1979. Choose a complex and important character in a novel or a play of recognized literary merit who might on the basis of the character’s actions alone be considered evil or immoral. In a well-organized essay, explain both how and why the full presentation of the character in the work makes us react more sympathetically than we otherwise might. Avoid plot summary.

1. Introduction
	1. In Emily Bronte’s novel Wuthering Heights Heathcliff
		1. Quotes describing him:
			1. “his cruelty is merely an expression of his frustrated love”
			2. “Sullen, patient child”
			3. “Reformed in every respect”
			4. “Villain”
		2. Heathcliff begins his life as a homeless orphan on the streets of Liverpool
		3. The reader can view Heathcliff’s immoral actions as sympathetic because of his dark past, his failed love with Catherine, and the completion of his vengeance which drove him further into madness.
2. Body Paragraph one (how he grew up)
	1. Topic Sentence: Before he joined the Earnshaw family, he lived as a homeless orphan on the streets. Once Mr. Earnshaw dies, he is heavily abused by Hindley, almost as a slave. As a result, he seeks revenge when he acquires wealth and power and returns to exact vengeance at Wuthering Heights.
	2. Originally taken in by Mr. Earnshaw, who treated him with respect as one of his own children. He later died, and Hindley became in charge of him.
		1. Hindley was jealous of Heathcliff, wanted to make him feel left out
	3. as a child tyrannized by Hindley Earnshaw, but he becomes a villain when he acquires power and returns to Wuthering Heights with money
	4. This corresponds with the ambivalence the upper classes felt toward the lower classes—the upper classes had charitable impulses toward lower-class citizens when they were miserable, but feared the prospect of the lower classes trying to escape their miserable circumstances
3. Body Paragraph Two (what his revenge was)
	1. Topic Sentence: Heathcliff tricked young Catherine into marrying Linton so that he could have Catherine’s money and will. He loved Catherine from the moment he met her to when he died.
		1. “[. . .] they forgot everything the minute they were together again: at least the minute they had contrived some naughty plan of revenge.”
		2. Heathcliff was always angry at Hindley for mistreating him; Catherine only spurred this on by encouraging him to exact vengeance.
		3. Eventually, Catherine also becomes the subject of his vengeance.
4. Body Paragraph Three (how it seemed immoral but was actually sympathetic)
	1. Topic Sentence: he targeted the Edgar’s and Catherine’s children, despite them being uninvolved with anything to do with their parents’ distress.
	2. Details:
		1. forced young Cathy to be with his son, Linton
		2. Abuses his wife when she is alive
		3. Heathcliff took revenge on Hareton as Hindley took revenge on Heathcliff
		4. He displays great violence, lacks guilt
	3. Sought out of revenge “am I to lose all, without a chance of retrieval… I will have it back and I’ll have his Gold too; and then his blood.”
5. Conclusion
	1. As a result of Healthcliffs upbringing and his treatment in the world, his outlook and actions upon his surrounding are seen as immoral and evil.
6. ntro
	1. Prompt: 1997
		1. Event: Catherine’s death
	2. Thesis: The loss of a loved or a drastic change in one’s life can bring upon different characteristics in the victim.
	3. Topic Sentence:
7. First Body Paragraph:
	1. Time surrounding the death
		1. Heathcliff curses Catherine to misery and wants her to haunt his soul for eternity so he can be with her
		2. Edgar keeps a vigil for her and places his hair into his locket
		3. Heathcliff replaces Edgar’s lock of hair with his own
	2. What Catherine meant to the novel/ Characters
8. Second Body Paragraph
	1. Aftermath of her death/Analysis
		1. Heathcliff falls into a spiral of madness
		2. Edgar learns to move on while keeping Catherine in his heart

**Wuthering Heights**

**Prompt (1986):** Some works of literature use the element of time in a distinct way. The chronological sequence of events may be altered, or time may be suspended or accelerated. Choose a novel, an epic, or a play of recognized literary merit and show how the author’s manipulation of time contributes to the effectiveness of the work as a whole. Do not merely summarize the plot.

