Toni Morrison's Beloved is a poignant evocation of the Black-American experience of a time when society was dominated by prejudices and inhumane treatment. This eponymous novel, which contains a character, Beloved, is characterized by the girl's mysterious and supernatural presence.

Toni Morrison's Beloved is a poignant evocation of the Black-American experience of a time when society was dominated by prejudices and inhumane treatment of slaves. The eponymous novel, with title character Beloved, is characterized by the mysterious presence of this young woman. Through a series of vivid flashbacks and dreamlike narration, it is apparent that her role in the novel is more than just to provide suspense of supernatural forces; it is to highlight many of Morrison's overriding themes in the novel. Thus, Beloved's presence, and the investigations that Paul D. and the last of the sweet time men carry out, highlights the prevalence of the themes of the supernatural, ancestor-elder relationship, and the attempt to "beat back the past" by blocking out painful experiences.

Beloved's initial arrival to 124 Bluestone Road, where Sethe and her daughter Denver live, is marked by mystery as Beloved randomly emerges from out of a nearby stream. The significance of her role has already begun for it water becomes a motif throughout the novel, as it represents life and rebirth. Paul D's uneasiness with the deep-voiced and narcoleptic individual prepare the reader to question who Beloved actually is. Is she Sethe's daughter, who was murdered by Sethe in an attempt to save
Although this is eventually revealed to be true, the reader is left questioning in question, baffled not only by Beloved but by Marson's confusing writing style containing an overwhelming amount of stream of conscious.

Thus, as Paul D. becomes even more threatened by Beloved's presence, due to her "shining" or sexual attractiveness, it is revealed to the reader that she has supernatural powers. She is able to move Paul D. around the house at 124 Bluestone Road, until finally she succeeds in seducing him and opening the "tobacco tin" which he keeps in place of his heart. Her ability to this conveys the power of the supernatural which scares Paul D. Yet is welcomed by Sethe and Denver. The point Marson is trying to make is that we should be more accepting of the supernatural, similar to the actions of Sethe and the town people who allows Beloved to remain in her house, until she eventually destroys her relationship with Paul D. Even before Beloved's arrival Sethe and Denver don't even question the fact that they have a baby ghost living and dominating their household, since the supernatural is something that many slaves held onto in the past.

As the readers learn that Beloved is a representation of the millions of slaves who were tormented during the Middle Passage, it is lucid that her presence has much more meaning than originally believed. In fact, Marson's dedication of her book reads "To the Sixty Million." This allusion to the 60 million Jews who were persecuted during the Holocaust widens the perspective that slavery and
racism in general is unacceptable. Manson uses Beloved to display the effects of such inhumane treatment. Beloved's random thoughts about "the man on top of her" and his "yellow teeth" are allusions to the manner in which slaves were transported during the middle passage; they were thrown and compressed into undersized cargo areas where most eventually died. This theme of unjust persecution is utilized by Morrison as a way to remind the readers of the horrible aspects of slavery. Through Beloved's rebirth and search for what she was deprived of, her mother, are also reminded that many slaves were deprived of their lives and that slavery was so deprevating that it causes Sethe, a mother, to kill her child, to prevent her from enduring slavery's ills.

Beloved is also a representation of what Sethe tries to forget: her "rememory." Sethe refuses to remember the ills of slavery, yet it is the memories which Morrison believes we all must hold onto in order to prevent such injustices to occur again. Morrison believes that although Beloved's is not a story to pass on,"he ironically must remember the messages that it contains. We must all love ourselves and be loved, which helps explain Beloved's role more thoroughly. For her name epitomizes Morrison's message, the message Baby Suggs, Sethe's mother-in-law preaches: "Love your hands." Although blacks were stripped of their self-possession during slavery, Morrison feels that it need not remain that way. Thus, she used Beloved as Beloved's function...
throughout the novel is to remind Sethe as well as the readers that they must face the past, even if it is painful, in order to face the future as human beings.

Therefore, Beloved's role in Morrison's novel, Beloved, helps the author to uplift simple truths into humanity. As humans, we are faced with painful past experiences. Beloved is a representation of the pain some of us as well as a representation of the hope that people should have to try to destroy. Therefore, Beloved's Beloved.

