

NAME: Okonkwo Charles Chigozirim

COLLEGE : MHS

MATRIC NO : 22/mhs01/171

AFE 122 ASSIGNMENT

MORNING, FIVE THEMES IN THE PLAY "GOOD SODOM"

1. **PEER PRESSURE:** Demola was influenced by his friends to do acts that were manipulative for their benefit. He was introduced to social vices by his friends and he eventually succumbed to pressure by deciding to join cultism. The effect of peer pressure was dramatized in the Tenth movement where Demola lost his life by participating in cultism.
2. **RAPE :** This is explained in the Fourteenth movement which showed the effects of rape on the lives of Stella and Keziah. Rape affects one's academics, social life, way of living and can also lead to unwanted pregnancy.
3. **IRRESPONSIBLE PARENTING:** We can see this from both the parents of Keziah and Demola. In the case of Demola, Engineer Diran and Mrs Diran are irresponsible parents based on the facts that they didn't pay enough attention to the activities of their child, if they put in a little more effort, they could have had prevented the incident that lead to his death. While in the case of Keziah, her parents performed their roles well until she became pregnant, then her father decided to treat her like trash. This almost led to her untimely death.
4. **CULTISM:** This was first seen in the eight movement of the play, when the first cult group (RED SHADOWS) of the play was introduced. It showed the effect of cultism in the daily lives of students. The students who were involved in cultism suffered expulsion, death, payment of fines and imprisonment this is seen in movement Nine, Ten, Thirteen, Fifteen and Seventeen. The book teaches us to avoid such secret society to avoid suffering the fate as the characters of the play.
5. **Gender inequality:** The drama highlights the gender inequality prevalent in society through the experiences of Keziah and Mrs Richards. Keziah is a victim of sexual assault and her dignity is taken away from her by a man who believes he has the right to do so. Mrs Richards, on the other hand, is expected to conform to traditional gender roles and suppress her desires and ambitions for the sake of her husband's ego. Both women suffer due to the societal norms that restrict their freedom and opportunities.

ANALYSES OF THREE CHARACTERS FROM THE PLAY

1. **KEZIAH:** She's a medium heighted, slightly round, fair young lady. She's a very studious and hardworking young girl, who focus only on her education and building a better future for her and her family. She's a student of Mayflower University. She's a victim of rape. She was betrayed by one of her male friends Domola who got her pregnant. She stopped school because of her pregnancy. Her father ignored and

treated her as if she was not his child after the pregnancy which almost lead to her premature death, but luckily for her she was given a second chance and gain the love from both her parents once more again. Keziah is also not very assertive and may be easily influenced by others. Keziah is eventually seen to be a strong-willed character who is not afraid to stand up for herself. She confronts Demola for his actions and demands that he takes responsibility for his actions. This shows that she is a character who values her dignity and is willing to fight for it. She is still deeply affected by Demola's actions and is unable to forgive him. This reveals her strong sense of justice and her inability to let go of past wrongs.

2. **DEMOLA:** He was a dark young man who was studying English. He was in 200 level before he tragically passed away. He was in love with Keziah and was peer pressured by his friends to rape Keziah. His friend "k.k" known as Nkanga Nwoko was a cult member who pressured him into many devious activities including joining his cult known as "Red Shadows" which later on led to his premature death. Demola is eventually seen to be a character whose actions are driven by his selfish desires and lack of empathy towards others. He deceives his friend into stealing a valuable watch so that he can sell it and make a profit. This shows that he is willing to manipulate others for his own gain. He drugs and rapes Keziah, displaying a complete disregard for her autonomy and wellbeing. This action reveals a deeply disturbing aspect of his personality, one that is capable of causing harm to others without any remorse.

3. Mrs Richards:

Mrs Richards is Keziah's mother. From her conversation with Keziah, it is evident that she is a caring and supportive mother who is interested in her daughter's well-being. She is also optimistic about Keziah's academic progress and encourages her to keep studying hard. Mrs Richards is honest and straightforward with Keziah, informing her that her father could not make it to the university due to work commitments. She also promises to bring a surprise package from him, indicating that she values family bonds. Mrs Richards is eventually seen to be a character who represents the older generation and the societal norms that they uphold. She judges and condemns Demola for his appearance, revealing her prejudices towards people who do not fit her idea of what a respectable person should look like. She is unable to comprehend Keziah's experience and chooses to side with Demola, revealing her prejudices towards people who do not fit her idea of what a respectable person should look like.

POINTS OF DIVERGENCE BETWEEN THE PUBLISHED AND THE FILM VERSION OF GOOD MORNING SODOM

1. In the book, Demola's mother was alive, but in the movie his mother was dead.
2. In the book, Keziah's daughter's name was Mouritha, but in the movie we were told she was named Heritage.

3. In the movie it was seen that four people were arrested but in the book it was stated that three people were arrested.
4. During the cult meeting in the book, it was stated that three people were initiated that night including Demola, but in the movie, he was already a member of the cult and only two people were initiated.
6. In the book, during Stella's flash back, it was stated that her floor mate Emmanuella came to talk to her in her room, but in the movie, Emmanuella spoke to her while she was spreading her clothes outside.
7. When Demola was trying to talk to Keziah on her way to the library, in the book it was stated that they had a conversation on her way to the library, but in the movie, they had the conversation in the library.
8. The whole of movement twenty-three was not in the movie rather it was summarised at the end with a writing saying "Keziah's daughter was later named Heritage Demola-Diran. Keziah now continues her education at the university of Ibadan as her transfer was processed with her 100 level results. "
9. In the book, after Keziah returned from the hospital when she tried to kill herself, it was said that she was laying on her bed in her room while she had a talk with her dad, but in the movie it didn't happen.