

Christopher Lloyd
10/1/05
Literature Lesson 2 Literary Analysis Essay Final

My worldview

*The most important part of my life is God. I believe he created everything, and he interacts with his creation. **This is my worldview.***

God wrote a book called the Bible. That book is my authority. It tells me to obey anyone in authority and my parents. It also commands me to do everything to please God. I try to do this when I do everything, even when I play with my toys and friends. I also believe that God has an important part in determining my fate. I accept as the truth that he and my choices have a part in determining my fate. When I make my choices, I try to make the choice according to the Bible and my knowledge of the Bible. Besides my choices determining my fate, I believe that my actions in life determine my position in heaven. I think that God will use these actions as a basis for judging on the Day of Judgment. I believe that God makes all kinds of people suffer. I trust that he makes bad people suffer, because he wants them to turn to him, and I believe that good people suffer because God is trying to bring them closer to him. **I consider all of these beliefs to make up my worldview.**

I THINK THAT MY WORLDVIEW WOULD BE CONSIDERED CHRISTIAN THEISM. MY WORLDVIEW IS BASED ON MY BELIEF IN GOD AND THE BIBLE, AND WHAT HAPPENS AFTER I DIE.

Christopher Lloyd
6/24/2013

Call of The Wild, written by Jack London, is written in the common third-person Naturalistic, limited narrative. This means that the authors refer to the characters as she or he. It also states that the author writes with a Naturalist background.

Jack London chose his book to be third person limited narrative. He refers to the main character, Buck, as he, and Jack only tells the readers what Buck is thinking or feeling. This is what limited means. In some books, the author can say what anyone is thinking, this is called omniscient narrative. Jack London chose to talk about one person's thoughts. A narration technique can be determined just from reading the first chapter of the book. The chapter only talks about what Buck is thinking. Call of the Wild also involves naturalism, a worldview displayed in his book, such as when the owners kill the dogs according to their worth and ability to carry on.

Jack London uses this book to get his worldview out to other people. Naturalism believes that there is no God, only nature affects us, and only the weak survive in life. All of these beliefs are shown in Call of The Wild, such as the events in the Arctic determine what happen to each dog.

In Call of The Wild, fate controls everyone. The fate issue is another belief of the Naturalist. In this book nothing affects the characters except nature. The examples in the book show how Naturalists believe that only nature can affect us and that personality has no eternal status.

Christopher
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Literature Lesson 4 Literary Analysis Essay Draft 1

The Theme of Call of the Wild

Call of The Wild, Underline titles of books written by Jack London, is a book full of things that London is

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trying to teach the readers. Some of the **teachings** are easy to spot. For example, he tells the reader that nature is harsh . . .

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The first lesson that he is trying to get across is that nature is harsh. In his book, which takes place in the Arctic, Jack shows how nature is harsh. He gives facts about the Arctic. Some of these include: how the Arctic is unbearably cold, and how the Arctic is so cruel that only the strong survive. Text example? Lesson = theme???? Moral????

In Jack's book he also incorporates other teachings. One of those teaches that only the strong survive in life. He also teaches that there is no need for a god because humans, the top creature, are supreme over everything. Topics such as those were incorporated into his book.

At first, while reading a book it might be unclear what the author is trying to say.

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After reading the book multiple times, a reader can pick out what is trying to be taught.

Christopher
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Literature Literary Analysis Essay Draft 1

In works of fiction, authors always use characterization. Do not begin this essay this way!!! *This is the technique in which the author introduces the characters to the reader. An author must always use characterization or the reader becomes confused.*

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???? *This method introduces the protagonist, the antagonist, and the foils. It also shows the internal and external conflict. In the story of Joseph, Moses has to use*

characterization or the reader does in fact become lost, and confused. ???Terrible

thesis!

In this Biblical story located in Genesis 40- 50, Joseph is the protagonist. Moses introduces Joseph as a young spoiled and self-centered boy. His father liked him the best, so he gave Joseph the best, and Joseph became bratty. Joseph's father also instructed Joseph, but Joseph wanted to play and have fun, not learn and study. Soon, Joseph was sold into slavery, but he stayed calm since God gave him peace. After being in **seclusion** in jail for many years, he was raised up to the second man on power in all of Egypt. Pharaoh had a dream and Joseph interpreted it. Pharaoh was **brooding** over his dream until Joseph interpreted it. This caused Pharaoh to view Joseph as a credible man. Joseph became the **steward** of Egypt. Moses uses this event to show how Joseph was a righteous man and a God-loving man. In order to save Egypt, Joseph had some of the grain **shocked** and then stored. After Joseph saved Egypt from the famine, Pharaoh was **elated** and **gratified** over his success. **At the end of the story, Joseph still is having a hard time**

believing that his brothers, the antagonists, have changed. 2 or 3 paragraphs

Joseph's **big** brothers would be classified as the antagonists. They are jealous that Joseph is more liked than them. Soon they sell him into slavery. The head brother, Judah, even though he is the leader of the sons, he still sells Joseph into slavery. **Judah, the other brothers, and Joseph, all are in the middle of an internal battle among**

themselves. Text?

Joseph and his brothers are having a spiritual battle between each other. Joseph does not know if he can trust his family anymore, and if they even care about him. In the end this battle is settled, as Joseph and his brothers gain each others trust again. The

brothers realize how Joseph is not angry with them any longer, and he realizes how the brothers have grown kinder and loving with their new little brother, Benjamin. **There are also some other characters in the story.**

Some characters in stories are foils. A foil is a character whose main purpose and reason for being introduced is to develop the protagonist. That is their sole purpose. Some of the foils in this story include some of Joseph's brothers, Joseph's mother, Pharaoh, the butler and baker in jail, and the merchants who sell Joseph in Egypt. The butler and baker were **royal** for the Pharaoh. Joseph's mom shows how he is spoiled at first. The baker and the butler show how because of his trust in God, Joseph was able to interpret dreams. **Foils are the last piece to make a story complete.**

MOSES USES ALL THESE EVENTS TO DISPLAY THE TRUE CHARACTER OF JOSEPH AND HOW HE REACTS TO THINGS. THE CHARACTERIZATION OF ANY STORY IS CRITICAL, OR ELSE THE READER BECOMES TERRIBLY LOST IN THE STORY. WITHOUT THIS CHARACTERIZATION, A READER MAY BE WELL IN THE STORY AND STILL NOT UNDERSTAND WHO EVERYONE IS AND WHAT THEIR PERSONALITY IS LIKE. YOU MERELY DEFINE TERMS AND GIVE A FEW SECONDARY

EXAMPLES WITH NO REAL TEXT.

Christopher
6/24/2013
Literature Lesson 6 Literary Analysis Essay Final Draft

*The plot in the story of Joseph is unpredictable. There are many stories such as this in world literature. **There are also many stories like this in the Bible. ??? Weak.***

You do not make an attempt to interest the reader at all. Thesis? It is all wrong! This is a fairly unique story.

The Exposition or beginning introduces Joseph as a bratty and arrogant kid. He is the grandson of the **notorious** and humble Abraham. Joseph is the most favorite son of Jacob, his father, because he was the first child born to the woman that Jacob loved the most. Joseph has been given the best of everything such as a coat of many colors, an education, the best food, not having to work, and a luxurious life. **Because of this spoiled ness, all of Joseph's brothers are jealous and they conjure a plan to eliminate him.**

You are retelling too much of the story. Be careful. Only tell enough of the story to support your arguments. You are big on "story" and weak on "argument."

The rising events or events that lead up to the climax star out wit Joseph in slavery. In Egypt, he is sold to a wealthy man named Potiphar. Very soon after working for Potiphar, Joseph was put in jail for an alleged crime. In jail, he meets two **royals** of Pharaoh, the baker and wine tester. Both of these servants have dreams, and Joseph interprets them. They happen as what Joseph predicted, and the wine tester is restored to his job, but the baker is killed. After a few years, Pharaoh has a dream, and he summons Joseph to interpret it. Joseph explains that the dream predicts there will be seven years of plenty and then seven years of brutal and harsh famine which Egypt must **deftly** prepare for. Immediately, Joseph is appointed as the man to lead in the growing, storing, and distribution of grain. He stored the grain in giant statues of Pharaoh. **Just as the dream foretells, the famine snares Egypt.**

The climax or turning point of the story starts out with the famine. During the famine, Joseph leads in the distribution of food to the people of Egypt. Shortly after,

some foreigners arrive at Joseph's towering storehouses pleading to purchase food. Joseph realizes that they are his brothers, and he tests them to see if their hearts changed and if they have become **credible**. (The brothers decided that they needed to buy food, or else their lives would have been **truncated**)

The falling action includes all the events towards the end of the story. First, Joseph the brothers to bring their youngest brother back. After seeing the youngest brother, Joseph claims that he stole one of the expensive cups. Joseph is about to make the youngest his slave, when another brother claims that his father cannot bear to lose another son. The test begins with Joseph putting his childhood experiences in the brothers' faces. The other brother offers himself instead of the youngest, and Joseph realized that they changed. **This act of compassion shows that they have changed, and Joseph reunited with his family.**

The resolution or end starts with Joseph's brothers passing the test. Since they pass the test, they are permitted to acquire provisions to bring Jacob, and the family to live in Egypt. Finally, after many years of pain and suffering, on both ends of the family, the family was reunited forever.

