

**NAME;OLAREWAJU LOIS JESUTOFUNMI**

**REGISTRATION NUMBER; 22/LAW01/201**

**DEPARTMENT; LAW**

ASSISGNMENT

1. Attempt an incisive interrogation of Solomon A. Edebor's Good Morning , Sodom, underscoring at least five underlying thematic thrusts the drama engages.
2. Attempt detailed character analyses of any three characters in Solomon A. Edebor's Good morning, Sodom.
3. What are the points of divergence between the published and the film version of Good Morning Sodom?

1. THEMES

1. Peer pressure
2. Bad parenting
3. Consequences of Rape
4. Supremacy of the Law
5. Theme of Greed

1. Peer pressure; Peer pressure is one of the most paramount issues among children and young adults. There are two main cases of peer pressure in Solomon A. Edebor's Good Morning, Sodom. The effect of peer pressure in the play is evident in the characters of Keziah and Demola, this is seen in the fifth movement where Keziah friends, Ovie and Bunmi convinced Keziah into befriending demola ,they meant good intensions in so doing ,however the latter effect was of bad report.

However Keziah took the opinion of her friends into consideration, deciding to offer Demola a chance , a decision she had regretful feelings and thoughts about when she was drugged and raped by Demola .

The other case of the negative effect of peer pressure is seen in the characters of 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 parents. This caught his attention 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 which led to his ultimate death.

2. **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. This is seen in the nineteenth movement where 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.
3. **Consequences of Rape:** The play speaks on the effect of rape on young women both physically and mentally. This was shown in the characters of 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, her dad is seen expressing so much grief and disappointment 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 just coming 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 even try to commit suicide in the eighteenth movement.
4. **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 final 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"

5. 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 being initiated. 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.

2. "Good Morning, Sodom" is drama by Solomon A. Edebor. The drama portrays the moral decadence in the society, which has spread to the higher institution of learning. The moral acts are the use of drugs, alcohol, cultism, sexual drive and encounter and other social vices. The two main characters in drama started out disciplined and focused student but later falls victim of negative peer pressure.

Damola Diran a tall handsome young man. 200 level student of Mayflower University, who was from a wealthy family and different from the other boys around the school. He came into the university with visions and he was well discipline and focused, but falls victim of negative peer pressure. He became friends Nkanga Nwoko popularly known as K.K, who is a notorious student and also a member of red shadow confraternity and a drug addict. He was a full influence to Demola, he made him lie to his parent so he could live off campus and get an apartment. He also pushed him to rape Keziah a girl he truly loved and admire. K.K also introduced him to drugs and also led him to join their cult group, which later lead to his death during a cult clash

Keziah Richard a medium height fair beautiful young lady. 200 level student of Mayflower University, who came from a disciplined family. She was a hardworking student, well focused and disciplined. She was later negatively influenced by her course mate Bunmi and Ovie, made her believe that Demola was a good boy different from other in campus. Her life was turned upside down when she was raped by

someone she trusted, and that led to her pregnancy. She felt betrayed and depressed that led to her suicide attempt. She later gave birth and adjusted her life.

Dr Aworawo Richard, otherwise known as Dr Richards is a busy man and the father of Keziah. He is also the husband of Mrs Joke Richards. He is a principled and disciplined man who takes his family's reputation seriously. This is shown when he emphasized on not wanting to be disgraced by the society. He also brought the idea of abortion, an idea which Mrs Richard did not like. His obsession for a better reputation made him act coldly towards his own daughter and even at some point her to be one of his children. He ended up regretting that decision when his daughter almost committed suicide. After realizing his mistakes, he apologized to his daughter and made up to her by showing her unconditional love and care.

3. The second movement the discussion between Keziah and Demola happened outside while in the drama the discussion happened inside the library. In the play Demola pulled Ovie aside and asked her questions while inside the drama Demola spoke to Ovie while Bumi was sitting down in a class, both girls answered his questions. In the fifth movement the play shows that Demola, Keziah and her friends came out of the lecture room together leaving her friends right behind her, in the drama it only shows Demola and Keziah talking and joining her friends. In the play four villagers came to her house and burnt her clothes while in the drama there were two villagers that burnt her clothes. She was shown fetching water, then carrying the pot and on getting home she saw her clothes burning. In the sixth movement the play shows that she was sleeping and having a bad dream and woke up in shock on hearing the door knock by Emmanuelle while in the drama it shows Stella packing her clothes from the line when Emmanuelle came to meet her. In the eighth movement the play shows Red Shadow initiating new members including Demola and two others while in the drama Demola was already a member of the Red Shadow and the initiation was for two new members. Lastly in the play Demola had mother while in the drama she was late.