

1: Nineteen Eighty-Four Study Guide Theme Analysis | Novelguide

There may be a big age difference between them, but Salva and Nya's lives are connected. Find out how in this lesson, which summarizes Linda Sue Park's 'A Long Walk to Water', and looks at themes.

Pi challenges this and pulls two bananas from under his bedsheet for them to test. Okamoto fills the sink and puts the bananas in, and they do float. Okamoto responds to this by challenging the existence of the algae island. The interviewers start by nitpicking at details, which leads to some humorous scenes and Pi defending his story in its every aspect. Eventually they get around to the larger idea here, which is about learning to process and improve an unbearable reality through storytelling. He says that no one has spotted a tiger in the area lately. Pi mentions the panther that escaped the Zurich Zoo. Active Themes Pi responds that animals are just as afraid of humans as we are of them. He gives more examples of wild animals living undetected in big cities, and says that the idea of finding a tiger in a jungle is laughable. He asks if they believe in love or in God, as these things also seem improbable. Pi now expands his survival story to become a more obvious metaphor for religious faith and the power of fiction. Active Themes Pi is unwilling to give up discussing his story, however, so Okamoto asks him about the blind Frenchman he met. Okamoto says that the cook aboard the *Tsimtsum* was also French. Pi asks the interviewers to explain the meerkat bones in the lifeboat, but the officials say that the bones are unidentifiable. They return to questions about the ship, and Pi reminds them that he lost his whole family in the shipwreck. Active Themes The officials are embarrassed by this, and Pi offers them cookies. He then asks them if they liked his story. The officials say that they did like it and that they will remember it for a long time, but they want to know what really happened. Active Themes Pi pauses for a while and then begins a new account of his experience. In this second story, the four survivors on the lifeboat are Pi, his mother who floated to safety on some bananas, the French cook, and a Chinese sailor. Pi describes the cook as greedy and cruel, and says that he immediately ate all the flies and the one rat on the boat. The sailor was young, exotic, and beautiful, but he spoke only Chinese and had broken his leg jumping into the lifeboat. Of course the whole novel is fiction, but within that fiction we as readers like to trust the story we are reading and temporarily accept it as reality, or at least as a vehicle of some emotional or aesthetic truth. The sudden unreliability of that truth then creates a very interesting effect, which Martel exploits. They held down the sailor while the cook sawed off the leg. The sailor remained calm and quiet throughout it all, and clung to life even after the ordeal. This second story does indeed seem more believable, but Pi acts like he is making it up in the same way that he possibly did the first story. Active Themes The next day Pi went to throw the severed leg overboard, but the cook stopped him. The cook looked guilty but said that they needed food. The hyena seemed cruel, but in the reality of the animal story it was just obeying its instincts. Pi admitted that he ate some of the food too when the cook offered it to him. Two weeks had passed by that point. The cook used some of the flesh as bait and ate the rest. After that the cook occupied one end of the lifeboat and Pi and his mother occupied the other. In this human story Pi himself is also less resourceful and strong. Pi steals rations that the cook offers him, and it is the cook who has all the good ideas about surviving, doing most of the fishing and work on the lifeboat. In both stories Pi has to give up his vegetarianism, but compared to his other sacrifices this is a small price to pay to survive. There is still a kind of territory division on the lifeboat even in the human version. Active Themes After a while Pi and his mother grew more friendly with the cook, as he helped them to survive. One day when they were all weak with hunger they tried to bring a turtle aboard and lost it because of Pi. She pushed Pi towards the raft and he jumped overboard. The cook cut off her head and threw it to Pi. Pi stayed on the raft for a day and a night, and neither he nor the cook spoke. Then Pi climbed aboard the lifeboat. The cook silently gave him a turtle to eat, and then Pi fought with the cook and killed him with the knife. Active Themes Pi cut up the cook and ate his heart, liver, and pieces of his flesh. He says the heart was delicious. Pi says that the cook was an evil man, but he met with evil in Pi himself. I turned to God. Pi describes these horrors in an almost detached way, which seems to imply either that he is making up this human story or has decided to put all his faith in the animal story as a way of remaining sane. The officials or Okamoto at least now seem to recognize that this is no ordinary interview, but

