



محل للنشر

للاضمام الى القربات الدراسية للأخبار والملخصات والشروحات المجانية واتساب 51148200

EA300a: Fairy Tales

Part 2:

The important Questions for Quizzes: Answer the following question in a short essay of no more than 100-150 words.

- Q: Happily, ever after endings are dangerous to believe in. Discuss with reference to 'Little Red Riding Hood and the Wolf and Snow White' in fairy tales? سؤال مهم من الكورس السابق
- Q: In the Modern version, do you think that children should be exposed to 'Snow White and the Huntsman', in the fairy tale? Why?

Q: **Is happily ever after harmful to children?** *Snow White*

Fairy tales play a significant role in people's lives. For many years, they have been viewed as part of children's culture and a key educational tool. Most fairy tales are believed to have moral lessons for life that can be applied in the future. It has led to varied opinions on their role in children's development. The fact that most fairy tales have a similar happily ever after ending creates various negative and positive concerns as some view them as helpful and harmless.

Critics argue happily ever after ending is harmful to children. The majority base their argument on the fact that the 'happily ever after' ending is fiction and can never be real. Most fairy tale themes are centered on a beautiful young girl rescued from a difficult situation by a wealthy, handsome male character. For instance, in the fairy tale '*Snow White*,' the prince saves her from the evil stepmother, which in reality such cases rarely happen. As children grow, they become aware of the unrealistic nature of the scenario. Moreover, the happily ever after ending in most fairy tales positively impacts a child. For instance, it helps instill good moral values and cultivate positive thinking in children. Most fairy tales portray that good will triumph over evil, which provides children with an understanding of right and wrong. In the fairy tale *Snow White* the protagonist is faced with her mother's death and thus forced to live with an evil stepmother. Through the fairy tale, **readers can identify the evil and good people and thus help teach children the right thing to do.** In the end, Snow White prevails over the evil stepmother, who gets punished for her evil deeds. In *Little Red Riding Hood*, the protagonist is a positive thinker as she sets out on a lonely journey to visit her sick grandmother. Despite being a wolf victim, she still believed she could kill the wolf herself. It helps readers cultivate a culture of positive thinking and thus hope for the best outcome in every situation.



In conclusion, **different readers have different opinions on happy-ending fairy tales**. For most critics, happy ending narratives are harmful to children as the scenarios can never happen in real life, thus deemed fiction. Arguably, **happy ending fairy tales are helpful to children as they help cultivate a positive thinking culture and instill good morals**.

Q: *Snow White* is represented as a desperate and immature character in the traditional version?

Desperation and immaturity are vices that have severe consequences on individuals. Desperation is a state of despair, typically resulting in rash or extreme behavior. Immaturity is a state of being not yet fully grown or developed. Desperation and immaturity may result in making quick decisions without internalizing the consequences of these actions. **Snow White is portrayed as a desperate and immature who yearns for a soulmate, jeopardizes her life, and cannot defend herself against the evil queen.**

Despite her beauty, she was desperate to find her soulmate. This characterization is in line with the traditional representation of women. The epitome of a woman's life during the early days was finding a soulmate and raising children. In *Snow White*, the tale follows the classic plot of a princess desperately waiting for a prince charming to save her. **Snow White** takes off to the forest to save her life, putting her in another dangerous environment. It is to be remembered that the evil queen mistreated Snow White and was envious of her beauty. Before ordering her death, Snow White could have read the signs of the impending danger, but she was too **naïve** and kept hoping things would change one day. Snow White lacks the maturity to discern what is good and evil. She easily trusts the dwarfs, who luckily offer her refuge. This act confirms that Snow White cannot defend herself regardless of the environment. She runs away from the palace and ends up at the mercy of the dwarfs. However, her characterization shows wrong choices and leaves the readers expecting smart decisions from such a beautiful young woman.

In conclusion, desperation and immaturity may lead one to make bizarre decisions that would have severe consequences. Therefore, they should be avoided at all costs. Moreover, we should always listen to warnings sent to us by other people before we make decisions.



Q: Traditional fairy tales usually involve a heroine in desperate need of outside help. In this respect, are modern fairy tales any different from traditional fairy tales? Discuss.