Concerning how to treat our fellow human beings. The mystery that surrounds Beloved is crucial to the novel, also because it reminds the reader that our power as humans should never be overestimated or used destructively. Humanity must reflect on the wrongdoings of the past, but need not dwell on the problems in the form of prejudices or stereotypes. Instead, we must realize that like Beloved, we all deserve to be who is deprived of love as a young child, we all are capable of being and being desired of losing, and desire to love and be loved by ourselves as well as others.
In Nathaniel Hawthorne's The Scarlet Letter, Roger Chillingworth confronts the mystery of identifying Hester Prynne's accomplice in her ignominious sin of adultery. Roger Chillingworth determines to bring retribution upon the partner of Hester's crime. Chillingworth's investigation of the mystery enhances the novel as a whole by causing Arthur Dimmesdale's physical and psychological decay. Chillingworth's effort to discover and expose the partner of Hester's crime also presents a contrast between Hester Prynne and Arthur Dimmesdale as they struggle in different ways with their common sin in different ways. The process of the investigation leads to Arthur Dimmesdale's eventual confessions of his crime.

Chillingworth's investigation presents the theme of guilt, confession, and consequences of sin.

Chillingworth's dedication to find the accomplice of Hester's adulterous affair is foreshadowed earlier in the novel. In Hester's prison cell, Hester and Chillingworth have a private meeting. Chillingworth is sent to Hester as a physician. Chillingworth asks Hester to conceal the nature of their relationship as husband and wife. And when asked by Hester if he is planning to cause her soul's ruin, she answers, "not thy soul, not mine." Chillingworth is determined to destroy the partner of Hester's crime from the start of the novel.
Chillingworth becomes Dimmesdale's physician. Dimmesdale is in need of medical attention because his guilty conscience causes physical weariness that becomes evident to the townspeople of Boston. Dimmesdale wishes to reveal his sinful deed in front of the entire town and to be punished for his sin as Hester has been, yet his cowardice won't allow him to confess. Dimmesdale wishes in part that his sin be revealed through Hester while she is on the scaffold for public humiliation. Dimmesdale charges Hester to reveal the father of her baby, but she firmly refuses to do so.

As Chillingworth and Dimmesdale develop a friendship, Chillingworth begins to become suspicious of Dimmesdale. Unaware of Chillingworth's resolution to solve the mystery of Hester's adulterous engagement, Dimmesdale trusts in Chillingworth as a friend and relies on him. It is when Chillingworth discovers the letter "A" on Dimmesdale's chest while he is asleep that Chillingworth is certain that Dimmesdale is Hester's accomplice in Hester's sin.

Chillingworth's investigation establishes a contrast between Hester and Dimmesdale. Hester suffers the consequences of her sin by living as a recluse at a small cottage with the ignominious scarlet letter on her bosom. Hester must also endure the pain her daughter Pearl causes her. Pearl is both "Cherished happiness and Cheered sorrow." Pearl is a direct consequence of Hester's sin, and is a constant reminder that Hester's identity is the weaker of the
Scarlet letter: When Hester rips off the scarlet letter in the forest while planning to escape to England with Dimmesdale, Pearl becomes frantic and forces Hester to put her scarlet letter back on. Dimmesdale's struggle with the sin of adultery is internal. Dimmesdale is torn between action and inaction with regards to confessing his sin. Dimmesdale must have a hypocritical life in which he is viewed as "better than a heaven-ordained apostle," while in reality he is a sinner just like Hester and Pearl. Dimmesdale places himself at the scaffold in the middle of the night and wishes he has the courage to stand on the scaffold with Hester and Pearl before his townspeople. A serton who picks up the glove Dimmesdale has dropped on the scaffold states ironically, "it pure hard needs no glove to cover it."

Chillingworth's plan to ruin Dimmesdale is thwarted by Dimmesdale's own confession of his sin. On the day of the Puritan town's celebration election of magistrates, the town's rare day of celebration and festivities, Dimmesdale walks up to the scaffold and stands with Hester and Pearl, forming an "electric chain.

Dimmesdale dies immediately after his confession, in his beloved Hester's arms. Dimmesdale's confession terminates Chillingworth's purpose in life. Without his victim, Chillingworth is empty of a purpose to go on.

Chillingworth's investigation of Hester's partner in crime is the way in which Nathaniel Hawthorne presents central themes of the novel such as
Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the examination.

quilt, the consequences of guilt, confession of one's sin, and

Chillingworth's determination in investigating the mystery causes the physical and psychological deterioration of Arthur Dimmesdale, and also establishes a contrast between Froster and Dimmesdale in their struggle with their common crime.