

mary shelley's frankenstein book

Mary Shelley's Frankenstein book stands as a cornerstone of Gothic literature and a profound exploration of human ambition, scientific ethics, and the nature of monstrosity. Published in 1818, this novel has captivated readers for over two centuries, inspiring countless adaptations, scholarly analyses, and debates about the boundaries of science and morality. Shelley's work is not merely a horror story; it is a complex narrative that delves into the consequences of unchecked technological and scientific pursuits, the loneliness of the creator and the created, and the ethical dilemmas surrounding innovation. This article provides an in-depth examination of Mary Shelley's Frankenstein, exploring its historical context, themes, characters, and enduring legacy.

Historical Context of Mary Shelley's Frankenstein

The Literary and Scientific Environment of the Early 19th Century

The early 19th century was a period of rapid scientific discovery and philosophical questioning. The Industrial Revolution was transforming societies, leading to significant advancements in medicine, chemistry, and engineering. Figures such as Luigi Galvani and Alessandro Volta were experimenting with electrical currents and galvanism, which inspired ideas about reanimating life artificially. These scientific endeavors sparked both fascination and fear, as society grappled with the implications of manipulating life itself.

Literature of the time reflected these tensions, with Gothic novels emphasizing horror, the supernatural, and the limits of human knowledge. Writers like Edgar Allan Poe, Mary Shelley herself, and others explored themes of the unknown and the dangerous pursuit of forbidden knowledge. The Romantic movement, prominent during this era, emphasized emotion, individualism, and a reverence for nature, often contrasting with burgeoning scientific rationalism.

The Personal Background of Mary Shelley

Mary Shelley was born in 1797 into a literary family; her mother, Mary Wollstonecraft, was a pioneering feminist thinker, and her father, William Godwin, was a philosopher and novelist. Shelley's own life was marked by tragedy, including the death of her mother shortly after her birth and the loss of loved ones throughout her life.

Her personal experiences, combined with her exposure to the intellectual circles in London and her travels across Europe, influenced her worldview. The famous summer of 1816, known as the "Year Without a Summer," due to a volcanic eruption that caused climate anomalies, led Shelley and her companions to stay at Lord Byron's villa near Geneva. During this time, they engaged in a ghost story contest, which ultimately inspired Shelley to conceive the idea of Frankenstein. The novel was first published anonymously in 1818, with Shelley's authorship becoming widely recognized later.

Overview of the Plot and Structure

Summary of the Narrative

Frankenstein is structured as a frame story, primarily narrated through the letters of Robert Walton, an explorer venturing to the Arctic, who encounters Victor Frankenstein, the scientist, near death. Victor recounts his tragic tale to Walton, who in turn becomes a listener and observer of the unfolding events.

The main plot centers on Victor Frankenstein's creation of a sentient creature. Victor, driven by ambition and curiosity, studies science and eventually succeeds in animating life. However, horrified by his creation's appearance, he abandons it. The creature, left alone and rejected, seeks companionship and understanding but faces hostility and violence from society. The narrative follows the creature's suffering, its quest for revenge against Victor, and the destructive consequences of their failed relationship.

The story culminates in a series of tragedies, including the deaths of Victor's loved ones and the creature's vow to destroy himself if Victor dies. The novel ends with Walton's reflection on the dangers of unchecked ambition and the importance of compassion.

Key Characters

- **Victor Frankenstein:** The ambitious scientist who creates the creature and suffers the consequences of his hubris.
- **The Creature:** The being brought to life, intelligent and sensitive but rejected by society, seeking acceptance and revenge.
- **Robert Walton:** The Arctic explorer whose letters frame the story and who embodies the themes of exploration and obsession.
- **Elizabeth Lavenza:** Victor's adopted sister and fiancée, symbolizing innocence and love.
- **Henry Clerval:** Victor's friend and confidant, representing friendship and moral grounding.

Thematic Analysis of Frankenstein

Science and Ethics

At its core, *Frankenstein* grapples with the ethical implications of scientific discovery. Victor's reckless pursuit of knowledge leads to tragedy, illustrating the dangers of playing god. The novel questions whether humans have the moral right to manipulate life and warns against the hubris of scientists who ignore the potential consequences.

Key points include:

- The pursuit of knowledge without consideration of morality.
- The responsibilities of creators towards their creations.
- The dangers of technological overreach.

Monstrosity and Humanity

The creature's physical appearance makes it a symbol of monstrosity, yet its inner feelings reveal a longing for love and acceptance. Conversely, Victor's obsession and moral neglect render him morally monstrous in some interpretations. The novel blurs the lines between what is considered a monster and what is considered human.

