



ROYAL SYNDROME OF SIR BENJAMIN FRANKLIN GATES

IN *NATIONAL TREASURE* FILM:

A RESEARCH OF PSYCHOANALYSIS

a final project

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

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by

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saya tulis dalam rangka memenuhi salah satu syarat untuk memperoleh gelar sarjana ini benar-benar merupakan karya saya sendiri yang saya hasilkan setelah melalui penelitian, pembimbingan, diskusi, dan pemaparan atau ujian. Semua kutipan baik yang langsung maupun tidak langsung, baik yang diperoleh dari sumber kepustakaan, wahana elektronik, maupun sumber lainnya telah disertai keterangan mengenai identitas sumbernya dengan cara sebagaimana yang lazim dalam penulisan karya ilmiah. Dengan demikian, walaupun tim penguji dan pembimbing penulisan skripsi/tugas akhir/final project ini membubuhkan tanda tangan sebagai tanda keabsahannya, seluruh isi karya ilmiah ini tetap menjadi tanggung jawab penulis. Jika kemudian ditemukan ketidakberesan, saya bersedia menerima akibatnya.

Demikian, harap pernyataan ini digunakan seperlunya.

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MOTTO

**“ALLAH NEVER GIVES ALL WE WANT
BUT ALWAYS GIVES ALL WE NEEDS”**

Lanjar

**”SCIENCE WITHOUT IMPROVEMENT IS
NOTHING”**

No Name

DEDICATION

I dedicate this final project to:
My beloved Mom and Dad
My brother, Bibit and lovely sister, Lulut
My dearest Risty
And all of my dear friends



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ABSTRACT

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Key words: Literature, Film, Psychoanalysis, Royal Syndrome.

Considering the fact that not all people like to read books, newspapers, or novels to learn English, there is another way to learn the language. In this era of sophisticated technology, we can use electronic facilities such as: computer, Internet, radio, and television to support our learning the language. Generally people are more interested in watching film and television than reading book. It is probably because understanding film is easier and practical than reading a book. Film is the most important means of entertainment and education. This study uses film script version to unwrap the royal syndrome of human being as represented by Sir Benjamin Franklin Gates. This film tells us about royal syndrome which suffered Benjamin Franklin Gates. The syndrome leads Benjamin to a treasure that is hidden by the Founding Fathers of the United States. The syndrome makes him an obsessed person. His experience of hunting the treasure could change his family into a better social life.

The objective of the study is to describe how Benjamin Franklin Gates' Royal Syndrome is reflected in the "*National Treasure*" motion picture seen from a psychological point of view. This study is expected to give contribution to the readers about a psychological learning in our lives.

This study applied a descriptive qualitative method. First I analyzed this film, then selected and reduced the data from the script. I tried to identify the conflicts by using the psychoanalytical approach. This approach was meant to simplify and describe the causes of conflicts. Next, I classified the data based on appropriate statements of problem. Finally, I reduced and discussed the data in the form of descriptive analysis and make conclusions.

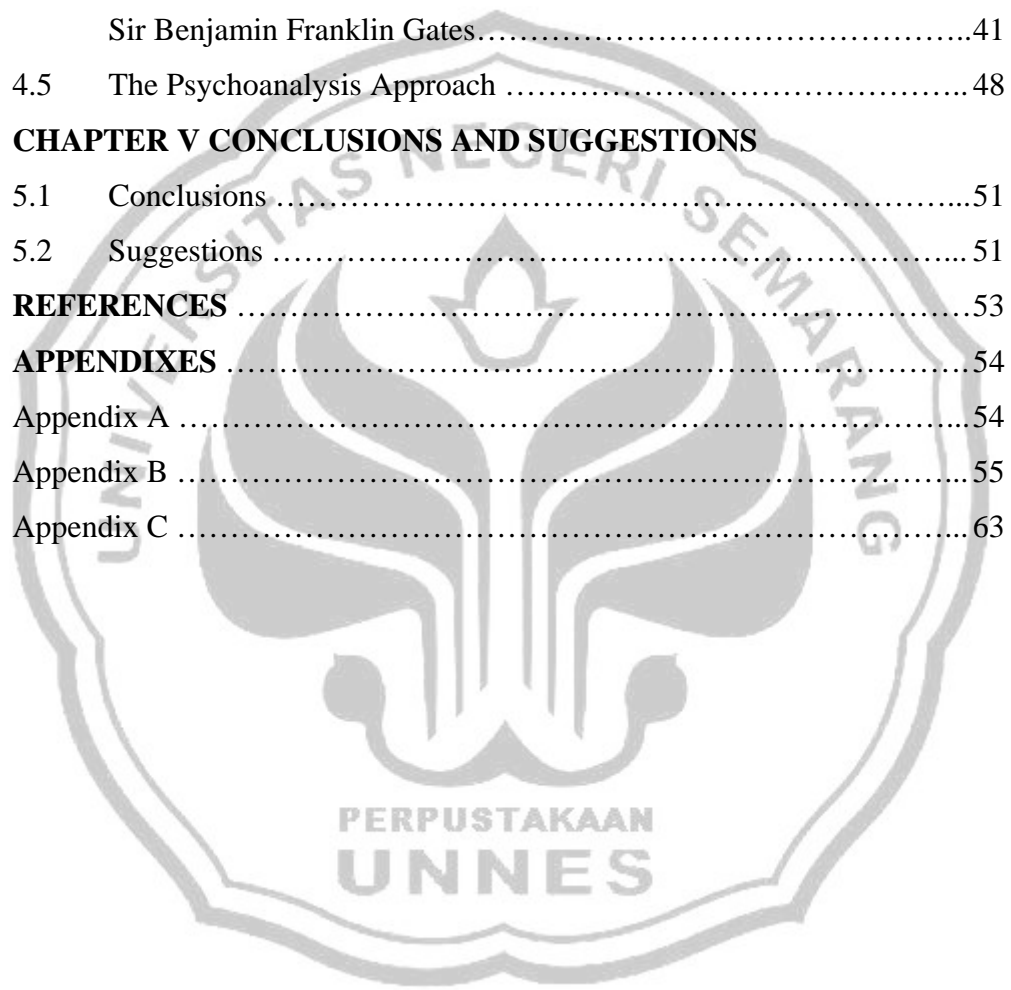
The problems of the study are how the background of Benjamin is, how the obsession of Benjamin is, and what is meant by the royal syndrome of Benjamin as reflected in his life. The significances of the study are that we are able to facilitate the readers in understanding the film, increase our knowledge about psychology – in this case psychoanalysis, give additional knowledge for people who are willing to learn psychoanalysis or literature especially about the unconscious theory of Sigmund Freud.

The result of the study shows that Benjamin Franklin Gates as the main character was confronted by some conflicts. They are related to his relationship with other characters around his life. Finally, he found and saved the treasure as a hero. Besides that, we can see from the psychological point of view that his action of saving the treasure was influenced by his royal syndrome background.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

People use language to communicate their ideas and thoughts. They could communicate them explicitly by using linguistic forms to present their ideas, feelings and thoughts. They could also present them implicitly by asking their addressees to infer utterances. Human beings use the language to get along among themselves. Language is used to convey ideas in literary works. People use language for various purposes in different forms of writing. They discuss and write a variety of issues, such as: family, politics, environment, women, education, etc. Prose poems, dramas and other literary works use language in written form. When we are attempting to learn literature first of all we should carefully observe various conceptions of literature through its definition. There are a lot of literature definitions that have been produced by many experts; nonetheless it is not our obligation to know all of them.

Francis Connolly, as quoted by Sunaryono Basuki Koesnosoebroto on 1988 claims that there are two kinds of literature: literature of imagination and literature of knowledge. The literature of imagination i.e., drama, poem, novel, etc interprets experience by a fictitious presentation of person, ideas, and events. Here the author is not primarily concerned with the truth of particular events, but he invents a life like image or story that embodies truth of human nature. Whereas,

the literature of knowledge, i.e., technical books, textbooks, etc interprets facts, ideas, or happenings. It is based on the people's need of factual information.

Film or motion picture is a work of literature. It is made for a certain purpose. I use film as my subject to show movie goes that film can be enjoyed in a different way. A film with its characteristics can become very enjoyable to study in psychological perspective. One of many things that we can meet is that we can see the conflicts among the characters in the different points of views. That is why when we watch a film we can simply drop our tears. The characterization is alive; it can make you cry, happy, sad, or even irritated by the story. It is a part of film that never boring to analyze-conflicts that fill up the story.

Nowadays film is made for a certain purpose. In this project I try to show the readers a psychological point of view to analyze a film. In this point of view we can see what actually a film is made. In this study I use *National Treasure* motion picture to get an analysis of a film maker's purpose. In this film we can deal with several conflicts that fill up the story. The Benjamin Franklin Gates' obsession to get the national treasure is one of the conflicts that are interesting to analyze. In this case I see a strange conflict that inspires me to raise it up as the main analysis.

What makes someone do something? The most appropriate answer is the motivation. People have motivation to achieve a goal or to get something. In that process, people do some effort through various behaviors, including everything that is integrated with the goal. Kleinginna and Kleinginna (1981: 263-291) as quoted from <http://chiron.valdosta.edu/whuitt/motivation/motivat.html> state that motivation is an internal state or condition that acts behavior and gives direction,

desire or want that energize and direct goal oriented behavior; influence of needs and desires on the intensity and direction of behavior. This means that someone who has a motivation does something seriously. He tries it hard to get his needs.

1.2 Reason for Choosing the Topic

There are a lot of points of view that deal with literary works; one of these is psychological perspective. In this final project, I want to raise this point of view in order to dig more detail from the experts of psychology and share it to this work. In this final project I have some reasons why I conduct the study:

- 1) *National Treasure* is an adventure movie set in the USA about a search for the lost treasure. It also involves the stealing of the Declaration of Independence.
- 2) I have a big concern on how the psychological state of the character could be reflected on the sentence-to-sentence basis written by the author of the script.
- 3) The topic of the study could lead the movie goes into a deeper understanding of the movie itself despite of its surface appearance.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

In order to focus the topic, I state three research questions which are related to the subject of discussion:

- 1) How is Sir Benjamin Franklin Gates background?
- 2) How is Benjamin Franklin Gates obsession?
- 3) What is meant by Royal Syndrome in the *National Treasure* film as related to the life of Sir Benjamin Franklin Gates?

