easter Sunday when he resurrected.



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Nelson, 1989. Print.

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**Greek and Roman Mythology Allusions**  
**Group 1**

**Narcissus:**

Narcissus was a handsome, young man who was loved by many girls and nymphs alike. He did not return any of the love given to him and instead disdained those who showed affection. One day, a nymph named Echo fell in love with Narcissus. Echo was a beautiful, young nymph. Before meeting him, Echo had been entangled in an affair with Zeus. After Zeus's wife, Hera, learned of Zeus's deception by using Echo to distract her, Hera cursed her by taking away her speech. She could only talk when spoken to and repeat the last phrase spoken to her. As she approached him, he felt a presence and yelled who was there. However, poor Echo could only repeat the last words spoken to her. Narcissus rejected Echo, who ran off and hid into the woods. She eventually died, lonely and sad, and faded away; only a faint echo of her could be heard. She placed a curse on Narcissus, one in which he would feel the pain of not being able to love someone and not being loved by anyone. One day, Narcissus came upon a pool of water and saw his own reflection the waster. He became so enamored with the reflection that he sat at the edge of the pool, staring at himself until he rotted away. Many authors and poets allude to the arrogant, prideful, selfish, and vain acts exhibited by Narcissus.

**Daphne (and Apollo):**

After slaying python, an enormous serpent, with his arrows, Apollo becomes overconfident in his abilities. One day, he sees the boy Cupid playing with a bow and arrow of his own. Apollo, ecstatic about his victory over the serpent, begins boasting about himself and tells Cupid "What have you to do with warlike weapons, saucy boy? Leave them for hands worth of them." Cupid becomes upset by these comments of Apollo. He pulls out two arrows, one gold and sharp, the other lead and blunt. Apollo is pierced through the heart by the gold one and the nymph Daphne, daughter of the river god Peneus, is struck by the lead one. Apollo becomes madly in love with Daphne, while Daphne loathes at the thought of ever loving. Daphne's father Peneus longs for his daughter to marry and produce him grandchildren. She speaks in his ears and asks that he let her always remain unmarried. He gives her his consent, but says that she will regret it. One day, Apollo sees Daphne and begins flying towards her. However, she begins fleeing at the sight of Apollo and a chase soon ensues. Apollo becomes desperate for Daphne's love and speeds up to catch her.. She pleads to her father, the river god, in helping her get away from him so he turns her into a Laurel tree. Apollo still loves Daphne and takes some of her leaves to wear as his crown. Authors and poets alike often times allude to the pattern of events that occur in this tragic love story. One person has strong feelings for the other, while the other lacks any kind of feeling what so ever. The crown constructed by Apollo from the leaves and branches of the Laurel tree symbolize Apollo's victory in obtaining Daphne's love. In ancient Rome, victors wore laurel crowns as an award.

**Theseus:**

Theseus was the son of King Aegeus of Athens and Aethra, princess of Troezen. One day, King Aegeus visited King Pittheus of Troezen and became severely drunk at the gathering where he was given Aethra as a concubine. King Aegeus told her that if she became pregnant and the child was a boy she should send him to Athens as soon as he could lift a certain rock where he had left a sword and sandals. These items would allow Aegeus to recognize him. Once Theseus became a young man, his mother led him to the rock that he successfully lifted and found the belongings his father left for him. Soon after, he sailed to Athens to find his father. On his way, he became famous for the vanquishing of well known criminals. As a matter of fact, he became so famous that before his arrival to Athens, the sorceress Medea, who was married to King Aegeus, became aware of who he was and tried to poison him upon his arrival but failed to do so once King Aegeus recognized him. Once Theseus became settled, he heard about the Minotaur of Crete and volunteered to be the one to put an end to him once and for all. Once he defeated him, he sailed back to Athens. However, upon his return he heard of the terrible news that his father had thrown himself into the sea (Aegean Sea) when noticing that Theseus hadn't raised a white sail, which his father had requested if all had gone well. Instead he still displayed the black one, indicating Theseus was dead, although it wasn't true. Theseus then became the king of Athens but soon followed many unsuccessful journeys. One of many was when Theseus and his good friend Pirithous went to the Underworld in search of Persephone, but were both held captive by Hades until Herakles was only able to rescue Theseus. Once Theseus returned to Athens he discovered that his throne had been taken by Menestheus, which is why he left to the island of Scyros where he was then killed by the king of the island since he was seen as a threat to his throne. In works of literature, authors allude to the courageous and muscular figure Theseus demonstrated to be.

**The Golden Fleece:**

Jason was raised by Chiron, a wise centaur, since his birth father feared that his brother, Pelias, might harm him for being his heir. However, once Jason was all grown up he left to Iolcus to reclaim his father's throne and now he was much more confident since he had the help of Hera. Once he arrived to Iolcus, Pelias made a deal with Jason to retrieve the Golden Fleece in order for him to reclaim the throne. The Golden Fleece was the coat of a flying ram, who was sent by Zeus to prevent the young Prince Phrixus of Thessaly from being sacrificed. The Prince Phrixus was then flown to the kingdom of Colchis where he was married to the king's daughter and the ram was sacrificed. The fleece was then hung in a grove and was said to be protected by a never sleeping dragon, which is why Pelias knew it would be impossible for Jason to obtain it. Yet, Jason was determined to retrieve the Golden Fleece with the help of his crew, the Argonauts, and the help of Hera. Through his quest, Jason finally arrived at Colchis where the King ordered Jason to harness his firebreathing bulls, plow the field, and sow it with dragon's teeth in order for him to receive the Golden Fleece, something he knew was impossible to accomplish. However, with the help of Medea, the daughter of the king, Jason was able to

successfully accomplish what the king had asked him to do. Therefore, the king ordered Jason to be killed by his own men. But once Medea heard about his father's plans she helped him retrieve the Golden Fleece and then they both fled. Once they arrived to Iolcus, Medea sold Pelias's daughters magic herbs that would supposedly make him young, but they actually caused his death. As a result, both the Gods and Jason no longer wanted anything to do with her. Jason was left all alone with no loved ones but in his memory, after his death, the Golden Fleece was hung in Apollo's temple as a reminder of his good deed. In works of literature, authors allude to the Golden Fleece to represent something very valuable and unattainable.

