





Pages & Platforms presents

The Essentials of Writing Fantasy



Before we get started:

Grab your copy of the Pages & Platforms Guide

The 7 Essential Story Types

storypath.me/pwa





Are you writing another draft with the same problem, not sure how to fix or even define it?







Have you...

Researched?









Have you...

- Researched?
- o Tried plotting?







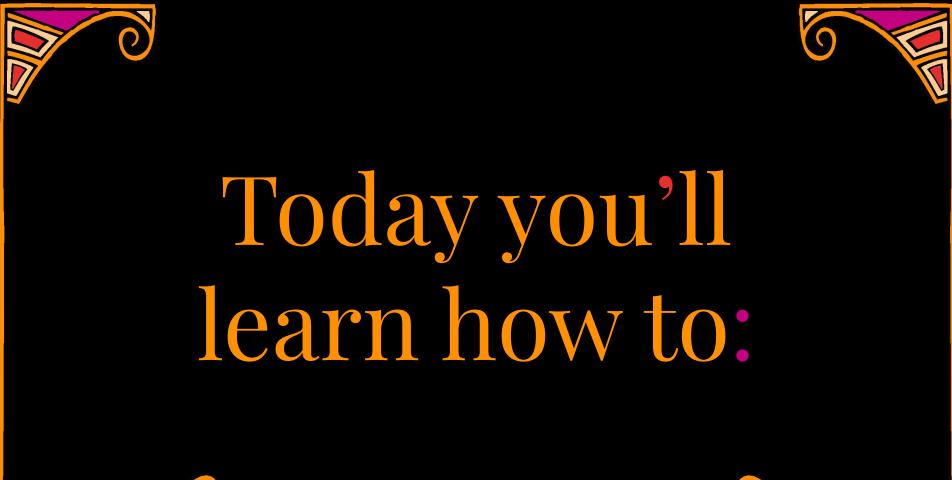


Have you...

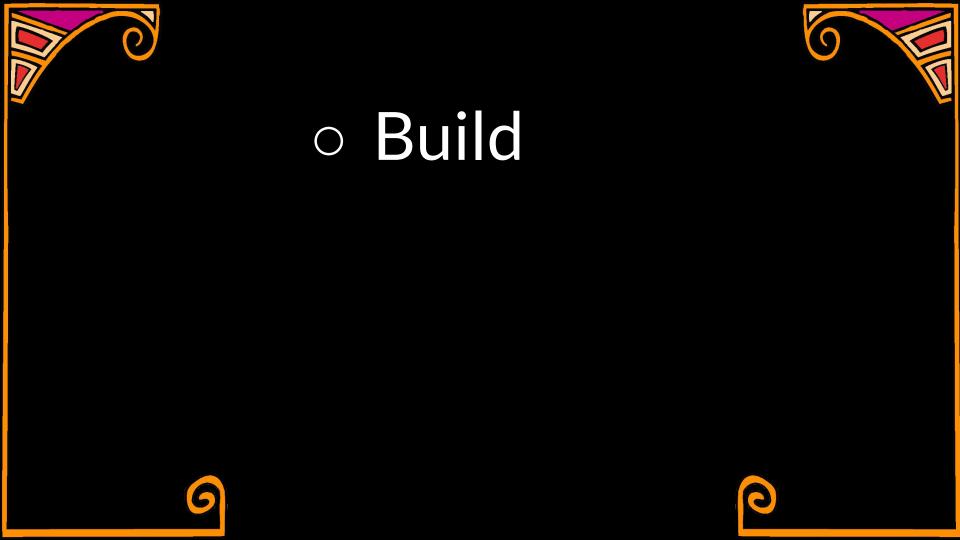
- Researched?
- o Tried plotting?
- o Tried pantsing?

...and nothing has worked?













