

Sample AP Lit Senior Project Thesis Statements

With analysis it is evident that Mary Shelley secretly links her own reality with a horrifying, supernatural monster story in *Frankenstein: or The Modern Prometheus* by representing the emotions of her life into the characterization of Frankenstein and his monster.

Khaled Hosseini uses his personal experience with Afghanistan to convey the story of the Afghan women through the symbolism, foreshadowing, realism, metaphors and irony found throughout *A Thousand Splendid Suns*.

Haruki Murakami defines the loss of Toru's identity in *The Wind-Up Bird Chronicles* through the losses of others by way of the protagonist's metaphysical experiences, historical contexts, political commentaries and cultural analyses.

Cormac McCarthy mirrors the Book of Revelations in his novel *The Road* through the usage of symbols.

While many believe Lewis Carroll's *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* to be a children's book full of nonsense, the assertion that the novel is actually about the negative effects that drugs have on the body and mind is also very plausible.

In the novel *The Things They Carried*, Tim O'Brien the author creates a sense of confusion within the reader to mirror the social and psychological distortion caused by the Vietnam War by constantly blurring the line between truth and fiction.

It is through the interaction between Dante the Pilgrim and his guides, as well as the description of various events used throughout the *Divine Comedy* that Dante the Author reveals the roles of Intelligence, personified by Virgil, and Virtue, represented by Beatrice, in a journey through the afterlife.

Harper Lee, in *To Kill a Mockingbird* portrays the theme of the loss of innocence through her characters.

In the evaluation of foil characters in Charlotte Bronte's *Jayne Eyre*, the reader will see how the United States is not so different from most other countries in abandoning the tradition of socially constraining individuals, especially women, based on their fortune, family and gender, as was a common practice.

Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle* uses visual imagery, ironic tone, and an urban setting to illustrate the cruel and unjust social and economic system that existed at the turn of the twentieth century in America.

Oscar Wilde uses symbols, motifs and his personal life to convey the themes of beauty, youth, homosexuality, corruption and influence in *The Picture of Dorian Gray*.

In *The Things They Carried* Tim O'Brien explores a blurry distinction of cowardice and bravery, mainly through the voice's implied criticism of war.

Through diffusing the role of the narrator, and using a variety of writing styles within the novel *Baudolino*, author Umberto Eco contributes to what is called the "apocryphal effect", which creates ambiguity as to the identity of the true narrator and the truthfulness and accuracy of the narrative.

In *Through the Looking Glass and What Alice Found There* Lewis Carroll uses symbolism to convey the harsh effects of capitalism such as insatiable greed, a never-ending desire for more and better, and the loss of innocence children face as a result of the knowledge of capitalism and money.

Although they were written two centuries apart, *Pride and Prejudice* and *Twilight* both contain strong romantic heroines that reflect the authors' culture and a female's influence during the author's respective time periods of the 19th and 21st centuries.

In *The Handmaid's Tale* Margaret Atwood creates a dystopian society by using historical evidence and contemporary social and political views.

F. Scott Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby* is emblematic of the author's life, depicted through the use of his own personal experiences within the story to develop the characters as well as to criticize the hollowness of the upper class.

Due to the suppression she faced, in her novel *Little Women* Louisa May Alcott uses foreshadowing and the Civil War as a metaphor to demonstrate the suppression of women and how females cannot overcome this suppression despite how greatly they desire to.

In 1984 George Orwell conveys a sense of hopelessness and powerlessness against a totalitarian government through the use of diction, symbols, irony, and metaphors.