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Heathcliff and Snape Two Sides for the Same Coin: A Study of the Manipulation of Child Abuse in Emily Bronte's *Wuthering Heights* and J.K. Rowling's *Harry Potter Series*

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Abstract:

In common with other Victorian novelists, such as Charles Dickens, Emily Bronte uses her fiction to highlight and attack the social injustice of this period. She feeds her reader's growing concern for the ills of their society especially child abuse. Wuthering Heights gives readers a good idea of what it must have been like to be an orphan in Victorian society represented by Heathcliff's character. However, in contemporary fiction, the Harry Potter series are no exception. Since the first book of the series, Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone (1997), until the seventh book Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows (2007) J.K. Rowling manipulated the theme of child abuse through her depiction of Severus Snape by using different types of abuse such as the physical abuse, emotional abuse, verbal abuse, bullying, mobbing and neglect. The current research will try to explore to what extent Emily Bronte and Rowling have depicted these two characters as victimized antiheroes, the similarities and differences between the two, the different types of abuse throughout the novel and examine the effects of abuse on the abused characters. The study will apply the BMCAL Theory (Blending Method for Analyzing Child Abuse in Literature) which is based on adapting the archetypal psychology represented by Jung (1953) and Hillman (1997) entangled with the sociological and psychological classifications of abuse and its types and effects represented by Briere (1992), Tower (2002) and Elliot (2003) will be used to analyze the characters' personality and in both texts.

Keywords: Child abuse, archetypal theory, *Wuthering Heights*, *Harry Potter Series*

1. Introduction

The study will try to elucidate Bronte and Rowling's depiction of the theme of victimization represented by the main character in Bronte's *Wuthering Heights*, Heathcliff, who has been abused and victimized and turned to be a victimizer, and Severus Snape's character from Rowling's *The Harry Potter Series*. It is expected to find out that the hero could be a victim or a perpetrator or both, and how does abuse affect his personality and attitudes towards himself and the society he lives in. Besides, the victim may develop anxiety or post-traumatic stress disorder, and may suffer permanent physical or emotional damage and that of course will make a deep scar in the hero's psyche which will turn him into either an angel or a devil.

The current study will study the *Harry Potter series* by examining the child abuse issue throughout the seven books. The study will focus on one character in the series, Severus Snape, by trying to investigate whether he can be considered a victim of abuse. The recent study will examine the characters as heroes and antiheroes and will try to scrutinize the personality of the characters by pursuing the characters from their childhood to their adulthood. One will attempt to explore the main types of child abuse, its instances and the effects of child abuse on the heroes and antiheroes by examining and analysing their behaviour, personality, and attitudes.

Wuthering Heights was published in 1847, ten years after the beginning of queen Victoria's reign. Although the events of the novel are set at a slightly earlier date, it is generally classed as Victorian because it deals with themes that were predominant at this time. In common with other Victorian novelists, such as Charles Dickens, Emily Bronte uses her fiction to highlight and attack the social injustice of this period. She feeds her reader's growing concern for the ills of their society especially child abuse. The very first time we meet Heathcliff in the novel is through his tenant's narrative, where the character is established in the very first sentence of the novel. His tenant has just returned from a visit, and he describes him as a "solitary neighbour that I shall be troubled with" and hints about him being a misanthropist. This is all fairly vague in comparison to the much stronger statement: "A capital fellow!" and the fact that the tenant's heart warmed towards him, leaving us with the impression of a strong, but just man although we sense that there are some hidden menace lurking in the background.

This menace is also emphasized by the manner his dialogs and actions are described throughout the novel. Heathcliff does not speak – he growls. He does not smile – he grins, and even sneers on occasion. In the tenants narrative the uses of adjectives like

“diabolical” certainly gives an extra flavor to the reader’s interpretation of the character. The effect of the choice of words is further enhanced by putting his dogs in the scene with him early in the novel, and thereby creating a link between the dogs and himself, and an image of him not being man-like. And indeed, dogs are just the thing for portraying a man like this, as dogs can be both dirty and pitiful, and strong, powerful sentinels or even predators at the same time – mirroring the general development of the character.

2. Types and Effects of Child Abuse

In 1999, the WHO Consultation on Child Abuse Prevention drafted the following definition:

Child abuse or maltreatment constitutes all forms of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect or negligent treatment or commercial or other exploitation, resulting in actual or potential harm to the child’s health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power. (As cited in Krug et al, 2002, p.59)

Physical abuse of a child is defined as those acts of commission by a caregiver that cause actual physical harm or have the potential for harm. Emotional abuse includes the failure of a caregiver to provide an appropriate and supportive environment, and includes acts that have an adverse effect on the emotional health and development of a child. Such acts include restricting a child’s movements, denigration, ridicule, threats and intimidation, discrimination, rejection and other nonphysical forms of hostile treatment. Neglect refers to the failure of a parent to provide for the development of the child.

The most important type of abuse is psychological abuse which is also called emotional abuse. It has eight types: (Tower, 2002, p.210; Briere, 1992, pp.9-10) rejecting; degrading/devaluing; terrorizing; isolating; corrupting; exploiting; denying essential stimulation, emotional responsiveness or availability; and unreliable and inconsistent parenting. Moreover, two additional behaviours have been added to the previous list: destroying personal possessions and torturing or destroying a pet. It is worth mentioning that such types can be found in Heathcliff’s character. Furthermore, psychological abuse can be considered as an essential element that can be found in all the forms of abuse, since the major effects of abuse are on the child’s psyche. (Briere, 1992)

According to Tower (2002) and Briere (1992) abuse has so many effects on the victims which might start in childhood and continue to adulthood. Therefore, it is crucial to study and understand such effects to comprehend the behaviour of Heathcliff’s character and his choices throughout the novel. The most common residual effects can be summarized as:

2.1. Trust

The personalities of all types of maltreatment survivors show difficulty with trust, since trust is a basic aspect of socialization, and it has been argued that the ability to trust begins from early childhood. (Tower; 2002, Briere, 1992)

2.2. Aggression or Anger

anger often creates problems for the survivors. Feeling robbed of childhood, betrayed and powerless, the adult reacts to the injustice with anger, which can become an intense rage. The past victim may turn the anger inward or act out the anger towards others.