A SUMMARY OF THEMES pdf

in fact a test of their own faith and beliefs about life. As readers, we are just as shocked as the interviewers are by this alternate account. Pi says that the crew was unfriendly and often drunk, but he can give little information to solve the mystery of the disaster. In the end the officials give up, recognizing that the truth is lost forever. While they are processing these stories the officials turn to their actual assignment, which is finding out why the Tsimtsum sank. Active Themes Before the officials leave Pi asks them which of his two stories they preferred. The officials thank Pi and wish him well, promising to look out for Richard Parker on their drive. Pi gives them some cookies and the interview ends. Retrieved November 14,

2: Chris Van Allsburg's Jumanji: Summary & Theme " SchoolWorkHelper

Themes Themes are the fundamental and often universal ideas explored in a literary work. The Importance of Memory. One of the most important themes in The Giver is the significance of memory to human life.

Leonard Meade, a writer in the year This is an odd profession since nobody reads books anymore. The book opens up with Mr. Meade stepping out for his usual evening pastime, taking a walk. He lives alone with no family, having never been married. The nighttime walks are a way for him to fill his time. He is the only pedestrian on the road. He takes pleasure in his walks, an interest no one else seems to share. It comes as no shock for him because, in the ten years of his walks, he has never encountered another person. The streets are dark, empty, and silent. In his mind, the pedestrian compares the houses to graveyards since little to no activity goes on in them. The only evidence of human activity is the vague flickering of life and light within. The televisions in this era have taken up the social lives of people and they rarely leave their houses. He stops and talks to the houses to amuse himself. A comedian falling off the stage? You can tell that the city is safe since he has never encountered any altercation with anyone. Not to attract attention or be followed by dogs, the author says that Mr. Meade learned to wear sneakers. Our features Any deadline. Regardless of the turnaround time or field of study, you can be sure we have qualified personnel to handle the assignment for you. Our writers are knowledgeable in virtually all subject areas and will process your assignment as fast as possible to beat the deadlines. Quality Guarantee We have an exceptional team of proficient writers with a vast experience in writing quality academic essays. Therefore, we will deliver academic essays of amazing quality not available anywhere else. You can bet on that! Best essay writers You will not find competent and certified essay writers like the ones on our spectacular team. We are your best bet for having a professionally written essay that will get you the best grades in no time. Let us process your essay and you will see only amazing results with us. Plagiarism free With us, originality and uniqueness are paramount factors to success. We can never compromise on that. You can bet that we double check our essays so you know you will receive original work every time. Online chat with writers We have many competent and certified writers available to process your essay and you can chat with them online to find the best one to work with. Fast delivery of essay We have many certified writers who are ready to happily process your essay even with a 4-hour deadline. Our team of writing experts is available on call and can churn out an outstanding essay for you on short notice without compromising on quality. Affordable prices Our essay writing service is tailored to fit your budget. We have only affordable prices for you, and we offer a quality service. On his way back home on this particular night, Mr. Meade encounters a police vehicle. This comes as a surprise because the force was reduced from three cars to one since the city holds three million people. The odds of him having a run in with the police were slim to none. The police car stops him, the possibility of the vehicle being robotic is high since the society is heavily automated. He is ordered to stop and put his hands up by a metallic voice. He tries to explain what he was doing and that he is only a block away from his house but he is threatened that if he does not comply he will get shot. Follow up questions come afterward. What do you do for a living? He answers that he is a writer, this is interpreted as unemployed. What is being a writer anyway? Meade agrees it may be true since he had not come up with any content in years. He knows his lack of motivation has been consistent since nobody reads books or magazines anymore. He is asked about his whereabouts but cannot give a satisfactory answer. He tries to explain that he was walking to get some air which proves pointless since the car cannot understand the essence of that. How can walking be a hobby? After uncovering that he does not own a television, they deem him as a danger to himself and the society. The vehicle fails to understand how a person can lack interest in watching TV. He is then ordered to enter the car and is not surprised to discover that there is no driver. At this point, Mr. Meade is fearful for his safety as he gets inside the cell-like back seat. He is informed by the car that he will be taken to the psychiatric center since his tendencies are regressive. As he is seated and trapped in his seat, the door is slammed and the car rolls on. On the way, they pass by his house, the only one with bright lights coming from it. He tries to protest once more, only to get no response from the car as he is taken away. Analysis Bradbury has always shown skepticism of technology in his books,

