

Collaborative Google Docs For English Literature

REMEMBER TO QUOTE ANY POINT YOU MAKE WITH ITS LOCATION IN THE BOOK (UNLESS IT'S REALLY GENERAL)

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Lord of the Flies

Subject	Symbolizes	Reasoning / Meta	Quote & location in book
The boys savagery on the island	How society's expectations are superficial, and that if mankind is left without order, rules are destroyed and civilisation spirals into chaos.	When the boys are left to their own devices they do not risk receiving punishment from judiciary powers so have no reason to comply to abstract moral codes.	"The boys try to construct a civilisation on the island;- but it breaks down in blood and terror because the boys are suffering from the terrible disease of being human." - William Golding writing about his novel.
Ralph	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Civilization and order - Ego 	His first instinct is to be rescued, resulting in the boy's return to civilisation and order	<p>"I'm chief. I'll go. Don't argue" - Chapter 6</p> <p>"The rules are the only thing we've got!" - Ch.5, p114</p>
Piggy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Science and intelligence - The name 'Piggy' represents how Piggy is like the animals on the island - Clarity of thought - Super Ego 	<p>Piggy's inventiveness frequently leads to innovation, such as the makeshift sundial that the boys use to tell time</p> <p>He is weak and is 'hunted' for factors outside of his control</p> <p>Passionately believes in decency, fairness and the values represented by the conch, which he protects till his death. The conch is destroyed along with Piggy and signifies the explicit end of civilisation on the island.</p>	<p>"Ralph wept for the end of innocence, the darkness of man's heart, and the fall through the air of a true, wise friend called Piggy." - Chapter 12, after Piggy's death when the boys encounter the naval officer</p> <p>Death - Ch.11, p222</p> <p>"The sea breathed again in a long, slow sigh, the water boiled white and pink over the rock; and when it went, sucking back again, the body of Piggy was gone." - Ch.11, p223</p>
Jack	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wildness and violence - Authoritarian - Imperialism - Desire for power - Savagery - Id 	<p>He immediately illustrates his need for dominance in his first appearance in the novel.</p> <p>He decides that he should be leader, not because the boys elect him to be or because he is fair, but</p>	"[Piggy] was intimidated by this uniformed superiority and the offhand authority in Merridew's voice" - Ch.1, p28

		because he is the 'best' and can sing a C sharp.	<p>"His mind was crowded with memories; memories of the knowledge that had come to them when they closed in on the struggling pig, knowledge that they had outwitted a living thing, imposed their will upon it, taken away its life like a long satisfying drink." - Chapter 4, Jack's mental state in the aftermath of killing his first pig</p> <p>"Bollocks to the rules!" - Ch. 5, p.114</p>
Simon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jesus - Sensitivity/Compassion - Visionary - Super Ego 	<p>Like a saint, Simon performs unselfish acts of kindness throughout the novel; he picks fruits for the Littluns, helps Ralph build shelters, gives Piggy his glasses back as well as giving Piggy his meat.</p> <p>His support for Piggy demonstrates his encouragement for intellect and rational thinking.</p> <p>Simon's encounter with the Lord of the Flies is similar to Jesus' visit to the Garden of Gethsemane, both Simon and Jesus experience extreme mental trauma before being killed.</p> <p>Like Jesus, Simon's death is the result of him trying to teach the others (mankind) that there is no beast, just the evil within themselves (sin).</p> <p>He is caring and tries to teach the truth but is killed Floats out to sea (Like Jesus walking on water)</p>	<p>"Amid the roar of bees in the afternoon sunlight, Simon found for them the fruit they could not reach." - Ch3, p71</p> <p>"However Simon thought of the Beast, there rose before his inward sight the picture of a human at once heroic and sick" - Ch6, p128 (symbolises fallen angels)</p> <p>"What I mean is... Maybe it's only us." - Chapter 5, Simon, during the meeting in which the boys consider the question of the beast</p> <p>Death - Ch.9, p188 "The water rose further and dressed Simon's coarse hair with brightness" - Ch.9, p190</p>
Roger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Satan - Evil - His role is antithetical to piggy; he makes Jack's leadership stronger through violence and fear. 	He represents the evil that is within all of us but only shows when abstract moral codes are lost.	"He muttered that his name was Roger and was silent again" - Ch1, p29

