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Humans/Nature

The belief that humans and their purpose on this Earth will be a mystery until we find out what and how we were put here and for what. As of 2022, humans and nature have worked together to create the society we live in today. A natural issue like climate change, which affects us all, and our lack of understanding of how to stop polluting the air is our downfall. Engineers like Elon Musk and his take on sustainability take a step forward toward a healthier future. Nature and Human nature shine a light on two perspectives many fawn over, trying to explain. When we ponder the relationship between humans and nature, the question of Nature vs. Nurture pops up more often than not. Nurture is the care and love we hold with us that allows us to shape our ideas and perspectives on the world and gives us the freedom to express ourselves and all 70,000 of our daily thoughts if we want to.

On the other hand, nature sets us apart from each other individually. Although, as humans, we have our traits and ways of doing things, and some may resemble that, our nature is embedded in us instinctively, and no other has of ours. Our nature affects our everyday choices in what we decide to do. Humans and nature go hand in hand to maintain existence and utilize the necessity for everyday life. Throughout Mary Shelly Frankenstein, we are taken on a journey that, in today's age, things demonstrated then would be shamed and criminalized now. After years of schooling, Victor Frankenstein believed he had found the meaning of life. However, his

desire to create life leaves him in many difficult situations. His attempt to bring life into someone that already was dead holds open doors that still, 100 years later, have yet to be opened fully was a mistake he quickly learned from. His bringing to life came with destruction and issues for Victor later on. The Misconception that humans are inherently good and bad is an anomaly that does not leave room for human error. Humans show innately good and bad traits within themselves every day. No human is either good or bad. It is in our nature to come across as good and kind, to build relationships and partnerships, but for one human to be “all good” or “all bad” does not seem fit, even for the monster. Humans, to thrive, need one another. Without some belonging, things can turn violent and one-sided quickly.

Throughout the story, the monster approaches Victor and admits to the murder of his brother, and asks for forgiveness. Being a creature pieced together unwillingly, it even has remorse and wants to be forgiven for its senseless actions. Being Inately good or bad does not fit the mold for even the most hideous and violent creatures, and we humans can be just as hideous and violent. Humans naturally have a conscience that lets us know whether our actions are right or wrong. The creature’s internal feelings, such as loneliness, describe as feeling “Miserable”(CH. 16). The monster explains to Victor, “We may not part until you have promised to comply with my requisition. I am alone and miserable; man will not associate with me, but one as deformed and horrible as myself would not deny herself to me. My companion must be of the same species and have the same defects. This being you must create.” The monster’s feeling of aloneness proves that no matter what, we need at least someone to take the journey of life with us. The monster’s display of his emotions proves that he has some qualities of a living human being, within him, despite haven been created the way he is. Before Victor’s death, both he and the monster seek revenge on one another for the horrible things they both cast onto each other

lives. They both end their lives filled with revenge and hatred for each other. The Misconception that we can either be good or bad is disproved throughout the story of Frankenstein.

In the story, *Titus Andronicus*, written by Shakespeare, the gruesome depiction of the rapes and violence overall in the play write represents the way that society functioned back then. However, the behavior displayed in the play would be looked at completely differently. The outspoken premeditation of Lavinia's rape and mutilation exposes the usual ways they look at getting what they want, to whatever extremity. In some instances this story, Shakespeare wrote disproves the idea that humans are a part of nature. In this case, if humans and nature were going hand in hand, how could a situation so unpleasant happen to Lavinia? The choices humans make create a separation of how we view one another. Those who participate in rape, murder, and gang violence, such as Demetrius and Chiron, create the narrative that it is their world and 'we' just live in a kind of dynamic. In act 2 Scene 2, Titus, his sons, and Marcus discuss the "hunt" they embark on. They say, "The hunt is up, the moon is bright and gray, The fields are fragrant, and the woods are green. Uncouple here, and let us make a bay And wake the Emperor and his lovely bride". Their uncontrollable desire to have control of Lavinia turns chaotic in return. The sense of Karmic relief throughout the story shines a light on nature and its role alongside humans.

Expectedly, in Act 2 Scene 3, Tamora is found with Aron, being found out to be in a sexual relationship by Lavinia and her husband, Bassianus. They chastise Tamora, and as Demetrius and Chiron arrive, Tamora lies about them wanting to lead her into the woods and asks her two sons to Avenge their mother. The two men go on to kill Bassianus as planned. The satanic premeditation of their "hunt" makes the audience wonder why? As Lavinia begs them to put her life to an end, Tamora line 180, states, "So should I rob my sweet sons of their fee. No, let them satisfy their lust on thee." The forced lack of significant forethought does not allow

room for thoughts of Karma and what might happen after committing a hideous crime. Karma displays itself more throughout the story, exposing nature and how it works in company with humans. Following Lavina's rape, the entire town is upset and frustrated by what has happened to the young lady, and they seek revenge after finding out what did this to her. Act 4, Scene 1, Lavina does what she can to describe the men who did this to her. She acts out, "Without the help of any hand at all. Cursed be that heart that forced us to this shift! So write thou, good niece, and here display at last What God will have discovered for revenge. Heaven guides thy pen to print thy sorrows plain That we may know the traitors and the truth" she writes with her stumps guided by her feet. Lavina's family's immediate seeking of justice for her illustrates the karmic pattern of, what you put out, is what you receive back in return. The likelihood that Lavina would never expose who did those horrible things to her was very slim. The strength she displayed to make them pay for what they did to her goes alongside nature and what they had coming for them all along.

The two stories explore the concept that humans and nature work together. The two different examples of texts put nature into play in two different ways. In *Frankenstein*, written by Mary Shelly, the creature is made to seem inherently bad. His murderous killing sprees and lack of self-control are all considered inherently bad. Although throughout the story, the creature disproves that he is only bad. The creature, throughout the novel, illustrates his innermost feelings and profound loneliness. His display of emotions rules out that he can only be one or the other. Nature and humans, even those pieced together, play a huge role as we make our way through life. Without nature on our side, life would look completely different. On the other hand, In the playwright *Titus Andronicus*, Shakespeare's display of violence and horrific actions allows the audience to indulge in what is being shown. The violent but

informative play explores the concept that nature and humans play a significant role together. In this play, having the choice to decide right from wrong was a challenge to brave, watching the characters face what was dealt to them. The idea that Karma is a part of nature is overlooked and not considered as off as it should be. The unnatural actions displayed in Shakespeare's play demonstrate that what goes with nature, nature will also go along with it. However, vice versa, nature will go against what we want for ourselves. The specific role we individually have with nature is not written out for us, but the answer is shown daily.

Works Cited

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