2.3. Relational Imbalances

a failure to trust and low self-esteem, in addition to repressed or aggressive behaviour, will prevent the victims from having a satisfactory relationship with others.

2.4. Low Self-Esteem

it is common in victims of abuse to develop a sense of low self-esteem since the act of abuse and neglect can contribute to the feeling of worthlessness and being unloved as well as unwanted by their parents or others.

2.5. Anxiety and Fears

Child abuse by its nature is threatening and disturbing, it would be normal to find the victims of such maltreatment are prone to feelings of fearfulness and anxiety, even after the abuse has transpired.

2.6. Dissociation

Dissociation is defined as “a defensive disruption in the normally occurring connections among feelings, thoughts, behaviour, and memories, consciously and unconsciously invoked in order to reduce psychological distress.” (Briere, 1992, p.36)

2.7. Intimacy Disturbance

usually most of the abused children will display fear, distrust or experience ambivalence about interpersonal closeness. It has been argued that victims of parental neglect or emotional unavailability are prone to chronic fear of abandonment, alienation and perceived isolation in personal relationships, and yet may simultaneously exhibit anxiety in the face of increasing interpersonal closeness, besides their inability to trust others. As a result, true friendships may be rare for such survivals and romantic relationships as well. (p. 51)

Therefore, it would be interesting to investigate the problem of child abuse and its effects on both characters, Heathcliff and Snape, and see the similarities and differences between them.

3. Heathcliff as a Victim or a Perpetrator

Hindley's ill-treatment of Heathcliff is a key point both in the novel and in the development of the character of Heathcliff, and it is the trigger to everything that goes so wrong in the end. It is worth mentioning that Hindley is the first one who started abusing and victimizing Heathcliff though he was just a child at that time. He abused Heathcliff physically by knocking him down with a heavy iron weight and kicked him under a pony's hoofs. While Mr. Earnshaw liked Heathcliff, everybody else hated him, and he seemed a sullen child who has been hardened by ill-treatment. Hindley did not miss any opportunity to treat him in an unkind and cruel manner and who constantly physically and mentally batters Heathcliff. This provides the ammunition for later vengeance on Hareton, Linton, Cathy and Isabella. Guilty of usurping old Earnshaw's affection for his biological children, Heathcliff results as the victim of merciless degradation from Hindley until his disappearance in chapter 9. "...the young master had learnt to regard his father as an oppressor rather than a friend, and Heathcliff as a usurper of his parent's affections, and his privileges, and he grew bitter with brooding over these injuries." Hindley's jealousy extends to violence along with the practice of psychologically demoralizing Heathcliff. He frequently refers to Heathcliff as an "imp of Satan", "dog" and "devil", though Heathcliff's stoic nature reciprocates no action. He insidiously waits for the hour upon which he will revive the conflict and crush his enemies.

"...he [Heathcliff] would stand Hindley's blows without winking or shedding a tear...I was surprised to witness how coolly the child gathered himself up and, went on with his intention." chapter 4.

"I'm trying to settle how I shall pay Hindley back. I don't care how long I wait, if I can only do it, at last. I hope he will not die before I do!" chapter 7.

The death of old Earnshaw provides the opportunity for Hindley to take full advantage of his masterdom over Heathcliff. The psycho-sadistic nature of Heathcliff's torment pleases Hindley. He degrades Heathcliff in front of the Linton's upon Cathy's return from Thrushcross Grange, "...Mr Hindley, enjoying his [Heathcliff's] discomfiture and gratified to see what a forbidding young blackguard he would be compelled to present himself. 'You may come and wish Miss Catherine welcome, like the other servants.'"

Heathcliff forms a special bond with Catherine, and they spend a lot of time playing together out on the moors. One night they decide to go spy on the Lintons, which results in Catherine spraining her ankle and getting an invitation to stay until it is healed. Heathcliff, on the other hand, does not receive this invitation and must return to Wuthering Heights alone.

The turning point of the novel is when Catherine finally comes home, and this is also when Heathcliff truly is contrasted for the first time. The Lintons are portrayed as fine, cultivated creatures, and what is worse; they seem to have tamed and made a lady out of Catherine. This makes a sharp contrast to the black haired and dirty Heathcliff who has kept in the background until Catherine calls him forth. She kisses him at first, and then she turns right around and laughs at him in his face for being so "*black and cross*". Needless to say, this hurts him deeply and it has a major impact on his development throughout the rest of the novel. At first, he makes a serious attempt to change his appearance by having the housekeeper groom him. This is also the first time his appearance is thoroughly described, making it very hard for the reader to believe that such a face could ever be anything else than dark and wild in the comparison of the angel-like Lintons.

"Do you mark those two lines between your eyes, and those thick brows, that instead of rising arched, sink in the middle, and that couple of black fiends, so deeply buried, who never open their windows boldly, but lurk glinting under them, like devil's spies? Wish and learn to smooth away the surly wrinkles, to raise your lids frankly, and change the fiends to confident, innocent angels, suspecting and doubting nothing, and always seeing friends where they are not sure of foes – Don't get the expression of a vicious cur that appears to know the kicks it gets are its desert, and yet, hates all the world, as well as the kicker, for what it suffers".

This grim look, however, does not stop him from trying, resulting only in further humiliation by Hindley as he is shoved out of the room where Catherine and Edgar resides. From this point onward, Heathcliff is no longer the patient child enduring his torment in silence. He has had enough, and he starts fighting back for the first time, deciding that he will pay Hindley back no matter how long he has to wait for his revenge. He stays at Wuthering Heights a little while longer, but when Catherine decides to marry his exact opposite, Edgar Linton, after having rejected himself on several occasions, he cannot stand it anymore and leaves without saying a word.

