

Appendix 4: Non-examination assessment authentication sheet

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 Advanced GCE in English Literature 9ET0/04		
Have you received advice on the title from the Assignment Advisory Service?		Y/N <input checked="" type="radio"/>
Centre name:		Centre number:
Candidate name:		Candidate number:
Assignment	Marks awarded	Comments
Essay title:		See end page of essay.
TOTAL		

Teacher declaration

I declare that the work submitted for assessment has been carried out without assistance other than that which is acceptable according to the rules of the specification. I certify that to the best of my knowledge the evidence submitted for this assignment is the learner's own. The learner has clearly referenced any sources and any artificial intelligence (AI) tools used in the work. I have not solely used AI to mark the learner's work. I understand that false declaration is a form of malpractice. I confirm that the candidate has studied at least three pre-1900 texts in the examined components to meet the requirements of the qualification, and the same texts have not been studied for both non-examination assessment and examination.

Assessor name:	
Assessor signed:	Date: <input type="text"/>

Candidate declaration

I certify that the work submitted for this assessment is my own. I have clearly referenced any sources used in the work and any AI tools used in the work. I understand that false declaration is a form of malpractice. I understand that to meet the requirements of the qualification, I must answer examination questions on at least three pre-1900 texts and I must not use texts which I have studied for non-examination assessment in my answers to examination questions. I acknowledge that Pearson may use candidate work for the purposes of standardisation, training, and exemplar material.

Candidate signed:	Date:
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Texts coverage check

You are reminded that the text choices for the non-examination assessment must be different to the texts studied in Components 1, 2 and 3.

Please tick all texts that have been studied in the other components.

Component 1	Shakespeare		Other drama	
	Tragedy			
	<i>Antony and Cleopatra</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Les Blancs</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>Hamlet</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Doctor Faustus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>King Lear</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>The Duchess of Malfi</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>Othello</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>The Home Place</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<i>The Importance of Being Earnest</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Comedy			
	<i>A Midsummer Night's Dream</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>The Pitman Painters</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>Measure for Measure</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>The Rover</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>The Taming of the Shrew</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>A Streetcar Named Desire</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>Twelfth Night</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>Sweat</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<i>Waiting for Godot</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Childhood		Colonisation and its Aftermath	
Component 2	<i>Hard Times</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>What Maisie Knew</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Heart of Darkness</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>Atonement</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Home Fire</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>The Color Purple</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>The Lonely Londoners</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<i>A Passage to India</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Component 2	The Supernatural		Women and Society	
	<i>Dracula</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Tess of the D'Urbervilles</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>The Picture of Dorian Gray</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Wuthering Heights</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>Beloved</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Mrs Dalloway</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>The Little Stranger</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>A Thousand Splendid Suns</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Component 2	Crime and Detection		Science and Society	
	<i>Lady Audley's Secret</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Frankenstein</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<i>The Moonstone</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>The War of the Worlds</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>The Cutting Season</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>The Handmaid's Tale</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<i>In Cold Blood</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Never Let Me Go</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>The Murder Room</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Component 3	The Medieval Period	<input type="checkbox"/>	Geoffrey Chaucer	<input type="checkbox"/>
	The Metaphysical Poets	<input type="checkbox"/>	John Donne	<input type="checkbox"/>
	The Romantics	<input type="checkbox"/>	John Keats	<input type="checkbox"/>
	The Victorians	<input type="checkbox"/>	Christina Rossetti	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Modernism	<input type="checkbox"/>	T S Eliot	<input type="checkbox"/>
	The Movement	<input type="checkbox"/>	Philip Larkin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Non-examination assessment	Please list the non-examination assessment texts below	
	Text 1	Text 2
	1984 by George Orwell	PARABLE OF THE SOWER by OCTAVIA BUTLER

[REDACTED]

With reference to context and wider reading, Compare the presentation of freedom in *1984* by George Orwell and *Parable of the Sower* by Octavia Butler.