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nazi officer - Sadist - Id 	<p>He pressurises the other boys into doing immoral actions The choir wear black cloaks like the SS uniforms</p>	<p>"Roger gathered a handful of stones and began to throw them. Yet there was a space round Henry, perhaps six yards in diameter, into which he dare not throw. Here, invisible yet strong, was the taboo of the old life. Round the squatting child was the protection of parents and school and policemen and the law." - Chapter 4</p>
The island	- The world	<p>The island is a microcosm for the real world, where the issues of society are played out as the ways that the children interact. As soon as the boys enter the island it suddenly changes from an idyllic paradise into something darker, everything that humans touch, as innocent as they originally were, is tainted. This is Golding's way of showing the issues with modern society, where many of the boys reflect recent political figures: Simon could represent Gandhi who was assassinated shortly before LOTF was written - he was a figure of peace and truth who opposed the British regime in India that could represent Jack's rule.</p> <p>It is also a synecdoche for the human mind, where fear and impulsiveness destroys what is inherently good. Each character can represent different parts of the mind and different traits. Some of them are innate like the cruelty of Roger but some of them are good and learnt like Piggy's sense of right and wrong</p>	
The plane crash	- That human civilization has fallen	The boys left England to escape an atomic war.	
The scar	- The way that the evil of humans can destroy the world (either literally through	Represent the evil that mankind has forced on to the world,	

	atomic bombs or as in the Garden of Eden story) Nature heals as it grows over the scar, thus nature can repair the damages that mankind causes.	mankind has left an ugly mark that will take much time to repair, however this time is nothing compared to the infinite amount of time that nature has available.	
Clothing	- Civilisation	When the boys take off their clothes they begin to leave their civilized behaviour behind too	
Painted faces	- Wilderness / savagery - Lack of identity - Loss of responsibility for their actions	The masks disguise their identity, allowing them to become wild and uncivilized without feeling like they are responsible for their actions, as they do it under the separate persona of their masked self.	
Long hair	- Savagery	As the boys' hair grows, so does their savagery. At the beginning of the book Ralph's hair is short and 'fair' which symbolises his innocence. Ralph's hair begins to get in his eyes, causing him not to see as well which represents how over time his judgement becomes clouded as he begins to tend towards the savagery of Jack. Piggy's hair, however, does not grow which shows how his sense of morals is not tainted during his time on the island.	"The boy with fair hair lowered himself down" (1.1). Ralph "pushes" his hair off of his face twelve times in the novel. He is trying to prevent his judgement from becoming clouded and falling, like the other boys, into savagery.
The conch	- Civilization - Order	Ralph and Piggy use it to gather the boys together and it is used to show whose turn it is to speak How the conch changes throughout the book shows the state of order within the boys When the colour is strong, civilization is strong When the colour fades, civilization fades and savagery increases When the conch falls off the cliff, civilization on the island has fallen	
Fire	- Salvation & destruction - Uncontrollable.	Ralph wants a fire to be rescued and Jack wants a fire to cook the pig that he kills. When the signal fire is strong, the boys' hope is strong When the signal fire goes out, hope is lost and fear surmounts.	

		When the fire is out of control, so is the boys' behaviour as they descend into savagery	
Piggy's glasses	Science and intellect	When the glasses break, progress in the group halts which represents how scientific progress in society can be halted by conflict. When they are stolen, power moves with them which represents how science is important for gaining power. The transfer of the glasses are key in showing the shift between the rule of reason, under Ralph, and the rule of savagery, under Jack. The use for Piggy's glasses for a fire, instead of being used for Piggy to see, represents how Piggy cleaning his glasses reflects his attempts to regain clear sight (thought), as he does this after signs of regression.	
Littluns	Working class/Common People How easily influenced humans can be by emotions and irrationality	They have the power to elect their leader and mindlessly follow whoever they believe can protect their livelihood best. They also have no say in the decisions that the boys make yet they have to put their plans into action (building huts). They create the "beastie" and are convinced it is a "snake thing"; it is purely their imaginations but it could be argued that Golding is suggesting how easily humans give into irrational fears	"The small boy squatted in front of Ralph, looking up brightly and vertically" - Ch1, p24 "They don't count"
Older boys	Ruling class	They have power over the younger boys because of their age, which represents how at the time that the novel was written the upper classes were beginning wars that the lower class citizens had no say in due to their wealth.	
The pig hunts	The growth of evil within each boy	At first the boys find it difficult to kill living things, then it becomes easier, some begin to enjoy killing	
The dance	The need for people to belong to a group The desire to avoid responsibility Hive mind	Acting as a group makes the boys feel safer than being alone The dance is savage and represents mob mentality - each	

