

Works Cited

"Cinderella Stories From Around the World." *Utah Education Network*, 5 Feb. 2018, www.uen.org/lessonplan/view/13676.

Contributors to Wikimedia projects. "The Pentamerone, or The Story of Stories/Cenerentola." *Wikisource, the Free Online Library*, 30 July 2020, en.wikisource.org/wiki/The_Pentamerone,_or_The_Story_of_Stories/Cenerentola#cite_note-1.

Grady, Constance. "Cinderella, Explained: How Fairy Tales Tell Us about Families." *Vox*, 5 June 2019, www.vox.com/the-highlight/2019/5/29/18524129/cinderella-grimms-perrault-basile-daulnoy-rebecca-solnit-jack-zipes-ruth-bottigheimer-fairy-tales.

Holtz, Tara. "16 Multi-Cultural Cinderella Stories from Around the World." *Teaching with Children's Books*, 7 Dec. 2019, teachingwithchildrensbooks.com/cinderella-stories-from-around-the-world.



CINDERELLA STORIES

The story of Cinderella did not originate at Disney studios, nor was it first conceived by the Brothers Grimm. Throughout history, hundreds of variants of this story of unjust oppression and triumphant reward have been told all over the world.

The story is one that can feature any sort of moral. Some of these tales allow Cinderella her happy ending because she is clever and lucky while in others (such as the tale told by the Brothers Grimm) she triumphs because of her kindness and her beauty. Cinderella has been presented throughout history both as an active author of her own fate as well as a passive, voiceless doll.

The first known variation of the Cinderella story is approximately two thousand years old. The tale of Rhodopis was recorded by the geographer Strabo in the first century BC. In the story, an eagle (a god disguised as an eagle in some versions) stole Rhodopis' sandal while she bathed and dropped it in the king's lap. The king began to search for the owner of the sandal and once she was found, she became the wife of the king. Sound familiar?

Another early variant is the Chinese story of Ye Xian, which can be traced back to the ninth century. This version of the tale does feature the familiar stepmother and stepsister and a lost slipper, but there is no fairy godmother. Instead, the bones of a guardian spirit shaped like a large fish provide the robe and slippers that Ye Xian wears to the New Year Festival.

In the 1600s, more familiar versions of the story began to appear. Giambattista Basile introduced Cenerentola (translated *The Cat Cinderella*) in Italy in 1634. This version of the story follows much of the well-known formula, but much of Cenerentola's success is due to her cleverness.

In 1697, *Cendrillon* was published by Charles Perrault. *Cendrillon* is the version of Cinderella that formed the basis of the modern Cinderella story. *Cendrillon* was the first version of the tale to include a pumpkin coach, transformed animal attendants, a fairy godmother, and the story's iconic glass slippers.

(Continued on Page 2)

Editors: LaRuth Martin, Kevin Genous

Table of Contents

CINDERELLA STORIES P.1

WORKS CITED P.2

PATH FINDER P. 3

McKinney, Kelsey. "Disney Didn't Invent Cinderella. Her Story Is at Least 2,000 Years Old." *Vox*, 15 Mar. 2015, www.vox.com/2015/3/15/8214405/cinderella-fairy-tale-history.

"Multicultural Cinderella Stories." *About ALA*, 18 July 2017, www.ala.org/aboutala/offices/resources/multicultural.

"Perrault: Cinderella; or, The Little Glass Slipper." , 8 Oct. 2003, www.pitt.edu/%7Edash/perrault06.html.

"The Original Cinderella Story." *The Egyptian Cinderella*, 17 Nov. 2010, www.perankhgroup.com/cinderella.htm.

(Cinderella Stories continued from Page 1)

Modern versions of the tale have appeared with more and more frequency. The Brothers Grimm published their version of Cinderella in 1812, Walt Disney released his animated version of the tale in 1950, and Marcia Brown won the Caldecott Award in 1955 for her translation and illustration of Perrault's story. Today, Cinderella stories are a dime a dozen. Numerous books, movies, television shows, operas, and musicals have featured the character and authors continue to find new and exciting ways to tell the story.

PATH FINDER

Looking for more versions of the Cinderella tale? Here are a variety of tales from around the world!

African- Mufaro's Beautiful Daughters: An African Tale by John Steptoe*

Alaskan- The Salmon Princess: An Alaskan Cinderella Story by Mindy Dwyer

Caribbean- Cendrillon: A Caribbean Cinderella by Robert D. San Souci*

Chinese- Yeh-Shen: A Cinderella Story from China by Ai-Ling Louie

Egyptian- The Egyptian Cinderella by Shirley Climo*

Greek- The Orphan: A Cinderella Story from Greece by Anthony Manna

Indian- Anklet for a Princess: A Cinderella Story from India by Lila Mehta

Irish- The Irish Cinderlad by Shirley Climo

Korean- The Korean Cinderella by Shirley Climo*

Mexican- Adelita by Tomie dePaola

Middle Eastern- The Golden Sandal: A Middle Eastern Cinderella Story by Rebecca Hickox*

Native American- The Rough-Face Girl by Rafe Martin

Persian- The Persian Cinderella by Shirley Climo*

**These titles and others are available via the Montgomery City-County Public Library System.*

Article & Pathfinder written by Andrew Foster, Youth Services System Librarian, Juliette Hampton Morgan Memorial Library

