

Dr. Valerie Wright
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IDS 210HM – Culture Through Literature: The Story of Cinderella
Graphic Organizer

Directions: Complete the graphic organizer using the Disney version of Cinderella, along with two other versions from two different cultures. DO NOT use any of the fractured fairy tale versions. You can just type your information into the graphic organizer. It may be useful to bullet each of your points of information. Once this graphic organizer is complete, you will synthesize the information into a PowerPoint/Prezi presentation. Both the graphic organizer and PowerPoint will be turned in for grading.

	Disney Version	Version 1	Version 2
Story Elements			
<i>Complete Title/Author</i>	<i>Cinderella</i> Based on the Charles Perrault version	<i>Mufaro's Beautiful Daughters</i> By John Steptoe	
<i>Country/Origin/Year</i>	France Disney Movie 1950	Africa/Zimbabwe – inspired by African folktale first printed in 1895.	
<i>Main Characters</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mufaro (father) • Nyasha (daughter) • Manyara (daughter) • Nyoka (garden snake) • King 	
<i>Sequence of Events</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mufaro has two beautiful daughters – Nyasha and Manyara. • Manyara always has a bad temper and believes she will be the Queen one day, and Nyasha is always kind and gentle. • Nyasha worked in the garden and befriended a small garden snake that lived there. • The Great King announces that he is looking for The Most Worthy and Beautiful girl to become his Queen. • Mufara announces that both his daughters will travel to the city to meet the King. • Manyara leaves for the city during the night while everyone is asleep. • Manyara encounters a hungry boy and an old woman. She is rude to both of them. • Nyasha and her father leave for the city along with the wedding party. • Nyasha encounters the poor boy and 	

		<p>woman but is kind to them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nyasha and Mufaro arrive at the city to see Manyara running out of the enclosure crying. She warns Nyasha not to go in because there is a monster in there – a snake with five heads. • Nyasha enters the enclosure to find Nyoka, her pet garden snake. • Nyoka tells Nyasha that he was the poor boy and the old lady she encountered on the way to the city. 	
<i>Resolution</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nyoka changes into the King and tells Nyasha that she has been deemed the most worthy and most beautiful girl and asks her to be his wife. • They marry and Manyara becomes a servant in the Queen's household. 	
Motif Elements			
<i>Magical Guardian</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There isn't a guardian like the fairy Godmother in the Disney version, but the old lady they both encounter on the way to the city gives them advice on how to get to the city safely. 	
<i>Magical Aspects</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talking snake. • Laughing trees. • King that changes into a snake, boy, and old woman. 	
<i>Animals</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talking snake. 	
<i>Heroine's Wish</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wish to marry the Prince. 	
<i>Lost Item</i>		NA	
Cultural Elements (specific to time period of folktale)			
<i>Setting/Geography/ Natural Resources</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The story indicates that it takes place in a village in Africa. • Plateau with extensive areas of wooded savannahs; temperate climate. • Village was in the forest just outside the city. • Round thatched mud huts. • Natural resources include mud bricks and grass for the huts and city structures; millet, sunflowers, yams and vegetables; farming; cattle herding; cotton. 	

<p><i>Food</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the story Nyash tends a garden with millet, sunflowers, yams and vegetables. • Other important African foods are sorghum, bread, groundnuts, maize, fruits, termites and caterpillars. • Millet and sorghum (the principle grains) are ground into thick porridge to eat with green vegetables or meat. • Taboo foods: eggs for females since they were believed to cause infertility; meat from clan's totem pole are traditionally avoided. • Celebration foods: roasted and stewed meat; ox, cow or goat depending on the event; beer made from millet; roasted groundnuts. 	
<p><i>Dress</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of clothing depends on where they live in Africa; most are weaved from cotton grown by the family or tribe. • Men wore cotton cloth in long narrow strips stitched into large pieces, and then wrapped the long piece of cloth around the waist and looped it over the shoulder like a toga. • Women wore long flowing dresses called <i>irobirin</i> made from long pieces of colored material wrapped around and tucked in around the hips. 	
<p><i>Language</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the dedication page of the book, the character's names come from the Shona language. Mufaro means "happy man"; Nyasha means "mercy"; Manyara means "ashamed"; and Nyoka means "snake." 	
<p><i>Religion/Celebrations</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shona people believe in God but also that their ancestral spirits are their supernatural protectors. • Believe that the spirit of a deceased person returns to the tribe and has a powerful influence on family life. • Past ancestors are honored in ceremonies to celebrate a good harvest 	

		<p>or in appeal to deal with misfortune.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One year after the death a final ceremony is held at which the spirit becomes a spirit guardian of the family. • These spirits provide direction and moral guidance in building good character. 	
<i>Family Structure</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family unit is composed of husband, wife or wives, children, members of extended family. • Some marriages are polygynous where a man can have more than one wife. 	
<i>Societal Roles (as determined by gender, age, and class)</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tribal society: people of the same tribe usually speak the same language, wear the same kind of clothing, eat the same kind of food, and live in the same kind of dwelling. • Men typically hunt, fish and herd cattle. • Women cook, care for the children, and weave cloth; some also do planting. • Children are given chores early on; boys tend to animals, and go hunting and fishing with the men; girls help mothers with taking care of the house, planting, and with younger children. • Kitchens had a bench around the right side for men to sit on, while women sat on the floor on the left. • Practice of bride prices or <i>lobola</i>, where an amount of money or property or wealth is given to the parents of the bride upon marriage. • Authority is vested in men and wisdom is vested in age (elders are more influential). 	
<i>Societal Values</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patrilineal society in which descent is through the male line and after marriage the woman moves into her husband's home. • Shona favor a life of <i>unhu</i> or virtue. • Use of taboos to instill good character or unhu (similar in a way to proverbs) For example, "If you imitate a lame 	

		<p>person, you will become lame too” or “if you kill a frog, heavens will fail to bring down rain.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unhu taught by parents, elders and the community to help make people worthy members of the community. 	
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SLU Core Value of Respect Connection to Assignment

{Narrative}

Sources

Ballas, Donald, J. "Africa." *The New Book of Knowledge*. 1 Vols. Danbury, CT: Grolier Incorporated, 1990. Print.

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Masaka, Dennis and Munamoto Chemhuru. "Moral Dimensions of Some Shona Taboos (Zviera)." *Journal of Sustainable Development in Africa*, 13.3. (2011): 132-148. Web. 20 Aug. 2013.

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"Tribes and People Groups: Shona." *Shona People Traditions and Culture*. African Crafts Market, n.d. Web 20 Aug. 2013.

