

Timed Essay
"The Most Dangerous Game"

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Between the two stories, Fahrenheit 451 by Ray Bradbury and "The Most Dangerous Game" by Richard Connell, there were many similarities. The theme of change was present in both selections. Both had characters change in similar ways as the story progressed.

Montag and Rainsford both experienced change over time. Montag changed his view on books, and Rainsford went from the hunter to the hunted. Also, Montag used to love to burn, but no longer will he burn. Rainsford had once thought that the hunted had no feeling except fear; however, his views have seemingly changed. "It was a pleasure to burn," expresses the views of Montag at the beginning of F451 (Bradbury 1). "Bah! They've no understanding," shows the opinion of Rainsford, which is that animals have no feelings, at the start of "The Most Dangerous Game" (Connell, AB 36). Although there are many similarities between the two selections, there are also a large amount of differences.

Among the differences in "The Most Dangerous Game" and Fahrenheit 451, are the characteristics of Montag and Rainsford. Montag is not very bright because of his low-level education; however, Rainsford is intelligent because of his experience from years of hunting. Although, they both have remarkable survival instincts, Rainsford sets traps to delay the hunter, sitting and waiting for his chance to strike, and Montag tries to run away as fast and as far as he can. "He ran very fast away from the house, down toward the river. Montag ran," is how Montag reacts towards the chase. "He caught hold of a springy young sapling, and to it he fastened his hunting knife, with the blade pointing down the trail; with a bit of wild grapevine he tied back the sapling.... A man, who had been hiding in the curtains of the bed, was staring there," shows how Rainsford fights. The two selections are alike as well as they are different.

Both had similarities in theme and differences in characters. The stories were alike in many ways, but had differences in some areas. Reading both stories clarified key points in F451.

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1) H BETWEEN two stories, " " " " many sim. many dif.

2) comp.

3) cont.

RB
RT
RH

Change

Montag burns to no burning

Rainford Hunter - think
hunted don't feel to having the hunted feel

Almanac - doesn't care
feeling
stupid
smart
kates looks
OK with
books

"MARG"

FYST or FYST
(or abbrev.)



Timed Essay "The Most Dangerous Game"

"The most Dangerous Game" and "Fabric of 451" are very similar in characters traits. Both still have differences in who and where the story takes place. These two stories show many traits in conflict.

The two characters, General Zaroff and Captain Beatty show many similarities in these selections. These two men both toyed with the main characters in these stories because Beatty knew Montag had books yet let him slide while sending the mechanical hound after him and making Montag burn down his own house (Fab. 451 Pages 23, 104-111). General Zaroff played with Rainsford by inviting him in, feeding him, and giving him a bed to sleep in before hunting Rainsford ("TMDG" Pages 5-7). They both hated in their view because Beatty was taking Montag with the books to get Montag give to set away about the books (Fab. 451 Pages 23-25). General Zaroff was more straight forward because he created a fake chase for ships to wreck and become stranded ("TMDG" Page 5). Lastly they are both cunning and experienced compared to Rains and Montag. Beatty knew much more than Montag because he explained the entire history of how the society got into the technology they are in now (Fab. 451 Pages 51-52). Zaroff explained how he had spent his whole life hunting and killing ("TMDG" Page 4). Both characters show similarities in their stories that make them important, dangerous, and they make the main characters survive in different ways and tactics.

In these stories Montag and Rainsford are forced to survive in different situations. These two men are being hunted, but by different hunters. Montag is being pursued by a new mechanical hound and his society and has to escape or die (Fab. 451 117-118). Rainsford however is being hunted by a professional big game hunter named General Zaroff ("TMDG" Pages 7-9). The settings are also different because Montag had to survive in a urban area while Rainsford survived on a tropical island (Fab. 451 Pages 1-13) ("TMDG" Pages 2-9). They also had different tactics that were used to survive. Montag tried hiding his scent from the mechanical hound by wearing Fabers dirty old clothes and bathing in whiskey and jumping in the river (Fab. 451 Page 13). Rainsford tried hiding by just setting up intricate paths and traps ("TMDG" Pages 7-8). Both characters had to face different challenges and find different ways to avoid their deaths.

These two stories show many similarities such as the enemies character traits but differ in others such as survival tactics and settings. "The most Dangerous Game" and "Fabric of 451" still differ in other ways. These two stories put together are showing parallel plots.