You may expect one thing to happen in a story like this, but another thing may happen. Events like these make stories exciting. This type of story, a story with an unpredictable plot, is very common in literature. Stories like the story of Joseph in slavery are very common in the Bible.

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Literature Lesson 8 Literary Analysis Essay Draft Final

*In works of literature, especially poems and **parodies**, authors use a form of writing called symbolism. Symbolism requires some thought, but it is not a complicated thing to do. Symbolism is when the author uses an object or something else to represent another thing. In the last chapter of "Idylls of the King" the author, Lord Tennyson, uses symbolism. **Some of the people, scenery, and events in the Idylls of the King have slight Biblical matches.***

Sometimes in stories, it is hard to see the resemblance of things, but in the last chapter of the Idylls of the King, many representations are clear even to a **dullard**. Most of the matches to the Bible are around Arthur's. These include the three queens who come and weep on and for King Arthur when he dies, the Round Table dissolving and Arthur dying. The three women are like the three women who come and weep for Jesus when he died. The Round Table dissolving is like the world falling apart in the end of the world. Another example is that even though King Arthur is **buxom**, he dies and loses everything. This is almost like the healthiest and richest people dying and losing everything from their life. Some other examples include Arthur getting severely wounded which is like Jesus getting stabbed, and the river with three loops by the castle which represents the three stages of life. **These examples show how symbolism is used in literature.**

THIS TYPE OF WRITING IS HELPFUL IN EXPLAINING HARD THINGS TO YOUNG PEOPLE. IT ALLOWS THE SPEAKER TO USE EXAMPLES TO PORTRAY HIS MEANING.

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6/24/2013
Literature Literary Analysis Lesson 5 Essay Draft 1

In works of literature, authors always use characterization. This is the technique in which the author introduces the characters to the reader. An author must always use characterization or the reader becomes confused. This method introduces the protagonist, the antagonist, and the foils. It also shows the internal and external conflict. In the story of Joseph, Moses has to use characterization or the reader does in fact become lost, and confused.

In this Biblical story located in Genesis 40- 50, Joseph is the protagonist. Moses introduces Joseph as a young spoiled and self-centered boy. His father liked him the best, so he gave Joseph the best, and Joseph became bratty. Joseph's father also instructed Joseph, but Joseph wanted to play and have fun, not learn and study. Soon, Joseph was sold into slavery, but he stayed calm since God gave him peace. After being in seclusion in jail for many years, he was raised up to the second man on power in all of Egypt. Pharaoh had a dream and Joseph interpreted it. Pharaoh was brooding over his dream until Joseph interpreted it. This caused Pharaoh to view Joseph as a credible man. Joseph became the steward of Egypt. Moses uses this event to show how Joseph was a righteous man and a God-loving man. In order to save Egypt, Joseph had some of the grain shocked and then stored. After Joseph saved Egypt from the famine, Pharaoh was elated and gratified over his success. **At the end of the story, Joseph still is having a hard time believing that his brothers, the antagonists, have changed.**

Joseph's b brothers would be classified as the antagonists. They are jealous that Joseph is more liked than them. Soon they sell him into slavery. The head brother, Judah, even though he is the leader of the sons, he still sells Joseph into slavery. **Judah, the**

other brothers, and Joseph, all are in the middle of an internal battle among themselves.

Joseph and his brothers are having a spiritual battle between each other. Joseph does not know if he can trust his family anymore, and if they even care about him. In the end this battle is settled, as Joseph and his brothers gain each others trust again. The brothers realize how Joseph is not angry with them any longer, and he realizes how the brothers have grown kinder and loving with there new little brother, Benjamin. **There are also some other characters in the story.**

Some characters in stories are foils. A foil is a character whose main purpose and reason for being introduced is to develop the protagonist. That is there sole purpose. Some of the foils in this story include some of Joseph's brothers, Joseph's mother, Pharaoh, the butler and baker in jail, and the merchants who sell Joseph in Egypt. The butler and baker were [royal](#) for the Pharaoh. Joseph's mom shows how he is spoiled at first. The baker and the butler show how because of his trust in God, Joseph was able to interpret dreams. **Foils are the last piece to make a story complete.**

MOSES USES ALL THESE EVENTS TO DISPLAY THE TRUE CHARACTER OF JOSEPH AND HOW HE REACTS TO THINGS. THE CHARACTERIZATION OF ANY STORY IS CRITICAL, OR ELSE THE READER BECOMES TERRIBLY LOST IN THE STORY. WITHOUT THIS CHARACTERIZATION, A READER MAY BE WELL IN THE STORY AND STILL NOT UNDERSTAND WHO EVERYONE IS AND WHAT THEIR PERSONALITY IS LIKE.

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*In books, authors use something called characterization to introduce characters. In, Alfred Lord Tennyson's, **Idylls of the King**, he uses many paragraphs full of characterization. These paragraphs are used to explain the characters that appear in the middle of the book. **The only way to see how an author uses characterization is by examining some of the main characters.?????Full of unsubstantiated generalizations.***

In the first chapter of the book, he introduces the main character, King Arthur. Alfred talks about Arthur's birth from royalty, and his training to become king. King Arthur's bravery, wisdom, and strong leadership is also displayed throughout the book. Arthur always goes into battle with his soldiers, and he pick knights that are strong leaders and will help him rule his country. **Text???**

Next he introduces Guinevere, the King's queen and wife. At first she appears to be loyal and subjective to the King. Towards the end of the book, her disloyalty is revealed by her adultery with Lancelot. She is also a surreptitious type of person because she did everything in secret.

terribly wordy! T. introduces Elaine who is the maid to the queen. She is a pure, fair, and solitary woman. Because she was pure, her son was said to be the chosen one to find the Holy Grail. He succeeded in this quest and finds the Holy Grail. Galahad becomes the King of Sarra, the city to which the Grail was transported. After he dies, the Grail once again becomes a mystery. Elaine is the women with whom Lancelot, the adulterer to the queen commits adultery with.

Guinevere and Elaine are two completely different people. One is a maid, and the other is a queen of higher statue. The queen is the disloyal and sinful women. The

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maid is the pure and fair women. This is quite abnormal. Normally people would see the maid as being disloyal and **surreptitious** and the queen being pure and loyal.

The next person I would like to introduce is the sneaky, skulking, and cunning Lancelot. This man is one of Arthur's best knights in the beginning of the book. By the end of the book, it is clear how he loves the queen. He commits adultery with her. Even though Lancelot sounds like a tough guy, he is quite gullible and commits adultery with Elaine thinking she is Guinevere.

As you can see, Alfred used characterization to show how the characters cooperate with each other. Alfred also used characterization to show why his characters acted the way they did. Alfred also uses characterization to show the characters attitude, and their true self. For example, Guinevere looks like wonderful women, but through characterization, Alfred reveals her true self. Down deep she is a rebellious, unfaithful, and **disreceptive** woman who cheats her husband. The only way to write like this is to use characterization.

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Literature Lesson 10 Literary Analysis Essay Final

Treasure Island by Robert Louis Stevenson is a book about adventure and quests. It is about a boat crew's search for treasure on an island in the Caribbean

This epic setting begins in the beautiful harbor of Bristol, England. This harbor is busy with life and hard working sea men. The scene then becomes the marvelous island of Treasure Island. Treasure Island is a **secluded** island in the middle of the Caribbean. This island is uninhabited except for a marooned sailor living in **solitude**. The island is covered in mountains that run into the sea. These mountains are covered in tropical trees,

and deep thick undergrowth. Because of all this underbrush, it would take days for anyone to find treasure even with a map.

The Exposition or introduction to the book starts in an inn. For years and years, men have been looking for the map of Treasure Island. No one has found the map, so their searches have been useless. Jim and his mother own and run an inn. One day an old sailor came in and stayed for about a week. In his room is an old sea chest. After the man died, Jim and his mother opened the safe and found the map. Jim Hawkins came across the map to Treasure Island in the old sea chest.

The Rising Action, or events that lead up to the middle of the book, begins when Jim sets sail on a ship for Treasure Island. He along with many other men realize that the hunt is a **venture**. Once on the ship, Jim realized that the cook was the famous pirate, Long John Silver. They disembarked onto Treasure Island and Silver and about half the crew committed mutiny. Jim and some of the other sailors ran off into the jungle to hide from the mutinied sailors. They lived with the marooned sailor who has found ways to use the island's flora and fauna to survive. Throughout the book there are skirmishes between these two groups, each resulting in someone's death.