1.4 Objective of the Study

The objective of the study is to describe how Benjamin Franklin Gates obsession to get treasure is reflected in the *National Treasure* motion picture seen from the psychological point of view.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The result of the study is expected to give the following benefits:

- 1) The study would be able to facilitate the readers in understanding the film.
- 2) The result of the study hopefully will increase the reader's knowledge about psychology – in this case psychoanalysis.
- 3) The study is expected to give additional knowledge for people who are willing to learn psychoanalysis or literature especially about the unconscious of Sigmund Freud.

1.6 Outline of the Report

This final project is systematically organized into five chapters. Each chapter discusses different matters as follows:

Chapter one provides introduction which consists of background of the study, reason for choosing the topics, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, and the outline of the report.

Chapter two is about review of related literature. First, it talks about theory of psychology which is the domain of psychoanalysis. Second, it discusses the unconsciousness aspects that influence behavior.

Chapter three is about the method of investigation. It deals with the object of the study, procedure of collecting data, procedure of analyzing the data and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter four is the analysis. It is the most essential part of the study, because it describes the main character from the psychological perspective.

Five is the last chapter. It consists of conclusions and suggestions.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the review of related literature to support the analysis concerning the *National Treasure* film script is presented.

2.1 Film

Movie or film is one of literary works we know well and it is also known as motion picture. As mentioned in *Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary* that film is a story, or etcetera recorded as set of moving pictures to be shown on television or cinema. The movie is created based on script that is regarded as literary work like fiction or drama. Today we can find many kinds of films, such as: love story, action, animation, etc. People have different perceptions to enjoy the literary works. Some people say they enjoy reading fiction because they are free to explore their imagination. Some people believe that watching movie is the easiest way to enjoy literary works without the difficulties in catching the theme and so many difficult words. Reading, watching, and studying literary works will help us to know and understand everything about life that we may have not experienced before. It also helps us broaden, deepen and sharpen our awareness of life.

Films are produced by recording actual people and objects with cameras, or by creating them using animation techniques and/or special effects. They comprise a series of individual frames, but when these images are shown rapidly in

succession, the illusion of motion is given to the viewer. Flickering between frames is not seen due to an effect known as persistence of vision-whereby the eye retains a visual image for a fraction of a second after the source have been removed. Also of relevance is what causes the perception of motion; a psychological effect identified as beta movement.

Film is considered by many to be an important art form; films entertain, educate, enlighten, and inspire audiences. The visual elements of cinema need no translation, giving the motion picture a universal power of communication. Any film can become a worldwide attraction, especially with the addition of dubbing or subtitles that translate the dialogue. Films are also artifacts created by specific cultures, which reflects those cultures, and in turn, affect them.

2.2 The Elements of Film

To understand a story of a drama script, it is necessary to study about the drama elements that constructs the story and cannot be separated between each other. As we know, film has some important elements. They are setting, plot, character, theme, style, costume, gesture, sound effect, diction, and lighting. Generally, the elements that construct a drama are as follows:

1) Theme and Style

According to Koesnosoebroto (1988:76), theme is defined as the underlying concept of the story. It means that theme is what a story is about. The importance of the theme is that a film must have something to say and that something must see pertinent to the audience. Then, the film must be

sufficiently focused and limited to give the audience at least some lucidity that is that something within its two-to four-hour framework. While style is the way of the writer use the language. It becomes the main manner of writing or speaking. Another term of style is the language art which needs to be revealed to get the true or real meaning.

2) Setting

Setting is the place where film is performed. The characters can act and have their beings in the setting. Brown and Olmsted (1962:220) describe setting as “a local habitation”. It means that setting is the place where the character live. Setting has two senses, i.e. narrow and white sense. It means the whole geographical area, in the time history, in the social or economic environment in which events take place. It can be said shortly that the setting is where the story takes place.

3) Plot

Plot is a selection of events arranged in time and has causality. Koesnosoebroto (1988:28) defines plot as the sequence of incidents or events which story composes, while Connolly (1955:6) calls it as the arrangement of detailed and incidents in a story. It makes some kinds of patterns; the possibility must contain motives, consequence, and relationship.

To get a perfect film, the events have to be presented in sequence. It must follow the true and complete pattern. It should contain exposition, conflict, complication, climax, anti climax, and resolution.

The playwright orders and connects the event in a story to form a plot, a casual or motivated sequence of actions which introduce a conflict in the lives of a group of character (Altenberg and Lewis; 1967:16-17). According to Perrine (1993:41), plot is the sequence of incident or events of which a story composed, presented in a significance order. Kennedy (1966:32) states that the main events vitally effect or determine the destiny of the character. He also mentions the parts of plot as follows:

1) Exposition

It is the opening that sets the scene (if any), introduces the main characters, tells the audience or reader what has happened before the story is opened, and provides any other background information of the movie or film.

2) Complication

This is a series of the entanglements, or the conflict, which produces suspense and eventually leads to the climax, crisis, or turning point of the movie.

3) Climax

This is the moment of greatest tension in which the outcome to be decided. The climax is followed by a resolution of the complication, which the text usually ends.

4) Anti-Climax

This is the time when the tension comes to fall down.

5) Resolution

It is the point of getting the solutions of the conflicts.

From the above structures of plot, most of the traditional fiction, drama or film employs the basic plot structure exposition-complication-climax-resolution, which is also called linear plot.

4) Characters and Characterization

Abrams, quoted by Koesnosoeboto (1988:65) defines the character of literary genre; a short and usually witty; sketch in prose of distinctive type of person. It means that the character and characterization is a short description of different types of person that acting his performances.

Further, Abrams states that the definition of character is the person, dramatic or narrative work endowed with moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say, i.e. dialogue, and what they do i.e. the action. The ground in character's temperaments and moral nature for his speech and action constitutes his motivation

According to Hudson (1963:252), characterization is the way that the author illustrates each of the characters. A good characterization will help readers to look the characters, what they look like, how they act, how far their abilities, etc. Hudson says "we know them by what they do, as the tree is known by the fruits". In addition Brockett (1969:34) states that characterization is the playwright's means of differentiating one dramatic personage from another. Characterization, then, means of the playwright developing his character. In other word, the playwright uses the characterization to motivate his character; and of course, it involves character's speech and action.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that definition of characterization is distinctive performance of the character's personality in acting on his or her role.

5) Costume

Costume is a style of dress worn by actors in stage. The costume has to fit with the characters of the actors or actresses. This element of film can help the readers to know what kind of person (character) in the play by seeing his or her appearance, what costume he or she wears.

6) Gesture

Gesture is the movement of the hand or head to show an idea, feeling, etc. so, it is very important to pay attention to the play directions like admirably or irritably or sarcastically, because they tell us how the speech is said and give the readers some understanding of what is said.

7) Sound Effect

Film usually uses sound effect to dramatize and to work on the audience's emotion. Film is not only spoken but also sung or chanted. Today, the musical component is also directly present in most film to fill up the story. With musical component, film can make the goers more sympathy and easy to understand the story.

8) Diction

Diction is not only to the pronunciation of spoken dialogue, but to the literary character of a film's text. It includes tone, imagery, cadence, and articulation,

as well as its use of literary forms and figures such as verse, metaphor, apostrophe, and epigram.

9) Lighting

Lighting has a big effect to attract the audience and lighting has an important role to make the film alive. Lighting is also used to dramatize the film. The uses of lighting are also can help the living of atmosphere.

This film actually can be analyzed from other points of view, such as; feminism, deconstruction, Oedipus complex, and semiotic. However, in line with the research problems stated in chapter I, the film analyzed stick to psychoanalytic point of view. The psychoanalytic theory related to the personality and its modification applied to analyze film as the material of discussion. Below is more detailed explanation.

2.3 Psychology in Literature

Psychology is a vast field. It grows wider every time, Psychology was firstly believed as the clinical theories; now might comes to the field of life, such as industry, law, education, and literature. Suwardi Endraswara (2003:96) states that psychology in literature is a study of literature that sees a work as psychological activity.

An author will use his/her creation, his/her work, and his/her taste in producing work. Subsequently, an author will grab that reflection of psyche, which is processed into the text, and supported with his/her psychological condition. The projection of his/her own life's experiences around him/her will be

projected imaginarily into literature narration. In addition, Wellek and Warner (1956:94) explain that:

The discussion of psychology comes to literature through some ways. First, is through the making of literary works. Second is through psychological study to the author's life. Third is through the psychology theories that are applied in literary works. The last is the influence of literary works to its readers.

The above quotation means that the author of film script wants to show the humorous nature through their experiences in real life. In relation to this Hardjana (1985) stated that people may observe the behavior of the characters in a romance or a drama by using the help of psychology. Even if the behavior is suitable with what they know about human's psyche. It means that they have succeeded in applying the theories of modern psychology to clarify and describe a literary work.

2.4 Psychological Analysis

When people ask what psychoanalysis is, they usually want to know about treatment. As a therapy, psychoanalysis is based on the observation that individuals are often unaware of many of the factors that determine their emotions and behaviors. Psychoanalysis is one of systems to help people who have problem with their psycho.

The concept of psychoanalysis is the idea that there are unconscious processes, operations in the mind that cannot be represented. Therefore, psychoanalysis is the process where whereby clues to repression are recognized and represented in a way that can be understood by the conscious mind.

Wikipedia in one of their articles describes:

Psychoanalytic treatment demonstrates how these unconscious factors affect current relationships and patterns of behavior, traces them back to their historical origins, shows how they have changed and developed over time, and helps the individual to deal better with the realities of adult life
(<http://en.wikipedia.org>).

In addition to this, Freud in Pervin (1984:76) lists what he calls the corner stones of psychoanalytic theory. He states that the assumption that are unconscious mental processes, the recognition of the theory of resistance and repression, the appreciation of the importance of sexuality and the Oedipus complex – these constitute the principal subject matter of psychoanalysis and the functions of this theory.

In 1923, Freud developed a more formal structural model for psychoanalysis, defined by the concept of Id, Ego and Superego.

- 1) Id. The id is the great reservoir of libido, from which the ego seeks to distinguish itself through various mechanism of repression. Because of that repression, the id seeks alternative expression for those impulses that we consider evil or excessively sexual impulse that we often felt as perfectly natural at an earlier or archaic stage and have since repressed. The id is governed by the pleasure-principle and is oriented towards one's internal instinct and passions. Freud also argued on occasion that the id represents the inheritance of the species, which is passed on to us at birth; and yet for Freud the id is, at the same time, "the dark, inaccessible part of our personality.