* Thesis Statement
	+ Emily Bronte uses personal anecdotes within a flashback and an engaged narrative in order to dramatize how revenge will often lead to negative outcomes for those that pursue it.
* Introduction
	+ Emily Bronte’s Wuthering Heights creates a story of revenge for multiple characters, but Heathcliff and Hindley personify this concept far more than anyone else. Both men allow their past difficulties affect their present and future actions. Bronte incorporates Nelly, a servant who shares her personal accounts of the past with Lockwood, to exhibit how the past can impact the present of the characters within the novel. However, she couples the past history with a present storyline to show how their decisions have been impacted by the past. Emily Bronte uses personal anecdotes within a flashback and an engaged narrative in order to dramatize how revenge will often lead to negative outcomes for those that pursue it.
* Body Paragraph#1- Flashbacks
	+ Nelly reflects on Heathcliff’s childhood through a series of flashbacks, which foreshadow future events in the novel and further engage the readers.
	+ The way Heathcliff is treated by Hindley parallels the way Heathcliff treats Hareton.
	+ “I’m trying to settle how I shall pay Hindley back. I don’t care how long I wait, if I can only do it at last.”
	+ Flashbacks reveal Heathcliff’s reasons behind seeking revenge on Hareton- there is a repeating pattern between the love interests of the characters in the flashbacks and the characters in present day
	+ The flashbacks provide readers with a deeper understanding of Heathcliff and the trauma he endured throughout his childhood that have shaped his actions and perceptions.
	+ "These things happened last winter, sir," said Mrs. Dean; "hardly more than a year ago. Last winter, I did not think, at another twelve months' end, I should be amusing a stranger to the family with relating them! Yet, who knows how long you'll be a stranger?" (25.1)
* Body Paragraph #2- Narration
	+ Nelly and Lockwood are the main narrators and tell the story through their perspective
	+ Bronte designated chapters narrated by Catherine, Heathcliff, and Isabella in order to provide a more in-depth plot and characterization
	+ Lockwood’s POV is what Nelly tells him and his personal opinions about the events, causing a bias on his part
	+ Nelly’s POV recounts exactly what happened
	+ “The ledge, where I placed my candle, had a few mildewed books piled up in one corner; and it was covered with writing scratched on the paint. This writing, however, was nothing but a name repeated in all kinds of characters, large and small—*Catherine Earnshaw*, here and there varied to *Catherine Heathcliff*, and then again to *Catherine Linton.*”(3.7)
* Conclusion
	+ Through the use of flashbacks and narration, Emily Bronte accentuates how the need and desire for revenge can ultimately lead to negative outcomes. The narration that Nelly provides symbolizes how the past has come back to haunt the decisions being made by characters such as Heathcliff and Hindley. Bronte’s initial beginning of the story in the present sets up the flashback as the reader determines the end product that is Heathcliff. The vengeance sought by Hindley and Heathcliff arises from their past conflicts, and the use of a continuous flashback as well as present narration brings to the forefront how this malevolence only hurts those who covet it.

1992. In a novel or play, a confidant (male) or a confidante (female) is a character, often a friend or relative of the hero or heroine, whose role is to be present when the hero or heroine needs a sympathetic listener to confide in. Frequently the result is, as Henry James remarked, that the confidant or confidante can be as much “the reader’s friend as the protagonist’s.” However, the author sometimes uses this character for other purposes as well. Choose a confidant or confidante from a novel or play of recognized literary merit and write an essay in which you discuss the various ways this character functions in the work. You may write your essay on one of the following novels or plays or on another of comparable quality. Do not write on a poem or short story

1. Intro
2. Introduce the book and give a quick explanation of the importance of it
3. Thesis: Nelly, a nanny, is always there to help characters when when they are in need and she listens to their problems no matter the situation

2. Body Paragraph One

1. Topic: Explain how Nelly is as a person and the kind of character she is...almost like a characterization
2. Nelly is very sympathetic, cares for the children and is always nice to everyone
3. She is trusted by both houses
4. “Inquiries were made as to how I got there; I was obliged to confess, and in recompense for my cowardice and inhumanity was sent out of the house”
5. Nelly did her best to help others and be honest, but sometimes it ended up hurting her more than anyone else

3. Body Paragraph Two

1. Topic: Explain Nellys nature to help others and listen to them when they are in need and need her the most
2. “Don’t get the expression of a vicious cur that appears to know the kicks it gets are its deser, and yet, hates all the world, as well as the kicker, for what it suffers.”

