

Option 1

With reference to the texts you read so far, discuss the idea of the ritual of the Unknown Warrior and *the idea of the war* that come to life and say if and how they somehow promote the peace or not.

From the texts that I have read so far about the unknown soldier it is not explicit whether or not they are in favor of the war.

What is obvious is instead the idea of war that the various authors have made. The fact that there aren't no explicit result if an author is in favor or not of the war must be sought in the fact that the texts we have analyzed so far are all or almost, informative texts.

So the authors in these texts were limited, almost all, to tell things as they are, provide us with information on what happened objectively.

Nevertheless the readers are able to indirectly derive from some texts, as for example in "The people's pilgrimage", are in favor or less of the war.

Take, for example, consider the text quoted above, it is a very general, talk about what happened after the ceremony at the cenotaph: all the people who participated in this ceremony when it's over they are placed along the rows, that occupied entire city blocks, patiently waiting their turn to put a flower or in front of the cenotaph or at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The tense reports that had just attended the ceremony and that nearly five times still occupied three days after the ceremony the streets after the first day more than 50,000 flowers were laid on the cenotaph, 100,000 people from all over Britain, next to monument.

In this text, for information only, the reader is not clear whether the author promotes peace or war. What is clear is the reaction of the people "who with bouquets of flowers, some with garlands, and with huge streamers with words to remember those who are lost, who with slogans" for Daddy "" went to greet people at the Cenotaph You will never see. The reactions that emerge are reactions that can be called "human", those who weep, those who do not want to accept that her husband, son, brother is dead, who clings desperately to the last things that remained of those who lost, etc ... Only later people will realize that what happened was a huge mass slaughter, and that the Unknown Soldier is only a pretext used by both church and state, remember that England are one, to rebuild, reestablish the sense of "unity." They do it not only for that but also to keep clean conscience, in fact, how else they could do it I can not turn the undertakings of the soldiers in heroic acts?

Just for the realization of their purpose using the pain of the people in their favor: they become something celebratory pain, in this way they manage to divert at first, as we read, for example, in the "The people's pilgrimage", I ' attention from what really happened. In fact, the text you understand how people do not realize what has happened, because otherwise you would not expect in front of the cenotaph for days, but would definitely or protests would turn against the church and the state.

A very clear and understood idea, follows by most people today, as is possible to understand from reading some letters written for the 14-18NOW association, that has proposed to everyone who passed in front of the statue of a soldier in the Victoria Station to write a letter. One of these letters is to Annelie Wendeborg, who brought a letter in which he proposes the image of a soldier crossing the fields leaves his beloved, who is sure of fate that he will never return. While in the first part of the she describes everything that reminds you of him before his departure, in a second part she can not understand his anger towards the war, which took away her "my love", a war where what you see is "the gore and blood and stink of war, to see young men crying for Their mothers, pissing Their pants, and dying in the trenches they dug for instructions themselves."

The writer in this letter seems to evoke the calm and contrast, happiness that the soldier could have had if he had stayed at home, with the atrocities of the war, almost as if to taunt the choice he made.

She also adds, "You turned away from me With That glint in your eyes That speaks of heroic deeds and glory, and the curl of your lips That speaks of triumph." This goes to connote another fundamental aspect of the war, the fact that the soldier were deluded by the State and the Church, on what was waiting at the front on the war that they would fight. But then they were obliged to create a false propaganda, to win the war were not enough elite soldiers and trained army, were

too few, they needed "slender figures", peasants, generally of all men older in good physical condition to be able to win the war.

Hence from texts such as those mentioned it is difficult to understand whether they are for or against the war.