Great job!

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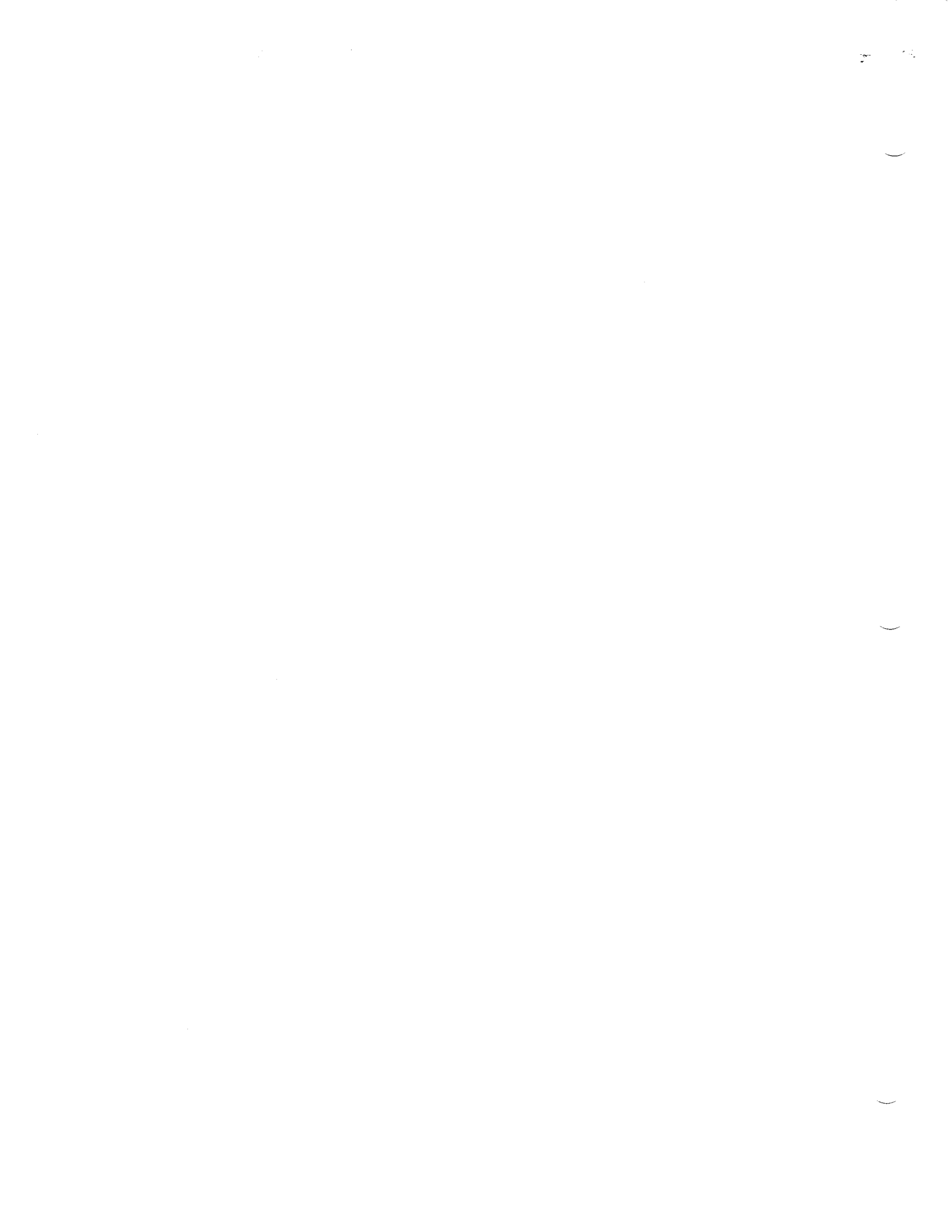
"The stuffed Kitten" by Mae Hurley Ashworth and "Unloved, Unwanted, Until..." by Lola Kovener are two very different stories, but we can connect them in several ways. The themes of the stories are completely opposite in a similar-type way. The teachers in the narratives, which include Mr. Kelly, teach us something very important: Careness.

