

ACTUAL ANALYSIS

Women as part of mother nature weather/nature

personification:

Cinderella
Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm

winter = caring/good; innocent ("white") → introduces connection between Cinderella & weather/nature

A rich man's wife became sick, and when she felt that her end was drawing near, she called her only daughter to her bedside and said, "Dear child, remain pious and good, and then our dear God will always protect you, and I will look down on you from heaven and be near you." With this she closed her eyes and died.

The girl went out to her mother's grave every day and wept, and she remained pious and good. When winter came the snow spread a white cloth over the grave, and when the spring sun had removed it again, the man took himself another wife. → possessive diction

simplified for modern audiences; how appearance = reality

This wife brought two daughters into the house with her. They were beautiful, with fair faces, but evil and dark hearts. Times soon grew very bad for the poor stepchild. → diction: outsider in her own family

"Why should that stupid goose sit in the parlor with us?" they said. "If she wants to eat bread, then she will have to earn it. Out with this kitchen maid!" → animal → lesser → us v. them

cinderella separate from family

They took her beautiful clothes away from her, dressed her in an old gray smock, and gave her wooden shoes. "Just look at the proud princess! How deckerd out she is!" they shouted and laughed as they led her into the kitchen. → alliteration = mocking; language as hurtful/evil in the wrong hands

There she had to do hard work from morning until evening, get up before daybreak, carry water, make below the fires, cook, and wash. Besides this, the sisters did everything imaginable to hurt her. They made fun of her, scattered peas and lentils into the ashes for her, so that she had to sit and pick them out again. In the evening treacher like an animal when she had worked herself weary, there was no bed for her. Instead she had to sleep by the hearth in the ashes. And because she always looked dusty and dirty, they called her Cinderella. → allows others to define/control her (name symbolic of identity)

One day it happened that the father was going to the fair, and he asked his two stepdaughters what he should bring back for them.

"Beautiful dresses," said the one.

"Pearls and jewels," said the other.

} evil women depicted as materialistic

"And you, Cinderella," he said, "what do you want?" → v. Cinderella ↓ materialistic (evil) man v. (good) nature

"Father, break off for me the first twig that brushes against your hat on your way home." → values family/home

respect for authority/family

So he bought beautiful dresses, pearls, and jewels for his two stepdaughters. On his way home, as he was riding through a green thicket, a hazel twig brushed against him and knocked off his hat. Then he broke off the twig and took it with him. Arriving home, he gave his stepdaughters the things that they had asked for, and he gave Cinderella the twig from the hazel bush. → tree as a metaphor for cinderella

Subservient/dutiful = good

Cinderella thanked him, went to her mother's grave, and planted the branch on it, and she wept so much that her tears fell upon it and watered it. It grew and became a beautiful tree. → nature is on her side

Cinderella went to this tree three times every day, and beneath it she wept and prayed. A [white bird] came to the tree every time, and whenever she expressed a wish, the bird would throw down to her what she had wished for. → nature as fairy godmother; good is "naturally" rewarded Symbolic: white = innocent bird = freedom

Now it happened that the king proclaimed a festival that was to last three days. All the beautiful young girls in the land were invited, so that his son could select a bride for himself. When the two stepsisters heard that they too had been invited, they were in high spirits. → diction: views women as objects also a doves

They called Cinderella, saying, "Comb our hair for us. Brush our shoes and fasten our buckles. We are going to the festival at the king's castle." → Plural pronoun makes Cinderella an outsider/"other" also a symbol of peace/the holy spirit

Cinderella obeyed, but wept, because she too would have liked to go to the dance with them. She begged her stepmother to allow her to go. → only concerned with appearance

Uses her name to put her in her place ↓ language as a tool/power

"You, all covered with dust and dirt, and you want to go to the festival?" "You have neither clothes nor shoes, and yet you want to dance!" → external v. internal goodness

However, because Cinderella kept asking, the stepmother finally said, "I have scattered a bowl of lentils into the ashes for you. If you can pick them out again in two hours, then you may go with us."

The girl went through the back door into the garden, and called out, "You tame pigeons, you turtledoves, and all you birds beneath the sky, come and help me to gather:

The good ones go into the pot, The bad ones go into your crop." → rhyme traditional of fairy tale

only two options: (people & grain) are either good or bad

allows reader to suspend disbelief