

The character that I have the most sympathy for consistently throughout the play is Beatrice. Arthur Miller uses the character of Beatrice to convey to the audience what life would be like for women around this time. For example, ^{it is} near the beginning of the play that we learn that Beatrice is a house wife and doesn't have a job. This allows the audience to feel sympathy for her character as her life seems very unfulfilled and lonely. Miller's representation of Beatrice is quite an

^{stereotypical image}
 accurate ~~stereotype~~ ^{disempowered} of a woman in the 1950's, as many
 wouldn't have successful jobs or be in any position of
 power. We later learn ~~then~~ through Catherine's character,
 that the most successful job a woman could hope to have
 around this time is a "stenographer", or a "secretary".
 This is a significant contrast to ~~job~~ the jobs that men
~~was~~ were capable of having, such as a "lawyer".
 This not only makes the audience feel sympathy
 for Beatrice, but also women as a whole around this
 time.

Another reason ^{why} ~~that~~ Beatrice's character gains sympathy
 from the audience is because of her dysfunctional
 relationship with her husband, Eddie. At earlier
 points in the play, the audience is given ^{subtle} hints
 regarding their relationship problems, such as when
 Eddie is ^{too} "over-protective of Catherine - "you're walkin'
~~walkin'~~ wary", and "Eddie is pleased and therefore
 shy about it". These quotations show to the audience
 that ~~Beatrice~~ although Eddie loves Catherine like a
 daughter, he may also have developing feelings that
 mean more than that. The audience suspects that
 Beatrice is aware of his feelings, however she never
 verbally ~~acknowledges~~ acknowledges them ~~in~~ until later
 on in the play when she says "when am I gonna
 be a wife again, Eddie?" - ~~When~~



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This is one of the few times that Beatrice is very confrontational about a subject, as she is ~~mostly~~ depicted as a character that tries to please everyone. Miller uses this technique to portray her character's frustration. The audience can see that she truly loves Eddie, "Mmm, you're an angel! God'll bless you.", however the fact that they haven't had sex in "3 months" ^{implies} ~~shows~~ that ~~that~~ there may be underlying issues in their relationship that are yet to be fully exposed.

As it becomes more evident ~~to the audience~~ that Eddie ~~has~~ desires Catherine, the audience feels increasing amounts of sympathy for Beatrice (showing a positive correlation between the two). ~~As~~ Miller includes ~~such details~~ ~~conversations~~ conversations between Beatrice and Catherine about her walking around ~~in~~ in front of Eddie "in your slip", and advice from Beatrice ~~as~~ such as "if you act like a baby he'll treat you like a baby". It is clear to the audience that Beatrice doesn't say these things to be cruel or to hurt Catherine, merely just to try and help her gain independence and approval from Eddie. However, there are ~~obvious~~ hints of jealousy from Beatrice at this point in the play as she becomes increasingly worried about her



worsening relationship with Eddie. Miller has ~~+~~ subtly ~~can~~ portrayed Beatrice's jealousy so that the audience can infer how she must be feeling (as she never makes it very obvious herself). Her character has this conversation with Catherine in the hope that if she ~~stop behaving like a school teacher her relationship~~ ~~with Eddie will be~~ ~~old~~ changes her behaviour, then Eddie will change his and her relationship issues will be solved. Some people may interpret Beatrice's ~~own~~ behaviour ^{here} to be quite selfish and unfair. However, I feel that ~~of~~ Beatrice's attempt to try and fix things only ^{highlights} ~~shows~~ her desperation ^{to have} ~~for~~ her husband back. Therefore the majority of the audience has sympathy for her.

Beatrice's character is very stoical, and she has a lot of patience with her husband Eddie. Although she is aware of his abnormal feelings ^{for Catherine}, she is tolerant of them, even when ^{his} ~~the~~ irrationality provokes negative emotions in other characters. At the end of the play, when her husband is stabbed, it is when the audience is the most sympathetic for any character in the play. ~~When~~ Eddie's dying words are "Oh, B!", to which her response is "Yes, yes". This highlights the tragic theme that runs throughout the play. Beatrice's words show



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great passion and desperation for her husband.
The audience feels great amounts of sympathy
for her as she has truly loved Eddie all along,
even when he might not have.



In this play making choices is a main feature because the storyline flows through the consequences of the characters ^{decisions} choices. Every character makes choices regardless of the consequence but often don't think of the effect it could have on not just others but themselves to by choising a certain way to do things it effect them more than the person they are trying hurt.

In this play it is often bad choices being made and mostly made by the tragic hero Eddie Carbone. Eddie is a man of two minds but both set directly on one thing, his niece Catherine. By choosing to get attached in the wrong way with her Eddie makes his life harder as he cannot come to grips with his feelings. Despite being told by the narrator and Lawyer Alfieri "there is to

much love for the niece" he still cannot come to terms with the fact hes in love with her. Throughout the play Eddie still cant admit his feelings but by choosing to let his wifes Beatrice's cousins Marco and Rodolpho to come to stay at his home in Red Hook as illegal immigrants his feeling become more clear.

Albit later on Rodolpho and Catherine start to flirt and this angers Eddie. Soon after Eddie has had enough and starts to try and prove hes the bigger man boxing and hurting Rodolpho is a risk Eddie took and by choosing to do so Eddie caused tension throughout the house and the family start to turn against him. Eddies wife Beatrice starts to realise ^{his} Eddies feelings towards Catherine and asks "when am I gunna be a wife again Eddie" by asking that Eddie was left with no explanation causing him to make some bad choices.

Eddie goes to meet Alphieri and expresses his feelings about Rodolpho "the kid aint right" he says assuming that hes gay because of his apperance and tallents. But during the meeting Eddie crosses the line. By mentioning the fact they are illegal Imigrants Alphieri and the audience get the hint



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that eddie is going to switch to Immigration. ~~as the~~
By making this choice Eddie believes that it will
get rid of Rodolfo and Marco and he will get
Catherina's attention and things will go back to normal.
But with Eddie being a tragic hero it's unlikely
it would go to plan.

The moment as the chair lifts and Marco
takes the power and dominance from Eddie
Carbone he is pushed over the edge and the
phone gets all the attention. Eddie contacts immigration
and snitches on Marco and Rodolfo but by making
this choice Eddie impacts the whole neighbourhood
as there are also immigrants in the apartment
above.

"A-A-ANIMAL" is the words screamed by Marco
as he is taken "I blame that one" he means.
Alphieri tries to talk sense into Marco reading him
the American Law "not all the law is in a book" Marco
says as he is determined to follow his Sicilian Law
and kill Eddie.

He's released on the day of Rodolfo and Catherina's
wedding calling out for Eddie in the street. By
doing so Eddie is made to look weak and demands



his name "I want my name" he goes out into the street and faces Maro they fight Eddie reveals a knife and Maro ~~stabs~~ turns it on him and Stabs him but with Eddie's hand still being on the knife it is shown that he stabs himself. The point of it is by choosing ~~to snitch has caused his own~~ death not to accept his feelings for Catherine leads to him choosing to snitch and it is one vicious cycle up until his death. By Making one choice he caused his own death and that's why it so important in this play.



