

**JINJA JOINT EXAMINATIONS BOARD**

**LITERATURE IN ENGLISH PAPER 2**

**P310/2 (PLAYS)**

**MARKING GUIDE 2020**

**SECTION A (33 marks)**

**WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: *Richard III***

1. How effective is the use of soliloquy in the play *Richard III*.

Candidates are expected to show how soliloquy enhance major aspects of the play.

- Shakespeare uses soliloquy in several instances in the play to enhance the development of central themes, character and the plot. It also contributes to the general mood of the play.
- In the first scene, Richard's soliloquy reveals his isolation and deformity. It exposes his treacherous plan ie to be a villain and find means and ways of becoming the king.
- In the same soliloquy, his character is revealed ie ambitious, treacherous, spiteful etc.
- Central themes such as ambition for power manipulation and deceit are introduced to the audience.
- This soliloquy further introduces to us the background of the play and the atmosphere of the scene, that now the long years of the Lancaster supremacy are over. The house of York is in its glorious ascendant leading by King Edward IV and everyone is happy except Richard the Duke of Gloucester.
- In act I scene II there is another soliloquy which continues to expose Richard's evil plans. He wants to secure his position by strategically marrying lady Anne, widow of Prince Edward, son of the murdered Henry VI. He is portrayed as ambitious, hypocritical, deceitful, heartless and ruthless. The theme of deceit and manipulation is further developed.
- In act I: scene I, after talking to Clarence and pretending to be friendly and sympathetic, Richard says "Go tread the path that thou shalt never return" implying that his plan is to ensure that Clarence is murdered. He is portrayed as murderous, treacherous, cunning. The theme of guilt is developed.

- He says.....”he can not live.....” referring to Hastings hence plans to kill him.
- When Buckingham has reminded Richard of his promise for the Earldom but in vain, speaks of the danger he might be in so he leaves.
- Tyrell’s speech after killing the princes shows the themes of guilt, and betrayal. It also shows Richard. heartless nature.
- King Richard soliloquy reveals his diabolic deeds ie killing Clarence, the princes, lady Anne and his intention to marry young Elizabeth. Themes such as ambition for power and betrayal are depicted.
- Richard’s prayer after speaking to the lords and gentlemen.
- After wooing lady Anne.
- He is shown as heartless, selfish cunning, hypocritical. the theme of ambition for power. etc

(mark as a whole – 33 marks)

## 2 Show the relevance of the setting in the play *Richard III*

Candidates are expected to show the effectiveness of the physical , time and other kinds of setting of the play *Richard III*

- *Richard III* is set at end of the English wars of the Roses. From Richard’s opening speech we learn that Edward IV has just come to the throne. The timing shows the struggle or ambition for power as a central theme and accounts for Richard’s thoughts and plans.
- Most scenes take place in London which is the seat of royal power in England. Richard focuses on the place where power is centered and this depicts the power struggle or ambition for power.
- The Tower of London is where the executions are carried out. Richard plans for murder of the princes so he makes sure they are taken there under the guise of making them safe, Richard is seen as hypocritical , treacherous, and cunning.
- At Salisbury and Tarm worth – where the two rival factions prepare for war ie Richard and Richmond’s – ambition for power
- At the field where the final battle between Richmond and Richard occurs.
- In London, Richard is in control of the society through his diabolic deeds but when he steps out Richmond takes over. Even the ghosts condemn Richard yet encourage Richmond

Etc

WILLIAM SHAKESPERE: *King John*

3. show the effectiveness of irony in the play *King John*

Candidates are expected to discuss the effectiveness of irony in the play.

