

**HUMAN BEHAVIOUR AND NATURE IN THE CHRONICLES OF NARNIA: PRINCE CASPIAN FILM**

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**ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this study is to comprehend the complex relationship that exists between humans, animals and nature. Our ecosystem is our habitat and as humans, we must do everything in our power to maintain, safeguard and conserve our home.

The Andrew Adamson film; The Chronicles of Narnia: Prince Caspian served as the study's data source. There are many instances available that demonstrate the relation between human and nature as well as human nature. It is evident how little the characters were impacted and how simple it was for them to pick themselves over other living things out of self-interest.

**KEYWORDS:** Ecosystem, Humans, Animals, Narnia.

The Chronicles of Narnia: Prince Caspian is a high fantasy film (2008) directed by Andrew Adamson, who co-wrote the screenplay with Christopher Markus and Stephen Mc Feely. It was produced by Walt Disney Pictures and Walden Media, the second published and fourth chronological novel in the children's book series The Chronicles of Narnia by C. S. Lewis. The sequel to The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe (2005), it is the second instalment in The Chronicles of Narnia film series.

In the film, the connection between nature and the plot is significant. The film makes a strong connection between the general wellbeing of the land and the condition of Narnia's natural environment. Nature and health are interconnected in more ways than one. Nature, in its own way has a calming effect on both our body and mind, and those two are equally important. Studies have shown that exposure to natural environments can have a relaxing effect on our

minds by lowering stress levels. Additionally, it has been found that greenery stimulates our bodies to release endorphins. It improves our mood and significantly lessens anxiety and depressive symptoms. This indicates the ultimate connection between the ecosystem and human health.

Narnia is portrayed at the opening of the movie as a realm where nature is dying. The natural and magical aspects of the land have been repressed and oppressed by the Telmarines, who have ruled Narnia for many years, which has caused the ecology to deteriorate. This decline in Narnia's natural world is symbolic of the broader decay and corruption in the kingdom.

Almost 1,300 years after the Pevensie siblings left, Caspian, a Telmarine prince, is awoken by his mentor Doctor Cornelius, who informs him that his aunt has just given birth to a son and that he is now in serious danger for his life. Offering him Queen Susan's old magical horn, Cornelius advises him to use it only when he is in dire need. Caspian runs away, knowing that his Uncle Miraz will kill him to become king. The Prince stumbles off his horse while being chased by multiple Telmarine soldiers and finds himself in the woods where he meets a talking badger and two Narnian dwarfs. After giving his life to save Caspian, one of the dwarves, Trumpkin, is taken prisoner by the soldiers; however, Caspian is saved by the other dwarf, Nikabrik, and the badger, Truffle Hunter. Caspian blows the magical horn in an attempt to call for help, not realizing that they are trying to save him.

In England, the four Pevensie children wait at the Strand tube station for their train which will take them to boarding school. One year has passed in their world after they left Narnia. Just as the train pulls into the station, the station tears apart, transporting them back to Narnia. There, they discover their castle, Cair Paravel, was attacked and ruined in their absence.

The Pevensie siblings and Prince Caspian strive to restore the natural world as their story continues, by reclaiming Narnia together. A revival of nature is brought about by the appearance of magical creatures, talking animals, and the return of Aslan, the lion that represents the spirit of Narnia.

Based on Andrew Adamson's film *The Chronicles of Narnia: Prince Caspian*, this study addresses ecological challenges and employs a qualitative descriptive method. This theory examines how human action leads to ecological problems and damages the world of Narnia.

Two types of sources of data were used in this study: primary and secondary sources. The main information for this study was gathered from the characters, action, language, and images in the film. The secondary data used to support the study's conclusions was taken from articles, books, and journals. The purpose of this study aims to understand the connection that exists between humans, animals and nature as well as human nature.

In the midst of World War II, the movie opens in a London train station. A strange power unexpectedly takes the Pevensie siblings - Peter, Susan, Edmund, and Lucy - to the land of Narnia while they wait for their train.

There is a significant shift in mood. They stand on a stunning beach that is lit up by the sun. The ocean's azure waters shimmer beneath a clear blue sky, while golden dunes extend in all directions. There is a stark difference between this new, magical world and their reality through the war. They are overwhelmed with wonder and amazement as they take in their surroundings. Magnificent cliffs encircle the beach, and the whole area exudes peace. This shows how nature/sea can directly affect humans, whether they realize it or not.

Many people find the sea to be exciting and magical, and some think it has a restorative quality. Scientists continue to prove that this is true - being near water revitalizes the body and mind and lowers stress and anxiety. Water has a psychologically restorative impact; spending time near the water is often associated with increased stress reduction and pleasant mood. Our brain wave frequency can be altered only by gazing out to sea, which can induce a light form of meditation.

The colour blue is linked to emotions of tranquillity and calmness, and the sound of the sea's surge and wave motion naturally calms and relaxes the brain. The increased amounts of Vitamin D, or sunshine vitamin, that seep into our skin make us feel good. The fresh, salty sea air is rich of negative ions, which are thought to help reduce depression. Entering the water pulls you inside it and makes you fully aware of the taste, feel, sound, and strength of the ocean; you are no longer simply observing nature.