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~~JB Priestley presents Mr Birling and the Inspector as opposite to each other by~~

Mr Birling and the Inspector are very much different. Priestley has shown this by Mr Birling being upper middle class and the Inspector not so much.

The Inspector is a hard working man ~~like~~ unlike ~~Mr~~ Mr Birling he is a lazy man who owns his own business and does nothing all day everyday.

Priestley also shows us the importance of Mr Birling's knighthood and how it means every thing to him, where as the Inspector

doesn't come across as bothered or shocked in anyway.

The Inspector seems kind and Mr Birling seem tight and selfish. ~~They are both portrayed to be~~ They both disagree on things and don't really come across as they would get along.

The Inspector has very tactical ways of talking and getting the truth out however Mr Birling is stubborn and doesn't like to admit he's in the wrong.

Priestley has ~~not~~ ~~not~~ portrayed the Inspector to be a man who ~~is~~ isn't there to be liked or make friends but to warn the Birling family and let them be fully aware of what the consequences are. Mr Birling struggles with coming to terms with ~~the~~ himself being wrong.



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Plan:

intro: uses Binet's self-serving capitalist views
to promote socialist

1917 Edwardian → money obsessed

Inspector = mouth piece

① initial stage: 'portentous' 'prosperous manufacturer'
directions 'self made man'

↳ lacks fluidity / inspector, 'son-of-a-bitch'
Sir Croft' → ~~is~~ peppered w/ rhetorical

↳ drives socialist views. validity

Socially insecure: 'I don't like golf' 'Brimley police officer'
etc.

② Pool → dramatic irony w/ Bu Pool / supernatural
work done 'lower'

③ Father → generation gap you know, socialist
'would have given them the rise'

conc.: non permanent → morals anthesis.

In Priestley's 'An Inspector Calls', the character of Mr Bering is used to expose the materialistic qualities of self-serving capitalism, in 1912 Edwardian Britain. ~~The contrast with the~~ Priestley employs the 'Inspector' as a mouth piece for his socialist views, to ~~encourage~~ promote his ideas to the ¹⁹⁴⁶ post war audience.

The characterisation of Mr Bering is ~~when~~ introduced through the initial stage directions. The men were in 'black tails and white ties', exploring the wealth of the Bering family. Bering is described as a 'prosperous manufacturer' who is rather 'portentous'. He is 'provincial in his speech' implying he is a self made man, which drives his social insecurities in the play. His diction lacks fluidity, 'son of - er - Sir Gerald Croft'. His speech is peppered with caesura which ~~it~~ perhaps suggests he lacks intellectual knowledge, ~~presenting~~ ~~him~~ which highlights how his capitalist views lack validity, further driving Priestley's socialist views. In contrast, the Inspector's smooth air widens the chasm between him and Bering. He immediately introduces himself as 'Inspector Goole', promoting the theme of supernatural. The lexical choice of 'Goole' presents him as ghost like, which plays on the emotions of Mr Bering. Mr Bering attempts to intimidate the Inspector, saying 'I know the Bramley



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Police Officers very well.' However this further reveals his social insecurity as the calm manner of the Inspector elevates him. He replies to Biring's comment about playing golf with the a chief inspector, 'I don't like golf', employing humour into the play and thus presenting Biring as a unlikable character.

Priestley uses the Inspector dramatic irony to further present Biring as a fool. Biring dominates act 1, not with his speech about ~~the~~ how 'the Germans don't want war,' and how the 'Titanic' is 'unsinkable, absolutely unsinkable'. To the 1946 audience, who know the Biring's are yet to face World War 1 and 2, see Biring as a comical character further driving Priestley's socialist views.

The Inspector challenges Biring's work strategies, of 'lower costs and higher prices.' Biring explains that there were 'hundreds of women' and 'they kept changing'. The impermanence of the job, highlights Biring's attitude towards women, and contrasts to the ~~Inspector's~~ Sheila's view on how they are 'people', which links to the Inspector's views. In Biring's interaction with 'Eva Smith' the Inspector criticises his responses to the treatment of Eva. Biring explains how 'she had ^{a lot} ~~been~~ ~~been~~ to



say - far too much.' This highlights his attitude to his workers, and the fact that Buring is fully aware of the consequences of women without jobs, 'pregnancy or prostitution. 'Get into trouble, go on the streets.' The inspector's portrayal of how Eva was '~~pernicious~~^{desperate}' explores the difference in the two characters' moral beliefs on the treatment of women in the 1912 society. This is paired with the inspector's ~~repetition~~ use of the repeating phrase 'response, as how she Eva 'didn't look like that when ^{he} saw her in the 'infirmary,' highlighting the care the inspector has for the matter, and the ~~severity~~^{severity} of the situation, which is not apparent to the oblivious Buring's ideas on 'that wretched gin's suicide'.

Priestley's portrayal of Buring as a father further develops the contrasts in the attitudes of Buring and the inspector. Buring has an uneasy relationship with his son 'Eric'. Buring is oblivious to Eric's 'half shy, half asinine' manner, as well as his 'drinking problem'. As the inspector exposes Eric's drinking problem, the representation of Buring as a father becomes apparent. Buring reveals how 'Gerald was just the kind of son-in-law (Buring's) always wanted,' implying Eric is not satisfactory. As the ~~character~~ ^{character} as the inspector



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unfold the 'chain of events', we begin to see the fractures in the father-son relationship. The Inspector is used to promote his views on to the younger generation. This is explored when Eric says 'I would have given them the rise', separating the younger generation ^{from} the older generation, through the persuasions of the Inspector. The younger generation's adoption of Priestley's socialist views further contrasts Birling and the Inspector via their moral principals.

In the play, Birling is the antithesis to the Inspector. Priestley uses Birling's speech on how 'we are all one body' ^(we are members of one body) there is still no change ^{in Birling morally} from the beginning to the end of the play. This portrays how morally bankrupt Birling is in comparison to the Inspector. Priestley uses the invisibility of Eva Smith to symbolise the invisibility of the whole of the working class, and ~~also~~ to express the need for change in equal rights in the 1912 Society. Despite the Inspector being socially inferior to Birling, ~~his~~ ^{his} moral inferiority with his attempts to ~~solve~~ ^{solve} the 'fire, blood, and anguish' of the situation, ~~presents~~ ^{presents} him as a key character in the his socialist views as inferior to the self-serving ~~capitalist~~ capitalist views of



Billing, & portraying them as both key characters in
the play.



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Priestly represents woman in the play as not as important as the men. He does this to show how women were treated in 1912. There are only ~~three~~ ^{four} woman characters in the play and at certain times Priestly has shown women are treated differently. ^{the} Inspector does not treat the woman in the play any different to the men.