- King John plans to murder the innocent young man Arthur in order to remain on the throne yet Arthur has legal claim to it
- Arthur who should have the best legal claim to the throne is not interested in becoming king.
- King John captures Arthur and takes him to Hubert's care yet the intention is to have him murdered.
- King John sees Arthur as a threat yet Arthur is not interested in the crown. He wants to be a simple shepherd.
- King John wants to give the impression that he does not want Arthur to die but what is in his mind is that Arthur should die.
- He knows that his reign is on a weak ground so he has no justification to be king but he clings on power
- He assumes an air of authority for the survival of his rule and grandeur but he relies on others.
- John's personal will is to have Arthur murdered but transfers the responsibility of the case to Hubert.
- He is a ruler without any strength of justice or virtue but pretends to be so.
- The legitimacy of John's rule is not real but he goes a head to fight for the crown
- Arthur has legal claim or right to rule but can not rule because he lacks the power to back up the claim.
- Etc

Mark as a whole ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,33marks

4. What lesson can be drawn from the play *King John* ?

Candidates are expected to explain the lessons learnt from what happens in the play *King John*

- Blood is thicker than water. Arthur's mother Constance struggles to ensure her son is accepted as the rightful king. On the other hand Elinor John's mother strongly supports her sons rule.
- Power corrupts. Once John is the king of England, he is ready to do whatever it takes to retain the crown. He even orders Arthur's death to avoid Arthur's claim.

- Every dog has its day. When king John is in charge of England little does he know that at one time he can relinquish the power but time comes when he is poisoned.
  - There is no permanent situation. When the England, noble men realize that king John has ordered the murder of Arthur they turn against him and fight him.
  - Too much of anything is always bad. John assumes too much power and grandeur as the king but time comes when he is reduced to nothing.
  - Never judge a book by the cover. Many people view the Bastard as a useless person but at the end of the play he is better than John. At first he urges the French and English to unite to destroy angers but he is ignored. He is the one who proclaims peace throughout England at the end of the play.
  - The play reveals that good will always triumph over evil. Hubert who is ordered to kill Arthur spares him and just hides him. The bastard loses the battle but struggles to reconcile with the rebels. At the end he proclaims peace.
  - Etc
- 
- Mark as a whole ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,33 marks

## **SECTION B [34 MARKS]**

HENRINK IBSEN: *A Doll's House*

5 State what precedes this passage. (10 marks )

Krogstad comes and announces that he has been fired. He says that the conflicts among Nora, himself and Torvald her husband could be solved if Torval promotes him to a better job in the bank. Nora objects saying that her husband must never know her contract with Krogstad. Krogstad leaves dropping a letter detailing Nora's secret in the letter box.

When Mrs. Linde returns, Nora cries that Krogstad has left a letter in the letter box. Mrs. Linde realizes that it was Krogstad who lent Nora the money. Nora confesses that she forged a signature and makes Mrs. Linde promise to say that the responsibility for the forgery is Nora's so that Torvald won't be held accountable for anything if Nora disappears.

Mrs. Linde leaves since she wants to speak with krogstad and even confesses she once had a relationship with him.

b) Describe the character of Torvald Helmer as revealed in the passage . (08 marks)

He is

- Proud
- Domineering
- A male chauvinist
- Loving

Etc.

- a) What feelings are evoked in you by this passage?
- Amazement at Nora's secretive nature.
  - Admiration for Nora's commitment to the husband.
  - Dislike for Torvald's male chauvinism and pride

Etc.

(any 3 well explained traits)

b) Discuss the significance of this passage to the development of the plot of the play (10 marks)

- Mrs. Linde goes to meet Krogstad her former lover. Their interaction brings them closer once again and they discuss Nora's problem.
- Mrs. Linde suggests that the truth be revealed if Torvald's family is to live in peace.
- When Torvald and Nora return from the ball they express their love for each other
- Dr. Rank comes to bid farewell and drops his cards in the letter box. This compels Torvald to open the box and he discovers the letter from Krogstad.
- He is so outraged that he calls Nora liar and hypocrite.
- He declares that she will not be allowed to raise their children. Nora leaves.

Any five points @ 2 marks.