Themes include:

- External appearance versus internal morality.
- Society's tendency to judge based on looks.
- The capacity for kindness and cruelty within individuals.

Isolation and Alienation

Both Victor and the creature experience profound loneliness. Victor isolates himself through his obsession, while the creature is rejected by society, leading to feelings of alienation. This theme explores how social rejection and personal isolation contribute to destructive outcomes.

Nature and the Sublime

The novel often depicts the natural world as a source of beauty, solace, and moral reflection. Romantic ideals emphasize nature's power and its ability to inspire awe, contrasting with the destructive human pursuits.

Literary Significance and Legacy

Influence on Gothic and Science Fiction Literature

Frankenstein is considered one of the earliest science fiction novels, pioneering themes of artificial life and ethical dilemmas related to scientific progress. Its Gothic elements, including atmosphere, suspense, and moral ambiguity, have influenced countless works in the horror genre.

Philosophical and Ethical Debates

The novel raises enduring questions about:

- The moral limits of scientific experimentation.
- The responsibilities of creators and scientists.
- The societal perception of "the other."

These debates remain relevant in contemporary discussions on cloning, artificial intelligence, and bioethics.

Adaptations and Cultural Impact

Frankenstein has been adapted into numerous films, stage productions, and other media, often emphasizing the horror aspects but rarely capturing its philosophical depth. The image of the monster as a misunderstood being has become an iconic symbol in popular culture.

Notable adaptations include:

- The 1931 film *Frankenstein* directed by James Whale.
- Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* (1994), directed by Kenneth Branagh.
- Modern reinterpretations exploring themes of identity and technology.

Conclusion: The Enduring Relevance of Frankenstein

Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* remains a powerful reflection on the potentials and perils of human innovation. Its exploration of ethical boundaries, the nature of monstrosity, and the consequences of isolation continues to resonate today amidst rapid technological advancements. The novel challenges readers to consider the moral responsibilities that accompany scientific progress and the importance of compassion in human relationships.

As a pioneering work of science fiction and Gothic literature, *Frankenstein* has cemented its place in literary history. Its themes are universal, its characters complex, and its questions about humanity and morality as pertinent now as they were over two centuries ago. Shelley's masterpiece invites ongoing reflection on the limits of human knowledge and the ethical imperatives that must guide scientific exploration for the betterment of society.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the main theme of Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*?

The main themes include the dangers of unchecked scientific ambition, the consequences of playing God, and the nature of humanity and monstrosity.

When was Mary Shelley's Frankenstein first published?

It was first published in 1818.

Who is the narrator of the majority of the story in Frankenstein?

The story is primarily narrated through the perspectives of Robert Walton and Victor Frankenstein, with additional insights from the creature.

What inspired Mary Shelley to write Frankenstein?

Shelley was inspired by a combination of her own scientific interests, the Gothic literary tradition, and a ghost story contest during the summer of 1816, known as the 'Year Without a Summer.'

What ethical questions does Frankenstein raise?

The novel raises questions about scientific responsibility, the ethics of creation, and the moral implications of playing with life and death.

How has Frankenstein influenced popular culture?

Frankenstein has become an iconic symbol of scientific hubris and monstrosity, inspiring countless adaptations in films, theater, comics, and other media.

What is the significance of the creature's perspective in Frankenstein?

The creature's perspective offers insight into themes of loneliness, rejection, and the search for identity, humanizing what is often seen as merely a monster.

How does Frankenstein reflect the Romantic era's literary ideals?

The novel embodies Romantic themes such as the emphasis on emotion, nature, individualism, and the critique of Enlightenment rationalism and scientific progress.

Additional Resources

Mary Shelley's Frankenstein: An In-Depth Literary Analysis and Expert Review

Introduction: The Enduring Legacy of Frankenstein

Few novels have left such an indelible mark on both literature and popular culture as Mary Shelley's Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus. First published in 1818, this groundbreaking work is often

heralded as the first true science fiction novel and a profound exploration of themes such as creation, responsibility, and the nature of humanity. As a piece of literary craftsmanship, Frankenstein offers a complex tapestry woven from Gothic motifs, Romantic ideals, and philosophical inquiries, making it a perennial subject for scholarly analysis and reader fascination alike.

In this article, we will explore Frankenstein in depth, examining its historical context, narrative structure, thematic richness, character development, and its ongoing cultural influence. Whether you're a literary scholar, a casual reader, or a curious newcomer, this comprehensive review aims to provide an expert-level understanding of this seminal text.

