

Last assignment

Literature



World Literature How do at least 3 people we've studied use the wild to find "self-identity"? McCandless was fearless, independent self-reliance which aided him to ideal satisfaction. Additionally, he resisted the restricted life in the city and opposed the nature of the area he grew and never conformed to the societal laws. He rooted his own path which freed him from the shackle of the society.

Aron Ralston had love for outdoors, adventures and extremes which enabled him to learn about the deep plays and realized his self-identity. Through his continued interaction with the love of nature, he emerged to identify himself from the failed attempts to escape memories and fantasies, as well as ecological situations.

Timothy Treadwell found his self-identity from the wild when he lived with the grizzly bears. He had a different perception about the animals which made him stay closer to them. This latter made many people be close to him as friends as he had more interest in the safety and well-beings of the bears.

2. Give 3 different cases where anthropomorphism has showed up throughout the course.

Anthropomorphism had showed up in the course when Aron Ralston love for outdoors and it was important like family and friends. Timothy Treadwell treated bears as if they were human beings. Lastly is the magic bus that McCandless was determined to reaching has been portrayed as anthropomorphism.

3. Name three ways the modern world has started to exhibit characteristics of an eco-dystopia.

They include destruction of natural resources like clearing of forest coverage, rampant dictatorial powers leading to the formulation of unfriendly policies

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to the environment and neglect to the suffering of mankind The modern world has allowed for the suffering of those responsible for conserving the environment with little or no help by the authority concerned.

4. Define " Bio-cide" and how it relates to the idea of the " Eco-dystopia"

Bio-cide is a substance that kills all living organisms which it comes into contact with. It kills both pathogenic organism and non pathogenic organisms within the environment. It relates to eco-dystopia because they harm the environment through destruction of living organisms without considering how useful they are to the environment.

5. According to Luther Standing Bear, what are some characteristics of the " white mind" set and give one example from Whitmans writing that disputes these characteristics.

White mind tend to separate itself from nature and is prone to trampling it. Whiteman disputes this characteristic by suggesting if we can get children to look after the nature.

6. State a person who we have not discussed in class that has taken the other road (going to the wild) and explain how that person is a synthesis of thought and action.

Lamothe is a synthesis of thought and action through his ability to think of the nature trail and proves all the hypothesis of Penns plot. He went against all odds to emerge victorious in all that he was doing unlike the Penn's hypothesis that they couldn't be achieved. He was able to think and find his way out of the nature trail.

7. In The End of Nature, McKibben mentions that humans have become the " caretakers" or " custodians" of all life. He claims that because humans have taken that role, the mysteries of the natural world and of our lives have been

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lost. In your opinion, is his claim accurate?

His claim is accurate because human beings control the nature by doing what is wrong in order to meet his or her expectation.

8. How does Standing Bear's ideas of difference in childhood instruction affecting our feelings in nature compare to McKibben's view of the future where eventually we will not even remember nature –I t will be a thing of the past?

McKibben's view is that we will not remember the nature in the future as a result of destructions. However, Standing Bears has the idea that our children can remember the nature if they are instructed and socialized.

9. What specific things can you do to encourage humans to trudge " the other road" and preserve nature or prevent nature from going into extinction? Make 3 recommendations.

Human beings should conserve the nature, use alternatives means from destroying nature and appreciate the role and beauty of nature for the sake of preservation.

10. Analyze the content and language of this poem briefly to identify 3 major thematic expectations we have with nature:

Nature is a source of beauty to humankind as man appreciates it when it is still beautiful with little destructions. Nature gives a man pleasure when one holds it or when it is conserved and provides the beautiful environment that man would wish to have. Nature was given by God to mankind, and it ties them together. Nature was God given to man in order to take care of it and do all he or she can to preserve it

Section B

Question 2

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“ The End of Nature” means the environmental degradations that the world is witnessing leading to environmental pollution. In the modern day life, the role of the environment has changed, and it is no longer being supported but instead being destroyed by human activities that are carried out every day. McKibben points out some of the issues leading to end of nature as green house effects, acid rain, and depletion of the ozone layer among others. The end of nature therefore, means the destruction of the environment as a result of mans activities, which does not support the environmental sustainability but instead introduces factors which work against its existence.

Thoreau is connected to the end of nature because he wants the nature to be conserved. This is because humanity finds a lot of pleasure from the nature hence should not be destroyed. He pointed out that nature provides a place to hide and relax away from mans activities related to entertainment. He also argued that nature can conserve itself if human stopped its activities since the activities are the leading detrimental of nature leading to its end. His major focus was how the nature could be conserved away from the activities carried out by human beings.

Question 3

This course is very important to our university because it raises our expectations on the conservation of nature. It brings motivation to the students on different ways to conserve the environment for the overall good of humanity. The course does not promote stereotypes as it implies that nature can be preserved by anyone who has the will and it does not leave it upon certain individual or group of people. The only stereotype that can be mentioned is in relation to those who go against the nature by destroying it

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against the will of the majority.

Studying the environment from the humanistic perspective will imply that we study the connection of human beings with the environmental which has a mutual relationship. This will involve gathering a large audience and educating them on the need to conserve the nature. The movement is to call on all the major concerned parties which can provide more information to both city residents and those in reserves. This will bring unity among the student from different racial and ethnic backgrounds to conserving environments. It is possible to be engaged in environmental conservation without being involved in bipartisan political drama through being focused.

Work cited

Finch Robert and Elder John. Norton Book of Nature Writing. New York: W W Norton, 2002.