At the start of the play the Birling family ^{and Gerold} are sat round the table drinking port celebrating Sheila and Gerold's engagement. Mr Birling says to Gerold "you're just the kind of son in law I always wanted". This shows Mr Birling has little understanding of his daughter's relationship, as we find out Gerold is a cheat. Mr Birling speaks over everybody because he has no sentiment. This shows how the male characters over power the woman characters.

During the play the women are asked to leave so Gerold and Mr Birling can talk "Business." This represents women being ~~the~~ unprofessional and shows men dominant over them. Mr Birling says "Titanic is unsinkable, there will not be war" however there was. This shows the male characters think they know a lot more than they really do.

Edna is the Birling family's maid. They gave women in ^{the} lower class to take care of these kind of jobs. Edna waits ~~around~~ around for the family and they expect a lot of her. In 1912 women were usually used for "cheap labour" as Mr Birling says. Women were given the jobs that no one else wanted to do. However if you are from a higher class like Mrs Birling you may have a higher up, well paid job.

When the inspector arrives at the Birling house he explains the story of Eva Smith. Eva Smith was a hard working girl, who had killed herself by drinking disinfectant. Priestly has used a female character to represent how bad it can become for a woman. Mr Birling sacked Eva Smith because she went on



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Strike. Mr Birling said "These girls are just Cheap labour!" Sheila disagrees by saying "No these girls aren't Cheap labour they're People." This shows Mr Birling doesn't care about Woman and they're not important. On the other hand Sheila Birling does care.

Next the inspector speaks about how Sheila got Eva out of a job. Sheila did this because she thought Eva was laughing at her. Although Sheila is a woman character, she has more power and a higher status than Eva. Sheila felt extremely bad "I felt awful on the day... now I feel even worse." This part of the play shows that Sheila ^{is} a more important ^{character} ~~part~~ to the play, because she is higher up in her social class.

Next we find out Gerold had been cheating on Sheila with ^{Daisy} ~~Eva~~ throughout the summer. However Gerold used ^{Daisy} ~~Eva~~ and he said "I didn't feel the way she felt about me." Gerold thinks he can get away with it because Sheila is a woman but Sheila throws the ring back at Gerold and ends the wedding. Gerold also says to Sheila "That ring I chose for you"



This quotation shows that women don't have a choice. In 1912 you get what you're given.

Mrs Birling is now ~~the~~ brought up into the situation and this is when Inspector Goole says "she came to you for help at a time when no woman could have needed it more". Mrs Birling refused to help ~~the~~ Eva and this left Eva with no money, pregnant and lonely. Mrs Birling says "a girl of that sort!" this shows Mrs Birling's arrogance to other people and also shows how she is so overwhelmed by her self-importance.

Lastly Eric is found to be guilty of being the child of Eva Smith's father. Eva Smith was so desperate for money she had to become a prostitute. Eric met her in a bar and they ended up sleeping together. "I felt awful!" Eric felt extremely bad for treating ~~the~~ Eva this way. When he found out she was pregnant Eric stole some money from his father to give to Eva. This shows Eric cared and shown a little bit of respect to Eva.



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Inspector Goole, spoke to all the family and Gerold with respect and dignity, even the woman. I think Priestly mainly presented woman in the play to be undermined and they're were presented as not main characters. Many quotations proved that woman were not as important depending on their class. For example "A girl of that sort" and "these girls are just cheap labour." Sheila and Eric are the only ones who sympathise the death and I think that because they're in the younger generation.

Sheila, Edna, Mrs Birling and Eva are all the woman in the play. Sheila represents responsibility and social class. Eva represents loneliness and woman's rights also lower class. "That sort of girl" The word "sort" shows that Mrs Birling looks at her as a different type of person. Mrs Birling represents her social power, social class and selfishness. ~~Edna the maid~~ "Please don't contradict me" shows she doesn't like people talking ~~to~~ beneath her. Edna the maid represent lower/middle class and woman's jobs in 1912.



Henry V is a protagonist within the play Henry V. He is essentially the character the play revolves around and therefore he can be considered as contributing a lot to the play.

I do not agree with Henry being described as a "monster" as it severely contradicts the opinion that he is "the ~~his~~ mirror of all Christian kings". This quote proves ~~that~~ to the audience that Henry was the chosen one and he was the perfect king. Even before the entrance of the king Shakespeare outlines Henry as being "the king is full of grace and fair regard". This ~~is~~ is spoken by the archbishop of Canterbury and proves to the audience that Henry was ~~even~~ thought of highly even when he was not present. Thus presenting presented by Shakespeare as a good leader.

Henry can be described as Shakespeare, within the play draws many comparisons between the ancient world and the character of Henry. He is described as being able to "unlock the gordian knot of it". The gordian knot was only able to be ^{broken} ~~unlocked~~ by Alexander the Great. Alexander the Great was considered a god amongst his people. This quote highlights the essence of Henry's ambition and the potential he upholds.

The motivating force behind Henry is that he has love for England. This patriotism enabled Henry to beat the French, however ~~with~~ what is admirable about Henry is that he was able to immensely motivate a defeated army. In Act III scene I Shakespeare Henry begins his famous speech in these exact words "once more unto the breach dear friends once more". This quote highlights to the audience how positive and passionate Henry was for his country.

"Imitate the action of the tiger", this is very observant by Henry and proves he is very analytical. He is able to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of his army. Even though Henry



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Henry knows that his army may not be that superior he still believes that with determination, even in the darkest hour can help assert victory against the opponent.

Shakespeare ~~as~~ presents Henry as being trustworthy. He refers to his army as "we band of brothers". The word "brother" holds connotations of family and strength and loyalty. It proves ~~to~~ to the audience that Henry is a decent and kind individual. He also has no ego.

At the end of an ongoing sermon, spoken by the archbishop, Henry assertively asks the precise question "may I with right an conscience make this claim." This question draws attention to the view that Henry is a clever leader, and does not like to "sugar coat" the situation. He is portrayed by Shakespeare as a realist in this instance.

Henry ~~as~~ Shakespeare intended on making the character of ~~the~~ Henry superior to all the other characters within the play. The duke of Bourbon ~~at~~ when delivering a speech to his French people said "live short lives". This can be interpreted as being extremely selfish.



How does Shakespeare present the villains of this play?

Plan

"I am a plain dealing villain" - Don Jon.

Explore the theme of reputation in this play.

Plan

Hierarchy.

"It is my cousins duty to make curtesy and
say father as it please you"

"Do not live here, do not open thine eyes" ✓

"Her blush is guiltyness not modesty"

"Dian in her orb"

"Hath no mans dagger a point for me" ✓

Shame

"Kill Claudio"

"False dice"

"She is

but the scene and semblance
of her honour"

Start...

~~Reputation is Shakespeare~~ Reputation is a very important part in Much Ado About Nothing. All the characters want to keep a good reputation but there are a few that have a bad one. In the middle of the play, some characters earn

themselves a bad reputation but later on redeem themselves.

