

to the films and television series of today. The monomyth's fundamental storyline, in Campbell's words, sees "the hero venture forth from the world of the common day into a region of supernatural wonder: fabulous forces are there encountered and a decisive victory is won: the hero comes back from this mysterious adventure with the power to bestow boons to his fellow man." Campbell asserted that the hero is each of us--thus the monomyth's endurance as a compelling plot structure. This study examines the monomyth in the context of Campbell's *The Hero and* discusses the use of this versatile narrative in 26 films and two television shows produced between 1960 and 2009, including the initial Star Wars trilogy (1977-1983), *The Time Machine* (1960), *Logan's Run* (1976), *Escape from New York* (1981), *Tron* (1982), *The Terminator* (1984), *The Matrix* (1999), the first 11 Star Trek films (1979-2009), and the Sci Fi Channel's miniseries Frank Herbert's *Dune* (2000) and Frank Herbert's *Children of Dune* (2003). The perfect companion to Joseph Campbell's "Hero with a Thousand Faces," this study guide contains a chapter by chapter analysis of the book, a summary of the plot, and a guide to major themes. BookCap Study Guides do not contain text from the actual book, and are not meant to be purchased as alternatives to reading the book. We all need refreshers every now and then. Whether you are a student trying to cram for that big final, or someone just trying to understand a book more, BookCaps can help. We are a small, but growing company, and are adding titles every month.

For contents, see Author Catalog.

Contains interviews, lectures, and conversations exploring Campbell's ideas

Traditional Chinese edition of *The Hero's Journey*

Sherlock Holmes: The Hero With a Thousand Faces ambitiously takes on the task of explaining the continued popularity of Arthur Conan Doyle's famous detective over the course of three centuries. In plays, films, TV shows, and other media, one generation after another has reimagined Holmes as a romantic hero, action hero, gentleman hero, recovering drug addict, weeping social crusader, high-functioning sociopath, and so on. In essence, Sherlock Holmes has become the blank slate upon which we write the heroic formula that best suits our time and place. Volume One looks at the social and cultural environment in which Sherlock Holmes came to fame. Victorian novelists like Anthony Trollope and William Thackeray had pointedly written "novels without a hero," because in their minds any well-ordered and well-mannered society would have no need for heroes or heroic behavior. Unfortunately, this was at odds with a reality in which criminals like Jack the Ripper stalked the streets and people didn't trust the police, who were generally regarded as corrupt and incompetent. Into this gap stepped the world's first consulting detective, an amateur reasoner of some repute by the name of Sherlock Holmes, who shot to fame in the pages of *The Strand Magazine* in 1891. When Conan Doyle proceeded to kill Holmes off in 1893, it was American playwright, director, and actor William Gillette who brought the character back to life in his 1899 play *Sherlock Holmes*, creating a sensation on both sides of the Atlantic with his romantic version of Holmes, and cementing his place as the definitive Sherlock Holmes until the late 1930s. By that point, Sherlock Holmes had developed a cult following who facetiously maintained that Holmes was a real person, formed clubs like *The Baker Street Irregulars*, and introduced the idea of cosplay to the embryonic world of fandom. These well-educated fanboys subsequently became the self-assigned protectors of Sherlock Holmes, anxious that their version of the character not be besmirched or defamed in any way. In spite of this, there was considerable besmirching and defaming to be seen in the early silent films featuring Sherlock Holmes, which effectively turned him into an action hero due to the lack of sound. When sound films took the industry by storm in the late 1920s, there were a numbers of pretenders who reached for the Sherlock Holmes crown, including Clive Brook, Reginald Owen, and Raymond Massey, but it took more than a decade before a new definitive Sherlock Holmes would be crowned in 1939 in the person of Basil Rathbone.

Find yourself in myth "The privilege of a lifetime is being who you are." — Joseph Campbell One of Joseph Campbell's most popular, most quoted works, *A Joseph Campbell Companion: Reflections on the Art of Living* is a treasure trove of insight and inspiration, thought-provoking in its depth, poetic in its scope. Drawn from a month-long workshop at the world-famous Esalen Institute held in celebration of the scholar's eightieth birthday, the *Joseph Campbell Companion* captures Campbell at his best: wise, funny, intelligent and inspiring.

THE ULTIMATE GUIDE TO ODYSSEUS! ATTENTION READERS: If you're searching for a book to explain the most important aspects of Odysseus' journey AND THE MEANING BEHIND IT, this is the book for you! BUT FIRST A WARNING... This book is PACKED with page-turning information. So if you love Greek myths, you may not be able to put it down. When you buy this book, you'll learn the following:- Definition and history of the Monomyth- The three-act structure of the Hero's Journey- The key plot points of the Iliad and Odyssey- What makes a hero- Odysseus' character arc- The overarching themes of the myth- The classic stages of Odysseus journey and their meaning.... AND SO MUCH MORE! Below is just a taste of what you'll learn when you buy this book: This book covers Odysseus' journey through the lens of the Monomyth. By analyzing the Iliad and the Odyssey Josh Coker identifies each classic stages of the Hero's Journey. What is the Monomyth? The term "Monomyth" comes from the Greek. It is broken into two root words: 1) mono, meaning "one", and 2) mythos, meaning "story." The connotation being, the "One Story." This term was coined by author James Joyce in his most famous work, *Ulysses* (the Roman name for Odysseus). However, it wasn't popularized until the late 1940's when a comparative mythologist by the name of Joseph Campbell, published his seminal work, *The Hero With A Thousand Faces*. In his book, Campbell suggested that there are common aspects that nearly all myths throughout time have shared. These elements combine into a narrative format that can be used as an approach to mythology. Many people associate the "Hero's Journey" as synonymous with The Monomyth. Both, historical and modern storytellers have used it as an approach to analyze narratives and develop new plots and characters for contemporary audiences. According to Campbell, the Monomyth follows a three-act structure. In the first act, The Separation, a hero is called to adventure and leaves his known world for the unknown world, guided by a mentor. Once the hero crosses the threshold of adventure, they enter the second act, The Initiation. In this section, the hero faces many tests and trials, confronts his inner demons (many times represented as ghosts, monsters, minotaurs, or dragons), then goes on through