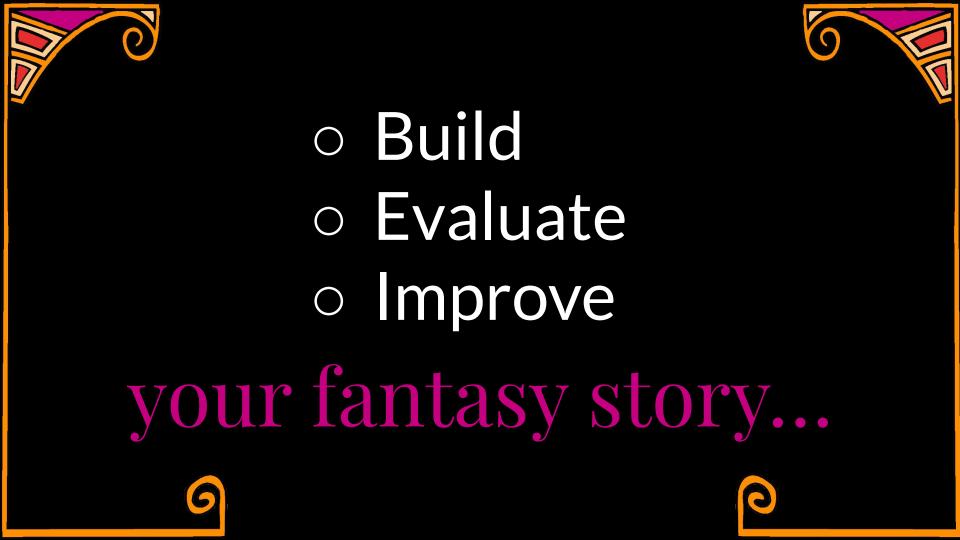




- o Build
- Evaluate
- Improve













Marketing Categories









- Marketing Categories
- Story Types







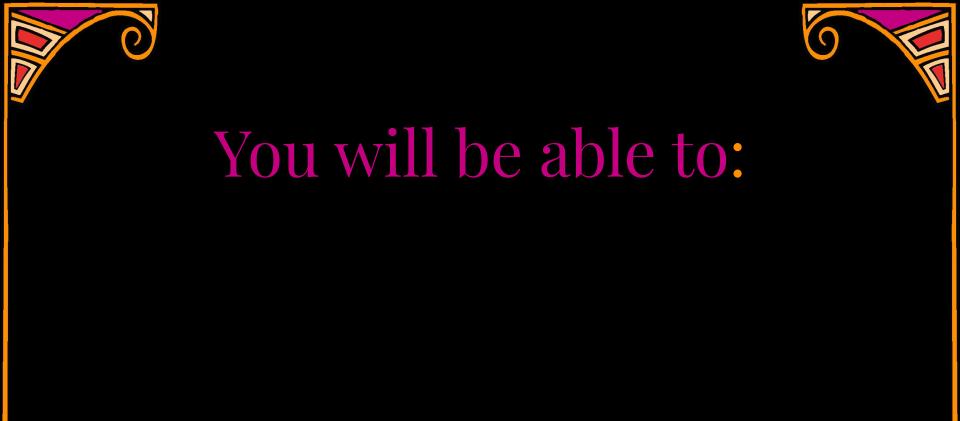


- Marketing Categories
- Story Types
- Essential Story Elements





- Marketing Categories
- Story Types
- Essential Story Elements
- Worldbuilding











Evoke empathy for your characters.









- Evoke empathy for your characters.
- Create tension and excitement.









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- Create tension and excitement.
- Provide emotional satisfaction for your reader.









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- Evoke empathy for your characters.
- Create tension and excitement.
- Provide emotional satisfaction for your reader.
- Convey a thoughtful takeaway.
- Meet reader expectations for your Story Type.







Fantasy isn't a Story Type.





Fantasy is:

A story milieu.

Fantasy is:

- A story milieu.
- A marketing category.



Fantasy as Story Milieu:

Requires readers to suspend disbelief.





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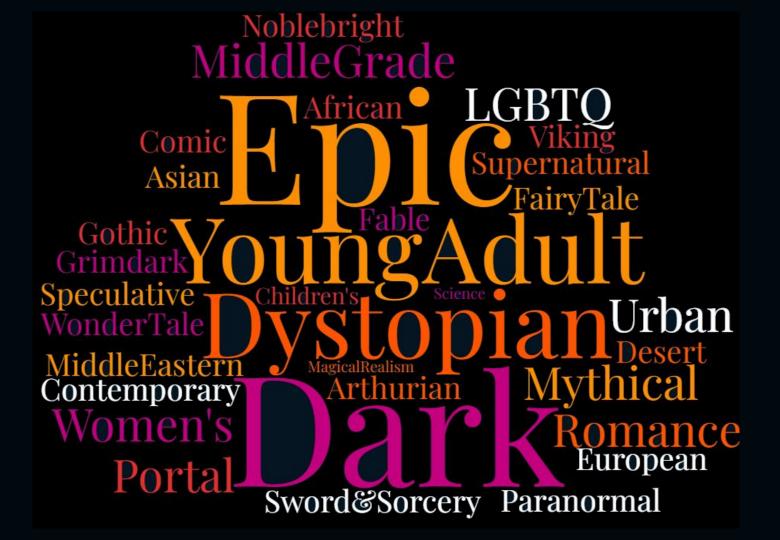
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- May have magic or supernatural elements.
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- Is regarded as imaginative.
- Veers from the "facts" of the real world.





Fantasy categories are important.



Fantasy categories are important.

They may greatly influence a reader's decision to read your story.



So know your category.



BUT...

BUT...

Marketing categories can't tell you how to construct your story.

You may already know your category and still feel stuck.











What your protagonist wants—their motivation.









- What your protagonist wants—their motivation.
- What they have to lose or gain—the stakes.