Heathcliff in this sense has been abused physically and emotionally besides to be neglected by others. Everyone hates, degraded, and insulted him even Catherine his only friend and love. When she left him to marry Linton, which was for him the biggest insult and abuse to his feelings. That wound stayed with him all his life leaving a scar that cannot be healed.

Three years pass by without anyone knowing where he is, but when he reappears in the novel it becomes apparent that he has gone through some major changes. This absence is an artistic effect in itself, and it somewhat resembles a butterfly's cocoon. The being that disappeared is not the same being that emerges afterwards, but the change itself becomes a hidden mystery of some kind, and it is more or less up to the reader to figure out what actually happened to Heathcliff while he was away. The author's choice of narrators allows her to do so, as none of the narrators went away with him, and consequently there is no one to tell us what happened at this point. All we are left with is the new impression of a full grown man, as described by the housekeeper:

"...I was amazed, more than ever, to behold the transformation of Heathcliff. He had grown a tall, athletic, well-formed man; besides whom my master seemed quite slender and youth-like. His upright carriage suggested the idea of his having been in the army. His countenance was much older in expression and decision of feature than Mr. Linton's; it looked intelligent, and retained no marks of former degradation. A half-civilized ferocity lurked yet in the depressed brows, and eyes full of black fire, but it was subdued; and his manner was even dignified, quite divested of roughness though too stern for grace."

The first thing Heathcliff does upon his return is to call to gather information about Catherine so as he can meet her – just to have a glimpse of her face before he takes care of his business with Hindley and then executes himself to escape the law. However, he changes his mind when he sees her. This indicates that Catherine is able to control him to some degree, and that she could have stopped his plans of revenge by leaving Edgar for his sake. The suspense is held for quite a while, with Heathcliff coming and

going at the Grange to see Catherine and with Edgar trying to prevent him in doing so without losing face. Then, Isabella, Edgar's younger sister, falls deeply in love with Heathcliff, thinking him a true, honorable soul. Catherine, who knows him very well by now, tries to talk her out of it but fails miserably. Again, the character of Heathcliff is established through the means of contrast, this time with the fair, frail and naïve Isabella. Also, it is enhanced by the words of Catherine, his true love, when she says to her: "I'd as soon put that little canary into the park on a winter's day as recommend you to bestow your heart on him! (...) He's not a rough diamond – a pearl- containing an oyster of a rustic; he's a fierce, pitiless, wolfish man."

This is the first time Catherine herself makes a statement about Heathcliff's true character, and it is the last evidence the reader was waiting for. If we were not convinced before, we certainly would be now, after the heroine makes her little speech. Sadly, it does not have the same effect on Isabella. Four months after Heathcliff's return, he sweeps Isabella away from the Grange and marries her – not for love, as implied by both Catherine and Mrs. Dean, but for the opportunity of inheriting her brother's property. Some months later, she sends a long letter to the housewife, providing the reader with her narrative, the third one in the novel. Here she asks: "Is Mr. Heathcliff a man? If so, is he mad? And if not, is he a devil?" and once again we are reminded of his diabolic features. She concludes her letter by assuring both the receiver and the reader that "a tiger, or a venomous serpent could not rouse terror in me equal to that which he wakens", adding to the impression that all hell is, once again, loose in Heathcliff's conduct. His revenge is starting to take form.

It is worth mentioning that Catherine is the only one who makes him show signs of agony or despair of any kind. One could of course argue that it is not Catherine he loves – it is himself in Catherine. As she herself states when she decides to marry Edgar:

"...[Heathcliff] shall never know how I love him; and that, not because he is handsome, Nelly, but because he's more myself than I am. Whatever our souls are made of, his and mine are the same..."

Another major turning point in the development in the character of Heathcliff is when Catherine dies. After this happens, Heathcliff takes on a different aspect, as he more or less resigns and makes himself invisible for long periods of time for the narrator. This is not to say he becomes passive in any way – he simply takes the form of a puppet master and cunningly manipulates everyone around him from behind the curtain. With Catherine gone, there are no softening elements to Heathcliff's cruelty, and no romance to sugar coat the story of revenge. This is Heathcliff in his most scary aspect.

His character is almost fully evolved at this point of the novel. His cruelty and sternness has been thoroughly established through direct description, choice of adjectives and violent actions, and now the narrator adds another feature: his ability to deceive and plan ahead. This becomes evident when he tells Cathy, Catherine's daughter, that his son Linton is heartbroken and cannot be told that she did not despise him after she is forbidden by her father to send him any more letters. The real story is that it is Heathcliff himself who has convinced him of this, and the manipulation becomes even more obvious when Linton becomes more and more terrorized by his father lurking in the shadows telling him how to behave in front of Cathy, beating him senseless when he fails to obey.

And sure enough, Heathcliff gets his revenge in the end. Hindley is driven to his death, Cathy and Linton marries just a few months before Linton dies, and Heathcliff inherits both the Grange and Wuthering Heights, besides to his revenge from Hindley by taking his son Hareton and enslaving him just like his father used to do with Heathcliff. The infant Hareton lives in much greater danger. Hindley's first instinct when drunk is to kill his son whom Nelly constantly hides. On one occasion, Heathcliff accidentally rescues Hareton from a fall but then reflects that if it had been dark he would allow Hareton's skull to get broken on the steps. Later, Heathcliff is possessed by a desire to twist the life of Hareton. "We'll see if one tree won't grow as crooked as another," he says. Hareton, says Heathcliff, will never be able to emerge from his state of coarseness and ignorance, and will remain a complete brute. He has been given no education at all and has been taught to show no mercy either to animals or to human beings. He becomes a crude young man; every inclination towards goodness or virtue in him has been extinguished. As a result of this children's upbringing, he loses whatever good qualities he has born with. On one occasion, he is seen by Isabella hanging a little of puppies. Heathcliff tells Nelly that he is happy to bring up Hareton in this manner. Hareton himself feels proud of his brutishness; he is not in the least aware of the damage Heathcliff does to him. Hareton manages somehow to survive, but Linton Heathcliff is slowly tortured to death by his father. That is, his desire to kill him is overwhelming. He tells Nelly that if he has been living in a country where laws were less strict, he would have enjoyed a slow vivisection of both Linton and Cathy as a kind of entertainment. Heathcliff's treatment of the younger Cathy and of his own son Linton shows him to be a fiend. In the next meeting between him and Catherine, young Linton looks terribly frightened of the presence of his father. Heathcliff shows delight over his son being overtaken by death.

