

Answer ONE question from the elective you have studied
on pages 2–12

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Question Number

Write the question number in the space provided.

During the time period after the bombs there was a great deal of mistrust and violence which influenced individuals fear of one another. John Le Carré's novel "The Spy Who Came in From The Cold" (The Spy) and Stanley Kubrick's film "Dr Strangelove" both explore the values of mistrust and violence with ~~enemies~~ other nations. Similarly Sylvia Plath's poems "Daddy" and "Fever 103" explore the individuals fear of society, much like Shirley Jackson's short story "The Lottery".

It is the ongoing conflict between nations which creates enemies. John Le Carré's novel "The Spy" explores the cold war conflict between England and Germany. The main character Leamas is often mocking communist values through his relationship with Liz who is a strong believer in communism. This is evident when "Leamas laughs about Liz being a communist." Similarly, his relationship with Mundt is rocky as he explains to us "Mundt was a Nazi, now he's a grown up communist." The contrasting of "Nazi" and "Communist" emphasises how negative it is to be regarded as a communist. The deceiving invitation of the communist party to Liz also emphasises how evil communism was. "Dear Comrade" has a fond tone which emphasises Liz belief in the letter. This however, was just so she could fly to Germany and be a part of the espionage drama

between Mundt and Leamas. The two characters are symbolic of their nations with Mundt being described as "Nazi" and "communist", Leamas on the other hand believes "you can't build communism without doing away with individualism." Although they once used to work together, and somewhat still do, Leamas emphasises that "there's no certainty in our jobs," effectively describing the mistrust between Mundt and Leamas; the two nations. Similarly, Stanley Kubrick's film "Dr Strangelove" explores the dramas between the United States and Russia. The character of Buck Turgidson is a strong hater of the Russians with his downgrading tone "The Russkies talk big, but we think he's short of the know how" emphasising their lack of ability unlike the US. When the president wants to let the Russian Ambassador into "the war room" Buck Turgidson quickly exclaims "That's a breach of security... He'll see everything!" This is important and effective in illustrating the mistrust the US has of the Russians. Although the film is only played in one scene, the mistrust of those abroad is emphasised by the large board and the Russian Ambassador. The board is a World map which follows the U.S. aeroplanes who have been told to bomb Russia; The constant referencing to the board and Buck Turgidson's fond interest of the bomb emphasises the mistrust of the abroad. "Your commie has no regard for human life... not even his own!" ~~is a~~ depicts a strong illustration of how unhumane the Russians and their communist ways are. The emphasis on "no regard for human life" creates a negative connotation on "your

commie".

Sylvia Plath's poems "Daddy" and "Fever 103" explore how personal understandings impact our enemies. In "Fever 103" Her approach to emphasising her enemies is done through the significant worldwide events around her. The poem "Daddy" explores her negative relationship with her father and how this impacts her ~~and~~ own perception of the Jews. The scolding tone "you do not do, you do not do" is symbolic of her father's negativity toward her. He quickly becomes her enemy as she exclaims "daddy, daddy you bastard, I'm through." The repetition of "daddy" emphasises her mistrust and hatred toward him. "Chuffing me off like a Jew... I began to talk like a Jew, I may well be a Jew" illustrates how her father pushes her away like ~~how~~ the Nazi's ^{did} ~~there~~ with the Jews. This is symbolic of abroad conflict impacting her personal relationship with her father as she explains him as "not god but a Shostika." This contrast is significant as she has been made to believe her god is the Nazi Shostika. Similarly, "Fever 103" explores how Hiroshima bombing has impacted her personal trust in the world. Her description "Hiroshima ash... the sin, the sin" is effective in creating a negative connection to global events. She continues with "radiation turned it white and killed it in an hour" to emphasise her mistrust in other nations as it only takes "an hour" for any nation to die. The fact that she explains "your body hurts me as the world

"hurts god" alludes to how god's plan was for everyone to be at peace, however new technologies has created mistrust between nations which "hurts god". Shirley Jackson's text "The Lottery" explores more personal connections within a town. The villagers have a great mistrust in the black box as represented in the quote "the villagers kept their distance, leaving a space between themselves and the stool". The stool is symbolic of society's pressure to continue with the town lottery. The fact that the villagers have a great sense of fear of "the black box" further illustrates how society's pressures influence a sense of mistrust with the box. "No one liked to upset as much tradition of as was represented by the black box" has an ironic tone when describing "as much tradition", alluding to the loss of tradition, however still continuing to do it. The exclaim from a lady in the town "It wasn't fair... It wasn't fair!" emphasises how the ^{villagers} society ~~don't~~ trust each other and those who have power aren't fair as they "didn't give him time to choose". This emphasises how the villagers and the society are enemies in some way.