and once more, he did so in the Pedestrian. The book is written from a third person. In a nutshell, the theme explores the dependency on technology in the society and what it will inexorably become. A regular pastime of walking in the book comes off as strange and regressive. This is a story of humanity versus technology. People have become dependent on the television giving up all their physical and emotional control. The car represents the government authority by determining what is best for the society. Having people indoors the whole night is a way to distract them from the doings of the government. Meade stands out as a protester who is an outcast in the society because of taking walks alone on the streets. As much as Mr. The author depicts the downfall of humankind as technology takes over. This is made evident by the robot police vehicle. You can tell that the car does not comprehend the need for humanity. It does not understand the purpose of walking. The police also deny the existence of humanity by not recognizing the profession of a writer as a form of employment. A regular job in the Pedestrian by Ray Bradbury is a typical day job and in the evening, to remain indoors and watch television. The mere fact that Mr. Meade did not own a TV was enough to portray him as rebellious and fighting authority. In the book, this was what angered the authorities the most. The observation is eminent when Mr. Meade takes his walks alone and talks to himself or the houses for the lack of company. He has never met anyone in years. With the current trend of the society mostly glued to their smartphones, nobody has time to check on each other. What about the year ? Could we be as predictable as publicized by the Pedestrian by Ray Bradbury? And is it a bad or good thing? Meade represents the humankind aspect of the book. His house is the embodiment of humanity which is warm and bright. The light also represents his soul. His house is unlike the other houses on the street which were not well-lit and only showed a flicker of light from their television sets. The loss of humanity is illustrated by the metallic voice of the robot police car. When he is seated in the car, he is trapped. This shows how much entrapment we face in regards to technology. The houses were zombie-like with no life. This is how lifeless we will be if we do not learn to get out more. As the police car drives off and Mr. We cannot tell for sure if the society will follow the chains as observed in this the Pedestrian by Ray Bradbury summary, and only time will tell. Find out how much your paper will cost Type of paper.

3: Etched in Sand - Summary & Themes | Regina Calcaterra

Themes Themes are the fundamental and often universal ideas explored in a literary work. Intolerance. The Crucible is set in a theocratic society, in which the church and the state are one, and the religion is a strict, austere form of Protestantism known as Puritanism.