### **Orpheus and Eurydice:**

Orpheus, son of Apollo, played his lyre to perfection. His music was said to be so great that it could charm any creature. Orpheus and Eurydice were to be wed. On the day of their wedding Hymen, the god of marriage, attended their wedding, but brought nothing but sorrow. Soon after the wedding Eurydice was peacefully frolicking in the meadows. A snake bit Eurydice on the foot, and shortly after she died. Orpheus was deeply saddened, all his songs were now filled with grief and despair. Then the day came that Orpheus decided to go to the underworld and retrieve his wife. Orpheus made his way through the underworld, facing many horrors, but his music was able to tame all that came in his way. His music was so great that he was able to calm Cerberus, the guardian of the underworld, and put him to sleep. Orpheus was face to face with Hades. He played Hades a song, asking for the return of Eurydice to the land of the living. Orpheus's music made the god of the underworld have a change in heart. Hades made a promise to Orpheus that Eurydice can return with Orpheus, but there was a catch. Orpheus would have to follow the dark path back to the world of the living, but he would not be able to look back at Eurydice until they reached the end. If he did look back, then he would lose Eurydice forever. Just as the end of the path came in sight, Orpheus turned back to look at his beloved wife. Eurydice was dragged back into the underworld, trapped for the rest of eternity. Orpheus tried to return to Hades, but he could not for a mortal cannot enter the underworld twice. Once again Orpheus's music was filled with sadness. Orpheus remained loyal to his lost wife. After many failed attempts to captivate Orpheus, the Thracian maidens, grew tired. They killed Orpheus, ripping off limb by limb. Orpheus was gone, but now he was able to be with his wife Eurydice in the underworld. In literature, authors often allude to the myth of Orpheus and Eurydice, by referencing the power of music to overcome challenges.

### **Pygmalion and Galatea:**

Pygmalion despised women and so he was unmarried. He was an expert sculptor and created a sculpture so beautiful that no woman could be compared to it. Pygmalion was astounded by his work, and soon began to develop feelings for it. At times he could not believe that the sculpture was just a sculpture. He brought the sculpture gifts and treated it like it was an actual person. Pygmalion considered the sculpture his wife. At the festival of Aphrodite (Goddess of Love), Pygmalion took part in the ceremony, and stood in front of an altar. He

prayed for a woman like the sculpture he had created. Pygmalion returned home and kissed the sculpture. He felt warmth. He touched the statue and it was soft, it felt nothing like the ivory it was made from. Pygmalion doubted what he had felt. He continued to touch the sculpture and realized it was alive. Aphrodite gave life to the sculpture. Pygmalion and Galatea were in love. Aphrodite blessed the lives of Pygmalion and Galatea, and they had a child named Paphos. In literature authors often allude to Pygmalion and Galatea, by giving inanimate objects life.

### **Prometheus and Io**

Io is first princess of Argos known for her beauty and nurturement. Zeus married to Hera fell in love with Io. When Hera found out she took wrath at Io but Zeus ,with love, tries to protect Io and turned her into a white heifer. Hera has suspicions so Zeus gives the heifer to her as a present and she gives it Argus. 100 eyes monster who never slept. Soon Zeus realized the Io was imprisoned by the watch of Argus so he sends Hermes ,the god of messages, to help free Io. He intelligently kills the monster and sets Io free Hera realizes this and punishes her by making a fly that drives her mad for the rest of her life. Hera placed the eyes of Argus on her favorite bird the peacock Prometheus is a titan and the creator of men, Zeus permits the humans but then Prometheus steals fire from olympus and gives it to his creatures so the are not cold and so the can cook meat, Zeus punishes Prometheus by chaining him to a rock in a deep corner of the world. Everyday Zeus made sure he was punished he sent an eagle to pick out his liver every day, Prometheus couldn't help himself because he was chained to a rock. As Io was wondering the earth he comes across Prometheus and he recognizes her voice as they share compationment Prometheus gives Io a prophecy that benefits both of them. He says that she will rome until she finds the Nile river where she will be returned to her body and will be given a child by Zeus and that child will free him from his misery, his name is hercules.

### **Hercules**

Hercules is half mortal and half god, His mother Io and Zeus he was destined to be a great leader and hero. Because hercules was a child of Zeus and his mistress, Hera, Zeus's wife was angry. Hera sent two serpents to kill the baby but the baby was extraordinary strong and killed the serpents with his hands. Hera saw this opportunity and set a curse on hercules, this curse was rage, he wouldn't know how to control his strength when he was angry. As he grew up he was admired by many cities and known for his strength in battle, Hercules settles and married to Megara the have two little kids however his curse comes to haunt him and he kills his wife and kids. As his punishment he was sent to do 10 labours slay the Nemean Lion,slay the nine-headed Lernaean Hydra, capture the Ceryneian Hind, capture the Erymanthian Boar, clean the Augean stables in a single day, slay the Stymphalian Birds, capture the Cretan Bull, steal the Mares of Diomedes,obtain the girdle of Hippolyta, Queen of the Amazons and obtain the cattle of the monster Geryon In addition he was sent to do 2 extra missions that were steal the apples of the Hesperides, capture and bring back Cerberus from the underworld. With this he is realizes that his strength is dangerous and he continues to do deeds around greece and athens. When Hercules is the good deeds pay off and the gods of olympus want him to join them in the palace of olympus, the first Half god to be accepted into the palace

