'Either she saw, or she did not see. There was nothing in between.'
Discuss the **significance of perception** in *Atonement*.

1. Maturity and limited capacity to perceive

- Young B and her inability to look beyond her own limited perspective
 - Mentions of as-yet unknowable/distant concepts of sexual bliss, divorce
- Associated with a childish self-preoccupation and lack of empathy (twins, Lola)
- Acknowledging that others had experiences equally complex as hers, but unable to understand this
 - B unable to mature as she so wishes because of this

2. Manifest in central crime

- B's inability to perceive and later desire to act upon these views
- Viewing fountain scene from limited vantage point of window symbolic of limited perspective
 - Through repeated retelling of story from multiple perspectives, makes clear B's severe misreading of situations (fountain + library scene) + distortion of facts; imposes them into her neat storylines
 - Fountain: Mangling sequence of devts (what presented here fit well)
 - Library: Clinging on to R as a maniac
- Central crime is committed when B is driven to act upon her flawed assessment of situations
 - Believed it necessary to intervene on sister's behalf
 - Led to false testimony

3. Misperceptions not singular to B

- Through re-teling from multiple perspectives, limitations of other characters' POVs also revealed
 - R: Thinking B committed crime out of betrayal for schoolgirl crush
 - C: R taking off shoes when walking in household
 - L: Misreading of PM's sexual advances (dangerous implications)
- In fact, they work towards preserving social hierarchies + bias and confirming false acquittal of R
 - R and Hardman; no one considers PM as possible culprit (c.f. E thinking PM compatible with C)

4. B's means of atonement

- Growing up with devt awareness of her limited worldview
- Attempts to atone through re-telling story through eyes of R and C: Compelling and detailed
- Reflective of attempts to empathise and correct her limited perspective

5. McEwan challenging readers' perceptions

- When fundamental instability of meaning highlighted at the end
 - B as an unreliable narrator: Changes to storyline and details
- Readers question truthfulness of B's account; complex narrative screened by layers of perception
- C.f. Awareness of limited perspective characters have
- In these ways challenging traditional novel with omniscient narrator and unchallenged meaning
 - Key concerns on what really happened, whether B is forgivable left in hands of readers
 - Points towards inherent subjectivity of meaning and rejection of absoluteness
- 2 '1'm beginning to understand the snobbery that lay behind their stupidity.' Examine the **significance of class** in *Atonement* **in the light of this quotation**.
 - C.f. Part 2 (letters exchanged b/w R and C) and its key assertions
 - C arguing that it was class bias that saw her family members conspire against R; an easy solution

1. (R) Apparent ability to surmount matters of class

- C.f. JT's sponsorship of R's education; R's 1st at Girton and ambitions
- R's upbringing: Freely crossing over to main household symbolic of ease of transcending class boundaries
- R's self-assurance (embracing identity) and promising future prospects
 - Embodied in gait and imagery of being too big for his own room

2. Value systems of Tallis household

- Significantly shaped by matters of class
- E a barometer for conventional attitudes: Active condescension towards R
 - Her opposition towards funding R's education

- Viewing PM as compatible on terms of his wealth
- Reinforced by choice of descriptors in Part 1

3. Acute sensitivity even between R and C

- Initial awkwardness b/w R and C (navigating affections) reveals class consciousness on both ends
- R: Taking out socks when entering household
- C: Not interacting with R at Girton; highlighted by L

4. Class bias in relation to central crime

- C/R thinking it DH: Shaped by early interactions with him; later reflected in suspicions
- No one ever considers PM

*Limited essay scope

3 'If I really cared about facts, I would have written a different kind of book'.

How important is being faithful to the truth an issue in Atonement? *Similar to Q1 but tailored explanations

1. Maturity and comprehension of worldly truth

- B's inability to understand complexities of adult world, although she claims to
 - Tenuous understanding of the truth as it stands
 - Reflected in views of writing: Reductionist style and belief in neatly outlined stories
- Desire for excitement and stories reflected in B's penchant for imagination and storytelling
 - Danger when she later projects imaginative faculties onto real-world devts

2. Cause for central crime

- Through repeated retelling of story from multiple perspectives, makes clear B's severe misreading of situations (fountain + library scene) + distortion of facts; imposes them into her neat storylines
 - Fountain: Mangling sequence of devts (what presented here fit well)
 - Library: Clinging on to R as a maniac
- Central crime is committed when B traps herself in false testimony
 - B qualifying her notion of 'seeing' with 'knowing'

