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1. Good morning Sodom explores variety of themes as follows:

- Moral Decadence: The play confronts ideas of the characters struggling with moral decadence. Demola and his friends behavior is contrasted with that of some other characters who exemplified a more honest and clean way of life.
- Societal Decay: The play on Demola and his friends role examines societal decadence and it's consequences. This theme is mirrored to the cultist/delinquent acts.
- Religion: having a good relationship with God can go a long way in directing the steps of one. Stella telling Keziah of her past trauma and her stray from His path and how regaining her faith helped her a lot.p
- Peer influence: This refers to the role individual peers play in shaping their behaviors, beliefs and values. This theme is mirrored to Demola's friends pressure being the reason of his bad decisions.
- Suicide: A tragic and complex issue that has become more prevalent which has surprisingly been concluded to be an "escape" from problems. Keziah being emotionally stressed from the thoughts of her being a disappointment and disgrace to her family took this course of action.

2. Keziah Richards is a 200-level English student at Mayflower University with a bright future ahead of her. She catches the eye of fellow course mate Demola, who tries his best to win her over but his words fall on deaf ears until she's persuaded by friends to give him a chance, as he has proven to be "responsible and caring." When she visits Demola's room to get help on an assignment, she unwittingly becomes the target of his secret plan: to gain the keys to a once chained gates between her thighs. Disgusted, Keziah feels foolish for even considering giving him a chance. Fortunately, her friend Stella is there for her with comforting words and a testimony from her own experience with rape. Soon thereafter, Keziah learns that the father of her unborn child has passed away, leaving her unconscious in the university health center amidst controversy and heartbreak from her family. Faced with no solution or way forward in her present predicament, Keziah painfully attempts suicide before ultimately giving birth to a beautiful baby girl named Mouritha. Seeing no other options left upon learning of this terrible news, Keziah's father eventually comes around after going through his "stage" of grief and acceptance - allowing Keziah to start afresh at the University of Ibadan.

- Demola: A 200-level English student at Mayflower University coming from an affluent family - Engr & Mrs Diran - yet he is plagued by parental gaps and ultimately lonely darkness in his life which leads him down a destructive path guided by 400-level English student K.K (Nkanga Nwoko). His genuine love for Keziah is corrupted when K.K advises him on how to take advantage of Keziah's visit for his own ends; thus Demola rapes Keziah leaving himself filled with remorse for what he's done - seeing himself as a monster for hurting someone he truly cared about. Even worse than this act is introduction to cultism and hard drugs courtesy of K.K , leading him becoming member of the

Red sparrows' confraternity until his life was tragically cut short in clashes between cult members while K.K was sentenced to life imprisonment on account of multiple charges; after much distress Engr & Mrs Diran take steps towards helping raising their son's child with Keziah..

- Stella: Another close friend of Keziah; she shares a room with our protagonist and hears first-hand the heartbreaking story surrounding the eventful night at Demola's room starting with comforting words then going into detail about Stella's own experience when it comes to rape - two sons of Stella's pastor along with their friends had raped her seven years prior and though they were caught by law enforcement officers eventually shame and disgrace lead Stella down a path filled with lust and disbelief in God – until one day Emmanuella knocks on Stella's door offering tranquility through Jesus Christ which echoed enough for Stella's repentance leading to salvation where after few days Stella comes upon the site where Damola was killed calling out for help via phone call summoning Keziah before rushing our protagonist off getting medical attention when she lost consciousness from uncontrolled bleeding later finding the cause was a pregnancy unknown to her knowledge – Stella later leaves hospital informing about this unfortunate event yet at same time being considered good friend all around..

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

### POINTS OF DIVERGENCE

#### **Third Movement**

- In the film version, Dr Yusuf's class is interrupted by two students of opposite sex after they came to class late.
- In the film, Dr Yusuf greeted the students with 'Good Day' while in the published he greeted with 'good morning'.
- Demola's first two lines weren't said in the film, Bunmi's first line wasn't said, and Ovie's first line wasn't said.
- In the film the names of the Nigerian scholars during the lecture weren't mentioned.

#### **Fourth Movement**

- In the published version, it was written that 'Demola takes a mouthful of rice then looks up to Keziah' but in the film, he had no rice only 1 drink.

#### **Sixth Movement**

- In the book, Keziah woke up agitated and sobbing while in the film she did the same but slapped Demola also.
- Stella's dream on men burning her clothes was said to be at night in the book but was portrayed in the daytime in the film.
- In the book, four men were said to be bringing out some clothes under the command of Adeyoju but in the film only one man was shown.
- The role of the character "MAN" was said to have worn a khaki shirt and shorts with no cap but in the film, he was dressed in a traditional attire with no cap.
- In the book, Stella woke up after the first dream in her bed and interacted with Emmanuella after she woke up but in the film the scene of her waking up wasn't shown and she had the interaction with Emmanuella in the drying space outside.

#### **Seventh movement**

- In the book, K.K gave Demola a white substance wrapped in a nylon to sniff but in the film, it was wrapped in paper.

#### **Eighth movement**

- In the book, three blindfolded men were said to be kneeling but, in the film, it was only two men.
- In the book during the final rite of the formal absorption of the converts it is stated that K.K leaves the group to return with a calabash stained with blood for the initiation. But in the film KK isn't the one that goes, it is another member of the cult, and he carries a ceramic pot instead of a calabash and it isn't stained with blood.
- The blindfolds were removed by Jumo in the book while in the film KK takes on the role.
- Demola is said to have been part of the converts kneeling down at the center, but the film depicts Demola as a cult member standing around the converts.
- In the film spark raises his right hand instead of his left after the declaration of new red shadows members and while chanting red shadows he doesn't walk round the cult circle like the book states rather he still remains stationary.

- In the book it was narrated that all members of the red shadows wore black berets but, in the film, there was an exception with their leader Spark who wore a black fedora.
- Spark snaps his hand twice in the book but in the film he didn't.
- In the book, one of the deceased cultists was called Dagen but in the film he was called Dragon.

#### **Ninth movement**

- The ninth movement wasn't shown in the film which briefly narrates the battle of guns between rival cult groups.

#### **Tenth movement**

- In the film, Stella wasn't bleeding after fainting and no car stopped once she got a view of Demola's lifeless body.
- Keziah's palms weren't raised to her temples, and she didn't pull away from the crowd rather she faints in an instant after the sight of Demola's lifeless body.

#### **Eleventh movement**

- After lights fade, there are no nurses, students or hospital attendants engaging in various activities as the book depicts.
- Beside the bed Mrs. Richards isn't in tears as the book narrates.

#### **Twelfth movement**

- Keziah mum was the only parent present with stella and the driver divergent to how the book describes her being in the company of her parents.
- Stella wasn't seen crying in the film as the book depicts.
- In the book, Stella waves goodbye after hugging Keziah but in the film stella assists Keziah into the car and follows them while sitting in the front seat of the car as the lights fade.

#### **Thirteenth movement**

- In the book, the DPO was referred to as a woman but in the film, it was a man that was the DPO.
- The two officers come in with KK and three other students while the book states that the other students were two in number.
- In the film, the DPO instructed the two officers to ask the IPO to speed up his investigation. He also told them to make a copy of the case file and send it to the DPP for advice. Lastly, they were told to quickly conclude their investigation so that prosecution could begin but in the book this conversation didn't happen.

#### **Fourteenth movement**

- In the film Mrs. Richards sends Keziah to meet her dad in the living room on the basis of him calling her, he neither taps his feet or bites his lips as the book depicts and the mother isn't seated on the sofa as the book says for, she is yet to be present.
- In the book, Dr. Richards instructed Keziah to pick up the book from the center table and hand it to him. However, he stopped her midway and asked her to open it, revealing that there was a letter for her inside. In the film, there was no book, only the letter
- The book states that both mother and father are together in the living room with Keziah while her and Dr Richard converse but the film depicts the mother walking in on the conversation.

### **Fifteenth movement**

- Zuwaira and Nonso's conversation on the list of expelled students at the beginning of the movement in the book wasn't shown in the film.
- Zuwaira and Nonso's sympathetic conversation at the end of the movement before the change of discussions to school matters in the book wasn't shown in the film.