- What your protagonist wants—their motivation.
- What they have to lose or gain—the stakes.
- How they change through the story.





- What your protagonist wants—their motivation.
- What they have to lose or gain—the stakes.
- How they change through the story.
- What emotion your reader expects to feel.





- What your protagonist wants—their motivation.
- What they have to lose or gain—the stakes.
- How they change through the story.
- What emotion your reader expects to feel.
- The **premise** or message of your story.





That's what Story Type is for.

Fantasy defines the milieu where your story takes place.



Love in a world of shapeshifters.

- Love in a world of shapeshifters.
- Horror at the bottom of the sea.



- Love in a world of shapeshifters.
- Horror at the bottom of the sea.
- Crime in a city where magic is real.









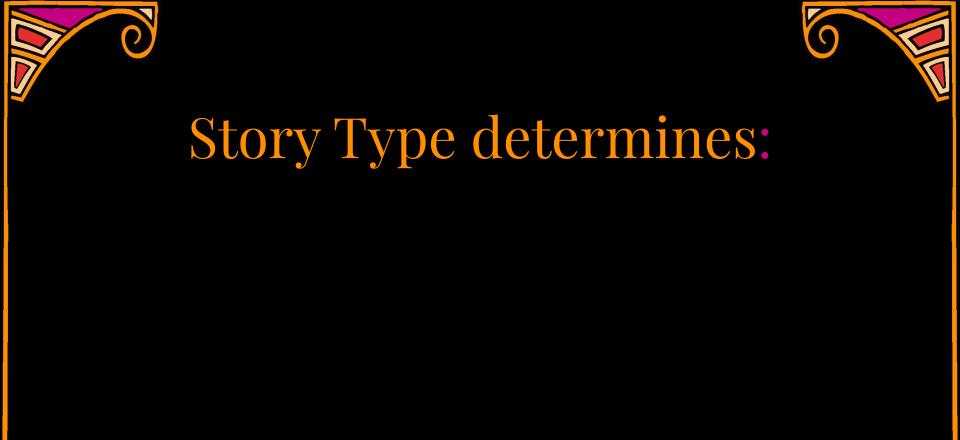


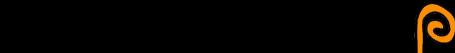
Why are Story Types so important?















Your protagonist's motivation (wants and needs).









- Your protagonist's motivation (wants and needs).
- The stakes—what your protagonist has to gain & lose.









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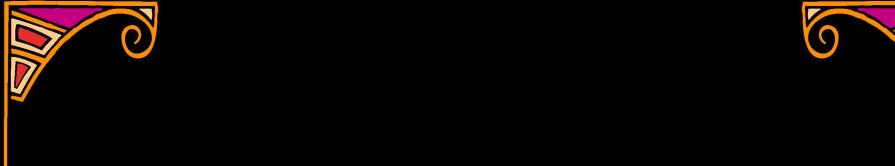




- Your protagonist's motivation (wants and needs).
- The stakes—what your protagonist has to gain & lose.
- The arc of change your protagonist goes through.
- What emotions your reader expects to feel.
- The basic premise or message of your story.







And those essential elements shape your story.

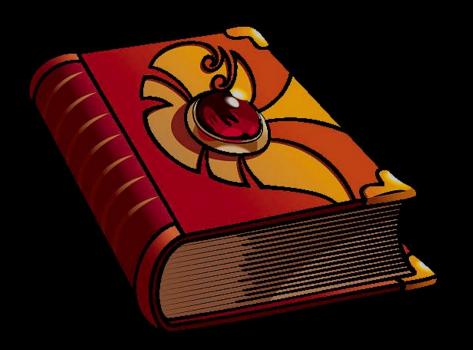








Story Types are:



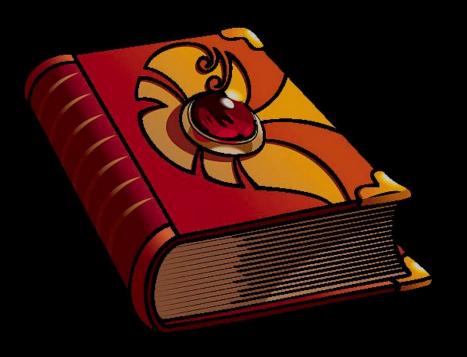
Story Types are:

 A way to understand the kind of story you're telling.



Story Types are:

- A way to understand the kind of story you're telling.
- Different from marketing categories.



Story Types are:

- A way to understand the kind of story you're telling.
- Different from marketing categories.
- For writers and editors.



Essential Story Types





Character motivation.



- Character motivation.
- Stakes.



- Character motivation.
- Stakes.
- Change arc.



- Character motivation.
- Stakes.
- Change arc.
- Reader emotion.



- Character motivation.
- Stakes.
- Change arc.
- Reader emotion.
- Premise.





