When Caspian's uncle, Miraz says "I will cut down the entire forest if I have to, to find the prince" it conveys disregard and a sense of ruthless determination for nature in the pursuit of his goals.

Miraz's intention to clear the entire forest serves as an example for a larger issue of environmental exploitation by humans for their own benefit. Real-world problems with habitat destruction, deforestation, and the effects of human activity on natural ecosystems are reflected in this theme.

The beautiful and mystical land of Narnia is portrayed as one that values nature and all of its inhabitants. The Pevensie siblings and Prince Caspian are among the many Narnians who

have a close bond with the land and its people. Narnian morals are directly at conflict with Miraz's disrespect for the forest and his desire to damage it for his own gain. Top of Form

When deforestation occurs, much of the carbon stored by trees is released back into the atmosphere as carbon dioxide, which contributes to climate change. The World Health Organization (WHO) has described climate change as one of the greatest health threats of the 21st century. Pollution, overexploitation of the environment, habitat change, and climate change are some of the factors contributing to biodiversity loss.

When forests are cleared, the carbon that they have stored is released into the atmosphere, exacerbating global warming. The loss of trees and other vegetation can cause environmental change, desertification, soil disintegration; fewer harvests, flooding, expanded ozone depleting substances in the air, issues for Indigenous people, and also affect global mental health.

Miraz's choice to chop down trees in order to construct bridges in preparation for his attack on the Narnians demonstrates his vicious and hostile personality. Despite the expense, he will not compromise the environment in order to accomplish his armed forces and political goals.

These acts represent a disregard for the natural world and the environment. Without considering the long-term ecological effects or the damage done to the Narnian land, he intends to exploit the forest's resources.

His actions show a lack of perspective since they put the short-term military advantage ahead of the long-term welfare of the land and its people. It depicts a typical conflict that exists in real life between the preservation of natural ecosystems and human short-term objectives. The world of Narnia is portrayed as one in which nature and all living things are cherished and

appreciated. The Narnians live in harmony with the environment and have a strong bond with the land. His exploitation of the forest runs opposed to the principles of Narnians.

Miraz's acts represent his despotic authority. The utter destruction of the forest is an illustration for his despotic regime, which is prepared to jeopardize the welfare of the land and its people in order to promote its own interests. His desire to destroy trees in order to construct bridges and launch an attack on the Narnians highlights issues of environmental exploitation, pride, and the conflict between his cruel ambition and the more peaceful beliefs of Narnia.

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In the last majestic battle, between the Narnians and Miraz and his army, nature and its inhabitants turn into allies. A natural shield between the Telmarines and their intended targets, the forest and the river unite to keep the Narnians safe.

The river that runs near the battlefield comes to life. The water pours towards the Telmarine warriors, rising in towering waves that surround them, forcing them back and scattering their forces. At the same time, the ancient trees that encircle the battleground become awake and start to pull themselves up. They advance with great strength, their enormous roots and branches acting as powerful weapons against the Telmarines.

As they attempt to cope with the fury of the Narnian elements that have come to life, the Telmarines are left in a state of disbelief and disorientation.

The scene is crucial to the plot because it highlights the ethereal and ancient aspects of Narnia and the notion that the natural world defends its people when they are most in need. They aid, guide, and even engage in battle together with the protagonists.

The once-majestic landscapes of Narnia had lost their magical vitality due to human intrusion. The magical realm of Narnia had been exploited and neglected, portraying a world in danger as a result of its inhabitants' careless actions. But in the final moments of the film, the true nature of the natural world starts to come into focus.

It becomes clear that nature is answering the call for aid by itself. The entire structure of Narnia comes alive as the earth trembles, trees rise, and waters surge. This resurgence is evidence of nature's tenacious and robust character.

Nature can heal itself and protect those who appreciate and cherish it, as evidenced by the once-withered trees that instantly burst forth with lush leaves and blossoms, the rivers that flow with renewed strength, and the animals that return to the wild.

The idea that the welfare of the natural world and the welfare of the kingdom are inextricably intertwined is generally reinforced by the connection between nature and the storyline in "Prince Caspian." The return of Narnia and its nature go hand in hand, highlighting how crucial it is to protect the environment and coexist peacefully with it.

The mystical and magical qualities of the land are symbolized by the natural components found in Narnia, such as the river deity and the ancient trees. Their rejuvenation symbolizes the return of Narnia to its true nature, and they stand for the harmony and balance that Narnia is meant to have.

The movie highlights the idea that nature is not just a passive backdrop but an active and powerful force that can aid in the fight for justice and freedom.

The characters are amazed and awed by this amazing transformation. They realize that nature has the innate ability to recover its previous magnificence and protect those who stand with it, in spite of the damage done to the land. It turns into a poignant message that there is reciprocity in our relationship with the natural world; when we take care of and nurture it, it takes care of and nurtures us as well.

This compelling message aligns with the notion that we can still find redemption and restoration in the arms of a resilient and caring nature, regardless of the extent to which we damage our surroundings. It emphasizes how crucial it is that we safeguard the natural environment and live in harmony with it.

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