
Assignment 3: Part I: Cloud Atlas: Archetypes

Before identifying each of the characters and the archetypes they represent, below are the brief descriptions of each of the 6 interwoven stories of Cloud Atlas.

Story 1: Pacific Islands, 1849

Set in the Pacific Islands in the year 1849, an American lawyer called Adam Ewing is doing business for his father-in-law, Reverend Gilles Horrox.

Story 2: Cambridge / Edinburgh, 1936

Set in Cambridge / Edinburgh in the year 1936, a young man called Robert Frobisher who is a music composer works for an aging composer called Vyvyan Ayrs.

Story 3: San Francisco, 1973

Set in San Francisco in the year 1973, a tabloid reporter called Luisa Rey meets Rufus Sixsmith, a nuclear physicist (also Robert Frobisher's lover in Story 2) and uncover a scandal at the Swanekke Nuclear Power Plant.

Story 4: London, 2012

Set in London in the year 2012, an older book publisher, Timothy Cavendish finds himself in debt to the wrong people and in asking for financial help from his older brother. His older brother tricks him into going to a nursing home instead.

Story 5: Neo Soul, 2144

Set in Neo Soul in the year 2144, a fabricant (a human clone) called Sonmi-451 escapes from her life as a fast food server to find the ultimate truth i.e. after 12 years, instead of going to "exaltation", fabricants are killed and fed back to themselves. She joins the revolution and transmits the truth of how fabricants are treated to the world.

Story 6: Hawaii, 106 Winters after the Fall

Set in Hawaii, 106 winters after The Fall, Zachary lives in a village with his sister and her daughter, haunted by a demon called Georgie. He allowed his brother in law and his son to be killed by the Kona while he looked on too afraid to help. The prescients come to the island searching for the ability to send a message to any off-world colonies to survive as the Earth is slowly killing them.

Story #	Story Description	Character	Archetype	Description
1	Pacific Islands, 1849	Adam Ewing	Hero	Adam is an attorney representing his father in law for a business transaction involving a plantation in the Pacific Islands.
1	Pacific Islands, 1849	Autua – Moriori Slave	Herald	Autua is a Moriori slave who escapes from the plantation and stows away on the ship Adam Ewing is on to San Francisco. Autua asks Adam for his help to be able to work as a crewmember on the ship even though he is a black slave and would likely face death without Adam’s help.
1	Pacific Islands, 1849	Reverend Gilles Horrox	Shadow	Reverend Gilles Horrox manages the plantation with slaves and believes Adam’s father in law, Haskell Moore to be a “great man”.
1	Pacific Islands, 1849	Dr Henry Goose	Shapeshifter / Shadow	At the beginning of the story, it seems that Dr Henry Goose is able to help Adam with a deadly tropical worm that could lead to his death but the doctor says that he can save him and administers potions that would help kill the worm. Also during dinner conversations he also questions the idea of slavery to his host who uses slaves to manage his plantation. However, during the course of the movie, we see that Dr Henry Goose is actually slowly poisoning Adam Ewing in order to steal the gold he is carrying

Story #	Story Description	Character	Archetype	Description
				back to San Francisco.
1	Pacific Islands, 1849	Haskell Moore	Shadow	Haskell Moore is the father in law of Adam Ewing and believes in slavery and that there is a 'natural order' to the world.
2	Cambridge / Edinburgh, 1936	Robert Frobisher	(Anti) Hero	Robert Frobisher comes from a wealthy family but has been disowned and is penniless. He is a bisexual music composer and becomes an "amanuensis" for the great aging composer, Vyvyan Ayers. Over time, he is able to create a masterpiece called the "Cloud Atlas Sextext" but Vyvyan Ayers wants to take credit for it. Robert Frobisher finishes the sextet and commits suicide.
2	Cambridge / Edinburgh, 1936	Vyvyan Ayers	Shadow	
2	Cambridge / Edinburgh, 1936	Rufus Sixsmith (Young)	Ally	Rufus Sixsmith is Robert Frobisher's lover and soulmate.
3	San Francisco, 1973	Luisa Rey	Hero	Luisa Rey is a journalist investigating a report citing safety concerns for a nuclear power plant uncovering a conspiracy with the oil industry.
3	San Francisco, 1973	Rufus Sixsmith (Elder)	Herald / Ally	Rufus Sixsmith is the author of the report citing safety concerns and is killed by Bill Smoke in his hotel room.
3	San Francisco, 1973	Isaac Sachs	Ally	Isaac Sachs is an employee at the nuclear power plant and provides Luisa Rey with a copy of the report.
3	San Francisco, 1973	Joe Napier	Shapeshifter	Joe Napier works for Lloyd Hooks at the nuclear power plant as his hit man along with Bill Smoke. He also was with Luisa's father in the army and changes his allegiance to help Luisa get a copy of the report and expose it to the public.
3	San Francisco, 1973	Bill Smoke	Shadow	Bill Smoke works for Lloyd Hooks and is tasked