The Seven Story Types







































Action stories teach us the importance of individual heroism in the face of danger.

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- The Action reader wants to feel excitement and a sense of bravery in the face of danger.



Premise

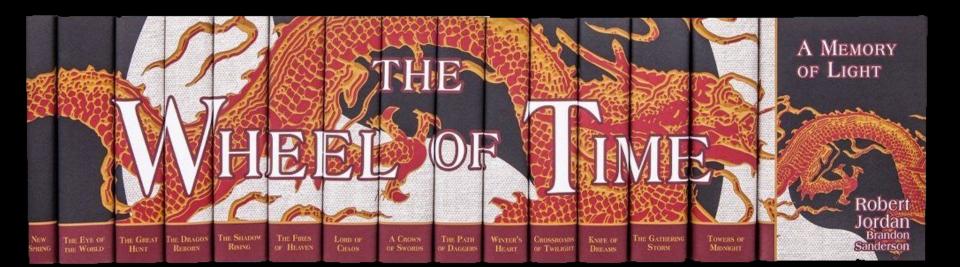


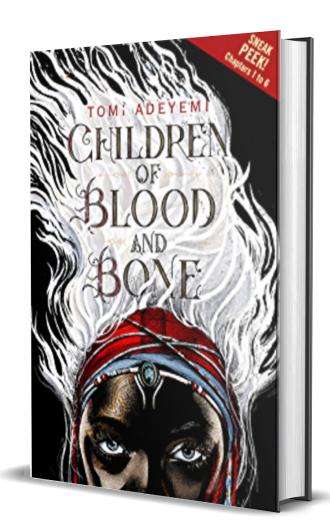
Action's Essential Premise

Heroic action against villainous behavior leads to saving lives, whereas refusing to act heroically leads to loss of life and moral failure.



Action Examples













Crime stories teach us that social order & justice depend on clever people who outsmart chaotic wrongdoers.



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- Change arc: injustice & chaos to justice & order.
- The Crime reader wants to feel intrigue and the safety of seeing justice prevail.

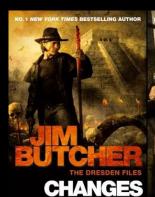


Crime's Essential Premise

Criminal activity results in chaos, whereas pursuit of justice restores social order.



Crime Examples







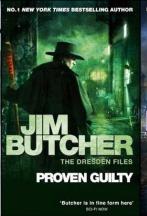
0.1 NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLING AUTHOR

TURN COAT

'The best novels in the



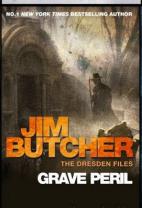








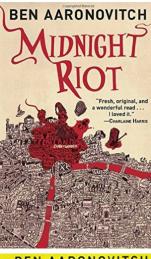




'An engrossing tale'









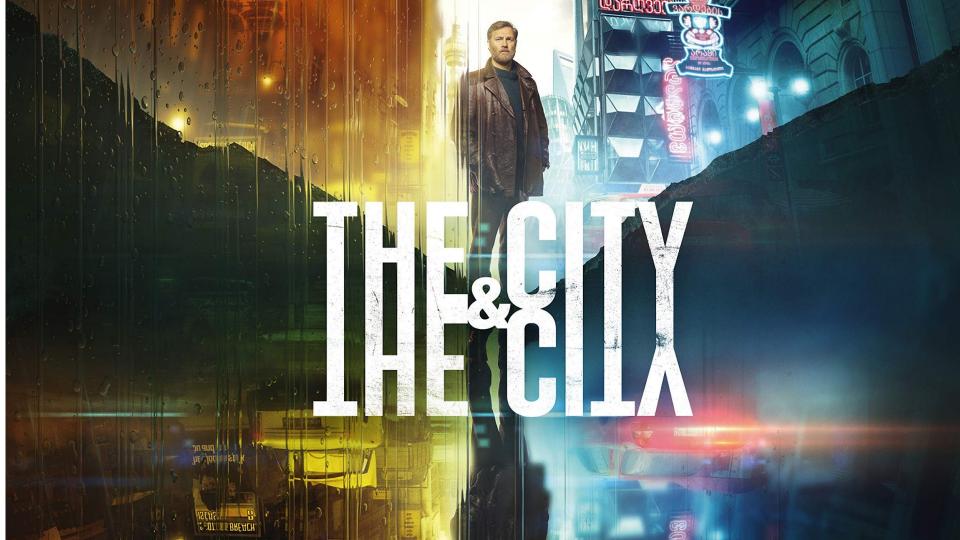


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Horror stories remind us of the persistence of evil and show that only courage and eternal vigilance keep evil at bay.



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- Change arc: safety to threat of death/torment, to escape.
- The Horror reader wants to feel terror and imagine their bravery in facing a monster.