Still, there are no hints about him being fulfilled or content in any way. The only thing that seems to calm him somewhat is to dig up Catherine's grave eighteen years after she is buried so as he can hold her in his arms once again. This sequence is a very powerful one, conveying madness, sorrow, desperate passion and horror. This is also when it is revealed that Heathcliff has been haunted by Catherine's ghost all these years, adding spiritual terror to the already violent picture.

The abuse and neglect he faced when he was a child, reflected in his treatment to Hareton and even to his son Linton. Heathcliff has been suffering throughout his childhood from victimization and that influenced him later on when he grew up to find himself the owner of Wuthering Heights. The effects of abuse continued with him until adulthood. He mistrusted all the people around him and that started from his early childhood when he was unsocial and primitive when it comes to human relationships. All people from his perspective do not worth his trust and respect. Therefore, he developed another effect of abuse which is aggression and anger. His reaction to the injustice he faced is by anger and revenge and that attitude destroyed the people around him and destroyed himself from the inside. Aggression destroyed the last goodness in his soul. Moreover, that led him to be a failure when it comes to social relationships with others. He had also a low self-esteem though he was showing the opposite but he tried through revenge to present himself as powerful and superior which is a way to hide the crack in his personality made by abuse.

Anxiety and fear did not leave him alone for in spite of his rage and power over people, he was so fragile from the inside. He was afraid of Catherine's ghost and afraid of the idea that he might not be united with her after death. Furthermore, he was also hunted by his own crimes. So, he developed a sense of dissociation which is a kind of defense against his repressed memories and feelings, the conscious and the unconscious, in order to reduce the psychological trauma he was going through.

4. Severus Snape: A Controversial Character

In an interview, Rowling answers the question of whether she thinks Snape is a hero:

Yes, I do; though a very flawed hero. An antihero, perhaps. He is not a particularly likeable man in many ways. He remains rather cruel, a bully, riddled with bitterness and insecurity- and yet he loved, and showed loyalty to that love and, ultimately, laid down his life because of it. That's pretty heroic! (Bloomsbury, 2007)

That is to say, Snape remains an antihero throughout the series though one discovers at the end of book seven that he was actually acting heroically because he sacrifices his life

In the first book, *The Philosopher's Stone*, Snape's primary role is as a decoy. We do not meet him until more than a third of the way through the book, but that is only because Harry does not get to Hogwarts till then. Later, when Harry enters the school, he meets Snape as "The Potions Master" as the title of Chapter Eight suggests. Like book six, *The Half-Blood Prince*, "The Potions Master" chapter is devoted to Snape. Snape here is harsh and unfair, gives detentions and takes points from Gryffindor (Harry's house) for any single reason.

Snape's nastiness is necessary to further the plot of this book, as there has to be someone Harry and his friends can believe in as the likely villain so that the real perpetrator of evil deeds is not suspected. However, when the real villain is revealed as Lord Voldemort, we learn that Snape was acting to protect the school and Harry himself. (Berner, et al., 2007)

In the second book, *The Chamber of Secrets*, there are few references to Snape and his relation to the Chamber of Secrets, and his last appearance in the book is more than seventy pages before the end, when Draco Malfoy suggests that Snape should be the new headmaster of Hogwarts. Snape's reaction is to reassure Draco that Dumbledore will probably be back soon "though he couldn't suppress a thin-lipped smile," and he "smirked as he swept off." (*The Chamber of Secrets*, p.267) Snape till now is nothing more than a device to annoy Harry and his friends. He is definitely a minor character in this book and nothing is clear of his own nature and personality just like other teacher at Hogwarts.

In *The Prisoner of Azkaban* Snape's role is important in the plot because he has complicated some of the events. Though he hates Professor Lupin and gives the students hints to recognize Lupin as a werewolf, he is ready to make a potion for Lupin to help him from turning into a wolf at the full moon. Snape here tries to show how Harry violates rules, and how he lies about his actions. Snape's fury at Harry may have begun with the malice that James Potter earned, but it is Harry's own fault that Snape is able to find much ammunition to use against him. Rowling is intertwining Snape and Harry into a way far more complicated than before.

In *The Goblet of Fire* Snape was asked by Dumbledore to join the Death Eaters and Voldemort to help the Order in tracing the enemy's movement. Snape's role is as a double agent, as Voldemort's trusted servant, reporting to him about Hogwarts, and as Dumbledore's spy, reporting to him about Voldemort and the Death Eaters.

However, near the end of the book Dumbledore asks Snape and Harry to shake hands as loyal compatriots in the struggle against Voldemort and then turns to Snape and says: "'you know what I must ask you to do. If you are ready... if you are prepared ...' Snape turns pale and says, 'I am'"; (*The Goblet of Fire*, p.619) then he leaves to join Voldemort to pretend he is his loyal servant. This indicates that Dumbledore really trusts Snape and that he is not just that malicious character we see in every book.

In *The Order of the Phoenix* Snape was almost invisible because Dolores Umbridge is filling the role of persecutor now, providing a powerful contrast with the mild punishments Snape inflicts. But later on he told Harry that he will teach him Occlumency (how to prevent others from controlling one's mind), at Dumbledore's request. Then the series of scenes between Harry and Snape begin as Harry resists Snape's lessons and does not practice his Occlumency. Harry prefers to keep his own dreams for himself but what was really going on is that Harry has been deceived by Voldemort, and if he had paid attention to Snape's lessons, things have been changed.

In *The Order of the Phoenix* one learns more about Snape's character when Harry indecently penetrated into Snape's memory. The result of this act is that Snape stopped the lessons. In that secret memory James Potter and Sirius Black are making fun of Snape when they were still children at school. That scene illustrates Potter's and Black's cruelty and that they are not the heroes one expected.

