

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: Question 5 ☒ Question 6 ☒

Question 7 ☒ Question 8 ☒

Please write the name of your two studied texts below:

Text 1: Wuthering Heights by Emily Bronte

Text 2: The New Penguin Book of Romantic poetry by S. Wordsworth

Both of the texts convey encounters with people, places and phenomena associated with the past which is conveyed to the reader through ^{both texts} ~~the texts~~ ~~Wuthering Heights~~ ~~is a~~ ~~parcimpse~~ ~~novel~~ written by Emily Bronte and published in 1847. It was ~~described~~ described as been a 'Strange, characteristic story' by the critic Atlas due to its transgressive nature and breaking the boundaries of the Victorian era. The novel presents encounters with people, places and phenomena largely through the protagonists of Catherine and Heathcliff due to their violent, immoral love and also through the two houses Wuthering Heights and Thrushcross Grange due to their conflicting morals and beliefs. Emily Bronte herself struggled with people, places and phenomena associated with the past due to death and heartbreak throughout her upbringing. Her mother and two of her sisters died young which the family struggled to come to terms with. She was brought up in Haworth where she enjoyed exploring, barefoot, on the Moors which fuelled her imagination for her novels. Encounters with people, places and phenomena with the past can also be seen in



the poems, London, To be Surem Downs and be Maid of Athens.

Romantic poetry has been described by William Wordsworth as 'spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings'. Romantic poets expressed their strong emotions and opinions of the past through their poems and they sought a powerful relationship with the natural world. Romantic poets were rebellious and campaigned against the French and Industrial Revolution as well as child poverty.

In Wuthering Heights encounters with people, places and phenomena associated with the past can be seen when the character of Heathcliff arrives at Wuthering Heights in Volume I, chapter IV. Brontë describes Heathcliff in the synecdochic line 'I had a peep at a dirty, ragged, black-haired child' reflecting to the reader the look of mistreatment that Heathcliff has received in the past. The use of the verb 'peep' suggests how the character of Nelly is afraid to look at Heathcliff due to his disgraceful appearance differing from the Earnshaw children. Furthermore the use of the compound adjective in the pre-modified noun phrase 'black-haired child' could symbolise the race of Heathcliff making suggestions that he could perhaps be the result of an affair between Mr Earnshaw and a slave which would be fitting as he came from Liverpool which was largely associated with the slave trade. The intense phenomena associated with Heathcliff is further presented in the line 'Plung it out doors' with the use of the dynamic verb 'plunging'.



narrating the intensity of Mrs Earnshaws' anger towards Heathcliff and how she has a total lack of respect towards him as if he is worthless and dangerous. The use of the 3rd person impersonal pronoun 'it' dehumanises Heathcliff treating him as if he is an object and doesn't deserve to be treated properly. Furthermore, dental alliteration is used in 'dark almost as if it came from the devil' symbolising the characters' shock and somewhat breathlessness at seeing Heathcliff. ~~Also~~ Also, the use of diabolical imagery 'devil' foreshadows the upcoming danger that the character of Heathcliff brings and how he will bring conflict into the family. The opinions and disapproval the Earnshaws showed towards Heathcliff can be seen as having greater similarities to the Bronte family after their brother Branwell's misuse of drink and drugs. The family were ashamed to be associated with him and hid him from the world after his misuse. Branwell shows great similarity to Heathcliff and Bronte used this to shape her novel.

The mistreatment and objectification of Heathcliff can be seen as creating a phenomenon which is also similar to the poem 'Maid of Athens' by Lord Byron. However, he objectifies to show his love which differs from the hatred towards Heathcliff. The Maid of Athens is a macabre poem and ^{Byron} he expresses his love for a 12 year old girl he meets and offers to pay her family £500 for her love. This can be seen as a phenomenon from the past as a modern audience would see this as totally shocking. In the poem, Byron uses a



Semantic field of blazon, 'heart', 'breast', 'waist', in praise of the girl he loves. This creates a sense of clear objectification and ~~the~~ somewhat dehumanisation as he strips ~~at~~ her of her privacy as he writes about her body. Furthermore, in the premodified noun phrase 'soft cheeks blooming tinge', the adjective 'blooming' ^{creates} ~~gives~~ a sense of youth and puberty. It also portrays her innocence and vulnerability to the reader making the reader feel protective emotions as he has somewhat stripped her of her child like appearance and sexualised her. In addition, ^{collocation of} the abstract nouns in the ~~the~~ metaphor 'Athena holds my heart and soul' shows how deep Byron's love is for this girl despite it being wrong for a modern audience to hear. Lord Byron was the influence of the phrase Byronic hero due to his tendency to woo women. His ~~the~~ coffin was rowed up the Thames after his death for people to pay their respects with people collapsing at the sight of it, creating a sense of phenomena of the past. Byron creates a sense of eeriness in his poems due to them being socially immoral. This is similar to the eeriness throughout Wuthering Heights due to its supernatural feelings.