At the start of the play we are introduced to Don Jon the Bastard. He is Don Pedro's illegitimate brother. Don Jon earned himself a bad reputation during the war and he is now ~~presented~~ presented as a villain. He even admits that he is "a plain dealing villain". Among many characters he has a bad reputation but he has two followers; Borachio and Conrad. These men help Don Jon with his ~~plan~~ plan to ~~make~~ ruin Hero and Claudio's wedding by making it seem like Hero had been unfaithful to Claudio.

During the wedding of Hero and Claudio, some ~~of~~ characters get a bad reputation because Claudio falsely accuses Hero of being unfaithful. Leonato reacts terribly to this news, he would rather die than live knowing what his own daughter has done, "Hath no man's dagger a point for me". He even ~~shouts~~ shouts "Do not live Hero, do not open thine eyes" at Hero. Hero has brought shame to their family and ~~Leonato~~ Leonato knows that they will get a bad reputation because of this.

Benedick has a reputation of being a bachelor at the start of the play who only thinks of himself. It's even shown to us that he and Beatrice may have a past together but he was unfaithful to her, this is shown ~~through the quote~~ when Beatrice says



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Benedick won her heart ~~with~~ false dice. Benedick is later asked by Beatrice to prove his love for her and to do this he must "kill Claudio" for falsely accusing Hero of being unfaithful.



Plan

INTRO -

- Doesn't blame anything on the stars ✓
- sensitive - Queen Mab ✓
- Bawdy - sexual nature ✓
- Sees Romeo's love as immature ✓
- A foil to Romeo
- Killing with Tybalt - consequence of fighting

CONCLUSION

Although Mercutio is a minor character in the play he plays an important ^{role throughout.} ~~part~~. Mercutio adds humour to the play with his sexual nature and ^{also} plays an important part as Romeo's friend.

Throughout the play Mercutio is presented as a very realistic character and unlike Romeo, he doesn't blame the tragedies on the stars. For example when Mercutio dies he says: "A plague on both your houses", this suggests that Mercutio dying was

as a consequence of the feud. In Elizabethan times this phrase would have been relatable to them as the "plague" was an ongoing problem they were faced with, so if someone wished it upon you it was a large insult.

→ Shakespeare

~~turner~~ presents Mercutio as a bawdy character with a sexual nature. This adds humour to the play and adds some comic relief when Romeo is questioning whether or not to go to the Capulet's party. Mercutio says, "When maids lie on their backs for the time they first bear", ~~emphasising his sexual~~ ~~approach to situations~~. In this quote he is talking about girls losing their virginity which could be seen as a young boy being immature by the audience, this emphasises his sexual approach to ^{situations}.

On the other hand Mercutio ^{could be seen to be} ~~is~~ presented as sensitive through his ^{Queen Mab} ~~Queen Mab~~ speech, "And they dream of love", this shows Mercutio as being more mature and enables the audience to compare him to Romeo as he doesn't just fall in love ^{at first meeting} whereas Romeo does.

Shakespeare presents Mercutio as seeing Romeo's love as being immature and that he doesn't see Romeo as being masculine. It is clear that throughout the play Mercutio sees love in a different way to his friend, Romeo. Mercutio says to Romeo: "If love be rough with you, be rough with love", here Mercutio uses personification to describe love and suggests to Romeo that he should ^{"be rough with love"} ~~plough and not get~~ rather than being lovesick over



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Rosaline.

It is clear Mercutio is presented as a foil to Romeo as he is witty, sarcastic and unbothered by love. ^{This comparison} ~~whereas~~ ^{helps} Shakespeare to ^{emphasise} ~~present~~ Mercutio's character and his humour helps to break up the ^{repetition} ~~play~~ in the play. Furthermore the ^{rising} ~~fall~~ with Tybalt leads to a consequence of death ^{for} ~~however~~ Mercutio. ^{Before} ~~his~~ ^{death} ~~he~~ doesn't show the true scale of his injuries and uses his witty personality to down-scale that he is dying, "My ^{wounds} ~~wounds~~ are not as deep as a well..." ^{From this simile.} ~~From~~ the audience might assume that his wounds are therefore not deep, however a modern day audience would ^{see} ~~not~~ it realistically and argue that it is unclear of the scale of his ~~wounds~~ ^{wounds}. ~~As a result of this ambiguity it engages~~ the reader and creates suspense.

*

In conclusion it is clear that Mercutio plays a vital ^{part} ~~part~~ in the play ^{as an} ~~and~~ individual and as Romeo's friend. He is presented as a witty, quite bawdy character which helps engage the reader and which also provides comic relief to the reader. The way in which Shakespeare presents him is ^{interesting} ~~diverse~~ because its immediate effects are to compare him to Romeo which, in turn, emphasises his character and his views on love and the feud.



Furthermore.

*It is interesting because the way in which Mercutio is presented and his views on love are much like Romeo's ^{cousin,} other friend Benvolio. Although Shakespeare ~~however~~ juxtaposes both characters through their personality, ~~however~~ they see love in the same way. This is reinforced when Benvolio is talking to Romeo about being love sick for Rosaline and he says "one fire burns out, another's burning". This shows that both Mercutio and ~~Benvolio~~ ^{Benvolio} have the same ~~same~~ approach to love.



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The theme of death is related to Mercutio, Tybalt, Romeo, ~~Juliet~~ and Juliet. These characters face death in this play. Mercutio was also related to the prince which made Tybalt in more trouble. Tybalt was loyal to his household. But had started trouble whenever he could. As both the households Capulet's & Montagues has had conflict for many years. Romeo is a ~~peaceful~~ peaceful person doesn't like to even create any arguments ~~or~~ ^{or} fights. Romeo's best friend was Mercutio until Tybalt had killed him. Romeo wanted revenge which was unusual. But then Romeo had a right to kill Tybalt because that was his best friend and also the prince's cousin. The prince had not executed him but told him to leave Verona which was ~~the~~ the main town.

Romeo easily fell in love in an instant of looking into a girl's eye for couple of minutes. He was in love with Rosaline first. But then he had gone to a party then he had met Juliet. which then he had fell in love with her. They had hidely starting meeting up with each other. Juliet's father had already set up a marriage for her. Juliet did not want to get married. Her dad had power so ~~she~~ could do anything. They had both went to friar Laurence. Romeo & Juliet had had ~~got~~ ^{got} married without telling anyone. Tybalt had then attacked Romeo he never knew they were family now. ~~3~~. Juliet wanted everyone to think she was dead. She had sent a letter to Romeo which he did not receive. Then even Romeo thought she was dead. All she did was got a pill that put her to sleep for couple of ~~minutes~~ hours. Romeo had ~~to~~ went to her coffin in the church then he ~~to~~ had killed himself thinking she ~~was~~ wasn't alive.



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Juliet had just woken up and seen Romeo
kill himself then she had also
killed herself. In this play everyone
had a reason for their death.