3. Self-deception and rejection of truth

- C and her indispensability to household + disregard for R
- E and her migraines a justification for her passiveness
- E and JT wrt illusion of stability in their marriage
- A necessary hopefulness in context of war: Sustaining C and R's r/s
- Literary allusions helping to preserve their love in early letters exchanged

4. B's means of atonement

- In light of impossibility of atonement: Best B can aspire towards is truthful retelling events
- Attempts to atone through re-telling story through eyes of R and C: Compelling and detailed
- Reflective of attempts to empathise and correct her limited perspective + absolve others of crime

5. McEwan challenging readers' perceptions

- When fundamental instability of truth highlighted at the end
 - B as an unreliable narrator: Changes to storyline and details; family tree and name changes
- Readers question truthfulness of B's account; B asking if the truth really matters
- Pointlessness of truth in B's re-telling of events
 - Portrayal of lovers' reunification: Purpose of a story to inspire 'hope' and grant 'satisfaction'
 - Self-deception on part of readers: Desire to run away from 'bleak realism'
- In these ways challenging traditional novel with omniscient narrator and unchallenged meaning
 - Points towards inherent subjectivity of meaning and rejection of absoluteness
 - Questioning the value placed on facts
- 4 **'Nothing is random** in the world created by the author.'

How does Ian McEwan use narrative features to explore ideas in his novel Atonement?

- 1. Reinforcing both inner psyche of characters + their external realities and circumstances
- Part I: Primarily characterisation

- Repeated storytelling through multiple perspectives (characterization)
 - Key to examination of perspectives, individual bias, self-consciousness and indiv posturing
 - C: Self-deception wrt indispensability in household and feelings towards R
 - E: Delusions about own importance + justifications for passive role. Conventional biases
 - B: Childlike tendencies which explain what compels her to false testimony
- Cinematic detail invested in weather and setting
 - Long sentences adorned with extensive descriptions
 - Together from repeated retelling of story contributes to slow, leisurely, languorous pace
 - Excessive heat symbolic of a restlessness that eventually leads B to commit crime
 - Explains to some extent B's nature
- Part II: Draws parallels between external chaos of war and internal discord
 - Narrative features mirror inner chaos and discord within R
 - Repetition of images: Psychological distress to horrors of war (leg in the tree)
 - Straightforward narration, choppier prose, shorter + simpler sentences
 - Emphasis on objects, bodies, physical sensations of hunger/thirst/fear
 - Representing narrowing of thoughts to point of survival + disorientation
 - Reinforce the nature of war
 - Corruption of innocuous images; messy prose reinforcing idea of ceaseless onslaught
- Overall (Parts I and II):
 - Reflective of B's attempts to re-imagine thoughts + feelings of characters in attempts for atonement

2. Illustrate central theme of postmodernism: Inherently unstable meaning

- PI: Emphasis on descriptions on external appearances
 - Tallis household: Artificial lake + fountain replica + symbol of vase
 - Mirrors pretensions + attempted façade of wealth though B later acknowledges house was 'ugly'
 - Highlights disparity b/w appearances and reality
- Discrete inclusion of details that corroborate with changes suggested by CC
- Suggesting that B has made alterations to storyline: Meissen vase, 25-pounder guns, 1000-pound bomb
- Use of narrative anticipation feeding into understanding that B is writing in retrospect
 - B herself admits that for convenience sake, collapsing experiences in diff hospitals into one
 - Reinforce her position as an unreliable narrator
- 3. Emphasising centrality of writing + to advance meta-fiction theme
- Inter-textual references:
 - Questioning nature and value of literature
 - Playing a defining role in R/C's r/s: Used as subtext to highlight initial awkwardness (self-consciousness in references to Clarissa) and later, intensity of emotion (letters while R was in prison)
- Writing as a key symbol:
 - An outlet for younger B to invest her wild imagination + channel childish tendencies
 - Informing B's decision to provide false testimony
 - Twins' letter running away
 - CC's letter on B's transcript
 - Mode of correspondence b/w C and R, key in developing r/s
 - B's attempt to atone
- Draws attention to writing as a medium and tool: How it can potentially distort meaning
 - + Fundamental limitations to it: B's inability to atone through writing
- What **techniques** does Ian McEwan use in his novel Atonement to explore the idea that one person's **perception** of reality may **differ** from that of another?
 - Repetitive narration
 - Cinematic detail