Horror's Essential Premise

Vigilance by ordinary people can keep evil at bay, whereas cowardice allows evil to thrive.



Horror Examples











Love stories show us how to earn the intimacy, love, & togetherness that help the human community thrive.



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- The Love reader wants to feel anticipation of intimacy and vulnerability without risk.

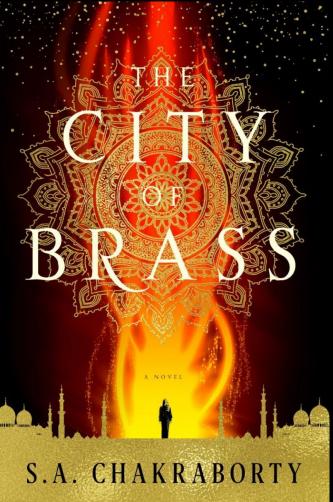


Love's Essential Premise

A willingness to be vulnerable makes committed human connection possible, whereas an unwillingness to be vulnerable results in lack of connection.



Love Examples

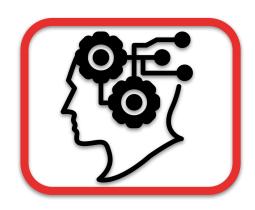


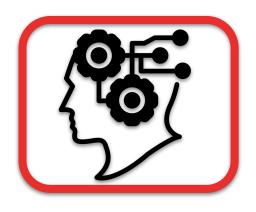






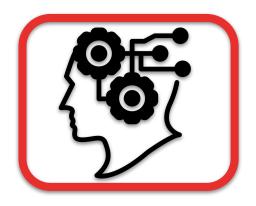


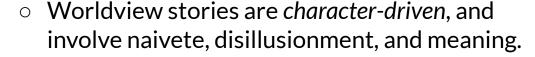


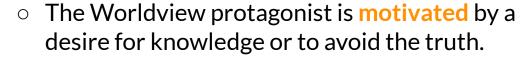


Worldview stories show that the world is not a simple, black-and-white place, and teach us about accepting the nuance and complexity of other human beings and ourselves.

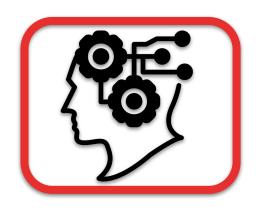
 Worldview stories are character-driven, and involve naivete, disillusionment, and meaning.





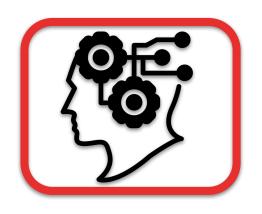






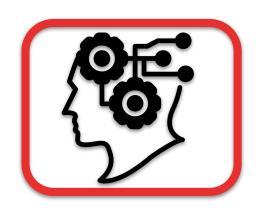
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- Worldview stakes involve ignorance and beliefs vs knowledge and wisdom.

Worldview

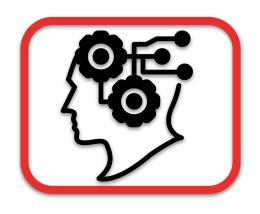


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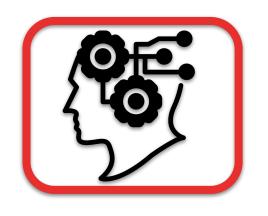


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- The Worldview reader wants to feel empathetic satisfaction or pity, and comparatively wise and mature.



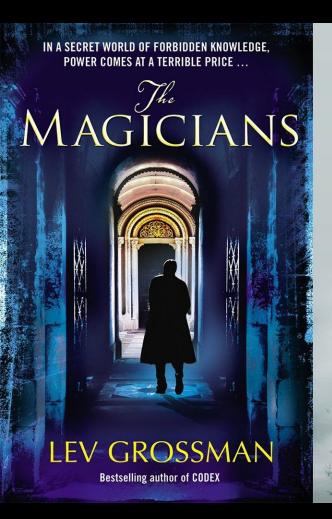
Worldview's Essential Premise

Open-mindedness leads to wisdom, whereas avoiding the truth results in self-deception.



Worldview Examples





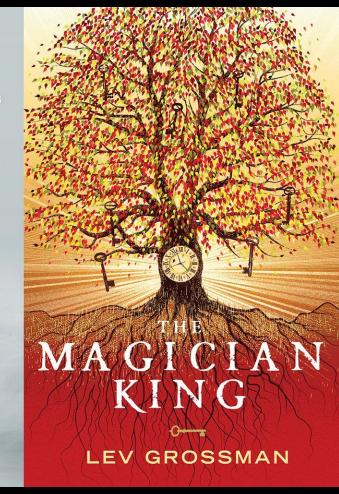
LEV GROSSMAN

AUTHOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLERS THE MAGICIANS AND THE MAGICIAN KING

THE

MAGICIAN'S LAND

ANOVE









Validation stories remind us that the ultimate definition of success is remaining true to honorable values.