The themes of "The stuffed Kitten" and "Unloved, Unwanted, Until..." are alike in multiple ways. We can tell that the conflicts in the students' lives are similar when the narrator in "The stuffed Kitten" thinks, "Poor Agnes. She looked like a small, dazzled sheep dog," and the narrator in "Unloved, Unwanted, Until..." explains, "A thin, unhappy face with enormous green eyes and stringy yellow hair stared back at me." The conflicts between the student and teacher in both stories tie into the themes because the narrator in "Unloved, Unwanted, Until..." "automatically hated Mr. Kelly because he was Authority," and the narrator in "The stuffed Kitten" "couldn't help being annoyed" by Agnes. Both teachers realize the importance of the theme: Care for everyone because we do not know what they are going through. Mr. Kelly and the narrator of "The stuffed Kitten" learn that how they treat their students can truly effect their students' lives. We aquired knowledge about the two themes and how they are similar; we learned to treat others allequally. Although the themes of the stories have similarites, they also have many differences.

The dissimilarities between the two themes comes from the teachers and students. We can tell that Mr. Kelly already cares about his students while the narrator in "The stuffed Kitten" "tried to rise to the occasion." The students that the teachers face are quite different in looks because Mr. Kelly believes his student is "pretty" while the other narrator believes Agnes looks like a "sheep dog." Another difference in the themes of the stories is that Mr. Kelly's student learns to be kind, while Agnes learns nothing and dies. The narrator in "The stuffed kitten" learns from Agnes that she "should never again recoil from grubby, seeking hands," while Mr. Kelly teaches a lesson rather than learns one. The themes of the two stories are contradictory, considering the feelings and emotions of the characters.

In a similar way, the themes of the stories are completely opposite. The teachers learn from their students what we learn from them: Careness. The two stories are very diverse, but we can connect them in several ways.

document
quotes



Great Job!!

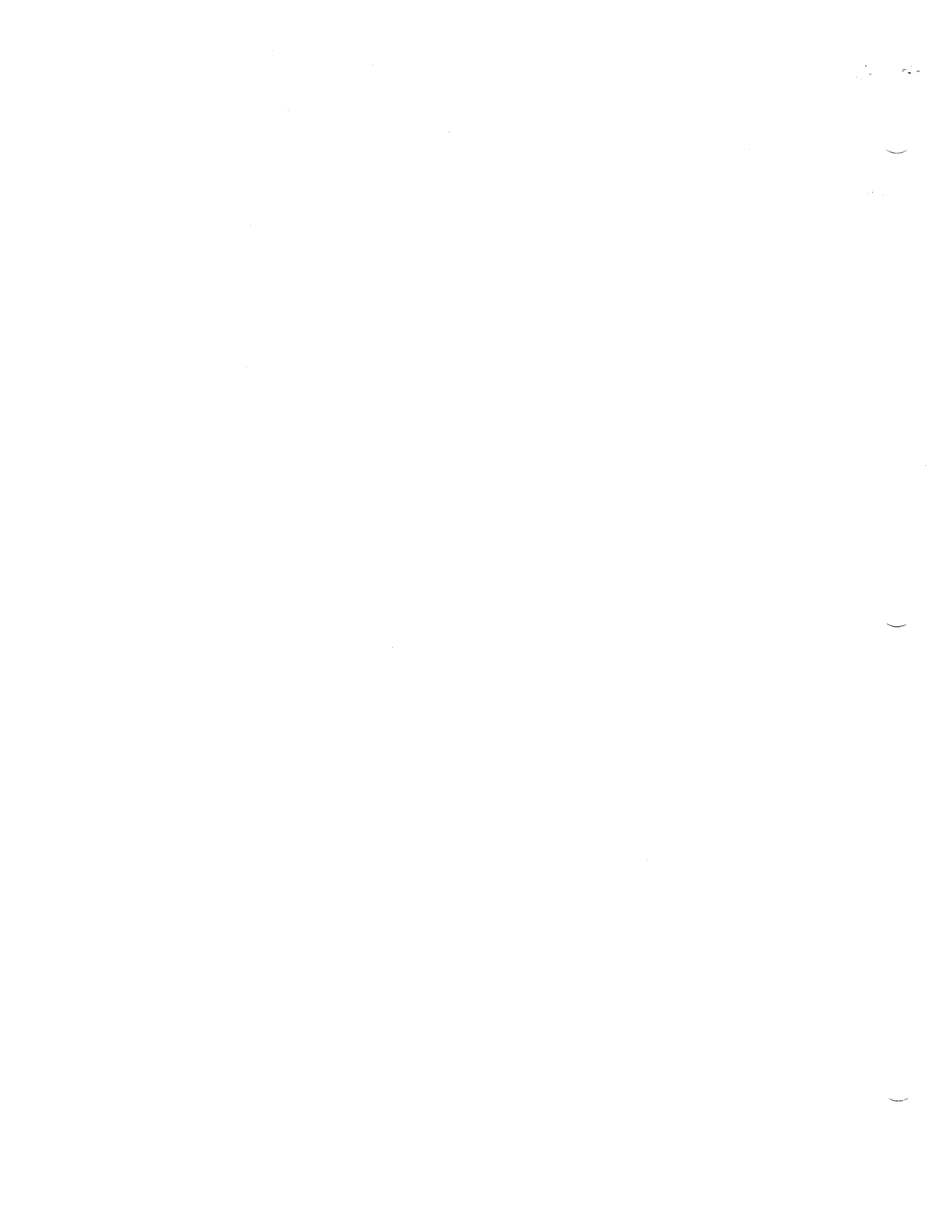
A+99 WDW!!