Orwell intends to portray Oceania just realistically enough to convince contemporary readers that such a society has, in fact, existed and could exist again if people forget the lessons taught by history, or fail to guard against tyrannical, totalitarian governments. These two themes- totalitarianism and history-tie together the plot and messages in Orwell sets his story in war-torn London. Thirty to forty bombs rain down on the city per week and everywhere Winston turns reminders of the war, such as the Two Minutes Hate and billboards plastered with Party slogans, color his existence. Having just emerged from WWII, Londoners would have intimately related to the deprivation and destruction portrayed in However, while Winston placed full blame for his situation on the shoulders of Big Brother, Londoners would not have identified the cause of their misery as the British government. More likely, the British would have blamed Nazi Germany for starting the war and causing such chaos and devastation. While it is difficult to pinpoint the specific sparks that set off WWII, the people fighting in the Allied armies must clearly have believed that their collective mission was to crush totalitarianism and restore democracy around the world. The Party is a totalitarian government. Neither the Outer Party nor the proles proletariat have any influence on the direction of their country or the rules that govern their lives. When the propaganda, deprivation, and rigid guidelines fail to convert someone to Party doctrine INGSOC , the government uses torture to brainwash citizens. Since the principles of INGSOC fail to inspire thinking people like Winston, the Party has no choice but to use extreme force and coercion to stay in power. Orwell calls upon his readers to recognize the evil and frailty of the Party and fight to prevent the spread of totalitarianism. While Orwell does not advocate for a specific alternative system, undercurrents of Socialism, Democracy, and Capitalism pervade. The Party understood the power of history. A citizenry educated to understand history would not allow the Party to survive. Thus, the Party eliminated nearly everyone who remembered the past before Big Brother, created a new, post-Big Brother history, then manipulated history through the Ministry of Truth so much that it was impossible to ever know what was happening or what had really happened. It is ironic that Winston worked in the Ministry of Truth, changing historical facts to suit the Party. In a small way, Winston contributed to the collective amnesia that plagued Oceania, maintained order, and secured his own powerlessness. However, had Winston not worked in the Ministry of Truth, he would not have gotten the proof he needed to validate his subconscious and unconscious misgivings about the Party. The act of recording his present circumstances constituted extreme disloyalty to the Party because Winston was actually documenting history. Totalitarian rulers throughout history, including Hitler and Pol Pot the leader of the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia , destroyed books and exterminated journalists and intellectuals because they understood the power of documentation and history. While Orwell clearly shows that history is mutable, he also proves that this type of mutation leads to the death of culture and freedom.

4: A Tree Grows in Brooklyn Chapter 33 Summary & Analysis from LitCharts | The creators of SparkNotes

The Acts of the Apostles tell the story of the joy, suffering, and journeys across land and sea of the disciples and early Christians. Read this lesson to find out more about this exciting story.

He jumped off his bike and ran inside. Where he meets his friend, Carl Bentley, a twenty-year old man with dark skin. He shows Alan his latest creation, it was some kind of sneaker, made of canvas and white leather above a rubber sole. Alan put the shoe down on an idle conveyor belt. Alan picked up his bike and rode home, but just as he thought he was safe Billy came out with his friends, attacked Alan and took off, with his bike. He heard a drumming sound, Brummm-tum-tum! Finally he found where it was coming from. He dug out a big trunk and smashed open the padlock with a spade. When Alan returned home his parents were getting ready to go to a presentation. His parents were shocked with his attitude towards the school and left for the presentation. Alan packed some clothes, food and the Jumanji game into a suitcase, and just as he was about to run away, someone knocked at the door. Alan showed her the game and they decided to play. Without warning the tokens started to move all by themselves. Sarah and Alan looked at each other in amazement. Alan looked down at his body: And he was being sucked into the game board. Sarah ran screaming out of the house as hundreds of bats chased her down the street. They heard a drumming sound Brummm-tum-tum. They followed it to an old storage room, where they discovered a game called Jumanji, they set it up on the floor. Judy grabbed an old tennis racquet and hit one through the window, the others followed. Judy read the warning. The exciting consequences of the game will vanish only when a player has reached Jumanji and called out its name. What else will come out of the mysterious game of Jumanji?

5: The Pedestrian by Ray Bradbury Summary and Analysis | www.enganchecubano.com

theme is a message or a lesson that a story conveys. Read each passage below and identify whether it is a summary, or part of a story with a theme.