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- Validation stakes involve success, compromise, failure, and selling out.
- Change arc: failure to success.
- The Validation reader wants to feel admiration or pity, and a sense of moral superiority.



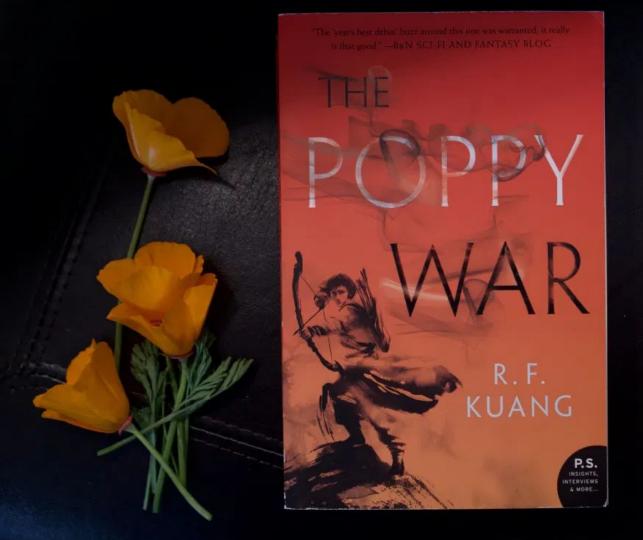
Validation's Essential Premise

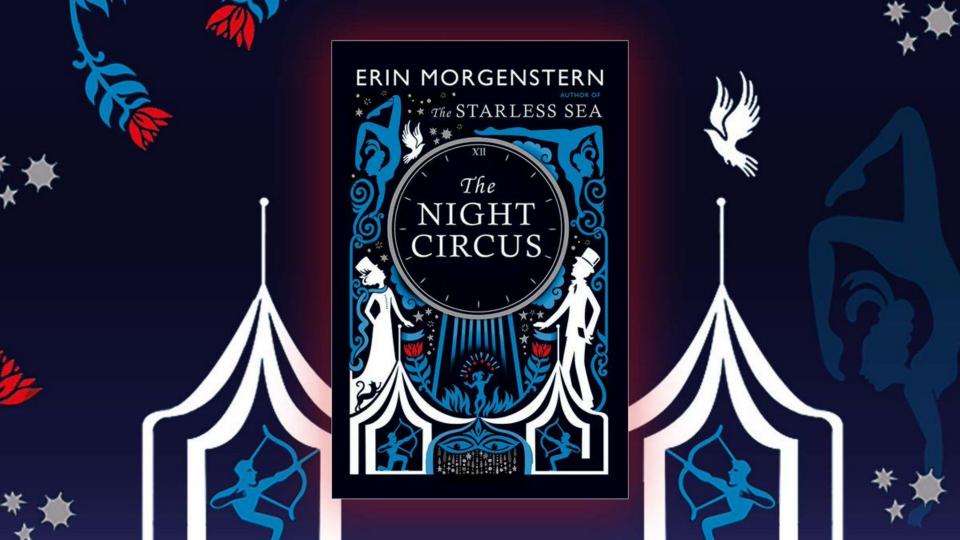
Ethical choices create true success, whereas unethical choices lead to true failure.



Validation Examples











Redemption stories remind us that our wrongs can be forgiven if we take altruistic actions and sacrifice for the greater good.



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- Redemption stakes involve shame, altruism, and sacrifice.
- Change arc: guilt to atonement to forgiveness.
- The Redemption reader wants to feel satisfaction, pity or contempt, and moral superiority.



Redemption's Essential Premise

Altruistic action results in forgiveness, whereas selfishness leads to moral failure.



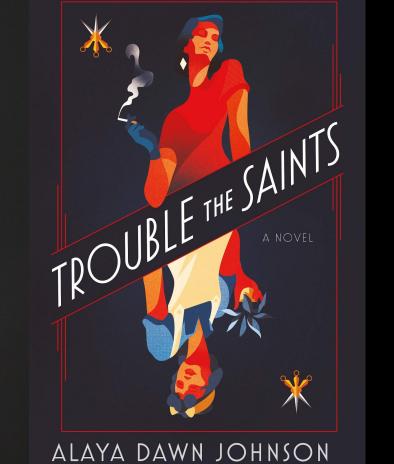
Redemption Examples





"Juju assassins, alternate history, a gritty New York crime story...in a word: Awesome."

