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**Matric No:** 22/MHS02/091

**Course Code:** Afe122

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

1. **Theme of Cultism:** Cultism was a huge vice in Mayflower University . It was a major factor in the death of Demola according to movement Ten where Stella found him dead and movement Nineteen according to K.K, “Demola gave me the picture in his dying moments, after he was mistakenly shot by instead of a rival cult member during our operation.” According to Nkanga Nwonkwo aka K.K in movement Nineteen, while he was telling the parents of the deceased, he mentioned that he and Bentol were the ones who introduced Demola into the cultist group named Red Shadows. Their readiness got action was put to test by sending them against rival groups The sparrows who killed the members of the Red sparrows. The book highlights the effects of cultism as Death (using the incidence of Demola according to movement ten and nineteen), expulsions (as all of the Red sparrow members were expelled, including Nkanga Nwoko (a.k.a K.K ), Sebiotimo Philips (a.k.a spark), which supposedly was the leader, Usman Yibo (a.k.a bentol), Onja Edmund (a.k.a jumo) and other members. Among these were students who were so close to rounding off.), according to movement fifteen, future consequences for those who would be contesting for one post or another would be robbed of their positions according to Nonso in movement fifteen. It to lead to imprisonment as K.K and his gang were imprisoned for their actions in movement seventeen.
2. **Sexual assault/rape as a theme:**In this thought-provoking play, rape caused Keziah's education to be cut short. Keziah drew closer to Demola as a result of peer pressure from her classmates and friends Ovie and Bunmi, and she went to visit him. As a result of this visit, Demola drugged and raped her at the request of his pals. According to movement 18, this caused her to try suicide since she felt that she had let her parents down, especially her father (Dr. Aworawo Richards), who was extremely disappointed in her. This resulted in an unintended pregnancy, which caused an emotional roller coaster in her household. In the sixth movement, when Stella (Keziah's roommate) was fourteen years old, rape was also alluded to. She said in the movement that the pastor's sons and his three friends sexually molested her while her father continued to protect the pastor's wife. Unwanted pregnancies were one of the effects of rape that was underlined in the text (as shown in movement 14), which also causes disappointment and mockery.
3. **Theme of peer pressure:** Demola, a 200-level Mayflower University student majoring in English, fell victim to peer pressure from Nkanga Nwoko (also known as K.K.) and Usman Yibo (also known as bentol). Nkanaga Nwoko, who was a 400-level student in the English department, introduced Demola to drugs, which caused him to drug Keziah Richards and use a handkerchief to carry out a rape plan that was provided to him by K. K. He came from a wealthy family, so Nkanga Nwoko also persuaded him to join a cult and leave his hostel for the town, which led to his demise and the suffering of his parents. All these was seen in movement Nineteen, where K.K confessed to Demola’s parents. According to him “… I succeeded in making him do many terrible things. I was the one that made him leave the hostel for town.” He also admitted in the same movement to introducing him to drugs and raping Keziah. “I even encouraged him to rape a female course rep that had been proving too stubborn.

Keziah Richards, a 200-level student in the same English department at Mayflower University as Demola, initially started out as a disciplined and focused student due to her background and intended to stay that way, but later succumbed to negative peer pressure from Ovie and Bunmi, two of her fellow students, who reassured her that being friends with Demola wouldn't harm her in the fifth movement. This led Keziah into Demola's trap. What she imagined to be a harmless friendship study session soon turned into a day of sadness. She was drugged, raped and eventually became pregnant.

1. **Theme of Justice and good Judgement**: The defense attorney pleaded for justice to be left to God and claims that "we do not have to take another life which can not resuscitate the dead," he also pleaded that because some of them were already in their final year of university and had already committed crimes, the play placed a strong emphasis on good judgment towards the students who were involved in the cult fraternity. In the movement seventeen.The judge sentenced Nkanga in accordance with the law, saying that "let justice be done though the heaven's fall" (Fait justicia ruat caelum) for the offence of manslaughter and the other members that were involved two years imprisonment for the offence of membership of unlawful society and a fine of #100,000. The judgment forced every body to see with the consequences of their actions and inactions.
2. **Theme of Child neglect and Bad Parenting:** Demola was raised in a wealthy and privileged family, but his parents, Engineer Diran and Mrs. Diran, failed to discipline and care for him. They allowed the need to protect their children's financial future to cloud their sense of responsibility as parents, who should consider their children's wellbeing not only in terms of money and material possessions, but also physically and psychologically in order to be able to enforce discipline and not go too far. Lack of parental supervision frequently results in conduct disorders and moral deficiency in children, and by the time Demola's parents realized they had neglected their child in the area that matters the most to them as parents, it was already too late. All these is seen in movement twenty-first movement. Where Engineer Didran and his wife expressed their regret over how they neglected their child. “We never knew how far we had failed as parents until his friend revealed all those sordid details…”

