

What alchemist, and magician in medieval. when he

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What we can learn from the literature is always the question of students when they are studying for this module. The debate about whether it can tell us the truth of the life, or it is just a piece of the entertainment continues.

In fact, literature definitely has its added value that can teach show the right directions for people. The aim of this essay is to defend this view, and it will begin by analyzing the Frankenstein, what it happened, and what we can learn from this novel. The second part is concerned with the impact of Dr. Faustus. The last part is about In Frankenstein, we already know that Victor's father has told him do not believe the superstitions, but this is a negative education for him.

Then, he grows up without clear childhood education, and the first experience of his significant reading is likely to be the book by Cornelius Agrippa, an alchemist, and magician in medieval. When he talks about it with his father, he only gets a description as 'sad trash' but without other explanations. However, Victor, a classical rebellious teenager tries his best to read all source that he can find by Agrippa and some ancient and medieval pseudo-philosophers (Evan, 2014). When he is in the university, he is inclined to do science instead of the art, but the science he studies is called 'junk science' in nowadays, which is lack of moral compass to lead the studies.

Evan (2014) analyses it is complex of the motivation for Victor to create the Creature. (He is a conceited man. He wants his dead mother back.

He has the low social ability, so he wants a friend.) Thus, no doubt about his terrible Creature is the result of his wild ambition and less morality education.

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For example, he uses the huge parts in his Creature to make it more quickly to finish, without thinking whether it can adapt the life of a human. As a contrasted with Victor's mistakes, the Creature is ugly but kind-hearted and has the passion of the world at first, although it grows up in harsh conditions. To review this novel, it seems that Victor is an abandoning parent, and the Creature is an excellent child. It might be a metaphor to satirize the parents who abandon their child in a period and tries to awaken people's responsibility. And the Creature says "I was benevolent and good; misery made me a fiend" (Chapter 10).

This depiction shows Mary Shelley believe the child was pure and curious, what shape they will be is significantly influenced by the growth environment and family background. What Victor has done is rejected it and abandoned it in the laboratory. The Creature stumbles into his room and watches him until he wakes up.

The Creature smiles at him and reaches out, but Victor runs out of the room, abandoned the Creature once more. The creature is confused, helpless that he sits by a river in the Swiss, and weeps alone. These heartache cases have foreshadowed the revenge by the Creature, even it is intelligent, kind-heartedly, understanding clearly of the morality, it still cannot endure this torment.

In another point, it is a bitter irony that the Creature has read Milton's Paradise Lost and Plutarch's Lives, but its father Victor, a man who has never learned about the correctly ethical education. The role of him is representative "intelligence without depth, morality without feeling,

and ambition without foresight” (Dorothy, 2017). It also tells us a story that the vengeance by killing will never, ever bring the peace to the people.

It will haunt people forever. For Victor, the only feeling he can get is the rage, because the Creature murdered all of his families and everyone he loves, his little brother, his best friend, his wife. However, the rage of the Creature is also understandable due to his unfair experience. In the end, Victor follows the Creature all the way to the North Pole until he is dying and discovered by Walton. After Victor finishes telling the story to him, he convinces Walton to learn his lesson. Walton is aware of the immense dangers lurking in his future journey. A frame from the film *Frankenstein* in 1994, the sailor asks Walton, “where are we going?” He looks at the fire which is burned Victor and Creature, quietly says “Home.

” From this, the captain finally understands that sometimes unruly paranoid pursuits can also bring devastating catastrophes, and Victor is an immediate example. Dr. Faustus tells a story of a well-respected scholar is discontented with traditional and limited medicine, law, religion, and logic. So, he decides to learn the dark magic. By the help of his two friends Valdes and Cornelius, he summons a devil, Mephistophilis to start his magician career. Although Mephistophilis has told him how horrible the hell is, he still asks the devil to tell the master, Lucifer, he will exchange the devil’s service for 24 years with his own soul. He has some doubts about whether he should repent and save his soul, but finally, he agrees to the deal and signed the deal with his blood.

Soon, Faustus has some thoughts of nature, but Mephistophilis gives him a lavish gift and a book of spells. All of the Faustus’ questions of the nature of

the world are answered by Mephistophilis, expect when he asks for the origin of the universe. This time Mephistophilis and Lucifer show him the personifications of Seven Deadly Sins, and he this miracle impresses him and reassured his anxiety. From this argument, it seems Faustus is enthusiasm for the knowledge at first, wants to get the knowledge which has never been found, but he is influenced by Mephistophilis' temptation, again and again, finally, he has achieved nothing during the 24 years. Instead, he uses his supernatural power only for an immoral joke and ingratiating the nobility. Throughout the play, there are always good and evil angles appear around Faustus, the good one tries to persuade him to repent and give up the oath with Lucifer, but the evil laughed at Faustus that he will never repent, and that is the largest mistake made by Faustus throughout the play.

It argues that people are a kind of two-side of personality animals, and we do need to control the darkness in the depth of the heart. In conclusion, literature helps people to understand learn from the world around, by taking readers to the different places and time. It can broaden the horizon by let you to experience more life and case with the words. The literary purpose is the author expresses a kind of worldview, then the reader tries to understand author's point to insight to the human condition, and this is the way how literature can teach us to live.