		boy does not feel responsible for what they do as a group	
The pigs head	The evil within all humans Satan	As time passes the evil within the boys begins to show more and more as they discard the abstract moral codes and expectations of society that lack meaning without the fear of punishment that does not exist on the island. It represents the 'Id' - the natural instinct to follow your desires without consideration of the effects on others which could be interpreted as the voice of the devil. The pig's head is referred to as the 'Lord of the flies' which is another name for the Devil which represents the destruction, decay and demoralisation of mankind that is seen throughout the book where the boys even begin to torture and kill one another.	"There isn't anyone to help you. Only me. And I'm the Beast. . . . Fancy thinking the Beast was something you could hunt and kill! . . . You knew, didn't you? I'm part of you? Close, close, close! I'm the reason why it's no go? Why things are the way they are?" - Chapter 8, the pig's head talks to Simon.
Castle Rock	Purgatory (the place where Catholic Christians believe people's souls go before heaven, people who will be allowed to go to heaven are punished for past sins)	Simon does not need to go to Castle Rock (Purgatory) because his soul has no evil	"What I mean is . . . maybe it's only us" - Simon, Chapter 5, during the meeting in which the boys consider the question of the beast
The ocean	Heaven	After Simon is killed the ocean is described with references to constellations that represents Simon being taken to heaven	'The tide [...] smoothed everything over with a layer of silver' 'A silver shape beneath the steadfast constellations, Simon's dead body moved out towards the open sea'
The naval officer	Salvation Proof of the evil within the whole of mankind	The Naval Officer acts as a symbolic reference showing how far the boys have fallen from civilisation. The contrast between the smartness of the officer's uniform and the boys, covered in facepaint and holding spears, emphasises how primitive the boys have become. Ironically, however, the Naval Officer illustrates how the boys are returning to a world just as savage as the one they leave.	"A semicircle of little boys, their bodies streaked with coloured clay, sharp sticks in their hands" - Ch. 12, p246 "Her bows [were] hauled up and held by two ratings. In the stern-sheets another rating held a sub-machine gun." - Ch.12 p246

		<p>He saves the boys from the island and from themselves, however he is only near the island because he is fighting in a war which shows how the evil of the beast is prevalent in adults too - however unlike how the naval officer, there is no one to save humanity from their violent nature</p>	
Falling	The fall of civilization	<p>Piggy falls off the cliff and the conch falls with him, the parachutist falling from the sky, Ralph falling at the naval officer's feet which all represent the fall of morals and the subsequent rise of evil on the island.</p> <p>The loss of Piggy's sight is a symbol for the fall of reason</p>	
Foreshadowing		<p>The rolling of the boulders off the Castle Rock in Chapter 6 foreshadows Piggy's death; the Lord of the Flies' promise to have some "fun" with Simon foreshadows Simon's death.</p> <p>Roger throwing stones at Henry is a foreshadow of him launching a boulder at Piggy. The out of control fire on the mountain in chapter 2 foreshadows the entire island burning when the fire gets out of control in chapter 12.</p>	
Beast	Shows the children's fear	<p>The Beast is a physical manifestation of the boys' fears on the island and is shown to advance in severity as the referencing to the beast goes from "beastie" to "beast" to "Beast".</p>	
Maurice	Infantry soldiers	<p>Maurice is a god of infantry. In the book Maurice is on the front line of combat, joining Jack on his raids</p>	

To Kill a Mockingbird

Subject	Symbolizes	Reasoning / Meta	Context in the rest of the book / Lee's influences	Quote & location in book
Don't kill mockingbirds	Harming innocent people How the harmless are victimised due to prejudice.	Charging or creditting Boo Radley with the death of Bob Ewell would be like killing a mockingbird as it would only cause harm to someone who is a symbol for goodness and is innocent to the corruption in Maycomb society.	<p>The court system has already killed one mockbird by convicting Tom Robinson so the Sheriff takes it into his own hands to save Boo from the same fate.</p> <p>Other characters can also be considered "mockingbirds", like Dolphus Raymond as an outsider who has to be seen drinking whisky for people to justify his actions. and we can see that we shouldn't be killing them from the fact that they aren't actually doing anything.</p>	<p>"Mockingbirds don't do one thing but make music for us to enjoy [...] That's why it's a sin to kill a mockingbird. - Miss Maudie , Chapter 10 paragraph 9</p> <p>"Remember it's a sin to kill a mockingbird." That was the only time I ever heard Atticus say it was a sin to do something' - Chapter 10 paragraph 7</p>
The corruption in Maycomb society	Corruption in the South of the United States during the depression	The way that many members of Maycomb society are imperfect or crippled represents the twisting corruption that prejudice brings about in Maycomb society. Jem's crippled arm is a metaphor for the corrupt justice system in the south during the depression, it being damaged at such a young age is a synecdoche for how the country was born with backward ideas and although it may heal in time, it will leave a disfiguring scar on the nation that will never go away	Harper Lee witnessed much of the corruption while growing up in the South, where she witnessed the conviction and death of Emmett Till who was killed on similar grounds as Tom Robinson.	<p>"In rainy weather the streets turned to red slop, grass grew on the sidewalks, the Courthouse sagged in the square." - Chapter 1</p> <p>"Our kind of folks don't like the Cunninghams, the Cunninghams don't like the Ewells, and the Ewells hate and despise the colored folks" - Jem, Chapter 22 + 2 pages.</p>

