

Which one incorporates and analyzes their textual evidence better? Why?

Clarisse is one character who proves this theme. She is the first true individual in the world of *Fahrenheit 451* introduced. Clarisse herself admits she is this individual and that she is not like other people in the novel. She says, "I like to smell things and look at things, and sometimes stay up all night, walking, and watch the sun rise" (11). Clarisse is an individual in the novel. Another reason she proves this theme is because of what happens to her. Clarisse is killed when she is hit by a car. This moment is no accident. Beatty admits as much later in the novel. He admits that she is killed because she is different. It is tragic but her death is necessary as it allows Montag to develop as a character. The fact that Clarisse is an individual coupled with the fact that she is killed so early in the novel clearly show that one theme in the novel is society often makes it difficult to be an individual...

The Parlor Walls are another example that helps to prove this theme. Citizens are obsessed with these giant wall sized televisions. Mildred, who very much resembles the typical resident in *Fahrenheit 451*, is one of these characters. Her obsession reaches the point where she desires to cover every single inch of her living room. Not long after she attempts suicide she says to Montag, "It'll be even more fun when we can afford to have the fourth wall installed. How long you figure before we save up and get the fourth wall torn out and a fourth wall-TV put in?" (24). It barely fazes her that she has attempted to kill herself, not to mention the cost or the simple fact that there will be a room covered in televisions. Instead, she only cares how soon she can have access to that extra Parlor Wall, that extra television. The "fun" to her is the fact that every which way she looks will be covered by the sights and sounds of television...

Faber is a character who proves that true change in society can only occur if an individual is willing to take risks. Faber starts the novel as a man who barely comes out of his house. He admits he is a coward. He says, "Mr. Montag, you are looking at a coward. I saw the way things were going a long way back. I said nothing" (84). It is quite clear that Faber is a coward. He does not desire to come out of his house and do anything about the world. He is a man that tinkers and fiddles with technology for fun. It is also important to note that he plays the stock market for money. Later in the book Faber changes and he starts to take risks. This is shown when he begins to help Montag. He decides to help plant books in firemen's houses and go to see his printer friend in St. Louis. He is no longer a coward but a man of action...