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The Cold War happened to be one of history's and significantly - literary's golden periods. Authors had devised this new morbid genre to the world that was proving extremely popular. Concepts of thought were revised and either re-defined or simply forgotten. Texts such as "Fever 103" or "Daddy" by Sylvia Plath truly contrast the personal versus political aspect of texts of the methods of process of thought from that time period. "Hiroshima" by John Hersey was written in documentative form, to recount the events that ended WW2 to actually see how the people were affected. "Boys ~~are~~ from Brazil" ~~is~~ displays a hypothetical situation and models it in a way that the reader is almost scared, making it a valid threat and "13 days" the film displays how the story of every aftermath of the period proves inspirational to the ~~present~~ present day minds.

Sylvia Plath is renowned for her existential and almost nihilistic outlook ~~is~~ on life - her critics ~~condemn~~ condemn her for comparing her personal issues to that of crimes against humanity however, on a reasonable note, she may not have been intentionally attempting to

be controversial or self-absorbed, she was merely trying to magnify whatever issues she had to the highest extremity, something her readers would feel familiar to, the events of the war and the tension felt as if another were to break out was the tool she utilized.

That said, Plath had not even had an opinion on the matter she wrote of, this alone shows how the textual artists comprehended the gravity of the undertaking with regards to the time that they lived in.

In *Fever 103*, she takes on a theistic existential look on life. Her disastrous event of choice was the Hiroshima bombings. In this poem, she makes several references to a higher being though she implies that the quintessential image the public has of heaven, hell and God are all tarnished and not what it seems. She speaks of a sinful lover, one who does not acknowledge his misdeeds and she compares ~~it~~ him to herself, in essence of shining light on his natural human ignorance she makes herself the greater being.

"Creasing the bodies of adulterers
like Hiroshima ash"

She speaks of the greatest sins and how we ~~do~~ do not appreciate its

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consequences. She challenges the definition of purity and all words that come to mind as a result of direct association. "White, virgin, clean" - originally it was the ~~to~~ thought that the virgin is closest to God, however Plath goes on to say that in order to understand God, to be with it, then we must first see the world. Plath has been to hell, she's met her devil (twice). ~~to~~ Her closing line "To Paradise" implies that Hiroshima was the 20th century ~~apocalypse~~ apocalypse and that we truly need to know what heaven is like, only if we've seen hell.

"I am a pure acetylene virgin, your body hurts me as the world hurts God".

In Daddy, she compares her relationship with her father (a severe Elektra complex) to that of a Nazi and a Jew. She is half-minded about her father, it is literally a love-hate relationship, Plath would suffer great confusion, hatred is an easy emotion, fuelled by anger and impatience with no need for justification but love needs to have a title put on the relationship, it is never simple. So simply, during a period of fear, any individual would grow to cherish

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their family, an immense love grows. So ~~Plath~~ Plath chose an appropriate parallel metaphor for her love-hate relationship.

"I met a man who said he was you"
Her husband, Ted Hughes, her desperate attempt at ~~being~~ being with her father again though she only grew more hatred from that

"A ~~vampire~~ vampire who drained my blood for a year, seven years & you must know".
Saying that she had felt ~~the~~ inches away from death as if it were an eternity, waiting for salvation ~~and~~

"At 20, I tried to join you, but they just put me back together with tape and bage".

Se knows she is twisted and damaged but she is blaming it on those who reviled her, her existence is an unnatural one.

Again, texts like these simply rely on the Cold war as a reference point to magnify a certain issue.

"Boys from Brazil" is about the ~~surviving~~ surviving Nazis; ~~the~~ the earliest ~~for~~ experiments of cloning.

In chapter ~~6~~ six, there is a quote.

"Most of the young Germans were children of former Nazis, this is what helps ~~me~~ me believe that God is real and he moves, if only slowly."

This next generation of Nazis were fighting for THEIR great cause, showing faith in a God. This text very obviously displays how religion still remained in the hearts and minds of everyone during that time period as opposed to now where war is waged for justice or a better future. It possesses an enduring relevance because of its valid fear that another Hitler could be created and that there was in fact a time, where the world had an easier time dealing with death, knowing that there is something else, the enemy thinks of each other as God-less evil creatures, they did not truly understand how alike they were.

In "Hiroshima", John Hersey explores the very personal aspect of an otherwise political event. Interviews survivors and attempts to understand how someone would endure something like that. This text ~~is~~ is not from the time itself so it would show a

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Very diverse outlook of particular way of ~~the~~ thinking. It ~~is~~ is actually an un-biased text if the reader feels no hatred for the Americans, whatever concept of thought gathered from the text is merely a result of the readers own deductions and justifications.

↳ For example - "I never read any of the articles about the bombings and I really tried not to discuss it more than I had to"

The reader would assume ~~that~~ anything from that, a personal issue, a great anger etc...

"13 Days" - the film made years after the Cuban Missile Crisis only ~~is~~ showing how time can portray inaccuracy. The closest that the world had come to WW3 and that to be a nuclear war, the makers almost insulted the ~~the~~ individuals who lived through the fear.

All in all, significant texts in any period arise particular ways of thinking, Plath raises the issues of genocide contrasting with the evil in humanity and small issues taken to great lengths. "Boys from Brazil" show the dedication to come back from a great loss, ~~the~~ Hiroshima

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generally just fills the air with whatever
can be decided and "13 Days" slows thought
not from the time ~~it~~ itself, but how it
is looked back on. These texts possess an
enduring relevance due to only its constant
theme of fear and threat.