

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

07

Question Number

Write the question number in the space provided.

PLANNING → Our enemies are to be found abroad
and at home.

→ Introduction: Up to a certain extent it is
true that our enemies are found abroad
and home however ~~the~~ After the Bomb
writers had shown that ~~it is the~~ our enemies
are constituted by the constraints upon home
society and a fear of the abroad.

Essay Start: To a certain extent the aforementioned
statement is true however it has been
made evident through After the Bomb
texts that our enemies are ~~our~~ found
in our own reaction to the oppressive
social constraints in our home society as
well as the fear of the abroad. The
dominant discourse of fear during the
post-war period was that of the fear
of communism or the fear of the abroad
tainting our own society, the fear of war
assured destruction these fears were
subdued by a compliance to consume,

culture and a compliance to traditional stereotypes. After the bank writers attempted to break away from these constraints and strived to arrive to a true sense of security and surpass delusion. Thus our enemies ~~are~~ are our own compliance to restricting societal measures and a fear of the abroad.

Samuel Beckett's absurdist play *Waiting for Godot* encapsulates an individual's fear of the unknown which is then mediated through delusion. Beckett's play explores how after individuals were exposed to the immense destruction man was capable of a period of disillusionment followed. This is particularly made evident through the relationship between Pozzo and Lucky which through analysing this relationship the audience comes to an enriched understanding of their Vladimir and Estragon's relationship with Godot. Pozzo ~~portrays a master figure~~ is portrayed as a dominating master figure who ~~says statement's~~ ~~says~~

"Up pig!" uses imperatives such as "Up pig!" to Lucky to show off his authority. However Pozzo and Lucky's relationship is simply a portrayal of Hegel's master/slave dialectic. Hegel proposed that individuals prescribe each other's social roles to provide a sense of meaning to their lives, however in actuality both parties hold an equal amount of power. Meaning, Pozzo continually ~~re~~ mentions wishes to "get rid of" Lucky however if he were to do so Pozzo would no longer be a master and would not have any aspect of power. Further if Lucky is dismissed he will be subject to ambiguity and would no longer have the purpose of serving Pozzo. Thus Beckett illustrates that one's enemy is actually themselves for inflicting such delusion. Further, this can also be applied further, this can also be further Beckett also illustrates Pozzo to further delude himself by chaining himself to objects. Pozzo ~~require~~ the use of the repeated

stage direction of Pozzo "rambling" for his watch hinders him from exuding his confidence and authority Vladimir and Estragon. As Pozzo has appeared to have lost his watch he has also appeared to be losing his control of his surroundings. Pozzo by projecting his power on the watch illustrates Jean Paul Sartre's bad faith which entails an individual placing meaning upon one aspect of their lives. Additionally Pozzo's activity for his watch is representative of the consumer culture present in the post-war period after the bomb. People began to rely on objects to ease the futility and anxiety of existence. Thus Beckett through his play waiting for Godot illustrates how our real enemy is an individual's ability to delude himself into a false sense of certainty, instead of accepting the ambiguity of life.

Ray Bradbury's short story ^{Sound} A Sound of Thunder explores how an individual's enemy

is the inability to ascertain certainty which consequently leads to a fear of the unknown. Ray Asard of *Traveler* unlike *Waiting for Godot* explores how an individual's existence may have a significant impact on the world however this impact is unpredictable and may result in destruction. This is explored through Bradbury's use of time travel in the story, in which he proposes if even anything from the past is changed, "it is like small dominoes falling then the small dominoes hit the big dominoes and the big dominoes hit the giant dominoes all through the course of time." The use of the domino metaphor emphasises an individual's place in the world. However this domino metaphor acts as an allusion to President Dwight Eisenhower's domino theory as he proposed "countries would fall one by one to communism. Here Bradbury insinuates that an individual's fear of the capability more destruction they are able to ensure is immediately

translated to an individual's fear of the unknown. Bradbury suggests that we make the abroad too our enemies as we are unable to fathom the amount of destruction we are capable of ourselves. Further the metaphor of the dominoes - also represents Edward Lorenz's Butterfly Effect. A important aspect of chaos theory which suggests that smaller actions have a ripple effect and can result in larger consequences. Thus through the merging of a prominent mathematical theory and a significant political ideology, Bradbury emphasises the innate fear individual's have of their capability for ensuing destruction. Thus Bradbury implies our real enemy is our fear of our own capabilities to induce mayhem.