Historical and Literary Context

The Origins of Frankenstein

Mary Shelley conceived Frankenstein during the summer of 1816, often referred to as the “year without a summer” due to the volcanic ash from Mount Tambora’s eruption blocking sunlight across Europe. Shelley was just 18 years old at the time, and her imaginative spark was fed by an unusual confluence of events: a contest among friends (including Lord Byron and Percy Shelley) to write a ghost story, and her own fascination with contemporary scientific debates about galvanism and the possibility of reanimation.

This period marked a crossroads where Romanticism’s emphasis on emotion, nature, and the sublime intersected with burgeoning scientific discoveries. Shelley’s novel reflects these tensions, blending Gothic horror with Enlightenment questions about the boundaries of science and ethics.

The Literary Influences

Frankenstein does not emerge in a vacuum; it draws inspiration from multiple sources:

- Gothic Literature: Shelley's narrative employs Gothic motifs—dark landscapes, the sublime, and the uncanny—to evoke atmosphere and suspense.
- Romantic Philosophy: The novel explores individualism, the power of nature, and the tragic hero’s introspection.
- Scientific Discourses: Contemporary debates about galvanism and the possibility of reanimating the dead influence Victor Frankenstein’s experiments.
- Mythology and Folklore: The creature’s creation echoes mythic tales of artificial beings and Prometheus’s theft of fire.

Narrative Structure and Style

Frame Narrative and Multiple Perspectives

Frankenstein employs a layered narrative structure, primarily through a series of letters and stories within stories:

- Robert Walton’s Letters: The novel opens with Walton’s correspondence from the Arctic, framing the entire narrative and establishing the themes of exploration and obsession.

- Victor Frankenstein's Narrative: The core story is told through Victor's first-person account, revealing his motivations, ambitions, and remorse.
- The Creature's Narrative: The creature provides his own perspective, adding depth and empathy to what might otherwise be a one-dimensional monster.

This multi-layered approach allows Shelley to explore multiple viewpoints—scientist, victim, and outsider—enhancing the novel's complexity.

Language and Tone

Shelley's prose balances Gothic gloom with Romantic lyricism. Her descriptive passages evoke the sublime power of nature, often contrasting the grandeur of landscapes with the intimate horrors of human folly. The tone shifts from awe to horror, and ultimately to tragic reflection, underscoring the novel's moral and philosophical questions.

Core Themes and Motifs

The Pursuit of Knowledge and Its Consequences

At its heart, Frankenstein is a cautionary tale about the limits of scientific ambition. Victor Frankenstein's obsession with uncovering the secret of life leads to unintended catastrophe, illustrating the potential perils of overreaching. Shelley prompts readers to consider:

- The ethical responsibilities of creators.
- The dangers of unchecked scientific hubris.
- The moral dilemmas surrounding artificial life.

Humanity and the 'Other'

The creature's journey from innocent being to vengeful outcast raises profound questions:

- What defines humanity? Is it physical form, consciousness, or morality?
- How does society's rejection shape identity?
- Can monstrosity be a product of environment and treatment rather than inherent nature?

Shelley blurs the line between monster and victim, prompting empathy and reflection.

Nature and the Sublime

The novel vividly depicts nature as both awe-inspiring and restorative. Romantic ideals are reflected in descriptions of landscapes that evoke the sublime—mountains, glaciers, storms—symbolizing the power and unpredictability of the natural world. Shelley suggests that human hubris disrupts this harmony.

Creation and Responsibility

The creature's question—"What am I?"—serves as a mirror for the creator's responsibility. Shelley explores the ethical implications of bringing life into existence without considering the consequences, a theme resonant in modern bioethics.

Character Analysis

Victor Frankenstein

- The Ambitious Scientist: Victor embodies the Romantic ideal of the passionate creator, driven by a desire for glory.
- The Tragic Hero: His relentless pursuit of knowledge ultimately leads to destruction, making him a cautionary figure.
- Morally Ambiguous: His refusal to take responsibility for his creation highlights themes of neglect and moral failure.

The Creature

- The Innocent Victim: Initially naive and seeking companionship.
- The Outcast: Rejected by society due to appearance, leading to anger and violence.
- The Philosopher: Articulates complex thoughts on existence, loneliness, and morality.

Supporting Characters

- Robert Walton: Represents the explorer's ambition and the desire for discovery.
- Elizabeth Lavenza: Victor's fiancée, embodying innocence and compassion.
- Henry Clerval: Victor's friend and moral foil, emphasizing the importance of human connection.

Critical Reception and Literary Significance

Initial Reception

When first published, *Frankenstein* garnered mixed reviews. Some critics praised its imagination and moral depth, while others dismissed it as Gothic melodrama. Nonetheless, the novel quickly gained popularity and became a cornerstone of Gothic literature.