He kills a seven-year-old girl. Fear sweeps the neighborhood. Children are kept behind locked doors. Sergeant McShane, however, only does this to throw off the killer, awaiting him to strike again. This time, the police will be waiting for him. Active Themes Related Quotes with Explanations Johnny goes to his friend, Burt, who works as a night watchman at the corner bank and asks to borrow his gun. Johnny asks for this favor due to his willingness to watch the bank while Burt goes home to check on his young wife, whom he constantly suspects of infidelity. Johnny reminds him that it is also illegal for him to be guarding the bank while Burt goes home. Burt agrees to lend it and teaches Johnny how to use it by pointing at him. Johnny takes the gun and points it to Burt who tells Johnny that the gun is loaded and he should be careful. Johnny notes how they may have accidentally killed each other. His unwillingness to marry a woman closer to his own age reflects a tendency among many men to obsess over younger women and girls. One afternoon, Katie is cleaning in the halls of a house that is not her own. She wonders if she should wait in the hallway at home for Francie to come home from school. She goes back home for a cup of coffee and then heads back to work. Francie gets home at her usual time and begins to climb the stairs when she sees a man step from a small recess from beneath the stairs, leading to the cellar. The man comes toward her with his lower garments opened. Smith builds suspense in the scene by having the child molester emerge from beneath the stairs, like a household pest or a character from a supernatural pulp story that Francie might read. When the predator comes toward her, he gives Francie her first look at a penis. The description also coincides somewhat with the earlier description of the gun. Guns, too, are often regarded as phallic symbols. Active Themes At this moment, Katie is coming down the stairs quietly. She sees a man coming at Francie, who is frozen to the banister. Katie makes no sound and no one sees her. She goes back up the stairs and gets the gun from under the pillow. She puts the gun under her apron and holds it with both hands to keep it steady. She runs back down the stairs. At this point, the child molester grabs Francie and claps a hand over her mouth. Francie hears a sound. She looks up and sees her mother running down the stairs. The child molester holds his stomach and falls backward. Women scream and doors bang open. Smith seems to want to draw a contrast between what people conceal from view in order to protect others. Katie hits her wrist with the butt of the gun, releasing her fingers, and pulls Francie upstairs. Francie keeps stumbling and falling to her knees, requiring Katie to drag her down the hall. When they get to their apartment, Katie puts the chain bolt on the door and sets the gun down. She then asks if the man hurt Francie. Francie indicates that his penis touched her leg. She says that she can still feel it and wants her leg cut off. People pound on their door, but Katie ignores them. She gives Francie a cup of scalding coffee and paces while she thinks of what to do next. The feeling on her leg is symbolic of the lingering memory of sexual assault. Active Themes Neeley is in the street when he hears the shot. He goes to his door and pounds on it, demanding to be let in. When he sees Francie lying on the couch, he starts bawling. Katie tells him to stop and go to get his father. When he gets home, Johnny goes to Francie and picks her up in his arms, despite how big she is. Active Themes The police knock at the door. Katie lets them in, along with an intern who performs an examination. After confirming that Francie was not raped, he sees the marks on her wrist and leg and Katie explains the causes. Francie immediately falls asleep. One could read this as another form of violation. Active Themes The cop turns to Johnny and asks him where he keeps the gun. He tells him about the hiding place under the pillow. When Katie goes to get it, she forgets that she threw it into the washtub. She gets it out. Johnny says that he found it in the gutter. The ambulance driver hollers from the hall that he is back from the hospital and asks if the doctor is ready to leave. Katie asks if she killed the child molester. The cop then says that he got a statement from the child molester before he passed out, confessing to the murder of the seven-year-old girl. The positive outcome of her not killing him is that the case regarding the seven-year-old girl is solved. Active Themes When Francie wakes up the next morning, Johnny is there to tell her it was all a dream. As time passes, it seems to have been just that. Katie testifies about what happened and is not arrested

for shooting the child molester. In fact, the judge shakes hands with her. Eventually, the whole affair fades into the background. The family never discusses the incident again. He hands her an envelope of money from a collection that was taken up at the police station to thank her for catching the child molester. Katie refuses the money. Quietly, she wonders if McShane will ever have the happiness he deserves. He thinks of how Katie will one day be his wife. Both Katie and Sergeant McShane hold on to the dream of better futures for themselves. Her religious faith would equate this with adultery. Furthermore, she thinks that her constant willingness to endure personal sacrifice gives her life meaning. Retrieved November 14,

