

By, Bronte compare love as a primary motif through divergent generations
in the novel

She also show how humans

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are subject to multiple transformation and this may not always be of hateful
nature.

Shade the box of the topic you have selected i or ii .

Emily Bronte's Wuthering Heights encapsulates a civilisation mesmerised by the forces of social class and destructive yet passionate love in which they exist. Bronte utilizes these social mechanisms to verify that the heinous conduct of certain characters is a ramification stemming from the all-consuming love which transcends their world. Thus Bronte seeks to delineate that love is an influential determinant in the hateful actions of the characters. Nevertheless, whilst love and hatred are primary motifs in the novel, Bronte deploys the forces of social class which ultimately guide the hateful actions of the characters. This is indicative of Bronte's thesis that inferior treatment may empower an individual to accentuate their importance and therefore as a basis for their requital. Moreover, the novel is not solely centered around such motifs. Bronte adopts a distinct structure which demonstrates how individuals are able to make observations about human nature through promiscuity amongst their peers. Furthermore, the white and sparse landscape between Wuthering and the Grange is an embodiment of the wild and villainous conduct of the characters.

Bronte deploys the precariousness of social class to confirm that the hateful conduct of the characters is underpinned by their unattainable love. Thus ultimately Bronte seeks to delineate how an individual may be motivated to commit heinous actions as a consequence of their ^{incurable} ~~unattainable~~ love stemming from external interference of the social expectations of Bronte's day. Heathcliff is an exemplar of how one may be driven to hate due to an unattainable love. From the outset, Heathcliff's origins dictated the oppression like which he was subject to. His immediate label as a "gypsy brat" who lacked a last name



removed the wooden stave or pole that came with an attached
 name such as "Linton" or "Furnham". Thereafter, Heathciff began
 was a predecessor of the hateful custom which was to follow. The
 concept of social class was a factor which alienated him from society
 and that saw his savings transformed. Customary "peppering"
 acquaintance with inferiority was seen as "the culpable conscience" of the
 brute" and that holiday "erased a distinction" between the
 contemptuous. ~~Heathciff~~ Both custom and Heathciff's misery was due
 "to their deprecation". The inferior treatment finally imposed on Heathciff
 motivated him to his savage transformation, demonstrating how
 Wuthering Heights II indeed about hatred and love, however ultimately
 about how the social expectations of Brontë's class alienated Heathciff's
 love and that fate was the result for his mountain custom. Heathciff's transformation
 was concerned after speaking of his "inferiority, strong that "It would
 degrade me" to marry him despite an earlier connection between them
 on the street "Isle" Heathciff. Upon hearing this, Heathciff goes on
 a mysterious journey returning with "a heart utterly freely
 living in his deprived breast". His altered nature turns to poison him
 his intense treatment sought to see him someone's opinion of those
 who alienated him from society. Thus the social class hindered his love
 and empowered hateful custom. His mourning is evident in his
^{gone} misbehavior of Isabella Linton. Heathciff, after knowing Isabella "gone"
 or attraction to the favored guest "visited a hill and she ended up
 [being] Heathciff." He was "wretched". This delivers how Heathciff
 sought to destroy the face of Brontë's class which alienated him from
 society. Moreover, in leaving Harewood to "serve" Isabella and others his
 alienation to serve the Heights, Heathciff's transformation is a sign of power

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Therefore, Wuthering Heights details how an individual is prone to committing heifer decisions after being alienated from an all consuming love. Heathcliff is alienated to this as social class alienated him from Catherine, causing his mourning.

The author adopts a distinct structure which alienate such motifs. The alternating narrators, Nelly and Lockwood demonstrate how the novel is also about how an outsider may make observations about human nature through their proximity amongst people. Nelly Dean, the housekeeper provides insight about human nature. Her proximity in Catherine's life allow her to do this. When Catherine states she is "part-warring Edgar" Nelly concludes that "proud people breed sad sorrow". This is indicative of how humans fight their true nature and therefore end up isolated. Reminding Catherine, it demonstrates how despite she "loved (Heathcliff)" she still married Edgar, causing a temporary happiness. This is indicative of Brontë's thesis that social class creates a false, temporary love, empowered by status and wealth. Thus the novel is about how an outsider can draw conclusions about human nature. Moreover, Nelly is able to confirm this amongst Heathcliff. When young Catherine tells him he "has nobody to love him" he enters a state of grief. Nelly here, observes that "it is strange people be so greedy when they are so close to the world". This seeks to portray how individuals turn to temporary items in hope it will dissolve their true emotions; her, Heathcliff seeks to oppress those to retaliate for his loss of Catherine. Such notion is fortified through Hircelley who turns to alcoholism to "drown his grief" after Frances' death. Thus, whilst the novel details information as of how, its structure endorse how one may make conclusions about human

nature when observing their actions for a prominent period. Furthermore, Lockwood is able to foreshadow the hate of certain characters through his own experience. Recalling that ~~he had~~ his own misfortunate relationship he explains that it is the "reason he had gained the reputation of deliberate heartlessness". This seeks to foreshadow the motives of Heathcliff as he undergoes a transformation underpinned by the all-consuming, uncontainable love with Catherine. Thus, in depicting a distinct structure, Brontë is significantly able to accentuate facets of human nature, and foreshadow the hateful actions of certain characters. Nelly is able to provide insight to human nature after undergoing events in life, whilst Lockwood depicts the conduct of those such as Heathcliff.

