

Ageism in of mice and men persuasive



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

In this classic novella, which established him as one of the world's most celebrated writers, John Steinbeck tells the story of two friends in 1930's California. John Steinbeck wrote a naturalistic novel that dealt with three powerful and universal themes, imperative in the latter success of the novel. These themes were the value of dreams and goals, hopes and friendship. The novel also illustrates the importance of moral responsibility, and veracity of social injustice.

His book *Of Mice and Men* is a story of two men living during the Great Depression in California. This is a book of defeated hope and the harsh reality of the "American Dream." Steinbeck's naturalistic and unrefined style of writing is helpful because of its ability to connect with his readers. The three strong themes in the novel are important because they depict human life in an interesting way, which can be understood. *Of Mice and Men* is a universal story because people everywhere can relate to the dreams, pleasures, and struggles of the characters.

Whilst Charles Dickens pointed out problems within society, a blinding and mercenary greed for money, neglect of all sectors in society, and a wrong inequality, he offered us, at the same time, a solution. Through his books, we came to understand the virtues of a loving heart and the pleasures of home in a flawed, cruelly indifferent world. In the end, the lesson to take away from his stories is a positive one. Alternately insightful and whimsical, Dickens' writings have shown readers over generations the reward of being truly human, and how important hopes, dreams and friendship really are. One of the most significant and common tools that authors use to illustrate

the themes of their works is an individual that undergoes several major changes throughout the story.

In *Great Expectations*, Charles Dickens introduces the reader to many intriguing and memorable characters, including the eccentric recluse, Miss Havisham, the shrewd and careful lawyer, Mr. Jaggers, and the benevolent convict, Abel Magwitch. However, without a doubt, *Great Expectations* is the story of Pip and his initial dreams and resulting disappointments that eventually lead to him becoming a genuinely good man. The significant changes that Pip's character goes through are very important to one of the novel's many themes.

Dickens uses Pip's deterioration from an innocent boy into an arrogant gentleman and his redemption as a good-natured person to illustrate the idea that unrealistic hopes and expectations can lead to undesirable traits. At the conclusion of *Great Expectations*, the reader most likely finds Pip's fate acceptable and enjoyable. Earlier in his life, he had changed from an innocuous, caring boy into an egotistical young man as a result of his non-realistic hopes and expectations. However, when those expectations came to an end, so did his undesirable traits, as he was shown to be a truly good-natured person. Therefore, it is fitting that, in both of Dickens' final episodes, Pip is happy and content with his life.

It is here that if we unravel the simplicity of *Great Expectations* and the concealed erudition in *Of Mice And Men*, we see that their antithetical nature in context are balanced out by their convergence of analogous virtues and intrinsic beliefs. The initial collision of similarity between the two novels is

the relationships and hardships of the characters. Great Expectations explores various rapports amongst the many captivating characters in the novel, but the pivotal relationship in the novel is that between Pip and Mr Joe Gargery. Pip is the narrator as well as the protagonist of the story. Pip is an orphan being raised by his sister, Mrs.

Joe Gargery and her husband, Mr. Joe Gargery. Pip is shown both through his own portrayal of his younger self, and in his relationship with others. In outline, he is, at the start of the novel, a kind and intelligent child, who lacks formal learning but is aware of the humbug of Pumblechook and Mrs. Joe.

He sees Joe's goodness, but mistakes his simplicity for lack of wisdom. His ambition at this time is to avoid "Tickler" and in due course to become Joe's apprentice. His introduction to Satis House gives him a glimpse of another world, to which he is anxious to gain access socially. Its unfeasibility is embodied in Estella. He becomes unhappy with his lot and only remains at the forge because Joe is so good to him.