—N. K. JEMISIN, New York Times bestselling author of The Fifth Season







Innovate with story combinations



Innovate with story combinations

Plot-driven primary + character driven secondary



Innovate with story combinations

- Plot-driven primary + character driven secondary
- Character driven primary + plot-driven secondary













The character-driven Story Types:

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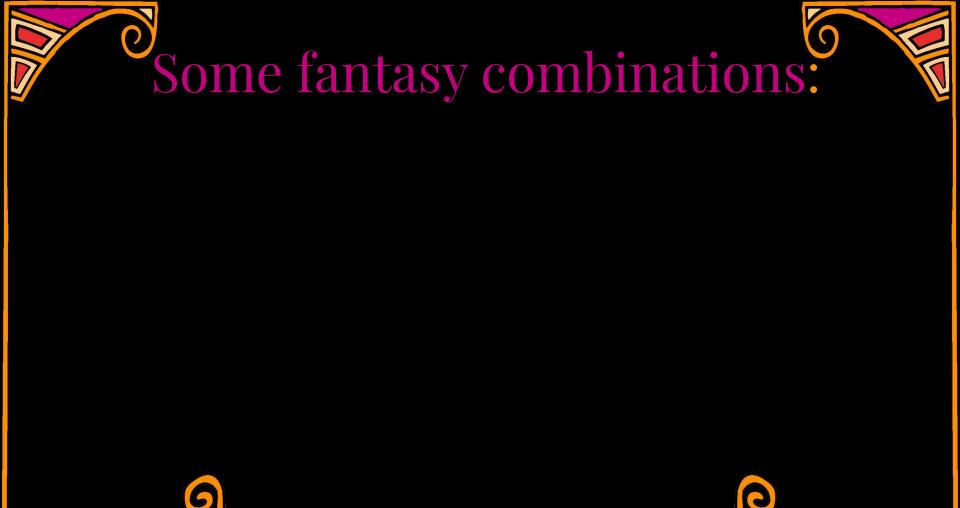


The character-driven Story Types:

- Worldview
- Validation



- Worldview
- Validation
- Redemption





Worldview with Action (The Magicians)





- Worldview with Action (The Magicians)
- Worldview with Crime (Piranesi)







- Worldview with Action (The Magicians)
- Worldview with Crime (Piranesi)
- Action with Love (The Untamed)





- Worldview with Action (The Magicians)
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- Worldview with Action (The Magicians)
- Worldview with Crime (Piranesi)
- Action with Love (The Untamed)
- Crime with Validation (Rivers of London)
- Horror with Validation (Beloved)





- Worldview with Action (The Magicians)
- Worldview with Crime (Piranesi)
- Action with Love (The Untamed)
- Crime with Validation (Rivers of London)
- Horror with Validation (Beloved)
- Horror with Worldview (Coraline)



- Worldview with Action (The Magicians)
- Worldview with Crime (Piranesi)
- Action with Love (The Untamed)
- Crime with Validation (Rivers of London)
- Horror with Validation (Beloved)
- Horror with Worldview (Coraline)
- Redemption with Horror (A Christmas Carol)

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- Redemption with Horror (A Christmas Carol)
- Love with Action (Wicked Fox)











• Protagonist motivation.





- Protagonist motivation.
- Protagonist stakes.









- Protagonist motivation.
- Protagonist stakes.
- Protagonist change arc.









- Protagonist motivation.
- Protagonist stakes.
- Protagonist change arc.
- Reader emotions.







- Protagonist motivation.
- Protagonist stakes.
- Protagonist change arc.
- Reader emotions.
- Essential premise.

Meet the expectations of your intended reader.

- Meet the expectations of your intended reader.
- Write a consistent story with a clear beginning, middle, and end.

- Meet the expectations of your intended reader.
- Write a consistent story with a clear beginning, middle, and end.
- Finish your book.



Worldbuilding











• What obstacles & opportunities should the world present?

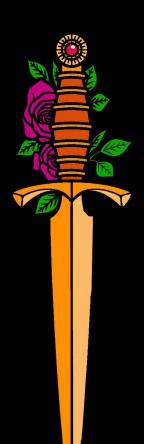


- What obstacles & opportunities should the world present?
- What is your narrative device & point of view?



- What obstacles & opportunities should the world present?
- What is your narrative device & point of view?
- How much does your reader need to know to keep reading?







