Grimm's Bad Girls And Bold Boys... The Moral And Social Vision Of The Tales


This collection of exemplary essays by internationally recognized scholars examines the fairy tale from historical, folkloristic, literary, and psychoanalytical points of view. For generations of children and adults, fairy tales have encapsulated social values, often through the use of fixed characters and situations, to a far greater extent than any other oral or literary form. In many societies, fairy tales function as a paradigm both for understanding society and for developing individual behavior and personality. A few of the topics covered in this volume: oral narration in contemporary society; madness and cure in the 1001 Nights; the female voice in folklore and fairy tale; change in narrative form; texts, tasks, and trials in the Grims' fairy tales; and folklorists as agents of nationalism. The subject of methodology is discussed by Torborg Lundell, Stven Swann Jones, Hans-Jorg Uther, and Anna Tavis. Identifies and analyzes thematicizations of women and death from the past five centuries, illuminating the present and recent past. "The essays address the reception of the Grims' texts by their readers; the dynamics between Grims' collection and its earliest audiences; and aspects of the literary, philosophical, creative, and oral reception of the tales, illuminating how writers, philosophers, artists, and storytellers have responded to, reacted to, and revised the stories, thus shedding light on the ways in which past and contemporary transmitters of culture have understood and passed on the Grims' tales." --BOOK JACKET. The Brothers Grimm, Jacob (1785-1863) and Wilhelm (1786-1859), were born in Hanau, near Frankfurt, in the German state of Hesse. Throughout their lives they remained close friends, and both studied law at Marburg University. But they were best (and universally) known for the collection of over two hundred folk tales they made from oral sources and published in two volumes of 'Nursery and Household Tales' in 1812 and 1814. Although their intention was to preserve such material as part of German cultural and literary history, and their collection was first published with scholarly notes and no illustration, the tales soon came into the possession of young readers. This was in part due to Edgar Taylor, who made the first English translation in 1823, selecting about fifty fairy stories 'with the amusement of some young friends principally in view.' They have been an essential ingredient of children's reading ever since. This is the 21st annual publication of the Modern Language Association Division on Children's Literature and the Children's Literature Association. "Some of the best folklore and Grimm scholars from Europe and the U.S. combined to give an excellent overview of the scholarly research and current critical thought regarding Jakob and Wilhelm Grimm and their hugely popular Grimm's Fairy Tales... . The book is directed to the general educated public and is very readable." --Choice This book examines magic's generally malevolent effect on humans from ancient Egypt through the Middle Ages, including tales from classical mythology, Jewish, Christian, and Muslim cultures. It shows that certain magical motifs lived on from age to age, but that it took until the Italian Renaissance for magic tales to become fairy tales. Throughout the book, Tatar employs the tools not only of a psychoanalyst but also of a folklorist, literary critic, and historian to examine the harsher aspects of these stories. This book presents new interpretations of the powerful tales in this story. Few studies have been written in English on these tales, and none has probed their allegedly happy endings so thoroughly." --BOOK JACKET. Organizational Reality is an excellent collection of stories, articles and essays that will enhance any organizational behavior or management course where experiential materials are desired. It is an excellent supplement for a variety of business courses. Journal of fairy-tale studies. An experimental journal for Biblical criticism. The Grimm brothers' fairy tales have long fascinated readers with their violence and frank sexuality. Three of Britain's most important novelists, Iris Murdoch, Margaret Drabble, and A. S. Byatt, have shared this fascination. Their fiction explores the darker themes of fairy tales - bestiality, cannibalism, and incest - and finds within them reasons to be optimistic about our fractured modern world. 800x600 Normal 0 false false false EN-US X-NONE X-NONE MicrosoftInternetExplorer4 Style Definitions Table Normal 0 mso NormalTable:Table Normal;mso-style-name: Table Normal;mso-style-parent: Normal; mso-style-noshow:yes; mso-style-priority:99; mso-style-parent:””; mso-padding-alt:0in 5.4pt 0in 5.4pt; mso-para-margin:0in; mso-para-margin-bottom:.0001pt; mso-pagination:widow-orphan; font-size:10.0pt; font-family:”Times New Roman”,”serif””). What's worse than battling the Mistress of Limbo? Battling Baba Yaga, Venus, the Goblin Queen and the Queen of Spades along with her! Sela's nightmare has come true as the evil forces of the Grimm Universe join together in a very powerful artifact. The only way Sela can defeat them and protect the Earth is by joining forces with two badass falsehoods she found years ago - Red Riding Hood and Samantha. Don't miss this action-packed Grimm Fairy Tales spinoff miniseries by Zenescope Entertainment! It never felt so good to be so bad! "If Maxim were a comic book about fairy tale hotties, this would be it." --Maxim.com "If Maxim were a comic book about fairy tale hotties, this would be it."

Maxim.com Respecting to thirty years of feminist fairy-tale scholarship, this book breaks new ground by rethinking important questions, introducing woman-centered traditions and advocating innovative methods that have been ignored for too long. Throughout its history, Europe has been marked by xenophobia and intolerance that has often led to violent intergroup conflicts. Ulri Linke explores how extensions of blood imagery not only gave expression to this xenophobia but helped to shape European ideas about race and difference - ideas that have led and continue to lead to violence. In this book -- the first in more than fifty years to treat the entire body of Grimm's Tales -- Ruth B. Bottigheimer provides a thorough analysis of the stories' content, focusing in particular on the matter of gender. By combining a sociohistorical examination of the stories with close scrutiny of the language in which they are told, Bottigheimer reveals coherent patterns of motif, plot, and image and brings new insight into the moral and social vision of the collection. "A literary study of [the] nineteenth-century text, 'Grimms' tales', the 'Kinder- und Hausmärchen gesammelt durch die Brüder Grimm.'" --Preface. Studie over de morele inhoud van de sprookjes van Grimm, gezien tegen de sociale en historische achtergronden van hun tijd. Explains how eight traditional European folktales can be altered in ways to reach teenagers, demonstrating how each story addresses such issues as leaving home, finding oneself, and discovering adult sexuality. Elves and dwarves, trolls and giants, talking dragons, Valkyries and werewolves: all these are familiar in modern movies and contemporary fantasy. But where did the concepts come from? Who invented them? Almost two centuries ago, Jacob Grimm assembled what was known about such creatures in his work on "Teutonic Mythology," which brought together ancient texts such as Beowulf and the Elder Edda with the material found in Grimm's own famous collection of fairy-tales. This collection of essays now updates Grimm, adding much material not known in his time, and also challenges his monolithic interpretations, pointing out the diversity of cultural traditions as well as the continuity of ancient myth. Vol. 1 includes introduction "Biblia, devoted to the interests of the Friends of the Princeton Library," v. 11-