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				with hunting down Joe Napier and Luisa Rey and killing them. He ends up being killed instead.
3	San Francisco, 1973	Lloyd Hooks	Shadow	The CEO of the nuclear power plant working with the oil industry to make the plant unsafe, causing a catastrophe and reverting people back to oil.
3	San Francisco, 1973	Javier Gomez	Ally	Javier Gomez is Luisa Rey's young neighbor who has a penchant for writing mystery books.
4	London, 2012	Timothy Cavendish	(Anti) Hero	Timothy Cavendish is a London publisher who represented Dermot Hoggins "Knuckle Sandwich" book. After Dermot throws a critic over a balcony at a party, the sales of the book skyrockets. Though, Dermot is in jail, his brothers come after Timothy Cavendish for their money, he flees and tries to get help from his brother who puts him (unknowingly) into a nursing home with little chance of being able to leave. This is revenge from his brother for Timothy having an affair with his wife. Timothy ends up escaping the nursing home with two other friends and realizes that life is short and comes back to find his childhood sweetheart Ursula who he spends the rest of his life with.
4	London, 2012	Dermot Hoggins	Trickster	He is an author represented by Timothy Cavendish.
4	London, 2012	Denholme Cavendish	Shadow (Anti-Villain)	The brother of Timothy Cavendish who puts him into the nursing home as revenge for Timothy having an affair with his wife, Georgette.
4	London, 2012	Ursula	Ally	The childhood girlfriend of Timothy Cavendish, the only real love of his life.

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4	London, 2012	Nurse Noakes	Shadow	The head nurse at the nursing home who abuses her patients.
4	London, 2012	Ernie Blacksmith	Ally	A patient at the nursing home who escapes with Timothy.
4	London, 2012	Veronica Costello	Ally	A patient at the nursing home who escapes with Timothy.
5	Neo Soul, 2144	Sonmi-451	Hero	A fabricant, a human clone working in the diner called Papa Song. She first understands something is different when Yoona-939 wakes her up and they watch a video together. This is something that fabricants would be killed if they were caught. Then, Yoona-939 is killed when a diner mistreats her and while running for the elevator, Seer Ri “excises” her. Then, one night, she wakes up, she finds Commander Hae-Joo Chang standing over Seer Ri’s dead body, he helps her escape the diner, helps her learn more about herself by allowing her to read of the great philosophers and shows her what they do to fabricants after 12 years. Instead of releasing them, known as “exaltation”, they kill them in a factory and use them to make “soap” which is the drink fed to fabricants for their daily nutrition. This is the truth that Sonmi-451 helps to reveal.
5	Neo Soul, 2144	Commander Hae-Joo Chang	Mentor	A member of the “Union” who believes that Sonmi-451 has the ability to change the world i.e. fabricants are just as real as “purebloods” (humans born the natural way). He protects her and fights for the equal rights of the fabricants.
5	Neo Soul, 2144	Archivist	Ally	A person tasked with recording the story of Sonmi-451 who eventually believes her.