- 2) Ego. It is the rational aspect of the personality which regulates the activities of id and guides the organism's behavior to meet the demands of reality. The ego concerns with maintaining social approval and self esteem. Therefore it controls expression of the id's impulses according to their acceptability in the real world.
- 3) Superego. The superego is the faculty that seeks to police what it deems unacceptable desires: it represents all moral restrictions and is the "advocate of a striving towards perfection. Originally, the superego had the task of repressing the Oedipus complex and, so, is closely caught up in the psychodramas of the id; it is in fact a reaction-formation against the primitive object-choices of the id. Specifically those connected with the Oedipus complex. The young heterosexual male deals with the Oedipus complex by identifying with and internalizing the father and his prohibitions. The more exacting later on is the domination of the superego over the ego-in the form of conscience or perhaps of an unconscious sense of guilt. Given its intimate connection with the Oedipus complex, the superego is associated to the id, the superego has the ability to become excessively moral and thus lead to destructive effects. The superego is closely connected to the "ego ideal".

According to all the theories above and the definitions, the writer found correlation between the theories and the topic of the study. The topic of the study is the temptations that cause the downfall of the state officials based on a study of psychoanalysis. As mentioned above, psychoanalysis analyses personality traits and psychological, disorders in terms of obsession, behavior, desire and hesitation

that drives or disguised affects of unfulfilled wishes and unpleasant memories that change somebody psychology. Therefore, the use of theory of psychoanalysis is a way to analyze the main characters psychological conflicts.

2.5 Royal Syndrome

In order to get clear explanation about royal syndrome, this sub chapter is divided into the explanation of syndrome and royal family. Below are the explanations.

2.5.1 Syndrome

In the daily activities the word syndrome is usually used in some conversations. According to *I Finger dictionary*, syndrome is a characteristic combination of opinions, emotions, or behaviors. Something that we do sometimes is caused by a syndrome. Someone who influences a syndrome usually does not know it.

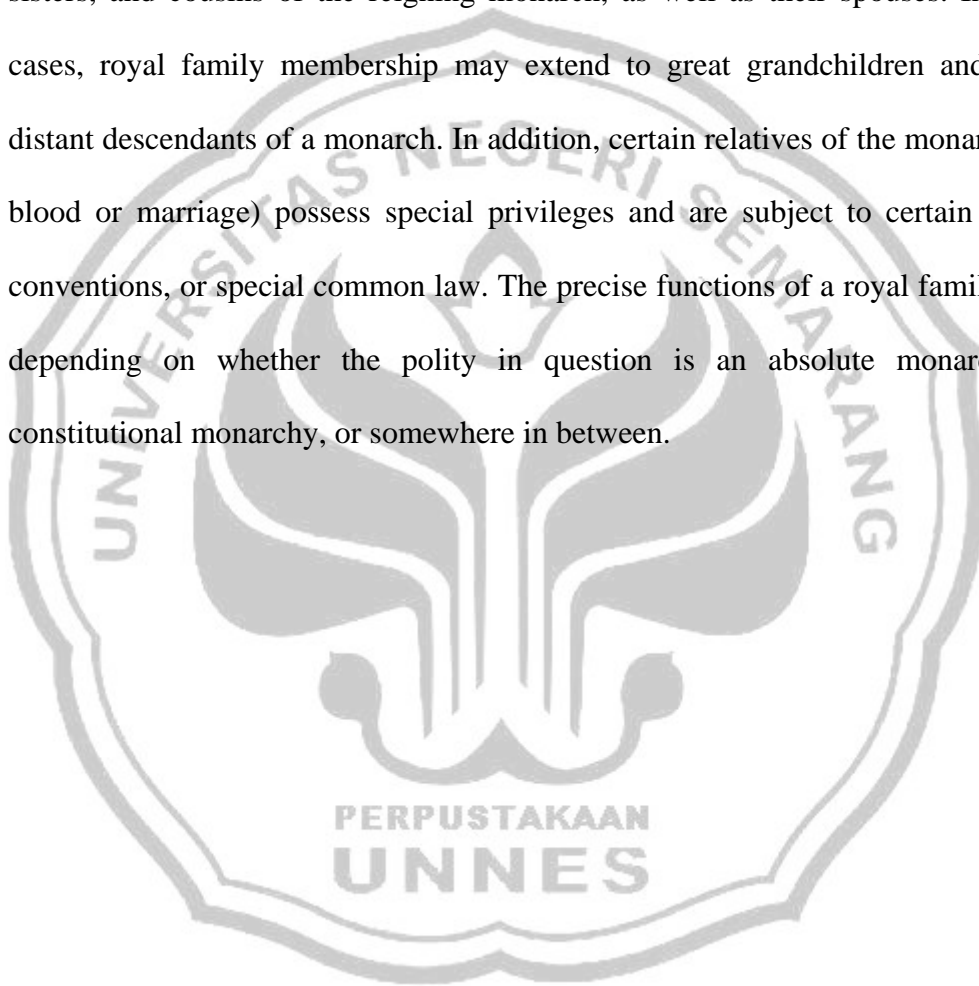
According to <http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/syndrome>, syndrome is recognizable pattern of symptoms or behaviors. When syndrome influences, someone will do something according to his thought. He does not care other people. He thinks that something he does is the right thing.

2.5.2 Royal Family

Everyone has a family. With family they can learn anything in order to face their life. Every family has different members. A big family has many more members in social life. Likewise a monarch, they also have a family member. According to <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Family>, family denotes a domestic group of people,

or a number of domestic groups linked through descent (demonstrated or stipulated) from a common ancestor, marriage or adoption.

A royal family typically includes the spouse of the reigning monarch, surviving spouses of a deceased monarch, the children, grandchildren, brothers, sisters, and cousins of the reigning monarch, as well as their spouses. In some cases, royal family membership may extend to great grandchildren and more distant descendants of a monarch. In addition, certain relatives of the monarch (by blood or marriage) possess special privileges and are subject to certain status, conventions, or special common law. The precise functions of a royal family vary depending on whether the polity in question is an absolute monarchy, a constitutional monarchy, or somewhere in between.



CHAPTER III

METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

This chapter discusses the object of the study, the sources of data and the technique of collecting data. The data of this research are not numerical because this research is a qualitative study. A qualitative study is a study in which the collected data are in the forms of sentences which are classified.

In this research, the method used is descriptive method that is a method in which the researcher collects, analyzes the data, and finally draws general conclusions.

3.1 Object of the Study

The object of the study is Royal Syndrome of Sir Benjamin Franklin Gates as reflected in the film or motion picture entitled *National Treasure* with its all sentences, words, phrases, dialogues or patterns taken from all scenes.

3.2 Sources of Data

The data are in the form of words, phrases, and sentences from the script of *National Treasure* that explain how royal syndrome influences Benjamin Franklin Gates in getting the national treasure seen from psychoanalytic point of view.

3.3 Role of the Researcher

1) The Observer

In this research, I was the observer; I concerned everything related to the object of this research. I would try to collect the data by observing the description of the dialogues in the script of the film.

2) The Collector

In this research I also became a data collector. After observing the script of the film, I collected the data to support the analysis of the problems by quoting the dialogues in the film script.

3) The Analyzer

In this case, I become an analyst of the data that were collected. After collecting the data I analyzed the data to get detailed descriptions of the statement of the problem.

4) The Reporter

The last role of my job was as the reporter. After getting the analysis of the data and description of the problem, I reported the result of the study in form of scientific writing.

3.4 Method of Data Collection

Technique of gathering the data in this final project used several steps:

1) Watching the film

Watching is the basic step in analyzing a film. I watched it as many as necessary to find the main idea, especially the one which is related to the topic.

In this case, I watched the *National Treasure* film carefully in order to understand the content and detail of the film.

2) Identifying the data: marking, underlying, bracketing, numbering

In this study, identifying means the activity of separating between data and non-data. After reading the script carefully, I identified the data. I also categorized the data related to the psychoanalysis approach by underlying and marking the dialogues. Besides underlining, I also used numbering system.

3) Inventorying

Inventorying means to list all the identified data and put them in a table. To make it easier in inventorying the data I used a table. The table consists of the data that were already identified before from the movie script. Below is the form of the table.

No	Data Analysis	Time

4) Classifying

After the data were inventoried, I classified those quotations relevant with the statement of the problems. I classified the quotations by grouping the identified quotations into collection of sentences which could support the statements of the problems.

To make it easy to answer the problem, the inventoried data must be classified. There are three problems to be solved in this study. The first problem was answered by referring to the data reported in Appendix A. The

second problem was answered by referring to the data reported in Appendix B and the third problem was answered by referring to the data reported in Appendix C.

5) Selecting

In selecting the data, the technique used here was relevancy technique. It means that only relevant data were selected to answer the problems.

6) Reporting

The data which had been selected were reported in the each appendix. Readers who wanted to see the overall the data can see the each appendix. Appendix A contains a group of the analyzed data to answer the first problem. The classified data to answer the second problem can be seen in Appendix B. The group of the analyzed data of the third problem can be seen in Appendix C.

3.5 Method of Data Analysis

This qualitative data were in form of sentences, clauses, phrases, words. In analyzing the data, I used several steps as follows:

1) Exposing

I exposed explicit sentences and written dialogues in order to reveal the problem.

2) Explaining

I exposed explicit sentences and written dialogues to define the reasons and justify the problems.

3) Interpreting

I exposed explicit sentences and written dialogues to know the answer of the statement of the problems by using psychological approach.

4) Summarizing

I made some conclusions in order to answer the problems of the study.



CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter discusses about the analysis of royal syndrome of Sir Benjamin Franklin Gates in the *National Treasure* film seen from psychological point of view. The analysis showed the readers how royal syndrome influenced Benjamin Franklin Gates' life and how Benjamin Franklin Gates' obsession is related with his background.

4.1 Synopsis of the Film

The synopsis of the film is presented here. Therefore, it can drive the readers to understand the story and feel the problem of the film.

The story begins when Sir Benjamin Franklin Gates was a child. His grandfather told him that there were treasures that fought over for centuries in the past, a treasure beyond all imagining. The founding fathers of the United States hide the treasure. The first clue given by Ben's great great great grandfather Charles Carroll, the last living signer of the Declaration of Independence, saying simply, "The secret lies with Charlotte".