### **Perseus:**

There was once a king named Arcesius that had a beautiful daughter but a prophecy told the king that she would have a son that is going to take his reign. The king was so worried that he locked her in a bronze tower so she wouldn't get married or have kids. However one day Zeus came to the tower of the daughter and impregnated her. Perseus, her son, was born and raised there until the king noticed. The king put the daughter and his son and put them in a chest he sailed them into the sea. They were saved by a fisherman, his mother and Perseus grew up poor but stable. A king named Polydectes wanted to marry his mother but she refused, and Perseus was strong standing for his mother. The king's only obstacle was Perseus so he sent him on an almost impossible mission to get the head of Medusa, a monster that turned anyone into stone with one look to the eye. With the help of Hermes he conquers Medusa and but he then gets news that the Kraken was going to be let loose in his grandfather's city. He uses Medusa's head and a lightning bolt from Zeus to conquer it and send it to the underworld. Perseus saves the city and he becomes ruler just like the prophecy.

### **Cupid and Psyche:**

Psyche was born the youngest of three and had a beauty that enchanted anyone who saw. This led to everyone in land losing all focus of the goddess Venus. This angered Venus deeply so she sent her son Cupid to make Psyche fall in love with the most hideous man, but when Cupid saw her in he fell for her radiant and stabbed himself with his arrow. Apollo then told Psyche's parents to send her to live on a hill and never leave for there she would find her husband. At the hill, Psyche lived a very comfy life with invisible guards and with an invisible husband who would only come to visit her at night and warned her to never come see him. But it was a visit from her sisters that made her jealous and convinced to her that she needed to kill her husband to escape and be free. She goes one night to attempt to kill him but is stunned with how beautiful he is, this wakes Cupid and in the blink of eye the castle she lived in disappears. Psyche goes looking for her husband and asks Venus for help, but Venus is still angry and makes her go through rigorous tasks, that she all passes. Cupid finds out about this and tells Jupiter to order to stop, so she does and Cupid and Psyche lived happily ever after.

### **Daedalus and Icarus:**

Daedalus a very skilled inventor grows very jealous when his nephew Talus invents the saw and gets very famous. Daedalus decides to teach him a lesson and throws him off a bridge. Out of the guilt he decides to leave Athens where he lived and moves to a small island called Crete. In Crete, he has an invention streak and becomes good friends with the king of the island. But this friendship soon ends when Daedalus helps the queen have an affair on the king with a bull. This leads to the queen giving birth to Minotaur. The King creates a maze to keep the Minotaur where he sends people to human sacrifice. The king's daughter falls in love with one of the prisoner's asks Daedalus to help her escape him. This angers the king decides to send him and his son Icarus to the maze. Daedalus soon creates wings from him and his son to escape that have to be attached with wax. Daedalus tells Icarus not to fly too close to the ocean because it wet the wings but not too close to the sun because it will melt the wax attaching to wings. But Icarus gets cocky and flies too close to the sun, melting the wax of his wings and making fall to the ocean and drowns. Daedalus flies to Sicily to the temple of Apollo to mourn Icarus's death and hang up his wings.

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**Allusions: Greek and Roman Mythology: Group 2**

***Agamemnon, Orestes, and Electra***

In the Oresteia, Agamemnon is a Greek hero. When he returns home to Greece from the Trojan war, his wife Clytemnestra along with her lover Aegisthus, murder him for sacrificing their daughter Iphigenia to appease the gods in order to gain favorable win and help to get to Troy. Later with the help of his sister Electra, Orestes avenges his father's death by killing their own mother Clytemnestra and Aegisthus. Major themes in this story include Revenge and Love vs. Hate. In this case Clytemnestra gains hate from her husband for killing their daughter who she loved and kills him as revenge. Same goes with Orestes and Electra, they kill their mother as revenge.

***Odysseus/Ulysses***

As the protagonist in the story The Odyssey Odysseus is a courageous hero who with the aid of Athena, struggles to return home to Ithaca where he is king. On his journey home he is filled with obstacles put on by his enemy Poseidon. Loyalty and perseverance are major themes because his wife stays loyal to him after all those years and he doesn't give up when faced with challenges.

***Oedipus***

Takes place in Thebes, Oedipus is conceived by king Laius of Thebes and his queen Jocasta but his prophecy is to kill his father(Laius) and marry his own mother(Jocasta); thus, king Laius decides to get rid of Oedipus but King Polybus and Queen Merope of Corinth adopt Oedipus and raise him as their own. Eventually, Oedipus grows up and seeks to find answers when he is told about the prophecy and tries to escape his fate by leaving Corinth as he believes that Polybus and Merope are his real parents. However, without knowing he kills his father, king Laius, in a confrontation. Eventually, Oedipus wins the throne of Thebes and unknowingly marries his mother(Jocasta) after answering the riddle of the evil monster Sphinx. Years pass and they form a family with four kids, but later Oedipus and Jocasta figure out the truth of everything when they seek help from Tiresias, the seer. Jocasta hangs herself, and Oedipus stabs out his own eyes. The blind king who was constantly blind from his truth was now living in a world where he was blind from this world.