With the kidnapping of Jim, the crisis is revealed. Jim was taken captive while walking back to his fort one night. The next day, the mutinied crew started the treasure hunt with Jim as their captive. They came to the treasure spot, started digging, and realized that someone else had dug up the treasure.

The events of the story start heading to the end of the book when the sailors realize that the treasure is missing. Before the sailors had landed, the marooned man had dug up the treasure and hid it in a cave. While the mutinied crew was questioning Jim

about the treasure, the crew loyal to Jim suddenly appeared, killed some bad sailors, rescued Jim, took Silver captive, and ran to the cave. Jim and his crew, along with the captured Silver loaded the treasure into the *Hispaniola* over the course of five days. It took so long because there the treasure was **comprised** of 700,000 pounds of gold.

The resolution or end of the book commences with the crew sailing to Spanish America. They sailed to South America because they needed extra hands to man the ship back to England. After they picked up some additional hands they sailed back to England. The original crew got their share of the treasure and the extra crew got some pay. **Silver escaped from the ship's brig with some money, and no one ever saw him again.**

THE EXPLORATION AND EXCITING BATTLES IN *TREASURE ISLAND* POUR OUT OF THE PAGES. EVEN THOUGH IT IS A SHORTER NOVEL, THE AUTHOR INCLUDED MANY SITUATIONS THAT PUSHED THIS NOVEL TO BECOME THE FAMOUS BOOK IT IS.

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Literature Lesson 11 Literary Analysis Essay Final

*Robert Louis Stevenson's **Treasure Island** is full of suspense. Readers frequently are sitting on the edge of their seats, and cannot put the book down. Even the first page has suspense. Colloquial—stay professional with your reader.*

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Stevenson starts creating suspense by showing how a stranger that came into the inn was a **stocky**-built and **swarthy** skinned man. This man seemed to be poor at first, and then started whipping out gold coins. This man was very solitary and did not speak often. He remained in his room most of the time, and only came out at night. He was

always looking for the one-legged man. This gives the reader **intrigue** about the one-legged man. Simply give us a quote from the scene. This descriptive material is superfluous. Analyze it! Why is it suspenseful?

When the one-legged man entered the inn, he was singing this son: “*Fifteen men on the dead man’s chest Yo-ho-ho and a bottle of rum*”. Later in this chapter, the one-legged man appeared. Long John Silver stormed into the inn and immediately threatened to kill everyone. Silver’s body was well built and strong, except for an absent leg. Because Silver had one leg, the people in the inn were **appalled**. They knew pirates for people who tormented, and robbed their prisoners. People associated pirates with having one leg. When they saw this man, they immediately judged him as a pirate. They also knew pirates for their overall evilness. Too much of the story. Only tell enough of the plot to advance your thesis.

Jim, **the young boy who ran the inn with his mother**, fled after seeing this man. He boarded a ship to sail to *Treasure Island*. Little did he know, that the cook was the one legged pirate. On board this ship, the doctor, a man once loyal to the pirate, changed and helped Jim survive the wrath of the pirate. This doctor took a great risk at helping Jim. He was now a wanted crew member.

THERE WERE EVENTS IN TREASURE ISLAND WHERE THE READER DID NOT KNOW WHAT WAS GOING TO HAPPEN NEXT. AT SOME POINTS IN THE STORY, THE AUTHOR SET UP A CIRCUMSTANCE, AND RIGHT AS HE SAID WHAT HAPPENED NEXT, HE CUT OFF THE CHAPTER. *TREASURE*

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ISLAND IS PACKED WITH SUSPENSE. THE AUTHOR WAS ABLE TO
INCORPORATE MUCH SUSPENSE INTO A STORY WITH A DEMANDING PLOT.

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Literature Lesson 12 Literary Analysis Essay Final

*Richard Llewellyn's narration in **How Green Was My Valley** is very successful in the way it unites the reader and the main character, Huw. This author tells the story in a first-person flashback, making Huw like a family member with the reader. The reader lives and is drawn into Huw's life.*

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The author narrates this story from the mind of Huw. However, the author can only tell what Huw is thinking. This entwines the reader only in Huw's thoughts and life by showing what Huw is doing and feeling. He sees how Huw moves to the decision that he is to leave the valley and work somewhere else other than the coal mines. The reader experiences all the emotions that Huw does. The reader sees how Huw struggles for a better life rather than one with danger and poor pay. He realizes that there is a whole world of opportunities outside the valley. Because he sees this, he works hard in school, and at home.

Richard Llewellyn narrates the story so well that the reader is drawn into what whatever emotion Huw is experiencing. Whether it is anger, fear, anxiety, hate, love, or joy, the reader feels it all. The reader can feel Huw's pain when the teacher at school inculcated Huw with the same things the class was learning when Huw already learned those things **exuberantly** knew those things. Later in the story the reader understands why Huw gets into the fight at school involving a teacher. When Huw learns

that the pastor is leaving the valley, the reader grieves and **condoles** as much as Huw is at losing a friend.

Richard gives this anecdote as if he were a part of Huw's family. However, if he told the story from a third person view, he might not be as credible because the author would be outside Huw's family instead of inside it.

THROUGH NARRATION, THE READER CAN LIVE HUW'S THOUGHTS AND FEELINGS. THE READER IS AFFECTED BY THE SAME THINGS HUW IS BECAUSE HE SEES THE EVENT AS HUW DID. THE READER FEELS AS IF HE WAS THERE WITH HUW, GREW UP AND LIVED WITH HIM.

I. OFFER MORE TEXTUAL EVIDENCE

II. DEVELOP THE REASONS THAT HUW IS A GOOD NARRATOR

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Literature Lesson 13 Literary Analysis Essay Final

"*Alice's Adventure in Wonderland*" by Lewis Carroll, was written as a children's story and a parody of Victorian England. The basis of the story is an author who lets his imagination run **inordinate** resulting in **inanity**. Thesis?

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Lewis Carroll paints a picture of Victorian England. In the beginning of the book, Alice is reading a book with her tutor under a tree. All the characters in the book speak

properly and they are all dressed as if they are going to church or a special celebration.

Textual evidence?

Lewis Carroll makes it clear about how Alice lets her imagination run free. The bizarre characters in the book include card men, talking caterpillars, do-dos, talking plants, talking rabbits, and a disappearing cat. Many odd things happen in the book, from Alison **dwindling** by eating a **ambrosial** cake, Alice swimming in a sea of her own tears, and Alice being able to walk from day into night and vice-versa. Give actual text.

LEWIS CARROLL DID AS EXCELLENT JOB IN SHOWING WHAT THE THEME OF HER STORY IS. THROUGH THIS CHILD'S STORY, THE READER GETS TO SEE AN EXAMPLE OF A RUN AWAY MIND THROUGH THE IMPOSSIBLE EVENTS THAT OCCUR IN THE BOOK. THEY ALSO GET A GLANCE AT WHAT VICTORIAN ENGLAND WAS LIKE.

I. Introduction

II. Body

III. Example 1, 2, 3

IV. Summary

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Literature Lesson 14 Literary Analysis Essay Final

Lewis Carroll's parody, Alice's Adventure In Wonderland, pokes fun at the Victorian English society.

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Deleted: and its individuals. Looking at the English society, one can find parody between Victorian England and Alice's Adventures In Wonderland.

First Carroll pokes fun at government officials. The queen in *Alice's Adventures In Wonderland* **pokes** fun at highly esteemed Queen Victoria. Queen Victoria was one of the greatest rulers of England. She had the longest reign of any previous English monarch. Her objectives as a queen were to make England into an esteemed example of well-run government. The queen in *Alice's Adventures In Wonderland* is radically **diverse** from Queen Victoria. The Queen of Heart's rule was one of disrespect for others and irresponsibility. No one would want to **emulate** the queen of heart's government. Textual quotes????

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The Rabbit, right hand man to the queen of hearts, seems to be used to poke fun at the Prime Minister of England. In Victorian England, the Prime Minister was the head of government and the head of organizing the country. The Prime Minister had more power than the queen and king. In the book, however, the rabbit does not carry out much order or act as the head of government. The rabbit does not have much power to rule the country.

The Rabbit is the head of Parliament, which pokes fun at the Parliament in Victorian England. In England, the Parliament was the legislative branch of the government. There was a vote by the members of Parliament as to what was lawful and illegal. There was much order in the Victorian Parliament. In the Queen of Heart's Parliament, there were no votes. Whatever the Queen believed was accepted as right.

There were many arguments over what the queen ruled as right and wrong. No textual quotes!?