Using electrical devices Ben, with his friend Riley Poole and financier Ian Howe found the Charlotte, a colonial ship that was the first clue. Ben found meerschaum pipe, and guided them into next clue. The next clue stated behind the declaration of independence. Ben sees gaining access to such a highly guarded

artifact as an obstacle, Ian found no problem in stealing it. In the confrontation, Ian escape and the *Charlotte* exploded with Ben and Riley inside, nearly killing them.

Ben decided to steal it to keep it from Ian. Ben and Riley managed to steal the Declaration during a 70th anniversary-gala, just before Ian arrives. Dr. Chase, who is holding a replica, was kidnapping by Ian who thinks she has the real one, and Ben has to engage in a car chase to rescue her. As she will not leave without the Declaration, and Ben would not let her leave with it, she forced to go along with them. Ben and Riley agree that the only place to hide from the police would be Ben's father house in Philadelphia. Despite his father's disbelief in the treasure, Ben managed to reveal an Ottendorf cipher on the back of the Declaration, referred to characters in the Silence Dogood letters. The coded messages in the letters lead them to Independence Hall, where they found special bifocals invented by Benjamin Franklin. Ben examined the back of the Declaration with the glasses, to find another clue. After a short chase, Ian got the declaration from Riley and Abigail, and the FBI arrests Ben, who has the glasses.

When the FBI attempted to use Ben as bait to get the Declaration back, Ian arranged to have him escape by jumping from the deck of a ship, into the Hudson River. Using Ben's father as advantage, Ian forced Ben to interpret the clue on the back of the declaration, a reference to a secret chamber under Trinity Church in New York City. When they arrived at a seemingly dead end, Ben's father made up another clue to keep Ian going, telling him a lantern is the clue to the Old North

Church in Boston, referencing Paul Revere's ride. Ian went to Boston with his men, leaving everyone else to die in the caverns.

When he has left, Ben explained that there was another exit, through the treasure room. They found a secret passage into another chamber. To their disappointment, they found it empty, and assumed that the treasure was move yet again. However, they know that another exit have made in case of cave-ins. By further examined the walls, Ben found a hole the shape of the pipe from the *Charlotte*. This lock opened a door into the true treasure room, contained artifacts from all periods of history.

When they left through the second exit and the FBI arrived, Ben discovered that the chief investigator, Special agent Peter Sadusky was a Freemason. Ben proposed to give the treasure to various museums around the world, with credit being given to the entire Gates family and Riley, with Dr. Chase not being penalized for the theft of the Declaration. With Sadusky did not want to end an investigation without someone went to prison. They fled to Boston just in time to arrest Ian. The U.S. government offered Ben and his friends 10% of the treasure, but Ben only took 1% and split it with Riley, amounted to about \$50 million each. With his share, Ben and Abigail bought a mansion once owned by Charles Carroll, and Riley buys a red Ferrari 360 Spider.

4.2 Sir Benjamin Franklin Gates' Background

Sir Benjamin Franklin Gates as the main character of this film has an interesting thought to learn. With the story from his grandfather, he wasted his lifetime to

find something uncertain. Before we learn much more about his action in hunting the treasure, it would be better knowing his background. Benjamin's background described in the film as follows:

Well, you're old enough, I suppose.
 You should know the story.
 OK, here we go. (01.40 – 01.47)

His background is started to be explained when his grandfather, Patrick saw him try to read Patrick's secret book. Patrick realizes that Benjamin was old enough to know what a secret that he knew.

But Charles Carroll had a secret.
 So he took into his confidence
 the one person he could,
 my grandfather's grandfather,
 Thomas Gates. (02.37 - 02.49)

The quotation above state that Charles Carroll took confidence into Patrick's grandfather's grandfather. It shows that there was someone special in this story, but it is not enough to justify that Benjamin comes from royal family.

They knew they had to make sure
 the treasure would never fall
 into the hands of the British.
 So they devised a series of clues
 and maps to its location.
 Over time the clues were lost or forgotten,
 until only one remained -
 and that was the secret that Charles Carroll
 entrusted to young Thomas Gates. (04.13 – 04.32)

The following quotation explains young Thomas Gates is the entrusted person by Charles Carroll. In the quotation before stated that Thomas Gates is a groom. It shows that Thomas gates lives in the royal family.

Now look here, Ben.
 The Freemasons
 among our Founding Fathers left us clues.
 Like these.
 The unfinished pyramid.
 The all-seeing eye.
 Symbols of the Knights Templar,
 guardians of the treasure.
 They're speaking to us through these. (04.50 – 05.08)

In this case, Patrick knows the clue that guide to the real treasure. He tells Benjamin. In this situation, we can see that Patrick knows the clue specifically, so we can assume that Patrick and his founding father is the young generation of the founding fathers of United States.

Grandpa?
 Are we knights?
 Do you want to be?
 All right. Um... kneel.
 Benjamin Franklin Gates,
 you take upon yourself the duty
 of the Templars, the Freemasons
 and the family Gates.
 Do you so swear?
 I so swear. (05.37 – 06.16)

The quotation above is a clear explanation that Benjamin comes from the Royal family of Founding Fathers of United States. Patrick, in the quotation, declares Benjamin as a knight. It explains that Benjamin take upon the duty from the Templar, Freemasons, and the family of Gates. In this case, Benjamin is the real entrusted person to save the treasure that hidden by his founding fathers.

4.3 Sir Benjamin Franklin Gates' Obsession

This sub chapter guides the readers focus on the Benjamin's obsession. I found three kinds of obsession of Benjamin that fill up the story. First, Benjamin would like to rise up his family status in the society. He wants to show that his family really have a true conspiracy theory about the founding fathers. Second, he wants to get out of the bitterness that fills up his life. He dreams something of his future life is getting better, and shows the people that he is the entrusted one by the founding fathers of United States. Third, he wants to help his friend, Riley to get a better life. In his social life, he wants to complete his life with a girl he met in the adventure moment, during hunt the treasure.

4.3.1 Family Obsession

This sub chapter shows the readers that Benjamin has obsession to rise up his family status in the society. Conspiracy theory of his family regarded as something wrong in the society. His adventure is to prove that there is a true theory by his family. The quotations bellow gives more detail analysis.

You know what that dollar represents?
 The entire Gates family fortune.
 Six generations of fools...
 chasing after fool's gold. (05.10 – 05.20)

When his grandfather showed him a dollar as and explain the clue, suddenly Patrick came and angry with his father. He told that there were six generation of fool. It means that Patrick and his fore fathers have looked for the treasure and failed or got none. Nevertheless, his grandfather did not give up, however he and

his ancestors failed the clue must bequeathed the clue to continue the treasure hunting. It is done in order to prove the conspiracy theory.

It's not about the money, Patrick.
It's never been about the money. (05.20 – 05.24)

This quotation clearly explains that the clue told to Benjamin is not in order to catch the money. There were something interest to learn trough psychoanalysis. The clue has told related to the conspiracy theory of the family of Gates. The treasure hunt should be continuing however, six generation has failed to catch the treasure.

Look, Ben... I understand your bitterness.
I really do.
You've spent life
searching for this treasure,
only to have
the respected historical community
treat you and your family
with mockery and contempt.
You should be able to rub this treasure
in their arrogant faces,
and I want you to have
the chance to do that. (16.50 – 17.08)

In this case, the purpose of the treasure hunting appeared. Ian as the financier of the treasure hunting showed that the purpose hunting proved the conspiracy theory. Ian said that Benjamin spent his entire life only to have the respected historical community. Now take attention, Ian as just the financier could know what it was.

4.3.2 Individual Obsession

In this sub chapter, self-obsession shown in his life during the adventure goes on. Through the psychological point of view, we can see that he was obsessed hunting the treasure because he has a syndrome as a member of royal family. Some quotations bellow will show the self-obsession of Benjamin on hunting the treasure. Here are the quotations.

Grandpa?
 Are we knights?
 Do you want to be?
 All right. Um... kneel.
 Benjamin Franklin Gates,
 you take upon yourself the duty
 of the Templars, the Freemasons
 and the family Gates.
 Do you so swear?
 I so swear. (05.37 – 06.16)

As explained on the quotation above Benjamin swore him self to take upon the duty of the Templar, Freemasons, and the family of Gates. From that statement we know that after his grandfather told him about the treasure he started have an obsession to get the treasure that hidden by founding fathers of United States. Started at that time he thought that he was the knight in catching the treasure.

What are you gonna do?
 Are you gonna shoot me, Shaw?
 Well, you can't shoot me.
 There's more to the riddle.
 Information you don't have. I do.
 I'm the only one who can figure it out,
 and you know that. (18.20 – 18.14)

In this situation Ian tried to shoot Benjamin, but Benjamin snapped at Ian because he thought that there was no one who know the next clue. It shows that Benjamin has confidence in catching the treasure. One more clue, Benjamin wanted to catch he treasure himself. His obsession was clearly showed in the following quotation.

Then what are we gonna do?
 Start making our way back home.
 No, I meant about Ian. He's gonna steal
 the Declaration of Independence, Ben.
 We stop him. (21.20 – 21.30)

When Riley asks Benjamin about something that they would do, spontaneously he answered to stop Ian that will steal Declaration of Independence. He said that he saw gaining access to such a highly guarded. It intends that Benjamin have a big obsession to save the Declaration of Independence from Ian because Ian knows that there is a clue behind it. Benjamin did not think about the high guard that made him afraid. He would stop Ian in order to make easier his way to get the treasure.

Ben, are you sure that we should...? (33.42 – 33.43)

In this situation Riley do not believe about something that they would do. In this cases Benjamin has confidence to steal the Declaration of Independence. When Riley asks Benjamin about action that they would do, Benjamin does not answer the question. He is sure that that is a good idea to save the Declaration of Independence.

Dad...
 I need the Silence Dogood letters.

Yeah, it's about the treasure.
 And he dragged you two
 into this nonsense?
 Literally.
 I volunteered.
 Well, unvolunteer,
 before you waste your life. (60.47 – 61.03)

Now I will show Benjamin's obsession right here. This quotation told that Patrick did not believe that Benjamin carry two friends to find the treasure, on the other hand Patrick do not believe anymore about the treasure. The obsession was that Benjamin ensure his two friend about something that generally unbelievable. Even more both of them are volunteers.