The use of setting utilize the Brontë's primary motifs, Catherine's all-consuming love and revenge as its consequence. The weather over spans landscape between Wuthering Heights and The Grange is an embodiment of the wild and vicious behaviour of the characters, and the novel's primary theme. The disparity between The Grange and The Heights accentuates the difficulty of ~~and~~ Catherine in maintaining love with Heathcliff whilst succumbing to jealousy. Nelly estimates the distance between the two estates to be "around five miles" which emphasises the overwhelming nature of Catherine's ambitions. This is furthered through the notion that "when one came in the other often went out", emphasising Catherine's difficulty in grasping both features. Thus, the disparity between the two estates it accentuates the love in the novel, whilst simultaneously the social class. Furthermore, another central component of the setting is the storm. The storm is a foreshadow and manifestation of Heathcliff's desire to inflict revenge on those who wronged him.

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upon being degraded hearing Catherine speak of the desire to be the "greatest woman in the neighbourhood" Heathcliff enters the Heights. As this point, "the storm came rattling over the heights in full fury". Nelly also recalls that "It was a very dark evening for the summer". The storm, therefore is indicative of Heathcliff's dark malice nature as a result of our own consuming love and the demands of social class. Thus, Bronte accepts features of the setting which emphasize these key motifs, and foreshadow the hateful / revengeful desire of characters as a result of love which transcends their honor.

Bronte contrasts human nature and diverse motives for love through the divergent generation in the novel. Catherine Earnshaw, and Young Cathy are central to this as Bronte seeks to compare their diverse motives for love. Despite Catherine's confessed love for Heathcliff she married Edgar "not out of passion but from pride". This is indicative of Bronte's criticism that social class create a false love empowered by an individual's desire to succeed wealth and status. Thus, marrying Edgar for social advancement is an exemplar of the abominable action and upholds a false love, contrary to this are the motives of young Catherine. Whilst Cathy "reminded (Nelly) of the mottle" she simultaneously "did not resemble her". Young Catherine's motivations for marrying Linton were demonstrable of a pure love, unlike that of the mottle. Cathy marries Linton in order to stop the oppression of his father Heathcliff, evident were she she stated "I will now retract my word". Thus, through the varying generation in the novel, Bronte delineates how individuals may have diverse motivations for their love. Whilst Catherine married a pure for social advancement, Young Cathy did so for a pure love, which is a

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...Therefore, Bronte demonstrates how an all consuming love may drive individuals to commit heinous conduct. This is all underpinned by the all encompassing fact of social class primacy in Bronte's story.

This demonstrates how intense treatment may drive an individual to seek their requital in their own way. Furthermore, the novel is also about how individuals are able to make observations about human nature through their premature amongst certain people. Bronte excites this through a distinct structure, having neatly create human nature whilst located

...furthermore helpful concept of certain characters. Moreover, the setting is utilised to delineate the wild and urban behaviour of the characters. Stemming from the all consuming love. Lastly, Bronte is able to significantly compare the means and means for love through the diverse geographical

...the novel. Bronte to this is certain and young content with experience different more to conveying their life. ~~Conclusion~~

...will Bronte is able to significantly administer how far health to certain characters, she also conveys that one may be subject to multiple transformations and that it cannot be permanently labelled in elements.

...Health is a central element in this as he undergoes multiple transformations depending on his circumstances. At a child he was "an uncomplaining on a lamb" but was "soon to grow like the heaving brooding over the injured". This show how health is not something that our students from the onset. At he progress into life, he had savage transformations begin were he inflicts pain on others in his realm, showing his harmful nature. This is exemplified in his mistreatment of his own son, where Nelly observe



He would not imagine "a father treating a dying child as wickedly and tyrannically as he did". However, as Heathcliff becomes more aware of his isolation and that "he is alone in the world" he loses "the faculty of enjoying destruction" as he is "too idle to destroy for nothing". This stage in his life demonstrates how his ~~dark~~ demonic nature and hateful actions are minimized as he becomes aware of his loneliness. He therefore, "is no longer savage or cruel rather nervous and regretful. Heathcliff is a primary example of how one is subject to multiple transformations" and thus may not be permanently labelled as hateful. Bronte here, seeks to delineate how the novel also shows the state in which an individual may be in after suffering arising out of cruelty. * Body paragraph 5

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