**Nothing happens in a work of literature that the author did not intend.**

A good essay…

Adventures of Huckleberry Finn written by Mark Twain served as a social commentary of slavery and race in the 1800’s. Twain’s progressive ideology and commentary is reflected through the character Huck and his mentor Jim, a runaway slave. The duo served as an underscore of political and social issues, with Jim’s mentorship as an influence of beneficial change within an innocent child.

The growth of Huck and his maturity can arguably be an effect of his mentor Jim, or the presence of Jim throughout the adventure. As a young, uneducated child, Huck failed to understand social issues entirely. Whilst individualistic, Huck’s growth is attributed to his friendship with Jim. A major theme in Twain’s story is individualism and standing apart from social moralities. To save Him from slave-finders relatively early in the story, Huck remembered his friendship with Jim and stood apart from social normalities, neglecting to allow Jim to be taken. Standing apart from social normalities reflects the idea of the work as Twain’s progressive writing shines through Huck’s diversion from the normal.

Twains’ individualistic theme develops Huck’s maturity. On the raft, Jim and Huck are alone trying to make it up North. While still a child Huck’s determination to free Jim shows a sense of maturity, thus growth and development. That maturity started to grow as soon as Huck met Jim. A child dealing with difficult issues such as race and slavery is no easy task, but with Jim’s mentorship and presence, Huck can handle the issue.

Deviating from society to do what Huck felt was right resembles those who fought against slavery. A young, Southern and uneducated boy truly never believed the wrongs of slavery, only that it was normal and just. Religion and religious teachings also taught slavery was normal. As such, Huck despised religion. He refused to turn Jim in and went against biblical “teachings.” The religious perspective also served as commentary by Twain. The distaste of religion by Huck was satirical, but commentary by Twain nonetheless. Going against Southern beliefs, becoming an outsider, and helping a slave are all reflections of the meaning of Twain’s work as a whole.

The adventure continued to push the individualistic narrative Twain perpetuates. Staying as an outsider and having freedom on the river, Huck grows into a caring and more mature person, having a different perspective of what is right and wrong in the world as a Southern boy. An adventure that truly began as Huck and his mentor Jim started was towards freedom on the Mississippi River.

Twain’s progressive thoughts of slavery and race play out in the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. Through Jim’s mentorship and presence, Huck grew his maturity and individualism. Deviating from society, Huck’s adventure reflects Twain’s meaning for writing such a controversial story and the meaning of the work of the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn as a whole.

A poor intro…

Many people have mentors that help shape them. In The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn by Mark Twain, Huck’s mentor is Jim. Huck learns many things from Jim, things that Twain wanted the people of his time period to know as well. In a way, Jim was not just Huck’s mentor but a mentor to those who read the book.

Another poor introduction…

Huckleberry Finn is a story about Huck and an escaped slave named Jim and their adventures. Jim is a positive mentor to Huck throughout the book. Jim leads Huck to question society’s view on racism and slaves. Which ultimately causes Huck to turn away from these views and see Jim as a person and a friend instead of us an object.