## 6 SOPHOCLES: *Oedipus the king*

### a) Place the passage in context

A messenger arrives from Corinth and reports that Oedipus' father has died. Oedipus is surprised by the news for it shows one-half of the prophesy is false since he did not kill his father. He however fears that he may commit incest with his mother but the messenger reveals that Merope was not his real mother. The messenger goes ahead to explain the circumstances under which he was given a baby boy by another shepherd. Oedipus asks the chorus whether any one knows this man and his whereabouts. He is told that it's the same shepherd he has sent for. Oedipus sees the shepherd approaching and this leads to the passage.

After the passage the shepherd reveals that the child he gave away was Laius' own son and he is Oedipus. He explains that it's Jocasta who gave it to him to be destroyed at the mountains. Oedipus curses himself and fate before leaving the stage 10 (marks)

10marks

### b) Describe the characters of Oedipus and the Shepherd as portrayed in the extract.

Oedipus :

- Inquisitive
- Determined
- Short tempered etc.

(Any 2 points 2marks )

Shepherd

- Respectful
- Secretive

(Any 2 points @ 2 marks )

Comment on the mood of the passage it is of

- Seriousness
- Tension
- Despair

- Fear

(any 3 @ 2 marks)

Discuss the significance of the passage to the development of the plot .

- When the shepherd reveals that it's Oedipus who was handed over to him while still young but he grew up from Corinth, returned and killed his own father, he is disturbed and curses himself.
- Jocasta on hearing the bitter truth hangs herself
- Oedipus blinds himself and begs to be exiled
- Oedipus regrets having had the two daughters
- The chorus concludes that no one should be considered fortunate until he is dead.

Any 5 points @ 2 marks

## **7.ANTON CHEKHOV: *The cherry orchard***

There is a huge debt that Gayev and his sister have yet they don't have money, it is intimated to them that if they cannot find a solution to pay the mortgage on the cherry orchard, it will be auctioned off in August. This leads to the suggestion in the passage.

After the passage, there are strange romances between Anya and Trofimor while nothing develops between Lopahin and Barbra, madam Ranevskaya receives letters from her lover and Gayev begins to consider a job at a bank, Ranevskaya continues sinking in debt.

b. describe the character of Lopahin as portayed in the extract

He is

- Materialistic
- Proud
- Humorous
- Pragmatic

Etc

(any 4 points @2 marks)

c. Explain major themes developed in the passage

- materialism
- social change

d.) What is the significance of the cherry Orchard in the passage and else where in the text (10 marks)

- symbolic of mobility, feudal society, aesthetic sensibility and beauty
- it represents Lyubov's heritage and youth
- the selling or destruction of the cherry Orchard means that the old order must give way to the new
- it is interpreted by various characters and reacted to in ways to indicate their feelings to in ways to indicate their feeling.
- Enhances plot and character development.

### **SECTION C (33 marks)**

**JOHN RUGANDA:** *The Floods*

8). Describe the character of Nankya as portrayed in the play *The Floods*,

Candidates are expected to describe the character of Nankya with ample illustrations from the text

- Nankya is known in the play as Ms. Elizabeth Nankya Rutagambanabato. She is 35 years old, a university lecturer of literature.
- She believes that the poor and the oppressed, exploited workers should violently overthrow the rich exploiters, take over their riches and distribute them more justly among the people
- She is the leader of the women's Lib(women's liberation movement)
- She is the protagonist of the play and dominates the scenes.
- She is cheap and immoral – willing to get on with anyone who can offer better terms.
- She is a hypocrite – shows that she can be of help to cause change but cannot effect it
- She is courageous when she confronts Bwogo the dreaded killer regarding the atrocities he has committed against humanity .