I found the Charlotte.
 The Charlotte?
 You mean she was a ship?
 Yeah, she was beautiful.
 It was amazing, Dad.
 And the treasure?
 No, no. But we found another clue
 that led us here.
 Yeah, and that'll lead you
 to another clue.
 And that's all you'll ever find,
 is another clue. Don't you get it, Ben?
 I finally figured it out.
 The legend says that the treasure
 was buried to keep it from the British.
 But what really happened
 was the legend was invented,
 to keep the British occupied
 searching for buried treasure.
 The treasure is a myth.
 I refuse to believe that. (61.40 – 62.15)

In the quotation, before Patrick just did not believe about the treasure, but in the quotation above Benjamin tried to ensure his father. When Benjamin asked the

Silence Dogood letters Patrick is spontaneously angry. Benjamin still tries to ensure him. He told that he found the Charlotte and finally succeed, he entrusted Patrick but a few. It did not stop here because there was no treasure that Benjamin found. "I refuse to believe that" it was mean that Benjamin show his big obsession to find the treasure, however his father do not full entrusted him.

There is no treasure.
 I wasted years of my life.
 And now you've destroyed yours.
 And you pulled me into all this.
 Well, we can't have that. (67.03 – 67.15)

Once more, Patrick tries to break his obsession but he still focus on the hunting and analyze the clue. Although Patrick told his bad experience when he hunted the treasure, it do not give any effect of Benjamin's obsession.

Door number one,
 you go to prison for a very long time.
 Door number two, we are going to get back
 the Declaration of Independence,
 you help us find it, and you still
 go to prison for a very long time,
 but you feel better inside.
 Is there a door that doesn't lead to prison?
 Someone's got to go to prison, Ben.
 Yeah. (86.55 – 87.17)

It was a big deal happen when Benjamin faced by FBI. He is fighting over getting out of the prison. It was done to make his way easier to hunted the treasure.

Sadusky.
 I'm still not against you.
 But I found door number three.
 And I'm taking it. (91.28 – 91.34)

In the situation, when Benjamin became a bait of FBI to catch Ian, he found a change to escape from FBI. He jumped from a ship deck. In that case Benjamin did a dangerous action in order to make his way easier to catch the treasure. It just could do by someone who has a big motivation, because he do not afraid that it can kill him self.

Ben.
 You all right? No broken bones?
 A jump like that could kill a man.
 Now, it was cool.
 You should try it sometime. (94.37 – 94.45)

When Benjamin meets Ian, the first thing that Ian asks is about the jumping action. Ian who also has an obsession of hunting did not think that it would do. Finally, Benjamin is just answer diplomatically. It shows that Benjamin has a deep motivation to do that.

The map said "Heere at the wall",
 spelled with two E's.
 Wall Street follows the path
 of an actual wall
 that the original Dutch settlers built
 as a defence to keep the British out.
 The main gate was located at a street
 called De Heere, also two E's.
 Later De Heere Street was renamed
 Broadway after the British got in.
 So, "Heere at the wall."
 Broadway, Wall Street.
 Cheerio. (35.04 – 35.26)

The next obsession is drawing in the quotation above. When Benjamin makes a deal with Ian, he tries to slip a clue he knows. Something that he sees from the map is all show to Ian. Benjamin tries to hide the meaning of the clue from Ian.

He knows that someone who is trying to catch the treasure is Ian. He wants to catch the treasure and become a hero of his family and the entrusted one by the templar and freemasons.

Just a moment, Ben.
 Ian, if you break our deal, the FBI
 will be only a few minutes behind you.
 You might get away, you might not.
 Is that all the map said?
 Every word.
 Oh, Ben.
 You know the key
 to running a convincing bluff?
 Every once in a while
 you've got to be holding all the cards.
 Dad.
 Is there anything else you want to tell me?
 Trinity Church. We have to go
 inside Trinity Church. (35.28 – 36.24)

Now Benjamin wants to leave. In this case, Ian is being unwilling. He knows that Benjamin hidden something from the clue. Finally, Benjamin show the meaning of the clue when he knows that Patrick is being hostage by Ian. All the explanations above show that Benjamin wanted to catch the treasure himself.

No, now. Or you can figure out
 the clues for yourself.
 Good luck.
 Ben.
 I don't think you fully appreciate
 the gravity of the situation.
 Let's have a look at that map. (96.55 – 97.12)

In the statement above, Benjamin still tries to avoid Ian. He thinks that the treasure must be getting far from Ian. His obsession of having the treasure himself

is seeing when he pleases Ian to hunt the treasure without him. He does it because he thinks that no one else can analyze the clue.

Cooperation only lasts as long
as the status quo is unchanged.
As soon as this guy gets to wherever this
thing ends, he won't need you any more.
Or... or any of us.
So we find a way to make sure
the status quo changes in our favour.
How?
I'm still working on it.
Well, I guess I better
work on it too, then. (98.45 – 99.05)

In this situation, Patrick started to believe that there was a treasure. He suggests Benjamin to make a Bargaining with Ian. Benjamin has been about it because he wants to get the treasure without Ian. He thinks that the only one who has entrustment from the Templar, Freemasons and the family of Gates. He does not want someone else change his position.

The Declaration.
- Do you trust me?
- Yes.
Oh, no! Ben!
Hang on!
Son!
I'm sorry. I'm sorry I dropped you.
I had to save the Declaration.
No, don't be. I would have done
exactly the same thing to you. (104.20 – 105.13)

When the Declaration of Independence will fall down Benjamin allowed his friend, Abigail fall down in order to save the Declaration of Independence. He does it because the Declaration of Independence hides a clue to the treasure. From

the explanation above, prove that Benjamin would do anything to get the treasure.

His obsession to get the treasure is big.

So where's the treasure?
 Well?
 This is it?
 We came all this way
 for a dead end?
 Yes.
 There's gotta be something more.
 Riley, there's nothing more.
 Another clue, or...
 No, there are no more clues!
 That's it, OK? It's over!
 End of the road. The treasure's gone.
 Moved. Taken somewhere else.
 You're not playing games with me,
 are you, Ben? Hm?
 You know where it is.
 No. (106. 54 – 107.33)

At this moment, Benjamin still sticks to his thought. He tries to leave Ian at his way to the treasure place. When his friend, Riley asks the treasure room, spontaneously he becomes angry. The obsession to get the treasure without Ian is seeing when he says something wrong to Ian. He also does not afraid when Ian leaves him and closes the way out.

The clue. Where's the treasure?
 Ben?
 The lantern.
 Dad...
 The status quo has changed, son.
 Don't.
 It's part of freemason teachings.
 In King Solomon's temple
 there was a winding staircase.
 It signified the journey that had to be made
 to find the light of truth.
 The lantern is the clue.
 And what does it mean?

Boston. It's Boston.
 The Old North Church in Boston,
 where Thomas Newton
 hung a lantern in the steeple,
 to signal Paul Revere that the British
 were coming. One if by land, two if by sea.
 One lantern. Under the winding staircase
 of the steeple, that's where we have to look.
 Thank you. (108.02 – 108.55)

When they get close to the treasure room, Patrick told the false clue to Ian. Benjamin was happy to hear that, because he knew that his father has absolutely believed that there was a treasure. It proves that his thought was follow by Patrick. His obsession show when he do not care about the way out. He just thinks that the treasure is the most important thing then other. It will prove to his father that there is a real treasure and he is in the right thought.

We're all gonna die.
 It's gonna be OK, Riley.
 I'm sorry I yelled at you.
 It's OK, kiddo.
 OK, boys, what's going on? The British
 came by sea. It was two lanterns, not one.
 Ian needed another clue,
 so we gave it to him.
 It was a fake.
 It was a fake clue. (109.25 – 109.41)

When Ian left them, his both friends were confuse and afraid. At that time, Benjamin said that he has told something wrong to Ian. In order to prove his thought, he tries to find the treasure room confidently. He revealed that the treasure would be found and prove to his father about the treasure.

Listen, Ben...
 It may have even been gone
 before Charles Carroll

told the story to Thomas Gates.
 It doesn't matter.
 I know. Cos you were right.
 No, I wasn't right.
 This room is real, Ben.
 And that means the treasure is real.
 We're in the company of
 some of the most brilliant minds in history,
 because you found
 what they left behind for us to find
 and understood the meaning of it.
 You did it, Ben. For all of us.
 Your grandfather, and all of us.
 And I've never been so happy
 to be proven wrong.
 I just...
 really thought
 I was gonna find the treasure. (111.02 – 111.31)

However, he has proved to his father about the existence of the treasure. Benjamin is getting down when the treasure is none. He thinks that the treasure has caught by another person. The explanation above proves that Benjamin has a big obsession, showed when he is down of his thought about the treasure. In this situation, Patrick believes that there is a treasure room. Finally, Patrick gives motivation to prove that there is a real treasure. At this moment, Benjamin's obsession gets back.

Then we just keep looking for it.
 I'm in.
 OK. (112.02 – 112.15)

After Patrick gives a suggestion, Benjamin spontaneously revived. This statement proves that Benjamin has a big motivation as the young generation of entrusted man. The enthusiastic action for try to find the way of the treasure

proves that there is an obsession. Finally, his obsession succeeded in getting the treasure.

4.3.3 Social Obsession

In this sub problem, Benjamin has purpose for his social live. In his way of hunting the treasure, he meets a beautiful girl named Abigail Chase. She is a curator of the Declaration of Independence. The treasure that he find is to get save and can be enjoy by another people in the world. By the quotations bellow, I will explain the Benjamin's social obsession. Here are the quotations.

Riley, you're not missing that little
windowless cubicle we found you in?
No, no. Absolutely not. (07.19 – 07.25)

When the first action of hunting he treasure, there is explain that Benjamin's friend, Riley comes from the poor family. In this situation Benjamin want to rise up riley's life by urged him in this hunting. It proves that there is a social attention from Benjamin.

Give it to the people.
Divide it amongst the Smithsonian,
the Louvre, the Cairo museum...
There's thousands of years
of world history down there.
And it belongs to the world,
and everybody in it. (117.40 – 117.53)

After Benjamin states the treasure, he asks Sadusky to gives the treasure into several government places. He does not want to have the treasure himself. From the explanation above shows that Benjamin Does not think about his family and

himself. His motivation is just really to save the treasure and could be enjoy by another people. The statement above shows that Benjamin has a big concern with history and appreciation of the Founding Fathers of United States.