When I was reading "Eleven" by Sandra Cisneros and "Unwanted, Unwanted, Until..." by Lola Katerer, I felt the strong emotions and character of the two were similar to our lives. We encounter challenges and difficulties in life but in the end we gain self-respect and happiness just like the characters in the stories.

Rachel and the main character of "Unwanted, Unwanted, Until..." were both struggling through their lives because of their family, teachers, and themselves. They did not have much friends until the end of their "troubles." Once they gained self-respect, the strangers felt their hearts, and they became friends. The main character of "Unwanted, Unwanted, Until..." dad was atheist and had a horrible stepmother. Both characters had very different circumstances in their lives that affected the social relationships with other people. There is a saying that "Everything starts in the family." The parents are supposed to be the first ones to build the child's character. Unfortunately, parents in both stories did not build a strong foundation for the characters. As the result, both characters in the stories suffered an empty social relationship until the end, like in the sentence "There's a cake, for me, a whole one for tonight, and when Papa comes home from work we'll eat it." (Cisneros 1) and "It didn't matter that my father and I held come and didn't, or that I had no flowers. I had Mr. Kelly... deserving of me." (Katerer 1)

Their differences defined their families, because of their different mistakes. The friends they chose and did not choose could have been good friends. Some of their friends chose them in the end, because they both gained self-respect, but in different ways. Like the main character of "Unwanted, Unwanted, Until..." gained self-respect at the end of the story. In "Eleven" Rachel was saved by a girl that noticed that the red sweater was hers, then she received friends. In "Unwanted, Unwanted, Until..." her dad cared for her, but did not pay attention to her stepmother did not really care and treated her like a servant. In "Eleven" her family cared for her, but her stepmother did not really care and treated her like a servant. In "Eleven" her family cared for her, but her stepmother did not really care and treated her like a servant. "There's a cake for me... and a whole one for tonight." (Cisneros 2) proved they cared for her. "My father never remunerated... to me." (Katerer 2) But both of the teachers were totally different by their character towards the teacher in "Eleven", Ms. Price, was mean and careless, but in "Unwanted, Unwanted, Until..." Mr. Kelly, cared for her and helped quite a lot of people. They had a lot of differences and similarities but they both learned a lesson of self-respect and happiness in the end. "It will pass, child." Mr. Kelly told the main character of "Unwanted, Unwanted, Until..." (Katerer 3)

The main character of "Unwanted, Unwanted, Until..." and character from beginning to end, led them to a good end. The lives of Rachel and the main character of "Unwanted, Unwanted, Until..." were similar to my life as well!



Timed Essay

"The Most Dangerous Game"

It's human nature to get away from the things that are harmful.

There are many similarities and differences between Montag and Rainsford, the main characters of Fahrenheit 451 and "The Most Dangerous Game." The characters face some of the same problems but react differently. We can tell many things about the characterization of these characters by what they reveal through their actions/reactions.

Escape is a theme shared by the characters of F451 and "TMDG."