a. This is a quote from Nelly providing advice to Heathcliff and trying to talk some sense into him

 C. Nelly uses her wisdom to give advice even if it is not asked because that is the kind of person she is

4. Conclusion

1. Nelly is always there to help anyone in need and isn't afraid to speak her mind and this is important because it shows the kind of character she is
2. Explain her character like in #2
3. Nelly was always there for everyone (especially Heathcliff) and was able to listen and give advice

1992

In a novel or play, a confidant (male) or a confidante (female) is a character, often a friend or relative of the hero or heroine,whose role is to be present when the hero or heroine needs a sympathetic listener to confide in. Frequently the result is, as Henry James remarked, that the confidant or confidante can be as much “the reader’s friend as the protagonist’s.” However, the author sometimes uses this character for other purposes as well. Choose a confidant or confidante from a novel or play of recognized
literary merit and write an essay in which you discuss the various ways this character functions in the work. You may write your essay on one of the following novels or plays or on another of comparable quality. Do not write on a poem or short story.

Nelly :)

Thesis: In

How does Mrs. Dean (Nelly) function within the story? Narrator, servant to both Cathy’s and Heathcliff, preferred Edgar,

Details:

* Heathcliff is overly obsessed with Catherine
* Nelly works for the earnshaws with cathy sr. but then the lintons w/ cathy senior and edgar (IDK)
* Thrushcross grange vs. Wuthering Heights - divide between the two (symbol)- the moor
* Catherine (Sr) marries Edgar but loves Heathcliff too
* Nelly is very sensible and knowledgeable about the series of events
* Nelly raises Catherine(s)
* Nelly allows the characters to see both sides of the story throughout the entire novel- stays pretty steady
* Nelly is a narrator/ servant/ babysitter/ motherly figure in the novel for Catherine(s)

Quotes:

 -”They chose their own lots, and were righteously doomed to endure them,” -Mrs.Dean

 -”Don't get the expression of a vicious cur that appears to know the kicks it gets are its desert, and yet, hates all the world, as well as the kicker, for what it suffers.” - Mrs. Dean

 -”We don't in general take to foreigners here, Mr. Lockwood, unless they take to us first.” -Mrs. Dean

 -”Have you considered how you'll bear the separation, and how he'll bear to be quite deserted in the world?” -Mrs. Dean

2008 Form B: In some works of literature, childhood and adolescence are portrayed as times graced by innocence and a sense of wonder; in other works, they are depicted as times of tribulation and terror. Focusing on a single novel or play, explain how its representation of childhood or adolescence shapes the meaning of the work as a whole.

1. Intro:
	1. In *Wuthering Heights* by Emily Bronte, Heathcliff—taken in as an orphan—is favored by Mr. Earnshaw which causes Hindley’s jealousy and spite to arise. Hindley’s mistreatment and abuse of Heathcliff after Mr. Earnshaw’s death creates a need for Heathcliff’s revenge. As a result of his abuse during his childhood, Heathcliff’s treatment of children directly parallels with his treatment as a child.
2. Heathcliff’s childhood
	1. Orphan
		1. Wild and dirty child
			1. "dirty, ragged, black-haired child"
		2. Referred to as “it”
		3. “They promised fair to grow up as rude as savages”
		4. No last name (no family)
	2. Favored by Mr. Earnshaw
		1. Sends Hindley off to college to avoid conflict with Heathcliff
	3. Hindley is master after Earnshaw dies
		1. Catherine calls Hindley a “tyrant”
		2. Hindley was terrible to Heathcliff because he was jealous his father loved him so much
	4. Heathcliff is neglected and abused
		1. Treated as a servant
		2. Deprived of an education
3. Effects
	1. Wants to go from low social status to high
		1. Low power to high power
	2. Despises and seeks revenge on Hindley
	3. Obtains fortune and acquirement of both Thrushcross Grange and Wuthering Heights
		1. Wants control and power (in the form of land) after being controlled and abused by authority when little
	4. Raised Hareton (Hindley’s son) horribly
		1. Did not give him an education
		2. Treated as a servant
	5. Raised his own son horribly as well
		1. Forced his son to marry Catherine
		2. Took away his education
4. Conclusion
	1. Heathcliff’s unfortunate upbringing profoundly impacts his life and who he becomes. Lacking good role models in his childhood, Heathcliff exhibits cruelty to those around him in order to obtain authority and power. His obsession with power and land stems from the authoritative abuse he withstood and the lack of control he had when little. Emily Bronte portrays the impact of one’s treatment during childhood on adult personality, motivation, and goals.

