**Rising Action**: (the complication) – Successive stages of conflict between the protagonist and counterplayers (the events leading to the climax)

**Point Of View** - The vantage point from which an author presents a story

**1st Person –** a character tells the story

**3rd Person Omniscient –** all knowing narrator

**3rd Person Limited -** told in 3rd but restricted to what one character sees, hears, feels, and thinks

**Genre:** The type or categories into which literary works are grouped according to form, technique, or sometimes, subject matter. Tragedy, comedy, epic, lyric, pastoral, novel, short story, essay, television play, motion picture scenario, play, Fiction (historical, realistic, fantasy, science fic.), Traditional literature (myth, folktale, fairy tale), Nonfiction (biography, autobiography, diary/memoir, periodicals, reference material)

**Climax:** Designates the turning point in the action, the **crisis** at which the rising action reverses and becomes the falling action.

**Conflict:** The struggle that grows out of the two opposing forces (protagonist vs. antagonist) Man vs. Nature; Man vs. Man; Man vs. Society; Man vs. Self

Climax

**Protagonist:** The chief character in a work

**Antagonist:** Character/Force directly opposed

**Setting:** The background against which action takes place. 1. Geographic location 2. Manner of living 3. Time/ Period 4. General environment

**Exposition:** The part of the story that creates tone, gives setting, introduces the characters, and supplies other necessary facts to understand story

**Theme:**

A central idea. The abstract concept that is made concrete through representation in person, action, and image. Theme is NOT simply a subject or an activity. Example of Topic: “Human Wishes”. Example of Theme: “Vanity of Human Wishes”

Rising Action

Falling Action

 Exposition

Resolution

**Dénouement** – the final unraveling of a plot; solution to a mystery; an explanation or outcome

**Falling Action:** Follows the climax, stresses the activity of the forces opposing the hero and , although some suspense must be maintained, the trend must lead logically to the disaster with which the tragedy is to close; sometimes the moment of final suspense and aids in maintaining the reader’s interest.

**Resolution:** The story’s ending (stated or implied)