Her Mother's Hope: The Analysis of Marta's Family System

Student Example

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Summary

Francine River's Book One of *Marta's Legacy* (2010a) begins in 1901 in the country of Switzerland (p. 3). *Her Mother's Hope* basis its storyline on Marta Schneider, who is twelve-years-old with an older brother and younger sister as the story starts to unfold. Her father is a controlling, abusive man, and her mother is a kind woman who loves the Lord (Rivers, 2010a). Elise, Marta's younger sister, is a weak girl who depends greatly on their mother. Marta is known as the ugly child and is sent to school to be a maid after being forced by her father to leave school at age twelve (Rivers, 2010a, p. 27). After six months of training, Marta goes to work near home and sends all her money to her family. She rarely goes home, but an event happens that shapes her future: her sister is raped, and Marta, after rescuing her sister, leaves home permanently. Soon after, her mother dies of sickness, and her sister commits suicide after she realizes she is pregnant (Rivers, 2010a). Marta goes to the grave with this secret, but it affects her own family for generations.

Comment [K1]: Great summary and the hint of what's to come in the paper

Marta fuels her ambition by going to work and eventually owning her own boardinghouse (Rivers, 2010a). After Niclas Waltert stays there one night, they marry three months later (Rivers, 2010a, p. 133). A year later, they realize Marta is pregnant and Niclas loses his job on the same day (Rivers, 2010a, p. 135). He decides to move to another province in Canada, which would make Marta give up her boardinghouse, something dear to her heart because she worked so hard for it. She refuses, and he leaves her behind (Rivers, 2010a, p. 138). Once she has their son, Bernhard, she follows Niclas (Rivers, 2010a, p. 145), but his continual actions of making decisions without Marta's input will affect their marriage for decades.

Marta gives birth to a young girl, Hildemara, who reminds her of Elise, her sister who committed suicide years before (Rivers, 2010a, p. 162). She vows to never cripple her the way

her mother crippled Elise. Over the next decade, they end up having four children, one boy and three girls. Marta and Niclas struggle financially, which she believes is due to the fact that he does not consult her in any major decisions. It is a regular argument between the two, leading to conflict within the entire family system. While Marta has genuine but somewhat cold relationships with her other children, she pushes Hildemara to make sure her oldest daughter does not become Elise. The entire family is aware of the unfair treatment, and it greatly impacts the family system. However, Marta believes in is for Hildie's own good. Sadly, the one time Hildie does stand up to her mother, Marta slaps her across the face (Rivers, 2010a, p. 249).

Comment [K2]: I know you'll discuss this soon, but remember to define these things – your reader doesn't know (really) what the family system is, so you have to tell them

Marta forces education and ambition on her children because it was taken away from her as a child. She sends three children to college but refuses to pay for Hildemara's schooling because it will be, in her eyes, a lifetime of servitude (Rivers, 2010a). Marta loves through action, leading Hildie to believe that her mother does not care for her the way she does the other three. Hildemara goes to nursing school and meets her future husband, Trip (Rivers, 2010a). While they date, Niclas is diagnosed with cancer, and Marta calls Hildie to come home and take care of him. Niclas dies soon after, breaking Marta's heart, and Hildemara marries Trip soon after (Rivers, 2010a). As the book nears towards the end, Hildemara is fighting her second wave of tuberculosis and refuses to ask Marta for help in taking care of her two children, Charlie and Carolyn. For the last time, the point of view switches back over to Marta from Hildemara and shows the readers Marta's reflection of her entire life (Rivers, 2010a). She still believes she did right by Hildie until Trip, Hildie's husband, gives her a phone call. Trip asks for her help, and when she refuses, Trip says, "Hildie says you wouldn't help her" (Rivers, 2010a, p. 475). She realizes the damage and the book ends with Marta writing to her best friend. The last line of the book is "God willing, I will win back my daughter" (Rivers, 2010a, p. 483). *Her Mother's* Hope

is relevant to families because it focuses on generational sin being passed down for decades. It thoroughly represents transitions, first-order tasks, the issue of power, family of origin, and many other concepts.

