

**NAME: ABAYOL EMMANUEL**

**TERHEMBA**

**MATRIC NUMBER: 22/LAW01/02**

**COLLEGE: LAW**

**DEPARTMENT: PUBLIC AND PRIVATE  
LAW**

**COURSE CODE: AFE 122**

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

Answer.

"Good Morning, Sodom," and identify some of its underlying thematic thrusts. Here are five potential themes that the drama engages:

1. Peer pressure: Largely manifested in the play, "Good morning, Sodom, is the consequences and repercussion's that one has to deal with in the face of peer pressure. So prominently dangerous, yet so undermined in our society. The play brings to light how most of one's

decision, especially a student living on campus, are influenced mostly by our environment and the type of friends we stumble upon.

The early stages of the play center on Demola, a young boy, pursuing the heart of a young girl in his level named Keziah, she later falls prey to unmarital sex with the young man in his house. However, later on the play it is revealed that the actions that took place in his house was hugely influenced by his friends, who later confessed that Demola was only used for his money. This goes to show the amount of power and grip that peer pressure has on the lives of our dear children.

Moreover, Demola was not the only one prey to influence, Stella too had her share. One of Keziah's roommate, although tragic events were the trigger to such worldly behaviors later on in her life, that doesn't excuse the fact that if good company surrounded her in her fallout of the dreaded experience she wouldn't have gone astray. Staying on campus didn't do her any good, it made things worse for obvious reasons. Peer pressure is a virus that our society, most especially our educational system cannot seem to shake off. Furthermore, the play did a good job by depicting how one's life can go either way, if only he would have changed he wouldn't have died and the other, shows how by the grace of God she turned away from her deeds and gave her life to Christ that faithful Sunday.

2. Moral decadence in the society: I agree with the playwright that crime needs to be eliminated from our campuses before it consumes the entire academic community.

Demola and his friends with the other cult members are clear depictions of how of academic community will crumble if something is not done about it. Innocent lives wasted on the field of battle and also

behind bars {Nkanga Nwoke aka K.K}. The salvation of our campuses should start with adequate parental care and monitoring, a parent must endeavor to be big part of their children's lives especially in the adolescent years. All other constituted authorities in the school, such as the churches and so on should also come together to abolish such insolence.

3. Redemption and forgiveness: After all is said and done blood is still thicker than water. First of all, after Keziah's parents found out what had happened, they were disappointed at what their daughter had done, they started to question their parental adequacy. He parent were in turmoil on whether to get rid of the baby or not. The mother opposed the matter while the father was pissed because he wasn't getting his way by aborting the baby, although it was kept a secret from their precious daughter. Soon after, they found their daughter on the floor lifeless, and nothing other than pure terror ran through his mind. This depicts the love that a family has for each other no matter the situation at hand. Thereafter, Keziah went back to school as she had always wanted and the family accepted their daughter so as Demola's parents who were still grieving their dead son.

4. Parental love: Before and as well after, the events that occurred while at Mayflower University, it is shown that their parents still cared for them. The scene opens up with Keziah and her mum having a 'mother and daughter time' discussion, telling us that they are very close as a family. Even after she was found out to be pregnant by her parents, later on they accepted it and worked towards putting her back on track with her education.

Nkanga Nwoko {aka K.K}, was also shown to be very dear to his widowed mum who was later revealed to us that she sold plantain on the side of the road just to be able to pay for her only child's school fees. She was bitterly saddened when she heard that her son was going to be sentenced to life imprisonment.

The value of love was also shown by Demola's parents who was loved by his parents before he died even though it was written in the play that they were not checking in on his activities, even after his death they still felt regret on his turn-out.

Stella, Keziah's roommate, was never shy of her parent's love, it wasn't also stated that her parents hated her.

5. Community and Resilience: Despite the many challenges they face, the characters in the play show resilience and determination in their struggle for justice. The play celebrates the power of community and the ability of people to come together to effect change.

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

Answer.

Certainly! Here are detailed character analyses of three characters in Solomon A. Edebor's "Good Morning, Sodom":

1. Demola: The son of ENG. Diran and Mrs. Diran, although not clearly stated but we could deduce that he was a good child before he stepped foot in the halls of Mayflower University.

Demola is the embodiment of the consequences of peer pressure and bad company. Even though his heart and intention were seen as pure and he wanted to change his ways because he too saw the tunnel he was heading into. His so called friends later revealed that his wealth was a huge factor in the conditions for their friendship. Demola's entire stay at the university was therefore influence by his friends. The off campus house, the cult indoctrination, the pre-marital sex and so on.

However, in the play, it showed Demola and k.k talking, and Demola was expressing himself saying that he felt bad for his actions towards Keziah. His friend goes further to offer him cocaine, but he is hesitant and even says no, but he is later overwhelmed and ends up taking it, that scene basically sums up his life in the university.

I wouldn't go so far as to put the blame on Demola entirely, lack of adequate parental guidance and involvement was also a factor that can happen to anybody do easily as it happened to him. His parents felt a sense of regret for their son's death because they knew it was in their power to prevent his death if only they knew what was going on. Demola is a good example of how life is in the universities.