***Antigone***

Antigone the daughter of Oedipus returns to Thebes. Antigone's brothers Eteocles and Polyneices kill each other in a battle for the throne. Antigone's uncle(Creon) declares that Eteocles will be buried with honor, but that Polyneices' body will be left as food for worms. Despite Creon's warning, Antigone disobeys his orders and is caught by Creon. Creon sends her to die in a cave, Creon finally has a change in heart but it's too late. Antigone kills herself, Creon's son and wife killed themselves after hearing the news. Antigone represents the will to fight against injustice or dye trying.

***The Trojan War***

The Trojan War started after Aphrodite promised Paris the most beautiful women in the world, Helen, who was betrothed to Menelaus the king of Sparta. Helen was the daughter of Zeus and since she was the most beautiful women in the world all her suitors had to enter an



athletic competition to win her hand and agree that they would not fight each other over her. Paris was the son of Priam and Hecabe, his mother dreamed that she was to give birth to a son who would set their entire city on fire which is why his parents abandoned him on Mt. Ida, however, he found his way home and caused the Trojan War in which he was killed by Philoctetes. Paris killed Achilles who was the son of Thetis and Peleus, his mother Thetis wanted to make him immortal so she dipped him in the river Styx but the water didn't get on his ankle thus that part of him remained mortal. Achilles played a great part in the war as a military commander, he commanded up to 50 ships. Hector was the younger brother of Paris and played a major role in the war as he was the military commander of the trojans, however, he did not agree with the war and wanted it to end but was killed by Achilles before it ended. When the trojans thought the Greeks had finally surrendered, the greeks built a huge horse and hid in their so the trojans thought it was only an offering to Athena but the greeks came out of the horse and slaughtered the trojans, thus ending the war.

### ***Midas***

King Midas of Phrygia, known for his greed, found and took care of Silenus, companion of the Dionysus. In return for his kindness, the god offered Midas one wish. Midas, disregarding the warning from Dionysus, wished everything he touched turned to gold. After having all the food he touched turn to gold and nearly starving to death, King Midas asked the god to remove the wish and was told to bathe in the Pactolus River.

Thematic Importance: Be careful for what you wish for, because the consequences could end your life.

### ***Pandora***

Pandora was created by Hephaestus, god of smiths and craftsmen, by order of Zeus after Prometheus, a Titan, stole fire from the gods and gave it to mortals. She was created to be a counter to Prometheus' gift to mortals. She was made of clay and was given beauty and grace from Aphrodite, a crafty tongue and deceitful mind from Hermes, a mischievous nature from Zeus and curiosity from Hera. Once on Earth, Zeus gave Pandora a box/jar and was told to never open it. Then she was to marry Epimetheus, Prometheus' brother. Prometheus warned Epimetheus to never accept anything from Zeus as he was still angry at Prometheus. Yet upon seeing Pandora, Epimetheus was enchanted by her beauty and Prometheus' advice was disregarded. Days after the wedding, Pandora began to worry about what was in the box and when she found herself attempting to open the box, she remembered her promise to Zeus. Eventually her curiosity brought her to open the box. Unknowingly, Pandora had released all things that would plague mankind: sickness, death, turmoil, strife, jealousy, hatred, famine, and passion. But along all the bad, Zeus had also stored Hope in the box, so that man now would have something to keep them going in lite of all the troubles the world has in store for him. Thematic Importance: If you fall into temptation, it will bring suffering, but it is avoidable.

### ***Bacchus***

Bacchus, also known as the nature god of vegetation, was the son of Zeus and Semele. According to orphic legends Bacchus also named Zagreus was eaten and torn apart by large titans when just an infant. As the god Athena figured out the fate of Bacchus she was luckily able to save his heart and gave it to Zeus so that he can resurrect his son. After the rebirth of Zagreus, Zeus then got revenge on the titans who destroyed his son by using his thunderbolts to turn them

into ashes. From the ashes of the titans arose the first humans who had both the evil characteristics of the titans and the godly nature of the gods.

***Leda and The Swan***

Leda and the Swan was written by William Butler Yeats, in the poem William retells the story of how Leda the daughter of Thestius got pregnant and gave birth to Helen of Troy. Leda was raped and seduced by the Greek god Zeus who disguised himself as a swan. As a result of being raped Leda ended being pregnant and gave birth to Helen whom later on would become the major cause of the Trojan War.

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<b>Arthurian Group</b>
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**King Arthur , Lancelot and Guinevere**

When Lancelot first met the king, the king hired him as his knight because Arthur was really impressed with his character and Integrity. Later Lancelot fell in love with the Queen and the Queen also confessed her love for Lancelot. The two were in a secret affair for couple of years. When the king found out he sentenced the queen death for Adultery And Lancelot escaped to France.

**Sir Gawain and the green knight**

Sir Gawain and the green knight is about a knight receiving a challenge and going out to complete that challenge and returning home to report the quest. The Green Knight proposes a challenge that any knight could accept and complete it with an a year. The challenge is to go find the green chapel . Gawain accepted the challenge. The Quest tries Gawain's Chivalric Virtues. Gawain is not fully satisfied with the Quest, he fails partially.

**The Holy Grail**

The Holy Grail is an object in Arthurian legend. The Grail, which has no definite representation because of its roots in many cultures, is believed to have contained the blood of Jesus Christ (which was derived when he was pierced on his side), while other legends indicate that the very same chalice was used during the last supper. The embodiments of the Grail include the representation purity and also a gateway to immortality.

**Avalon**

The Isle of of Avalon is A place of Wonder, magic and peace in Arthurian legends. After King Arthur Battle he is taken to Avalon so he can heal

**Camelot**

Camelot was a castle representing great happiness. It was a mystical castle with many brave Knights. Camelot was land of Happy Ending

### **Merlin**

Merlin is a wizard from Arthurian legends. He is known as an advisor, a prophet, a magician, a wise man and a cleric. In the legends, King Arthur is overseen by Merlin all throughout his life. Merlin is alluded as wise, mysterious, and overseeing.