Vidence is a ~~strong factor~~ very common in various contexts, and often lead to the development of enemies. Le Carre's text "The Spy" explores how espionage creates enemies between nations. This is explored through Leamas explaining "there is no certainty in our jobs." His hostility toward Liz ~~it~~ when he exclaims "hurry, you fool!" is effective as the connotation of 'fool'

is hostile and negative, similar to his view on communism. Despite all the hate toward communism, the minor character of Hanby explains "how incendiary was the fabric of the capitalist system" illustrating a treacherous and wicked system. Although Leamas has nihilistic values, society has opposing views on capitalism and communism which leads to violence ~~be~~ amongst the people.

Leamas explains that he avoids this violence through "have(ing) to live without sympathy," which leads to no regard for enemy nations. Similarly, Stanley Kubrick's film "Dr Strangelove" explores similar hostility toward the Russians when Buck Turgidson explains "you can't expect a bunch of ignorant peons to understand a machine like some of our boys." This is significant as the downgrading connotation of "ignorant peons" is contrasted to "some of our boys", alluding to the conflict and violence between mankind. The ironic quote tone in "you can't fight in here, this is the war room" emphasises the violence between Buck Turgidson and the Russian Ambassador. Buck Turgidson later emphasises "I wish I had one of them doomsday machines" as his hatred toward the Russians can only be solved with violence.

The aspect of violence in Sylvia Plath's poems "Daddy" and "Fever 103" is more a conflicting of personal and social values. The poem "Daddy" ~~am~~ illustrates a violent relationship with her father as her fear of him made her "barely daring to

breath or aches.' Her illustration of her father as "not good but a Svastika" is symbolic as the Nazis caused a lot of violence with the Jews, and she illustrates herself as the contrast of "I may well be a Jew." This is significant in emphasising enemies abroad through her personal relationships. Similarly, "Fever 103" explores the violence in Hiroshima which leads to plath questioning the U.S society "pure? what does it mean?" This illustrates how although her society claims to have the ideal way of life, their bombing of Hiroshima is strongly symbolic of "a sin, a sin." The town of Hiroshima will no longer live in peace as "the yellow sullen smokes... they will not rise" illustrates how violence has destroyed their nation, and how those who perished still hate their enemy; the U.S. The nation of Hiroshima will always fear the U.S. and see them as the enemy as their past "will not rise" or let go of the violence that destroyed Hiroshima. Shirley Jackson's text "The Lottery" explores the violence and downgrading of women as they are seen as not capable of what men can do. This is illustrated through "don't you have a grown boy to do it for you?" as the tone emphasises negativity toward women. This is further explored through "I'm glad your mother got a man to do it" as if to emphasise the condescending tone toward women. The older men of the town downgrade other societies who have ended "the tradition and illustrates them as "a pack of young fools." This is important as it explores the generational gap between the

old and the young having conflicting views. Although the violence isn't as prominent as the other texts, the downgrading descriptions given to the women "wearing faded house dresses... exchanged bits of gossip" illustrates how the society perceives them as incapable and not intelligent like the old men, alluding to a hidden sense of men and female being enemies.

Through conflict, ~~for~~ fear and mistrust between people and nations, enemies arise. John Le Carré's novel "The Spy Who Came In from the Cold" and Stanley Kubrick's film "Dr Strangelove" both explore these themes abroad. Similarly, Sylvia Plath's poems "Daddy" and "Fever 103" as well as Shirley Jackson's short story "The Lottery" explores the development of enemies in the micro world through conflicting relationships and ideologies.