

Effects of Evil in *Frankenstein*

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1. The Monster
 - 1.1. Ancient Greeks and Romans: *monstrum*, *monere*
 - 1.2. Mary Shelley: metaphor for the ideas of Calvin and Rousseau
2. Goodall: “phantasmic horrors turned into reality by the monstrous conscience”
 - 2.1. Calvinism: elect vs. reprobate
 - 2.2. Overreacher: unreliable narrator
3. Frankenstein’s mind: shame, guilt, and remorse (Dilman)
4. Shame
 - 4.1. Goodall: Frankenstein’s conscience = tormentor
 - 4.2. Calvin: soul and appearance – “the lineaments of his face are irradiated by the soul within” (29)
 - 4.3. Kant: autonomous vs. heteronomous shame
 - 4.4. Creature: rejection – “. . . when I became fully convinced that I was in reality the monster that I am, I was filled with the bitterest sensations of despondence and mortification.” (102)
5. Guilt
 - 5.1. Persecutory imagination
 - 5.2. Narcissism: overevaluation – “The tortures of the accused did not equal mine; she was sustained by innocence” (81).
 - 5.3. Creature: “noble savage”
6. Remorse
 - 6.1. Loss of beloved ones – “he destroyed my friends” (206)
 - 6.2. Fear of punishment – “nor do I know where this thirst for vengeance may end”
 - 6.3. Creature
7. Monstrous Frankenstein: danger of following Calvin and ignoring Rousseau
8. Works Cited

Dilman, Ilham. “Shame, Guilt and Remorse.” *Philosophical Investigations* 22.4 (October 1993): 312-29.

Goodall, Jane. “Frankenstein and the Reprobate's Conscience.” *Studies in the Novel* 31.19 (spring 1999): 19-43.

Shelley, Mary. *Frankenstein, or, the Modern Prometheus*. Afterword Harold Bloom. 1818, 1831. New York: New American Library-Signet Classic, 1965