

Name of Student

Date

Literature as a Voice of Life and Death Across Time

Literature is more than storytelling; it requires human experience to be recalled. In the quotation, "That's what literature is. It's the people who went before us, tapping out messages from the past, from beyond the grave, trying to tell us about life and death! Listen to them!", writing is portrayed as a survival measure against time. Writers do not merely recount what happened, but they leave warnings, thoughts, and emotional truths for future readers.

The ghost in *Hamlet* acts as a symbol of memory that does not go away. When the ghost orders, "Remember me", he makes Hamlet face a moral burden that transforms his character. The prince is caught between action and inaction because memory demands justice. Shakespeare wants readers to experience the pressure and then feel how the past shapes the present. In the theme of remembrance, the play cautions that when one disregards history, he or she is subject to moral failure.

Dickinson treats the issue of death in a gentler yet equally effective manner. In *Because I could not stop for Death*, she says, "He kindly stopped for me". The peaceful tone breaks the fear that had engulfed death. Through the softening of death, Dickinson shows that death is not an adversary but a natural process. Her poetry suggests that readers should reconsider their approach to loss and uncertainty.

Wiesel makes memory an ethical obligation in *Night*. "Never shall I forget that night" is not just personal suffering; it is a decree to the generations yet to come (Wiesel 11). Through the voice of the narrator, Wiesel makes sure that the suffering cannot be forgotten. Combined, the

pieces depict how literature does not permit the dead to be silent. It makes their voices impact the way the living understand life, loss, and being human.

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Works Cited

Dickinson, Emily. "Because I Could Not Stop for Death." *The Poetry Foundation*, 25 Apr. 2017,

<https://www.poetryfoundation.org/poems/47652/because-i-could-not-stop-for-death-479>.

Shakespeare, William. *Hamlet*. <https://www.folger.edu/explore/shakespeares-works/read/>.

Accessed 8 Jan. 2026.

Wiesel, Elie. *Night*. Translated by Marion Wiesel, Hill and Wang, 2006.

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Corrected Work:

Name of Student

Instructor's Name

Course Code

Date

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The ghost in *Hamlet* acts as a symbol of memory that does not go away. When the ghost orders, "Remember me", he makes Hamlet face a moral burden that transforms his character (Shakespeare 61). The prince is caught between action and inaction because memory demands justice. Shakespeare wants readers to experience the pressure and then feel how the past shapes the present. In the theme of remembrance, the play cautions that when one disregards history, he or she is subject to moral failure.

Dickinson treats the issue of death in a gentler yet equally effective manner. In *Because I could not stop for Death*, she says, "He kindly stopped for me" (Dickinson, v. 2). The peaceful tone breaks the fear that had engulfed death. Through the softening of death, Dickinson shows

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