- She is hardworking –she struggles hard gets a doctorate and rises to a level of a lecturer.
- She is intelligent for she understands Bwogo and the sinister forces he stands for. She understands that the whole idea about floods was a hoax.
- She is perceptive for she sees, analyses and assess happening, situation and characters ,
- She is inconsistent after realizing that Bwogo is a dangerous man she talks to him face to face turns around and says he is not all bad and shows interest in him
- She is ambitious – she does everything to be appointed a professor of Literature
- Traditionalist - she has dropped her Christian name, Elizabeth because she wants to go back to her tradition
- Articulate – she can clearly express herself on issues at hand.
- Idealistic – her hopes of using the press to expose the evils of Bwogo are not serious Etc

(mark as a whole 33 mark )

#### 9 . What is the role of Kyeyune in the play *The floods*

Candidates are expected to show the role played by Kyeyune in terms of character, theme and plot development. They should also show his contribution to the general atmosphere in the play.

- Kyeyune is an old fisherman who is a traditionalist. He is religious, honest and has integrity. He is against all evil
- He represents the common man, the victim of atrocities committed by the government.
- He enhances character development ie his interaction with Bwogo shows the latter's ruthlessness and violence.
- Contributes to the development of central themes e.g oppression, corruption, violence, moral degeneration
- He is the playwright's mouth piece. Discourages the evils of the rich and advocates for faith, love and consideration for others
- Through him, the untold suffering the poor masses are subjected to is exposed
- Contributes to plot development: he dismisses the allegations about the impending floods. He and Nankya show their experience of violence committed against them by the state. kyeyune goes a head to reveal his past i.e the experience that has made him abandon fishing, explains the cause of violence leading to the arrest of Bwogo who is one of the agents of the oppressive regime.
- Several lessons are learnt

- The feelings of the audience are aroused etc

(Mark as a whole 33 marks )

**WOLE SOYINKA: *Kongi's Harvest***

10. What is the role of Oba Danlola in the play *Kongi's Harvest*?

Candidate are expected to discuss the contribution of Danlola to development of themes, character, plot and other aspects in the play *Kongi's Harvest*.

- Oba Danlola is a traditional leader of Ismaland. He is a traditionalist who is witty strong willed and obstinate.
- He greatly contributes to the development of the plot. i.e when under detention, he shows he is still strong as a traditional leader and understands all formalities of the autocratic modern states.
- He complains about Kongi's intention to change things from the old ways. A machinery is put in place to compel the traditional king accept the new order i.e the Reformed Awri fraternity and other officials. When Kongi demands that Danlola should present the first new yam to him, Danlola refuses, and consequently the conflict worsens, leading to more resistance of the people to the regime
- He enhances the development of central themes e.g the clash between the modern and traditional forces, dictatorship, corruption etc.
- He contributes to the development of other characters e.g Kongi is seen as un compromising, proud, dictatorial etc; the secretary seen as selfish, diplomatic; Segi is receptive clever etc.
- He is symbolic of the old traditional ways / forces. He wants to retain the new yam as the traditional leader.
- Contributes to arousal of feelings.
- Some lessons can be learnt  
etc

(Mark as a whole - 33 marks)

11. Show how Soyinka uses Kongi to develop the theme of dictatorship in the play *Kongi's Harvest*

Candidates are expected to analyse Kongi's enhancement of the theme of dictatorship with ample illustrations from the play.

- Kongi is the head of state Isma presented as a pseudo revolutionary just focused on perpetuating his rule instead of developing the state. He is at the centre of the play and greatly contributes to the development of the central theme of dictatorship.
- It is under Kongi's influence that the spiritual leader Danlola is put under detention without any trial.
- He imposes his views on the people and wants to remain supreme in Isma. He dictates that Danlola should appear only at the new yam festival presenting the sacred yam with his own hands to him.
- Kongi takes advantage of the government machinery to suppress any forces against his regime. He orders the arrest and detention of the two kings.
- He strategically plans to use the new yam festival a highly respected festival to force Danlola relinquish his kingship to him so that he remains the sole and most powerful leader.
- He manipulates people so that he becomes the political and spiritual leader. He does not tolerate any one who may raise a voice against his scheme.
- He wants recognition as the supreme head of the land and loves to hear slogans in his favour
- He influences the secretary to have his name affixed to all dates in Isma.
- He creates his own Reformed Aweri fraternity to serve his selfish interests. These are relegated to mere sycophants only promoting the opinion and thoughts of Kongi.
- He shouts slogans praising himself hence directly showing the people that he is above them and no one should oppose him. He refers to himself as the spirit of the harvest  
etc.