~~Sylvia Plath's 'Annet' Post~~ Cold War writers began to extend the physical trauma the second world war had caused to the emotional and psychological pain facilitated by social repression. Thus cold war writers have explored

The fact that an individual's society is their real enemy. This is primarily seen in Sylvia Plath's 'Ariel' which explores the extent to which social oppression affects an individual's psyche. Sylvia Plath's 'Daddy' is a key example of this as the speaker continually refers to her repression by a father figure to a Holocaust imagery. This is exemplified through "you lullwaller... your neat mouthache."

"you Argan eye," the repetition of "you" creates a stark contrast between the speaker and her father creating him to be an oppressive character. This is further seen as the speaker begins "to think like a Jew." By extending this the pain from the Holocaust to her own personal suffering, Plath reveals the extent to which society has oppressed her. Further the premise of the poem is a woman's attempt to rid herself of the ties in which male figures restrict her. This is shown through this idea is reminiscent of the Jungian

Freudian psychological idea of the Electra complex which explores an individual's need to cling to a father for protection. Far More over than illustrates how these social constructs of relying on a man's presence are ingrained in to people's mind through the speaker's attempted suicide, "It Nenty I tried to get back, back, back to you." the repetition of back is symbolic of how individuals cling to societal limits in order to provide themselves with some sort of security. Moreover the speaker continues to explain how "Reg stuck me together with glue" The use of Reg alludes to ~~the~~ the societal constructs which force compliance. Further the metaphor of "glue" indicates that this sense of security is not real but in fact many people are internally shattered by the crippling anxiety of the period. Far Sylvia Plath continues her critique on society through her poem "The Applicant" which employs a sarcastic tone to illustrate

The way in which society has trivialized human connection. ~~Thus~~ The poem begins with "First are you one of us" the use of 'us' ~~is~~ ~~allow~~ depicts society as a dominating force which isolate those uncomfortable with traditional constructs. This is similar to the bag in which 'Meg' is continually used in 'Daddy' and is also ~~rem~~ reminiscent of Bakett's characterisation of Godot in Waiting for Godot. By creating this parallel between society and the individual, Nath illustrates how the true enemy is the change in which one home society attempts to limit individuality. Further, Nath continues to explore the way how human relationships have ~~been~~ become a subset of consumer culture through saying, "Take it as paper to start, in 25 years she'll be silver and kitting gold." By ~~negating the marriage to the vagin~~ ~~in~~ Nath, here is critiquing the vagin which society celebrates valuable relationship with objects, thus trivialising the worth of human connection.

Additionally, Plath also comments on her society's portrayal of women saying "it can talk, talk, talk." The use of 'it' critiques the wife role type and aligns itself with Simone de Beauvoir's thoughts that femininity is a construct made to oppress women. Further the repetition of 'talk' acts as an allusion to the advertising trope of the late or Anne. Through describing the woman American advertising techniques Plath is critiquing the way in which people comply with societal expectations in order to distract themselves from the unpopularity and anxiety around them which is facilitated by a media fear of mass destruction. Thus Plath proposes that our enemy is our compliance to the expectations which are placed on us at home.

Chris Marker's ^{film} "La Jetée" demonstrates that our enemy is the way in which we limit our significant experiences

Through time. The dropping of the bomb in 1945 had arose contemplations of the value of time. However Marking La Jette proposes that life is not about time ~~rather~~ however is about significant experiences. Marker explores this through the compilation of still shots used to portray moments passing. The use of still shots illustrates how time should be viewed in respect to little significant moments, rather than ~~measured~~ This ~~idea~~ perspective of time is representative of Martin Heidegger's idea that time can not be measured and is a construct which will remain constant. Heidegger's idea can be ~~applied~~ applied to the fact that the duration in which the still is shown equates to the significance that moment has on the man. This is proven as the still of the woman is displayed for a total of 15 seconds which is ~~about~~ three times as long as the average showing of the other stills. Further Marker

If you require more space to answer the first question, you may ask for an extra writing booklet.

If you have used an extra writing booklet for the first question, tick here. ☒

Start here.

employs a post apocalyptic setting which takes inspiration from the holocaust concentration camps. Like, ~~Plato~~ Markham extends the suffering from the past and expresses how it is possible for it to occur again. Thus, ~~the~~ Markham's use of the post apocalyptic settings enriches the beauty of the man's memories as it shows how he is not limited by the concept of time. Thus, Markham suggests that we are not simply our own tendency to limit our experiences through complacency. The constraint of time.

Then After the Bomb texts have proven that the politics of the time which lie in the fear of communism, fear of mass destruction are stimulated by our own society. Thus After the Bomb texts expose how our real enemies are our own ability to delude ourselves in a false sense of security.