### **Morgan**

Morgan le Fay is a witch from Arthurian legends, best alluded as cruel and evil. In the legends, she is described as being King Arthur's half sister. She turns against Arthur because he had killed a knight in battle, whom which she was infatuated with. She represents sorcery, manipulation, and control.

### **Uther and Igraine the Story of Arthur's Birth**

Uther became overlord of all of Britain with both Merlin and Sir Ulfuis as the hand of the king. Years later he took Igraine as his wife. Merlin gave prophecy to Uther that he would fall sick and die so Arthur (his child) was going to be needed to be hidden away because his life as a successor would be in great danger after the fall of Uther. Because Uther left no successor after his death Merlin announces the new successor must pull a sword out from a stone. Arthur completes the task and rules as a well respected king who takes Guinevere as his wife.

### **Mordred**

Mordred was both son and nephew to king Arthur. Because King Arthur was busy chasing after Lancelot Mordred crowns himself and tries to turn the kingdom against Arthur. Arthur returns to reclaim his throne and kills Mordred in battle but Mordred leaves Arthur with a mortal wound that kills him on his way to Avalon.

### **The Sword in the stone**

the sword and the stone legend tells how Arthur got the divine right to rule Britain. it begins with his father, a mighty king who rules all of Britain. His friend Merlin (a magical man) foresees Uther Pendragon's death and decided it would be best to hide his heir to the throne until he was of age to defend himself. Merlin takes baby Arthur and hides him with a good friend. when Arthur turns 18 Britain is more than ready for a legitimate ruler (the realm had fallen into chaos) and Merlin prepares a task for Arthur. There, in a solid block of steel a beautiful and magical sword lays in front of the cathedral, and if you can pull it out, you can rule Britain. after a ton of manly men try to pull the sword out and fail, Arthur finally succeeds and Merlin informs him of his legendary heritage and future flory.

### **Excalibur**

excalibur is King Arthur's magical sword. It signifies his divine right to rule Britain and possess special abilities. in some versions of the story, the blade glows and glistens, sometimes blinding enemies. The scabbard also sometimes has healing qualities or provides some kind of combat protection for the wearer. in the oldest versions this sword is found in the "stone"/steel/iron that holds the sword in "the sword and the stone" while in others the Lady of the Lake gives the sword to Arthur after he begins his reign.

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<b>Fairy Tale Group</b>
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### **Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs**

A queen gave birth to a princess, Snow White, but recently passes away and the king remarries a new envious queen. The queen possesses a magic mirror that reveals the most beautiful person in the land and the queen is shocked to hear one day that she isn't the most beautiful of all. Snow White is actually the most beautiful of all and the queen gets frustrated and envious and commands a hunter to take her into the deep dark woods and kill her. The hunter cannot bear to kill Snow White so he takes the heart of another animal instead and brings it home to the queen. Snow White runs through the forest blindly, and ends up at a cottage. Inside she discovers small tables, chairs, and beds. She eats and then tidies up and goes to bed. Soon the seven dwarfs come home to discover her and they agreed to let her stay if she tidies up the house while they work in the mine. One day the mirror reveals to the queen that Snow White is yet again the most beautiful of all and disguises herself as an old woman to trick Snow White. She came up to the cottage and offered Snow White a lace. She accepted and the evil queen laced her neck extremely tight and Snow White dropped down to the floor. The dwarfs come home just in time to unlace the lace and warned her of the queen. The mirror again revealed that Snow White was the most beautiful and the evil queen once again set off to kill Snow White. This time she offered Snow White a poisonous comb and Snow White let the evil queen comb her hair. Instantly she dropped with the comb still in her hair. The dwarfs came home once again and took out the comb and warned her to not open any doors. That night the queen learned yet again that Snow White was alive and prepared a poisonous apple. She set off for the cottage and tricked Snow White into eating the apple. This time Snow White dropped dead to the floor. The dwarfs came home and discovered her dead and put her in a glass casket. One day a prince stumbled upon her and took her casket and as he did the piece of apple fell out of Snow White's mouth. Since Snow White was alive, they married and lived together in the prince's castle. The evil queen came to their wedding and was made to dance on iron slippers fresh from the oven and danced until she dropped dead.

Theme: Don't be too green with envy; Treat others the way you want to be treated; Be careful of strangers; Resist temptation

Symbols: Iron: a metal not scared to a goddess, so it was used to punish evil mothers

Mirror: Represents someone's soul

Allusions: Disney movie "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs", "Once Upon a Time"

### **Hansel and Gretel**

There lived a poor family of four. One day they were running out of food and their mom instructed their dad to take them out into the woods and leave them there. The children had overheard this conversation and Hansel gathered some rocks, ready for tomorrow. The next day the parents took their children deep into the forest but along the way Hansel dropped the stones to track their way back. Shocked that the children were back, the mother scolded them for

coming home late and told their dad that they will lead the children deeper into the forest. This time Hansel dropped bread crumbs to track their way back but their trail was eaten by birds. Both Hansel and Gretel were lost and wandered deeper into the forest where they found a gingerbread house. The witch caught them eating her house and captured him ready to eat them. The witch fed Hansel but he wasn't getting any fatter because he let the witch feel a piece of bone instead of himself. Soon the witch decided to eat them both and as the witch was checking the oven Gretel kicked her in and they stole the witch's treasures. A swan helped them home and was happy to see their worried depressed father. Their mother had passed away and they never had to worry about starving ever again.