Rowling has elevated Snape to a complex character rather than the iconic figure he had been before. Snape is the hero of his own story now, and we are interested in seeing what becomes of him, and now he becomes worthy, as a fictional character, playing the role that has been prepared for him in the final volume.

In *The Half-Blood Prince* Snape is the title character. The volume begins and ends with his actions. Throughout the story, Harry has a close relationship with Snape's younger self through his marginal notes in a Potion book. Thus we learn to experience Snape as a brilliant, creative young wizard, though we do not know it is Snape, of course, until after he has killed Dumbledore.

In the last book *The Deathly Hallows*, Snape's real character is revealed when nearly at the end of the novel Harry was able to go through Snape's memories before his death. Harry and the readers as well, discovered that Snape was actually trying to protect Harry and help him throughout the series because of his deep love for Harry's mother, Lily. He killed Dumbledore according to an agreement between the two and not because he was faithful to Voldemort. Snape helped Harry and worked as a mentor throughout the last book though Harry did not know that. Therefore, that could prove Snape's good nature which was not influenced by abuse; otherwise, he has been affected by the power of love.

Peter Appelbaum (2009) declared that the surface story in the Harry Potter series is the main character's maturation, but the underlying themes address his apprenticeship and the decisions that are made under the supervision of his teachers or mentors.

Snape is above all a teacher and later headmaster, like Dumbledore, which prepared him to be Harry's mentor and guide even without the latter's awareness of this fact. Since Snape is a former and a present follower of Voldemort, his motivations were the most important thing to study, simply because he acts out of love.

Appelbaum (2009) claims that Snape guides Harry's actual apprenticeship, though he looks like the bad guy, but he is the real teacher who taught Harry a lot throughout the series. In the end, Dumbledore is revealed as a victim of greed in his search for the Deathly Hallows, while Snape, in contrast, acts consistently on more noble motivations, sacrificing his life for the good of all mankind. This is the critical model for Harry, who must make a similar decision. Harry, like his teacher Snape, makes the same sacrifice: he accepts his own death in order to save the wizarding world. Luckily for Harry, only the Voldemort Horcrux within him dies.

Snape's character was so important in affecting Harry's personality development. The choice Snape made in contrast with his destiny that teaches Harry how to act. Rowling called Snape "a child conceived outside of love" (Bloomsbury, 2007), and suggested he could never understand that power. But he decides to overcome his passion for the Dark Arts in order to act on his love for Harry's mother. Snape made his moral commitment when he approached Dumbledore to help against Voldemort. So in the end it is Snape who turns out to be the self-determined teacher, and Dumbledore the "shallow cad." (Appelbaum, 2009, p.90) Furthermore, it is not Snape's talent with spells and the invention of new ones that makes Snape someone to be admired, but his choices to act in the name of love, even if no one knows that. True, his hatred for Harry's father is real, and cruelty to Harry is recognized, but perhaps they were used by Snape to hide his loyalty to Harry and the wizarding world. This suggests that Snape's love was unselfish, therefore it was heroic. Since Snape shapes his destiny through his choices, "rather than merely rising to the occasion like Harry," he seems to be the greater man. Perhaps that is why Snape was a teacher, and Harry, in the final epilogue, is not. (2009, p.91)

When Harry cast his Protego spell (Shield Charm) against Snape during an attempt to teach him Occlumency, he was given a rush of Snape's memories.

A hook-nosed man was shouting at a cowering woman, while a small dark-haired boy cried in a corner....A greasy-haired teenager sat alone in a dark bedroom, pointing his wand at the ceiling, shooting down flies....A girl was laughing as a scrawny boy tried to mount a bucking broomstick- (The Order of the Phoenix, p. 521)

This scene shows how Snape was quite lonely because his parents always quarrelled, and he did not have friends. This scene might also depict Snape's longing for parental love which he has lost and found in Dumbledore who shows Snape respect and trust.

However, preferring to be lonely does not mean that he is a bad or an evil person. In fact it seems that Snape loves Good and loathes Evil. Besides, his love for Harry's mother makes him help Harry and stand against Voldemort. Perhaps, this is why he has served Dumbledore all along-including, finally, killing him when that formed part of Dumbledore's plan.

Throughout the series Snape acts in cruelty and his punishments are sometimes unfair and that means he was ruled by his malice. It is obvious in the series that good people can be mean too. James Potter and Sirius Black are the best examples, since they were considered good guys, but at the same time they were playing cruel jokes on Snape. James Potter and Black dangled Snape upside down exposing his underwear and skinny body in front of several girls. (Berner, et al., p.89-103)

"Leave him alone," Lily repeated. She was looking at James with every sign of great dislike. "What's he done to you?" "Well," said James, appearing to deliberate the point, "it's more the fact that he exists, if you know what I mean..."... James whirled about: a second flash of light later, Snape as hanging upside- down in the air, his robes falling over his head to reveal skinny, pallid legs and a pair of graying underpants.... "Who wants to see me take off Snively's pants?" (The Order of the Phoenix, p. 570-572)

One can justify Snape's meanness and not that of Potter and Black. Snape is ashamed of his own ancestry and therefore especially despises "Mudbloods." This is one of the reasons for his hatred of Hermione, simply because she resembles an unattractive, know-it -all, Mudblood. Or perhaps he hates her because in spite of her unattractiveness, intelligence and ancestry, she has found close friends, the thing that Snape did not have.

Snape's hatred towards Harry could also be justified because of his resemblance to his father and his disrespect for the rules. For Snape Harry is James Potter all over again. However, Snape has not been seen in actual evil action or giving the students 'physical punishments' like what Dolores Umbridge did during the detentions with Harry.

The line between meanness and evil is very distinct in the series. From the very beginning Snape could be mean but he was definitely not evil like Voldemort, and his sacrifice at the end of The Deathly Hallows proves this is true. This is what marked Voldemort from the start, even before he came to Hogwarts as Tom Riddle. He tortures simply for getting pleasure, and when he kills he takes trophies, because they are occasions he wants to remember.