ملاحظة مطلوب الحل للإصدارات الحديثة وكيف أصبح الشخصية الرئيسية

Fairy tales are often created to depict what happens in society. For instance, the aspect of women's empowerment in society today has greatly impacted the subject matter of how heroines are depicted in fairy tales. In other words, the social function of different characters in fairy tales has changed to display different needs in the social environment. With respect to *Snow White* and the *Little Red riding Hood*'s, the protagonist's features have progressively changed from a heroine in desperate need of outside help to a brave and self-dependent person.

In the traditional version, *Snow White* is a helpless, naïve, and very dependent person, however, in the modern version, she is dependent and strong-willed as she revenges her father's death. In the *Little Red Riding Hood*, the protagonist is depicted as naïve, passive, and weak. She was unable to save herself from the wolf, so she was saved by the neighbor. In the modern version, the protagonist plays a clear role in the poem by killing the wolf, making her fearless and strong. In the poem, she bravely and courageously holds the pistol and saves herself from the wolf. She is a heroine who is a symbol of victory. Through symbolism, the girl wears the "WOLFSKIN COAT," showing a majestic woman who triumphs over the enemy to save her grandma. However, these two tales capture the aspect of women and leadership. The fairy tales accommodate new female roles that are more heroic, brave, and independent like the fearless and brave **characters that women in society and leadership portray today**. These women are independent and not in desperate need of people to save them.

In conclusion, most traditional versions of fairy tales involve a heroine that is in a powerless and desperate position that needs assistance from the people around her. The difference in how modern fairy tales represent women and men makes the traditional version very different from how modern fairy tales do.

Q: Discuss the element of 'Faerie' in the traditional fairy tale *Little Red Riding Hood* and Roald Dahl's poem '*Little Red Riding Hood and The Wolf*'

In order to lend an aura of mystique and suspense to tales and poems, the word '**Faerie**' is frequently used in their construction. It brings out the characters' nonchalant behaviour and creates a smooth ending. Therefore, in '**Faerie**', the writer has brought out the idea of suspense and created room for critical thinking in trying to bring out the real character of the protagonist.

In the classic fairy tale *Little Red Riding Hood*, the wolf is portrayed as a crafty and intelligent beast that can fool *Little Red Riding Hood* by disguising himself as a kind and harmless old woman. In the poem by Roald Dahl, the wolf is not only a crafty beast but also characterized as being 'hungry' and 'lazy'. In **folklore, faeries** are frequently described as having both qualities. The reader is never quite sure what the wolf will do next. A sense of danger and tension is created by using the '**faerie**' aspect in these stories. The fact that the wolf can



change into various animals lends an air of mysticism to the narrative, further enhanced by this aspect of the story. This mystical quality is frequently the component that causes young readers to be enthralled with fairy tales. However, Dahl's poem brings a new and unexpected twist. The element of surprise and braveness is brought about through the repetition of "bang bang" when the little girl shoots the wolf.

In conclusion, the 'faerie' tale narrative utilized by the writer has brought out the idea of suspense and created room for critical thinking in trying to bring out the real character of the protagonist.

Q: J.R.R. Tolkien refers to the idea of fairy tales as providing moral and emotional consolation to their readers, which he called Eucatastrophe. Discuss this idea in relation to any one of the fairy tales in your course materials. (سؤال الكورس السابق مهم)

Fairy tales have three crucial elements as recovery, fantasy, and consolation. While the stories deal with fiction, all the fantasy elements, such as magic, are treated as real. At the same time, the recovery element enables a reader to view the world differently and change assumptions accordingly. **According to Tolkien, all fairy tales have the same elements of fantasy, recovery and consolation.** Most fairy tales have a happy ending, a form of **emotional and moral consolation**. **Consolation** in fairy tales goes beyond **escapism** and **contains moral and emotional consolation**, which Tolkien termed **Eucatastrophe**. For example, in *'The Little Red Riding Hood'* by Perrault, although the story's end has several life lessons, such as the importance of not trusting strangers, there is a eucatastrophe. Accordingly, **Eucatastrophe** is a term that describes the essence of fairy tale stories, characterized by sudden and unexpected happy turns of events. The short story's ending is a situation where a hunter shoots the wolf, which turns out to be a good catastrophe, also termed the **Eucatastrophe**. The reader is saddened by the events, considering that they were defrauded by a wolf that turned its back on them. However, like in other fairy tales, one's emotions are later turned when the hunter shoots down the wolf, which is justifiable since the wolf has already been portrayed as an evil and cunning animal. At the same time, **Little Red Cap** is a loving girl who cares about her grandmother and takes care of her. The reader is saddened by the events, considering that they were defrauded by a wolf that turned its back on them. However, like in other fairy tales, one's emotions are later turned when the hunter shoots down the wolf, which is justifiable since the wolf has already been portrayed as an evil and cunning animal. At the same time, **Little Red Cap** is a loving girl who cares about her grandmother and takes care of her. However, the death of a wolf reverses the tragic circumstances. The fact that the Wolf eats the girl, and the grandmother is **Eucatastrophe**. Therefore, a **Eucatastrophe appears**, which is more than just a happy ending, but a **reversal** of the tragic ending of the death of the protagonist and the grandmother. In this case, **moral consolation** is given to a reader, whereby one gets hopeful that there is punishment for the wicked or those who commit wrongful deeds. Thus, **emotional consolation** is seen in the Wolf's death as it deserved it for its immoral actions.