Comment [K3]: Cite the text when you use a concept from it

Primary Theoretical Concepts

Family Interaction: A Multigenerational Developmental Perspective discusses two primary structural components of any family system: composition and organization (Anderson & Sabatelli, 2010, p. 6). The family composition when the book starts out consists of Marta, her brother, her father, her mother, and her sister (Rivers, 2010a). However, the main family composition that the novel focuses on consists of Marta, Niclas, and their four children: Bernhard, Hildemara, Clotilde, and Rikka. Families also consist of different ways to organize how tasks get done and specify the roles that one has; one method is through smaller units or subsystems, which "together compose the larger family system" (Anderson & Sabatelli, 2010, p. 8). Niclas and Marta make up the marital and parental subsystems. The sibling subsystem consists of the four children (Rivers, 2010a). Marta and Niclas parental subsystem holds the control and power over the sibling subsystem. These subsystems deeply influence one another, representing a family system's interdependence (Anderson & Sabatell, 2010, p. 9)

Comment [K4]: Functions?

In order for Marta's family to function, it must complete many demands and tasks through strategies, or "the methods and procedures used within a family to accomplish its tasks" (Anderson & Sabatelli, 2010, p. 10) A huge focus of the book is the chores in and outside of the house. Marta works inside the home and Niclas does the work outside since he is a farmer (Rivers, 2010a). Specifically, the family's strategies are ruled by the gender of each family member. Females strictly work inside the home, and males work outside of the home. When the issue arises and Marta expects the son to help around the house, Niclas absolutely refuses. Niclas

tells Marta, "My son is not doing housework! You leave Bernhard to me. Do what you want with the girls" (Rivers, 2010a, p. 233). This fixed strategy is called a rule; rules are "recurring patterns of interaction that define the limits of acceptable and appropriate behavior in the family" (Anderson & Sabatell, 2010a, p. 10). To Niclas, it is not acceptable for his son to do housework.

Comment [K5]: Why? What do these small things add up and say about the family?

Transitions

Because this book covers fifty years, there are many transitions that take place within Marta's family. Pushed into adulthood early, Marta, as a twelve-year-old, she dives into her first full-time job. At fourteen, she is sent away from home to live on her own at a school that trains girls how to become a maid (Rivers, 2010a, p. 27). She does extremely well for the few years she works away from home, showing her drive for independence. After a family tragedy where her sister is raped due to her father's need for money, Marta receives her mother's blessing and leaves (Rivers, 2010a, p. 46). She makes it clear she never plans on coming back. On her own at fifteen, Marta indicates in certain ways that she individuated well, or sees herself "as separate and distinct within the relational context" (Anderson & Sabatelli, 2010, p. 93), from the family. To some degree, she has achieved psychological autonomy; she takes control of her own life and makes her own decisions. She feels "free to act without worrying about what [her] family will say or think" (Anderson & Sabatelli, 2010, p. 95). However, she is not able to remain intimately connected with her family and struggles to do so with others outside the family. "One important indicator of individuation is the degree to which young adults are emotionally dependent on or emotionally reactive the family" (Anderson & Sabatelli, 2010, p. 95). Marta does not show emotional dependence, but she shows emotional reactivity, which is "the degree of conflictual feelings, including excessive guilt, anxiety, mistrust, resentment, and anger, toward one's parents" (Anderson & Sabatelli, 2010, p. 95). During her time away from home, Marta receives

Comment [K6]: Do you think it's too early?

Comment [K7]: Excellent application of these concepts – very well thought out

news of her mother's sickness, sister's pregnancy, and sister's suicide (Rivers, 2010a). Throughout each of these terrible situations, Marta never fails to feel guilty and resentful. Marta shows her individuation through her functional and financial autonomy. Even though she struggles at times to make ends meet, she functions without her family. From the time she leaves home, she works and makes her own living, relying on her family for nothing (Rivers, 2010a).

In 1913, Marta Schneider, age twenty-four, marries Niclas Waltert, age thirty-seven (Rivers, 2010a, p. 133). However, he reader does not receive any other information about their transition into married life. After they marry, Marta's point of view immediately switches to a year after their marriage when Niclas loses his job and she finds out she is pregnant at the same time (Rivers, 2010a, p. 135). Marta and Niclas end up having four young children, making the transition into parenthood busy and full of negotiating. Their family identity is heavily influenced by Marta's childhood. Parents who had negative experiences as a child are "more likely to either perpetuate these themes in their own families or to become highly invested (at least consciously) in ensuring that their own children do not experience a similar fate" (Anderson & Sabatelli, 2010, p. 202). Marta has a very clear and defined view of Hildemara. She gave Hildie a strong name with the hope that "she'll grow into it" (Rivers, 2010a, p. 162). While Marta's attempts ends up causing her oldest daughter years of pain, she clearly does not want her children to be stripped of education, independence, and a bright future (Rivers, 2010a). All of her decisions regarding her children support this idea of not wanting them to "experience a similar fate" (Anderson & Sabatelli, 2010, p. 202). She instills in them a work ethic and drive while also doing her best to provide them with means to attain their goals. Education is part of the family identity and greatly affects how the family system operates.

Comment [K8]: excellent

Comment [K9]: You have so much synthesis of the material here, both from the novel and the text.

Both Niclas and Marta work on developing their parental identities during this time. Since Niclas works at home as a farmer and Marta is a homemaker, they are both involved in their children's lives (Rivers, 2010a). However, Niclas is the more encouraging, emotionally supportive parent while Marta is the one who shows her love through actions. The financial resources available to them are scarce, clearly affecting their parental identity as the textbook states (Anderson & Sabatelli, 2010, p. 202). The family system is greatly affected by the number of young children because they spread their resources. Many instances show the couple making time for intimacy, giving evidence of focus on the marital subsystem. Niclas and Marta clearly made the marital subsystem, although tense much of the time, a priority (Rivers, 2010a). The children change Marta and Niclas' lives, but they do their best to adjust to the transition.

Comment [K10]: Great example of interdependence, not only of the family, but of the tasks

The family faces another transition as all four children are launched into adulthood. However, at this point in the novel, the author changes the point of view of the oldest daughter, Hildemara (Rivers, 2010a). Because Marta refuses to see her daughter be a nurse, which she believes "isn't any better than a servant" (Rivers, 2010a, p. 300), Hildemara must send herself to nursing school. She does have individuation issues during those years of savings with her mother, Marta. Hildemara screaming, "You let Cloe and Rikka dream their dreams, but I haven't the right, have I, Mama? No matter how hard I try, I'm never going to come up to your expectations" (Rivers, 2010a, p. 314), shows their struggle to find common ground while Hildie launches into adulthood. Exactly like her mother, Hildie is extremely functionally and financially autonomous. However, she is emotionally reactive to her family and is not psychologically autonomous from her family. She still makes decisions desiring her mother's approval (Rivers, 2010a). Each transition the family experiences greatly affects the family system.

First-Order Tasks

Because of Marta's abusive childhood, she does not allow Niclas to be the one to regulate all the first order tasks. She is influential as she frames the family and children's identity. As a family, Marta encourages autonomy in all of her children (Rivers, 2010a). Because of her difficult childhood, education is essential to each of her children's identity. For example, Bernie attends college after receiving honors in high school (Anderson & Sabatelli, 2010, p. 307). Marta encourages both Rikka and Clotilde to follow their passions; she sends both of them to school for their artistic abilities (Rivers, 2010a, p. 309). However, she is unhappy with Hildemara's choice to go to nursing school because she does not want any of her children being servants the rest of her life (Rivers, 2010a, p. 301). Marta tells her, "If you want to go to nurses' training, you had better find work and start saving your money because I'm not paying for it" (Rivers, 2010a, p. 301). Still, she is happy her daughter has a passion; she refers back to her mother's endearing term for autonomy when she tells her, "You'll fly out of the here soon" (Rivers, 2010a, p. 303). The autonomy is accepted as long as it does not mean her children will be servants. Even then, she does not forbid Hildie from going to nursing school; she simply will not help (Rivers, 2010a). Education is part of the identity that Marta instills in all of her children.