Montag attempts to escape his society because he realizes now that he has been living the wrong way by burning books. The people of his society mindlessly follow whatever they are told and only participate in activities involving simplicity. Montag finally learns the importance of knowledge and books, and he tries to get away from the bizarre society so that he can figure this mess out. Montag escapes by destroying any trace of his existence at Faber's house and runs toward the river, as in, "They were gone. The Hound was gone. Now there was only the cold river and Montag floating in a sudden peacefulness, away from the city and the lights and the chase away from everything" (Bradbury 140). Rainsford tries to escape the mysterious island that he washed up on after he accidentally fell off his yacht and was forced to swim there. Rainsford puts forth an incredible amount of effort into escaping the strange island where this murder lives. He is desperate to leave the island for the sake of his own life. Rainsford recognizes that if he doesn't flee, he will surely lose his life. Rainsford suggests his wish to escape in, "General... I wish to leave this island at once" (Connell 43). We know Rainsford has finally escaped when, "Then he leaped far out into the sea...." (Connell 46). Both of these characters, Montag and Rainsford, escaped from harm successfully by killing the antagonists first. Montag killed Beatty, while we inferred that Rainsford killed General Zaroff. While there are many similarities between the theme of the two stories, there are also points that contrast.

The characterization of Montag and Rainsford differs because of how they react to their specific hunt. Montag chooses to run away from his hunters, the Hound and society itself, because he is confused and doesn't know what else to do. He does not set any traps for the Hound but only tries to slow it down by covering up his trail so that he can find a place to hide and be alone. Montag is frantic while reacting to the hunt, as in, "He dropped a book, brake pace... stumbled and fell" (Bradbury 127-128). On the contrary, Rainsford out-smarts the general and his game, while all at once having a plan and staying calm. He sets traps and knows exactly what he's doing, as in, "He thought of a Native trick he had learned... knife, driven by the recoil of the springing tree, had not wholly failed" (Connell 45). These characters Kristina Janeway show who they truly are through their dissimilarities and actions. The Terra Vista Middle School victims that face hunters are different in mind by multiple means, but manage to survive.

them both

Montag and Rainsford are casualties in similar situations, though they react differently. Characterization is revealed through these differences and similarities through theme. Both novels speak of abnormal people and lifestyles that teach us lessons. Montag and Rainsford are similar and different in many ways, but

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"TMDG"
F451

Compare:
Theme
escape

Montag escapes from society and Captain (kills Captain)

Rainsford escapes from Captain and island (kills Captain)

Contrast:
char.
hunt
reactions

Montag runs from Hound

Rainsford out-smarted the game and Captain

Intro Outline and differences

I. Hook - There are many similarities between the main characters of Fahrenheit 451 and "The Most Dangerous Game", who are Rainsford and Montag.

Bridge - The characters face some of the same problems but react differently.

Thesis - we can tell many things about the characterization of these characters by what they reveal through actions/reactions.

II. Escape is a theme shared by F451 and "TMDG".

- Montag escapes society
- Rainsford escapes island
- Both kill Captains while escaping

while there are many similarities between the theme of the two stories, there also points that contrast.

III. The characterization of Montag and Rainsford differs because of how they reacted to their specific hunt.

- Montag runs from Hound, confused
- Rainsford out-smarts game and Captain, knows what he's doing

IV. The characters reveal who they are by their differences. These characters face the same problems, though they react differently. Multiple differences and similarities are shown throughout the novels. Montag and Rainsford are victims in similar situations and char. is revealed by how they react.

Directions:

Chose one of the quotations below and relate it to the novel. You will be graded on the overall quality of your written response and on the clear connections between your assumption about the quote and the chapters/novel.

How does the quote relate to the struggle of faith within that particular character? Explain with textual evidence.

Quote 1—"I have more faith in Hitler than in anyone else. He alone has kept his promises, all his promises, to the Jewish people" (Weisel 81). ^{Paterik}

Quote 2—"Why, but why would I bless Him? Every fiber in me rebelled. Because He caused thousands of children to burn in His mass graves? Because He kept six crematoria working day and night, including Sabbath and the Holy Days? Because in His great might, He had created Auschwitz, Birkenau, Buna, and so many other factories of death? How could I say to Him: Blessed be Thou, Almighty, Master of the Universe, who chose us among all nations to be tortured day and night, to watch as our fathers, our mothers, our brothers end up in the furnaces? Praised be Thy Holy Name, for having chosen us to be slaughtered on Thine altar?" (Weisel 67). ^{Elie}

With hundreds of innocent citizens dying everyday inside the evils of torturous camps, there was no doubt Jews would question their faith. They could not comprehend as to why Jehovah would create such notorious men or why He did not save them in their time of need. The main character, Elie, struggled multiple times throughout the book due to his unforgettable experiences like a never-ending nightmare.

