

Archetypes Episode: Group 2 Notes

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1. This story first appeared around the mid 17th century and was originally written down as the tale of Ninnillo and Nennella. The story has since been circulated around European countries changing names but keeping the story line consistent.
2. The folktale of Little Brother and Little Sister has been confused with Hansel and Gretel due to storytellers in the past calling the story of Hansel and Gretel by the name of Little Brother and Little Sister. Despite this, the Grimms chose to keep Hansel and Gretel by that name and keep Little Brother and Little Sister as that title. Even so, there are still some publications that use the name Little Brother and Little Sister for the Hansel and Gretel tale, causing confusion for the readers.
3. The authors of this folktale, Wilhelm and Jakob Grimm, were considered to be part of the romantic movement.
4. The Grimm Brothers viewed folklore as insight to the German culture and found that folklore had ancient mythologies and beliefs of past German cultures that should be integrated into new folktales. However, over time, the brothers wanted to reincorporate religious ideals in Germany, different dialects, and language of the original tales in their editions of their tales.
5. This folktale, as recited by the Grimms, was first published in 1812 as an original part of Children's and Household tales, in which it was later featured in all editions with several new additions by 1819.
6. The Grimm's fairy tale stories have been published in more than 70 different languages.
7. "Many of the Grimms' versions of the stories had a cruelty that was later frequently edited out as the stories became more and more popular as tales for children."

8. “The Grimms were keen German nationalists who wanted to see the multitude of German states united as one country and who believed that folk tales revealed a national German identity”
9. “Between 1812 and 1857, seven editions of their tales appeared, each one different from the last, until the final, best-known version barely resembled the first”
10. “Their books would become second in popularity only to the Bible in German-speaking lands. By the twentieth century, they would become the most famous collection of folk and fairy tales in the western world”
11. “Though brusque and raw, the Grimms’ tales of the first edition still resonate with us today because they indicate how we can transform ourselves and our conditions to live in a better world”
12. “All of the tales in the first edition bear the marks of their diverse storytellers who believed in the magic, superstitions, and miraculous transformations of the tales”
13. “The Nazis warmly approved of the Grimms’ work... because they “[upheld] the racist and nationalist supremacy of the German people’

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