Literary Impact

Frankenstein revolutionized the novel form by blending science fiction with Gothic horror and philosophical inquiry. It has influenced countless adaptations, from films and plays to comic books and video games.

Themes in Modern Discourse

The novel's themes resonate with contemporary debates on:

- Genetic engineering and artificial intelligence.
- Ethical considerations in scientific research.
- Environmental destruction and humanity's hubris.

Cultural Influence and Adaptations

The Monster in Popular Culture

The iconic image of the Frankenstein monster—stitched, towering, and lumbering—has been shaped more by film adaptations than by Shelley's original description. Nonetheless, the creature's complexity and tragic backstory have been explored in various media, emphasizing themes of alienation and empathy.

Literary and Media Adaptations

- Films: Starting with the 1931 Universal Pictures adaptation, numerous versions have reinterpreted the story.
- Theatre: Stage adaptations explore the moral dilemmas and emotional depth of the characters.
- Literature: Inspired countless works, including Mary Shelley's own *The Last Man* and modern science fiction.

Final Verdict: An Essential Literary Masterpiece

Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* stands as a testament to the power of storytelling to probe profound ethical and philosophical questions. Its pioneering blend of Gothic horror, Romantic sensibility, and scientific curiosity make it a timeless work that challenges readers to reflect on the nature of creation, responsibility, and what it means to be truly human.

Whether appreciated as a gripping Gothic tale or analyzed as a philosophical treatise, *Frankenstein* continues to captivate audiences worldwide. Its influence extends well beyond literature, shaping debates about science, ethics, and the human condition in the modern age. For those seeking a richly layered, thought-provoking read, Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* remains an indispensable classic that rewards repeated exploration.

Final Thoughts

In conclusion, *Frankenstein* is more than just a story about a monster; it's a mirror held up to society's hopes and fears about progress, morality, and human nature. Its enduring relevance underscores the importance of thoughtful innovation and ethical responsibility—a message as vital today as it was over two centuries ago. Whether viewed through the lens of Gothic horror, Romantic philosophy, or modern science, Mary Shelley's masterpiece continues to challenge and inspire, cementing its place as a cornerstone of literary history.

[Mary Shelley S Frankenstein Book](#)

mary shelley s frankenstein book: Frankenstein Mary W. Shelley, 2005-12 Originally written as a response to a challenge from Lord Byron? *Frankenstein* still haunts our minds with images of the dead brought back to hideous life. Mary Shelley's nineteenth-century masterpiece begins with a

fateful rescue in the Arctic and slowly evolves into a gripping story of horror—a contest of wills between Victor Frankenstein and the monster he creates. Wandering through Europe? the confused creature searches for a father figure in the tortured scientist who stitched him together with body parts stolen from the grave. Themes of revenge? the philosophical limits of science? and forbidden knowledge are deeply explored in the greatest Gothic novel ever written. This Prestwick House Literary Touchstone Edition includes a glossary and reader's notes to help the modern reader contend with Shelley's complex vocabulary and references.

mary shelley s frankenstein book: *Frankenstein* Mary Shelley, 2004-05 Includes detailed explanatory notes, an overview of key themes, and more--Cover.

mary shelley s frankenstein book: *Frankenstein* Mary Shelley, 2022-05-25 In her groundbreaking novel, *Frankenstein*, Mary Shelley weaves a rich tapestry of Gothic horror intertwined with profound philosophical inquiry. Through the tragic story of Victor Frankenstein and his monstrous creation, Shelley explores themes of ambition, the quest for knowledge, and the ethical implications of scientific endeavor. Written in the early 19th century, amidst the backdrop of the Industrial Revolution and Romanticism, the book employs a structured narrative style, blending epistolary elements with vivid descriptions that evoke both sympathy and terror. Shelley's literary craftsmanship challenges the boundaries of nature and humanity, making the work a precursor to both science fiction and existential literature. Mary Shelley, often heralded as the mother of science fiction, crafted *Frankenstein* at a remarkably young age during a summer in 1816 spent in Switzerland with Lord Byron and Percy Bysshe Shelley. The intellectual exchanges and personal tragedies surrounding her life, including the death of her mother and her tumultuous relationship with Percy, deeply influenced her exploration of creation, loss, and the human condition. Her unique perspective as a woman writer in an era dominated by men adds an essential layer of critique regarding gender roles in both science and society. *Frankenstein* is a must-read for anyone interested in the philosophical dilemmas posed by scientific advancements and the responsibility that comes with creation. Shelley's work remains profoundly relevant, prompting readers to reflect on the consequences of humanity's relentless pursuit of knowledge and the moral questions it raises. Dive into this timeless exploration of creation and consequence, and discover the unsettling yet thought-provoking narrative that continues to capture the imagination.