This supernatural and eeriness is presented to the reader through Lockwood's description of Wuthering Heights in Volume I, Chapter I. Lockwood encounters a place from the past as he describes the ~~landscape~~ 'atmospheric tumult' he initially witnesses at Wuthering Heights. The use of the



adjective 'atmospheric' creates a sense of tension and upcoming danger of Wuthering Heights. This is further illustrated through the noun 'tumult' which has connotations of uncertainty and uncontrollable emotions foreshadowing later events in the novel. The use of the phrase 'power of the north wind' can be seen as a metaphor for the deep emotions experienced by the characters at Wuthering Heights with the noun 'power' symbolising strength and ability to influence and shape the lives of others. In addition the use of exclamatory mood in 'The Lord help us!' highlights the fear Lockwood feels at Wuthering Heights with the oath of 'Lord' symbolises how he feels the need of protection from Wuthering Heights. The supernatural imagery used by Lockwood as the use of the Moors links significantly to Brontë's own life. Brontë spent the majority of her time on the Moors differing dramatically from a traditional Victorian woman. Brontë was transgressive and broke the boundaries of society's expectations of a woman which is further illustrated by her writing. This wrote under the pseudonym of Ellis Bell to avoid criticism of her writing as she believed her writing would face significant judgement. Brontë shows ~~enormous~~ great similarity to the character of Catherine which can be seen further as the novel progresses. The encounter with place in Lockwood's description can be seen as similar to that of the poem of 'London' by William Blake as he describes his disgust at the



city of London due to the hierarchy in the city and mistreatment of the poor. Williams initially describes London through the repetition of the archaic verb 'charter'd' showing how London and its people are been owned by the government and also portrays a lack of freedom for the people of London. Furthermore, the use of anaphora and triple emphasis of 'in every' shows how the mistreatment and discrimination is never ending and that there doesn't ever seem to be an end to this horrid treatment. The use of epizeuxis on 'marks of weakness, marks of woe' with the repetition of the verb 'marks' shows the physical pain people have suffered due to the restrictions placed on the people of London. Also the verb ~~mark~~ could suggest mental scars people have and that they will never forget the torture they have experienced. The semantic field of pejorative words in 'blackening', 'appeal', 'cry', suggests how London is surrounded by negativity and that there is no happiness throughout the city. Furthermore, the oxymoron 'Marriage hearse' symbolises how love is dead and the future brings nothing but death and decay for the people of London. William Blake lived in London his whole life and was ashamed for the state of the city. He was a campaigner against organised religion and child poverty and campaigned for a change to the city. The poem created a sense of phenomena as he spoke out about the mistreatment of people in



London during these times and fought for their rights) when nobody else would to make it a better place. Similarly a sense of determination and passion to have what is ~~right~~ required in London shows great similarity to Wuthering Heights when Heathcliff overhears a conversation between Catherine and Nelly as Catherine shows how encounter with people from the past and how her love has changed over time. This is evident to the reader when Brontë describes Catherine's feelings towards Edgar in the simile ~~between~~ ~~here~~ 'foliage in the woods'. The use of the noun 'foliage' symbolises how her love for Edgar will change with the plural noun of 'woods' showing how her love will eventually get lost and that ~~that~~ he is just like any other man she will meet. Differently, Brontë describes Catherine's love for Heathcliff as 'the eternal rock beneath' suggesting how they will always love each other. The preposition 'beneath' suggests that Heathcliff is Catherine's foundations and that she cannot continue without him. The noun 'rock' conveys that their love is unbreakable and strong compared to her love for Edgar. The use of the verb 'eternal' suggests how her love for Heathcliff is deep and will never disappear. This sense of supernatural love is further conveyed in the declarative sentence 'I am Heathcliff' suggesting that Heathcliff is Catherine's hammer and she can not escape his love. The first person possessive pronoun 'I' suggests how they are



a part of each other and Heathcliff belongs to Catherine and so nobody else can love this also leads to when Catherine dies as Heathcliff declares 'I cannot live without my life! I cannot live without my soul' showing how the pair have a deep connection which could be considered violent. The love between the pair could reflect that of Brontë to her mother who died when she was young. Brontë could be seen as feeling an inner connection and a sense that she is always a part of Brontë.

This inner and deep love in *Wuthering Heights* can be seen as similar to that in *To the South Downs* by Charlotte Smith as the writer displays her emotions and encounters with people from the past after the death of her child. *To the South Downs* is an elegiac sonnet about the loss and deep emotion Smith experienced after her son's death. This can be seen in the line 'and teach a breaking heart to trob no more' with the use of declarative mood suggesting how Smith is questioning her grief and ability to be a mother. The metaphor 'breaking heart' suggests she cannot handle the grief she is experiencing and her love will never stop for her son. The verb 'teach' suggests that Smith is training herself to continue with life and her positive persona she presents to others is false. The line 'drunk a long oblivion to by care' shows how Smith wants to forget about her heartbreak and move



on from this terrible experience in her life. The phrase 'Ah! No!' with the negator 'no' suggesting how Smith is in denial that her son is gone forever and that she can't come to terms with his death with the emotive marker 'Ah!' showing how she can't control how she is feeling. Smith suffered many a heartbreak in her life and suffered due to people from the past. She had 12 children with her husband and described their marriage as prostitution. She used the money from her writing to get her and her husband out of debtors prison.

Overall both writers successfully convey encounters with people, place and phenomena from the past through choice of texts and this encounter is also evident in the writers own lives.

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 30 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS

