1. **How do Whitechapel and Mr Whitechapel differ? In what ways are they similar?**

Whitechapel is a slave who learns from observation and does what he thinks is right, not wanting to go through punishment and wanting the respect of his master. Mr Whitechapel holds a humanitarian view towards slavery and does what he thinks is right despite his fellow plantation owners’ opposing views. They both do what they think is the right thing to do, something they have in common. They both want things to go right and will try their very best to make it so.

Whitechapel is a man who will do what’s told of him to avoid punishment whereas Mr Whitechapel is willing to go through the punishment necessary to keep the slaves treated as humans. This is how they differ, though it could be argued that verbal punishment is less daunting than physical punishment.

They both have integrity. They both seek approvement from those in higher authority. They both highly value respect and trust, gaining respect from those above them and giving respect back. They both value family.

They can access vastly different resources.

1. **How do the shifts in form and narrative perspective contribute to your understanding of themes in the novel?**

It certainly gives a broader perspective on a very topical issue. The themes of slavery, murder and rape are explored throughout the novel, and seeing the event through different characters’ lenses contributes to a greater understanding of the themes in the novel. Chapel, Cook, Lydia and Mr Whitechapel all hope for change.

1. **Can you identify any differences in language choices between this and preceding chapters? If so, what do they tell you about Cook in comparison to Whitechapel and Mr Whitechapel?**
2. “**My hand is not the whip, son.” Discuss.**

The son has been whipped so much that he’s traumatised by the hand since he associates it with the whip. The skin-to-skin contact symbolises family relations. The hand, a “friendly” object, versus the whip, an “unfriendly” object, juxtapose each other.

1. **Two scenes portray the rape of Cook. What stands out to you about these descriptions?**

The perspectives differ greatly. The diction used in Sander J.’s perspective doesn’t give any indication of guilt or shame, more so frustration in how things weren’t going his way. He just wants to relieve himself, feels detached from him, has no remorse towards the rape and it holds no emotional significance. Cook’s perspective makes her the victim and the diction used strongly implies that.

1. **What values are portrayed so far in the text? What are the character’s attitude towards these central values?**

The values of self-preservation, status, wealth and order have been portrayed by the plantation owners. Chapel doesn’t think those values are as important as the values of happiness and freedom. Mr Whitechapel doesn’t think those values aren’t worth sacrificing others for.

The values of obedience, respect and peace have been portrayed by Whitechapel. Chapel thinks these values aren’t as important as the values of freedom and happiness. The plantation owners think the slaves should all strive to have those values. Mr Whitechapel thinks those values are honourable, respectable and noble, the values being proof that slaves aren’t a lower level of being.

1. **The whip isn’t only at the centre of action in the novel but highly symbolic of the divide between the slaves and their master. Discuss.**

The whip is a punishment for disobeying the orders of the authority. Without the whip, there’d be no punishment and there’d be very little dividing the 2. One end of the whip represents the lower social hierarchy under oppression, and the other end of the whip is a place of power and authority. Using the whip is much less personal than using hands and feet.

1. What different

Shift in perspective.

Chapel’s chapter uses rhyming couplets (poetry).

Stream of consciousness (Whitechapel).

Diary entry (Sander J.).

Memoir (Whitechapel’s perspective).

By giving slaves an intellectual voice/writing style, it shows that in many ways he’s more intellectual and capable than the Whites and have more potential. It gives them a voice.

Q: Identify a narrative voice in *The Longest Memory* and the character that represents it.

Whitechapel has a bleak voice throughout describing his life after his son died. He represents this voice through the language features of diction and voice.

Q: Identify an example of authorial voice represented in *The Longest Memory*

The majority of the characters seem to want some sort of change in regard to slavery. This would be an example of melancholic voice and shows how each character wants a change to slavery.

Q: Identify a value in *The Longest Memory.*

Q: Identify an attitude in *The Longest Memory* and note the character it aligns with.

Q: Identify a perspective in *The Longest Memory* and the contextual factors associated with it.

Q: Explain the narrative structure used throughout *The Longest Memory.*

Q: Note some stylistic features used in *The Longest Memory.*