Q: A critic stated that "they should let Snow White stay dead because she wasn't the brightest young thing". Discuss

Snow White has been depicted as passive and naïve by many readers. She made many poor decisions that put her in grave danger despite warnings from the people around her. In the end, the evil queen manages to kill her because she just cannot seem to take good care of herself. Hence, she should have stayed dead, as she would still be in harm's way again.

Snow White was not the brightest young thing as she defied the warning given by one of the dwarves. As the dwarves leave for work, one of the dwarfs reminds Snow White that the queen is sly and full of witchcraft. Grumpy asks snow white not to let anybody in the cottage. She defies that and talks to the queen, who disguises herself as a young, poor woman. She later takes her into the house, defying the warning from the dwarfs, and the evil queen hurts her. Snow White fails to understand the warning from the birds. When the birds realize that Snow White is in danger, they attack the poor woman knocking off the apple in the woman's hand. Snow White fails to understand the birds' warning and stops them from attacking the woman. She then lets the woman in the cottage. While inside, the evil queen thanks Snow White for saving her and lies to Snow White about the magic wishing apple. Snow White takes a bite of the poisoned apple and falls to the ground.

Although Snow White has numerous chances to save herself, she continually makes poor decisions that endanger her life. It is despite warnings and signs from nature and the people around her. For instance, **the dwarfs and birds warned her against her evil plotting stepmother**, but she ignored them and ended up hurt. For this reason, she should have stayed dead.

Q: How are Women Portrayed in Fairy Tales (the reasons) and (the changes in female roles) as time goes by? The Female Characterization in both Versions in fairy tales 'Snow White'

Answer Notes: Female roles in fairy tales are polarized: نوت الحل من قسم الأدب د شاكراة

Women Portrayed: The heroine is always perfect. She is beautiful, kind, helpful and compassionate. She is also helpless, naive, lacks any sort of intelligence and submissive. She has no ambitious as well. However, the reasons of their portrayal submissive and weak in the ancient version of fairy tales **because of the women's social status at that and the changes of female roles as time goes.** **There are some common points:** they were recreated by Brothers Grimm 20th century in Europe. At that time, women were regard as accessories of men. **The female characters in this fairy tale are two extremes:** **One types of female characters** is beautiful, kind, obedient and listening that shown through character of Snow-White character. **Other types of female characters** that show signs of intelligence or ambition are evil and ugly that shown through character of Stepmother the evil antagonist (The queen).
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Q: The link between beauty and goodness and between ugliness and evil. In Snow White (How women are portrayed in the fairy tales)

A fairy tale aims to instill lessons memorably. It is an essential piece of children's literature that possess a lasting effect on society. The appearance of characters is critical as one way is to include ugly and beautiful characters. **Beauty and ugliness** are crucial aspects of these narratives and are synonymous with good and evil, respectively. For instance, good and upright characters are unblemished and beautiful in many fairy tales.