Mr. Darcy is a main character and at times a force to be reckoned with in the novel. His wealth, connections and social rank make it very easy for him to exert power in the novel. On occasions he uses his power, such as to influence his friends, but there are many other powerful characters in the novel, such as Lady Catherine de Bourgh and Mr. Fitzwilliam whom he cannot have power over. However, Darcy is also quite shy and socially awkward on occasions which makes him appear less powerful. I think he has the most power in the novel, but doesn't always appear the most powerful as he doesn't use it that effectively.

Darcy's rank and large wealth can make him seem formidable on occasions. Austen uses his first meeting with Elizabeth at the ball, where he says 'she is tolerable, but not handsome enough to tempt me'

to just make him appear proud and distant, as many of us agreed he was the 'most disagreeable man in the world.' This made him more powerful as some were afraid of him but also because he is clearly more connected than anyone else, even Bingley. He uses his power and authority over his friend Bingley to separate him from Jane. This occurred when they all moved to London for the winter and Jane felt sure 'he doesn't love me anymore'. It seemed Darcy abused his power here to interfere in his friend's relationship for he thought Jane's affection was not genuine. He later apologises for this, showing he is learning how to use his power correctly.

Austen uses the heroine Elizabeth to contrast Darcy's power as it has no effect on her. She is bold and fearless, and isn't afraid of Darcy, shown when she says 'challenge me - if you dare' to which Darcy replies 'indeed I do not dare'. Darcy is somewhat in awe of her because she is so bold and honest, and he has no power over her. This is one of the reasons he is attracted to her, as she is different to all the other women, particularly Caroline Bingley who tries to flirt with him. On one occasion she compliments



the 'speed' of his 'handwriting' as she only compliments him as she doesn't dare challenge his power. Lizzy is a direct contrast to ^{Caroline} Bingley here because she challenges his views on many occasions, such as when she says 'Tease him, laugh at him'. This shows her disobedience to the accepted social code, as Darcy was thought by all his friends to have lots of power, as Caroline says 'Laugh at gentle composure and a wise mind?' She believes Darcy to be perfect and is trying to flatter him to receive his attention. Darcy is in fact much more happy to receive some criticism from Lizzy so he can have a debate.

Austen suggests that Lizzy could be shown to have the most power in the novel, as she stands up to other, much more highly connected characters such as ~~the~~ Darcy and Lady Catherine. An example of this is during Mr. Darcy's first proposal to her in which she refuses him. She tells him exactly what she thinks of him, for example 'You could not have asked me in any way in which I would be prevailed on to marry you'. This was unusual for women of the time to be so bold and have power over a man. However, Darcy does portray some power over her in



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his rank, as he exclaims 'Do you wish me to rejoice in the inferior inferiority of your connections?' The power Darcy shows here helps Mr. Darcy to assess his own actions and change for the better.

Another character who possesses a lot of power is Lady Catherine de Bourgh, as she is very wealthy and has good connections. As a result, she is incredibly rude and proud in the way she conveys her power. An example of this is her power over Mr. Collins, as during his proposal to Darcy the first reason he gives for wanting to marry her is that 'Lady Catherine herself advised it.' But again, Lady Catherine's power doesn't work over Darcy, as she is very brave and challenges her power. An example of this is when Lady Catherine visits and tries to make her promise to never marry Darcy. She replies 'I will promise nothing of the sort' and gives some harsh comments such as 'headstrong, obstinate girl' from Lady Catherine. Austen uses Lady Catherine to represent that power doesn't always come from rank, and it is incorrect to think that high connections give the ability to exert power of those with bad connections. She even says to Darcy 'do you know



who I am' expecting her rank will make *Ivy* give in. She doesn't want *Ivy* to 'quit the sphere in which she was born' as she thinks it would be a disgrace if she married *Darcy* as she is poor. However, *Ivy* is able to overcome this and in the end shows more power because she marries *Darcy*.

Another ~~of~~ cause for *Darcy* showing less power for his rank is his shy nature and social awkwardness. Often perceived as rudeness and proud, especially by *Ivy* as she says his fault is he is 'proud and conceited'. He replies 'he is to 'willfully misunderstand them' as it in fact stems from his shy nature. He says 'we neither of us perform to strangers' and that he 'doesn't have the ability that some possess to converse easily with strangers'. Examples of this are his awkward and quiet presence at many balls as well as writing *Kate* a letter to show his feelings which he couldn't portray easily through talking.

Overall, *Darcy* appears to have the most power due to his connections and rank, but doesn't use it very effectively due to defects *Austen*



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uses in his character such as skymers. ~~and~~
In my opinion Elizabeth is the most powerful
because she uses her power much more
effectively. She stands up to Lady Catherine
and Darcy ~~to~~ and defies social etiquette which
allows her, in the end, to marry very well.
She also uses her influence over Darcy
unknowingly to help him use his power for
good, for example when he pays to get Wickham
to marry Lydia.



Jane Austen presents friendship and civility as one of a character's greatest virtues in her novel "Pride and Prejudice." There are many friendships in the novel, some are true and kind such as Charlotte Lucas and Elizabeth but some are so that one party can benefit from the other. Jane Austen does not approve of these people and we can tell by the way they are presented. Mr Collins is very gracious to Lady Catherine de Bourgh, his great "patroness" who has a "phaeton" and lives at Rosings park where he is rector and has his "humble abode". He is obsequious and self-important because he has connections and "a" friendship with someone with high social status.

Jane and Lizzy have a very good sisterly relationship and friendship throughout the novel. ~~After~~ After the Meryton Assembly, where Jane

First meets Bingley, Elizabeth compliments Jane on how she was "five times prettier" than any other woman in the room. They both endure their families' "embarrassment" together such as their fathers' "quick parts" and "sarcastic humour" and their mothers' silliness. At the Netherfield ball Elizabeth was so "vexed" by her families' behaviour that she claimed that they could not have been more embarrassing if they had ~~to~~ planned it. Lizzy and Jane's friendship continues even while they are away from each other through their letters to each other. It was one of Jane's letters of how sad she was without Bingley that drove Lizzy to refusing Mr Darcy's proposal and telling him that he is "the last man in the world I would ever want to marry." Darcy tells Lizzy that her reply was "uncivil".

Another really important friendship is between Mary to the Lucas and Elizabeth. They are really close friends and Charlotte is a good influence on Lizzy as she is "sensible" and mature. Charlotte marries Mr Collins to save herself from destitution and he "offers her a home" in Kent. Charlotte tells Lizzy that "Happiness in marriage is entirely a matter of chance" and that she should not be so fanciful with the



idea of love. Lizzy comes to visit Charlotte in
Hunston where she uses the "back parlour" so
she can avoid her husband. Here Lizzy learns
the true difficulty of marriage. ~~and Charlotte~~



Mayella Ewell is a victim of many things such as society and her father. She could also be viewed as a mockingbird because of this. However, she is not a completely innocent person and causes the death of Tom Robinson by falsely accusing him of rape.

Mayella Ewell is a victim of ~~her~~ ^{her family}. Mayella is already treated unfairly because of the family she has been born into. Her mother is deceased which means she has no ~~no~~ womanly figure to help her through life and she has become a mother to her younger brothers and sisters. On top of this, she also has to care for her father as he often gets drunk and behaves inappropriately. Maycomb is a town which is small and stuck in ~~the~~ old ways. When Scout describes the town, she says, "Maycomb an old town but it was a tired old town."