In The Half Blood Prince, Snape is the title character, his vow at the beginning and his murder of Dumbledore at the end frame the story. The book he annotated succeeds in doing what Snape himself could never do in person- teach Harry to be an accomplished potion maker. That indeed depicts Book Six as Snape's book. Rowling, in fact, was preparing Snape to make him a vital character in the series who played a major role in the last book and at the end of the series was considered by Harry as one of the best heroes he has known. (Berner, et al., p.107)

Furthermore, if one considered Snape as Harry's shadow, his redemption at the end of the series is actually a common aspect of shadow myths. The Shadow becomes instead the Wise Old Man. This mentor figure is another archetype. Often, the mentor is personified as a wise old man, but he can also be any companion who brings advice and aid to the hero. It is the Mentor who explains the inexplicable. He cannot defeat the shadow himself, but provides the hero with the knowledge to do so. The Mentor can also be described as the Father figure: he nurtures and trains the hero, without necessarily being hero himself. (Steele, 1998)

This, in fact, explains the change in Snape's character from being a former Death Eater and a follower of Voldemort to a member in the Order of the Phoenix and a protector of Harry and Hogwarts.

Moreover, by applying the archetypal theory on Snape's character and integrating both the conscious and the unconscious of Snape's mind, one may find that there was a struggle between his conscious and unconscious as there is an eternal struggle between good and evil. Snape's conscious represents his will to gain power, to become the Dark Arts teacher and later to become Hogwarts' headmaster. He was an ambitious student and teacher and his interest in the dark arts is just to show his powers, try to defeat his enemies, defend himself from the people who abused and bullied him and to show himself as a strong person rather than a weak victim.

On the other hand, his unconscious was torturing him because he is haunted by the memories of his miserable childhood when he used to be abused by his father and then by his school mates like James and Sirius. He could not defend himself at that time therefore he decided to join Voldemort and his Death Eaters to overpower others but that decision made him lose his best and only friend, Lily. His love for her continued even when she married James Potter but her death was something that he could not tolerate. His unconscious was obsessed by the sense of guilt because he believed that he helped Voldemort unintentionally to kill the Potters. Those memories continued to torture his mind till the last moment of life when he decided to save Harry and the others, but these memories helped him also to reach the individuation by curing his own psychological problems and developing a will-power to triumph over his torment and change his status from an antihero into a hero himself who was a victim of abuse in his childhood and a victim of Voldemort, his own shadow, in his adulthood.

In *The Order of the Phoenix* Snape's 'Worst Memory' is perhaps the depiction of ruthless bullying in the books, where one can observe how Snape had been bullied by James Potter and Sirius Black. They used to torture Snape by hanging him upside down, insulting, debasing, criticizing his clothes, and making fun of him perhaps because he was clever as well as isolated. Snape in this scene was prone to all the types of bullying such as the verbal, physical, threatening, gestures, extortion (by taking Snape's book and using his spells against him), ignoring, and making others dislike him. Snape was also a victim of mobbing since others like Potter and Black used to make cruel jokes about him (when they sent him to Lupin when the latter was a werewolf). Snape was also humiliated, isolated, threatened, treated like an object with harassment and cruelty.

Bullies tend to have overly inflated self esteem, and many, if not most, bully because they enjoy the pain they inflict, mentally or physically, on others. In *The Order of the Phoenix*, the chapter entitled "Snape's Worst Memory," James and Sirius are quite full of themselves: everything they say and do in the scene demonstrates their pride in themselves and what they perceive as their cleverness. Tormenting Snape makes them show their power, skill and superiority for others to admire. The Marauders parallel the eleven-year-old Voldemort, who proudly tells Dumbledore: "I "Most adults thought they were bullied because they were: shy, didn't answer back; too short or too tall; good or bad looking; not interested in or bad at sports; too sensitive or cried easily; parents divorced or died or in prison; too intelligent or too stupid; a minority race or religion in their school or neighborhood; skinny or fat; talented in music, art or poetry; too poor or too rich; posh or lower class accent; wrong type of clothes" (Kidscape Survey, 1999, p.3)

According to this list, the young Severus Snape stands out as an obvious target. He has a large hooked nose, sallow skin and greasy hair, all frequently mentioned throughout the novels. In fact it is his physical appearance, and not his supposed Dark Arts connection, that is the subject of James and Sirius's insults at the start of "Snape's Worst Memory" chapter in *The Half Blood Prince*. He is possibly bad at sports as shown in the memory of a bucking broomstick. He might have been a sensitive child who cried easily, since he is taunted by the Marauders with the nickname "Snivellus" (*The Order of the Phoenix*, p. 569) Snape most likely came from a troubled home, as shown by his memory of a woman "cowering" while a man yells at her and a small boy cries in the corner. (*The Order of the Phoenix*, p. 521) In addition, Snape is extremely intelligent and studious, and a half-blood in the Slytherin house. Snape also seems to have no friends. He walks out from his exam alone and no one greets him.

Snape seems to be keeping a low profile, trying to remain as invisible as he can. This is typical behaviour from a victim of bullying. Victims tend to attract negative attention, such as dirty looks, taunts or name calling, whenever they move out in the open. Therefore, Snape fits the profile by staying out of people's vision. Though Harry has been bullied virtually all his life in the Muggle world and then at Hogwarts even by Professor Snape himself, he reacts differently from young Snape. This is because Harry has friends to support him while young Snape did not.

5. The Effects of Abuse on Snape

Snape was abused first by his father who did not believe in magic. His father always used violence against Snape's mother (who was a witch) and Snape himself who does not remember anything from his childhood but misery and loneliness. He was a child with special gifts, that is why he was alone most of the time, even in Hogwarts, he did not have friends. His love for Lily was the only exception and the only light in the darkness of his life. His love for Lily was the only thing that protected him from being evil and a perpetrator like Voldemort and his gang.