To be an instrument of desire, people must possess beauty. Women in most narratives are either pure, beautiful, and innocent or ugly and evil. **There is the link between beauty and goodness and evil and ugliness mirrored through fairy tales.**

The female character in fairy tales impacts children's literature. **In 'Snow White', the stepmother is evil, while Snow white is a princess that has beauty.** Snow White is a children's tale focusing on the heroine as she grows under the watch of her **evil and ugly stepmother. Snow White is loved for her beauty as a character shaped as a woman needing help despite her beauty.** Women are characterized by the desire to be 'fairest' and to be loved. This desire is centered within the characters to the extent of breeding evil. **Often there is a precise relationship between goodness and beauty and between evil and ugliness.** In most of these tales, beautiful young girls are upright and marry handsome, wealthy, and powerful princes. For example, Snow White is depicted as possessing eyes of the color of the ocean, fair, and having hair as golden as the shining sun. The alluring beauty of the girl makes the prince happy and joyous. It leads the young man to propose and invite the beauty to his father's kingdom. **Beauty and goodness are also linked with persistence and are rewarded in the end.** Furthermore, these tales recognize **zealous women as ugly, dishonest, and evil in manipulating men and women.** For example, the queen in Snow White turns into a witch. She possesses repulsive and negative attributes like vanity, pride, and jealousy. On the one hand, they are evil stepmothers and witches who die in the end. However, women feature prominently in fairy tales.

Q: Beauty and goodness and between ugliness and evil in *Little Red Riding Hood*?

In *Little Red Riding Hood*, the ugly wolf depicts evil. He eats up the grandmother and lays in wait to eat the beautiful young girl. However, in this version, she whips a pistol and kills the wolf meaning that evil and ugly characters in fairy tales suffer in the end. **Beauty and goodness** are also linked with persistence and are rewarded in the end. The evil wolf is manipulative, and he tricks the young girl into giving directions to her grandmother's house. **Amalgamated with these attributes and their understanding of sorcery and magic, they are viewed as wicked and ugly.**



Q: In fairy tales, passivity and obedience are the most valued attributed a woman can possess. Discuss with reference to fairy tales you have read.

Heroines in these narratives are depicted as weak, obedient, and passive. They are the distressed maiden who needs saving from the suffering meted out by witches or stepmothers. The tales teach the audience that obedience and passivity are essential attributes women can possess. It is not the woman who can save herself from danger as the man must rescue her from undesirable circumstances. There is a consensus that a defining element of fairy tale lasses is their obedience and submission. These ideal girls show impeccable obedience. **Snow White**, for example, when a man who is supposed to execute Snow White tells her to run to the forest, the girl heeds this call despite the dangers presented by the thick forest. She meets the Seven dwarfs and tries on their good books by cleaning and cooking. These are instances she learned what an obedient and passive woman should do. **However, in *Little Red Riding Hood*, the little girl is disobedient and does not heed her mother's advice to follow the safest path.** Passivity in fairy tales is recognized as a female quality. Silence and powerlessness are seen as ideal attributes. *In Little Red Riding Hood*, the young girl does disagree with the wolf in the forest, and she feels obligated to submit to his wishes. Obedience can be linked to passivity and weakness. Passive, meek women's behavior is recommended and rewarded. Prince charming wants a submissive woman, not one who acts out of her accord. These maidens should not act for themselves, meaning they are supposed to suffer in silence and wait for the prince to save them.

Comparison in major themes of (Love and Marriage - Happy ending,) in similarities and differences between 'Snow White and the Huntsman', and 'Little Red Riding Hood and the Wolf'? In the Both versions المقارنات
Q: Discuss the Stereotypical depiction of Female Characters in 'Little Red Riding Hood'. Focuses on the Gender Stereotypes: The Images of the Female's Role.

Discuss the stereotypical depiction of female

The role of fairy tales has changed because of having new editions based on a classic one, which can be completely different or presenting new plots. The gender role is essential in fairy tales as '*Snow White*' and '*Snow White and the Huntsman*'. Both have many different similarities in the acts of the heroines and the life they were living.

In the traditional, *Snow White* can be argued that Snow White assumes a subordinate role because she remains naïve and never works towards self-development and transformation as ordinary protagonists do. She was not able to defend herself or to know about their destiny. She is a typical character and helpless in front of evil as she waits to be saved by a hero, who bravely shows up and saves her from her sleep poisoning. Snow White has nothing to provide for children or moral lessons. Good versus evil is repeated, and good always wins. In Snow White, the prince saves his princess and live happily ever after with a marriage in a splendid castle. However, she has received her prize by having the dream prince and living happily ever after. Therefore, the theme of happiness and marriage is always the story's goal. Out of love Snow White is saved by seven dwarfs



who keep her safe in their cave. The women are characterized as helpless and would do anything to have a happy ending, often as marriage.