(Mark as a whole – 33 marks)

**YUSUFU K. SSERUNKUMA: *The snake farmers***

12. Describe Ssekade's character and show his role in the play *The snake farmers*

Candidates are expected to describe the character of Ssekade in detail and show how he enhances the development of aspects such as theme, plot, character etc.

- Ssekade is an elder in Kayunga village and he is a traditional chief. He is a round character. At first he is portrayed as a responsible leader – he struggles to find solutions to the snake epidemic but later he changes.
  - He is corrupt- when entrusted with the responsibility of keeping the money for the epidemic he embezzles some of it. He builds a new house for himself and shamelessly says "man eateth where he worketh"
  - He is selfish. He only thinks about his personal gains from farming snakes so as to continue getting the funding from abroad.
  - He is superstitious. He believes it is due to bad luck that Oyire's children die yet they die of snake bites.
  - He is materialistic - he yearns for material wealth that is why he wants to farm snakes and gain more foreign aid at the expense of the masses.
  - He is opportunistic. He takes advantage of the snake epidemic to enrich himself.  
etc.
- 
- His role
  - He contributes to the development of the plot. He is at the centre of the crisis so when missionaries donate money and materials he is one of the elders to manage them. In the course of implementing the mitigation measures, he realizes that he can continue siphoning the money by establishing snake farms.
  - Enhances thematic development e.g materialism, corruption, inefficiency, immorality, suffering etc
  - Contributes to character development through interaction, contrast and juxtaposition with other characters e.g Opobo's portrayed as materialistic, opportunistic, corrupt and selfish.
  - He is symbolic of inefficiency and corruption
  - He helps in arousing the readers' feeling e.g hatred, contempt, disgust for the leaders, sympathy for the masses.
  - Lessons are drawn from his portrayal e.g not all that glitters is gold.
  - He is a source of humour e.g his speech as he condoles and counsels those who have lost dear ones. Etc

Mark as 16;17 =33marks

13. How far are the African leaders responsible for the suffering of the people in the play *The snake farmers*

Candidates are expected to identify the African leaders and show how they contribute to the suffering of masses.

- The African leader are Ssekade the traditional chief and Opobo the local council chairman of Kayunga village
- The leaders neglect their duties. Instead of guiding the villagers in sustaining sanitation, they mind their own affairs, hence the environment favours the survival of snakes which in the long run become a menace.
- The snake epidemic goes beyond control and it is the BNN TV that exposes it to the British missionaries who show concern and organize to rescue the poor people.
- The leaders take advantage of the foreign aid and build houses for themselves at the expense of the masses.
- When they realize that the epidemic has come to end but has been a good source of wealth, they hatch plan farm snakes.
- They release the snakes to the vulnerable people in order to get more funding.
- However, the missionaries contribute to the suffering of the people to a small extent.
- They treat the symptom instead of the real disease. This is when they just continue sending money without following up implementation.
- They do not investigate to find out the nature of the leaders and why the masses are suffering
- etc

Mark as a whole-33 marks

#### **SECTION D (33Marks)**

**WILLIAM CONGREVE:** *The way of the world*

14. Discuss the theme of marriage as portrayed in the play *The way of the world*.

Candidates are expected to discuss the theme of marriage with ample illustrations from the play.