### **Sixteenth movement**

- The introduction to the sixteenth movement in the book wasn't depicted in the film where it states that misses Richards and Keziah whose pregnancy has advanced are seen preparing food. The doorbell rings and Keziah is sent by her mother to check who is at the door, she then rises and wipes her hands before checking and then discovers its her father.
- The film doesn't include the scene where Keziah is seen sobbing because of the attitude given to her after welcoming her father. And then her mum being confident in her intuition that her father still stigmatizes her after seeing her in such a sober state.
- In the book, Dr Richard called the unborn child 'evil thing' but in the film the child was called a '**bastard**'
- Where the book said Keziah laid down on her left side, she was seen lying down on her right side
- There is an added scene in the film where Keziah is seen crying in her room and her mother is seen consoling her after the treatment her father gave her after he came back from work

### **Seventeenth Movement**

- The only statements the prosecution and defense counsel made in the film were 'My Lord, let justice prevail. Most obliged, my Lord' and 'I, therefore, plead my Lord that you temper justice with mercy. I rest my case'.
- The only statements the judge made in the film and also in the book were his second line, the statement 'Having looked into the facts and circumstances of this peculiar case' in his third line and his final line.
- The court clerk didn't make a single statement in the film
- The accomplices of K.K had their names mentioned in the film version of the play but wasn't stated in the book and their names were as follows: Torkuma Okorie, Musa Abubaker, Olupitan Steve, Sebiotimo Philips
- In the book, the judge was stated to have glasses but, in the film, he had no glasses.
- Toward the end of the court scene in the book, it was stated that the judge packed his glasses and the rest of his things on the table before handing it to his orderly. But all this wasn't shown in the film
- In the book K. K's mother is mentioned while in the film she has no single appearance.
- The last narration of the movement in the book stated that there was a rowdy environment as KK and others were led out of the court. It also states that some of the public wailed and others expressed satisfaction with the judgement. Upon all these events it also stated KK's mother fainted and was immediately to waiting van that conveys her out of the premises. Meanwhile none of these events were shown in the play

### **Eighteenth Movement**

- In the book, Dr Richards was said to be sitting at the back of a Toyota Venza but in the film, he was seen sitting at the back of a Toyota Sienna.
- It also states in the book that Patrick who is a driver for Mr. Richards turns the car after his boss's order but this wasn't shown in the film.

- The book states that Mr. Richards has a file clutched to his chest after opening the door to his home but in the film, it was a book and not a file.
- After Mr. Richards reads the letter and tries to recollect himself from the view of Keziah lifeless on the floor, the book states that Patrick helps put Keziah in the car and zooms off to the Emamuzo hospital. It also stated that two nurses were with Patrick and Mr. Richards in the hospital trying to put Keziah on a stretcher before taking her to the emergency ward. But all this wasn't shown in the play.
- The last 5 lines of conversation between Dr. Hanson and Mr. Richards in the book, on Keziah's recovery and Mr. Richards gratitude toward the doctor was scrapped from the film.

### **Nineteenth Movement**

- The story here was in the twenty first movement in the film's story approach
- The book stated Mrs. Diran was in this movement but she did not make an appearance in the film
- Some of Mrs. Diran's lines were used as lines for Engineer Diran in the film
- The part where K.K brings out a picture of Mr. and Mrs. Diran was scrapped in the film
- Lines for Mrs. Diran that were scrapped in the film were her second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh lines in the book

### **Twentieth Movement**

- Keziah was said to be lying down on her bed in her room in the book, but in the film, she was on a couch in the living room.
- In the film Dr. Richards kisses Keziah on the forehead, lights fade but Keziah isn't seen flattened on the bed because she was on a sofa and neither does Dr. Richards put his arm round his wife.

### **Twenty First Movement**

- Mrs. Diran was said to be dead in the film but in the book it shows otherwise.
- After the twenty first movement in the film, a scene was added where Keziah is shown in distress in her room before labor as though her water had broken. She is then swiftly attended to by her mother who then calls Dr. Richards to update him on the situation before lights fade.

### **Twenty Second Movement**

- The scene inside the labor room wasn't shown in the film version
- The last 8 lines of conversation between Doctor Hanson, Dr. Richards and Mrs. Richards in the book was scrapped from the film. The end of the movie is then marked after Mrs. Richards shouts "oh! Thank you, Jesus!" As she turns to her husband.

Note: The twenty third movement wasn't acted in the film; Keziah's daughter was called Maurita in the book but in the end credits of the film it was stated that her name is Heritage Demola-Diran.