

## World Myths and Folktales: *The Stories of Human Kind*

---

### Introduction to Fairy Tales

#### *What is a fairy tale?*

- A fairy tale is a type of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Oral tradition
  - Fairy tales, much like origin myths, were told and retold for generations before finally being written down.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ fairy tales were among the first to be written down, but the “true” authors of *any* fairy tale are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Some famous publishers/authors of fairy tales are: Charles Perrault, Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, Hans Christian Anderson, and Joseph Jacobs.

#### *Literary Significance*

- Fairy tales come from all over the world. Each culture has its own set of fairy tales – often reflecting that culture’s particular set of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - People everywhere like stories in which truth prevails over deception, generosity is ultimately rewarded, hard work overcomes obstacles, and love, mercy and kindness are *the greatest powers of all*.
- Theme:
  - While each culture and geographic region of the world has its own body of folk tales and fairy tales that it considers “its own,” certain themes and \_\_\_\_\_ tend to be repeated across many cultures and time periods. \_\_\_\_\_ **such as love, hate, courage, kindness, and cruelty appear in bold, broad strokes on the canvas of fairy tales.**
- Impact of fairy tales on the contemporary world:
  - The elements and echoes of fairy tales are alive in plays, movies, and books for all ages.

#### *Fairy Tale Motifs: Recognizable Patterns in Character, Place, Objects, Action and Style*

#### *Motif*

- The essence of a fairy tale is its \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ are recurring subjects, themes, ideas, etc. in a story.
- The majority of fairy tales follow similar patterns in character, setting, plot (action), and style.
  - These predictable elements provide comfort, where the \_\_\_\_\_ of the plot and other particulars make each individual story interesting.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Block: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### **Recap: Essential Fairy Tale Components**

- **Characters:** Every fairy tale has characters of \_\_\_\_\_ and of \_\_\_\_\_ nature.
- **Setting:** Fairy tales take place in an \_\_\_\_\_ time and location.
- **Plot:** The “good” characters typically have a “\_\_\_\_\_” while the “evil” characters are brought to \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
- **The “fairy” aspect:** Fairy tales contain some kind of \_\_\_\_\_ or supernatural element.
- **Style:** Fairy tales feature repetition, usually in \_\_\_\_’s.

### *The Brothers Grimm*

#### **Grimm’s Fairy Tales**

- In Germany, this book has sold more copies than any other book except the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - *Kinder-und-Haus marchen*
  - A collection of German folklore

#### **The Brothers**

- Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm
  - Born in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century (1700’s)
  - Not members of the upper class
    - Had to work hard to obtain their education

#### **Romanticism**

- In the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, a growing literary movement in both America and Europe was **romanticism**.
  - Romantics believed in the power of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
  - Themes ventured into were based on the folklore and the \_\_\_\_\_ environment
  - Idealized the “\_\_\_\_\_” peoples’ lifestyles

#### **Folklore**

- The brothers Grimm believed:
  - Collecting the folklore was an opportunity to \_\_\_\_\_ the roots of German \_\_\_\_\_
  - Folklore contained basic \_\_\_\_\_ about the \_\_\_\_\_ of civilization
  - Recorded only “\_\_\_\_\_” laws and customs of the German people
  - By publishing the folklore before the oral tradition was lost, they could provide German readers with a sense of national \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ that was lacking in the chaotic social and political climate of the early 19<sup>th</sup> century

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Block: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### ***The Stories***

***Most of the European fairy tales in publication today for children are based on the stories collected by the Germans Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.***

- Gathered from \_\_\_\_\_ class neighbors who had been told the stories from their servants or nursemaids
- Publication:
  - The Grimm brothers actually published 5 editions of *Kinder und Hausmarchen*, and each edition was revised to create more “\_\_\_\_\_” literary stories.
  - 1<sup>st</sup> publication is much more graphic than 20<sup>th</sup> century (think: Disney) retellings
    - Besides adding colorful \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_, the Grimms eliminated \_\_\_\_\_ and/or other \_\_\_\_\_ material and added \_\_\_\_\_ observations to many of the stories in order to make them (as they deemed) more suitable for family reading.
  - References to \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ work ethic

### ***Literary Significance***

- Scholarship & Debate:
  - Some argue that the edited tales have been totally altered from their original \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, so that they do not accurately reflect the \_\_\_\_\_ tradition the Grimms were supposedly trying to preserve.
  - Others credit the Grimms with creating a new genre, the *Buchmarchen*, or “\_\_\_\_\_,” a mixture of oral and \_\_\_\_\_ traditions.