4.4 Royal Syndrome Related to the Life of Sir Benjamin Franklin

Gates

In this following sub chapter, I will explain the influence of Benjamin's royal syndrome into his manners during the treasure hunting. His action of catching the treasure begins when his grand father told the treasure story. His grand father told that the treasure is real. However, people generally do not believe it.

Benjamin was a child when his grand father told the story. This situation makes he get a syndrome of the treasure. His grand father also told that his ancestor is a knight. It makes the syndrome is hard in his thought. The quotations bellow show that there is syndrome of royal family being Benjamin. Here are the quotations.

But Charles Carroll had a secret.
So he took into his confidence
the one person he could,
my grandfather's grandfather,
Thomas Gates. (02.37 – 02.49)

When his grand father tells that his ancestor is the entrusted man by Charles Carroll, Benjamin is being proud. He thinks that at the future he could become a hero. Trough the story, Benjamin has a big confidence to face his live. At this situation, Benjamin is catch by the syndrome or doctrine by his grand father. Logically, a child is easy believes in something being proud him self.

Grandpa?

Are we knights?
 Do you want to be?
 All right. Um... kneel.
 Benjamin Franklin Gates,
 you take upon yourself the duty
 of the Templars, the Freemasons
 and the family Gates.
 Do you so swear?
 I so swear. (05.37 – 06.16)

After Benjamin's father asks him to go, he does not follow it. The doctrine from his grand father makes him proud. He asks Patrick whether he is a knight. At that moment, Patrick took upon the duty to Benjamin. After that, Benjamin knows that he is a knight. The syndrome begins influence of Benjamin. The syndrome of being a knight influences his life. The explanation above proves that the syndrome has been influence his thought since a child.

I'm just relieved that I'm not as crazy
 as everyone says. Or said my dad was.
 Or my granddad. Or my great-granddad. (09.41 – 09.47)

At this time, Benjamin's syndrome seen, he thought that he would found the treasure easily. His ancestors who are know the clue did not find the Charlotte. He is happy because he has confidence that there was a treasure inside the Charlotte. The over confidence of Benjamin showed that it was a syndrome.

years of searching,
 and I'm three feet away.
 Of all the words
 written here about freedom,
 there's a line here
 that's at the heart of all the others.
 "But when a long train of abuses
 and usurpations,
 pursuing invariably the same object,
 evinces a design to reduce them

under absolute despotism,
 it is their right, it is their duty
 to throw off such government
 and provide new guards
 for their future security."
 People don't talk that way any more. (25.56 – 26.26)

After he reads the Declaration of Independence, he got an obsession to steal it. The Declaration of Independence said that it was their duty to throw off such government and provide new guards for their future security. With thought of syndrome, he thinks that he has the duty to find the treasure. He decides to steal it, because there is a clue behind the Declaration of Independence. He thinks that now there is no people do right thing as he thought. The syndrome becomes a knight is open at that time. The quotation before said that he is a knight. He thinks that it is the duty of the knight to save the treasure and the Declaration of Independence.

those who have the ability to take action
 have the responsibility to take action. (26.32 – 26.37)

He thinks the Founding Fathers United States asks him to save the Declaration of Independence and the treasure. As his syndrome thought, it is a duty to save it. He thinks that he was the only knight that has the duty to do it. Then he takes upon the duty by his way, steal the Declaration of Independence.

So, here's to the men
 who did what was considered wrong
 in order to do what they knew was right.
 What they knew was right. (37.23 – 37.34)

As his syndrome thought, he thinks that he is the right one. He said to Abigail that he would do the things that he regards as the right think. From the quotation

above, we can see that there is a big obsession of Benjamin which caused by the thought syndrome he has. The obsession of Benjamin caused by the thought syndrome studied in the sub chapter before.

Wait a minute, did you just say "Gates"?
 Gates?
 You're that family with the conspiracy theory about the Founding Fathers?
 It's not a conspiracy theory.
 Per se. (50.49 – 50 57)

Benjamin does not care with Abigail, he stand to believe his ancestor about the conspiracy theory by his family. It proves that he has a deep syndrome of his family thought. In this cases, Benjamin still confidence about his thought about the treasure however Abigail Chase, the curator of Declaration of Independence. It proves that the syndrome from his grand father is good working, even people do not believe it.

You have the original Silence Dogood letters? Did you steal those, too?
 We have scans of the originals.
 Quiet, please.
 How'd you get scans?
 Oh, I know the person who has the originals. Now shush. (52.27 - 52.37)

Benjamin said that he knows the man who has the original Silence Dogood. The quotation above shows that he really understands about the Founding Fathers of United States. His syndrome continues when he asked Abigail to shout. He does not want another people knows about the clue. However, another people do not believe his thought, he still confidence of getting the treasure.

When Ben Franklin was only 15 years old

he secretly wrote letters
to his brother's newspaper
pretending to be a middle-aged widow
named Silence Dogood.
These letters were written
by Benjamin Franklin. (54.56 – 55.05)

This quotation said that FBI knows that the writer of Silence Dogood letter is Benjamin Franklin. It shows that the conspiracy theory of family Gates is almost right. It explanation shows that Benjamin is really has a thought syndrome from his grand father. On this final project, I call royal syndrome.

This better not be about
that dumb treasure. (60.32 – 60.34)

At first Patrick sees Benjamin, he worry about the syndrome. Patrick spontaneously ensures that his come is no relation with the treasure. It proves that Patrick is sure that he still got the syndrome.

And he dragged you two
into this nonsense?
Literally.
I volunteered. (60.55 – 60.58)

Patrick was angry when know that Benjamin still hunt the treasure. Benjamin does not care about it, he still find the treasure. It shows that he has a deep syndrome. He does not care, although his thought contradicted with his father.

The treasure is a myth.
I refuse to believe that. (62.10 – 62.15)

When Patrick told that it just a myth, Benjamin directly refused to believe that. He thinks that there is a real treasure hidden by the Founding Fathers of United

States. His thought of the treasure is hard. He does not believe another people.

The syndrome has been good working in his heart.

There is no treasure.
I wasted years of my life.
And now you've destroyed yours.
And you pulled me into all this.
Well, we can't have that. (67.03 – 67.15)

From the quotation above, we can know that Patrick has the syndrome in the past. He can refuse it and tell his experience to Benjamin. Benjamin has had a deep syndrome. He does not believe his father, although he knows that his father wasted years of life to find the treasure. Benjamin still confidence that he can find the treasure and prove it to his father.

Well, wouldn't I have told you if I did?
Would you?
He tied me to a chair.
The garage is empty, but there's a Cadillac
De Ville registered to Patrick Gates.
And he stole my car. (67.38 – 67.50)

In this cases Patrick's syndrome start to back. He told FBI that he does not know where Benjamin is. He try to hide Benjamin, in other word he contaminated Benjamin's syndrome. Once more person infected the syndrome.

Well, you're certain the treasure is real,
despite what anyone else thinks.
No, but I hope it's real.
I mean, I've dreamt it's real
since my grandfather told me about it.
But I want to hold it. (71.48 – 72.00)

Logically, Benjamin does not believe about the treasure. The syndrome changes him to believe it. Although no one believes it, he is still confidence on his

thought. Because of the syndrome, he still stands to find the treasure. It means that the syndrome can not change his thought.

I feel like I'm so close, I can taste it.
 But I just... I just want to know it's not just
 something in my head or in my heart.
 People don't really talk that way, you know.
 I know. But they think that way. (72.00 – 72.15)

The quotation above proves that the syndrome makes him obsessed to find the treasure. He wants to show another people that there is a real treasure. He also thinks that another people believe the treasure but have no argument to prove it.

Listen, Ben...
 It may have even been gone
 before Charles Carroll
 told the story to Thomas Gates. (111.02 – 111.08)

Benjamin gets down when he find the treasure room but no treasure in it. It is a proven that he has a deep syndrome in his heart. He thinks that it just a false story from his grand father. On the other hands, he thinks that the treasure is going to steal before Charles Carroll told the story to Thomas Gates.

The Founding Fathers believed
 the same thing about government.
 I figure their solution
 will work for the treasure too.
 Give it to the people.
 Divide it amongst the Smithsonian,
 the Louvre, the Cairo museum...
 There's thousands of years
 of world history down there.
 And it belongs to the world,
 and everybody in it.
 I want the credit for the find
 to go to the entire Gates family,
 with the assistance of Mr Riley Poole. (117.33 – 117.53)

Benjamin has thought as his ancestor, he gives the treasure to the government. He does the same think as his ancestor, because the treasure belong the people around the world. This explanation above proves that he can be the entrusted man by the family of Gates, the Templar, and The freemasons.

For the record, Ben,
I like the house.
You know, I chose this estate
because in Charles Carroll met...
Yeah, someone that did something
in history and had fun. Great. Wonderful.
Could have had a bigger house. (120.07 – 120.20)

The quotation above is interesting to be attention. Benjamin syndrome seen when he buy a house. The house has a story, the house that once own by Mr. Charles Carroll.

4.5 The Psychoanalysis Approach

The writer has discussed Benjamin's syndrome and how he revealed in the previous part. This is the main part where I would show the readers how the psychoanalysis approach explains the unconsciousness world of Sir Benjamin Franklin Gates in facing his life.

Id, **ego**, and **superego** are the three components of the human mind in the psychoanalytic model introduced by Sigmund Freud in the early 20th century. Freud posited a structural model of the mind in which these three parts interacted and wrestled with each other for dominance; the result of this constant struggle is the whole of each human's behavior.

When Benjamin was a child, his grand father gave upon to take the duty of the Templar, Freemasons, and the family of Gates. His grand father said that he was a knight. He had a duty to find and save the treasure hidden by the Founding Fathers of United States. This duty was saved in his deep heart until he became a young person. Freud's theory implies that the super-ego is a symbolic internalization of the father's figure and cultural regulations. The super-ego tends to stand in opposition to the desires of the id because of their conflicting objectives, and is aggressive towards the ego. The super-ego acts as the conscience, maintaining our sense of morality and the prohibition of taboos.

When Benjamin becomes an adult person, he has an obsession to find the treasure. Through the story of the treasure, he starts to find the treasure. According to Freud, the id governed by the pleasure principle and is oriented towards one's internal instinct and passions. Freud also argued on occasion that the id represents the inheritance of the species, which passed on to us at birth; and yet for Freud the id is, at the same time, "the dark, inaccessible part of our personality. In this case, I analogize this phenomenon as the *Id* in the unconscious theory that suddenly flopped up to intervene to their activity in their conscious world.