- Marriage which is the union between man and woman is one of the central theme in the play

- Mirabell schemes for his marriage with the charming lady Millamant in several ways. He feigns interest in the old lady Wishfort only to get access to Millamant.
  - He ensures that Foible marries Waitwell so that Waitwell is no longer a threat or competitor for Millamant
  - Lady Wishfort is eager to marry so when Waitwell disguises as Sir Rowland, she is delighted because she knows this is an opportunity to have Mirabelle disinherited.
  - Marriage is driven by greed for material wealth. Finall marries Mrs. Finall because of her fortune. Mirabell also targets the fortune of Millamant
  - Marriage is seen as a vehicle for protecting social reputation e.g Mrs Finall marries for this purpose.
  - Unfaithfulness in marriage is a major concern. Several characters who are married indulge in extra marital affairs and this questions the piety of marriage vows.
  - In the play marriage is viewed as a way of making a woman part of a man's property. Her fortune in form of dowry is relinquished to the husband. This explains why the male characters struggle to marry rich women
  - Marriage is the major topic that dominates the gossip in the fashionable world
- Etc

(Mars as a whole 33)

15. In what ways is what happens in the play *The way of the world* a reflection of our contemporary society?

Candidates are expected to relate the experiences, issues, characters in the play to what happens in our contemporary society.

- The experience in the play, *The way of the world* are not peculiar to the London of the eighteenth century but it is everywhere even today. Mirabell, the central character intends to marry the town belle, so he schemes in several ways.
- At first, he pretends to be in love with Lady Wishfort but only to get access to Millamant her ward. He manipulates Finall and Mrs. Finall so that they are married. This gives him chance because Finall can not compete with him.
- He arranges for the marriage between Waitwell and Foible so that Waitwell is not a threat to his relationship with Millamant. He encourages Waitwell to disguise as sir Rowland before Lady Wishfort .
- This kind of behavior is characteristic of some men in our contemporary society. They use all means of getting in touch with those they wish to marry.

- In the play, there are several loose relationships between men and women Mrs. Marwood loves Mirabelle yet she is married. Mirabell has had an affair with Mrs. Finall. Similarly in the contemporary society such relationships exist.
- Greed for money/ wealth is a driving force in relationships between women and men ie marriage. Finall marries Mrs. Finall because of her fortune. Several men are interested in Millamant because of money. Likewise, in our contemporary society people marry for money not genuine love
- The greed for material wealth, hypocrisy, deceit, love, marriage are central issues in the play which are universal
- A number of characters who are like Mirabelle, Millamant, Lady Wishfort etc can easily be found in our contemporary society.
- Several lessons can be drawn from the play
- Many women don't want to appear old e.g we see Lady Wishfort struggling with makeups to appear younger etc. (Mark as a whole 33 mark

**WILLIAM WYCHERLEY:** *The country wife.*

16. Discuss the theme of marriage as portrayed in the play *The county wife*

Candidates are expected to discuss the theme of marriage in detail with ample illustration from the text

- In the play, *The country wife*, some people marry for the sake of appearance Alithea feels that she has no choice but marry Sparkish because her status in society expect her so
- Wives are treated as if they are property e.g. Pinch wife who locks Margery in her room and forbid her from speaking to men. Sir Jospur marries lady fidget for him business and treats her as his asset
- Men and women struggle for dominance in marriage
- In marriage, only women are meant to be faithful to their husband. As a result,. Lady fidget was sex as a means of revenge against the husbands to achieve some kind of moral victory by making them what they fear most “cuckolds “
- Two kinds of marriage are explored ie Jack Pinchwife cultivates his wife's ignorance in order to ensure her fidelity and submissiveness yet sir Jasper neglects his young wife because he wants to keep her mind off other men by occupying her with trivial pleasures and “sex companion”.