Comment [K11]: You can definitely combine the analysis of the transition with the tasks. The bullets weren't meant to stop integration

Part of Marta's identity is the homemaker. Niclas is the farmer who works outside all day. He believes that a "man is supposed to support his wife!" (Rivers, 2010a, p. 135). She is the one to do "the washing, the cooking, the sewing" and he even becomes upset when she finds work without consulting him (Rivers, 2010a, p. 233). Interestingly enough, he believes he has the right to make decisions without consulting her, but because she is his wife, he believes she needs to make decisions with him (Rivers, 2010a). Marta believes it is good for the children to help around the house and wants to use both the girls and their son. Niclas makes it clear that his son will not do housework; he tells Marta "do what you want with the girls" (Rivers, 2010a, p.

233). The identity of his children is decided by their sex. In order for this conflict to be managed effectively, both must perceive their identity roles as fair (Anderson & Sabatelli, 2010, p. 177). Since they never reach that point, it is a continual issue.

For Marta and her family, external boundaries are fairly open. The children are allowed to have guests over (Rivers, 2010a). Overall, the family has a great amount of permeability, "the degree to which the family's boundaries are open or closed" (Rivers, 2010a, p. 25). The family ventures out when the children go to school or when Marta visits neighbors, a hobby she does regularly. Marta also opens her home as summer camp for boys in surrounding neighborhoods (Rivers, 2010a). The internal boundaries within the family are clear as well. While Marta and Niclas are involved in their children's day-to-day lives, they allow a great amount of autonomy and individuality. They have clear boundaries with Bernhard, Clotilde, and Rikka. However, Marta has an extremely rigid boundary with Hildemara. The intense relationship between Hildemara and Marta represent a tense and, even sometimes, an over involved, boundary. Marta is desperate to make sure her daughter does not become a servant to others (Rivers, 2010a).

Comment [K12]: I just thought – "how much of this history, present, future did the author think about when writing this story?"

Like many family members, Marta struggles with the first order task of emotional management. Marta and Niclas handle conflict passionately with heated arguments and sometimes making harsh comments against one another (Rivers, 2010a). When the point of view shifts to Hildemara, the reader can see that the children often hear the parents' conflict. Marta supports and loves all of her children. However, Hildemara does not view it exactly the same way (Rivers, 2010a). Marta pushes her the way she does not the other three because she thinks Hildie needs it; she believes she is doing what is best for her eldest daughter. Hildemara believes she does this because she loves the other three the more (Rivers, 2010a). Their communication is unclear and does not provide Hildie with a warm, nurturing environment, which is a determinant

of successful strategies for emotional conflict (Anderson & Sabatelli, 2010, p. 33). Her issues with her mother cripple her for the rest of her life, which is shown in the next part of the series.

Maintenance tasks are divided between the males and females in Marta's household. Marta and the girls do the housework while Niclas and Bernhard do the farm work outside (Rivers, 2010a). One's sex is the negotiator of maintenance tasks. As mentioned previously, it does become an issue when Marta starts to work outside the home and wants Bernhard to help around the house. It is clear the Niclas considers household work to be women's work (Rivers, 2010a). As the girls age, maintenance tasks become even more divided amongst the girls. Marta sees that Rikka and Clotilde know what they want to do with their lives, and until Hildemara figures out her life, she will continue to serve around the house (Rivers, 2010a). For summers, Marta works Hildemara daily to try and strengthen her daughter; she wants her eldest daughter to fight back and stop serving. There is a strict line between household and outside chores in their family. The monetary resources do not have such a strict line because Niclas makes a couple mistakes monetarily without consulting Marta. Therefore, the resources and power associated with money are never quite defined in their family.

