Natural law refers to the familial bond between a parent and a child and the love that constitutes that special bond. Both Gloucester and Lear violate this natural law repeatedly, and both fathers have children who completely betray the bond that exists between a parent and a child.

As Machiavel states in the play’s prologue, “religion [is] but a childish toy,” and the characters in *The Jew of Malta* treat it as such.

In order to fully show the complexities of the main character, Gardner has Grendel interact with several animals in the story. Gardner uses Grendel’s encounters with these animals as a way to reveal insights into Grendel’s character and his relationship with humans.

Analyzing the *Book of Esther* from a feminist standpoint, one can see that this is a text of female empowerment, and Esther, the main character, is a feminist protagonist.

While the explicit sex scenes can be awkward at times, *Cock and Bull* is a brilliant piece of literature.

In the story, Wharton attempts to prove that history always occurs in cycles and that people always reap what they sow. Wharton sets the story in Rome as a way to further illustrate these themes and as a way to symbolize the relationship between her two main characters, Mrs. Slade and Mrs. Ansley.

Twain uses the characters in *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* to show his disdain for Romantic elements and his desire to portray thepositive effects of Realism in his writing.

In *A Streetcar Named Desire*, Williams uses one of his main characters, Blanche DuBois, as a representation of the waning southern values and traditions.

In Nathaniel Hawthorne’s short story, “Rappaccini’s Daughter,” Hawthorne utilizes classic characteristics of Romantic literature.

In *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer’s Stone,* Harry’s definition of himself is shaped by the attitudes of family, friends, peers, and strangers.