A long his hunting the treasure, Benjamin find some problems. His father, Patrick has a different thought of the treasure. He assumes there is no treasure it is just a myth. On the other hand, Benjamin is still confidence on his thought. He does not care about his father and go hunting. In this case, I assume that it is an unconsciousness thought of Benjamin. The *Ego* in the unconscious theory

emerges when they tried to eliminate each other to reach their purposes. This condition works automatically in someone's mind when he/she has blinded by the ambitions.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1. Conclusions

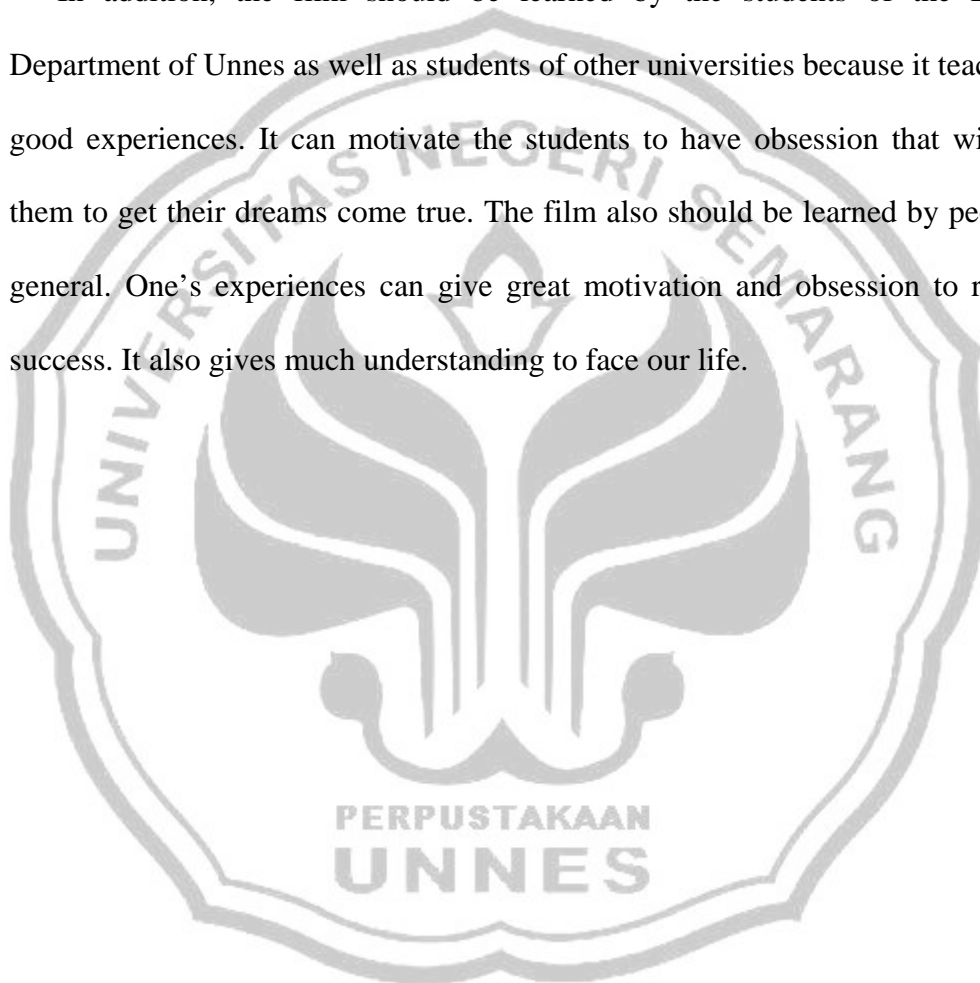
Based on the previous discussion, Benjamin Franklin Gates proved everyone that he could find and save the national treasure. He also could be the entrusted one by his ancestor. It can be concluded that a syndrome of royal family was reflected in the life of Sir Benjamin Franklin Gates in the *National Treasure* film. The syndrome has a big influence in modifying Benjamin's thought and personality. *National Treasure* film gives him much about syndrome experiences. Benjamin can face the conflict with his father and prove that he is the entrusted person by the families of Gates, Templar, and Freemasons. He becomes an obsessive person and proves the family of Gates, people in the world through the treasure he found. The syndrome cases teach him how to face his life. Finally, he can prove to his grandfather that he is a real knight who can save the national treasure.

5.2. Suggestions

This analysis gives us a description on great knowledge about life. It is very important for us to understand about it, because knowledge about life can broaden one's mind. By understanding about life, we will become an obsessive person. We know life has a great potential of syndrome experiences. Syndrome usually leads

us to think much about obsessive mind to reach advances in our life. We will be easier to reach success in our life after has syndrome which can lead us to be an obsessive person. Without obsession, someone is impossible to bring dreams into reality.

In addition, the film should be learned by the students of the English Department of Unnes as well as students of other universities because it teaches us good experiences. It can motivate the students to have obsession that will lead them to get their dreams come true. The film also should be learned by people in general. One's experiences can give great motivation and obsession to reach a success. It also gives much understanding to face our life.



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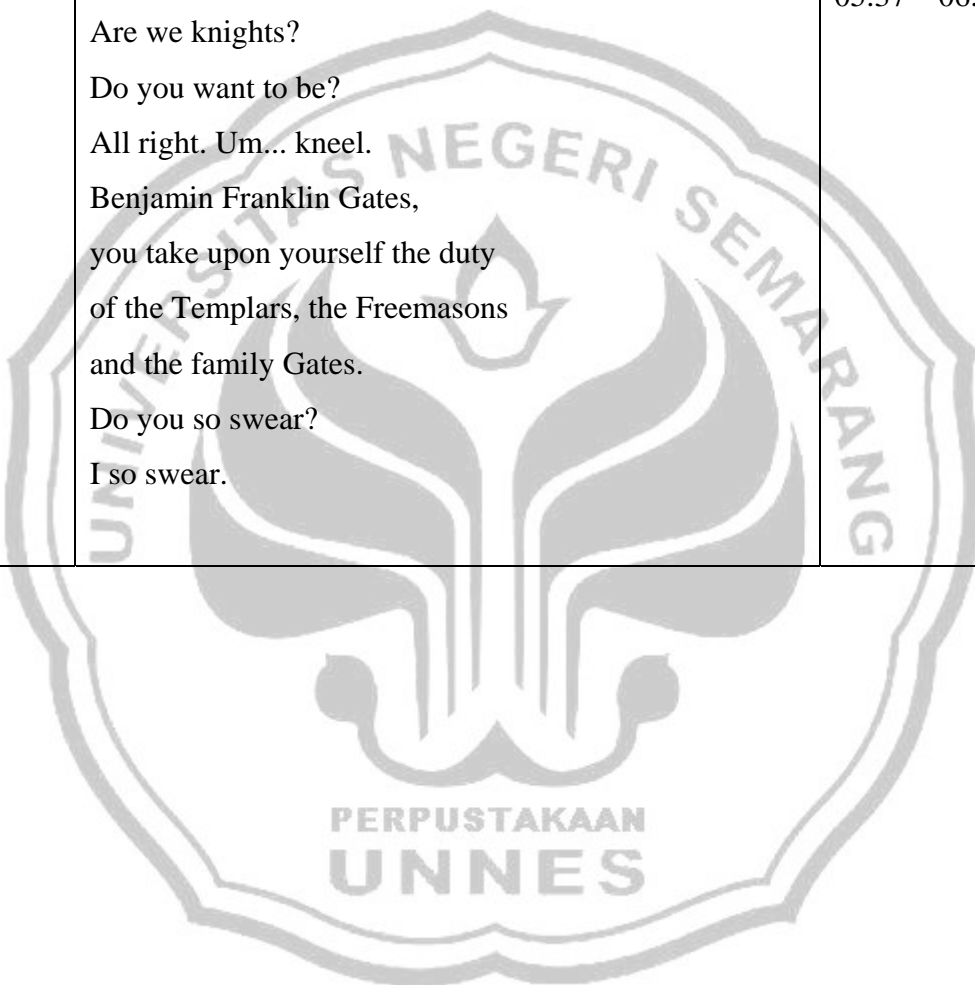
APPENDIXES

Appendix A

List of analyzed data for the first problem

No	Data Analysis	Time
1.	Well, you're old enough, I suppose. You should know the story. OK, here we go.	01.40 – 01.47
2.	But Charles Carroll had a secret. So he took into his confidence the one person he could, my grandfather's grandfather, Thomas Gates.	01.54 – 02.49
3.	They knew they had to make sure the treasure would never fall into the hands of the British. So they devised a series of clues and maps to its location. Over time the clues were lost or forgotten, until only one remained - and that was the secret that Charles Carroll entrusted to young Thomas Gates.	04.13 – 04.32
4.	Now look here, Ben. The Freemasons among our Founding Fathers left us clues. Like these. The unfinished pyramid.	04.50 – 05.08

	<p>The all-seeing eye. Symbols of the Knights Templar, guardians of the treasure. - They're speaking to us through these.</p> <p>5. Grandpa? Are we knights? Do you want to be? All right. Um... kneel. Benjamin Franklin Gates, you take upon yourself the duty of the Templars, the Freemasons and the family Gates. Do you so swear? I so swear.</p>	05.37 – 06.16
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Appendix B

No	Data Analysis	Time
1.	<p>You know what that dollar represents? The entire Gates family fortune. Six generations of fools... chasing after fool's gold.</p>	05.10 – 05.20
2.	<p>It's not about the money, Patrick. It's never been about the money.</p>	05.20 – 05.24
3.	<p>Look, Ben... I understand your bitterness. I really do. You've spent your entire life searching for this treasure, only to have the respected historical community treat you and your family with mockery and contempt. You should be able to rub this treasure in their arrogant faces, and I want you to have the chance to do that.</p>	16.50 – 17.08
4.	<p>Grandpa? Are we knights? Do you want to be? All right. Um... kneel. Benjamin Franklin Gates, you take upon yourself the duty of the Templars, the Freemasons</p>	05.37 – 06.16