				<p>Scout replies: "I think there's just one kind of folks. Folks."</p> <p>This attitude is what allows Scout to save Tom where she converses with Mr Cunningham about his son, who she only knows because they respectfully hosted the boy for a meal.</p>
TKAMB as a modern gothic novel		<p>In the beginning of the book (before the fire): Atticus is the white knight Boo Radley is the evil monster</p> <p>The children are the victims</p> <p>The setting is gloomy</p> <p>This all creates tension in the book.</p> <p>After the fire although Atticus remains the white knight, although the novel's real monsters become ignorance, prejudice and violence</p>		<p>'He dined on raw squirrels and any cats he could catch, that's why his hands were bloodstained' - Chapter 1, Page 65, Jem's description of Boo Radley</p>
Small-town life		<p>Lee juxtaposes small-town values with gothic images to deliver the dark themes in a way that is relevant to modern society.</p>		
Mockingbirds	Innocence	<p>Throughout the book, a number of characters (Jem, Tom Robinson, Dill, Boo Radley, Mr. Raymond) can be identified as mockingbirds - innocents who have been injured or destroyed through contact with evil.</p>		<p>After Tom Robinson is shot, Mr. Underwood compares his death to "the senseless slaughter of songbirds" - Chapter 25</p> <p>"Mockingbirds don't do one thing but make</p>

				music for us to enjoy [...] That's why it's a sin to kill a mockingbird. - Chapter 10, Scout Finch
Arthur 'Boo' Radley	<p>He is a powerful symbol of goodness swathed in an initial shroud of creepiness</p> <p>Boo provides an example of the threat that evil poses to innocence and goodness. He is one of the novel's "mockingbirds," a good person injured by the evil of mankind.</p>	<p>The reader's perspective of Boo Radley changes significantly in the book where after scout has witnessed the complexities of others and the prejudice in Maycomb, she realises that Arthur Radley is not a monster at all, but is in fact childlike in nature.</p> <p>Although the children imagine that he is intrusive and dangerous, where Scout wonders if he looks into her window while she sleeps, it is in fact the children that pester Arthur and look through his window. Scout realises these truths when she puts herself in 'his shoes' (looking out on the town from his porch at the end of the book)</p>		<p>"You never really understand a person until you consider things from his point of view [...] until you climb into his skin and walk around in it" - Chapter 3, Atticus giving Scout moral advice</p> <p>'Atticus was right. One time he said you never really know a man until you stand in his shoes and walk around in them. Just standing on the Radley porch was enough.' - Chapter 31</p>
The importance of moral education			At the beginning of the book Scout expresses common southern racism, however after being exposed to people of difference such as Boo Radley, Tom Robinson and Calpurnia, she learns to respect people without prejudice.	<p>"When they finally saw him, why he hadn't done any of those things... Atticus, he was real nice." [...]</p> <p>"Most people are, Scout, when you finally see them." He turned out the light and went into Jem's room. He would be there</p>

				<p>all night, and he would be there when Jem waked up in the morning. - Chapter 31, the last lines.</p> <p>This ending shows how although Scout has witnessed so much evil in society, her innocence is still preserved when she states that 'he was real nice.' Atticus staying with Jem all night shows that he will always be there to protect his children and the fact that he does this even though Jem is unconscious could represent how although Scout has accepted that life is unfair, Jem is still angry at the world and Atticus will guide him until he 'wakes up' and accepts the world for what it is.</p>
Scout	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Unusually intelligent (learns to read before school)- Unusually confident (fights boys without fear)- Unusually good/empathetic/thoughtful (her actions always have the best intentions)	<p>Scout's innocence is a force for good in the book that achieves a small measure of justice. By ignoring class structure, when the men of the town come to lynch Tom, she manages to temporarily save his life by civilly conversing with Mr Cunningham, who promptly orders the crowd to disperse.</p>		

		The fact that this measure of justice is quickly undone by Tom's execution shows how although Scout acts with pure kindness, her innocence cannot stand against the stupidity and prejudice in Maycomb for long.		
Calpurnia		<p>It is Scout's black housekeeper, Calpurnia, that teaches Scout to respect others, no matter their race, class, or manners.</p> <p>She supports Scout's independence by teaching her to write.</p> <p>She teaches Scout about black culture by taking her to the church 'First Purchase'. Scout does not notice much difference between their service and that of her own.</p>		<p>"Now what if I talked white-folks' talk at church, and with my neighbours? They'd think I was puttin' on airs to beat Moses." - Calpurnia, (12.138-144)</p> <p>"a procedure no different from our church practice" - Chapter 12, when Scout is listening to Reverend Sykes service.</p>
Dill				"He had asked me earlier in the summer to marry him, then he promptly forgot about it. He had said I was the only girl he would ever love, but then he ignored me." - Scout, Chapter 5, Paragraph 1
Miss Maudie	Hope in Maycomb - she's unusually hopeful despite all of the negativity of the town.	She bolsters Scout's confidence	The "baby steps" of the town's progression towards justice, despite the verdict being guilty, her reaction to her house burning down by	'Miss Maudie's hand closed tightly on mine, and I said nothing. Its warmth was

