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1.) Attempt an incisive interrogation of Solomon A. Edebor's Good Morning, Sodom, underscoring at least five underlying thematic thrusts the drama engages.

Some of the themes include:

 1. Peer pressure: This is seen in the play as demola who is a well trained, cultured boy from a good family goes astray and metamorphoses into a miscreant. This is also seen as keziah did not give in to denial advances up until the intervention of her friends. The pressure from their friends made them make decisions that did not lead to a happy end. Demola got shot and died. While keziah got an unwanted pregnancy.

 2. Rape: This is seen as demola drugs keziah and sleeps with her without her consent. This is also seen in Stella’s heart-wrenching story where she narrates a part in her life that not only scarred her but became the motor for her promiscuity.

 3. Cultism: This is one the themes in the book and is first seen in the eight movement. We see a ritual taking place to initiate demola and other new members to the cult. This initiation later became cause of demola’s end. And, Nkanga Nwoko’s (k.k) affiliations with the cult led him to a life filled with regrets and forever behind bars.

 4. Drug abuse: This is first seen in the sixth movement; Demola uses a handkerchief laced with drugs to rape keziah. It is seen in the seventh scene where K.K uses it to entice demola to use it as a form of escapism. It is also seen in the scene where keziah drugs herself as a means to end her life because she disappointed her father. The involvement of drugs have led to incidents that could have caused grave consequences.

 5. Justice: This is one of the eminent points of this play. This is displayed in the seventeenth movement. Where Nkanga Nwoko and fellow criminals were dealt with to the full extent of the law.

2.) Attempt detailed character analyses of any three characters in Solomon A. Edebor's Good Morning, Sodom.

1. Keziah:

 Keziah is the daughter of Mr and Mrs Richards. She is medium height, slightly rotund, fair-skinned lady in her late teens. She is 200 level engineering student of mayflower university. She is quite the studious student. She has every intent to make her parents proud. She is the only and golden child of her family. She has her eye fixed on here studies and avoids boys as usual. She is uptight and doesn’t really let everyone, even her friends know what she is up about.

1. Demola:

Demola is a young guy from a rich family studying the arts and has had his eye fixed on keziah for a while. He is dogged in his pursuit of her—not minding the endless no’s and cold shoulder gifted to him by keziah. He is someone who is impressionable as he allowed his friend’s word to decide where he lived ,the atrocity he did to keziah and the life he lived. Demola was a nice guy who was only mislead and brought to death by peer pressure.

1. Mrs Richards:

She is the mother of keziah. She is the typical African mum where by she is more present in keziah’s life than her dad. She is warmer and more understanding than her husband, Dr. Richards. She lets her convictions decide her actions even when she’s in between a hard place and a rock; she is equanimous.

3.) what are the points of divergence between the published and the film version of GOOD MORNING, SODOM?

Differences I noticed in the film in comparison with the book are:

 1. In the film, unlike the book, demola was already a member of the cult and there was no displayed ritual for his initiation.

 2. In movement 14 in the book, Dr. Richards tells his daughter, keziah: “keziah, you are a disgrace to this family, to my name and everything we stand for. Now we will be objects of ridicule everywhere! Among our friends! Our neighbors! Is this the reward for all the efforts we made to give you the best in life? Was it that we failed to live up to your expectations as parents?” . These lines were not said verbatim in the film.

 3. In movement sixteen in the book, keziah is seen with her mom in the kitchen preparing food, her mom tells her to check who is at the door. This wasn’t portrayed in the film.

 4. In the film, there is a scene where Mrs richards, keziah’s mum pats her back and consoles her. There is no portrayal of this scene in the book.

 5. Movement seventeen was the scene in which a court hearing was held and Nkanga Nwoko was brought to justice. In the book this scene was more elaborate. Both lawyers pled their case before the judge gave the sentence. But, in the film, it wasn’t so. The scene starts with “Temper justice with mercy” said by one lawyer and then the judge giving the sentence.

 6. In the film, the mother of demola, Mrs diran is dead, but in the book, she is alive.

 7. In the film, the last movement— movement twenty-three was not portrayed by the actors.