

Sibling rivalry essay

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In literature a number of Shakespeare's plays display incidences of sibling rivalry. King Lear provokes rivalry among his three daughters by asking them to describe their love for him; in the same play, Edmund contrives to force his half-brother Edgar into exile. In *The Taming of the Shrew*, sisters Kate and Bianca are shown fighting bitterly. In *Richard III*, the title character is at least partially motivated by rivalry with his brother, King Edward. In *As You Like It*, there is obvious sibling rivalry and antagonism between Orlando and Oliver, and also between Duke Frederick and Duke Senior.

The Book of Genesis in the Bible also contains several examples of sibling rivalry: Cain and Abel tells of one brother's jealousy after God appears to favour his sibling, and the jealousy ultimately leads to murder. Jacob tricks his brother Esau out of his inheritance; sisters Leah and Rachel compete for the love of Jacob; Joseph's brothers are so jealous that they effectively sell him into slavery. In *East of Eden* (John Steinbeck) the brothers Cal and Aron Trask are counterparts to Cain and Abel of the bible story. In film and television [edit] Sibling rivalry is a common theme in media that features child characters, reflecting the importance of this issue in early life. These issues can include jealousy on the birth of a new baby, different sibling roles, frequent arguments, competitiveness for mother's affection, and tensions between step-siblings. Adult siblings can also be portrayed with a rivalrous relationship, often a continuation of childhood conflicts. Situation comedies exploit this to comic effect. Sibling relationships may be shown as alternately loving and argumentative.

Brothers or sisters in a similar line of work may display professional rivalry . In serious drama, conflict between siblings can be fatal. Real-life siblings in

the media[edit]Occasionally real life instances of sibling rivalry are publicized in the mass media. Siblings who play the same sport will often be compared with each other; for example, American football players Peyton and Eli Manning, or tennis players Venus and Serena Williams.

Musicians Liam and Noel Gallagher of Oasis are portrayed as having a turbulent relationship, similar to that of Ray and Dave Davies of The Kinks. Actresses Olivia de Havilland and Joan Fontaine had an uneasy relationship from childhood and in 1975 the sisters stopped speaking to each other completely.[16] The incredibly popular singing Andrews Sisters maintained professional harmony in show business for more than 30 years, but clashed famously in their personal lives (after LaVerne's death in 1967, Patty and Maxene stopped speaking in 1975 and never looked back).[17] The rivalry between singers Lata Mangeshkar and Asha Bhosle is often talked about in the Indian media, in spite of their insistence that these are just tales.[18] Twin sisters and advice columnists Ann Landers and Abigail Van Buren had a relationship that was alternately very close and publicly antagonistic.

[19] Journalists Christopher and Peter Hitchens had many public disagreements and at least one protracted falling-out due to their differing political and religious views.[20] Singing siblings Michael and Janet Jackson, are often compared as well as the rest of the Jackson family. Australian pop star sisters Dannii and Kylie Minogue are often compared in the British and Australian press and public. In India, business magnate brothers Anil Ambani and Mukesh Ambani had a bitter rivalry after the death of their father Dhirubhai Ambani since 2002. Sibling rivalry

encyclopedia Sibling rivalry is a type of competition or animosity among siblings, whether blood related or not.

Siblings generally spend more time together during childhood than they do with parents. The sibling bond is often complicated and is influenced by factors such as parental treatment, birth order, personality, and people and experiences outside the family.[1] Sibling rivalry is particularly intense when children are very close in age and of the same gender, or where one child is intellectually gifted.

In Act I, a prevalent theme is sibling rivalry. It can be shown through the conflict between Oliver and Orlando as well as Duke Frederick and Duke Senior. Shakespeare suggests that jealousy contributes strongly to sibling rivalry through the parallels that can be drawn through Duke Frederick and Oliver. Both are jealous of their brother's popularity and become paranoid. Oliver babbles to himself about Orlando's motives for power and ability to attain it even though Orlando only wants an education. Frederick does something similar although instead of commenting about Duke Senior directly he comments about Rosalind, his brother's daughter, to his own daughter Celia.

Like Oliver, Duke Frederick talks about Rosalind's likability as a threat to Celia, showing his own insecurity. When Celia rejects her father's ideals and goes with Rosalind to Arden she shows that sibling rivalry is not passed down.