In Orwell's *1984* and Butler's *Parable of the Sower*, the presentation of freedom is proven to be a danger to society as it shows that unlimited freedom is the strongest power to give to people when humans are given too much freedom and the method by which they decide to destroy themselves and their environment. Adversely, we are shown the strenuous pursuit a single person would go to regain their freedom and save the rest of humanity.

Orwell chooses to have Winston be the main character who is given the characteristics of a person who will sacrifice all to not only save himself but the people that he loves as well. He does this to show the interests that cause a human to make decisions and certain actions to gain what they want from anybody since Winston has most of his actions spurred by Julia following her dangerous note of "I love you" (p.124) and what he can do to finally express his full emotions towards her without it posing a risk to his life or her's. Also, through his pursuit of knowledge and getting know more about Big Brother, and how it came to power as well as how it managed to keep an entire people servile, preventing their free thoughts and keeping them within a box unable to escape or do what they want to do. Similarly, Butler shows the consequences when people are given too much freedom and choice to do what they want, and her choice to have this take place in America is ironic since it is referred to as the land of the free with a pleasant and enticing face but the underlying drug addiction that rears its head on rare occasions, such as the 'War on Drugs' by Reagan and the arising 'Zombie Drug'. This point is further supported by Jerry Philips (*The Intuition of the Future: Utopia and Catastrophe* in Octavia Butler's "*Parable of the Sower*") p.300

causas
pant

"Butler's portrait of twenty-first-century California combines empiricism with speculation, extant facts, and facts that are (possibly) in the making."

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

This is a prime example that Butler was trying to show in *Parable of the Sower* because it shows that people do not understand when to stop and will keep on using and abusing themselves until it destroys both themselves and the environment around them as "they eat fire and kill rich people." (p.104) Being told that "they have no power to improve their lives" (p.135), creates the idea that no drug user can be helped that this is a disease or infection rather than a social problem and that "they have the power to make others even more miserable" (p.135) is a strong opinion since drug addicts in real life are characterised to be helpless and unable to do anything to fix the issue that they have. Whereas, in *Parable of the Sower*, they are pyromaniac, destructive forces who act on their every impulse. This destruction is played to us through the pyro users since they survive through this drug and take it every day to ensure their survival, but this adversely affects the society around them since they destroy all that is around them and act out on their impulses without much feeling or regret towards the pain and injury that they inflict on people. The description of pyro and its victims shows us that the addicts cannot be fully blamed for everything that has happened to them, since it is an extremely addictive substance and the abuse that is given to them is not appreciated and accepted but forced upon them to satisfy their needs or deal with the horrifying withdrawal symptoms that would come across them if they don't bend to the need and want for it. The all-consuming behaviour of the drug carries a negative and threatening consequence into the real world since her question "Do they hang around after their fun and steal whatever's left and maybe kill a few more people?" (p.147), tells us that if we do not deal with the issue as soon as possible we will no longer be able to deal with it at all and have to face the negative consequences that will reverberate throughout the rest of time. When returning to look at Butler's dystopian future of America and the current state of 'the land of the free' we are shown an almost replica of what is happening in *Parable of the Sower* since America is suffering from an epidemic of drug problems that cannot be fixed and can only be

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satiated for a short time until it either gets out of control and a societal breakdown occurs leading the events of *Parable of the Sower* to become true and the twisted perspective that is often played for addicts causing misery by making havoc to "make a help-the-poor political statement" (p.152) even though they are rarely held accountable for their actions and the wrongly perceived are expected to fix themselves because of their rich status, therefore, maintaining the truthfulness of the pyros "insane burn-the-rich movement" (p.152).

Orwell's creation of a heavily restricted society in 1984 shows what life may come to if censorship becomes out of hand. The people in 1984's society had a lack of personal freedom and could not do what they wanted without being watched most of the time and had to live in constant fear that someone was watching them. As stated by Al-Subaihi (Orwell's 1984 and the Concept of Powerlessness) p.291

"1984 reflects this period where he envisioned the dangers of absolute political authority, especially in a period of advanced technology where private space is violated through monitored screens, emotions are disregarded and made private and the lack of freedom in speech is common [4][5]."