***Question 2: Attempt detailed character analyses of any three characters in Solomon A. Edebor’s Good Morning, Sodom.***

1. **Stella**: She was Keziah’s roomate. Seven years ago when she was fourteen, went to their pastor's home with her father. When it came to matters pertaining to the Lord, she was always eager. She was left alone with the pastor's kids, Daniel and Tosin, when they first came because her father received an important call and had to depart. She was brought to the father's room by one of the pastor's sons, Daniel, who stated that her father wanted to talk to her. There, she later learned that three of his other buddies were also present, and she was repeatedly raped. She eventually awoke in a hospital. Her parents wanted to file a complaint, but the powerful elders begged them not to, so they relocated instead. Since then, for the past five years, her faith in God has been weakened. She has stopped praying and has dabbled in all kinds of immorality, becoming an expert in it. Up until one particular night, she had a dream. Later, Emmunella, Stella's roommate, visited her to reassure her that God still loved her, and after a series of similar dreams where she realized that God was telling her to come back or else her promiscuous lifestyle would be her doom, Stella resumed her usual practice of living a Christ-like life. She also helped Keziah call her parents when she fell after seeing Demola's lifeless body covered in a pool of blood. She played a part in giving Keziah hope and encouragement after learning that she had been raped by Demola.
2. **Keziah**: She was a 200-level English student at Mayflower University who came from a well-ordered family. She was a focused learner who never skipped class or engaged in other vices. She also refused to let any relationships on campus distract her, especially with Demola, a coursemate who was persistent in wanting to date her. All of that was for naught when she was negatively influenced by her fellow coursemates Ovie and Bunmi. Without her knowledge, she fell into Demola's trap. She later got pregnant following the rape, which caused her education to be cut short and her parents, especially her father, to suffer stigma, after which she made an attempt at suicide due to the stigma and the fact that her father never showed her love. Her father then realized how wrong he had been to her daughter after she was miraculously spared. Her parents provided her with all the support she needed after she gave birth to her daughter, Moiritha.  She eventually apologized profusely to her parents and was later made right. Later, Keziah's parents made the decision for her to finish her education since they knew it was what she had always wanted to do. They agreed she would complete her further education at the University of Ibadan while working as Chinenye, the mother's housekeeper, to help with infant care.
3. **K.K:** He first appeared in this drama when Demola, a friend of his, attended the initiation of New Comrades into the Red Shadows.Due to the part he performed, K.K. is portrayed in this play as an extremely negative friend and influence that everyone should avoid. K.K., who was in what was supposed to be his final year, or his 400 level in the English department, can be seen as a person who lost his way while he was a student and went so far as to influence his friends, particularly Demola, into his bad habits, such as rape, drug abuse, and cultism, which ultimately led to his expulsion from Mayflower University and life in prison for the crime of manslaughter as well as a concurrent two-year prison sentence for

belonging to an illegal society and a N100,000 fine for illegally possessing firearms.

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In the first movement, Keziah had hair that was almost plaited, but in the movie, she was wearing a wig.Keziah answered her phone when it called in the second movement while on her way to the library, although the action really started with her on the phone in the film.Dr. Yusuf addressed certain Nigerian intellectuals in the third movement of his speech to the class, but he didn't in the movie. In the movie, he was interrupted by pupils who arrived late to class and sent them out during the scene where he cleared his throat in the novel. Additionally, Demola discussed Keziah's absence from school with Ovie alone in the book.

But in the movie, he spoke to both of them.In the fourth movement, which took place in the cafeteria,it was written in the book that Demola got rice for himself and drink but in the film, he took a drink. The sixth movement took place three weeks later according to the film but in the book,it wasn't indicated. Also, according to the movie,when keziah got a message from ovie,the phone wasn't in her bag but in the book, it was. In the book,when Stella told keziah about her ugly past,they were in the room and she ended the story as both of them were in the room too. But in the film, she started to tell her story from the room but as she went on,they took a stroll outside and she completed it under a tree the book. Still in the sixth movement,when Stella was telling her story,she said four young men were seen bringing clothes from the house,but in the movie, only two men brought and burnt the clothes. In the book,when Emmanuella came to tell her a message from God she was on her bed in her room but in the movie she(Stella) was hanging clothes on the line.In the tenth movement, the scene and spotlight started with Demola's dead body,but in the book,it started with Stella.Also,from the description in the book, I understand that keziah on seeing Demola's dead body, her palms were raised to her temples,she pulled away from the crowd and fainted. The writer also said she was found bleeding,as Stella in tears carried her to the car. But in the movie,her palms were not on her temples and the scene where she bled and was rushed to the hospital wasn't shown.