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## The cask of amontillado literary analysis plot foreshadowing and suspense answers

In order to continue enjoying our site, we ask that you confirm your identity as a human. Thank you very much for your cooperation. Did you know you can highlight text to take a note? x To build suspense in the story, Poe often employs foreshadowing. For example, when Fortunato says, "I shall not die of a cough," Montresor replies, "True," because he knows that Fortunato will in fact die from dehydration and starvation in the crypt. Montresor's description of his family's coat of arms also foreshadows future events. The shield features a human foot crushing a tenacious serpent. In this image, the foot represents Montresor and the serpent represents Fortunato. Although Fortunato has hurt Montresor with biting insults, Montresor will ultimately crush him. The conversation about Masons also foreshadows Fortunato's demise. Fortunato challenges Montresor's claim that he is a member of the Masonic order, and Montresor replies insidiously with a visual pun. When he declares that he is a "mason" by showing his trowel, he means that he is a literal stonemason—that is, that he constructs things out of stones and mortar, namely Fortunato's grave. The final moments of conversation between Montresor and Fortunato heighten the horror and suggest that Fortunato ultimately—and ironically—achieves some type of upper hand over Montresor. Fortunato's plea, "For the love of God, Montresor!" has provoked much critical controversy. Some critics suggest that Montresor has at last brought Fortunato to the pit of desperation and despair, indicated by his invocation of a God that has long left him behind. Other critics, however, argue that Fortunato ultimately mocks the "love of God," thereby employing the same irony that Montresor has effectively used to lure him to the crypts. These are Fortunato's final words, and the strange desperation that Montresor demonstrates in response suggests that he needs Fortunato more than he wants to admit. Only when he twice screams "Fortunato!" loudly, with no response, does Montresor claim to have a sick heart. The reasons for Fortunato's silence are unclear, but perhaps his willing refusal to answer Montresor is a type of strange victory in otherwise dire circumstances. In order to continue enjoying our site, we ask that you confirm your identity as a human. Thank you very much for your cooperation. Both the short story "The Possibility of Evil" (1965), written by Shirley Jackson, and the short story "The Cask of Amontillado" (1846), written by Edgar Allan Poe, explore the themes of revenge by using a variety of techniques. "The Possibility of Evil" tells the story of an elderly woman manipulating the town to be the perfect town she wanted, and when when one of the townspeople find out what she had been doing, they cut up her number one prize possession; her roses. "The Cask of Amontillado" also conveys a similar theme, telling the story of a man that had enough of "his friend" teasing him, so he commits first degree murder by getting his friend drunk and luring him to his chamber and locking him in there until his death. Both narratives... To build suspense in the story, Poe often employs foreshadowing. For example, when Fortunato says, "I shall not die of a cough," Montresor replies, "True," because he knows that Fortunato will in fact die from dehydration and starvation in the crypt. Which sentence in Edgar Allan Poe's short story The Cask of Amontillado is an example of irony? But unfortunately for Fortunato, Montresor doesn't relent; instead, he throws Fortunato's words right back in his face. "Yes," I said, "for the love of God!" This is a clear example of verbal irony, as Montresor isn't really invoking the name of God at all; he's simply mocking Fortunato's desperate plea. What does Montresor foreshadow on the first page what is he going to do? Fortunato claims he will not die of a cough, & Montresor replies "True-true." He is telling the reader and his victim that he is well aware of how Fortunato will die, for Montresor himself will cause his death. This foreshadows the role he will play in the story-Montresor's fool. What are 3 examples of irony in the cask of Amontillado? Three examples of dramatic irony in "The Cask of Amontillado" include: the carnival scene where Montresor fabricates a story about Amontillado wine. when Montresor feigns concern for Fortunato's health and suggests that they leave the vaults; and. when Montresor toasts to Fortunato's long life. How is Montresor fate foreshadowed in The Cask of Amontillado? As Poe's character of Montresor guides the wine connoisseur, Fortunato, Poe symbolically foreshadows the impending murder. In the title of Poe's Cask of Amontillado the cask is short for casket. Casket is the final resting place for many after they die, therefore representing death. What is the metaphor in The Cask of Amontillado? The main metaphor in Poe's "The Cask of Amontillado" is the nitre along the catacomb walls. Nitre is a mineral form of potassium nitrate which grows in damp places like caves or cellars. The farther Montresor and Fortunato go into the catacombs, the more nitre there is growing along the walls. What is Poe's message about revenge in The Cask of Amontillado and how does he use irony to demonstrate it? Edgar Allan Poe's short story "The Cask of Amontillado" is filled with examples of irony. The protagonist Montresor has been "wronged" repeatedly by Fortunado. He plots his revenge and lures a drunk Fortunado into underground catacombs with the promise of letting him taste some amontillado wine that he has down there. What is the symbolism of The Cask of Amontillado? The catacombs represent evil and death. Fortunato's jester outfit represents foolishness. Fortunato's name ironically represents Fortunato's misfortune. Montresor's family crest and motto represent Montresor's plan to kill Fortunato and his desire for revenge. How does Poe foreshadow the ending of The Cask of Amontillado? A line that foreshadows the grisly event at the end of "The Cask of Amontillado" is when Fortunato says that he will not die of a cough, and Montresor responds by saying, "True—true." Montresor's comment foreshadows his plan to take Fortunato's life. How does Poe use foreshadowing in the cask of Amontillado? To build suspense in "The Cask of Amontillado," Poe uses a great deal of foreshadowing. First, when Fortunato says, "I