Orwell discusses freedom in his other novels such as *Animal Farm* where the rules are often changed for the pigs to fit what they want to do no matter how contradictory they might be to the other rules. For example, "animals must not lay in beds" was changed to "animals must

not lay in beds with blankets on." Orwell's decision to have freedom be a big idea in two of his biggest novels directs us to question the truth of freedom and what it can mean because it is not permanent and can be changed at any point in time, and it is expected of the ordinary person to follow these rules without a chance to counter or say what they think of it, the

contradictory nature of freedom in 1984 has everything centred around maintaining the facade rather than the reality of what is behind, with "WAR IS PEACE, FREEDOM IS SLAVERY, IGNORANCE IS STRENGTH" (p.6) replacing the face of Big Brother to ensure that no one understands what to believe and this prevents their ability to think freely. This can be found

through the falseness of the ministries with their purpose and meanings far from collaboration because the ministry of peace is used for war and Doublethink which prevents people from finding the truth through the provision of contradictory beliefs and expectations for the people. Orwell does this to show to people that this is what is happening in the world yet they do not realise it because it is not being explicitly shown to them and that their current rights and freedoms are being exploited for them to no longer be able to question whether they are receiving what they deserve and if they can tell right from wrong anymore. When comparing *1984* and *Parable of the Sower* they focus on two very different narrative perspectives, with *1984* showing us what life would be like if we had no freedom and were constantly under heavy surveillance as "it was terribly dangerous to let your thoughts wander why you were in any public place or within range of a telescreen" (p.71) down to our thoughts and *Parable of the Sower* showing us what life would be like if we became indulgent and impulsive, leading to the end of civil life and beginning an apocalyptic world with no order.

The destruction of society is a driving force in *Parable of the Sower* as we are expected to see the end of the Western world take place and the centre of all Western power, America, fall to an endemic crisis, which is rooted deep in its creation. Butler's decision to have Pyro be made accidentally, with the consequences being irreparably laid out in history and *1984* having Winston work in the Ministry of Truth changing history, which takes away people's freedom to search with minimal bias both display; the dual restrictions of having no freedom of action due to others and having no freedom of memory because of others shows the power. As we live in a world of technology, the dystopian future that humanity often considers to be just fiction is instead shown to be coming true in a subtle manner with the centralisation of data and the increased surveillance in countries reaching a level that people soon will not have privacy in their own homes and their freedom of speech and eventually, they may begin to lose the ability to think for themselves without restrictions. The loss of personal freedom and

constant surveillance is reflected in his other book, *Animal Farm* (1945), where we find other characters suffer a similar fate as Orwell's opinions when it came to socialism and the mangled belief of what it is according to Western standards. Relating to the destructive powers of people being able to alter and make parts of history disappear brings us back to the danger posed by Big Brother and the freedom that it wishes to remove from the people under its thumb. The consistency posed by others in both *Parable of the Sower* and *1984* is a natural occurrence used by the authors to explain to the readers the danger posed by governments and their increasingly dangerous activities, that place themselves and others in more and more isolated and confined spaces, essentially removing all personal freedoms that they once had and replacing them with nothing but rules and regulations to be followed and leading to a country being filled with mindless servants who are unable to question or doing anything that they want to do without authorisation from the central government.

