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1) Attempt an incisive interpretation of Solomon A. Edebor’s Good Morning, Sodom,

underscoring at least five underlying thematic thrusts and drama engages

2) Attempt detailed character analysis of any three characters in Solomon Edebor’s

Good Morning, Sodom.

1a) Bad Parenting: Another thematic thrust in Solomon A. Edebor’s Good

Morning, Sodom was the consequences of bad parenting. Bad parenting is very

prevalent especially among the wealthy parents of today. These parents listen to

every little thing and excuse provided by their children. This was shown in the

nineteenth movement when K.K was brought out of his cell only to meet

Engineer and Mrs Diran, Demola’s parents. They admitted to have provided and

given every little favour or thing Demola asked for without proper investigation.

They only realised this when K.K explained everything to them and confessing

that he was the one who caused Demola’s addiction to drugs as seen in the

seventh movement and accidentally killed him.

Fortunately, Demola’s parents displayed some sense of responsibility

towards the end of the play, in the twenty first movement, where Engineer and

Mrs Diran were seen at the Richard’s house. They properly apologized for what

Demola had caused and consoled each other when they were reminded of his

death. They also accepted to have not dutifully performed their responsibilities as

parents and failed Demola.

b) Consequences of Rape: The play talks about the effect of rape on young

women both physically and mentally. This was shown on both Keziah and her

friend, Stella. In Movement six, Keziah went to Demola’s house after being

convinced by her friends. She only went with a harmless intention of finishing up

an assignment with Demola. Demola also went along with Keziah and were both

doing the assignment. Demola ended up drugging Keziah and raped her. She

realized that she had been raped only after waking up and ran off angrily. She was

traumatized and was even more traumatized after she learnt about her

pregnancy in the fourteenth movement. Here, it is seen that her dad raging with

disappointed in her and. Refuses to believe her. Her mother also does the same.

In the sixteenth movement, Dr Richards is seen ignoring his daughter after justcoming back from work. He even claimed to no longer be her father anymore as

she caused a lot of damaged and disgraced her family Name. This takes a toll on

Keziah and makes her fall into a state of depression and eventually even try to

commit suicide in the eighteenth movement.

c) Supremacy of the Law: In Solomon A. Edebor’s Good Morning, Sodom, It is

portrayed that no matter how strong and powerful you are, the long arm of the law

would eventually catch you. This is shown in the thirteenth movement where the

Cultists are finally apprehended by the police. A lot of the other cultist like Usman

(Bentol), Sebiotimo (Spark) and Onaja (Jumo) were already in their Penultimate year

or in the 300 Level. It is also shown in the seventeenth Movement where K.K

(Nwoko) and the rest of the captured cultists were given lifetime imprisonment and

two year jail terms respectively, even though the Defence counsel tries to convince

the judge to set them free because of the fact that they were just students and were

already punished enough by the management of the school after all getting expelled

in their Final years.

It is also shown in the fifteenth Movement, where all the students who

engaged in the antisocial act of cultism were instantly expelled. Demola was also

included in the list, even though he had already been killed while battling their rival

cult group, “The Sparrows”.

d) Peer Pressure: Peer pressure is one of the greatest issues among children and

young adults. There are two main cases of peer pressure in Solomon A. Edebor’s

Good Morning, Sodom. The first and the smallest case of the effect of peer pressure

in the play was on Keziah. This was seen in the fifth movement where Keziah

friends, Ovie and Bunmi. They convinced Keziah into befriending demola shortly

after she ignored his conversation again. They were doing it with good intention and

did not know that the outcome would be the way it got to be. Keziah, taking her

friends talk into consideration, decided to offer Demola a chance at friendship, a

chance she later regretted when she was drugged and raped by Demola a few days

later.

The other case of the negative effect of peer pressure was seen on Demola’s

and his friend, Nwoko. Demola was an innocent and intelligent young man until he

met K.K in the University. K.K saw that Demola was the child of wealthy parent. This

caught his eye and immediately befriended Demola. It was seen in Movement seven

when Nwoko said that he made Demola rape Keziah. HE even convinced Demola to

take a white powdery drug, which made him high. Demola followed him and ended

up doing everything K.K convinced him to do. He even convinced him to join a cult

group which led to his untimely death.

e) Cultism: One of the main thematic thrusts in Solomon A. Edebor’s Good Morning,

Sodom was the negative impacts of cultism. In the eight movement of the Author’s

play, some students are seen initiating some other students into their notorious cult

group, “Red Shadows”. Demola, a 200 Level English student was among those beinginitiated. It was later explained in the play that Demola was not actually interested in

joining the cult, but was persuaded by his closest friend and senior, “K.K” also known

as Nkanga Nwoko. He joining the cult was the greatest mistake of his life, as his life

was accidentally ended by his same closest friend.

Cultism and anything related to cultism in both secondary and tertiary

institutions never ends well, as the members are forced to stay in the cult in fear of

being caught. A lot of students also end up being permanently maimed and lose their

lives. This is seen when Demola was suddenly shown to be dead in the tenth

movement. Those caught in the act of cultism are often expelled, jailed or even

killed. This was portrayed in both the thirteenth movement where Nwoko was

arrested and the seventeenth movement, where he was sentenced to life

imprisonment along with the other perpetrators.

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a) Demola: Demola was a very good child, until he came into the university. He was also

very smart and friendly, all these stopped when he met Nwoko, his senior. Nwoko

influenced him and persuaded him to do a lot of stuff that were bad and ended up getting

him killed.

b) Keziah One of the main characters, Keziah is a vibrant, smart young girl. She is a

student of Mayflower University. Her Parents were Dr Aworawo Richards and Mrs

Joke Richards. Keziah, at the beginning of the play, was shown to be a much

disciplined, law abiding student. She follows everything her mom tells her to do in

the first movement. This kept going on even when she had an admirer, Demola, who

publicly confesses his love for her. Keziah refuses, knowing fully well what would

happen if she heard him out and started a relationship. Unfortunately, she was

convinced by her friends to at least give him a chance at friendship, a chance which

Demola squandered by drugging raping her the first time she comes to his house in

the fifth movement. This made Keziah very angry and sad when she learnt that

Demola was killed during a cult clash in the tenth movement.

c) Dr Aworawo Richards: Dr Aworawo Richards, otherwise known as Dr Richards is a

busy man and the father of Keziah. He is also the husband to Mrs Joke Richards. He is

a man who takes his and his Family’s reputation very seriously. This was shown in

the fourteenth and sixteenth movements where he emphasized on not wanting to

be disgraced in the society.

He even went as far as bringing an idea of abortion, an idea which Mrs Richards did

not like in the sixteenth movement. His obsession for a better reputation made him

act coldly to his daughter and even at some point, denied her to be one of his

children. He ended up regretting that decision when his daughter almost committed

suicide. After he realized his actions. He apologized to his daughter and made it upto her by showing her unconditional love and care and also getting her an admission

and accommodation into the University of Ibadan.

3) (A) In the film version Damola did not follow Keziah to the library, While in the book she agreed for him to follow her to the library.

(B) In the film version during Dr Yusuf's lecture he was interrupted by two students, a boy and a girl that he told to get out of the class for late coming, While in the book he wasn't interrupted by any student.

(C) In the film version Damola asked both Ovie and Bunmi about Keziah's absence,

While in the book Damola called Ovie aside to a corner to ask about Keziah.

(D) In the film version Emmanuella approached Stella while she was doing laundry outside, While in the book Emmanuella approached Stella when she woke up from her nightmare in her room.