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## ESSAYS: FIRST PLACE

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### Confronting Morality: Dreams and Survival in *The Road*

Dreams in *The Road* by Cormac McCarthy serve as windows into the characters' fears and desires, revealing the struggle to survive with any sense of humanity in a dying world. The father's dream of a creature in a cave reflects his fear of moral corruption and his firm determination to remain a "good guy." His nightmare of his wife as a pale bride highlights his rejection of false hope and his belief in the importance of vigilance. Finally, the boy's dream of a mechanical penguin underscores the father's burden of protecting his son's innocence while preparing him for the harsh realities they face. These dreams reveal a central dichotomy between hope and reality, contributing to the novel's overarching themes of moral corruption, false hope, and fleeting humanity.

Offering the reader a deeper understanding of his motivations, the father's dreams provide a detailed insight into his mind. Building on the novel's themes of morality and survival, the dream of a dark creature in chapter one reveals the father's fear of his son becoming morally corrupt in the post-apocalyptic world. While the father never explicitly states this concern, this dream subtly conveys this crucial aspect of his character. Acting as a metaphor for the father's unspoken anxieties, the dream drives his actions throughout the story. The novel begins with the father touching his son to ensure he is still breathing, and then immediately transitions to his

dream he has just awoken from. This shift suggests a thematic connection, implying that the father's subconscious fears are directly tied to his child. In the dream, the child leads the father through a dark cave, illuminated only by a lantern: "Deep stone flues where the water dripped and sang. Tolling in the silence the minutes of the earth and the hours and the days of it and the years without cease. Until they stood in a great stone room where lay a black and ancient lake. And on the far shore a creature that raised its dripping mouth from the rim stone pool and stared at the light with eyes dead white and sightless as the eggs of spiders," (McCarthy 2). The cave's timeless, shadowy depths reflect the disorienting monotony of the post-apocalyptic world, where survival blurs time into an endless cycle of suffering. This portrayal mirrors the father's experience of their world as unrelenting and devoid of hope or order, emphasizing the crushing weight of their existence. The creature in the dream, blind and grotesque, symbolizes the moral decay that survivors risk succumbing to in order to endure their bleak reality. Determined to shield his son from this fate, the father worries that the boy, growing up in a world stripped of humanity, is especially vulnerable to such corruption. The father's frequent assurances to the boy that they are the "good guys" serve as a moral anchor, counteracting the erosion of values around them and ensuring the boy retains a sense of right and wrong. In a world where the distinction between good and evil has nearly disappeared, the father believes that instilling morality is vital to keeping his son not only alive, but humane. He clings to the belief that survival and humanity can coexist, even if his fear and vigilance must guide their way. This dream demonstrates how deeply dreams can reflect inner fears and desires, serving as a vital tool for understanding a character's motivations and the broader themes of the novel.

The father's recurring dreams of the past illustrate both his acceptance of the bleak future and his rejection of false hope. After traversing the hellish landscape of the post-apocalyptic

world, the father dreams of his wife. The vivid imagery in this dream contrasts sharply with the dark and lifeless reality, creating a haunting juxtaposition that reflects the father's inner turmoil. Throughout the novel, the father puts on a front, suppressing his emotions and regrets to focus solely on survival and protecting his son. However, this dream reveals a more complex, vulnerable side to him, showing that he is not as flat or emotionless as he outwardly appears. In the dream, his wife is described in beautiful, ethereal terms: "In dreams his pale bride came to him out of a green and leafy canopy. Her nipples pipeclayed and her rib bones painted white. She wore a dress of gauze and her dark hair was carried up in combs of ivory, combs of shell," (McCarthy 18). She is characterized as angelic and otherworldly, her pale, white-painted body symbolizing purity and innocence. She descends from a lush canopy—something completely unattainable in the barren world they inhabit—representing an idealized memory. Her smile and gaze evoke a fleeting sense of warmth and happiness, a sharp departure from the grim reality the father and son face. However, upon waking, the father is immediately pulled back to his desolate existence, as the snow continues to fall. The snow could symbolize a cold reminder of his reality, contrasting the warmth and lushness of his wife's image, or it might signify a call from the heavens, beckoning him toward death. The father's reaction to this dream underscores his rejection of such comforting illusions. He reflects: "The right dreams for a man in peril were dreams of peril and all else was the call of languor and of death," (McCarthy 18). This statement reveals his belief that dreams of peace, happiness, or the past are dangerous because they offer false hope—a temptation to believe the world could return to what it once was. Such dreams, the father suggests, are a trap, awakening in the dreamer a longing so unbearable that happiness can only be attained with death. For the father, he prefers dreams of despair because they align with his reality and keep him grounded in the harsh truths of survival. Yet, despite his conscious