Wuthering Heights Outline

Samhitha Sunkara Nick Zimmerman

Choose a novel or play that depicts a conflict between a parent (or a parental figure) and a son or daughter. Write an essay in which you analyze the sources of the conflict and explain how the conflict contributes to the meaning of the work. Avoid plot summary.

Intro: The way one was parented often impacts the way one parents. Heathcliff was adopted by the Earnshaws, but never felt compatible and comfortable with their family. Constantly bullied by his brother, Hindley, and disrespected by his lover, Catherine, Heathcliff builds up resentment that contributes to a conflict between Heathcliff and Hareton, whom Heathcliff raises after Hareton’s father, Hindley, passes away.

Thesis: The conflict between Heathcliff and Hareton provides an opportunity for Hareton to overcome the cycle of revenge and hatred between Thrushcross Grange and Wuthering Heights. Hareton bonds with Cathy as a result of Heathcliff’s maltreatment, which proves the novel’s message that love is necessary to overcome conflict.

First Paragraph: Sources of Conflict. Heathcliff treats Hareton poorly because Hareton is a reminder of Hindley, who Heathcliff despises. Hareton’s mother Francis passes away from childbirth. Hindley became a drunk and physically abused Hareton. When Hareton was a baby, Hindley accidentally dropped him off the balcony at Wuthering Heights. When Hindley passes away from grief over his lost wife and sister from alcoholism, Heathcliff is forced to care for Hareton because both of them live in Wuthering Heights. Heathcliff refused to teach Hareton how to read and prevented him from accessing books. Heathcliff did not want Hareton to become empowered through knowledge because Hindley, too, prevented Heathcliff from joining Catherine and Hindley’s private tutor when they were kids. Heathcliff condoned Hareton’s disrespectful and impolite behavior, which caused Hareton to grow up unrefined. Heathcliff also treats Hareton as a servant when Wuthering Heights has guests, which parallels how Hindley forced Heathcliff to stay upstairs when the Lintons came over to visit. Heathcliff embarrasses Hareton in front of young Cathy by speaking condescendingly to him.

Second Paragraph: Heathcliff’s poor treatment of Hareton causes Cathy to feel sympathy for Hareton. She recognizes that all conflicts are rooted in the lack of love. Heathcliff forces Hareton to perform labor around and within Wuthering Heights. As a result, Hareton is prevented from intellectually advancing himself. Hareton tries to teach himself how to read and learn things on his own, but has great struggles doing such. Initially, when Cathy discovers this, she makes fun of him for being illiterate. But shortly after, she feels bad and perseveres in teaching him how to read books. The sympathy she felt after teasing him leads them to spending a lot of time together at Wuthering. She gradually falls in love with him, and helps him let go of his anger toward Heathcliff by refocusing that hatred into love for her. Cathy even stands up to Heathcliff once when Heathcliff yells at Hareton. Cathy and Hareton get married happily. Their ability to love each other helps advance an important message in the novel: built-up resentments and frustrations and hatred can be overcome with building genuine connections with each other.

 -Quote: “So, from the very beginning, he bred bad feeling in the house...and he grew bitter with brooding over these injuries.” Heathcliff built up revenge over time.

 Quote: “The intimacy thus commenced grew rapidly” referring to catherine and hareton.

-Quote: “Heathcliff you have nobody to love you; and, however miserable you make us, we shall still have the revenge of thinking that your cruelty arises from you great misery.” Young Cathy and Hareton overcome the bad treatment that Heathcliff provides them.

Conclusion: Heathcliff fills in the void of a caretaker in Hareton’s life. However, as his father-like figure, he mistreats Hareton and ultimately uses him for his ultimate scheme to avenge the poor treatment he received from Hindley as a child. The conflict between Hareton and Heathcliff leads Hareton into Cathy’s life. The bond that is built between the two is unbreakable, even from Heathcliff's desire for revenge, and the two are able to live a happy life once he passes away.