Despite all the government, there is some fun in the book, such as the tea party. This tea party is very disorderly and not proper. In fact, the tea party ends up with

all the china broken. In Victorian England, however, the tea parties were very proper. The people in the tea party did not spill. They took great care in the way they drank tea. In Victorian England, the society was well thought of as an example of society. In *Alice's Adventures In Wonderland*, the society was one of disorder and absurdity. This society was not a society that someone would like to resemble.

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THIS SOCIETY IN THE BOOK IS USED AS A PARODY TO THE VICTORIAN ENGLISH AGE. IN THE BOOK, THE "WONDERLAND" SOCIETY IS THE OPPOSITE OF VICTORIAN ENGLAND. THE BOOK IS USED TO SHOW THE OPPOSITE OF VICTORIAN ENGLISH SOCIETY AND GOVERNMENT, AND TO POKE FUN AT VICTORIAN ENGLAND'S PROPER NATURE.

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Literature Lesson 15 Literary Analysis Essay Draft Final

*In G.K. Chesterton's short story, "The Oracle of the Dog", a man is mysteriously murdered. His body and the knife used in the **lurid** murder suddenly disappear from the scene. The author uses dialogue between characters to advance the story. Through the dialogue, Chesterton advances the plot.*

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Each paragraph, in dialogue form, is used to advance the plot as the characters talk about the murder. The author uses conversation between Fiennes and the Priest to explain the murder, and the investigation of the murder. For example, in the first few paragraphs, the investigators **elucidate** their investigation and the murder to the local priest.

As the characters find new evidence and ask new questions, the author incorporates this into dialogue. **One example is:** "The summer-house in which he died was indeed accessible at one entrance, the ordinary doorway which looked down the central walk of the garden towards the house. But by a combination of events almost to be called a coincidence, it appears that both the path and the entrance were watched during the crucial time, and there is a chain of witnesses who confirm each other. The summer-house stands at the extreme end of the garden, where there is no exit or entrance of any kind. The central garden path is a lane between two ranks of tall delphiniums, planted so close that any stray step off the path would leave its traces; and both path and plants run right up to the very mouth of the summer-house, so that no straying from that straight path could fail to be observed, and no other mode of entrance can be imagined."

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This dialogue of Fiennes with the priest states that the man's summer-house was only accessible from one entrance, which was under watch during the crucial time. It also paints a picture of what the garden looks like; the plants were planted so close to the path that if anyone walked off the path, it would be noticed.

Another example of dialogue between Fiennes and the priest is: "Why," said Fiennes, warming again to his monologue, "there was a dog in the case I've come to see you about; what they call the 'Invisible Murder Case,' you know. It's a strange story, but from my point of view the dog is about the strangest thing in it. Of course, there's the mystery of the crime itself, and how old Druce can have been killed by somebody else when he was all alone in the summer-house -- " This dialogue is used to briefly portray the case. Through this dialogue, the reader learns that a dog was involved in the case and that a man was murdered in his summer-house.

THE AUTHOR USES THE DIALOGUE IN EVERY PARAGRAPH TO ENHANCE AND FURTHER THE PLOT OF THE STORY. THE **DISCOURSE** IN

THIS STORY DESCRIBES THE CRIME, AND THE DETAILS OF THE INVESTIGATION.

Christopher
6/24/2013
Literature Lesson 16 Literary Analysis Essay Final

C. S. Lewis' *The Screwtape Letters* creates understated humor, (definition?),

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This is the kind of humor in which the author does not write the humor directly, but

instead writes it indirectly in the plot. ???That is as clear as mud!

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Understated humor begins early in Screwtape's letters to his nephew

Wormwood. This is accomplished by the setting. This is really a cosmic battle going on between good and evil, concerning the souls of humankind. The author gives us a biblical background based on 1 Peter: 2:11. Thus his idea is not farfetched that there

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are demons in the heavenly realms above us having meetings discussing how to tempt every person on the earth. In the book, Screwtape corresponds to his nephew in letters about how to tempt a man. If the patient had believed that there was no Satan, the demons could have better made him fall into temptation. ???

C. S. Lewis clearly states that various Departments of Temptation exist in his fictional Hell. Again, Lewis employs understatement. To use appellations like this is humorous. Throughout the book, Screwtape, a higher demon, reminds Wormwood that the Intelligence Department of Hell and the University of Hell are able to give information that is critical to tempting their patient. As the demons tempt the man and see

his reactions, they must use **explicit** techniques to match his condition. The departments of hell help demons with that. Not tied to the thesis!

At the end of the book, Screwtape delivers a **monologue** to a group of **graduating demons**. During his speech, he urges the new graduates to make their victims commit greater sins so that the human souls “taste better”. In Hell, Satan has a rating of sin. Certain sins are worse than others. However, in Heaven, all sins are equal. In his speech, Screwtape states that the human souls at the banquet are distasteful because they are **commonplace** humans without any great sins. (Screwtape Letters, pg 118)

THE HUMOR IN THIS BOOK IS USED TO SHOW THAT THERE ARE THINGS THAT PEOPLE THINK ARE FUNNY YET THEY ARE REAL.
UNDERSTATED HUMOR IS THE KIND OF HUMOR THAT IS HIDDEN IN THE PLOT. IN THIS BOOK, THE UNDERSTATED HUMOR ALLOWS C.S. LEWIS TO FILL THE BOOK WITH HUMOR WITHOUT LETTING THE BOOK BEING CLASSIFIED AS A HUMOROUS BOOK.

Christopher
6/24/2013
Literature Lesson 17 Literary Analysis Essay Final

Propaganda is the publicity of an idea in order to promote it. Propaganda is very useful in trying to convince others that something accepted as right is wrong. Harriet Beecher Stowe uses propaganda to show why slavery is wrong in her pre-Civil War book, Uncle Tom's Cabin.

In this **famous** book, Stowe uses **points** such as the treatment of slaves and the slaves' thoughts on slavery to illustrate the evil in slavery to the American people. One point she uses is the enslaving of other people, **demeaning** them as property

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of another. Stowe attempts to prove the evil in slavery by making clear that many slaves were herded and sold like cattle because of their skin color. She believes that no one should be enslaved for any reason, especially their skin color. Despite her influential book, slavery remained popular because it was a chance to get rich. People became rich because once they bought the slave, the master did not have to pay the slave. All of the profits from farming or whatever the slaves were doing were for the master.. The masters saw slavery as a **lucrative** business, while the slaves were in deep disagreement. The slaves' filthy, **malodorous**, undersized, and cramped quarters were evidence of the slaves' **maltreatment** and why they did not want to get recaptured after escaping.

The slaves were treated this poorly because they were considered to be in a lower class than the masters. Stowe, on the other hand, tries to enforce her belief that all men were created equally. Many Americans still believed that the freed slaves were lower than the white people because the slaves were black. Stowe believed that all the slaves should be freed and allowed to live, raise a family, and make a living in America without fear of their skin color. The slaves might have been concerned with their skin color because a skin color other than white was looked down upon in America. Because of Stowe's book, American society saw that slavery was wrong and realized something must be done. Her book showed the American public the results of treating another race differently because of their skin color. Even though her book persuaded many Americans that slavery was wrong, many people continued to believe that slavery was right. This led to the Civil War. President Lincoln said that Stowe's book was the one thing that did more to start the Civil War than any other item. President Lincoln's statement is probably

true because the aim of her book was to convince the American public that slavery was wrong. This is exactly what her book accomplished.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE WROTE THIS BOOK TO BE A PROPAGANDA TO THE EVIL OF SLAVERY. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN WAS WRITTEN TO CONVINC OTHERS THAT SLAVERY WAS EVIL. IN THE BOOK, THE SLAVES WHO ESCAPE FROM THEIR MASTERS DID NOT WANT TO GO BACK TO SLAVERY BECAUSE OF THE CRUEL TREATMENT. MANY SLAVES BELIEVED THEIR TREATMENT WAS UNFAIR BECAUSE THEY WERE NOT PAID WAGES AND THEY WERE TREATED LIKE PROPERTY. SHE BELIEVED THAT IF PEOPLE SAW THE NEGATIVE SIDES OF SLAVERY, SLAVERY WOULD BE SEEN AS WRONG AND MANY WOULD AGREE THAT SLAVERY HAD TO BE STOPPED.

Christopher
6/24/2013
Literature Lesson 18 Literary Analysis Essay Draft Final

Harriet Beecher Stowe's book, Uncle Tom's Cabin is a popular allegory. An allegory is a literary piece that has two meanings. The surface meaning is what one sees when reading the book, however, when one looks deeper into the book, they find another meaning. Normally, the deeper meaning is of some symbolic meaning. In the deeper meaning of Uncle Tom's Cabin, motifs repeatedly surface.