Snape chose not to be affected by the abuse he faced, like the bullying of James Potter and Black and his father's abuse and neglect. Instead he became a successful teacher in Hogwarts and later a headmaster. He was clever and brave also in sacrificing himself to save Harry and the others.

However, Snape has some of the long-term negative effects of abuse like aggression, depression and lowliness, which are part of his character and even reflected in his appearance and dress (black and grey). While the feelings of being scared and vulnerable may subside once the former victim has grown up, the feelings of anger and bitterness may not subside. Therefore, it should not come as a surprise that Professor Snape is likewise feeling angry and bitter about what the Marauders did to him, even if it was twenty years ago (James Potter, Sirius Black, Remus Lupin, Peter Pettigrew called themselves the Marauders). It is one of the last things Snape talks about to Harry as he leaves Hogwarts in *The Half-Blood Prince*.

Other long term effects of abuse and bullying are problems with low self-esteem, difficulties relating to other people, and difficulties making friends. We can see these problems in Snape. As an adult, he is not sociable and seems to prefer solitude in his dungeon office, such as at the Yule Ball in *The Goblet of Fire*. In *The Order of The Phoenix* he does not seem interested in spending any social time with the Order. Ironically, the damage in Snape's personality expresses itself most clearly in his own damaging treatment of Neville Longbottom (one of Harry's friends). Snape cannot, for all his intelligence, seem to understand that his approach with Neville only worsens Neville's problems as a student. Snape thinks the more harshly he treats Neville, the more Neville will change his behaviour. Positive reinforcement is not in Snape's vocabulary, it is something he has little experience with and so he is unable to relate it to others.

Nevertheless, abuse did not affect his skill. On the contrary, he was one of the best students at Hogwarts and his comments and invented spells in the Potion book are examples of brilliance and creativity. He continues as one of the best wizards and teachers to the extent that Dumbledore trusts him completely. On many occasions, Snape proved to be a great wizard, perhaps even better than Dumbledore himself since he does not think of himself or wish to gain a personal goal, like Dumbledore who wants to possess the Deathly Hallows. Snape is completely selfless because he sacrifices his life to protect Harry and all the students at Hogwarts. Snape was abused by his father when he was a child, by his school mates like James Potter and Sirius Black and was later killed by Voldemort which was the ultimate abuse.

Snape can be considered a resilient person who had the strength to defeat the negative effects of abuse. That strength was due to the psychological growing up of his mentality in which he was capable of recognizing the various aspects of himself, the favourable and unfavourable aspects. Through the process of individuation Snape could integrate both his conscious and the personal unconscious which helped him to find his suppressed memories about his father's abuse and his mother's neglect and indifference. He had also bad memories of his life in the school and how he was humiliated in public by James and Sirius. But Snape's worst memory was the moment when he discovered that he unintentionally caused the death of Lily, his only friend and his lost love. He realized that the thoughts about his childhood which was full of abuse and bullying, Voldemort and how he killed Lily are the main reasons behind his psychological traumas. Yet, he acquired knowledge about life and choices which later helped him to develop his will-power. Therefore, Snape had chosen to be a double agent, saving Harry and others by working with the Order and that the same time staying as Voldemort's follower. He decided to be on the good side rather than evil which marked him as a hero rather than an antihero. Furthermore, Snape was capable of integrating the conscious with the collective unconscious by realizing and harmonizing the archetypes within himself. Voldemort as Snape's shadow could not have the power over Snape's mind, thus the hero within overwhelms and defeated the antihero by leading Snape to individuation. In Book Seven *The Deathly Hallows* Harry entered Snape's memories and Snape's mind in that memory was shocked and paralyzed after Lily's death. He was ready to do anything which put Snape in the danger of falling victim to the shadow. Voldemort could possess Snape's mind and tempt him with power and high status, but Snape's grief was something Voldemort could never understand. Yet, the shadow lost the battle and individuation healed Snape from the effects of abuse and bullying. He was mature and responsible enough to gain Dumbledore's trust in the mission of protecting Harry and defeating Voldemort. Snape's experience throughout the series and living two lives: good and evil shaped his character as an antihero who turned to be the hero at the end by being victimized and killed by Voldemort. The hero quest provided Snape with deep knowledge about human nature and that made him choose the right thing.

6. Heathcliff and Snape: Heads and Tails

According to what both characters faced throughout their life, it seems that they have resemblance but also many differences. Both have almost the same features with dark hair and dark eyes, wearing rags because of poverty or may be out of neglect. Snape was a half-blood, since his mother was a witch and his father was not, and the quarrels between his parents made him a lonely boy who dispose muggles (normal human who are not wizards) and lean to his powers and magic to solve his problems. He was alone most of his times and that made him an orphan like, just like Heathcliff though the latter was supposed to be a real orphan. When Mr. Earnshaw brought him to Wuthering Heights as an orphan, nobody knew for sure whether he is Mr. Earnshaw's illegitimate son or not, and that made him a half-blood too.

Both characters were abused by parents or caretakers, and mates. In Heathcliff's case, he was abused and bullied by Hindley, Mr. Earnshaw's son, who did not like the idea of his father's care for Heathcliff, so he tried his best to hurt Heathcliff physically and emotionally, while Snape has been abused by his father first, then by his school mates, James Potter and Sirius Black. He was humiliated by them in front of all the school and that left a scar that cannot be healed. Both characters left for a while and then returned with more power to the same they were abused in. Heathcliff, returned as very rich man just to over control the Heights and the Grange and to revenge those who abused and mistreated him. After graduation Snape fades away for a while. We know he became a Death Eater, and in this way he erases his half-blood past (although it comes back to haunt him in the form of a potions book belonging the Half-Blood Prince). Snape, too, has returned to be a teacher in Hogwarts and later to be the headmaster. Their motives also share a resemblance. Snape, like Heathcliff, is fueled by vengeance. Snape despises Harry because he is James's son. Likewise, Heathcliff tortures Hareton and Catherine, punishing them for the deeds of the father (or, in Catherine's case, mother).