			saying that she didn't like it anyway and, the symbolism of the azaleas showing us that it's hard to get her down.	enough.' - Chapter 24, when Miss Stephanie Crawford ridicules Scout for wearing trousers
Women in the South		Had women been on the Jury that sentenced Tom Robinson, perhaps the outcome would have been different. Aunt Alexandria tries to make Scout comply with traditional gender roles, Scout acts as the opposite and instead dresses and behaves like a boy because Jem repeatedly tells her that women are hateful		
Mayella Ewell	Ignorance & intolerance Poverty	Rather than enjoy the adventurous childhood that Scout takes for granted, Mayella's childhood is strongly contrasted where she instead has the burden of caring for seven siblings and is beaten and potentially molested by her father. She is isolated and friendless and after kissing Tom, tries to escape from her misery by blaming someone else.	The life of Mayella, which is in contrast with Scout's free life provides a sophisticated commentary on gender roles and class structure at the time of the novel, where although at some points in the book we are supposed to feel sorry for the corruption and chaos surrounding Scout's upbringing, it is nothing compared with the horrible life of the Ewells and yet they are partly seen by the reader as the antagonists of the novel.	
Cyclical Structure	The novel is a coming of age novel. it starts and ends in the same place - opens with Scout's arm being broken and ends with him having broken it. Scout sees things from Boo's point of view when she goes onto his porch.			'I had never seen our neighbourhood from this angle'
Loneliness				"Mayella Ewell must have

				<p>been the loneliest person in the world” Scout - Chapter 19</p> <p>“Who are your friends?” “The witness frowned as if puzzled. “Friends?”” Atticus & Mayella respectively - Chapter 18</p> <p>“She didn’t have nobody to help her” Tom referring to Mayella - Chapter 19</p>
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Of Mice and Men

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1W12ZcYvwy3Gi-taWA6qPsG8qljaoaOnj8ohfaZPgZVE/edit>

Doing A/A* character analysis using quotes, Check out the doc above ^

Subject	Symbolizes	Reasoning / Meta	Quote & location in book
Lennie Small	<p>Symbolizes the body in the relationship. Used to show the attitudes to disabled people in the 1930s</p> <p>The name Lennie translates from old Germanic to 'Of Lion's Strength' - the first reference of many animalistic quotes - "drank out of the water like a horse", "strong as a bull"</p> <p>The name "Small" has two interpretations - first of all the obvious, ironic reference that in no way physically is he small. Alternatively, this could be a reference to his mental capacity and his clear learning disability/difficulties.</p>	<p>Lennie is mentally handicapped, yet he is "a huge man, shapeless of face, with large, pale eyes"</p> <p>Lennie gives George protection. His surname is ironic, adds to the value of the character. Kinda like little John from Robin Hood.</p>	<p>"Lennie made an elaborate pantomime of innocence." - pg 10, whilst Lennie refuses to give a mouse to George</p> <p>"...Lennie was still smiling with delight at the memory of the ranch. Curley stepped over to Lennie like a terrier. 'What the hell you laughin' at? Lennie looked blankly at him. 'Huh?' Then Curley's rage exploded. 'Come on, ya big bastard. Get up on your feet. No big son-of-a-bitch is gonna laugh at me. I'll show ya who's yella.'" - pg62, just before the fight</p>
George Milton	<p>Symbolises the brain in the relationship</p> <p>The name "George" is old Greek for the word 'Farmer' which like Lennie's name has two interpretations - One obvious, that he ends up working on a ranch and he works as a farmer - which links to the heavy undertones of fate in the novella but also the idea of where the name of the book is from - "Of Mice And Men" is a reference to an old poem called 'To a Mouse' and it describes how a farmer accidentally destroys a mouse's home and the philosophy of us all being equal - of mice and men, this links to George being the farmer and how he accidentally destroys Lennie at the end of the novella and realises that all Americans were the same and they all had the same dream which in the end gets knocked down like the mouse's home</p>	<p>George watches out for Lennie, even though he understands that he is burdened by him - George looks out for Lennie like a brother/father figure.</p>	
Candy	<p>Candy could symbolise candy (as in the food) sweetness</p> <p>Also used by Steinbeck to indicate the attitudes towards disabled people during the 1930s</p>	<p>Candy is never referred to by his name; he is always called "swamper" or "old man"</p> <p>Candy is to his dog what George is to Lennie. Like</p>	<p>"a tall, stoop-shouldered old man"</p>