Theme: Poverty

Symbols: Old witch: evil

Bone: Life or death

Oven: Transformation or birth

Allusions: "The Scarlet Ibis"

### **The Fisherman and His Wife**

There once lived a poor fisherman and his wife. They were extremely poor and one day the fisherman caught a big flounder, where it begged the fisherman to let it go. Shocked, the fisherman let the talking flounder go. When his wife heard of this, she demanded that he go ask the flounder for a better home. The Flounder did as they wished. Then the wife wanted a stone castle and the Flounder gave her just that. Next, the wife wanted to be king and the Flounder granted her wish. Still dissatisfied, she wanted to become Emperor and the Flounder granted her wish again. Once again, the wife was unhappy and wished to be Pope and the Flounder granted her wish. As the Flounder kept granting the wife's greedy wishes, the water began to get murky and the weather became monstrous. At last, the wife wanted to control the moon and the sun and asked to be God. This time the Flounder left the fisherman and his wife back in their dirty hovel.

Themes: Don't be greedy; Appreciate the things that you already have; Don't push your luck

Symbols: Fish: sacrifice; relationship between heaven and earth

### **Rumpelstiltskin**

Once upon a time, a poor miller told the king that his daughter could spin straw into gold. The king, to see if this was true, locked the girl in a castle room filled with straw for three days and told her that if she did not spin the straw into gold she would die. An imp-like creature appeared to her and offered to spin the straw into gold for three days in exchange for her necklace, ring, and firstborn child, to which the girl agreed. After three days, the king saw that miller's daughter succeeded, and made her his queen. After a year, the queen had a baby and the imp appeared again, to take her firstborn child. The queen cried so much that the imp took pity on her, offering that if she could guess his name within three days, she could keep the child. After two days, the queen still could not guess the imp's name. A messenger, who had been sent to find out names, reported seeing an imp in the woods and learns of its name, Rumpelstiltskin.



The imp came again on the third day, and asked the queen, “What is my name?” to which the queen responded, “Rumpelstiltskin!” The imp became so furious that he ran away and never came back.

Morals: don't lie, don't make promises you can't keep, don't take advantage of others

Symbolism: turning straw into gold symbolizes rags to riches

Themes: power, greed

Allusions: Rumpelstiltskin appears in the Shrek movie franchise, TV series: Once Upon a Time

### **The Pied Piper of Hamelin**

In the year 1284, a mysterious man called the Pied Piper came to the town of Hamelin. He struck a deal with the townspeople: for a certain price, he would solve their rat problem. Once the deal was made, the Pied Piper took out his fife and blew on it, causing all the rats and mice to follow him, into the river where they all drowned. Now when the Pied Piper came back to receive his payment, the townspeople refused to pay him, using all kinds of excuses. The Pied Piper left feeling cheated and angry. On June 26 of the same year, the Pied Piper came back early in the morning and again blew on his fife. This time, the children of the town woke up, left their houses and starting walking towards the sound of the music. The Pied Piper walked out of the town with the children following him. He went towards the mountains with the children following him and they were never seen again.

Moral: always keep your promises

Symbolism: Pied Piper represents revenge and comeuppance

Theme: death, disappearance, revenge

Allusions: The Muppet Show featured a brief retelling of the story

### **Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves**

In a town in Persia, there lived two brothers, Cassim, and Ali Baba. Cassim married a rich woman while Ali Baba married a poor woman and became a woodcutter. One day, while at work, Ali Baba eavesdrops on a group of forty thieves and discovers their secret treasure cave which opens and closes with the words “open sesame” and “close sesame”. After the thieves leaves, Ali Baba enters the cave and steals a bag of gold coins. Cassim becomes curious after discovering the Ali Baba's bag of coins and coerces Ali Baba into telling him all about the secret cave. Cassim later attempts to steal from the cave but is discovered by the group of forty thieves and killed. Ali Baba returns to the cave and discovers Cassim's body and retrieves it. The thieves, finding the body missing deduces that someone else knows about their secret cave. They find out about Ali Baba and attempt to kill him, but their plans are thwarted multiple times by Ali Baba's slave, Morgiana. After one such attempt, Morgiana is able to kill 38 of the thieves, but is unable to kill the captain of the thieves, who escapes. The robber Captain seeks revenge by posing as a merchant named Cogia Hassan and befriending Ali Baba's son. Ali Baba invites Cogia Hassan to his house to eat. Morgiana realizing Cogia Hassan's real identity kills him. Afterwards, Ali Baba, grateful to Morgiana, offers her to his son in marriage, who agrees. Ali

Baba passes down the secret of the cave to his son, who in turn passes it down to his son, and so children and grandchildren of Ali Baba were rich to the end of their lives.

Moral: don't be greedy; don't take what you don't need

Symbolism: treasure cave represents secret wealth

Themes: poor man rises to riches through luck

Allusions: Alibaba Group, a Chinese company is named after the tale; the phrase, "Open sesame!" is widespread, the tale is referenced multiple times in the Disney movie, Aladdin