mary shelley s frankenstein book: *Frankenstein / Mary Shelley* Mary Shelley, 2021-11-23 Nothing is so painful to the human mind as a great and sudden change. — Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, *Frankenstein* Few creatures of horror have seized readers' imaginations and held them for so long as the anguished monster of Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*. The story of Victor Frankenstein's terrible creation and the havoc it caused has enthralled generations of readers and inspired countless writers of horror and suspense. Considering the novel's enduring success, it is remarkable that it began merely as a whim of Lord Byron's. We will each write a story, Byron announced to his next-door neighbors, Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin and her lover Percy Bysshe Shelley. The friends were summering on the shores of Lake Geneva in Switzerland in 1816, Shelley still unknown as a poet and Byron writing the third canto of *Childe Harold*. When continued rains kept them confined indoors, all agreed to Byron's proposal. The illustrious poets failed to complete their ghost stories, but Mary Shelley rose supremely to the challenge. With *Frankenstein*, she succeeded admirably in the task she set for herself: to create a story that, in her own words, would speak to the mysterious fears of our nature and awaken thrilling horror -- one to make the reader dread to look round, to curdle the blood, and quicken the beatings of the heart. A True Classic that Belongs on Every Bookshelf!

mary shelley s frankenstein book: *Frankenstein; Or, The Modern Prometheus* by Mary Shelley Mary Shelley, 2019-09-12 Everything about Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* is remarkable! -Sidney Perkowitz ; LA Review of Books *Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus* is a novel written by English author Mary Shelley (1797-1851) that tells the story of Victor Frankenstein, a young scientist who creates a hideous sapient creature in an unorthodox scientific experiment. *Frankenstein* is infused with elements of the Gothic novel and the Romantic movement. Brian Aldiss

has argued that it should be considered the first true science fiction story because, in contrast to previous stories with fantastical elements resembling those of later science fiction, the central character makes a deliberate decision and turns to modern experiments in the laboratory to achieve fantastic results. It has had a considerable influence in literature and popular culture and spawned a complete genre of horror stories, films and plays. A True Classic that Belongs on Every Bookshelf!

mary shelley s frankenstein book: *Frankenstein* Joseph Pearce, Mary Shelley, 2010-05-06
Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* is one of the most influential and controversial novels of the nineteenth century; it is also one of the most misunderstood and misinterpreted. It has been vivisected critically by latter-day Victor Frankensteins who have transformed the meanings emergent from the novel into monsters of post-modern misconception. Meanwhile Franken-feminists have turned the novel into a monster of misanthropy. Seldom has a work of fiction suffered so scandalously from the slings and arrows of outrageous criticism. This critical edition, containing tradition-oriented essays by literary scholars, refutes the errors and serves as an antidote to the poison that has contaminated the critical understanding of this classic gothic novel. The Ignatius Critical Editions represent a tradition-oriented alternative to popular textbook series such as the Norton Critical Editions or Oxford World Classics, and are designed to concentrate on traditional readings of the Classics of world literature. While many modern critical editions have succumbed to the fads of modernism and post-modernism, this series will concentrate on tradition-oriented criticism of these great works. Edited by acclaimed literary biographer, Joseph Pearce, the Ignatius Critical Editions will ensure that traditional moral readings of the works are given prominence, instead of the feminist, or deconstructionist readings that often proliferate in other series of 'critical editions'. As such, they represent a genuine extension of consumer-choice, enabling educators, students and lovers of good literature to buy editions of classic literary works without having to 'buy into' the ideologies of secular fundamentalism. The series is ideal for anyone wishing to understand great works of western civilization, enabling the modern reader to enjoy these classics in the company of some of the finest literature professors alive today. Edited by Joseph Pearce Contributors to this volume: Jo Bath Philip Nielsen Joseph Pearce Thomas W. Stanford III Aaron Urbanczyk

mary shelley s frankenstein book: *Frankenstein* by Mary Shelley Mary Shelley, 2021-11-29
Mary Shelley (then Godwin) and Percy Bysshe Shelley were visiting their friend Lord Byron in Geneva one rainy summer. With the weather against them, they decided to spend their time writing ghost stories for each other. *Frankenstein* is Mary Shelley's submission to their contest, later published anonymously in 1818. Victor Frankenstein, a strange but brilliant scientist, discovers a method of imparting life to inanimate matter. The Monster is thus born: a hideous, 8-foot-tall creature of muscle, speed, and intellect. Frankenstein's rejection of his appalling creation sends it into a spiral of despair, and Frankenstein's life is never the same. Considered by many to be the first science fiction novel, *Frankenstein* is a powerful narrative that explores complex themes of belonging, morality, and the consequences of the power over life and death.