6: "Misery" by Anton Chekhov: Summary & Themes " SchoolWorkHelper

Use a list of the major themes of Homer's Iliad to understand the epic poem: anger and hatred, betrayal, fate and chance, honor, love, patriotism, shame, revenge, war, glory, mortality, and loyalty.

Looking at life as an outsider and feeling as though one is being treated as an outsider is a matter of perspective or point of view. Someone who always feels like an outsider may conclude that life is unfair. Adolescence is a time when teenagers may consider themselves to be adults, but in reality teens are still under the control of others. Parents, teachers, and other authority figures are always telling them how to live their lives. For example, Ponyboy knows that he is not safe walking the streets in his own neighborhood. He could be attacked solely because of the way he is dressed; he feels like an outsider in his own town. His feelings of powerlessness and vulnerability lead him to conclude that life is not fair. Ponyboy sees injustice on a daily basis. His parents are dead, Darry is forced to work two jobs to support the brothers, Soda has dropped out of school, and the greasers are looked upon as "white trash. Because he is from the poor, East Side of town, his place in life is unfairly predetermined. The evolution of the family relationships is a recurrent theme in the novel. Family relationships are strained during the teen years, but in the Curtis family, the right to stay together as a family is a constant struggle. Since the death of their parents, Darry has assumed the responsibility of guardianship for Pony and Soda, and under that pressure he has aged beyond his years. He no longer views the two boys as siblings, but rather as a responsibility. He is self-conscious about the fact that Soda has dropped out of school, and he wants him to finish his education. Soda did not do well in school, did not like school, and is perfectly content to work in a gas station " a job he loves. Soda also believes that he is doing the right thing by helping to support his family. Gang relationships are included in the theme of family love. The home life situations that these boys find themselves in are often abusive. They have turned to the gang for the love and support that should have come from parents. Johnny is painfully aware of the difference between the gang and a family and through him Pony begins to understand how lucky he is to have caring family members: I thought about it for a minute " Darry and Sodapop were my brothers and I loved both of them. The third major theme that runs through *The Outsiders* is the use of colors in a black and white world. Adolescents have a tendency to embrace people and events as absolutes. For example, someone or something is either right or wrong; there can be no middle ground. The characters in *The Outsiders* are either Socs or greasers. People are either rich or poor, good or bad. Hinton descriptively uses color throughout the book to define and add depth to the characters in their environments. Early in the book, she associates warm colors with the Socs and cool colors with the greasers. The greasers view the Socs as insiders and themselves as outsiders. Using many descriptive colors, Hinton paints the greasers as outsiders. Dally is the exception to the rule, "His hair was almost white it was so blond. White is also used many times throughout the novel to describe fright, "white as a ghost. To realize that people and events may not be purely right or wrong, good or bad, can be frightening. Dally appears to be the stereotypical hood: But he is not that extreme persona. Throughout the book, Pony matures and grows in his ability to see the full spectrum, to stop dividing the world into black and white, good and bad, insiders and outsiders, greasers and Socs. A sub-theme within this story is the power of three. Three is a cardinal number that is common in American literature and folklore, and to find it as a pivotal theme in this story is not surprising. The Holy Trinity is a major doctrine of the Christian faith. The three Curtis brothers working together have the power to save their family. Three greasers working together save the lives of children trapped by fire. A sub-theme in this novel is the power of three. Which of the following is not represented in *The Outsiders*? Three Curtis brothers struggle to stay together. Three rings are on the hand of the Soc who beat Johnny. Three Socs save the children from the church fire.