	<p>His right hand is simply a stump because he lost his hand in a ranch accident. Now the owners of the ranch keep him on as long as he can "swamp" out or clean the bunkhouse. Candy gives Steinbeck an opportunity to discuss social discrimination based on age and handicaps. Candy represents what happens to everyone who gets old in American society: They are let go, canned, thrown out, used up.</p> <p>Candy, sometimes referred to as 'Old Candy', could refer to him being past his 'sell by date', he is old, disabled, and past his use on the Ranch, furthering his fear that he will soon have to resort to a plan B, such as following George and Lennie's American Dream.</p>	<p>Lennie, the dog depends upon Candy to take care of him. This is reflected further, as Candy and George are different from the other ranchers, as they have companions that are devoted and loyal.</p> <p>When Carlson suggests that Candy's dog should be put out of its misery, Candy selects Carlson to perform the deed. Candy later admits to George that he should have taken responsibility for the dog's death; foreshadowing George's decision to take responsibility for Lennie's death.</p>	<p>"I ought to of shot that dog myself, George. I shouldn't ought to of let no stranger shoot my dog." Chapter 3, Pg 61</p>
Crooks	<p>Symbolism of racism and realism in the novella - and the attitudes of people towards black people in the 1930s</p> <p>Rarely referred to by name, instead referred to derogatively, likely as Steinbeck wishes to show racist views of the 1930s</p> <p>Crooks is seen to have many law books and dictionaries in his barn showing how he possibly had his own dream of entering an educated professional such as a lawyer and shows how even though segregated entirely, inside he was like any other American, with his own dream. The fact that he was so smart is shown to mean nothing as when Curley's Wife enters his barn she states how they "left all the weak ones here", referencing that his intellect means nothing because he is not strong (due to his disability of being kicked in the back".</p>	<p>He is the only black person in the novella and is segregated from the other ranchers; Crooks is not allowed in the bunkhouse with the white people. Also, Crooks has his own place in the barn with the ranch animals, which further portrays his place in the social hierarchy on the ranch.</p> <p>Although Crooks is perceived as the rancher that is less able, he is self-taught on the subject of his rights. Crook's dignity and pride are also shown in the novella; he will not "accept charity" from anyone.</p> <p>Lennie is the only one on the ranch who does not see Crooks' skin colour as important, and Crooks dreams that all the others will view him this way as well.</p> <p>Crooks has seen many ranch hands come and go, having the same dream as George and Lennie. Seeing that this dream was never achieved by anybody made Crooks believe that even George and Lennie won't achieve it together.</p>	

Curley	<p>Curley tries to prove his masculinity by picking fights, however this backfires, as when he picks a fight with Lennie, George allows Lennie to fight back, who then proceeded to break every bone in Curley's hand - which also smashed Curley's dreams of becoming a boxer. The reason why Curley decided to pick a fight with Lennie was because Curley thought Lennie was laughing at him, while in reality Lennie was just thinking about the dream farm, showing that Curley has no understanding of Lennie's mental disabilities.</p> <p>When Lennie kills Curley's wife, Curley views this as an opportunity for revenge and in order to make Lennie suffer, tells Carlson to aim for Lennie's gut, which would cause prolonged suffering before death. However, this causes George to make the decision to kill Lennie mercifully.</p> <p>Another way to prove his masculinity is by marrying a physically attractive woman. Steinbeck indicates that Curley's wife is Curley's possession, by never referring to her actual name. Curley refuses to let her talk to anyone on the ranch, isolating her from everyone.</p> <p>The only person on the ranch that Curley appears to listen to and respect is Slim. This is clear when Carlson states that Curley failed to intimidate Slim, but Slim himself manages to intimidate Curley.</p> <p>There is a rumour going on around the ranch that Curley has a glove full of vaseline to keep his hand soft for his wife. This suggests that Curley has no respect for women whatsoever, since he still visits brothels.</p>	<p>Curley is seen as the main antagonist in the novella, he is known for his boxing power and the fact that he hates "big guys".</p> <p>Curley's wife is constantly running away from him and is suggested to be cheating with Slim, to which Curley is jealous as Slim is respected by the other ranchers whilst he is not and only tolerated because he is the ranch owner's son.</p> <p>You could feel sympathy for Curley, as he hates "big guys", due to him being small, thus he also fears them.</p> <p>His hand is crushed by Lennie and as his hand symbolises power, this power is taken away from him. Add this to his loveless relationship and he is the bully with no loving family.</p>	<p>"thin young man with a brown face, with brown eyes and a head of tightly curled hair."</p> <p>"Candy joined the attack with joy. "Glove fulla vaseline," he said disgustedly. Curley glared at him." -p62</p> <p>"You tried to throw a scare into Slim, an' you couldn't make it stick. Slim threw a scare into you. You're yella as a frog belly." -Carlson about Curley, p62</p> <p>"...Lennie was still smiling with delight at the memory of the ranch. Curley stepped over to Lennie like a terrier. "What the hell you laughin' at? Lennie looked blankly at him. "Huh?" Then Curley's rage exploded. "Come on, ya big bastard. Get up on your feet. No big son-of-a-bitch is gonna laugh at me. I'll show ya who's yella." - pg62, just before the fight</p>
Curley's wife	<p>Curley's wife remains unnamed throughout the novella, this shows the demeanor in which women are held in the 1930s.</p> <p>Symbolises property, at the end Curley is more devastated that he has lost something that has belonged to him rather than a wife.</p> <p>Curley's wife could symbolise Eve in the Garden of Eden from Genesis in the Bible.</p> <p>When first introduced, Curley's wife is seen to have "full rouged makeup". The colour red has connotations of flirting and lust - which is what Curley's wife represents in the novella. It also has connotations of danger and warning, as though she is dangerous to the</p>	<p>This is because Curley's wife brings evil to men's lives - much like Eve, who persuaded Adam to eat the forbidden fruit. The Garden of Eden also could symbolise George and Lennie's dream farm because Eve was cast out from the Garden of Eden - the death of Curley's wife shows that the dream of George and Lennie is unachievable.</p>	<p>"She had full, rouged lips and wide-spaced eyes, heavily made up. Her fingernails were red." - pg 32, the colour red is associated with danger, thus implying that Curley's wife is a danger to men in the ranch. Red also associated with passion, shows she is nothing more than an object to satisfy men, reflecting sexism and treatment of women at that time. "Heavily made up" shows she is trying to</p>

