

Washington Square

Henry James

What changes when Catherine stops trying to persuade her father but does not stop intending to marry Morris?

TOTAL TIME

PASSAGE

30 minutes	Catherine stops pleading
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FIND THE ANCHOR TEXT

Use the Anchor Text Table of Contents in the Enhanced Reader to open the START anchor. Then use the dropdown to select the END anchor.

SECTION / LOCATION	Europe / return (late novel)
START	I shall never plead with him for anything; that is all over.
END	I am come home to be married.
PASSAGE ID	sec-ws-03

THE MOVE

Track independence emerging from failed obedience

WHY THIS PASSAGE

Catherine’s independence emerges when she stops trying to win her father’s approval without giving up her own intention. The change is not louder rebellion; it is the end of pleading.

MARK

Underline Catherine’s earlier efforts to persuade or please her father. Circle the language showing she will no longer plead. Star the sentence that preserves her plan even after she stops seeking permission.

NOTICE

- What kind of power did the father retain while Catherine still needed to convince him?

- What changes when she accepts that persuasion will fail?
- Why can refusing to plead be a stronger form of independence than arguing more forcefully?

THINK

Answer provisionally: What changes when Catherine stops trying to persuade her father but does not stop intending to marry Morris? Choose the strongest interpretation you can defend from this passage alone.

WRITE

Write a short evidence-based response to: What changes when Catherine stops trying to persuade her father but does not stop intending to marry Morris? Use at least two details from the assigned passage and explain how they support your interpretation.

CLOSE

Name the single detail that most changed or sharpened your interpretation, and explain why.

STRONG ANSWER	Catherine becomes more independent when she stops needing her father's agreement while keeping her intention. The loss of hope in persuasion reduces his emotional control even though the external conflict remains.
EVIDENCE	Use earlier pleading or efforts to persuade, then the later refusal to continue arguing while the marriage intention stays intact.
WATCH FOR	Do not confuse silence with surrender. The key change is whose approval Catherine believes she needs.
SOLO	Read the exact passage independently.
SUPPORTED	Use narration and sentence highlighting while reading the same passage.
LISTENING	Listen to the exact passage; visual following is optional. Same question and evidence demand.

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What changes when Catherine stops trying to persuade her father but does not stop intending to marry Morris?

START ANCHOR	I shall never plead with him for anything; that is all over.
END ANCHOR	I am come home to be married.

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OPEN THE MARKED PASSAGE IN TUMBLELIT

SOLO: read independently. SUPPORTED: use narration + highlighting. LISTENING: listen to the exact passage. The question and evidence task stay the same.

1. MARK - Underline Catherine’s earlier efforts to persuade or please her father. Circle the language showing she will no longer plead. Star the sentence that preserves her plan even after she stops seeking permission.
2. NOTICE - What kind of power did the father retain while Catherine still needed to convince him? What changes when she accepts that persuasion will fail? Why can refusing to plead be a stronger form of independence than arguing more forcefully?
3. THINK - Answer provisionally: What changes when Catherine stops trying to persuade her father but does not stop intending to marry Morris?
4. WRITE - Write a short response using at least two pieces of evidence from this passage.

Use evidence from the assigned passage. Show what you noticed and how the text supports your interpretation.