Developing Essays

# What is wrong with the following introductions?

Is it really quality over quantity

Both books are about residential schools and people who have been to them but **which book explores the topic better.** The books “*Indian Horse*” by Richard Wagamese and “*Sugar falls*” by David Robertson explore the mental, physical, and sexual abuse of residential schools in detail; **on one hand “*Indian Horse*” explores more in-depth the negative impact it had on the main character and his future. Although the visuals in “*Sugar falls*” helps the reader understand how evil the schools were. Ultimately, both books show the hardship of the residential schools but *Indian Horse* shows the long lasting effects of the residential schools better.**

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“Why drink it?” “It makes me forget things.” Remember the residential schools? They gave everyone that was there a hard time. There are examples in “*Sugar Falls*” by David Alexander Robertson, Scott B. Henderson and “*Indian Horse*” by Richard Wagamese. **Both “*Sugar Falls*” and “*Indian Horse*” show the hardship and pain after the residential schools in different ways. In “*Sugar Falls”*, Betsy found strength and moved on with her life; however, Saul from “*Indian Horse”* went to alcohol to deal with his hardship.**

**…….**

## Slang! No title formatting! Conversational!

These kids have been treated like dirt in the residential school and have suffered great loss. But what were the affects of the residential schools for these two characters in these two different stories?

To start off, in Indian Horse by Richard Waganese, the story takes place in Ontario, Canada in the 1960’s. It takes place when first nations people were being heavily oppressed. In addition, the story is about a boy that loses his family early on in his life, is found and taken to a residential school where he finds hockey and does he best at pursuing his dream in hockey. Next, Sugar Falls by David Alexander Robertson and illustrated by Scott B. Henderson however is set in the back country somewhere in Canada and most likely in the 60’s as well. Sugar Falls is about two kids that were asked to converse to a residential school survivor. The survivor’s name is Betsy and happens to by the grandmother of one of the kids. The grandmother tells the kids of her experiences and how she was abused.

# Developing Body Paragraphs

## (Formatting is wrong. Need more information about the quote. Who said it? It was not Judge Taylor)

First, Judge Taylor, the one who appointed Atticus initiates the trail “you know the court appointed him to defend this nigger.” “Yeah, but Atticus aims to defend him. That’s what I don’t like about it.’” (Lee 218). Judge Taylor appoints Atticus because he trusts that he will defend Tom, revealing his involvement and his need to fight for his beliefs.

## Evidence does not support the topic sentence.

For *Sugar Falls*, Betsy experienced similar forms of abuse but she didn’t have someone who favored her in the way that Father Leboutiller did to Saul. When she first got there the nuns and priests started their “cleansing” right away, for example they scrubbed the ‘dirt’ off in cold water but they scrubbed especially hard because they were Indians, then they cut her hair, “looking back, I don’t know what hurt more” (pg.19) she mentioned this because traditionally Indians favored their hair. She found comfort in her friends and the thought of returning home, “Look at my home, it’s right across the lake,” “it’s pretty out there.” Said her friend Flora (pg. 26)

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## (No context to the quote. The reader does not know what is happening. Also, the quote’s relevancy needs to be explained.)

Rudy would go to ensure Liesel’s protection. Their mutual relationship means that Liesel would do the same in order to protect Rudy. When Rudy was in trouble and everyone fled, Liesel was the only one to return to help; “The sound of the stranded… Instinctively, Leisel ran back… The others ran… Liesel arrives and was pulling at the fabric of his pants. Rudy’s eyes were opened wide with fear” (Zusak 161). They weren’t just there for each other to get them out of trouble.

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## The topic sentence is about DEATH, yet this writer went WAYYY off this topic

Ultimately, one of the most extreme effects of residential schools was that, some events would lead to death. Towards the end of *Indian Horse,* Saul tells the story of a traumatizing experience that he had witnessed in his residential school: “She knelt on the fresh-turned earth and slipped the knife from her coat into her belly (…) She was dead when we got there, blood everywhere.” (Wagamese, 168). Of course, witnessing a death would lead trauma, especially if it was the death of someone close. The trauma also happened to be the reason that the parents of Saul and Betty were proven to not be the greatest. The biological mother of Betty kicked her out of her home before she found new parents that would take care of her. In this quote Betty explains why her mother abandoned her: she too had been in a residential school. “Instead, she took care of me in the only way she knew how- The same way she had been taken care of” (Robertson, 6) The trauma faced was what initially led both Saul and Betty to cope in different ways. Unfortunately, Saul found the best was to cope was to consume alcohol to forget his past. “I was tired of my life, really tired, and I lost my ability to hold things together.” (Wagamese, 182). However, Betty was the opposite. In acknowledging her past, she healed. With all the attempts to rip her culture away from her, she became even stronger. “We need to look at the past to teach others our stories and then look forward, together, with knowledge and healing.” When dealing with the death of Flora, again, Betty tried to find hope in what had happened. “I imagine her reborn- as a blade of grass. So that no matter how often she was cut…She would grow again.” (Robertson, 33). Saul and Betty showed that there are different ways to deal with trauma.