	<p>men on the ranch and that this is a warning to stay away.</p> <p>The ostrich feathers could be a symbol of Curley's Wife herself and how she is wearing feathers of a bird, yet one that cannot fly - a reference to her dream of becoming an actress - how she has the potential but cannot get 'her feet off the ground'</p>		<p>impress men, but also suggests she is hiding under a mask, she is not showing her true self as she won't be accepted for who she is.</p> <p>"Her voice had a nasal, brittle quality." - pg 32</p> <p>Curley's wife wears a dress with "red ostrich features" - pg 32, ostrich feathers shows exoticness, suggesting she doesn't belong in this ranch and she stands out. Also suggests that Curley's wife is like an ostrich, they are birds who cannot fly, likewise Curley's wife has her potential limited as she lives in a sexist society.</p>
Slim	<p>Symbolises is royalty on the ranch.</p> <p>Slim is of an almost godlike status</p> <p>He also symbolises the voice of rationalism - he knows what is right and wrong. Slim is present at every critical point in the novella - for example, Lennie's death or when Curley's hand is broken.</p>	<p>Giver of life and death shown by him handing George the puppies and counselling George after death of Lennie</p>	<p>"his slow speech had overtones not of thought, but of understanding beyond thought" - pg35, during the introduction of Slim</p> <p>"You hadda, George. I swear you hadda." -pg106</p> <p>"I think you got your han' caught in a machine. If you don't tell nobody what happened, we ain't going to. But you jus' tell an' try to get this guy canned and we'll tell ever'body, an' then will you get the laugh." -pg 64</p>
Carlson	<p>-A product of attitudes of society at the time, Carlson is desensitised from events such as death.</p>	<p>-Due to the repetitive nature of life as a migrant worker & the lack of support from outer society. Emphasises how the conditions for workers were poor, as for Carlson death is all too common. He does not see the consequences Lennie's death has on George as he has become too used to the cyclical life he lives.</p>	<p>-Carlson has the final line in the book:</p> <p>"Curley and Carlson looked after them. And Carlson said, 'Now what the hell ya suppose is eatin' them two guys?'"</p>

The dream	<p>The “dream” is Steinbeck’s way of describing how George, Lennie, Candy and Crooks wish to buy their own piece of land to start a new future. However, dreams are a false reality to Steinbeck and the only purpose for them is to encourage others to work hard. Knowing that George and Lennie’s dream is ruined when Curley’s wife dies, this shows that dreams are built up to eventually be destroyed.</p> <p>Unattainable cycle of repeating unachievable goals by multiple characters (Supported by structure starting and finishing at the Salinas River)</p>	<p>Candy plays a significant role in the dream, providing the money need to make the down payment. This is due to compensation of his accident on the ranch.</p> <p>Candy providing the money to George and Lennie gives a false sense of hope to them, even when Candy’s dog was shot, foreshadowing the end of Lennie’s life.</p>	<p>“An’ live off the fatta the lan’,” - a phrase that is repeatedly used by Lennie throughout the novella, whilst talking about the dream.</p>
Cyclical structure	<p>Symbolises how mankind’s actions are insignificant compared to nature.</p>	<p>The beginning starts with Lennie and George at the pool, whilst the final part has a scene with nature at the same area.</p> <p>The events that occur on the ranch are within a 4 day period, and great crimes occur during this. However, this is contrasted against the constant peace and calm of nature, thus the actions of mankind are petty compared to the infinite time available to nature.</p>	<p>“two men emerged from the path and came into the opening by the green pool” - pg4, first time we meet Lennie and George</p> <p>“The deep green pool of the Salinas River was still” - Start of the sixth part, pg 98</p>
Nature	<p>Steinbeck uses light throughout the book as a motif to represent dreams</p> <p>Light is used when we first meet CW, she blocks off the light - one can think she is either an angel, the lights is around her, or evil, as she blocks out dreams.</p>		<p>“rectangle of sunshine in the doorway was cut off” - pg 32, whilst describing the shadow cast by Curley’s wife standing in the doorway of the bunkhouse. Shows Curley’s wife will stop George and Lennie from achieving their dream. Creates an ominous, foreboding tone. Represents the futility of the American dream. This also symbolises how she interrupts everything and even foreshadows her own death - her life is “cut off”.</p> <p>“Meager yellow light” - pg 67, found in Crooks’ room. Shows that he has a dream, but since the light is “meager” he has little hope that he will</p>