In the beginning of the novel, Elie Weisel was the model of a dedicated student. He did as told, read the Talmud, studied with devotion, and never questioned the Lord as much due to the fact that his life was better than alright. However, when the SS arrived, everything became horrid once they entered Buna, a sister camp of Auschwitz. As time passed, Elie observed the catastrophes surrounding his imprisoned life. Children were gassed, prisoners were beaten, and soup with flavor was considered a delicacy. Elie wondered why his Lord would not save them at the time of need. As the older men praised and blessed the Lord, Elie thought, "Why, but why would I bless... slaughtered on Thine altar?" in a whining tone (Weisel 67). He found it unbelievable that the Almighty would let the camp run for so long. Instead, he used his anger towards the higher being to survive. He no longer trusted the Almighty to come in rescue. Elie matured, and his soul became independent; the poor teenager lost his faith, as shown in, "But now, I no longer... an observer, a stranger" (Weisel 68). The quote explained how he promised himself that he would be stronger through his anger. In summary, the experience in the concentration camp changed Elie's perspective of beliefs.

The narrator's encounter with the Nazis altered his lifestyle forever. Elie's struggle

of faith littered throughout the pages onto the point where he could not handle the actions of his superiors along with the fact that the Lord did not care for them. Humans survive mentally in various ways; a strong belief is not the only case.

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Timed Writing--Night

98 good

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Quote 1—"I have more faith in Hitler than in anyone else. He alone has kept his promises, all his promises, to the Jewish people" (Weisel 81). Elie and faceless patient

Quote 2—"Why, but why would I bless Him? Every fiber in me rebelled. Because He caused thousands of children to burn in His mass graves? Because He kept six crematoria working day and night, including Sabbath and the Holy Days? Because in His great might, He had created Auschwitz, Birkenau, Buna, and so many other factories of death? How could I say to Him: Blessed be Thou, Almighty, Master of the Universe, who chose us among all nations to be tortured day and night, to watch as our fathers, our mothers, our brothers end up in the furnaces? Praised be Thy Holy Name, for having chosen us to be slaughtered on Thine altar?" (Weisel 67). Elie God and Hitler

In Night by Elie Weisel, the Jews continually struggle between whether or not they should remain faithful to God. Elie loses his faith and does a role reversal with God, blaming him for all of the pain in the camps when God should be the one judging the people. Elie fails to realize that God is still with them, and that he is just not listening close enough to hear him through the silence.

Elie struggles with faith mainly because he chooses to by only pointing out what is unfair and wrong in his life. Elie continually recognizes his struggles and immediately blames God, tearing apart their relationship. Elie does not consider any of the positives of his life and how lucky he really is to be alive. While thousands of other Jews are dying everyday, Elie is still waking up and living! He is not appreciative of what he has and never thanks God, only questions and rejects him. Elie rebels against God in "Why, but why would I bless Him... He had created Auschwitz, Birkenau, Buna, and so many other factories of death" (Weisel 67). This sarcastic thought of Elie expresses his hatred toward God and his actions/inactions. Elie doesn't know what to do or who to blame for the dreadful conflicts, and his confusion causes his lack of faith. The anger that Elie feels toward the Nazis and their concentration camps is all put on God because Elie doesn't know what to do otherwise. He does not understand why, with all His power, God wouldn't end this madness. "Yes, man is stronger, greater than God," displays that Elie's faith and trust in God has vanished, destroying his hope and causing him to become selfish (Weisel 67). When Elie admits that he no longer pleaded for anything,

The reader can tell how his struggle with faith has simply downgraded to no faith at all (Weisel 68). The blame is obviously on God when Elie refers to the mass graves, six crematoria, the concentration camps, and furnaces as "His," belonging somehow to God (Weisel 67). Elie's sense of defiance separates him from other Jews who choose to praise God and continue to have faith through prayer, fearing that questioning God would be to fail His test.

