

GP 8A "Fahrenheit 451"	4	Excellence (sound)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• idea of 'self identity' clearly established• links: realisation, setting change as a symbol of belief change• explanations insightful throughout• plenty of text evidence to support ideas• goes beyond text in discussion (page 5)
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Fahrenheit 451 by Ray Bradbury

Fahrenheit 451 by Ray Bradbury has several links from the beginning to the end, which help explain the main theme of inequality, among people leading to a lack of self identity. The links include: the image of fire; ignorance of the truth at the beginning to a realization at the end; and the state of the city at the beginning compared to the end as a symbol of Montag's beliefs. Each of these links help better explain the main theme.

Clearly addresses all aspects of the essay question. The links are specifically identified.

The image of fire significantly changes from the beginning of this text to the end. At the start it is a symbol of good toward conforming and book burning; by the end it is seen as bad and needing change. Beatty states at the beginning of Montag's questions, that "fire is bright, fire is clean." This is true, fire is indeed bright and indeed clean. But once Montag realizes the need for books in society, and understands the inequality which developed once this occurs, fire's cleanliness appears 'dirty' to the view Montag now has. Montag now believes a society inclusive of books would allow society to give people the chance to find their own identity – not be told it. At this point fire's image changes completely. It reverses from enforcing the law of a literature free society, to killing the main man responsible for this law – clearly a pro-literature event in this text. Montag uses fire to kill Beatty; reversing what he thinks fire is originally, from stopping literature to promoting it. This change of 'fires' symbolism from the beginning to the end of the text, I feel, has made the transition of Montag's beliefs easier to understand, and has clearly explained the main theme of a renewal of self identity with Montag (representing society).

Perceptive conclusions are drawn from detailed examples.

Insightful analysis that draws conclusions from across the text.

Consistently presents conclusions and own position as a reader of the text.

In addition to this link between ignorance at the start to a realization of the truth at the end also helped explain a lack of self identity and a change in this identity. Beatty explains to Montag that "we must all be alike. Not born equal like the constitution says, but made equal. A book is a loaded gun in the house next door – burn it!" From this we can tell that Beatty is ignorant of the truth that books promote self identity – he wants to just burn them and forget about the issue. Montag initially believes this statement, he is after all a fireman burning the books. But after a book reading experience of his own, he begins to question his identity and realises the truth. He realises that books are positive in the growth of society and to an individual. To read, you must think, and to think you are growing and renewing your self-identity. When reflecting on Beatty's statement (above), Montag concludes that "only sex magazines, and comics remain!" This clear indication suggests to the reader that book burning is removing all 'substance' from the society. At the beginning of the text Montag is ignorant of this absence of 'substance', he purely chooses to follow Beatty's twisted ways. At the end of the text he finds his identity, wishes to grow and turns to book reading. This reversal of ignorance, to realising the need for books effectively helps the reader to understand a lack of self identity present in this society, due to an absence of books.

Insightful analysis sustained, and integrated.

Detailed evidence and quotations used to reinforce ideas throughout.

Strong sense of student engagement and understanding of reader's positioning throughout the essay.

Maturity of thinking and expression throughout.

Following on from this, the state of the city from the beginning of the text to the end once again helps explain the main theme of a lacking self identity within the society (illustrated through Montag in particular). Initially, the city is strong and powerful, with everything in tact. But at the conclusion of the text it is completely destroyed in the war. This ultimate reverse and contrast from beginning to end helps explain Montag's reversal of self identity. "When we reach the city" is the final line of the novel' this has a direct link with the Revelations chapter in the Bible, which talks of a destroying of everything, starting a new. Montag's links with The Bible also extend to the "miracle of Canaa" where the story goes that Jesus changes water into wine. Montag is refered to as fire and Faber as water, which combine to make wine. This allusion to a Biblical story of Jesus' proving his identity links clearly with Montag's proving of his own identity. The city being completely destroyed at the end of this novel makes us understand that Montag's orginal identity has also been destroyed. His search for self identity is well underway as his fireman identity is now well destroyed and forgotten. I feel that from this clear transition from a city initially, rubble and stones at the end, is a strong indication of the transformation which Montag has, through finding his identity, undergone. His orginal beliefs are dead and destroyed – the city is somewhat of a metaphor type symbol of this change.

Insightful discussion which draws from beyond the text and integrates with discussion from within the text.