The desire expressed in *Parable of the Sower* to go into space and explore Mars, instead of fixing the problems that are occurring inside of the country shows the lack of care that humans are given. It also goes to show the amount of freedom that humans have been given since they refuse to pay for their actions and would rather go and do something else than fix what they have done, but this is slyly put by Butler saying that "In order to rise from its own ashes, A Phoenix first must burn" (p.143) this large expanse of freedom offered to humans is often given to the those who have the money and freedom to go and do this, at the detriment of others, more than often the poorer, Butler does this to show the position that people are often put in when the society they are in are put in the trouble and instead of people working together it shows that freedom that people have to throw others to the side and think about themselves instead of caring for everyone. Likewise, Orwell presents humanity as being worthless and disposable because the society he constructs has people behave as mindless drones, who essentially are unable to think freely so they will only do what they are told to do

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or do what they can do without the chance to think for themselves or have their imagination and freedom of thought and thinking with the fear that "the smallest thing could give you away" (p.71) ensuring that no one strayed from this belief and everyone eventually fell in line. Orwell's decision to have Winston be defeated in the end and him being unable to overthrow Big Brother reinforces the idea that you cannot be freed and will suffer underneath the thumb of those who know everything about you, this results in Winston becoming a broken man and effectively resigned to become a martyr for the people who wish to be free. Such as the people who wanted reform in countries like Soviet Russia who often suffered for wanting to improve their own lives or the lives of others but were perceived as attempting to undermine it.

Butler's choices of having a complex set of destructive forces taking place in a bubble with no reference or representation of the outside world take place, displays her disdain for those who live in excess and cannot limit what they are doing whilst also showing her emphasising the problems that are going on in America to show that this is not affecting the whole world, meaning that everybody still has their own free choice and can go outside and relax or appreciate what they have instead of being forced to stay inside and defend themselves from the hordes of, what are effectively barbarians, addicts outside. The recurring theme of addiction is shown in both *Parable of the Sower* and *1984*, with Winston being addicted to freeing the people and engaging with the Proles to overthrow Big Brother and drug abuse being a consistent factor shown throughout the entire book with multiple people suffering due to this end.

[REDACTED]

Orwell draws many of his ideas in *1984* from events that happened in history, since the manifesting of Big Brother is taken from the Soviet Union and their hyper-policed state, with its Great Purge (1936) and the tampering of photos by Stalin taking resemblance of places in *1984* such as the Ministry of Truth as if would be used to change history in the cases of

something bad happening to one person and Big Brother not wanting to be associated with them. Like the real case of Stalin removing Yezhov from a photo due to Yezhov's downfall, as well as the NKVD being the factual representative of 1984's thoughtpolice since people with unwanted thoughts would be brainwashed into thinking the way that is wanted by Big Brother. Yet, Butler chooses to talk about the issues with societies such as Climate Change, which is a very large character in *Parable of the Sower* as it changes how our characters behave and limits what they can do, taking freedom away from the characters and instead giving freedom to Mother Nature and giving her a chance to be free, rather than restricted as usual, with Butler giving a different verse in comparison to how nature is usually perceived in literature and popular culture. She covertly brings the power of women to the forefront throughout the entirety of the book showing the autonomy of women and blurring the lines between men and women and their expected roles in society, with Lauren taking a leadership role despite her crippling hyper empathy and bringing the group to safety in Bankole's land. In contrast, male characters are displayed as making many mistakes and causing other characters to falter and be killed. However, Butler has some female characters divulge their intrusive thoughts, with Zahra having sex with Harry during the watch leading to irritation on the side of Lauren as it could've led to their deaths. By Butler, allowing this to occur from a female character is a statement that both men and women are not infallible and that they both make mistakes as a result of the freedom that they have, yet women should not be seen as more susceptible to wrongdoing in comparison to men who are often alleged to have better morals than other people.

To conclude, both texts are constructed to show freedom in the real world and the incredible limitations that people are often required to follow in societies, such as in 1984 where freedom is more of an idea and a hope rather than a reality or something to be reached in the future. Somehow, in *Parable of the Sower* freedom is presented as a forgotten but important

restriction, with people instead preferring to be confined rather than being able to roam around freely and enjoy themselves, as it is more dangerous to be outside than it is to be inside since they are unable to deal with addicts that are outside and act of impulse all of the time.

(2766 words)

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