When one reads Uncle Tom's Cabin, they can instantaneously see that the book is meant to show the evil of slavery. This is called the literal theme or surface meaning. Stowe is showing her readers how the slaves were treated poorly not only by their

masters but also by the slave traders. She is also showing her readers slavery from a slave's viewpoint. Stowe was trying to arouse disapproval of this treatment through her book.

The motifs that appear throughout the book are sometimes easily visible. The Christian Journey is one of the most obvious. As Tom was traded among **opulent** masters, he went through many difficult struggles. These included accustoming himself to the new master and new work, continuously doing the work, and being whipped for false accusations. One day Tom was cleaning the master's horse and the master's son came out of the house. This boy started throwing the whip near the horse and the horse was frightened. Tom told the boy to stop, but instead the **wiry** boy **groused** to the master that Tom was threatening the boy. The master let the boy whip Tom until the boy was tired. This motif was used by Stowe to show that the Christian goes through suffering in their life. It might not be physical, but it can be mental. Friends can criticize a Christian with **sarcasms**, and Christians can get rejected.

Harsh masters held the key to Tom's freedom. Tom could not earn his long **aspired** freedom no matter how good he was or how well he accomplished his tasks. Stowe used this motif to show that humans cannot earn their salvation. They cannot do enough good works or deeds. The only one that holds a human's salvation is Christ. It is only by the grace of God that humans are given eternal life.

Just like only God holds eternal life, only God can bring people through life. Jews needed to trust in God to be brought into the Promised Land just as Christians need to trust in God to be brought to heaven. As the Jews traveled from Egypt to the Promised Land, they were required to trust God to be able to enter the Promised Land. In Uncle

Tom's Cabin, by trusting in God, Tom was able to deal with being a slave. Tom's Promise Land was freedom and eternal life. However, in the end of the book, before Tom can be free, he dies on a plantation. Despite him dying, his trust and faith in God had helped him persevere even when his masters treated him **heinously**.

As people sin, the Holy Spirit convicts these people of the wrong they have committed. It was clear that the Holy Spirit was at work in convicting the **fraudulent** slave masters and **contrite** traders. These people were constantly revising their excuses and defenses for slavery. They were never content with the excuses they gave for slavery.

This method of giving excuses is proof of how the traders tried to make slavery Christianized. The traders and masters attempted to use the Bible to prove that slavery was right. These crafty and cunning people elaborated on how the Bible talks about slaves needing to serve their masters. The Bible sends a message to the slaves in the world that they need to obey and serve their masters. However, these same people skipped over Biblical commands such as treating everyone equally and not coveting. The Bible says that no matter what type of person, they need to be treated the same as everyone else. In Uncle Tom's Cabin, Stowe uses the Bible against the slave master and traders. **Stowe enforces the idea that everyone needs to be treated equally.**

Stowe records how Tom treated everyone the same, regardless of who they were. This is a very difficult thing to do when everyone else treats you unfairly. Despite Tom treating everyone equally, the masters and traders treated Tom differently.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S UNCLE TOM'S CABIN WAS A FAMOUS ALLEGORY THAT HELPED THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE SEE THE EVIL IN SLAVERY. THE LITERAL OR SURFACE MEANING OF THE STORY WAS THAT

SLAVERY WAS WRONG BECAUSE HUMANS WERE TREATED LIKE ANIMALS. THE IN DEPTH MEANING WAS THAT MANY OF THE EXPERIENCES IN A SLAVE'S LIFE WERE A REPRESENTATION OF THE STRUGGLES IN THE CHRISTIAN'S LIFE. THESE INCLUDED TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS, TRUSTING IN GOD TO PERSEVERE, TREATING EVERYONE EQUALLY, AND SIN. THIS BOOK AFFECTED SO MANY PEOPLE THAT IT WAS LABELED AS ONE OF THE CHIEF CONTRIBUTORS TO THE CIVIL WAR BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Christopher
6/24/2013
Literature Lesson 19 Literary Analysis Essay Draft Final

*Anne Frank was a famous Jewish-Dutch girl who went into hiding at the start of WWII. Her hiding place was a room behind a bookcase, but eventually the Germans found the room and arrested the inhabitants. They were shipped off to assorted concentration camps, never to see each other again. Ann Frank died in one of the most **notorious** concentration camps, Bergen-Belsen. Before she was shipped to the camp, Anne Frank kept a diary. Her diary recorded the day to day events, if there were any, of her life in hiding. Her diary also caught her changing views on several subjects including boys, Her Fate, Loneliness, The War, and Her Parents.*

One of the most palpable views is that of boys. When Anne Frank went into hiding, she was joined by another family with a boy named Peter. Ann liked this boy in the beginning of her journal. Yet, as the diary progresses and Anne sees the example set by her father as to what a true man should be, Anne tends to think that Peter is not the

type of boy that she should look for. By the end of the diary, Anne uses her careful knowledge to discern good male character.

Even though Peter and the other family are in hiding with Anne, she dreads over how difficult it will be to be alone. This is recorded in the early parts of the diary, however, when she realizes that her family is all that is important, she does not fear being alone. She actually feels that being alone gives her plenty of time to increase her writing skills, and focus on herself and her family.

While Ann has time to focus on herself, she starts wondering about her fate and what it will be. At first, Anne is confident that the British will overrun the Germans and life will return to normal. Despite the British being in the war, the Germans overrun and start bombing the British. With the news of the German bombing on London, Anne loses all hope of being freed from the Germans. She realizes that her odds of surviving are slim.

Ann had thought the war would be over at first, but with the German bombing of England, Ann lost some hope. At first, Ann had thought the British and French would overrun the Germans. Anne started looking forward to starting school in September and she anxiously awaited seeing her friends. However, as the events around her stay the same, and it gets quiet except for the Gestapo, she sees that it will take a miracle to free Europe.

Despite the changing war climate, Anne's parents remain the same throughout the book, but Anne's views about them change. At first, Anne doubts her parents, but when their words actually happen, she listens to her parents and their advice. For example, Anne awaits the day of freedom anxiously, but her parents tell her that the

British will not be able to defeat the Germans. When the Germans start bombing England, Anne sees that her parents were right.

WITH EVERCHANGING EVENTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES, AND A MATURING WORLDVIEW, ANNE'S VIEWS OF CERTAIN SUBJECTS CHANGE. THIS CAN HAPPEN TO ANYONE, NOT JUST THOSE IN HIDING OR IN GREAT DILEMMAS. ANNE'S VIEWS CHANGED WHILE SHE WAS IN HER MOST TRANSFORMING PART OF LIFE, ADOLESCENCE.

Christopher
6/24/2013
Literature Lesson 20 Literary Analysis Essay Draft Final

Anne Frank's Diary, the dramatic personal account of a Dutch girl in WWII hiding, has affected hundreds of thousands of people. The setting of this first person account is a critical part of the story.

Anne Frank's hiding took place in Holland, known for its beauty and placidness. During early WWII, Holland tried to remain neutral but Germany ignored Holland's claim and conquered her. Anne Frank and her family went into hiding in an apartment above a warehouse. Most people think of Holland as very peaceful. They would not think that there would be great persecution in Holland. However, in the book, seeing great persecution of innocent people in a beautiful and peaceful country, affects the reader deeply.

The reader quickly learns that Anne's hiding is not child play. The reader is immersed in Anne's hiding as her only means of survival, ironically in one of Europe's notoriously peaceful areas. Had Anne Frank been hiding in the heart of WWII's Germany or France, the reader would have understood the extent of the persecution. When one

examines that persecution had crossed to Holland, the reader is astonished that there could be that evil in a peaceful country.

THIS HORRIFIC PERSECUTION IN HOLLAND DRAMATIZES ANNE'S CIRCUMSTANCES. DESPITE HOLLAND'S REPUTATION AS A PEACEFUL AND NEUTRAL COUNTRY, OPPOSED TO WAR, EVENTUALLY WAR DID COME TO HOLLAND. THE WAR RIPPED THIS BEAUTIFUL COUNTRYSIDE INTO A WAR TORN WASTELAND.

Christopher
6/24/2013
Literature Lesson 21 Literary Analysis Essay Draft Final

The coincidence in George Eliot's book, Silas Marner, plays an enhancing role.. Some of the most obvious scenes of coincidence are found in Chapter Twelve. The author used coincidence to add some flavor to the story much as salt adds flavor to food. However, the story does not rely on coincidence to advance the plot. It simply adds excitement to the story. Coincidence in this novel is necessary.

This book begins with Silas Marner accused of killing the town bishop and stealing the bishop's money. Even though Marner's friend committed this crime, all the evidence pointed to Marner. Marner was then exiled to a secluded village where an orphan girl shows up on his doorstep one day. Marner cares for and raises this girl until she is capable of being self-sufficient. ??? Did you read the book.