7: Themes - www.enganchecubano.com

This scene condenses many of the novel's themes and is a kind of thesis statement for Martel. The officials admit that the animal story is more beautiful and compelling, but they are still wedded to "factuality."

Sachar never sets out to teach a specific moral or lesson when he writes. Instead, he creates characters that his readers can empathize with and involves them in plots that are fun to read. As a result, he believes his readers will naturally become better people. Throughout the novel, fate, which is a power or force that is thought to decide future events, is a major theme. Stanley and his father have always had bad luck. Stanley and his father expect to have bad luck. He was stranded in the Texas desert. Stanley is later accused of taking Mr. Because Zero is too sick to climb the mountain, Stanley carries him to the top. Once there, Stanley finds water and sings the lullaby that had been in his family for several generations – the same lullaby that his great-great-grandfather was supposed to have sung to Madame Zeroni after carrying her to the top of the mountain in Latvia. Stanley and Zero return to Camp Green Lake and find the buried "treasure" – an old suitcase – and again, fate steps in. Morengo, arrives at Camp Green Lake at the perfect moment. Stanley has reached his destiny. Friendship is another major theme in *Holes*. He is overweight and is larger than his classmates. As a consequence, he is picked on and teased. Stanley is a misfit and he knows it. Between his low self-esteem and bad luck, Stanley is quite unhappy. After being at Camp Green Lake for a few weeks, Stanley realizes he is larger than the boys in his tent, but he is no longer fat – the shoveling has strengthened his muscles. The boys respect his size and give him the nickname "Caveman. He gives X-Ray the lipstick tube he finds and takes the blame for Magnet when he stole Mr. Stanley understands the hierarchy that exists amongst the boys; consequently, they learn to trust Stanley. Stanley and Zero form a close friendship. Zero trusts Stanley enough to reveal that he can not read or write. Instead he begins to teach Zero how to read and realizes that Zero is quite intelligent. Zero fights for Stanley and after he runs away, Stanley worries about him until he realizes his only choice is to go find him. Sitting on top of the mountain, Stanley is happy. He likes the person he has become and he feels good because he has a friend. Another theme that is evident in the novel is family relationships – Stanley has a loving family and Zero has no family. Stanley and Zero are misfits, but when given the opportunity to prove themselves, they exhibit their strengths and rise above the negative judgments others make about them.

8: Difference Between Plot and Theme | Difference Between

In the story "Misery" by Anton Chekhov, I identified despair and misery as a theme. The surroundings amplify the sentiment of the main character, Iona Potapov. Cold and gray surrounds' Iona Potapov and he is extremely miserable. Iona Potapov wants to speak to another human about his son's.

Theme In every narrative, story or literary entry, there are various elements to be considered. Among these elements, two are often regarded as the most important. These are the plot and the theme. In the simplest explanation, a plot is synonymous to the storyline, whereas the theme is more the main thought or idea being tackled. Being the storyline, the plot is what one would expect to transpire into a story, or narrative. For example, the events that occur or happen with the characters, what they will do, where they will go, and when they will make an appearance are all part of the plot. With regard to the theme, common examples are: Love, abortion, war, revenge and many others. The theme simply talks about the issue of the story. The theme is also the underlying topic or message that the writer, author or director wants to impart to their readers or audience. Other people may also regard themes as ornaments of the story. However, themes are very important decorations that unify the whole concept of the literary work. It is even surprising that some confuse the theme with the plot, and vice versa, when in fact it is the genre that is closer in definition to the theme than the plot. The plot, as a whole, starts from the beginning of the story and ends when the story ends. It is a broad collection of events that justify the theme or subject. The exposition beginning , conflict where the problems are unveiled , rising action leads to the climax , climax the highest and often the most exciting part of the story , falling action shows the outcome of the climax , and resolution where the conclusion is reached. Stories, fiction entries and the like may contain several plots, even as many as there can be governing themes. Nevertheless, when the plot is composed of a combination of multiple or complex plots, it is then called an imbroglio. Lastly, some authors have different styles in conveying the theme of the story. Many use different figures of speech to express their ideas more effectively, like similes, metaphors and personification, amongst others. In conclusion, the difference between a plot and theme is the following: Themes are more of the controlling idea, or the motif of the story, whereas the plot is the storyline of the story that includes what happens from start to finish. The plot is more structured compared to the theme. If you like this article or our site. Please spread the word.

