

ARCHETYPAL VILLAINS		CONTEXT- OTHELLO	
Anti-Villain	Questionable intentions, however have appealing characteristics which cause sympathy from the audience. (Eg. Walter White, <i>Breaking Bad</i> ; Frankenstein’s Monster, <i>Frankenstein</i>)	The Renaissance, which translates as ‘rebirth’, was a period between the 1300s and 1600s in Europe; at this time there was a renewed interested in art, philosophy, literature and science (to name but a few).	
The authority figure	The authority figure opposes the hero’s free will- even though they are often just doing their job. (Eg. Dolores Umbridge, <i>Harry Potter Series</i> ; Mrs Trunchbull, <i>Matilda</i>)	Shakespeare wrote 37 plays. These were composed in three genres: comedies, tragedies and histories. ‘Othello’ is one of his most famous tragic works.	
The beast	The beast is literally a monster. The beast has a focused goal- to feed, rampage or destroy. (Eg. Jaws, <i>Jaws</i> ; The White Whale, <i>Moby Dick</i>)	Shakespeare’s original Globe Theatre was built in 1599. It was destroyed by fire in 1613 and a second theatre was built in 1614At this time, competition for audiences was fierce; plays had to complete with entertainment like bear-baiting, jugglers and other productions: they had to grip the audience’s attention immediately!	
The corrupted	The Corrupted are often those that were once good, but have fallen. Corrupt cops, businessmen etc (Eg. The Onceler, <i>The Lorax</i> ; Gotham Police Department; much of <i>Batman</i> franchise)	During Shakespeare’s life, people were very religious (Christian Protestants). Christian attitudes towards ‘Moors’ (people, like Othello, originating from North Africa) were negative: they were thought to have no religion and were viewed with suspicion.	
The criminal	The criminal is just that: a criminal. They will often do whatever it takes to get money and power. (Eg. Fagin, <i>Oliver Twist</i> ; Clyde Barrow & Bonnie Parker, <i>Bonnie & Clyde</i>)	Moreover, negative attitudes towards Catholics can be detected in Shakespeare’s work, for instance, Friars (as in ‘Romeo and Juliet’) are shown to be sneaky and untrustworthy characters.	
The disturbed	The disturbed villain has clear psychological problems. They <i>can</i> have a gentle <u>and</u> a cruel side. (Eg. The Snow Queen, <i>The Lion, The Witch & The Wardrobe</i> ; Norman Bates, <i>Psycho</i>)		
Femme Fatale	An attractive and seductive woman, who will ultimately bring disaster to those involved with her. (Eg. Prince Hans, <i>Frozen</i> - Gender flipped; Goddess Aphrodite, <i>Greek Mythology</i>)	KEY VOCABULARY	
The mastermind	A brilliant and ruthless character that oversees a diabolical plan. (Eg. Voldemort, <i>Harry Potter Series</i> ; Moriarty, <i>Sherlock Holmes</i>)	1. Surreptitious	<i>To keep something secret; (of a person) sneaky and under-handed.</i>
The personification of evil	The character is offered little to no backstory: their motives are to perform evil doings. (Eg. The Litch, <i>Adventure Time</i> ; Count Dracula, <i>Dracula</i>)	2. Manipulative	<i>Seeking to control someone’s thoughts or actions, usually for your own advantage</i>
LITERARY DEVICES		3. Tenacious	<i>Persisting with something; not giving up.</i>
Iambic Pentameter	Lines of ten syllables in length which follow a pattern of unstressed syllables and stronger stressed syllables.	4. Machiavellian	<i>Cunning, scheming, and unscrupulous, especially in matters of politics.</i>
Sibilance	Repeated s, sh, z, zh or ch sounds. It can be used to emphasize or reveal snake-like or malevolent qualities in a character.	5. Deceitful	<i>Given to telling lies or misleading people; you cannot trust a deceitful person.</i>
Soliloquy	A speech done by one person to the audience only.	6. Sycophantic	<i>Behaving in a flattering way in order to gain advantage.</i>
Dramatic Irony	When the audience has more information than at least one character ; this can help an author to create a build-up of suspense.	7. Tempestuous	<i>Characterised by strong and turbulent or conflicting emotion; very stormy (describes relationships and weather).</i>
Oxymoron	When two words with opposing meanings are placed close by e.g. “Divinity of hell!”	8. Narcissistic	<i>Vain; particularly fascinated or obsessed with oneself.</i>
Zoomorphism	Description of a human being having animalistic qualities.	9. Aberrant	<i>Deviating from the ordinary, usual, or normal type; exceptional; abnormal.</i>
		10. Better words for evil!	<i>Nefarious, malevolent, heinous, depraved, reprobate, malignant, maleficent, repugnant, pernicious, loathsome.</i>