NAME: OKODUGHA DANIEL GABRIEL

COLLEGE: SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT: AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

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1. Attempt an inclusive interpretation of Solomon A. Edebor’s Good Morning’s 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. Consequences of Rape: The play talks about the effect of rape on young women both physically and mentally. This was shown on both keizah and her friend, stella. In movement six, 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 keizah and were both doing the assignment. Demola ended up drugging keizah and raped her. She realized that she has been raped after waking up and ran off angrily. She was traumatized and was even more traumatized when she learnt that she was pregnant in the fourteenth movement. Here it is seen that her dad raging in disappointment with her and refuses to believe her and her mom also does the same. Her Father, Dr Richards is seen ignoring his daughter after coming back from work. He even denies her of being her father. This made her fall into a depressing states.

b. Bad parenting: This is very prevalent among the wealthy parents of today. These parents listen to every little thing and excuses provided by their children. This was displayed in the nineteenth oveent 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 favor or thing demola asked for. They only realized this when K.K explained everything to them and confessing that he was the one who introduced demola into drugs which accidentally killed him in the seventh movement.

c. peer pressure: peer pressure is one of the greatest issues among children and young adults. There are two main causes of peer pressure in Solomon edebor’s good morning Sodom. The first and the smallest case of the effect of peer pressure in the play was on keizah. This was seen in the fifth movement where keizah friends, ovie and Bunmi. They were doing it with good intention and did not know that the outcome would be the way it got to be. Keizah, taking her friends talk into consideration, decided to offer demola a chance in friendship, a chance she later regretted when she was drugged and raped by demola a few days later.

Other negative effect of peer pressure was see 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 a cild of wealthy parent. This caught K.K eyes and he befriended demola leading in the raping of keizah and him joining a cult group which led to his untimely death.

d. cultism: One of the most thematic thrust in Solomon Edebor’s good morning Sodom was the negative impacts of cultism. In the eight movement of the play, some students are seen initiating some other students into a notorious cult group ‘Red Shadows’. Demola is a part of this cult group. He was not particularly interested in joining the cult group but he was persuaded by his friend, K.K, into joining.

Cultism and anything related to cult in both secondary and tertiary institution never ends well, as well as the member’s life. A lot of students end up being permanently maimed and lose their lives. Those caught are usually expelled, jailed or even killed, this was portrayed in the thirteenth movement where Nwoko was arrested and the seventeenth movement where he was sentenced to life imprisonment with the other perpetrators.

e. Supremacy of the law: it is portrayed in the play that no matter how powerful you are, the arm of the law will eventually catch you. This is shown in the thirteenth movement where the cult members are finally being caught by the police. It is also shown in the fifteen movement where all students who were engaged in cult activities were immediately expelled including demola who was already killed while battling their rivals, “THE SPARROWS”.

2a. Demola: He was a very good boy from a wealthy family until he entered the university, he was smart and friendly, all these stopped when he met nwoko, his senior, who persuaded him into joining cult and ended up getting him killed.

b. keizah: A main character, keizah is a vibrant, smart young girl. Her parents were Dr. Richards and Mrs. Joke Richards. Keizah at the beginning of the play was shown to be a disciplined and law student. This kept on until she met demola, her admirer who confesses his love for her but she refuses knowing fully well what would happen if she says yes and start a relationship. Unfortunately she was convinced by her friends to give him a chance. Which he wasted after drugging and raping her for the first time of her coming to his house.

c. Dr. Aworawo Richards: Dr. Richards is a busy man and the father of keizah and also husband to Mrs. Joke Richards, he takes his family reputation very seriously which was shown in the fourteenth and sixteenth movement where he emphasized on not wanting to be disgraced in the society and he went as far as bringing up abortion and denying his daughter which he made up for by showing her unconditional love and care and also getting her an admission and accommodation in the university of Ibadan.

The third Movement in the live action or film version, the lecture is interrupted by

latecomers in the middle of his lecture which does not happen in the written story. They

are immediately sent out of the class.

In the sixth movement, Stella goes over to the window to narrate her story in the

written version. In the film, a whole scene is acted out with Stella as the voice over. In

the same movement, there is a scene of Stella fetching water in a stream before the

men that raid and burn her property show up. This doesn’t happen in the written version

as Stella doesn’t come up until the men have left.

After the first dream, Stella is visited by Emmanuella in her room in the written

version, but they converse outside while Stella is drying out her clothes in the live

action. When Stella is done with her story, she and Keziah are still in a room where

Keziah cries on her bed in the written version, but they are walking down a street in the

film.

The Eighth Movement in the written version has Demola as a new recruit to Red

Shadows, but he seems to already be a member in the live action. The DPO is a male

in the live action unlike the written version where she is female during the Thirteenth

Movement. In the same scene, the two officers come in with four apprehended cultists

instead of three as it is in the live action. The DPO also has more instructions to give the

officers in the film version.

The Sixteenth movement has an extra scene of Mrs. Richards consoling Keziah

in her room after her argument with Mr. Richards. The film doesn’t show Keziah

eavesdropping on her parents’ conversation as well, as was written in the book. In the

Seventeenth Movement, during the court scene, the defense counsel speaks up first,

saying only as much as one sentence, followed by the prosecution counsel, before

judgment is passed immediately. This is contrary to what is written in the play as there

are about three pages of both counsels presenting their plea before the judge before

judgment is passed. The live action also doesn’t include the drama that goes on after

the court case i.e Mrs. Nkanga collapses and is driven out by a waiting van, leading out

of the culprits from the courtroom.

The Eighteenth Movement in the live action doesn’t include the part where Mr.

Richards rushed Keziah into his car with Patrick to be driven to the hospital as narrated

in the book. It also doesn’t include Mrs Richards asking when Keziah can follow them

back home.