One very clear example of coincidence is seen when Marner is charged with killing and robbing the bishop. The moment Marner arrives at the crime scene for

interrogation, the detectives find Marner's knife near the bishop's body. Later when detectives search Marner's home for stolen money, the empty money bag is found behind Marner's dresser.

Much later in the story, the orphan girl Eppie was being carried by her mother through a snow storm. When Eppie's mother falls and dies of the cold, Eppie coincidentally sees the light from Marner's cottage and crawls toward it.

Silas then realizes the next day that Eppie is in his cottage(Eppie had crawled in unnoticed) and starts searching for Eppie's mother. He takes a walk out into the snow and instantly comes across the mother's body in the snow.

EVEN THOUGHT THE STORY LINE IS FULL OF COINCIDENCE, THE STORY DOES NOT RELY ON COINCIDENCE. INSTEAD THE AUTHOR USED COINCIDENCE TO ENHANCE AND PAINT COLOR INTO HER BOOK. EVEN IF THERE WAS NO COINCIDENCE WHATSOEVER, THE STORY STILL COULD ADVANCE AND BE INTERESTING.

Christopher
6/24/2013
Literature Lesson 22 Literary Analysis Essay Final

Sentimentality is the way a person's emotions effect one's sense of reason.

Emotions can cloud the thought process if one forgets to evaluate the situation, ultimately losing control of himself. For example sentimentality can be present during a house fire.

One can become overrun with emotions and forget to get everyone out of the house and

call 911. Conversely, sentimentality can be below normal expectations. For example, during a house fire one can watch TV. This is a lack of sentimentality.

Many critics ask the question: Did Eliot use too much sentimentality? After reading her book, there is enough evidence that points to Eliot not using too much sentimentality. When events took place in the book, the characters did not lose control of themselves. Instead they evaluated the situation and acted upon their conclusions.

This further possesses the question; “Is sentimentality a distraction in chapter 12 and the entire book?” In chapter 12, sentimentality is not a distraction. This is evident when Marner found Eppie, he did not become overrun with emotion. Instead he realized that he had to raise the child. Throughout the book, sentimentality was not a distraction as when the Bishop was found dead, everyone looked for evidence to lead to a killer instead of losing control.

Some critics ask whether or not the scene and tone are appropriate. Scene is the location where something takes place while tone is the way the story is written, in a serious or humorous tone. After reading the book carefully, it is somewhat **blatant** that the scene is appropriate while the tone is not. The scene is perfect for Eppie becoming lost and miraculously wandering into Marner’s cottage. However, the author could have put more feeling into story.

SENTIMENTALITY IS WHEN EMOTIONS EFFECT ONE’S THOUGHT
PROCESS AND ACTIONS. WITH TOO LITTLE SENTIMENTALITY, HOWEVER,
ONE LACKS EMOTIONS AND APPORPIATE RESPONSE. TOO MUCH
SENTIMENTALITY MAKES ONE REACT WITH TOO MUCH EMOTION. ELIOT
DID NOT USE TOO MUCH OR TOO LITTLE SENTIMENTALITY IN HER BOOK.

NEITHER SILAS MARNER NOR GODFREY CASS OVERREACTED. HOWEVER, GODFREY UNDERREACTED IN THE RESPONSIBILITY OF A FAMILY. HE DID NOT CARE ABOUT HIS FAMILY. THE RESULT OF THIS WAS THAT HE LOST BOTH HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER FOR LIFE.

Christopher
6/24/2013
Literature Lesson 23 Literary Analysis Essay Draft Final

Several themes occur in Silas Marner. These themes develop throughout the entire book. The setting, plot and characterization are used to further develop the themes.

One of the most prominent themes is that humans do not need a religion to be happy in life. The author writes that religion is a burden, as the main character is relieved when he altogether rejects religion. This type of belief is called Absurdism, in which people believe that there is no God and no reason for a God. Throughout the book, the plot shows that the main character, Silas Marner, continually rejects religion. The author also writes that Marner had no ties to religion. Ironically, this same character possesses many of the traits expected from a religious person. Through characterization, the author shows that Marner does not have any ties to religion. As Marner is in a secluded village, there is no religious group, resulting in Marner being unable to participate in religion even if he wanted to do so.

George Eliot also attempted to show that life was better when it was secluded. After Marner was banished to the secluded village, his life was “better than it was before” In his old village, he was constantly being bombarded with friends. In the new village,

there were almost no people at all. Silas Marner seems to have a better life in the village that he spent the entire book in.

THESE TWO THEMES OCCUR THROUGHOUT THE BOOK. ONE OF THE THEMES IS USED TO ADVANCE THE AUTHOR'S ABSURDISTIC WORLDVIEW. SHE BELIEVES THAT RELIGION IS UNNECESSARY IN LIFE. THIS BELIEF STRONGLY AFFECTED HER BOOK. DESPITE THIS, THE AUTHOR INCORPORATED RELIGIOUS TRAITS INTO HER MAIN CHARACTER.

Christopher
6/24/2013
Literature Lesson 24 Literary Analysis Essay Final

This essay, written by Booker T. Washington in the late 1800's, was a historical work on the Religious Life of a Negro.

Washington states that when the first black slaves came to America from Africa, they brought their pagan beliefs with them. This religion had no sense of evil or sin, yet as the slave lived in America, they picked up some Christian beliefs. Eventually, the Christian beliefs overtook their old pagan ways.

In this belief, Washington instructed the freed slave to spend their money wisely, and save some for the future. This is exactly what the white men do, according to Washington. Washington that says that the slaves need to realize that they are not the person who life revolves around. Each of them is part of a bigger picture, God's plan. Thus, each person must look out for one another.

THIS ESSAY IS A GUIDE TO WHAT A NEGRO SHOULD DO SPIRITUALLY. ONCE HE DOES THIS, WASHINGTON SAYS, A PERSON WILL CEASE TO COMPLAIN AND WHINE ABOUT THINGS.

Christopher
6/24/2013
Literature Lesson 25 Literary Analysis Essay Final

In this story, Anne of Green Gables, Anne, the protagonist, is a very peculiar girl. Anne's arrival as an 11 yr old adopted child and her childish behavior show her bizarre characteristics. The family that Anne moves into is expecting to adopt a strong, young boy from the orphanage to work on the ranch. However, the family, ironically, receives a girl who is not strong and talks much. .

In the beginning of the story, Anne is a very immature eleven-year old girl. The author describes Anne as a girl who always has something to talk about as she often carries out long conversations. This child from the orphanage is completely contrary to what the ranch family wanted.

Anne is a very sneaky and crafty girl in the beginning of the book. This sneakiness is displayed as Marilla, Anne's adopted mother, tries to correct Anne's behavior. At one point in the story, Marilla believes that Anne stole her brooch. Because Anne does not know where the brooch is, Marilla locks Anne in her bedroom until she confesses. Later, when Marilla comes to see if Anne will confess, Anne quickly makes up a fake confession to be released from bedroom confinement. Later, Marilla finds the

brooch in a different spot than Anne said it would be. Marilla then realizes that Anne hastily thought of that confession.

THE AUTHOR ALSO DEVELOPS ANNE BY SHOWING HOW SHE MATURES AS THE BOOK PROGRESSES. BY THE END OF THE BOOK, ANNE CLEARLY HAS MATURED. THE AUTHOR TAKES A BIZARRE GIRL IN THE BEGINNING OF THE STORY AND DEVELOPS HER INTO A MATURED, YOUNG LADY. THE AUTHOR CAREFULLY USES EVENTS TO BRING OUT ANNE'S CHARACTER.

Christopher
6/24/2013
Literature Lesson 26 Literary Analysis Essay Draft 1

Several themes are incorporated into Anne of Green Gables, by Maude Montgomery. These evident themes include being thankful for what you have, and maturing in behavior with the help of others.

In the beginning of the book, Anne comes to Green Gables Farm. Marilla and Matthew had been expecting a strong, obedient, and respectful boy from the orphanage to help on the farm. When they see Anne, Marilla and Matthew are ungrateful and want to send Anne back to the orphanage. Anne quickly brings much happiness and joy into Marilla and Matthew's lives. They both become very thankful for Anne's arrival and accept Anne into the family. Anne brings laughter and happiness into a home that would otherwise be dull.

Anne is also immature when she arrives at Green Gables. She often goes off on talking sprees and is crafty at tricks on other people. She does not think before she talks

and often she says things that offends others. Yet as Marilla corrects Ann's mistakes, Anne becomes a very matured young lady.

THESE THEMES CONTINUALLY EXPRESS THEMSELVES THROUGHOUT THE BOOK. ANNE ARRIVES AS A IMMATURE GIRL WHO IS UNWANTED, BUT AS SHE MATURES, SHE BRINGS JOY INTO THE HOME AND IS ACCEPTED.