### **Cinderella Summary:**

There once lived a young girl and she had a father and a sick mother living with her. Her mother was on her bedside and dying when the last thing she said "Dear child, remain pious and good, and then our dear God will always protect you, and I will look down on you from heaven and be near you." When her mother passed away she was buried in a grave that the young girl would visit everyday. The young girl's father remarried when the mother passed away and the stepmother brought in two of her new daughters whom she treated very nicely. When the two new daughters arrived, the young girl became a slave in the house and had to constantly do housework while the others were pampered. One day the father asked the three daughters what they wanted him to bring back. Cinderella asked for a twig off of a branch that knocked his hat off and he brought it home to her. She placed the twig on her mother's grave and from then on a white dove would come visit her when she came to the grave and grant any wish. She would wish for what she wanted and one day there was a festival that her two step sisters and stepmother were going to. Her stepmother wouldn't let her go no matter how much housework she had done so she went to the grave and asked the dove for a dress to go to the ball. She went to the ball in an amazing dress and gold heels. When it was time to leave, the prince purposely filled the floor with a sticky substance to stop her from leaving. Her gold slipper was stuck to the floor and she dashed away and escaped back into her home back in time. He then set out a quest to find the girl whose foot fit into the golden heel. He searched and the first step sister cut her toe off to fit the shoe and go off and be married and it worked until the dove revealed the blood in her shoe and she was sent back to the home. The second step sister tried the same thing and failed so he asked if there were any more sisters. Cinderella was brought to him and her shoe fit perfectly and he exclaimed that she was his true bride. On the wedding day the two step sisters decided to purposely walk down the aisle with Cinderella on each side to gain some of her riches and be a part of the wedding. The dove then poked out both of their eyes for what they had done and gave them everlasting blindness.

Symbols:

The dove symbolized her mother protecting her throughout her miserable life and being her guardian angel. During the end of the tale when the dove poked out both of the stepsisters' eyes,

causing them to be blind forever it symbolized external and internal beauty. Because all they cared about was their external beauty, when their sight was taken away they were now able to focus on themselves on the inside and become better people.

### **Princess and the Pea Summary:**

There was a prince who was looking for his true princess all across town but could not find any luck in doing so. Every girl who approached him and said that they were a true princess failed in showing him that they were and had nothing special about them. One rainy and stormy night there was a knock on his door and he answered and there was a girl who was drenched in the water from the rain and exclaimed she was a real princess. The Queen in the house did not believe her and wanted to put it to the true test. They let her stay the night and the queen put multiple mattresses on top of one another to form a bed for the girl to sleep on. On the very bottom, she placed a pea and then placed the mattresses on top. The next morning, the queen asked the girl how she slept. The girl explained that she got no sleep and was tossing and turning all night and didn't know why. The queen then smiled and was proud to know that the girl was a real princess and that she was the one for her son.

Symbols: The pea in the story symbolized the very delicacy and detail it takes to be a real princess. Such small details are important in telling if a young girl is a true-born princess or not. The mattresses also symbolized highness and royalty because the simple bed she needed to sleep on was provided within multiple mattresses.

### **The Frog Prince**

Once upon a time, a beautiful princess went out to a forest. Within the forest was a cool well. The princess would throw a golden ball into the air and catch it while sitting on the edge of the deep well. However, this time she threw it too high and she did not catch the golden ball. The ball fell to the ground and rolled into the water. She began to cry. A voice asked "What's wrong, princess?" The princess finds a frog speaking to her and tells him that her golden ball has fallen into the well. The frog agreed to help the princess get her ball in exchange for loving him, accepting him as a companion, letting him sit next to her at her table, eating from her golden plate, drinking from her cup and sleeping in her bed. The princess agrees to his terms. The frog dove into the well and retrieves the golden ball. The princess ran home with her golden ball and forgot about her agreement with the frog. The next day was sitting at her table when she heard a knock on the door. She opened the door and found the frog. She slammed the door in his face and went back to the table. The king finds out what's wrong and tells the princess to keep her promise and let the frog in. She opened the door and the frog hopped in. The frog tells the princess to place him next to her, let him eat out of her plate, then to take him to her bed so that he may sleep. The next morning, the frog leapt out of bed and left the castle. The princess thought

good riddance. Then night came and the frog returned and told the princess to do the same thing as the day before. The third night he did the same. The next morning, the princess was surprised to see a prince instead of a frog. The prince told her that a fairy turned him into a frog and that the only to turn back to normal was to let him eat from the her plate and let him sleep in her bed for three nights. The prince told the princess that he was gonna marry her and love her. Horses and a carriage then appeared with the Prince's servant. Then the prince and princess went into the carriage and went the the prince's kingdom and they lived happily ever after.

In many cultures, a frog symbolizes new life, and after the third night the frog becomes human. In fairy tales, three is a magic number. The frog asks the princess to let him sleep in her bed three times and after the third night, he becomes human.

### **The Ugly Duckling**

A mother duck is waiting for her eggs to hatch. All but the largest one hatch. An old duck believes it is a turkey egg. The large egg broke. A large and ugly duckling came from the egg. The mother duck takes all her ducklings to a river to swim. The mother duck then believes the ugly duck is not turkey. The mother duck takes her ducklings to a farmyard. An old prestigious duck lives there. The old duck attacks the large duckling for being ugly. The ducklings live in the farmyard. The ugly duck was bitten and pushed and made fun of by all the poultry. The ugly duckling's siblings began to be unkind to him and his mother said she wished he had never been born. The other ducks pecked him, the chickens beat him, and the young girl who fed all the poultry kicked him. So the ugly duckling ran away. He flew for seasons on a perilous journey in which he encountered death and sorrow. The duckling had landed in a moor and found beautiful swans. The duckling approached them, expecting to be killed for being ugly. However, he was meant with open wings. The swans welcomed him. Children arrived to feed the swans bread and cake when they met the duckling. They called the duckling the most beautiful swan in the water. The duckling had found a new home where he was happy and finally accepted.

In Lilo & Stitch it alludes to the Ugly Duckling, in which Stitch is the ugly duckling in the family and no one wants him.