Moreover, the Heathcliff and Catherine relationship resembles that of Snape and Lily (Harry's mother) in the sense that both did not end well as there are a lot of social differences between each couple and both ladies have married the rivals or the enemy. Catherine has married Edgar Linton though she admitted loving Heathcliff, and Lily married James Potter though Rowling did not give us a direct confession from Lily that she loved Snape. However, according to Snape's memories they were best friends, she defended him when James and Sirius were bullying him, and they have a lot of things in common like being excellent in charms and potions besides they have the same patronus, the Doe (a protective spirit usually takes the shape of an animal).

However, Snape was not a devil like Heatcliff, and his revenge did not lead him to hurt all the people around him. To the contrary, his love to Lily continued till his last breath, and he spent his life protecting Harry from Voldemort, though he hated James Potter for taking Lily from him and because he used to bully Snape when they were students. Snape was capable of resilience and protected his soul from the negative effects of abuse unlike Heathcliff who spent his life avenging those who hurt him, even his love Catherine, and her daughter. He did not spare anyone, and acted as a devil like, even with his own son. He tortured all, and tortured himself too. Love did not change him like Snape. Snape has turned from a Death Eater, to a double agent with Dumbledore just to protect Harry who has his mother's eyes. Snape was capable of forgiveness and loyalty, while Heathcliff has no intentions to forgive anyone and loyalty is not in his dictionary. Both characters were antiheroes, but one can say that after applying the BMACAL theory, it has been found that Snape was much nearer to be a hero rather than staying an antihero like Heathcliff.

7. Conclusions and Discussions

The conceptual framework depended on the archetypal theory in which Jung's individuation process has been applied on the characters to define them as heroes or shadows. The character might have one side or two sides of personality: dark and light. This may determine whether the character is good or evil, victim or victimizer, hero or antihero. A character might have two roles at the same time, i.e. as hero and antihero, or the character may have one role either hero or antihero, either good or evil. This issue has been investigated throughout the series by applying the individuation process and integrating the conscious and the unconscious of the characters in which one has recognized certain effects of individuation and abuse as well on these characters both positive and negative effects. These effects were distinguished by adapting the analysis of Jung's individuation process and the effects of abuse, bullying, and mobbing presented by social scientists such as Tower (2002).

The study's main concern was to verify the two characters similarities and differences in reactions towards the neglect, abuse and bullying they face during their childhood which affected their personality in adulthood. According to Jung individuation is a transformational process of integrating the conscious (the ego) with the personal and collective unconscious which involves finding the suppressed memories and curing the psychological traumas, realizing the thoughts that create the feelings, acquiring general knowledge and developing will-power. The study has applied the process on the two characters and found that when the archetypal theory was applied on Snape's character, one has found that there was a struggle between his conscious and unconscious as there is an eternal struggle between good and evil. Snape's conscious represents his will to gain power, become the Dark Arts teacher and later to become Hogwarts' headmaster. He was an ambitious student and teacher and his interest in the dark arts is just to show his powers, try to defeat his enemies, defend himself from the people who abused and bullied him and to show himself as a strong person rather than a weak victim. Those memories continued to torture his mind till the last moment of life when he decided to save Harry and the others, but these memories helped him also to reach the individuation by curing his own psychological problems and developing a will-power to triumph over his torment and change his status from Harry's antihero into a hero himself who was a victim of abuse in his childhood and a victim of Voldemort, his own shadow, in his adulthood.

Snape was also affected by the negative effects of abuse such as mistrust, anger, relational imbalances, fear and anxiety, and dissociation from other people. However, Snape was a resilient person who had the strength to defeat the negative effects of abuse. That strength was due to the psychological growing up of his mentality in which he was capable of recognizing the various aspects of himself, the favourable and unfavourable aspects. Through the process of individuation Snape could integrate both his conscious and the personal unconscious which helped him to find his suppressed memories and thoughts about his childhood which was full of abuse and bullying, Voldemort's slavery, and Lily's death. He realised that these memories are the main reasons behind his psychological traumas. Yet, he acquired knowledge about life and choices which later helped him to develop his will-power. Therefore, he decided to be on the good side rather than the evil one which marked him as a hero rather than an antihero. Furthermore, Snape was capable of integrating the conscious with the collective unconscious by realizing and harmonizing the archetypes within himself. Voldemort as Snape's shadow could not have the power over Snape's mind, thus the hero within overwhelms and defeated the antihero by leading Snape to individuation. The shadow lost the battle and individuation healed Snape from the effects of abuse and bullying. He was mature and responsible enough to go through the mission of protecting Harry and defeating Voldemort. Snape's experience throughout the series and living two lives, good and evil, shaped his character as an antihero who turned to be a victim hero at the end by being victimized and killed by Voldemort.

Heathcliff, on the other hand, like Macbeth, is a hero-villain. The evil in him does not make him an Iago. His malignity is not motiveless as Iago's was; and we can be sorry for him. Yet he lacks the heroic virtues of Macbeth, and his brutality shows human nature on one of its lowest levels.

It has been argued that childhood abuse and harassment have long-lasting consequences that reach well into adulthood, and in order to obtain 'true adulthood,' adults who have been abused as children must contend with their repressed emotions and integrate the story of their experience of abuse into their lives instead of denying its influence. (Miller, 2006) Miller believed that "most depressions and other mental illness are caused by emotional and physical maltreatment." (2006, p.103) Abuse and neglect, accordingly, can contribute in turning normal children into monsters. Miller (2006) maintains that these monsters are victims for the people who have abused them.

All the negative effects of abuse and victimization built Heathcliff's personality and turned him into a demon like. Catherine left him to marry another man though she loved him deeply. He could not keep her for himself and could not keep Isabella too. He lost his son and lost Hareton who is may be the only person who cared about Heathcliff though he has enslaved him. Heathcliff made everyone hate him and look at him as a devil or a creature came from hell. Therefore, he died alone with a family and without a beloved. As he destroyed others, abuse once has destroyed him completely.

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