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5	Neo Soul, 2144	Yoona-939	Herald	She was the first fabricant to escape the daily routine at the Papa Song diner, she showed Soonmi-451 a different way of life but died before she could help expose the truth about fabricants.
5	Neo Soul, 2144	Seer Ri	Shadow	The owner of Papa Song who abused his fabricants for his own ends.
6	Hawaii, 106 Winters After the Fall	Zachry	(Anti) Hero	A villager living in Hawaii who has visions of someone called "Old Georgie", an evil shadow. He has a past that he is not proud of but one of the prescients, Meronym arrives to the island and after saving his niece, Catkin, he guides her to the top of a mountain so she can call any off land colonies that might exist as the earth is slowly killing all its inhabitants.
6	Hawaii, 106 Winters After the Fall	Meronym	Mentor / Ally	Meronym is a prescient who visits the island in order to get to the mountain to send a communication to any off land colonies which may exist, in order to escape earth which is killing its inhabitants. She enlists the help of Zachry who helps guide her to the mountain, fighting his demons along the way and they end up falling in love.
6	Hawaii, 106 Winters After the Fall	Old Georgie	Shadow	He is an inner demon of Zachry who makes Zachry do evil things.
6	Hawaii, 106 Winters After the Fall	Catkin	Ally	The niece of Zachry.

Assignment 3: Part III: Werner Herzog

Write a 1 page paper on what you believe Herzog's "philosophy of film" to be. How does it relate to guerilla filmmaking? How does his method of filmmaking differ from other filmmakers?

For Werner Herzog, his philosophy of film is that films are a reflection of our dreams. The first example of this occurs in "Burden of Dreams", when he was faced with setback after setback while filming. He was asked by investors funding the movie if he was still motivated to complete the film. He responded that if he wasn't motivated, "he would be a man without dreams and that is not the way he wants to live". In "Werner Herzog Eats His Shoes", he says that dreams are universal to humanity, "dreams are not just mine, but yours as well and the only difference is that I can articulate them". Lastly, in his screenplay for *Fitzcarraldo*, the protagonist of the story found understanding with the native tribes of that area of the Amazon because they both believed that our "everyday lives are an illusion behind which sits the reality of our dreams".

Another part of Werner Herzog's philosophy is that a filmmaker can use other resources at their disposal and does not need money alone to bring a film into existence. As an example, when he started filmmaking, he stole a camera from the Munich Film School where he says that it provided him with "everything I needed to get myself started" as a filmmaker. Likewise, this is why he challenged Errol Morris to make his film, "Gates of Heaven" with little money which he did and successfully completed the film.

Guerilla filmmaking refers to that form of independent filmmaking where filmmakers have very low budgets. Thus, in order to get a film made, filmmakers need to make do with the resources they have such as shooting scenes quickly in real locations without warning and without obtaining permission from the owners of the locations working with skeleton crews.

Guerilla filmmaking aligns with Werner Herzog's philosophy on films as he also believes that to make a film, one can make do with the resources one has. It doesn't necessarily require money to bring it to life, "one just has to take the initiative" as he stated in "Werner Herzog Eats His Shoe". An example of this is where he brought in the local tribes in the Amazon to be actors in his film, *Fitzcarraldo*. He paid them twice as much as they are used to getting working in the fields which is definitely a boon for them as well as for the budget of his film as it was significantly low but for him, the larger picture at play was that after filming has finished, he would help them attain legal title for their land so that they own the land and are not driven off by settlers, oil and lumber companies. To allow the native tribes to be able to own the land that they have been living on and not have to be at the mercy of large corporations is priceless in retaining the culture of these people.

His method of filmmaking differs from other filmmakers in that he does not let money drive the film he is making. For example, in “Fitzcarraldo”, the shots in the jungle could have been done closer to a town which would have kept the costs down; however, he felt that he would get a stronger sense of isolation from the actors if they were truly isolated i.e. thousands of miles away from any town. This is also reflected in his choice to use natives from the area where their actions would be real and authentic, it provided a sense of authenticity, as he states, and this is likely the last feature film using real natives from the Amazon before they start being displaced. Lastly, this is also reflected in his choice to build three large ships and film pulling one up the hill instead of using special effects or small models, in order to provide an authenticity one would not normally be able to capture on film. His commitment and dedication to providing the most realistic image is absolute compared to other filmmakers. As he states in “Werner Herzog Eats His Shoe”, he is dedicated to providing “adequate images” to the world.