**1990**. Choose a novel or play that depicts a conflict between a parent (or a parental figure) and a son or daughter. Write an essay in which you **analyze the sources of the conflict** and **explain how the conflict contributes to the meaning of the work**.

* Intro
	+ Emily Bronte depicts a severe conflict between Heathcliff and his son, Linton, in her 1847 novel *Wuthering Heights*.
* BP 1 - Sources of conflict
	+ Heathcliff’s hatred for Linton stems from his resent for the entire Linton family, particularly Edgar Linton, who married Heathcliff’s true love, Catherine.
		- Details
			* Heathcliff drove Isabella, Linton’s mother, away with his abusive nature
			* Heathcliff becomes the master of Wuthering Heights after Linton dies
			* Edgar attempted to gain custody of his nephew
			* Heathcliff insisted that Linton live with him
			* Linton is sickly and frail
			* A romance begins between young Catherine and Linton
			* Heathcliff imprisons young Catherine and Nelly, and forces Catherine and Linton to marry
				+ Edgar dies, leaving Linton as the master of Thrushcross Grange
				+ When Linton inevitably dies, Heathcliff will be the master of both Wuthering Heights and Thrushcross Grange
			* Heathcliff is angry and has little purpose after the death of his true love, Catherine
				+ Becoming master of both Thrushcross Grange and Wuthering Heights is a method of catharsis for him, and helps him take control of the place that holds his greatest and most painful memories
			* Heathcliff seeks revenge on those who wronged him
				+ Hating and mistreating Linton is not only a method of revenge on Linton’s late mother, Isabella, but also on Edgar Linton, Linton’s uncle who initially attempted to take custody of Linton before Heathcliff intervened
* BP 2 - How conflict contributes to MOWAW
	+ The conflict between Heathcliff and Linton exhibits the inevitable downfall that comes from seeking revenge, and that revenge serves no useful purpose
	+ Details
		- Heathcliff goes mad after he “accomplishes” his revenge mission, after Edgar and Linton are dead, and after he has forced young Catherine to work for him as a housekeeper
		- The weeks/days leading up to Heathcliff’s death are miserable
			* He begins seeing and speaking to Catherine’s ghost
			* He pursues Catherine’s ghost around, unable to ever reach her
			* He ceases eating and sleeping
		- After Heathcliff’s death, there is peace once again at Wuthering Heights and Thrushcross Grange for the first time in generations
* Quotes
	+ “[Heathcliff’s] efforts redoubling the more imminently his avaricious and unfeeling plans were threatened with defeat by death”
		- Heathcliff became more urgent to carry out his plan as the sickly Linton grew closer to death
	+ “My son is prospective owner of your place, and I should not wish him to die till I was certain of being his successor. Besides, he's *mine*, and I want the triumph of seeing *my* descendant fairly lord of their estates.”
		- Heathcliff simultaneously details and attempts to obscure his grand desire to become the master of both Wuthering Heights and Thrushcross Grange
	+ “I despise [Linton] for himself, and hate him for the memories he revives!”
		- Heathcliff’s true feelings towards his son, Linton Heathcliff

1986. Some works of literature use the element of time in a distinct way. The chronological sequence of events may be altered, or time may be suspended or accelerated. Choose a novel, an epic, or a play of recognized literary merit and show how the author’s manipulation of time contributes to the effectiveness of the work as a whole.

1. Introduction
* Background on Wuthering Heights
* Thesis: Emily Bronte’s use of duality in Wuthering Heights emphasizes the intricate relationships and intersectionality between characters over time.

B. Body Paragraph 1

* Catherine and Heathcliff
* “Heathcliff…. he’s more myself than I am. Whatever our souls are made of, his and mine are the same.”
* Relationship illustrates love versus hatred
* Catherine and Heathcliff relationship as children, inseperable
* Jealousy- Heathcliff wants to be with Catherine but differating social statuses
1. Body Paragraph 2
* Young Catherine and Hindley
* Heathcliff manipulates them to get revenge on Catherine for betraying him
* Repeat of the past and their parents
1. Conclusion
* Internal Movement of time
* Intentionally establishes emotional connection