	<p>and the family Gates.</p> <p>Do you so swear?</p> <p>I so swear.</p>	
5.	<p>What are you gonna do?</p> <p>Are you gonna shoot me, Shaw?</p> <p>Well, you can't shoot me.</p> <p>There's more to the riddle.</p> <p>Information you don't have. I do.</p> <p>I'm the only one who can figure it out, and you know that.</p>	18.20 – 18.14
6.	<p>- Then what are we gonna do?</p> <p>- Start making our way back home.</p> <p>No, I meant about Ian. He's gonna steal the Declaration of Independence, Ben.</p> <p>We stop him.</p>	21.20 – 21.30
7.	<p>Ben, are you sure that we should...?</p>	33.42 – 33.43
8.	<p>Dad...</p> <p>I need the Silence Dogood letters.</p> <p>Yeah, it's about the treasure.</p> <p>And he dragged you two into this nonsense?</p> <p>- Literally.</p> <p>- I volunteered.</p> <p>Well, unvolunteer, before you waste your life.</p>	60.47 – 61.03
9.	<p>I found the Charlotte.</p>	61.40 – 62.15

	<p>The Charlotte?</p> <p>- You mean she was a ship?</p> <p>- Yeah, she was beautiful.</p> <p>It was amazing, Dad.</p> <p>And the treasure?</p> <p>No, no. But we found another clue that led us here.</p> <p>Yeah, and that'll lead you to another clue.</p> <p>And that's all you'll ever find, is another clue. Don't you get it, Ben?</p> <p>I finally figured it out.</p> <p>The legend says that the treasure was buried to keep it from the British.</p> <p>But what really happened was the legend was invented, to keep the British occupied searching for buried treasure.</p> <p>The treasure is a myth.</p> <p>I refuse to believe that.</p>	
10.	<p>There is no treasure.</p> <p>I wasted years of my life.</p> <p>And now you've destroyed yours.</p> <p>And you pulled me into all this.</p> <p>Well, we can't have that.</p>	67.03 – 67.15
11.	<p>Door number one,</p> <p>you go to prison for a very long time.</p> <p>Door number two, we are going to get back the Declaration of Independence,</p>	86.55 – 87.17

	<p>you help us find it, and you still go to prison for a very long time, but you feel better inside.</p> <p>Is there a door that doesn't lead to prison?</p> <p>- Someone's got to go to prison, Ben.</p> <p>- Yeah.</p>	
12.	<p>Sadusky.</p> <p>I'm still not against you.</p> <p>But I found door number three.</p> <p>And I'm taking it.</p>	91.28 – 91.34
13.	<p>Ben.</p> <p>You all right? No broken bones?</p> <p>A jump like that could kill a man.</p> <p>Naw, it was cool.</p> <p>You should try it sometime.</p>	94.37 – 94.45
14.	<p>The map said "Heere at the wall", spelled with two E's.</p> <p>Wall Street follows the path of an actual wall that the original Dutch settlers built as a defence to keep the British out.</p> <p>The main gate was located at a street called De Heere, also two E's.</p> <p>Later De Heere Street was renamed Broadway after the British got in.</p> <p>So, "Heere at the wall."</p> <p>Broadway, Wall Street.</p> <p>Cheerio.</p>	95.04 – 95.58

15.	<p>Just a moment, Ben.</p> <p>Ian, if you break our deal, the FBI will be only a few minutes behind you. You might get away, you might not. Is that all the map said? Every word.</p> <p>Oh, Ben.</p> <p>You know the key to running a convincing bluff? Every once in a while you've got to be holding all the cards.</p>	95.28 – 96.24
16.	<p>No, now. Or you can figure out the clues for yourself. Good luck.</p> <p>Ben.</p> <p>I don't think you fully appreciate the gravity of the situation. Let's have a look at that map.</p>	96.55 – 97.12
17.	<p>Cooperation only lasts as long as the status quo is unchanged. As soon as this guy gets to wherever this thing ends, he won't need you any more.</p> <p>Or... or any of us.</p> <p>So we find a way to make sure the status quo changes in our favour.</p> <p>- How?</p> <p>- I'm still working on it.</p> <p>Well, I guess I better work on it too, then.</p>	98.45 – 99.05

18.	<p>The Declaration.</p> <p>- Do you trust me?</p> <p>- Yes.</p> <p>Oh, no! Ben!</p> <p>Hang on!</p> <p>Son!</p> <p>I'm sorry. I'm sorry I dropped you.</p> <p>I had to save the Declaration.</p> <p>No, don't be. I would have done exactly the same thing to you.</p>	104.20 – 105.13
19.	<p>So where's the treasure?</p> <p>Well?</p> <p>This is it?</p> <p>We came all this way for a dead end?</p> <p>Yes.</p> <p>- There's gotta be something more.</p> <p>- Riley, there's nothing more.</p> <p>- Another clue, or...</p> <p>- No, there are no more clues!</p> <p>That's it, OK? It's over!</p> <p>End of the road. The treasure's gone.</p> <p>Moved. Taken somewhere else.</p> <p>You're not playing games with me, are you, Ben? Hm?</p> <p>You know where it is.</p> <p>No.</p>	106.54 – 107.33
19.	<p>The clue. Where's the treasure?</p> <p>Ben?</p>	108.02 – 108.55

	<p>- The lantern. - Dad... The status quo has changed, son. Don't. It's part of freemason teachings. In King Solomon's temple there was a winding staircase. It signified the journey that had to be made to find the light of truth. - The lantern is the clue. - And what does it mean? Boston. It's Boston. The Old North Church in Boston, where Thomas Newton hung a lantern in the steeple, to signal Paul Revere that the British were coming. One if by land, two if by sea. One lantern. Under the winding staircase of the steeple, that's where we have to look. - Thank you.</p>	
20.	<p>We're all gonna die. It's gonna be OK, Riley. I'm sorry I yelled at you. It's OK, kiddo. OK, boys, what's going on? The British came by sea. It was two lanterns, not one. Ian needed another clue, so we gave it to him. It was a fake. It was a fake clue.</p>	109.25 – 109.41

21.	<p>- Listen, Ben...</p> <p>- It may have even been gone before Charles Carroll told the story to Thomas Gates.</p> <p>It doesn't matter.</p> <p>I know. Cos you were right.</p> <p>No, I wasn't right.</p> <p>This room is real, Ben.</p> <p>And that means the treasure is real.</p> <p>We're in the company of some of the most brilliant minds in history, because you found what they left behind for us to find and understood the meaning of it.</p>	111.02 – 111.31
23.	<p>Then we just keep looking for it.</p> <p>I'm in.</p> <p>OK.</p>	112.02 – 112.15
24.	<p>Riley, you're not missing that little windowless cubicle we found you in?</p> <p>No, no. Absolutely not.</p>	07.19 – 07.25
25.	<p>Give it to the people.</p> <p>Divide it amongst the Smithsonian, the Louvre, the Cairo museum...</p> <p>There's thousands of years of world history down there.</p> <p>And it belongs to the world, and everybody in it.</p>	117.40 – 117.53

Appendix C

No	Data Analysis	Time
1.	<p>But Charles Carroll had a secret. So he took into his confidence the one person he could, my grandfather's grandfather, Thomas Gates.</p>	02.37 – 02.49
2.	<p>Grandpa? Are we knights? Do you want to be? All right. Um... kneel. Benjamin Franklin Gates, you take upon yourself the duty of the Templars, the Freemasons and the family Gates. Do you so swear? I so swear.</p>	05.37 – 06.16
3.	<p>I'm just relieved that I'm not as crazy as everyone says. Or said my dad was. Or my granddad. Or my great-granddad.</p>	09.41 – 09.47
4.	<p>years of searching, and I'm three feet away. Of all the words written here about freedom, there's a line here that's at the heart of all the others. "But when a long train of abuses</p>	25.56 – 26.26

	<p>and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government and provide new guards for their future security." People don't talk that way any more.</p>	
5.	<p>those who have the ability to take action have the responsibility to take action.</p>	26.32 – 26.37
6.	<p>So, here's to the men who did what was considered wrong in order to do what they knew was right. What they knew was right.</p>	37.23 – 37.34
7.	<p>Wait a minute, did you just say "Gates"? Gates? You're that family with the conspiracy theory about the Founding Fathers? - It's not a conspiracy theory. - Per se.</p>	50.49 – 50 57
8.	<p>You have the original Silence Dogood letters? Did you steal those, too? We have scans of the originals. - Quiet, please. - How'd you get scans? Oh, I know the person</p>	52.27 - 52.37

	who has the originals. Now shush.	
9.	When Ben Franklin was only years old he secretly wrote letters to his brother's newspaper pretending to be a middle-aged widow named Silence Dogood. These letters were written by Benjamin Franklin.	54.56 – 55.05
10.	This better not be about that dumb treasure.	60.32 – 60.34
11.	And he dragged you two into this nonsense? - Literally. - I volunteered.	60.55 – 60.58
12.	The treasure is a myth. I refuse to believe that.	62.10 – 62.15
13.	There is no treasure. I wasted years of my life. And now you've destroyed yours. And you pulled me into all this. Well, we can't have that.	67.03 – 67.15
14.	- Well, wouldn't I have told you if I did? - Would you? He tied me to a chair. The garage is empty, but there's a Cadillac	67.38 – 67.50

	De Ville registered to Patrick Gates. And he stole my car.	
15.	Well, you're certain the treasure is real, despite what anyone else thinks. No, but I hope it's real. I mean, I've dreamt it's real since my grandfather told me about it.	71.48 – 72.00
16.	But I want to hold it. I feel like I'm so close, I can taste it. But I just... I just want to know it's not just something in my head or in my heart. People don't really talk that way, you know. I know. But they think that way.	72.00 – 72.15
17.	- Listen, Ben... - It may have even been gone before Charles Carroll told the story to Thomas Gates.	111.02 – 111.08
18.	The Founding Fathers believed the same thing about government. I figure their solution will work for the treasure too. Give it to the people. Divide it amongst the Smithsonian, the Louvre, the Cairo museum... There's thousands of years of world history down there. And it belongs to the world,	117.33 – 117.53

	<p>and everybody in it.</p> <p>I want the credit for the find</p> <p>to go to the entire Gates family,</p> <p>with the assistance of Mr Riley Poole.</p> <p>19. For the record, Ben,</p> <p>I like the house.</p> <p>You know, I chose this estate</p> <p>because in Charles Carroll met...</p> <p>Yeah, someone that did something</p> <p>in history and had fun. Great. Wonderful.</p> <p>Could have had a bigger house.</p>	120.07 – 120.20
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