Christopher
6/24/2013
Literature Lesson 27 Literary Analysis Essay Draft Final

Ivanhoe takes place during the Middle Ages at the time of the Crusades. In England, the King had gone away to fight in the Crusades. King Richard left his brother, John, in charge. John is taking advantage of this opportunity and is trying to make himself King.

In the rising action, King Richard is captured on the way home from the Crusades. King John had secretly arranged this kidnapping in order to secure the throne for himself. John was trying to keep Richard as far away from England as possible. Within weeks of the kidnapping, John received word that Richard had escaped from prison and was heading back to England. Meanwhile, some of King Richard's faithful men are preparing for Richard's return. One of these men is Ivanhoe.

At the climax of the story, King John throws a tournament in which the prize is to marry a popular lady of the court. Ivanhoe, a knight whose name has been lost in history,

is looking for this type of opportunity to regain his name. King Richard comes to the tournament in disguise to help Ivanhoe if Ivanhoe promises to help Richard become King again. Ivanhoe wins, but is wounded. The lady of the court takes Ivanhoe in her carriage to care for him in her castle. On the way to the castle, John's men seize the carriage, thinking that Richard was in the carriage. Meanwhile, Richard is gathering his followers in order to take back the throne of England. King John thought he would snuff out the attempt of Richard to regain the throne. Instead of being snuffed out, Richard claims himself as King.

In the falling action, Richard fights his brother with the help of the outlaw Robin Hood. Richard defeats his brother swiftly and reclaims the throne of England.

This story is based upon the story of Robin Hood in which Robin Hood helps King Richard regain the throne.

Christopher
6/24/2013
Literature Lesson 28 Literary Analysis Essay Final

In the great classical novel, Ivanhoe, Sir Walter Scott uses both the characters and the plot to show his Theistic worldview to the reader. A Christian Theistic believes that there is a God who is interactive with his creation. This God also speaks to his creation through his inspired book, the Bible. The author primarily uses the main character to show his worldview. However, Scott uses the other characters, but those characters are not deeply involved with God or church. Most of them simply act like a Christian to be accepted.

In Christian Theism, a believer's faith states that there is a God who created this world. This God is kind and merciful but also has a great wrath. God interacts with his

beloved creation. Despite this, the creation sinned against God and was separated from God. In order to correct this, God sent his only son to die on a cross for his creation. Now, one has to believe in their heart that God is Lord and that believer will have eternal life.

The author carefully created his character Ivanhoe while incorporating many Biblical and Christ-traits into Ivanhoe's personality. Ivanhoe exemplifies extremely bravery, loyalty, and willingness for his king who is away in the Crusades. The thought of rejecting his King never crossed Ivanhoe's mind, just like a Christian should not think about rejecting God under any circumstance. Throughout the book, Ivanhoe looks and cares for others, just as Christ looked out for others.

Throughout the plot, the characters act depending on their moral conscious. They compare an action to their belief before committing that action. This shows that the characters were involved with a belief in God. However, many of the characters only had a upright moral conscious because that was what was accepted at the time in England. At this time in England's history, the Church was very powerful and influential. One was despised upon if they did not belong to the church. Few of the characters had a deep love for Christ. The others were acting the motions just to be accepted. Scott tries to display his worldview through all his characters having some tie to God and the church.

SCOTT EXHIBITS HIS WORLDVIEW THROUGH THE CHARACTERS BY HAVING ALL HIS CHARACTERS INVOLVED WITH CHURCH AND GOD. HOWEVER MANY OF THE CHARACTERS DO NOT HAVE A DEEP LOVE FOR GOD. DESPITE THIS, THE CHRACTERS ALWAYS BASE THEIR ACTIONS UPON WHAT THE CHURCH SAYS IS RIGHT OR WRONG. SCOTT SHOWS, USING HIS

WORLDVIEW, THAT HE BELIEVED IN A GOD WHO CREATED THE WORLD
AND HAS INTERACTION WITH HIS CREATION.

Christopher
6/24/2013
Literature Lesson 29 Literary Analysis Essay Final

*In this mysterious novel, a strange man comes riding into town. As the suspense builds, the townspeople wonder about this man's history. They become skeptical about this man's actions. **This suspense begins Shane, by Jack Schaefer.***

In the beginning of the story, Shane comes by the house of Joe Starrett. Shane appears to be a traveler, and Joe offers him a night's lodging at the his house. Shane accepts this invitation and stays with the family. In a few days, Joe offers Shane housing and food in exchange for Shane staying at the farm and helping for the entire planting and harvesting season. Shane stays and while the busy planting and harvesting seasons progress, a nearby rancher named Fletcher, is trying to persuade Joe to move out of town. As the other rancher, loyal to Fletcher, pass by Joe's ranch, they say negative things about Joe and purposely overlook Joe. Shane realizes what is happening and becomes angry. At this point, a townsman realizes Shane's danger and says that this Shane is like a quietly and slowly burning fuse. This fuse is so quiet that one forgets it is there and then all of a sudden it explodes. This statement is true of Shane. Shane sees that if Fletcher is not stopped, Joe will lose his farm and will have to move. Shane decides it is his task to guard the Starrett family. Eventually, tensions are so high that Shane has to do

something. Shane rides into town and shoots Fletcher, resolving the conflict. Strangely, as soon as Shane finished his duty, keeping Joe safe, he leaves the town for good.

Throughout the story, the climax is building up. Shane seems to be getting more and more interested in the everyday problems of the town. Shane is quite intrigued by the dispute with Fletcher. The suspense builds as anger rises in Shane, and Shane is trying to find a way to take care of Fletcher. The anger in Shane eventually leads to Shane keeping Joe and his family safe from the greedy hands of Fletcher.

THE SUSPENSE IS IN THE PLOT OF THIS STORY. AS FLETCHER IS TRYING TO TAKE STARRETT'S FARM, SHANE DESPERATELY SEARCHES FOR A WAY TO STOP THE SELF-CENTERED FLETCHER. ULTIMATELY, THE STRANGER SHANE SAVES THE STARRETT FARM.

Christopher
6/24/2013
Literature Lesson 30 Literary Analysis Essay Final

In the novel Shane, some of the characters change because of an internal conflict between Fletcher and Joe's family. Fletcher is a greedy rancher who wants to be the monopoly of ranching in the small town. In order to do this, Fletcher must systematically eliminate all the other ranchers. As this conflict involves the two men and ultimately the rest of Joe's family, they must change to defeat Fletcher and save the family ranch.

In the beginning of the story, Joe's courage is not seen anywhere. Joe often becomes involved with town problems, but does not have a large part in solving them. But as the conflict between Fletcher and Joe takes shape, Joe's courage begins to rise and becomes a large part of Joe. Joe now is militant to fight in order to not only save his

family and their way of life, but also to save the fellow ranchers in the town. Now, Joe has the courage and strength to solve large problems involving the whole town. Joe also learns how to deal with any situation that would threaten his family's livelihood.

At first, Marian, Joe's wife, does not like to be involved with town affairs.

This kind woman prefers to stay at home with her family. Occasionally, she does have to go into town to get supplies for the house. However, Marian rarely engages in the town affairs. Yet, even at home, she becomes trapped in town affairs. Her family ranch is in danger of being completely eliminated. If that happened, her family would be forced to leave and settle somewhere else. Marian dreads that, and realizes she must take the action necessary to save her family's ranch. Just as her husband, Marian is militant to fight against Fletcher.

Being a mirror of his parents, Bob's timid ness keeps him on the sides, watching, not becoming involved. Once Shane rises and helps Bob's family to survive, Bob desires to have his character modeled after Shane. This is exactly what he does.

DESPITE THE CONFLICT BETWEEN JOE AND FLETCHER BEING OF SELFISH DESIRES, THE CHARACTERS IN THIS STORY CHANGE FOR GOOD BECAUSE OF IT. ALL THREE OF THESE CHARACTERS HAVE COURAGE WHICH MATURES THROUGHOUT THE NOVEL. THEIR COURAGE IS A LARGE PART OF THEIR CHARACTER BY THE END OF THE NOVEL.

Christopher
6/24/2013
Literature Lesson 31 Literary Analysis Essay Final

A Midsummer Night's Dream is one of William Shakespeare's most beloved plays. It is a notorious story about four lovers, who, as the result of a magical potion, fall in love with the wrong person.

Shakespeare's short play incorporates four Athenians named Lysander, Demetrius, Helena, and Hermia. These young adults are parted on who they like. As the fairies see them bickering in the forest, the fairies apply a potion to the eyes that makes them fall in love with the person they hate. The story is a mix of a childish imagination and an adult troubles.

Most of the story takes place in a forest outside of Athens. As the lovers fall asleep, the forest covers the acts of the fairies. In the morning, as the lovers are lost, they love the wrong Athenian.