2. Keziah: Daughter of Dr. Aworawo Richards and Mrs. Joke Richards, Keziah is a 200lvl student studying English so as Demola who got expelled for anti-social behavior. Keziah is a strong witted young girl said to be in her late teens, who seem to be close with her parents. Keziah was being pursued by a young boy called Demola who happens to be in her level, he is likes her and wants them to be in a relationship, but her strong morals by her parents kept her strong. She was convinced that he only wanted her for her body and nothing else but it was hinted in some scenes that Demola really liked her and not just for

her body. But later on Demola had his way with her and that resulted to a pregnancy that turn her life upside down. Keziah was crumbling under the shameful glare of her father every day and decided to end her own life.

Keziah was a girl who was a victim of circumstance ad didn't deserve what happened to her, as a woman virginity is a symbol of dignity and it was taken away soon too early. She was battling the trauma of the all so sudden pregnancy and the disappointed look from her father everyday was not doing her any good.

Lastly, I would like to conclude her analysis on the basis that no one is immune to peer pressure, if not the sweet things that her friend told her about the boy and the encouragement they gave her to try to get to know him better, she wouldn't have been foolish enough to try and come to his house alone on the falsehood of assignment assistance.

3. Stella: She is a roommate to Keziah and very close friend at that. A character bewildered by the trauma early on in her life, loses her faith in the God she claimed she loved so much. She was depicted earlier before the incident to be a very holy girl who jumps at the first opportunity regarding things of the church. AS a girl who feared God more than anything, it doesn't make sense to her that God will allow such a thing happen.

Stella soon after swore to never step foot into a church for the rest of her life. It was written in the play that she started going wayward and the university was a good place to really go astray. Her story was first shown to the audience when Keziah fell for the trap laid for her by Demola and his friends. Keziah took the company of Stella but was unaware of Stella's past that was stained with misfortune and the fall

out of such incident. Stella was later seen having an omen inform of a dream, there appeared to be a lake which signified Hell and the bad things in store for her if she continues down this path and the other side, a man who called out to her. She thought nothing of the dream but was surprised to Emmanuella, her floor mate, come all the way from her roommate to tell her that Jesus wants her back. Angered by the subject Stella pushed her out, she didn't read what she said until after Emmanuella had gone. That day being Sunday Stella rose up and rushed to church.

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

After an intensive dive into the book and as well the film, I can firmly conclude that there are some areas of differences which should be addressed.

In the earlier movements, one through twelve, we can spot a very few difference in the following movements;

Movement 3 according to the movie, during the class, two students waltz in to class but was chased back by the lecturer, but it was not indicated in the book. After the lecture is done with the class, Demola (according to the book) is depicted to have asked for permission before speaking to Keziah's friends, but the film shows contrary to that.

Movement 6 (rape scene), soon after Demola takes Keziah's phone, he asked her if her phone was either android or iPhone in the book but the film doesn't agree. In the film, Stella was seen outside hanging her clothes before Emmanuella came to talk to her, but the novel shows her sleeping in her dorm before Emmanuella came to talk to Keziah.

Movement 9 was never shown in the film.

In movement 10, the car that was said to have picked Keziah when she fainted after seeing Demola was never shown in the film but was in the book.

Movement 12, while Keziah was seen taken home by her mum in her car, the book shows Stella waving at them as they drove off. But the film shows Keziah entering into their car as they drove off from the hospital which held Keziah.

As we move on to the last eleven movements, there has been seen to be more obvious differences than in the earlier twelve.

In movement 14 the book shows Dr. Richards walking around the room when he is questioning Keziah, but this is not reciprocated in the film. The lights fade in the room where Keziah and her parents were having an argument when Mrs. Joke Richards exclaims in response to the realization that the boy in question was a cult member, whilst the book goes further on.

Movement 15, lights fade as a statement is made to Zuwari by Nonso on their way to the lecture room, but the book goes a little bit further.

Movement 16 targets its point of difference is Keziah's interaction with her. In the film the scene already starts with Keziah on her way to open the door for her dad, it doesn't stop her but proceeds to a conversation less interaction of disgust by father to daughter. The book tells a different approach where Keziah is shown to be cooking before her mom tells her to open the door for her dad.

At the end of the scene, according to the film, the lights hit on Keziah as she is seen crying thereafter the lights fade in contrast to the book.



Movement 17, the scene jumps straight to when the judge gave his final decision on the case, but the book contains a more detailed interpretation of the movement. It must be noted that Demola's mother wasn't at the court.

Movement 20 was acted out (in the film) immediately after movement 18 when Keziah nearly survived the attempted suicide. Thereafter movement 21 was acted simultaneously with movement 18. It showed Demola's dad (only) in the mist of Keziah and her parents, he was talking about his visit with K.K (one of Demola's friend in the university) at the police station. Flashback was used to achieve movement 19. The play thereafter ends when Keziah is shown to be in labor, screaming for help which is finally answered by her mother.