mary shelley s frankenstein book: The Essential Frankenstein Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, 1993 The definitive, annotated edition of Mary Shelley's classic novel.

mary shelley s frankenstein book: Frankenstein Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, 2017-10-19
Frankenstein is a novel written by English author Mary Shelley (1797-1851) that tells the story of Victor Frankenstein, a young scientist who creates a grotesque but sapient creature in an unorthodox scientific experiment. Shelley started writing the story when she was only 18. *Frankenstein* is infused with elements of the Gothic novel and the Romantic movement. At the same time, it is an early example of science fiction. It has had a considerable influence in literature and popular culture and spawned a complete genre of horror stories, films and plays.

mary shelley s frankenstein book: Mary Shelley, Frankenstein Mary Shelley, 2018-07-31 In a series of letters, Robert Walton, the captain of a ship bound for the North Pole, recounts to his sister back in England the progress of his dangerous mission. Successful early on, the mission is soon interrupted by seas full of impassable ice. Trapped, Walton encounters Victor Frankenstein, who has been traveling by dog-drawn sledge across the ice and is weakened by the cold. Walton

takes him aboard ship, helps nurse him back to health, and hears the fantastic tale of the monster that Frankenstein created.

mary shelley s frankenstein book: Frankenstein (The Original 1818 'Uncensored' Edition of the Science Fiction Classic) Mary Shelley, 2016-02-03 This carefully crafted ebook: "Frankenstein (The Original 1818 'Uncensored' Edition of the Science Fiction Classic)" is formatted for your eReader with a functional and detailed table of contents. Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus is the original 1818 'Uncensored' Edition of Frankenstein as first published anonymously in 1818. This original version is much more true to the spirit of the author's original intentions than the heavily revised 1831 edition, edited by Shelley, in part, because of pressure to make the story more conservative. Many scholars prefer the 1818 text to the more common 1831 edition. Frankenstein is a novel written by Mary Shelley about a creature produced by an unorthodox scientific experiment. Shelley started writing the story when she was nineteen, and the novel was published when she was twenty-one. Shelley had travelled in the region of Geneva, where much of the story takes place, and the topics of galvanism and other similar occult ideas were themes of conversation among her companions, particularly her future husband, Percy Shelley. The storyline emerged from a dream. Mary, Percy, Lord Byron, and John Polidori decided to have a competition to see who could write the best horror story. After thinking for weeks about what her possible storyline could be, Shelley dreamt about a scientist who created life and was horrified by what he had made. She then wrote Frankenstein.

mary shelley s frankenstein book: Frankenstein by Mary Shelley Mary Shelley, 2020-10-02 Frankenstein is an 1818 Gothic novel written by Mary Shelley from England. It is the tale of eccentric scientist, Victor Frankenstein and the monstrous creature he created. The book is a novel about the destructive potential in human ingenuity and the desperate search for love and attachment.

mary shelley s frankenstein book: Frankenstein, Or, The Modern Prometheus Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, 1980 The California edition of the Pennyroyal Press Frankenstein unites the dark side of Barry Moser's art with the classic 1818 text of Mary Shelley's tale of moral transfiguration. In a vivid sequence of woodcuts, the reader witnesses the birth of the monster as Moser shapes him from darkness and gives him a form simultaneously ghastly in its malice and transfixing in its suffering.

mary shelley s frankenstein book: FRANKENSTEIN; OR, THE MODERN PROMETHEUS. by Mary Wollstonecraft (Godwin) Shelley Mary Shelley, 2021-10-08 Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley (Godwin) (30 August 1797 - 1 February 1851) was an English novelist who wrote the Gothic novel Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus (1818), which is considered an early example of science fiction. She also edited and promoted the works of her husband, the Romantic poet and philosopher Percy Bysshe Shelley. Her father was the political philosopher William Godwin and her mother was the philosopher and feminist activist Mary Wollstonecraft. Shelley's mother died less than a month after giving birth to her. She was raised by her father, who provided her with a rich if informal education, encouraging her to adhere to his own anarchist political theories. When she was four, her father married a neighbor, Mary Jane Clairmont, with whom Shelley came to have a troubled relationship. In 1814, Shelley began a romance with one of her father's political followers, Percy Bysshe Shelley, who was already married. Together with her stepsister, Claire Clairmont, she and Percy left for France and travelled through Europe. Upon their return to England, Shelley was pregnant with Percy's child. Over the next two years, she and Percy faced ostracism, constant debt and the death of their prematurely born daughter. They married in late 1816, after the suicide of Percy Shelley's first wife, Harriet. In 1816, the couple and her stepsister famously spent a summer with Lord Byron and John William Polidori near Geneva, Switzerland, where Shelley conceived the idea for her novel Frankenstein. The Shelleys left Britain in 1818 for Italy, where their second and third children died before Shelley gave birth to her last and only surviving child, Percy Florence Shelley. In 1822, her husband drowned when his sailing boat sank during a storm near Viareggio. A year later, Shelley returned to England and from then on devoted herself to the upbringing of her