The fact the town is 'old' suggests that the people are used to old traditions and ways of thinking. This means that there is still a system of social class and ^{racism} Mayella's family are as low in this system as is possible for white people. ~~That means they are~~ They are therefore looked down upon by society and often not shown any kindness. We know that Mayella wants to be respected and wants to respect herself because she cares for a small patch of flowers in the corner of the dump where they live. They are the one nice thing she has to herself.

Mayella is victim to her father. It is heavily hinted during the trial, that Mayella may have been beaten and sexually abused by her father Bob Ewell. We know that Tom Robinson is innocent as Mayella's face is bruised on the opposite side to Tom's damaged arm. This proves he could not have beaten her. We do also know that Bob Ewell has a habit of drinking and that he was with Mayella just after the time that he saw her with Tom. Atticus takes away "any ^{shred} respect Bob Ewell had left." This causes Mayella to be discredited



further when all she really wants is respect.

However, Mayella is the cause of a lot of problems and Tom Robinson falls victim to her. Mayella's false accusation that Tom raped her causes his death. Tom is a mockingbird in this ~~novel~~ novel and he is quite literally shot. As we know, "it's a sin to kill a mockingbird." Mayella has committed a sin in causing the death of Tom Robinson and religious readers would ~~react~~ react even more strongly towards her actions. The inspiration for this idea may have come from the Scottsboro case. The novel is semi-autobiographical and shows lots of similarities ~~between~~ to Harper Lee's own life. The relation to a real life case means the book can be related more to our own lives and the message of the book (which is still relevant today) holds more weight.

Mayella Ewell could be viewed as a mockingbird. However, she would be seen as a mockingbird already shot. She



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was innocent as a child and just wished to be treated fairly. However, the injustice towards her in the novel and the unfairness shown by members of society is what has 'shot' her and she will never be as innocent again. This ~~is~~ portrays her as a victim.

To conclude, I agree ^{almost} fully with this statement because Mayella is a victim from birth. She is already frowned upon before she can show herself to society. She does commit a sin in causing the death of Tom Robinson, but this may not have happened if society had treated her fairly and ~~not~~ made her ashamed of having feelings for a black man. I feel Mayella puts forward an anti-racial message well ~~and~~ and also a socialist message. She is society as Harper Lee views it to be and we feel empathy for her.



'Mayella Ewell is a victim in this novel.'
How far do you agree with this statement?

Mayella Ewell was and wasn't a victim in
this play. She

Mayella was a victim in this play because
she got beaten by her father. We find this
out in Tom Robinson's

Harper Lee uses the setting of the novel
to explore the themes of this ~~play~~^{novel}. At
the start of the novel, we learn the
setting of ~~the~~ 'Maycomb county.' 'Maycomb
was a quiet dull town, hit by the
great depression.' This quote describes the
setting of Maycomb, ~~but also~~ also shows
the idea of Maycomb being a poor town.

by saying 'hit by the great depression'.

Segregation a theme of this novel.

Harper Lee uses the setting of the courtroom to describe segregation.

'White people were on the ground floor and the black were on the balcony.' This setting ~~shows~~ presents the theme of segregation well as the white and black people are separated.

The setting of the Radley house, is described as old, broken house which always had the curtains shut. This gives the idea of the house being haunted, and scary. Which adds to the things you ~~hear~~ hear about the Radleys.

~~At the end of~~ In the second-part of the novel we learn that Bob Ewell attacks Jem and Scout. Harper Lee uses the setting to make the reader think something bad was going to happen. 'It was dark and cold with the tree's creaking on



the wind!

Throughout this ~~novel~~ ^{Novel} Harper Lee uses
the setting to support ~~the~~ the themes
and ideas. ~~She also uses the setting~~
~~to make the reader~~ And to present them.
~~The setting adds to the novel~~



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Plan

Intro • Steinbeck highlighted the cycle of suffering for ranch workers - 1930s American society
 - Present theme of isolation, prejudice, women, dreams, death and destiny
 • Uses Slim to challenge stereotypical view of ranch workers

- acts as a spiritual leader
- "Saddle Skinner"

Para 1 • Slim is respected - has "authority"

- "Prince of the ranch"
- "word not taken on any subject" - leader
- highlight contrast with Curley
- treats Crooks with respect

Para 2 • Slim is Mysterious

- "understanding beyond thought"
- "Godlike eyes"
- "His ear heard more than was said to him" - "tone of concession"
- "moved with a majesty"

- Para 3 • present at Key moments
- highlight he is practical / pragmatic attitude
 - dog "couldn't feed that many"
 - authority over Candy's dog
 - unable to control Lennie's destiny
 - "You hadda, George"
 - understands nature
 - Lennie "ain't a bit mean" - "jes' like a kid"

- para 4 • Affection for Curley's wife
- "Good-lookin'"
 - "getta her mist" and "exploded her neck"
 - sympathetic - understand George's emotion
 - leads him from Carlson
 - "Now what the hell ya suppose is eatin' them two guys?"

- Conclusion • link Key themes
- purpose of Slim's character

In 'Of Mice and Men' Steinbeck highlights the cycle of suffering for ranch workers in the cruel society of 1930s America. Steinbeck emphasised that all of the characters are lonely and isolated. He uses the character of Slim to challenge the idea



that ranch workers were underdeveloped and to challenge prejudice - both racial and sexual. The character of Slim suggests a story about farm workers and their dreams is just as important as any other story.

Slim is respected on the ranch and has "authority". He is described as being the "prince of the ranch" and acts as the spiritual leader of the men. Slim is developed and the other men trust his judgement - his "word was taken on any subject". This authority is highlighted when the insensitive character of Carlson allows him to walk through the door first - he demands respect. Curley is jealous of Slim and needs "high-heeled boots" as he is "little" and to show that he is "not a laboring man". The contrast between Slim's elegance and Curley's insecurity leads to Curley being jealous of Slim and accusing him of being with his wife.

Slim is mysterious and is described as "Godlike". He has "understand beyond thought" and "His ear heard more than was said to him". Steinbeck presents



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Slim is beyond the bandwagon of the other men. George is suspicious of the other men, but Slim looks "kindly" at him - his presence is calming. George quickly realised he can trust Slim and has ~~the~~ a "tone of concession" when telling him about the girl in need - "You wouldn't tell? ... No 'course you wouldn't." In that way, Slim is presented as both the most respected and understanding character on the ranch.

Slim is present at the key moments and has a pragmatic attitude when dealing with events. Slim "dropped" jaws of his own puppy as the mother "couldn't feed that many". This highlights the disregard for life in American society, but also suggests Slim is a wise and practical person. Slim's "authority" is emphasised in his authorisation of killing Candy's dog - he understands nature and that the weak will not survive. However, Slim is a sympathetic character ~~at~~ and ~~loves~~ ~~loves~~ Candy one of his own puppies.