Climate, geography



- Climate, geography
- Socioeconomics



- Climate, geography
- Socioeconomics
- Culture



- Climate, geography
- Socioeconomics
- Culture
- Technology

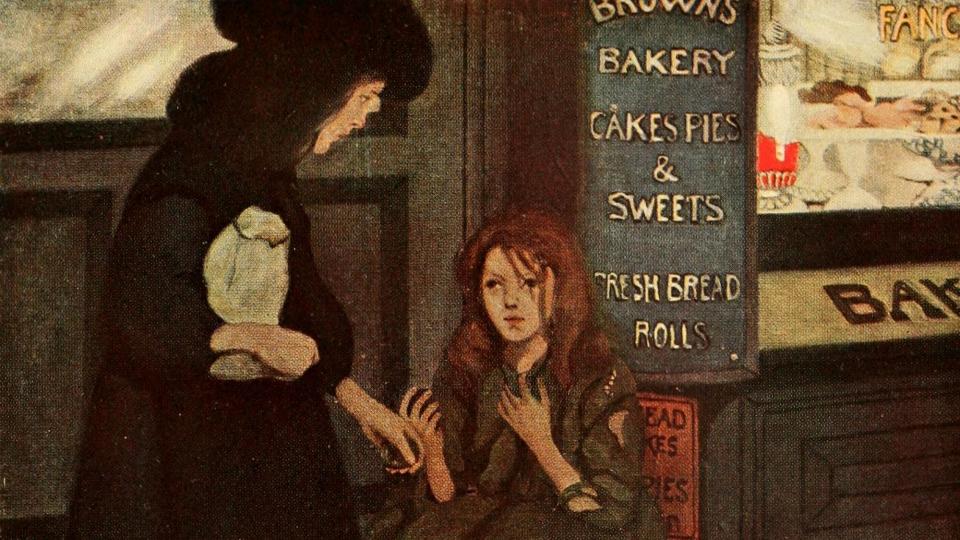


- Climate, geography
- Socioeconomics
- Culture
- Technology
- System of magic



























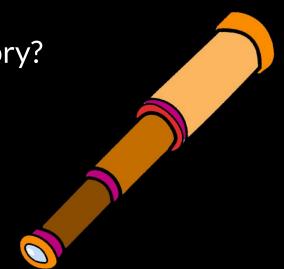


Who's telling the story?

Owner of the work of the story?

o To whom?

- Owner of the work of the story?
- o To whom?
- O Why?



- Who's telling the story?
- o To whom?
- O Why?
- From where in time and space?

Didn't think the view could be any more journ until I saw the least up trilby Floresty, Pix smith, as vidiculous as hat thing makes you look, I don't Odlieve I've ever seen anything more beaustiful. Wareholyon for as long a John & Jolin & Blive it was a flushe that I sow you first Ibelieve we do not stay dead long. Itwee its another world waiting for way Fixs mith





How much information?

















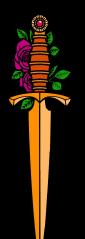






Just enough...

Three pretty good guidelines.



Less is more.



Describe a little, explain less, & don't interrupt action.



Select details that will pay off later.



This has been a lot to absorb.









The seven Story Types and their importance for fantasy writers.





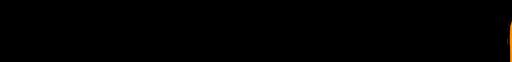






The essential elements unique to each Story Type.





















We hope you're ready to write your fantasy story.

Before the Q&A:

Grab your copy of the Pages & Platforms Guide

The 7 Essential Story Types storypath.me/pwa

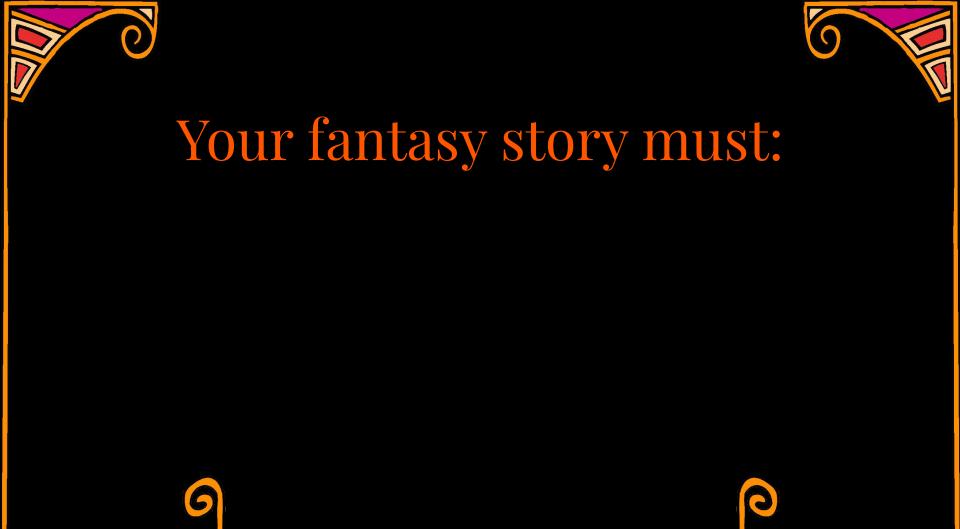




Questions Answers











Show the protagonist's motivation.









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- Create high stakes for your protagonist.





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- Cause your protagonist to change.





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- Deliver certain emotions to your reader.









- Show the protagonist's motivation.
- Create high stakes for your protagonist.
- Cause your protagonist to change.
- Deliver certain emotions to your reader.
- Have a unifying premise.