son and a career as a professional author. The last decade of her life was dogged by illness, most likely caused by the brain tumor which killed her at age 53. Until the 1970s, Shelley was known mainly for her efforts to publish her husband's works and for her novel *Frankenstein*, which remains widely read and has inspired many theatrical and film adaptations. Recent scholarship has yielded a more comprehensive view of Shelley's achievements. Scholars have shown increasing interest in her literary output, particularly in her novels, which include the historical novels *Valperga* (1823) and *Perkin Warbeck* (1830), the apocalyptic novel *The Last Man* (1826) and her final two novels, *Lodore* (1835) and *Falkner* (1837). Studies of her lesser-known works, such as the travel book *Rambles in Germany and Italy* (1844) and the biographical articles for Dionysius Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopaedia* (1829-1846), support the growing view that Shelley remained a political radical throughout her life. Shelley's works often argue that cooperation and sympathy, particularly as practiced by women in the family, were the ways to reform civil society. This view was a direct challenge to the individualistic Romantic ethos promoted by Percy Shelley and the Enlightenment political theories articulated by her father, William Godwin.

mary shelley s frankenstein book: *Frankenstein* Marry Shelley, 2018-08-09 *Frankenstein*; or, *The Modern Prometheus*, is a novel written by English author Mary Shelley about eccentric scientist Victor Frankenstein, who creates a grotesque creature in an unorthodox scientific experiment. Shelley started writing the story when she was eighteen, and the novel was published when she was twenty. The first edition was published anonymously in London in 1818. Shelley's name appears on the second edition, published in France in 1823. Shelley had travelled through Europe in 1814, journeying along the river Rhine in Germany with a stop in Gernsheim which is just 17 km (10 mi) away from Frankenstein Castle, where two centuries before an alchemist was engaged in experiments. Later, she traveled in the region of Geneva (Switzerland)-where much of the story takes place-and the topics of galvanism and other similar occult ideas were themes of conversation among her companions, particularly her lover and future husband, Percy Shelley. Mary, Percy, Lord Byron, and John Polidori decided to have a competition to see who could write the best horror story. After thinking for days, Shelley dreamt about a scientist who created life and was horrified by what he had made; her dream later evolved into the story within the novel. *Frankenstein* is infused with elements of the Gothic novel and the Romantic movement and is also considered to be one of the earliest examples of science fiction. Brian Aldiss has argued that it should be considered the first true science fiction story, because unlike in previous stories with fantastical elements resembling those of later science fiction, the central character makes a deliberate decision and turns to modern experiments in the laboratory to achieve fantastic results. It has had a considerable influence across literature and popular culture and spawned a complete genre of horror stories, films, and plays. Since publication of the novel, the name *Frankenstein* is often used to refer to the monster itself, as is done in the stage adaptation by Peggy Webling. This usage is sometimes considered erroneous, but usage commentators regard the monster sense of *Frankenstein* as well-established and an acceptable usage. In the novel, the monster is identified via words such as creature, monster, fiend, wretch, vile insect, daemon, being, and it. Speaking to Victor Frankenstein, the monster refers to himself as the Adam of your labours, and elsewhere as someone who would have been your Adam, but is instead your fallen angel.

mary shelley s frankenstein book: *Mary Shelley's Frankenstein* Katherine Newey, 1993 How did I, a young girl, come to think of so very hideous an idea? This is the question Mary Shelley poses to the readers of her novel *Frankenstein*, and which this new study of Mary Shelley's Gothic horror story undertakes to answer. *Mary Shelley's Frankenstein* began life in 1816 as a ghost story literally dreamed up for a competition between friends, and has endured to become a powerful myth of modernity. It is an exciting tale of scientific experimentation in the creation of artificial life and the sublime possibilities of the human intellect, but is also a cautionary tale about the dangers of obsession and the responsibilities of the heroic over-reacher. In its daring intellectual adventure, *Frankenstein* enters territory previously untouched by fiction. Mary Shelley draws ideas from the widely disparate sources of myth, alchemy, literature, natural philosophy and the new science,

combining these into a Gothic horror story. However, *Frankenstein* is a sensational Gothic novel which does not rely on the supernatural, but is rigorously rational. This study explores the contrasts between these themes, looking at Mary Shelley's challenge to the accepted conventions of her society, and her criticism of the high-flown Romanticism of her poet husband and his circle. Focussing on her innovative treatment of birth and education, Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* links her interest in science with her position as a woman writer in the early nineteenth century. It also includes a discussion of the subsequent history of *Frankenstein* and his Monster in popular culture.