Steinbeck presents Slim as showing affection for Curley's wife. ~~He is~~ He is the only



Character she calls by name and he calls her "Good-lookin'". Slim gives Curley's wife the attention she's so desperate for - this also shows that he's not afraid of Curley or being "corn'd". Slim is the "seeking skinner" and of such has the most respected position on the ranch - his authority is too great for Curley to challenge.

Slim shows tender action when dealing with Curley's wife's dead body - he "felt her wrist" and "explored her neck". These actions contrast with Curley's cold-hearted nature and unwillingness to touch his dead wife's body - he is only concerned with shooting Lennie in his "gut" and seeking revenge. Slim is also sympathetic toward George and had originally said that Lennie "ain't a bit mean". Despite being "Godlike" Slim is unable to control Lennie's or Curley's wife's destiny. Slim tells George - "I guess we gotta get 'im". In this way Steinbeck suggests that destiny cannot be changed it is inevitable. This is reinforced by Curley's wife's appearance - she has "rouged lips", red fingerhalls and "red mules" with



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"red ostrich scatter". This relates to the girl in 'need' who had a "red dress". Steinbeck suggests Slim is powerless to stop such inevitability of destiny and death.

Slim's caring nature is emphasized by his treatment of George in response to Lennie's death. Slim tells George it was necessary - "You hadda, George". Slim's actions contrast with the insensitivity of Carlson and Curley. Curley is only concerned with Lennie's death - "Right in the back of the head". Slim leads George away from Carlson's words - "Now what the hell ya suppose is gatin' them two guys?" This reflects the uncaring nature of American society, yet Slim shows compassion and is aware of George's deep emotion.

In conclusion, Steinbeck presents Slim as very different from the other rancher - he "moved with a majesty". This challenges the stereotypical view of ranches and suggests that even powerless members of society could be developed. Slim has authority on the ranch and serves as the spiritual leader of the men - he has "Godlike eyes" and understands the practicality

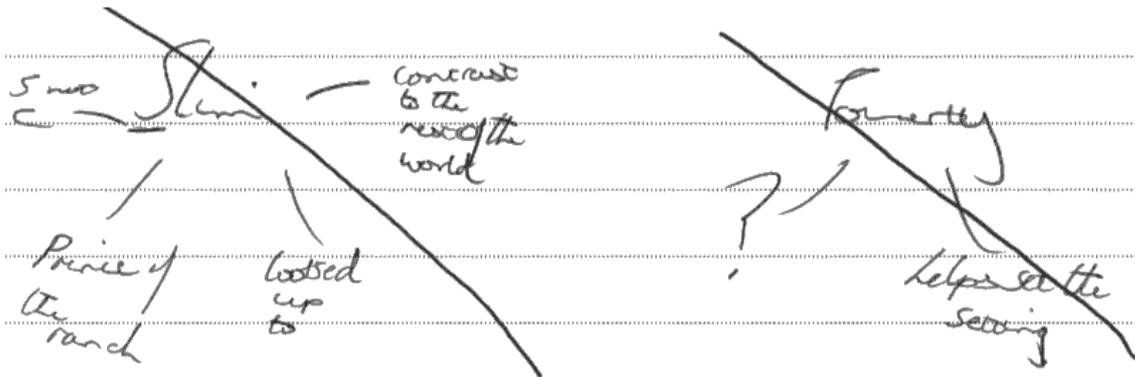


of nature, Slim challenges prejudice and is the first character to call Crooks by name, rather than the "nigger". Slim challenges the stereotypical view of women and this contrasts with Carlson who believes Curley's wife should stay at home "where she belongs". Slim's tender treatment of Curley's wife emphasised his authority and suggests he may of felt affection for her. George understands that Slim can be trusted and Slim's compassionate nature towards George suggests that Lennie's death was inevitable and as such George is destined to lead his own life ~~with~~ under Slim's guidance. Steinbeck suggests that even poorest members of society can achieve their dreams.

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 30 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



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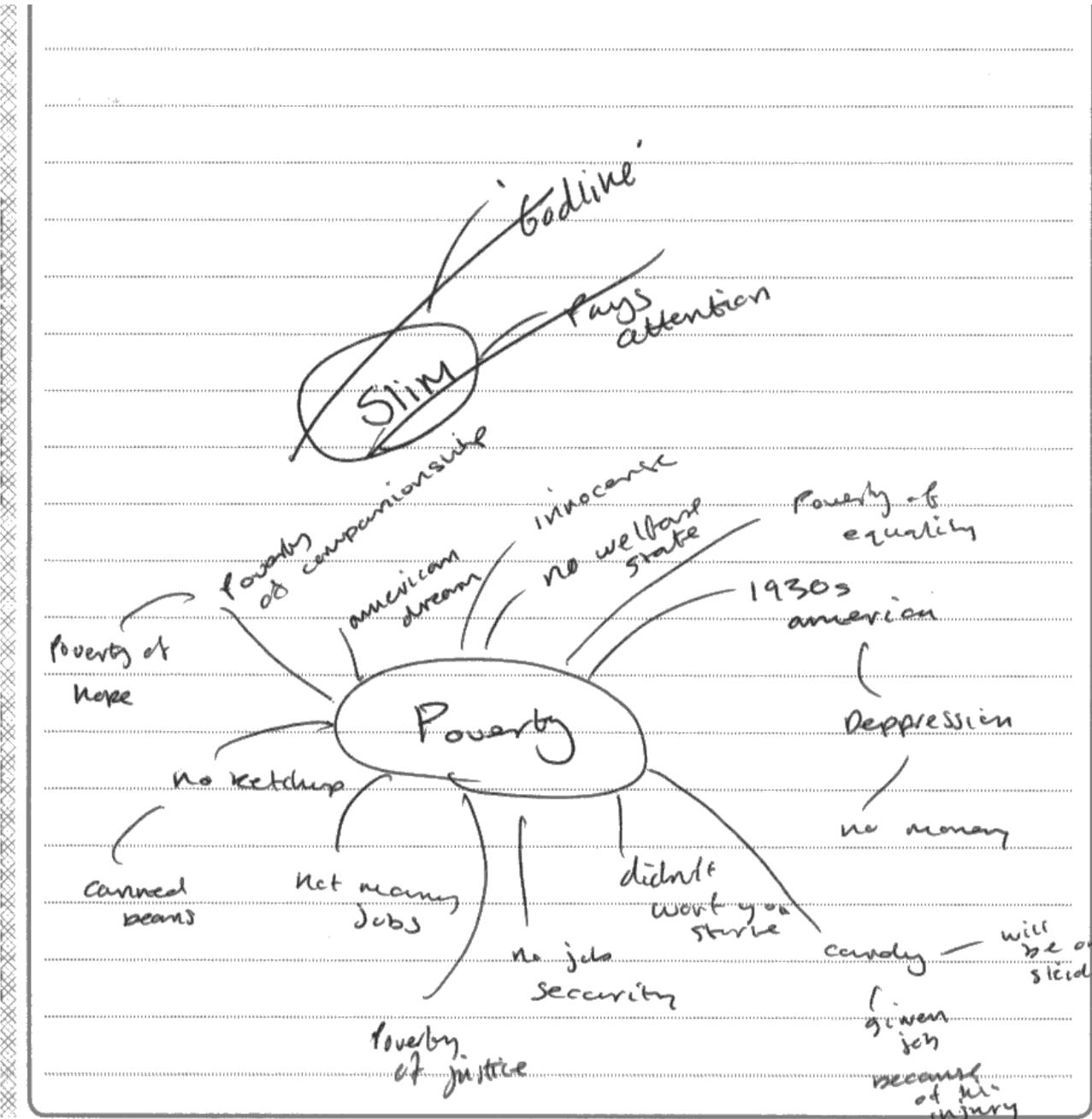