### **Aladdin**

Aladdin is a poor troubled kid living with his mother in a Chinese town. His father is dead. One day, an African magician approaches Aladdin while he is playing in the streets. Claiming to be his uncle. He convinces Aladdin to work with him, telling Aladdin he will be able to turn him into a wealthy merchant. Aladdin's mother also believes the lie, and lets him go. The magician takes him to a booby-trapped cave telling Aladdin to get an oil lamp from in the cave. He gives Aladdin one of his magic rings as protection. But, after he found the lamp, Aladdin refused to give it to him before he got out the cave. Out of anger, the magician traps Aladdin

inside, still holding the lamp. After two days, Aladdin accidentally rubs the ring the magician gave him, and a genie appears. The genie asks what Aladdin wants, and he asks to be brought home. Aladdin's mother tries to clean the lamp so they can sell it. When she rubs it, an even more powerful genie appears. Although Aladdin's mother is scared that they are playing with devils, Aladdin convinces her to take advantage. They lived like that for years, until one day Aladdin sees the sultan's daughter, and decides he has to marry her. He sends his mother to the sultan's palace with jewels, to impress the sultan into agreeing to let him marry the princess. The sultan agrees, though the sultan's vizier convinces him to wait three months in hopes his own son can make the princess fall in love with him. Two months later, Aladdin finds out that the vizier's son has won the princess over. He demands the genie to bring the bride and groom to him on the night of their wedding. The couple is transported in their bed, and the genie tells the vizier's son to go outside while Aladdin spends the night with the princess. The next morning, the bed is transported back and the son returned. It continued for a few nights, scaring the couple. Thinking they were cursed, they tell the sultan what happened, and decide to separate. One-month later Aladdin's mother reminds the sultan of his promise, and he marries his daughter to Aladdin. He has the lamp genie make a palace so they can live in. The magician hears this story, and realizes that Aladdin survived and kept the lamp. One day, when Aladdin is away, he travels to the palace disguised as a merchant who is trading new, polished lamps for old ones. The sultan's daughter falls for the trick, and gives him the magic lamp. The magician immediately uses the lamp genie to transport the palace and princess to Africa. The sultan threatens to kill Aladdin if he doesn't bring the princess back within forty days. Aladdin still having the magic ring uses that genie to take him to Africa. He and the princess poison the magician. Then couple steals the lamp and return home to China with the palace. Looking for revenge, the magician's brother disguises himself as a holy woman and visits the palace. He convinces the princess that the place would benefit from having a hanging roc's egg. She begs Aladdin to request this from the genie, which he does. The request angers the genie, since the roc is his master. He threatens to destroy the palace, but quickly realizes that the magician's brother has tricked Aladdin. He warns them of the danger, and Aladdin kills the brother. They live happily ever after.

The rubies on the window of the palace symbolize the love Aladdin had for the princess. Aladdin puts them there to display his love for her. The underground symbolizes rebirth and the start of Aladdin's new life. The magician was the trickster in the story. Making Aladdin think he was his uncle when in reality he was just a magician who was using Aladdin so he could get the lamp.

### **Bluebeard**

There once was a handsome and charming lord named Bluebeard. While Bluebeard would go to war he would leave his wives in charge of the castle, all young and beautiful. But one by one each wife would die and Bluebeard would continue to marry. No one thought bad about it not even his newest wife who was moving into the castle. After a month of living in the castle Bluebeard had to go away for a few weeks and gave his wife the keys to the house telling her she

could use any key she please except the small key opened the little room at the end of the great ground floor corridor. After agreeing he was off and she was left in the castle. After a few days she decides to use the little key and open the room. When she does she finds the bodies of Bluebeards past wives hanging on the walls. After leaving the room she sees a blood stain on the key and tries to clean it but it would not come off. That same day Bluebeard returns and asks her for the keys back. She gives him the keys with the small one missing, he asks her where it was and she says that it was in here room. Bluebeard told her to go get it and so she did. He sees the stain and tells her she went into the room although she tries to deny it. As he threatened to kill his wife her sister walked into the castle and goes a tower up. The wife begged for ten more minutes of life and was granted them. She runs up and talks to her sister asking if her brothers were coming but she replies no. After ten minutes Bluebeard tells her her time is up. She comes down to him as he was holding a big knife. He grabbed her by the hair but then hears the sister yell saying two horsemen where coming. As he was about to kill her, the horsemen ran into the room. Her brothers and killed Bluebeard.

### **Little Red Ridding Hood**

A little girl is sent by her mother in to the woods to take her ill grandmother a piece of cake and a bottle of wine. Telling her to not get off the path the little girl was on her way to granny's. On her way there she met a wolf but didn't not know that he had bad intentions. Ticking her into telling him where her grandmother lived he convinced her to pick some flowers off the path for her granny. After she got off the path he rushed off to granny's house. Once he got there he pretended to be Little Red Riding Hood so he could get into the house and eat the grandmother. Once Red got to granny's house she went in and found the wolf dressed like her grandmother. Unaware that it was the wolf she went to lay in bed with him and he ate her. A huntsman walking near by heard the wolf snoring and decided to check on the grandmother. Once he saw that it was the wolf he cut open the stomach of the wolf and freed the grandmother and Little Red Riding Hood. On a different occasion Little Red Ridding Hood was going to grandmas again and met up with another wolf. Since she was on her guard she paid no attention and continued on her way to her grandmother's house. She got to the house and then the wolf knocks on the door pretending to be Red. But the grandmother and Red didn't open the door so the wolf jumped on the roof planning to eat Little Red Riding Hood when she went home in the evening. Out smarting the wolf grandmother began to boil some sausages. The smell reached the wolf and he sniffed down the chimney. So far down that he fell in and landed in the water and drowned.

The red cape symbolizes protection or can represent something that is hidden which in this case is wisdom. The cape was giving to her by her grandmother who is wise. The path that Little Red took to grandmother's house represents Little Red's journey to wisdom. Little Red Riding Hood also resembles innocents of childhood. Red's journey could also represent her going from a child to an adult.

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