Conclusions and own position as a reader of the text are presented.

In conclusion, the links from beginning to end of the image of fire; an ignorance of truth to a realization of the truth; and the (condition) state of the city; each clearly explain and allow the reader to better understand a change in society (and Montag's) self identity. The contrasting of beginning to end of this text shows many successful developments and a reversal of Montag's character as a whole.

- integrates perceptive discussion with detailed evidence consistently
- insightful analysis of details within and beyond the text
- offers conclusions and consistently draws inferences about author's purpose
- clearly analyses author's craft / ideas and presents position as a reader
- shows clear engagement with and appreciation of text at a personal level

THIS PAGE WILL NOT BE

AP 8 A

Topic number: 4

Circle the text type:

Novel

Non-fiction

Drama

Title: Fahrenheit 451Author: Ray Bradbury

PLANNING

"Fire is bright, fire is clean" — fire kills books
 — fire kills Beatty
 — remove problems

✓ "we must all be alike" — conforming at start
 — not conforming at end
 — equality

"sex books courses" — don't know any different
 — disappointed once realises
 — lack of understanding

"when we reach the city" — transformation.

→ links between beginning and end
 help to understand main theme.

main theme of inequality between people
 leading to ~~and~~ lack of self-identity.

Start your essay on the next page.

Begin your essay here:

Fahrenheit 451 by Ray Bradbury has several links from the beginning to the end, which help explain ~~and~~ ~~understand~~ the main theme of 'inequality among people leading to a lack of self identity'.

The links include: ~~Montag's transition~~ ~~transfer~~ ^{the} of ~~of position~~ towards book burning; ignorance of the truth at the beginning to a realisation at the end; and the state of the city at the beginning compared to the end as a symbol of Montag's beliefs. Each of these links help better explain the main theme.

The image of fire significantly changes from the beginning of this text to the end. At the start it is a symbol of good toward conforming and book burning; by the end it is seen as bad and needing change. Beatty states at the beginning of Montag questions, that "fire is bright, fire is clean". This is true, fire is indeed bright and indeed clean, But, once Montag realizes the need for books in society, and understands the inequality which ~~develops~~ ^{develops} once ~~this occurs~~ ^{this occurs} fire's cleanliness appears 'dirty' to the ~~idea~~ ^{view} Montag now has. Montag now believes a society inclusive of books would allow society to give people the chance to find their own identity - not be told it. At this point fire's image changes completely. It reverses from enforcing the law of a literature free society, to killing the main man responsible for this law - clearly a pro-literature event in

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In addition to this the link between ignorance at the start, to a realisation of the truth at the end also helped explain a lack of self identity and a change in this identity.

Beatty explains to Montag that "~~we~~ we must all be alike. Not born equal like the constitution says, but made equal. A book is a loaded gun in the house next door - burn it!"

From this we can tell that Beatty is ignorant of the truth that books promote self identity - he wants to just burn them and forget about the issue. Montag initially believes this statement, he is after all a fireman burning the books.

But after a book reading experience of his own, he begins to question his identity and realises the truth. He realises that books are positive in the growth of society and to an individual. To read, you must think, and to think you are growing and renewing your self-identity. When reflecting on Beatty's statement (above),

Montag concludes that "only sex magazines, and comics remain". This clear indication suggests to the reader that book burning is removing all 'substance' from the society. At the beginning of the text Montag is ignorant of this absence of 'substance', he purely chooses to follow Beatty's twisted ways. At the end of the text he finds his identity, wishes to grow and turns to book reading. This reversal of ignorance, to realising the need for books effectively helps the ~~not~~ reader to understand a lack of self identity present in this society, due to an absence of books.

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to the "miracle of Cana" where the ~~story~~ story goes that Jesus changes water into wine. Montag is referred to as fire and Faber ~~to~~ as water, which combine to make wine. This allusion to a Biblical story of Jesus' proving his identity links clearly with Montag's proving of his own identity. The city being completely destroyed at the end of this novel makes us understand that Montag's original identity has also been destroyed. His search for self identity is well underway, as his former identity is now well destroyed and forgotten. I feel that from this clear transition from a city initially, to ~~ruin~~ rubble and stones at the end, is a strong indication of the transformation which Montag has, through finding his identity, undergone. His original beliefs are dead and destroyed, → the city is somewhat of a metaphor type symbol of this change.

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