

Archetypes Guided Notes

Definition of Archetype:

- An archetype is a term used to describe _____

- In literature, regardless of when or where they live, the following are considered archetypes, because they symbolically embody universal meanings and basic human experiences
_____, _____, and _____.

3 Different Practical Archetypes:

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Situation Archetypes

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The Quest

The search for someone or something (a talisman) which, when found and brought back, _____
_____, the desolation of which is mirrored by
a leader's _____ and _____.

Note: "fertility" does not necessarily mean " _____ " or " _____ ." It
can and often does mean _____, _____, _____

The Journey

The journey sends the hero in search for _____

a. The hero descends into _____

- b. He is forced to discover or _____
- c. He accepts responsibility for _____
- d. He returns to the world of the living.

The Task

To _____, to _____, to _____ so that he may resume his rightful position, the hero _____

This differs from the Quest in that in the Quest, the ultimate goal is to restore fertility; _____

The Initiation

This usually takes the form of an initiation into adult life. The adolescent comes into his or her own maturity with new _____ and problems along with _____. This awakening is often _____. It does parallel the Ritual.

The Fall

This archetype describes a _____. The experience involves a defilement and/or a loss of innocence and bliss. The fall is often accompanied by _____ as penalty for disobedience and moral transgression.

Death and Rebirth

This is the most common of all situational archetypes. It is the parallel between the _____ and the _____. Thus, morning and springtime represent _____, _____, or _____; evening and winter suggest _____ or _____.

The Battle between Good and Evil

Obviously, the battle between two primal forces. Mankind shows eternal optimism in the continual portrayal of good triumphing over evil despite great odds.

Safe Haven vs. Wilderness

Places of _____ Heroes are often sheltered for a time to regain health and resources.

Supernatural Intervention

The gods intervene on the side of the hero or sometimes against him.

Character Archetypes

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The Hero

The courageous figure, the one who's _____

The Initiates

These are young heroes or heroines who, prior to their quest, _____
_____. They are usually innocent and often wear _____

The Mentor

These individuals serve as _____ or _____ to the initiates.

Sometimes they work as _____ and often serve as _____ or mother figure.

Father-Son Conflict

Tension often results from _____ or from an external source when the individuals _____ and where the _____ often has a higher place in the affections of the hero than _____.

Loyal Retainers

These individuals are like the noble _____. Their duty is to protect the hero. Often the retainer reflects the hero's _____.

Devil Figure

This character represents evil incarnate. He or she may offer _____, _____, or _____ to the protagonist in exchange for _____ or _____. This figure's main aim is to oppose the hero in his or her quest.

Woman Figure

Shrew: This is that nagging, bothersome wife always _____

Tempress: Characterized by sensuous beauty, she is one whose physical attraction may bring about the _____

Damsel in Distress: This _____ woman must be _____ by the hero. She also may be used as a _____, by an evil figure, to ensnare the hero.

The Scapegoat

One who _____, regardless of whether he/she is actually at fault.

The Outcast

He or she has been _____ of a society or _____

The outcast figure can oftentimes be considered as a Christ figure.

Symbolic Archetypes

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Shapes

Circle (sphere): _____, _____

Egg (oval): the mystery of life and the _____

Colors

Red: love, _____, hate, evil, anger, _____, _____, blood, disorder

Green: birth/death, _____, luck, hope, _____, decay, _____

Blue: sadness, spiritual purity, _____, religious feelings of security

Black: power, _____, death, darkness, _____, primal wisdom, unconscious _____

White: purity, _____, _____, terror, _____, blinding truth

Nature

Water: a symbol of life, _____, and rebirth – represents the mystery of _____

Sea: spiritual mystery and _____; timelessness and _____

River: death / rebirth (baptism), flowing of time into _____, transitional phases of the life cycle

Sun: Represents energy, _____, thinking, enlightenment, _____, spiritual vision, the passing of time, and life

Rising Sun: _____

Setting Sun: _____

Animals

Snake (serpent or worm): evil, _____, sensuality, _____, wisdom, _____

Dark-Colored Bird (raven or hawk): _____, _____, _____

Light-Colored Bird (dove): _____, _____, _____

Numbers

Three (3): represents unity, _____, and light

Four (4): cycle of life, (_____, _____, _____, _____) nature

Seven (7): unity between 3 & 4, completion and _____