Candidate 8 evidence

2. In the play ‘A Streetcar Named Desire’ by Tennessee Williams, A Southern Belle, Blanche has to live with her sister, Stella and Stellas husband, Stanley. Blanche lies to hide herself from reality, which is represented by Stanley who she does not get along with. Tension rises until Stanley rapes Blanche in Scene Ten, triggering her mental breakdown. Scene Ten, when Stanley rapes Blanche, is a scene in which the main themes of conflict are expressed in the fight.
they have.

Stanley’s and Blanche’s personalities clash from the very start of the play, with Stanley being described as having ‘animal joy in his being’ and Blanche representing purity with her soft southern antiquity. When Blanche’s lies become too much for Stanley, his temper is lost, and he shouts: ‘there ain’t a thing but imagination’. The contrast between Stanley and Blanche expresses the theme of the conflict between reality and fantasy, and so here where Stanley accuses Blanche of lying, we can see the conflict between these two aspects of the play, and also, who is winning the conflict (Stanley). The detail and depth of the two
Personalities adds texture and emotion to the plot, making the play easier to appreciate as a whole.

Blanche's submission to mental instability is foreshadowed in this scene where 'void reflections appear on the walls', but are only visible to the audience and Blanche, showing how violent the conflict between Stanley and herself has become, and how much of a negative effect Stanley has had on her health. The fact that the audience can see the reflections draws us into the nightmare, making the conflict seem extremely stressful and violent for Blanche, but Stanley acts as if the lead up to his assaulting of Blanche is a game, saying **maybe you wouldn't be so bad to interfere**.
with, showing how dangerous the situation is for Blanche. This furthers one's appreciation of the play as a whole as we get a sense of Blanche's fear and her instability becomes obvious, making the previous moments of Blanche's anxiousness understandable and so the play becomes more approachable as a result of the conflict which occurred.

Blanche's nerves becoming understandable and visible to other characters in the play is essential in furthering the audience's understanding of the plot. In Scene Six, when Blanche tells Mitch about the loss of her previous husband, we are told that 'the dross rises up, faint'. In Scene Ten when she is raped...
It is clear that the music symbolizes her declining mental state, evident also where William describes the music: "the blue piano goes into a hectic breakdown in the final scenes of the play, showing how the music becomes more intense as Blanche's mentality suffers degradation as a consequence of Stanley's brutish nature focused on exposing Blanche to reality. It is obvious that Scene Ten is one of the most important conflicts of Stanley and Blanche's characters from the Stage directions implying that Blanche is suffering extensively, adding detailed and complex background to the scene, and so the play is easily thoroughly appreciated. From the continual contrast
between Blanche and Stanley, their main conflict in Scene Ten adds appreciation to ones already substantial enjoyment of the play, through forshadowing and constant reinforcement of the conflicting personalities representing fantasy and reality, and so understanding is gained from these themes becoming evident in Scene Ten, their moment of conflict.

* by the fact her mind is literally deteriorating