Struggling with faith is one of the main conflicts that Elie faces throughout the novel. He does not understand why his people were chosen to go through this kind of torture, which is why Elie turns on God and loses his faith. As shown in the quote from *Night*, Elie blames all the unfortunate events on God but never recognizes the blessings, and only doesn't hear God because he fails to

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Quote 1—"I have more faith in Hitler than in anyone else. He alone has kept his promises, all his promises, to the Jewish people" (Weisel 81). *demented patient + Elie*

Quote 2—"Why, but why would I bless Him? Every fiber in me rebelled. Because He caused thousands of children to burn in His mass graves? Because He kept six crematoria working day and night, including Sabbath and the Holy Days? Because in His great might, He had created Auschwitz, Birkenau, Buna, and so many other factories of death? How could I say to Him: Blessed be Thou, Almighty, Master of the Universe, who chose us among all nations to be tortured day and night, to watch as our fathers, our mothers, our brothers end up in the furnaces? Praised be Thy Holy Name, for having chosen us to be slaughtered on Thine altar?" (Weisel 67). Elie

Elie had been lied to numerous times throughout the novel. The one person who had kept his word was Hitler. Hitler had tortured the Jews in every method he said he would.

Elie's struggle to maintain his faith was caused by being deceived. Being lied to by people would cause someone to trust less. Not being able to believe anything would affect the faith someone would have in a God. "But two days after... of morphine" is one example of Elie's trust in people being broken often (Weisel, 80). Elie was often disappointed by peoples' false words of hope. Earlier in the novel, the "Blockälteste" lied to the Jews by saying they would all be unharmed. Elie, from his past experiences, knew the "Blockälteste" was lying. Elie had no more trust in humans at his camps at this point of the novel. His faith withering was resulted from his belief in peoples' words shrinking. "Some of the men... His absolute justice" displays Elie's weakening faith (Weisel, 45). Elie disagreed with what some prisoners had said about God. Some of the other Jews believed God must not be questioned and He was testing them. Elie did not accept their words. His lack of trust in them was the reason he began to question God. He did not believe in others or God during this period of time. Hitler never broke his promise to make the Jews miserable and Elie could not deny that.

Hitler was true to his words of hatred towards the Jews. Hitler displayed his intolerance towards the Jews like he promised. Being deceived by others played a role in Elie's faith witting.

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Introduction -

Hook - Elie had been lied to numerous times throughout the novel.

Bridge - The one person who had kept his word was Hitler.

Thesis - Hitler had tortured the Jews in every way he said he would.

Body Paragraph -

Text evidence w/ topic of Elie being lied to

Conclusion -

R. Bridge - Hitler was true to his words of hatred towards the Jews.

R. Thesis - Hitler displayed his intolerance towards the Jews like he promised.

R. Hook - Being deceived by others ~~made~~ ^{played} a role in Elie's faith in God witting.

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In the book Night, Elie is struggling periodically over his faith in God. Previously, Elie has already given up on his past beliefs, but for some reason, he puts his faith into other things to make up for not believing in God. As said by the influential crazy man, "I have more faith in Hitler... Jewish people", and Elie made a decision from this, which risks his and his father's lives (Weisel 81).

After having gone through so many heart-wrenching experiences during his time in the camp, Elie has practically reached his breaking point. Because of all the events that occurred, Elie questions God and also states God is dead; for instance, "For God's sake... from this gallows..." (Weisel 105). Elie is very troubled and seems to almost always struggle with his faith in God. Many people think, in this time period and in the past, that nothing extremely evil will ever happen to anyone around them. No one, even Elie, believed something like the Holocaust would take place; also, because when he was young and naive, Elie most likely thought God would protect him. Unfortunately, his high expectations have left him in an almost hopeless state towards God, so instead of believing in Him, he believes what other people say.

Elie willingly trusts the words of the crazy man instead of the caring doctor. Elie is always unsure over his weak

"link" to God, and in the book he finally gives up almost completely. The quote in Wiesel 81 relates well to how words affect Elie's wandering faith.

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1 point for body paragraph

Elie has trust issues

Elie has no faith in God

Elie uses other's words to make decisions

the truth in the faceless man's words are powerful