Slim is considered ^{to be} the 'Price of the ranch' because of how he is looked up to and is respected by the others on the ranch. This is because Slim has business to the other ranch workers. His ~~side~~ business is contrasted to the world they live in, Slim is also contrasted to most of the other ranch workers since ~~Slim~~ Slim starts with an S while most of the other ranch workers names start with a C, Curly for example. This highlights and symbolizes the contrast in the character of Slim to the other ranch workers by making him different.



and giving him his own identity. By giving
Slim his own identity he symbolizes hope.





John Steinbeck based his novella in 1930s America, a time of crippling austerity due to the wall street crash. In this 'dog-eat-dog' world, Steinbeck uses poverty to fuel the ambitions of many characters including George and Lennie. Many were out of work. There was no help from the government and for the few who had jobs, job security was an envied privilege. The attitude was, if you don't work you starve, and this principle. Those too old or sick to work & wasted away on a place called Skidrow. In this 'dog-eat-dog' world, Steinbeck used poverty to fuel the ambitions of many characters, who chase the American dream, such as George and Lennie.

At the start of the ~~play~~ novella, poverty is expressed in terms of possessions. When Lennie and George are sitting by the river eating, Lennie asks for ketchup. George responds saying, 'we aint got no ketchup'. This shows that they have not got the money to afford luxuries and the fact they are eating beans also shows this. Also, the pair state that they got a bus to Soledad in which they walked from there. This shows



that they may have hitchhiked because of their bad financial state. If they paid the driver he may have taken them to the ranch. Another ~~aspect of poverty~~ ~~is~~ another example of poverty is shown when Lennie picks a dead mouse in his pocket. This ~~again~~ again shows that they are without money to buy a pet or because they do not have space or time to care for it.

The character Candy presents poverty in the book. He is an old swamper who works on the ranch. He is the only one with some degree of job security ~~and~~ because of an accident on the ranch which lost him his hand, in which 'The Boss' feels responsible for so gave him the job. However, when he is too old to work, he will be cast aside, consequently causing him to live out the rest of his days on Sordow. It is this he fears so ~~that~~ he offers to help George and Lennie pay for the farmhouse in return to let him stay there.

While poverty is presented in an economic form, it is also presented in a metaphorical



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state.

Yerkes is also ~~shown~~ presented as poverty of companionship. The only members on the ranch with a friendship are Lennie and George. The other characters don't understand this and George says that they are related to avoid crying eyes. ~~☒~~ ☒

Another metaphorical sense of poverty is the poverty of equality. Crooks is separated from the rest of the ranch hands due to his skin colour. He is 'allowed' to go into the bunkhouse at Christmas only but is mocked and is forced to fight, 'they say I stink'. He is educated, as shown by his plethora of books, ~~so in some sense could be seen to actually be above them.~~ Such as the California code of 1903, so in some sense could be viewed as above them. Curley's wife is also subject to this form of poverty. She lives in a time of the 'woman', or girl as they would be referred to, which would be used as a political tool and as a sexual object. She proclaims and preaches to Lennie of how she could have been a



star, 'I could have been in the movies', but it is clear to the reader that she was just trying to be manipulated. *

A third form of poverty is the poverty of hope, or without hope. Steinbeck uses this in the barn when the ranch hands find the body of the recently deceased wife of Curley; ~~and~~ George and Candy become under the sudden realisation that ~~that~~ their dream of the farmhouse was only a dream.

In ~~the~~ conclusion, Steinbeck uses the influence as a powerful ~~tool~~ tool to drive the plot and motivate the characters, therefore it is a very important technique.

* Curley's wife is also the only woman on the ranch and is the only character without a name. This shows that she is regarded as property.

The only other member of the ranch with a sense of companionship is Candy with his dog. However, it is taken away from him. ~~This shows~~



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~~that the idea of companionship is~~
~~futile on the ranch~~ This also happened
with George and Lennie when George
shoots him. This shows that the aspect
of companionship is futile on the ranch
and that the ranch is hostile towards it. It
also shows that the ranch takes away
everything one loves, leaving them an empty
vessel of solitude.



In the novel of mice and men poverty is widely spoken about. We see that most of the men on the ranch are poor or have little money, we know this because the men have come to the ranch to earn money and ^{to} make a satisfactory living.

~~John Steinbeck, the writer of the novel has used a wide range of different~~
~~We first the first encounter we have with~~
poverty is when poverty is important in the novel to really show detail in the writing and book it's self as well as the reality of what times were like back then.

It's important we see all walks of life in the novel as well as background. It creates a more realistic effect and can help the

reader have a ~~big better~~ better understanding of the book.

Another way in ~~which~~ which poverty is important is when trying to connect with ~~the~~ a character, they may be struggling for money and or have no money and you can see there struggles and that they need help. This also creates a good effect on the reader and brings out an ~~empathic~~ empathetic side.

Poverty helps us to get to know George & Lennie more and about their dream and plans for when they have enough money and can afford to live on their own land.



In this novel I most admire Mama Logan. I admire her as I feel she is the backbone of the Logan family and manages to hold them together. Although knowing how the white community feel about her she still manages to stay strong. She's a key person in the black community as although she's not always standing up directly to the white community she's still supportive of the black community in sly ways. Such as when she saw the books which have been handed down to the school she covered up the racist words to not insult her class. I also admire her as she helped to organise to boycott the wallace store. This shows how she does stand up to

the ~~to~~ white community. Although she isn't just doing this for herself she is standing up to them to prove a point and protect her family.

Mama Logan cares deeply for her family this is shown when she allows a complete stranger, ~~to~~ Mr Morrison, to come into her home and live with them as she knows it will protect them.

Mama Logan is mainly a character I admire as she will go through anything to protect her land, as the demand for their land got bigger they all worked harder ~~and harder~~ to pay back for it. Although she ended up being pushed out of her job, as a teacher, that didn't stop her she still worked tirelessly in the cotton fields, to make more money.

Overall I admire Mama Logan as she understands what the white community think to her and knows where she stands in there eyes. She is also a strong powerful women who will do anything to



protect her family and the land.