In Modern, '*Snow White and the Huntsman*', the change has broken the rules of gender and the nature of the struggle between good and evil powers. She is portrayed as an independent, brave and self-driven person. Her ambition was to free the kingdom from her 'evil stepmother'. Specifically, Snow White anticipates a promising future and has command of the army when she bravely takes over the kingdom from the evil queen. However, the themes of love and marriage substantially differ in the traditional and modern versions of the fairy tale. However, a traditional tale was destroyed by this new version, and there was no love or marriage. This version portrayed the theme of love and marriage differently. The main storyline of the fairy tales has changed to reflect the changes in society. For example, the Huntsman, who is not rich, as he helps her to break the spell with a kiss by him, which it's a modern idea. The tale is a grim and violent tale that makes no promise of a happy ending (not related to marriage), yet it ends with a happily ever after, which references personal achievements. For example, she was rewarded by achieving a high societal position as become the queen of the kingdom. Thus, the woman can have a happy ending and cope with the difficulties. Therefore, many authors tended to represent new versions far from happy endings and having a sense of reality.

In contrast, '*Little Red Riding Hood*', was a negative character and static, but in **Modern**, '*Little Red Riding Hood and the Wolf*', was a dynamic and changeable one. The two stories were dealing with different subjects and characters that can be seen as contrasted in different ways. In fact, the females were essential in both works, but they were playing different roles. Although women have been regarded as weak and fearful people, modernity is changing the narrative, and they stand at their feet to defend themselves without needing a man's saving. Therefore, the story presents the new change of modern women and their power and determination to defend themselves which that new image changed the rules. This work represented a turn in the female's role in fairy tales and society.

In the Traditional, '*Little Riding Hood*' portray a conservative view of women as passive, helpless, frail, innocent, weak, and vulnerable objects who need to be saved by men. The woman is always presented as defenseless and cannot handle any situation, even the situation that can save her life. Of course, Wolf's disguise was perfect, but he could not hide much, which put her in the frame of stupidity. For example, she is helpless and easy to be deceived by the Wolf. She was a **negative** and **frightened female** with **no power** to defend herself and a **disobedient** girl too. She disobeys her adults' instructions and goes alone to the wood. Thus, she leaves her grandmother alone then the wolf finds a golden chance to devour the old grandmother. **In Modern**, Roald Dahl's poem is unique and attractive because the poet incorporates contemporary elements that will appeal to today's kids more. The girl is portrayed as a brave, strong, active figure, intelligent, resilient, and self-reliant figure. For example, she does not show hesitation or terror when she discovers the true identity of the wolf and has the initiative to take immediate action to shoot the Wolf. However, the **personification** in this



poem highlights the sense of intelligence and one who is inconvincible. Being a positive character in the new edition made her safe and sound, besides getting rid of the wolf forever. Yet, she affirmatively presents a girl to the point that she becomes the story's heroine. First, she is a sharp girl who is aware of the ways of the deceitful creature. She is conscious and well-oriented about the dangers, so she is not innocent. Second, she is a good observer, rational and sensible, because she notices the change in the physical appearance of her grandma. **The role of females has changed** to become heroines in contrast to their being victims that are saved by men.

Both tales deal with stereotypical females. Both have become dull examples of static females with no ambitions in life. **In the traditional, *Little Red Riding Hood*** represents a desperate and immature character. The story portrays the girl as being 'naive', since she readily falls for the wolf's claim that he is her grandma and readily places her trust in him. She could not have saved herself if it weren't for the huntsman who saves her, illustrating how dependent and powerless women are. **In the traditional, *Snow White*** can be argued that Snow White assumes a subordinate role because she remains naïve and never works towards self-development and transformation as ordinary protagonists do. She was not able to defend herself or to know about their destiny. She is a typical character and helpless in front of evil as she waits to be saved by a hero, who bravely shows up and saves her from her sleep poisoning. However, the image of those females was not different from other females because they were built on gender roles that made females secondary characters. Both heroines have been weak and escaped danger, which made them negative examples of fighting back against fear and tyranny.

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**ملاحظة: سوف يتم نشر باقي الملخصات المجانية المحدثه بقروبات
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Good luck



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