

ARCHETYPAL VILLAINS		CONTEXT- OTHELLO	
<b>Anti-Villain</b>	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).	
<b>The authority figure</b>	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.	
<b>The beast</b>	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!	
<b>The corrupted</b>	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.	
<b>The criminal</b>	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 &amp; 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.	
<b>The disturbed</b>	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 &amp; The Wardrobe</i> ; Norman Bates, <i>Psycho</i> )		
<b>Femme Fatale</b>	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> )	<b>KEY VOCABULARY</b>	
<b>The mastermind</b>	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>
<b>The personification of evil</b>	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>
<b>LITERARY DEVICES</b>		3. Tenacious	<i>Persisting with something; not giving up.</i>
<b>Iambic Pentameter</b>	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>
<b>Sibilance</b>	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>
<b>Soliloquy</b>	A speech done by one person to the audience only.	6. Sycophantic	<i>Behaving in a flattering way in order to gain advantage.</i>
<b>Dramatic Irony</b>	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>
<b>Oxymoron</b>	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>
<b>Zoomorphism</b>	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>