Egeus, the father of Hermia, lives in Greece along with Lysander, Demetrius, and Helena. Lysander and Demetrius both love Hermia, while Hermia only loves Lysander. Helena loves Demetrius. Ironically, Demetrius does not love Helena. Hermia wants to marry Lysander, but her father does not permit this. Lysander and Hermia run off into the forest with each other. Demetrius follows them, only to be followed by Helena. Demetrius tries to argue with Helena that he does not love her. However, Helena believes otherwise and follows Demetrius. While all this is happening, a mysterious fairy named Puck is watching. He reports this behavior to the fairy king. The king orders Puck to get the powerful juice from a purple flower. When the juice is applied to someone's sleeping eyes, the next thing he or she sees, he or she will fall utterly in love with it. Puck carries this order out and applies the juice to all four young, sleeping adults. Meanwhile, the fairy queen is sleeping. The King wants to play a joke on the queen, so he has Puck apply

the juice to the queen's eyes also. The King then transforms Lysander into a donkey.

When the queen awakes, she falls in love with Lysander. The queen adores Lysander and provides everything he wants. Demetrius falls in love with Hermia. The lovers now are in a mess. They love someone other than who they truly love. In time, the king enjoys his fun and releases the humans and fairy from the potion.

The characters in the story are quite human. They dislike the person who they do not love. Because of this, they argue among themselves. Mainly, the four lovers are the center of the plot. The other characters, such as Puck, bring humor into the story. Puck is a tiny fairy whom if not in the employment of the king, would otherwise be rejected from everything. He makes funny sounds as he carries out his mission.

The tone of the story varies. At first, it is serious, but as Puck develops, he brings humor into the story. By the end of the play, there is cheerfulness in the story.

This humorous love story incorporates a child's imaginative mind with the common struggles that adults face during their early years as adults. Shakespeare carefully incorporated this struggle into his story by using strange and mysterious fairies to mess up the lover's love.

Christopher
6/24/2013
Literature Lesson 32 Literary Analysis Essay Final

In these letters, C.S. Lewis is trying to convince a friend, Mr. Vanauken, to give his life to Christ. He does this by showing why the other religions do not work for life. These other religions require much work to achieve eternal life.

Mr. Vanauken believed that all major religions had something in common. He thought that the religions were all similar with each other in their beliefs. However, C.S. Lewis briefly explains that Islam is a simplification of Christianity, and that Buddhism is a simplification of Hinduism. Because of this, the two major religions are Christianity and Hinduism. Hinduism requires work for eternal life while Christianity does not.

Lewis then explains that one must have something solid onto which he moves through life on. Lewis gives an example of something sturdy. This example displays how one cannot swim unless he supports himself in water. Without supporting yourself, you will sink. This is showing that a person needs a solid foundation to move through the currents of life. Lewis is trying to convince Mr. Vanauken that Christianity provides this kind of foundation.

Feeling that his past letters had convinced Mr. Vanauken to give his life to Christ, Lewis urges his dear friend to be aware of Satan. Satan will try his hardest to snatch Mr. Vanauken away from Christ. Because of this, Mr. Vanauken must pray and make a decision about religion. Lewis tells Mr. Vanauken to guard himself, since Satan is preventing him from accepting Christ.

IN THESE LETTERS, LEWIS TRIES TO USE EXAMPLES FROM LIFE TO EXPLAIN HOW IMPORTANT WHAT YOU BELIEVE IN IS TO LIFE. LEWIS USES A SERIOUS BUT LIGHT TONE IN PERSUADING MR. VANAUKEN TO BELIEVE IN CHRIST. LEWIS IS TRYING TO SWAY A DEARE FRIEND INTO COMMITTING HIS LIFE TO CHRIST IN ORDER TO HAVE A SECURE FOUNDATION FOR LIFE'S TRIBULATIONS AND TRIALS. LEWIS ALSO ENCOURAGES MR. VANAUKEN TO PRAY AND MAKE A DECISION

IMMEDIATELY, FOR IT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH.
LEWIS WRITES THAT HIS DECISION ON WHAT HE BELIEVES IS THE MOST
IMPORTANT DECISION IN ALL OF LIFE.

Christopher
6/24/2013
Literature Lesson 33 Literary Analysis Essay Draft 1

“The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere” is perhaps the best well-known account of the ride of Paul Revere. He rode throughout the Boston countryside to warn the minutemen of the coming attack of the British regulars. **Henry Wadsworth Longfellow’s view of this historical event is vivid and well detailed.**

The author writes how Paul instructed his friend at the Church. Paul requested that two lights be hung in the Church tower if the British were coming by sea. One light if the British were coming by land. Then, Paul carefully rowed across the river to the Charleston Shore. He had to row past the mighty Somerset warship. Paul carefully muffled his oars to avoid attracting any attention to the water’s surface. After reaching the Charleston Shore, Paul saw two lights. By this, he knew that the British were coming by sea. Eager to ride, Paul jumped on his horse and rode off into the night. As he was riding, he was stopped by some British troops on patrol. He escaped and effectively warned the minutemen of the attack on Concord. The minutemen jumped from their beds and raced to Concord. Because of Paul’s ride, the attack on Concord was stopped. Textual evidence!

This informative poem is clearly written and carefully explains the events in Revere’s ride. When one reads the poem, he can feel the suspense in the story as a mood

of high uncertainty sets in. Despite the poem being somewhat short, it deeply describes how Revere warned the minutemen of the first battle of the Revolutionary War.

The section about Paul instructing his friend on the lights in the North Church Tower should be emphasized when reading out loud. This is the part of the story that is the most important. It lays out how Paul was going to know where the British were coming from. The author also appropriately divides the poem into paragraphs. These divisions occur after Paul has completed a thought or a part of his journey.

When comparing this poem to some others of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, this poem is different. Longfellow was known for his children's poem. Some of his poems are extremely short and do not have a lot of information. Yet, when one reads "The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere", it is a different poem from what Longfellow normally wrote. It is informative and uniquely portrays the midnight ride. It also has some higher vocabulary that does not occur in his child poems. These words include aloft which means high, moorings which refers to the anchor of a ship, and sentinel which refers to an army watchman.

OVERALL, THE POEM IS CONCISE. IT TELLS THE STORY WITHOUT USING MANY WORDS. IT IS AN ACCURATE ACCOUNT OF WHAT PAUL REVERE WENT THROUGH WARNING THE COUNTRYSIDE OF A BRITISH ATTACK. HIS BRAVE RIDE ALLOWED THE COLONIES TO REPEL AN ATTACK ON THE STOCK OR ARMS IN CONCORD.

Christopher
6/24/2013
Literature Lesson 34 Literary Analysis Essay Draft 1

“The Lady or the Tiger” is a short story written by Frank Stockton. As it is excessive in words, it does not provide a clear plot. Having too many words makes the storyline clouded. ???

In the clouded plot, a King has a strange way of dealing with accused criminal. Such a person is placed in an arena to await his judgment. There are two doors on the side of the arena. In one is a hungry tiger. In the other is a beautiful young maiden. The “criminal” must pick a door. If he picks the door with the maiden, his life is spared. If not, he obviously is eaten by the tiger. The barbaric King of this land provides this form of justice as a means of entertaining the people. His method of entertaining is wrong. Watching people die is not right, even though some think it is.

The theme incorporates an idea of unfair justice. Being innocent does not rely on evidence in this story. Instead, you are pronounced innocent if you pick the door with the maiden inside. This is an unfair system of justice, since innocence relies on a choice that results in life or death. There is no system of rules saying what is right or wrong.

The tone of the story is full of suspense. The reader does not know which door the “criminal” will pick. Towards the end of the story, the tone shifts to relief, as the “criminal” picked the door with the young maiden inside.

It appears that the setting is somewhere near the former Roman Empire area. Specifically, the story takes place in an arena much like the Colosseum. Thousands of spectators watch as a man picks between life and death.

One can see the traits of the characters just by examining the plot. The King has no fair way of justice. His main mission is to please the people with killing. He does

not care how he does it. The Criminal, as it seems, has done nothing severely wrong, such as killing someone. When in the arena, he is nervous as to what will come out of the door he picks. The Tiger is one of the most fearsome creatures in all the kingdom. He is ravenous and voracious, eagerly awaiting his meal. The maiden appears to be the most beautiful young lady in all the empire. She has been selected just for this event.

THE NARRATION IS GIVEN FROM THIRD PERSON. THERE IS MUCH INFORMATION GIVEN IN THE STORY, BUT THE AUTHOR USES TOO MANY WORDS. BECAUSE OF TOO MANY WORDS, THE PLOT IS UNCLEAR. THE PLOT AND STORYLINE IS EXCELLENT. WITH ALL THE WORDS AND EXTRA INFORMATION, THE AUTHOR CLOUDS THE PLOT.