- Most women in marriage desire gratifying sexual contact: if long deprived, they will gladly avail themselves of someone like Horner.
- Horner is just a catalyzing agent that enables the married couples around him to fall a part on their own terms. Sir Jasper is so eager to get rid of his wife that he compels Horner and Lady Fidget to spend time together.
- Pinch wife leads his own wife to adultery because the precautions he takes against Horner merely give Margery the means to gratify the very sexual desires that pinch wife forbids.

Etc

(Mark as a whole -33 marks )

17. How relevant is the play *The country wife* to the contemporary society?

Candidates are expected to discuss the relevance of the text with relevant examples

- The central theme developed in the play *The country wife* are universal ie marriage, hypocrisy, materialism, love etc.
- There are character in the play who behave in the same way as several in the contemporary society. Pinch wife wants to control his wife like many husbands in the contemporary society.
- Pinch wife marries a naïve girl Margery who comes to London for the first time. He marries her because he knows this type of woman can be more faithful. Even in our contemporary society, men go and pick country girls who appear naïve because they believe they can be faithful
- The experience in the play is akin to what goes on in the contemporary society. Many women can start city life with innocence but gradually change. Margery who starts as a naïve woman loses her innocence when she meets Horner who teaches her the ways of London.
- Pinch wife wants to marry off his young sister Althea for financial reasons, but she has her reason for the marriage she wants. This kind of phenomenon is common in our contemporary society.
- Harry Horner takes advantage of some women by spreading a false story that he has become impotent. Foolish husbands allow Horner to associate with their wives and he gains sexual access to them. Many married people can be fooled in this way.
- Several lessons can be drawn from the play e.g. Never judge a book by its cover.



- The play is rich in theatrical devices such as satire, disguise and dramatic irony. These make the play interesting and a clear picture of what exists between men and women is brought out.

Etc (Mark as a whole 33 marks)

**BERNARD SHAW: *St. Joan***

18. Show how Bernard Shaw uses, Joan to develop the theme of religion in the play *St. Joan*.

Candidates are expected to examine Joan's contribution to the development of religion as a central theme in the play

- Religion is the driving force in Joan's life so all her actions are based on what she believes are Christian truths
- Joan has strong faith in God. She believes that God has given her the mission of making Charles the king of a united France.
- Her belief that her actions are directed by saints makes her determined and persistent. She vehemently rejects the traditional womanly things
- Religion is further developed when Joan strongly believes that her success at all levels is attributed to God's presence.
- Joan strongly believes that whatever she does is guided by the Lord. She says "my lord is the king of Heaven" to prove that God is the controller of all aspects of life, hence religion
- She believes in God's will and knows whatever action she undertake is God's will
- She is used to bring out its weakness in some religion leaders. E.g. Bishop Pierre who has no jurisdiction presides over her trial.
- Religious leaders condemn Joan for they believe her actions are motivated by pride yet she strongly thinks she acts as per God's will
- They regard her voice as demonic yet she is sure whatever she does is more true to God than what others do.
- When most people desert her in her effort to liberate Paris, she put all her trust in the lord.

Etc. (Mark as a whole 33 marks)

19. Discuss the theme of injustice as portrayed in the play *St. Joan*

Candidates are expected to discuss the theme of injustice in detail as depicted in the play with ample illustrations.

- Joan is charged with heresy and witch craft which is unfair
- There is insufficient evidence to legally begin the trial.
- Joan is not granted legal counsel
- Bishop Pierre Cauchon, who does not have the jurisdiction over the case is used to handle it.
- The tribunal comprises pro-English clergy yet the trial requires unbiased tribunal not influenced by secular authorities
- Joan's request to appeal her case to the Pope is not granted.
- Joan is placed on a rough wooden stool surrounded by her adversaries with no one to defend her except herself.
- Joan does not plan to destroy the feudal system but the inquisitor who is aware of her innocence passes that she must die for political reasons
- The whole process of convicting and trying Joan is rigged

etc

Mark as a whole 33 marks

**E      N      D**