9: SparkNotes: The Crucible: Themes

Understand every theme George Orwell is trying to communicate in Whether it's freedom and enslavement, or loyalty and betrayal, our study guide will help you understand every theme present.

Themes are the fundamental and often universal ideas explored in a literary work. Intolerance The Crucible is set in a theocratic society, in which the church and the state are one, and the religion is a strict, austere form of Protestantism known as Puritanism. Because of the theocratic nature of the society, moral laws and state laws are one and the same: In Salem, everything and everyone belongs to either God or the devil; dissent is not merely unlawful, it is associated with satanic activity. This dichotomy functions as the underlying logic behind the witch trials. Hysteria Another critical theme in The Crucible is the role that hysteria can play in tearing apart a community. Hysteria supplants logic and enables people to believe that their neighbors, whom they have always considered upstanding people, are committing absurd and unbelievable crimes—“communing with the devil, killing babies, and so on. In The Crucible, the townsfolk accept and become active in the hysterical climate not only out of genuine religious piety but also because it gives them a chance to express repressed sentiments and to act on long-held grudges. The most obvious case is Abigail, who uses the situation to accuse Elizabeth Proctor of witchcraft and have her sent to jail. But others thrive on the hysteria as well: Reverend Parris strengthens his position within the village, albeit temporarily, by making scapegoats of people like Proctor who question his authority. In the end, hysteria can thrive only because people benefit from it. It suspends the rules of daily life and allows the acting out of every dark desire and hateful urge under the cover of righteousness. Reputation Reputation is tremendously important in theocratic Salem, where public and private moralities are one and the same. In an environment where reputation plays such an important role, the fear of guilt by association becomes particularly pernicious. Focused on maintaining public reputation, the townsfolk of Salem must fear that the sins of their friends and associates will taint their names. Various characters base their actions on the desire to protect their respective reputations. Meanwhile, the protagonist, John Proctor, also seeks to keep his good name from being tarnished. By refusing to relinquish his name, he redeems himself for his earlier failure and dies with integrity. Goodness In The Crucible, the idea of goodness is a major theme. Almost every character is concerned with the concept of goodness, because their religion teaches them that the most important thing in life is how they will be judged by God after they die. They want to be found good, because being good will make them right with God. The characters want to be seen as good by the whole village. From the opening of the play, when the Rev. Other characters, such as Mary Warren, confess, because being seen as good is more important to them than telling the truth. We see the struggle in the Rev. Hale, Elizabeth Proctor, and John Proctor,. By the end of the play, he has examined his conscience and realized that if he wants to be at peace with himself, he has to encourage the prisoners to falsely confess. Elizabeth is also convinced of herself as a good woman, but by the end of the play, she has reconsidered her treatment of her husband after he confessed to an affair, and realizes that she was unforgiving. John struggles the most with goodness: Judgment Another major theme in The Crucible is that of judgment, especially seen in the characters of Danforth and Rev. In the third act of the play, Deputy Governor Danforth sits in judgment over the accused and imprisoned residents of Salem. Elizabeth, Martha Corey, Rebecca Nurse, and many others are not witches at all. Danforth is unable to change his mind, even when all evidence and logic points him towards concluding he is incorrect. Danforth mistakenly believes that a reliable judge never reconsiders his stance. Hale, on the other hand, Hale learns the foolishness of sitting in judgment over his fellow humans. Danforth has not learned the danger of judging others, while Hale has.

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