mary shelley s frankenstein book: *Frankenstein* Mary Shelley, 2020-06-19 *Frankenstein*; or, The Modern Prometheus, is a novel written by English author Mary Shelley about the young student of science Victor Frankenstein, who creates a grotesque but sentient creature in an unorthodox scientific experiment. Shelley started writing the story when she was eighteen, and the novel was published when she was twenty. The first edition was published anonymously in London in 1818. Shelley's name appears on the second edition, published in France in 1823. Shelley had travelled through Europe in 1814, journeying along the river Rhine in Germany with a stop in Gernsheim which is just 17 km (10 mi) away from Frankenstein Castle, where two centuries before an alchemist was engaged in experiments. Later, she travelled in the region of Geneva (Switzerland)--where much of the story takes place--and the topics of galvanism and other similar occult ideas were themes of conversation among her companions, particularly her lover and future husband, Percy Shelley. Mary, Percy, Lord Byron, and John Polidori decided to have a competition to see who could write the best horror story. After thinking for days, Shelley dreamt about a scientist who created life and was horrified by what he had made; her dream later evolved into the story within the novel. Please provide your review after purchase for our future enhancements.

mary shelley s frankenstein book: *Frankenstein - Third Edition* Mary Shelley, 2012-06-20 D.L. Macdonald and Kathleen Scherf's edition of *Frankenstein* has been widely acclaimed as an outstanding edition of the novel—for the general reader and the student as much as for the scholar. The editors use as their copy-text the original 1818 version, and detail in an appendix all of Shelley's later revisions. They also include a range of contemporary documents that shed light on the historical context from which this unique masterpiece emerged. New to this edition is a discussion of Percy Shelley's role in contributing to the first draft of the novel. Recent scholarship has provoked considerable interest in the degree to which Percy Shelley contributed to Mary Shelley's original text, and this edition's updated introduction discusses this scholarship. A new appendix also includes Lord Byron's "A Fragment" and John William Polidori's *The Vampyre*, works that are engaging in their own right and that also add further insights into the literary context of *Frankenstein*.

mary shelley s frankenstein book: *Frankenstein by Mary Shelley (Illustrated)* Mary Shelley, 2019-05-02 Robert Walton, an English adventurer, undertakes an expedition to the North Pole. While on this expedition (which has been a lifelong dream of his), Walton corresponds with his sister by letter. Amid the ice floes, Walton and his crew find an extremely weary man traveling by dogsled. The man is near death, and they determine to take him aboard. Once the mysterious traveler has somewhat recovered from his weakness, Robert Walton begins to talk to him. The two strike up a friendship (Walton is very lonely and has long desired a close companion). The man is desolate, and for a long while will not talk about why he is traversing the Arctic alone. After becoming more comfortable with Walton, he decides to tell him his long-concealed story. The speaker is Victor Frankenstein, for whom the book is named. He will be the narrator for the bulk of the novel. Born into a wealthy Swiss family, Victor enjoyed an idyllic, peaceful childhood. His parents were kind, marvelous people; they are presented as shining examples of the goodness of the human spirit. His father, Alphonse, fell in love with his wife, Caroline, when her father, a dear friend of his, passed away. Alphonse took the young orphan under his care, and as time passed they fell in love. He provides for his wife in grand style. Out of gratitude for her own good fortune, Caroline is extremely altruistic. She frequently visits the poor who live in her part of the Italian countryside. One day she chances upon the home of a family who has a beautiful foster daughter. Her name is Elizabeth Lavenza. Though they are kind, the poverty of Elizabeth's foster parents makes caring for her a

financial burden. Caroline falls in love with the lovely girl on sight, and adopts her into the Frankenstein family. She is close in age to Victor, and becomes the central, most beloved part of his childhood. Elizabeth is Victor's most cherished companion. Their parents encourage the children to be close in every imaginable way – as cousins, as brother and sister, and, in the future, as husband and wife.

mary shelley s frankenstein book: Frankenstein (King's Classics) Mary Shelley, 2020-05-05 Victor Frankenstein is consumed by his desire to discover the secrets of life. He constructs a man out of old body parts and brings him to life. The newborn monster disappears from Frankenstein's laboratory and enters the world as an outcast, struggling with his own identity. What follows is a gripping tale of murder, injustice, and revenge.

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