How to Write a Movie Sequel

STEPS >>>>>>>>

1. **Remember how the first movie ended.** The climax and falling action should probably tie in to the plot of the sequel. In fact, the falling action may very well set up the **plot** of the sequel

(*__Falling action__* occurs right after the **climax**, when the main problem of the story resolves. It is one of the elements of the plot of the story, while others are **exposition**, **rising action, climax**, and **resolution**.)

2. **Craft a whole new storyline.** Obviously, the story might be a tad similar to the first because it revolves around the same characters and theme, but make sure the direct **external conflict** and the surrounding events are different.

3. **Develop a new internal conflict for at least one, if not more, of the characters.** This drives the story as much as external conflict. However, most internal conflicts are resolved in the first movie and it's very difficult to create new ones.

4. **Add at least one new character to the main cast.** The audiences always want to see a different person, and adding a new personality can help create your movie's new conflicts, both external and internal.

5. **Keep in mind what made the first movie such a success.** This is the one thing you do want to make sure is also part of your sequel. Here's a hint: it's usually the personalities of the characters.

The Short Story

This PLOT DIAGRAM shows how the main events in a short story are organized in a plot.

Definitions of Literary/Sequel Words-

plot-*t*he main events of a play, novel, movie
external conflict-struggle between a literary or dramatic character and an outside force such as nature or another character
internal conflict-psychological struggle within the mind of a literary character,

The Five Elements of Plot Structure

1. Exposition: The Beginning
Every story must have a beginning. The start, or exposition, is where the characters and setting are established. During this part of the novel, the conflict or main problem is also introduced.

2. Rising Action: Introduction of the Problem or Conflict
After the characters and main problem have been established, the main problem or conflict is dealt with by some kind of action. In this part of the story, the main character is in crisis. This is the place for tension and excitement. The complication can arise through a character's conflict with society, nature, fate, or a number of themes. In this part of the story the main character is aware a conflict has arisen and takes some kind of step to battle this crisis.

3.Climax: The High Point
The climax is the high point of the story. It is the main event or danger that the character faces. This is the darkest moment, the worst challenge the character must oppose. At this point it looks as if the character will fail, and will never get what he/she wants. The turning point may be either physical or emotional. In a romance, the girl may turn the hopeful lover down, in an action story, the character may be surrounded by enemies with no chance of escape.

4. Falling Action: Winding Down
Following the climax, the story begins to slowly wind down. Falling action, one of the two final story elements, shows the result of the actions or decisions the character has made. This eventually leads to the final part of the novel, the crisis resolution.

5. Resolution: The End
The resolution, also often called denouement, which is French for "to untie" or "unraveling", is the conclusion of the story. Here, the conflicts are resolved, all loose ends are tied up, and the story concludes with either a happy or sad ending.