rejection of these dreams, the father is unable to completely escape them. The novel describes him having daydreams about his wife's scent and memories of the times when life was vibrant, secure, and full of love. These memories haunt him as he walks through the lifeless, desolate landscape, forcing him to relive moments of comfort that now feel almost unbearable. His internal struggle becomes apparent when he demands the daydreams to stop: "Freeze this frame. Now call down your dark and your cold and be damned," (McCarthy 19). Here, the father begs for the pleasant memories to end, recognizing that they distract him from the harsh present and the responsibilities of survival. He must sever all ties to the past in order to stay vigilant and protect his son. The father's complete rejection of these dreams and the hope they offer reveals how profoundly the world has changed him. Yet, his inability to fully let go of the past shows that part of his subconscious still clings to the life he once had. This tension between memory and reality illustrates the fragility of the human psyche in the face of unimaginable loss. The exploration of the father's dreams and his refusal to indulge in them highlights how dreams can uncover the hidden layers of a character's mind, revealing fears, desires, and conflicts that may not align with their waking decisions. Ultimately, these dreams reflect one of the novel's central themes: the struggle to balance survival with humanity, and the cost of carrying the fire in a world where hope can feel both essential and fatal.

The boy's dream of the mechanical penguin highlights the father's burden of protecting his son's humanity while preparing him for the harsh realities of their world. In the middle of their journey, the boy wakes from a nightmare and describes it to his father: "I had this penguin that you wound up and it would waddle and flap its flippers. And we were in that house that we used to live in and it came around the corner but nobody had wound it up and it was really scary" (McCarthy 36). At first glance, the dream appears innocent, almost silly, but its deeper meaning

reflects the boy's growing awareness of the world's instability. The mechanical penguin, once playful and harmless, transforms into something eerie and uncontrollable. Even the boy's memory of a familiar house, once a place of safety, is distorted, suggesting how even comforting images from the past have been corrupted by the harshness of their current reality. The dream reveals the boy's subconscious struggle to process the horrors of the world he has grown up in. For the boy, who has never known a time before the apocalypse, this nightmare represents his fears of the unknown and the unpredictable dangers that surround them. The mechanical penguin, lifeless but moving on its own, may symbolize the unnatural forces that dominate their existence—violence, starvation, and moral decay. These fears, while childlike, reflect the boy's attempt to navigate a world that defies understanding, where even objects of comfort take on sinister qualities. The father's response is equally significant. He holds the boy and reassures him, creating a moment of safety and warmth that stands in contrast to their cold and brutal environment: "Dreams can be really scary... But it's okay now. I'm going to put some wood on the fire," (McCarthy 36). The father begins by comforting the boy, offering him the emotional support he needs in that moment, but his immediate shift to adding wood to the fire reveals his relentless focus on survival. This contrast between nurturing and practicality highlights the father's constant struggle to balance love and vigilance in their destroyed world. Survival takes precedence, even in moments of tenderness, illustrating the father's belief that their safety depends on staying grounded in reality and remaining prepared for the worst. This interaction underscores the father's internal struggle: how to shield the boy's innocence while simultaneously preparing him for survival in a world that is anything but innocent. The father's frequent reassurances that they are the "good guys" take on greater weight in this context, as he tries to instill in the boy the values of morality and love despite their constant exposure to

violence and despair. This reflects the father's belief that survival must mean more than merely staying alive—it must also mean preserving the boy's innocence and teaching him to endure the brutal realities of their world. This tension reveals the profound difficulty of preserving humanity when the world around them is intent on stripping it away. The father devotes himself to shielding the boy from the surrounding horrors, but the dream emphasizes how impossible it is to protect a child completely from the brutal reality of a shattered world.

The dreams experienced by the characters in *The Road* offer a profound glimpse into their internal battles, exposing their deepest fears, desires, and the complex task of maintaining humanity in an unforgiving world. The father's dream of the creature reveals his fear of moral corruption, his nightmare of his wife underscores his rejection of false hope, and the boy's dream of the penguin highlights the father's burden of balancing love and survival. These dreams connect to the novel's central themes of morality, survival, and the fragile line between preserving humanity and succumbing to despair. Together, these dreams show the cost of survival and the enduring struggle to carry the fire of humanity in a broken world. Through this lens, *The Road* reveals that even in the darkest times, the fight to remain human is as essential as survival itself.