- 6 In what ways does Ian McEwan's **use of setting** reinforce the central ideas of *Atonement*?
 - 1. Elements in characterisation
 - Key hints to external indicators (e.g. class) that influence behaviour
 - Tallis household: Luxury, wealth and boredom explaining B's traits:
 - Penchant for imagination + excitement + attention
 - Often serving to reinforce specific character traits:
 - Bedrooms:
 - B: Shrine to her orderly spirit
 - C: Messiness and restlessness
 - Twins': Disorderly, absence of needed guidance
 - E: Darkness and distance from family
 - R: Constraining effect, imposing on him revealing potential
 - Triton (half-scale reproduction of Greek god): Rep of R's lost grandeur + unrealized potential
 - Interaction of characters with their surroundings:
 - Surroundings reveal relative position in household as locations often carry implicit associations
 - Children feeling they only belong in nursery (associated with safety from adult world)
 - Sinister undertones when breached by PM

2. External realities paralleling internal psyche

- Pt I Weather: Heat reflective of restlessness and tension
 - Awkwardness between R and C, tension at dinner table, B's restlessness
- Pt II Messiness and chaos surroundings
 - Images of ghastly horrors and physical destruction // R's lost life
 - Bray Dunes and aimless masses walking // internal discord
 - Distortion of natural settings: R constantly harkening back to a better time
- Pt III Sterile setting and images of cleansing reflecting B's desire to be (metaphorically) ridded of guilt
- 3. Illustrate central theme of postmodernism: Inherently unstable meaning
- Transformation of Tallis household:
 - Pt I: Artificial lake + fountain replica + symbol of vase
 - Reflective of failed attempts at posturing, façade of a wealthy household
 - Pt III: Becomes a hotel with its interiors refurbished
- Discrete inclusion of details that corroborate with changes suggested by CC
- Suggesting that B has made alterations to storyline: Meissen vase, 25-pounder guns, 1000-pound bomb
- Use of narrative anticipation feeding into understanding that B is writing in retrospect
 - B herself admits that for convenience sake, collapsing experiences in diff hospitals into one
 - Reinforce her position as an unreliable narrator
- How does Ian McEwan explore the idea in his novel Atonement that passionately holding on to a belief can both sustain and destroy?
 - R + C's relationship
 - B's false testimony
 - B's attempt at atonement
- 8 In what ways does Ian McEwan explore the idea that it is **seemingly civilised people who abuse power** in Atonement?
 - Through examination of wider social conventions that shape notions of civility + who is awarded power
 - First example of abuse of power: B as a child
 - Abusing her role as key witness to rape to give false testimony
 - Highlights unreliability of B as a witness; clear indications of immaturity
 - Calls to question how extensive power to determine R's fate lands in her hands
 - Structures in place that protect individuals like PM from being convicted of rape
 - C.f. manipulative PM: Abuse of class, status and age in Lola's rape

- Manages to get away with it: Emerges triumphant relative to other characters in novel
- Marries off to Lola, grows wealth, lives till 88; no one harbours suspicions
- Through examination of how external circumstances can incite individuals to incivility + abuse of power
 - War dehumanizes and incites men to violence + irrationality
 - Attack on RAF personnel who did not fight back
- On a larger scale, calls to question what constitutes power abuse given extensive authorial control B wields
 - C.f. Readers' awareness that events were written in retrospect by B, who altered certain elements
 - Pitted against B's arguments on pointlessness in re-telling the truth
 - Portrayal of lovers' reunification: Purpose of a story to inspire 'hope' and grant 'satisfaction'
 - Self-deception on part of readers: Desire to run away from 'bleak realism'
- > Ultimately, complexities of power how it is wielded
 - On plot level: Abuses of power led to B's crime + preventing justice from being delivered (PM)
 - Central to novel is how extensive authorial power prevents B from attaining atonement
- 9 Briony believes that with 'her absolute power of deciding outcomes, she is also God'. TWE is this true of **fiction**?
 - Re-creation of experiences through eyes of C, R and E
 - Reunification of lovers; alterations of storyline
 - At the same time, chasm between fiction and reality is clear
 - Limitations of B's power in altering outcomes grounded in real devts
 - No atonement; no forgiveness