shall not die of a cough," Montresor replies, "True," because he knows that Fortunato will in fact die from dehydration and starvation in the crypt. Then, Montresor's description of his family's arms also acts as foreshadowing. What literary elements are used in the cask of Amontillado? The literary elements of foreshadowing, symbolism, and irony help to create a tale of horror or found in the short story "The Cask of Amontillado" written by Edgar Allan Poe. To build suspense in the story, Poe often employs foreshadowing. For example e, when Fortunato says, "I shall not die of a cough (Poe 66). What does the cask of Amontillado say about Montresor? The Cask of Amontillado | Quotes. This indicates that Montresor is exceptionally good at deception, Fortunato is exceptionally dim, or both. It also indicates how Montresor approaches life: he holds onto things, especially negative things. This foreshadows the story's end. How does Poe use foreshadowing to give clues about the story's outcome? In "The Cask of Amontillado," what are five ways Poe uses foreshadowing to give clues about the story's outcome? In "The Cask of Amontillado," one key example of foreshadowing on Poe's part lies in the story's opening paragraph, where Montresor declares his intention of vengeance on Fortunato. Thank you for your participation! "Edgar Allan Poe is a famous writer known for his thrilling short stories. One of his shorts, "The Cask of Amontillado" is most known for its intense and prevalent themes, including irony and foreshadowing. Foreshadowing in an element in the story is used to hint an event that will occur further along in the story. There are many types of irony. One of these is dramatic irony, which refers to when a character thinks something is true, yet the audience knows the actual truth of the situation. In "The Cask of Amontillado," Poe orchestrates a murderous tale of revenge and naivety, told as the telling an old man who murdered a "friend" over fifty years ago because of a so-called "insult". Two examples of foreshadowing in "The Cask of Amontillado" are shown with Fortunato stating, "I shall not die of a cough." Montresor responds, "'True.'" Montresor knows fully well that Fortunato will die from starvation, and possibly suffocation, in the crypt. This foreshadows Fortunato's demise since Need a custom essay on the same topic? Give us your paper requirements, choose a writer and we'll deliver the highest-quality essay! Order now the reader is aware that Montresor hates Fortunato and is probably looking for a way to kill him without getting caught or being suspected. Poe does this, so the reader will suspect another more devious and sinister plan to come. During a conversation involving the Masonic order, Montresor mentions the fact that he himself is actually a member of the Masons, but then when he lifts his trowel the reader wonders if Montresor is just an actual stonemason. Later it is shown that Montresor is quite possibly a Mason as he will build Fortunato's grave from stones towards the end of the story. Montresor will entice Fortunato into the darkness of his family's catacombs with the promise of exquisite Amontillado. Thought Fortunato is an intelligent wine expert, his naivety and desire for proving himself eventually leads him to his death. Poe uses foreshadowing, dramatic irony, and verbal irony to show Fortunato's misfortunes, and stupidity, which will eventually lead him to his death. A type of dramatic irony in the story can be seen in Fortunato's attire at the carnival. Fortunato was dressed as a jester, though it was actually Montresor who was laughed at and ridiculed. Professor Charles N. Nevi, of the department of English in Medford, Oregon, writes about the irony in Fortunato's dress when he says, "Fortunato's dress is ironic, for a jester is not just a man to be laughed at; he is a man who makes others laugh by being aware of the frailties of mankind and then ridiculing them, but Fortunato is aware of very little and who ridicules nothing. It is Montresor who came closer to the role of jester." (Nevi). Here Professor Nevi suggests that Montresor is the one who is actually ridiculed and should be a better fit in the jester dress. These examples demonstrate Fortunato's ironic misfortunes that lead to his eventual death. Foreshadowing is another literary device highly used in "The Cask of Amontillado." An early instance of foreshadowing is seen in the title "The Cask of Amontillado." In the title, the word "Cask" closely resembles the word casket which refers to where a person lays after death. The title quickly draws attention that the story involves the death of a person. The reader is expecting Fortunato to perish during the story. Montresor put a tremendous amount of planning into Fortunato's murder. When Montresor encounters Fortunato on the street he twice pretends to believe that Fortunato has an "'engagement,'" that is, that Fortunato is expected somewhere. Montresor would not like to lure Fortunato to his palazzo if, for example, he were expected at home. His wife might send servants out looking for him and asking questions, and people on the streets might remember that he had been with Montresor when last seen. But since everybody had been drinking, it was likely that nobody would remember much of anything the next day, or the day after that, when it was finally realized that Fortunato was missing. Montresor gets no response from his intended victim the first time he pretends to think Fortunato has an "'engagement, but the second time he tries the same ploy he gets the answer he wanted. The reader knows full well that Montresor hates Fortunato and is probably looking for a way to kill him without getting caught or suspected. Because the carnival is such a public place, Fortunato believes it is a casual encounter between friends. The celebration has freed Fortunato of his inhibitions, making this the ideal time for Montresor to follow through on his plans for Fortunato's demise. The other location of "The Cask of Amontillado is the Montresor family catacombs. Fortunato is enveloped by death and despair. The surroundings are very ominous, but he is drunk and cannot see his grim fate being spelled out for him until it is too late. Later, when Fortunato finds himself chained inside a narrow recess in the rock wall of the catacombs, he tries to plant seeds of doubt in Montresor's mind by suggesting that he actually is expected at home."

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