			achieve it and it is unlikely he will. Represents futility of American dream and the theme of racism. Since he is black living in a racist society, he will not achieve his dreams.
	Man's chaos is not reflected by nature.	During the first part (chapter) nature is calm and at rest; during the second part (chapter) we are introduced to the ranchers and are immediately struck by their harshness and brutality at the bunkhouse.	"Rabbits come out of the brush to sit on the sand in the evening" - Start of the first part, pg 3.
	Men cause problems for others	Lennie and George are only at peace outside – as soon as they enter the ranch peace dissipates. The only time Lennie gets into trouble is when he is in contact with human beings, this is because Lennie is a tactile person. When he is with others, he wishes to touch them and feel materials, which is seen as socially unacceptable. However these problems do not arise when Lennie is with nature.	"Jus' wanted to feel that girl's dress - jus' wanted to pet it like it was a mouse - Well, how the hell did she know you jus' wanted to feel her dress? She jerks back and you hold on like it was a mouse. She yells and we got to hide in a irrigation ditch all day with guys lookin' for us, and we got to sneak out in the dark and get outta the country." -pg13
Context	Location The word Soledad is Spanish-Mexican for 'solitude', a reference to the isolation shown throughout the novella.	California, Soledad (US) - you simply have to be specific when referring to the location of the ranch.	
	The dust bowl	This was a period of severe dust storms that greatly damaged the ecology and agriculture of the US. Failure in agricultural industry causes economical depression.	
	The Great Depression	The Great Depression was a severe worldwide economic depression in the 1930s. This caused drastically reduced personal incomes and tax profits.	

		The Great Depression was made worse by a drought in some of the parts of America, destroying crops and ruining the lives of farmers and ranch hands.	
	Wall Street Crash	This caused the Great Depression, and happened as a result of speculation on the US stock market. People speculated that the economy was about to fail when it may not have been, so lots of people took money out of shares, causing companies to collapse.	
	Migrant workers & Itinerant workers		
Title	<p>Reflect how the even the best dreams are unattainable</p> <p>Originally called "Something that happened" - as though this is nothing special, this was what happened everywhere in America, this is just one particular example of the American Dream falling flat.</p>	People in the Great Depression only had their dreams to remain hopeful	'The best laid schemes o' Mice an' Men, Gang aft aglay. An' lea'e us nought but grief an' pain, For promis'd joy.

The Woman In Black

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Symbolizes</u>	<u>Reasoning / Meta</u>	<u>Quote & location in book</u>

An Inspector Calls

Subject	Symbolizes	Reasoning / Meta	Quote & location in play
The Inspector	Priestley's ideas about socialism and the unfair nature of capitalism. Used as a 'mouthpiece' for the Ideas of the author.		
Birling	<p>Beneath a powerful exterior, Birling is secretly worried that everything he has built will be lost. He therefore tries to justify his own thoughts using authoritative language -- for example, he justifies his own thoughts with the addendum "Of course!", but dismisses others' as "nonsense". His social anxiety (is that the right word?) is reflected when he buys Gerald's father's favourite port. He makes himself seem more socially prestigious by name-dropping at the start -- "your father, Gerald".</p> <p>Birling is business-minded and pretty pragmatic, seeking to use his daughter's marriage as a business deal.</p>		<p>"a hard-headed, practical man of business"</p> <p>"There'll be a public scandal, unless we're lucky"</p> <p>"There's a very good chance of knighthood, of course!"</p> <p>"A man has to make his own way"</p>

Sunlight on the Grass

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Symbolizes</u>	<u>Reasoning / Meta</u>	<u>Quote & location in play</u>
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When the wasps drowned	Reflection of Childhood	The anaphoric beginning and repetition of “that was the summer” suggests that the story is a reflection of childhood.	“that was the summer”.
My Polish Teacher's Tie:	£3.89/hour identity to weigh down her cultural identity.	Carla identifies herself through materialistic attributes (hourly wage unattractive uniform) which presents a lack of confidence in herself.	