ABC-X Model

A consistent stressor that Marta's family encounters during the early years of the children's lives is Niclas' losing and searching for a job. In the ABC-X model, the stressor (A), existing resources (B), and perception of the stressor (C) all lead up to the crisis (X) over time (McCubbin & Patterson, 1983a). The stressor, A, is Niclas' struggle to provide shelter for his family. Niclas takes the family to California, despite Marta's angry protests (Rivers, 2010a, p. 175). Because they are in a new city, Niclas does not have a job, so the family lives in a tent (Rivers, 2010a, p. 187). When Niclas does find work, it is for an old woman who takes

advantage of them (Rivers, 2010a, p. 207), causing years of tension between the couple as Niclas makes decisions without consulting Marta. Years later, a friend's home burns down, and Marta goes on about how the family will be fine in a couple months because "they won't lower themselves to living in a tent and then slaving for some lazy window" (Rivers, 2010a, p. 249), clearly insulting Niclas' inability to provide for his family years before that. Their existing resources, B, include Marta's money she still owns, but refuses to use, from her boardinghouse. However, they have no other support due to lack of external families (Rivers, 2010a). Because of this, Marta's perception, C, of the stressor is extremely negative, especially because she hates that Niclas made decisions without her input. Finally, the tensions becomes too much after years of conflict. Niclas leaves the room, and the children rush to defend their papa. Hildemara even stands up for Niclas, and Marta "slapped her across the face" (Rivers, 2010a, p. 249). This episode represents the crisis, X, that A, B, and C led to.

Comment [K13]: Great examples and relation to unresolved issues that can occur in the family

Power and Authority

There is a definite parental hierarchy existing in Marta's family. The four children are below the parental subsystem; there is never any discrepancy in this arrangement. However, there is constant struggle between the power and authority of husband and wife. The first instance begins when Niclas loses his job a year after their marriage. A day later, he decides to move them both to Manitoba, Canada; however, he does not consult her in the decision (Rivers, 2010a, p. 136). His reasoning is "as long as we remain in this house, you won't see me as the head of this family" (Rivers, 2010a, p. 136). If they move, she will have to sell her boardinghouse and travel while she is pregnant. When she questions, all he says is "you're my wife" (Rivers, 2010a, p. 136). In his mind, she is to obey and follow him wherever he leads, whether or not she leaves anything behind. He leaves her behind for work. After much

contemplation, Marta follows him to Manitoba, selling her boardinghouse for profit because "she was his wife and belonged at his side" (Rivers, 2010a, p. 146-147).

As the years pass, she tries to help him make decisions about their money and living situation, but he decides to go to California without consulting her and their, now, three children (Rivers, 2010a). He believes, as the head of the household, that he has a right to do so, even though he was wrong and cheated by his employer previously. Her response is, "I left [her childhood home] because I wanted to make my own choices!" to which he says, "You chose me" (Rivers, 2010a, p. 171). To him, a wife chooses a husband and follows wherever he leads. Despite her arguments, they left for California (Rivers, 2010a, p. 175). This situation occurs two more times, and it is a continuous fight for authority and power between the two.

Analyzing this issue from the *Family Systems* Perspective, Marta and Niclas have differing role expectations, which are "expectations that people bring into relationships regarding how role tasks should be either allocated or executed" (Anderson & Sabatelli, 2010, p. 198). He believes her role as the wife is to follow and his role as the husband is to lead. Marta views having control as beneficial. Because of this, she does not think equity exists. "Relationships are experienced as inequitable when one partner derives greater benefits from the relationship than the other" (Anderson & Sabatelli, 2010, p. 198). She sees Niclas as the one with the power and authority. He even makes the comment "I could take it, Marta. What's yours became mine when we married" (Rivers, 2010a, p. 193). Her childhood history tells her that the one with the resources has the most power, and Marta wants to keep that money to herself.

Comment [K14]: Great connection

Influence of Family of Origin

Marta's issues are evidence that "unresolved issues within the family of origin interfere not only with children's current adjustment but also with their ability to enter adult roles and

relationships successfully later in life" (Anderson & Sabatelli, 2010, p. 62). Marta's identity as the ugly, ambitious child who craves education drives her to enforce a certain identity on her children. Education and ambition is deeply woven into each of her children's identities because she wants them to have the opportunity she never did (Rivers, 2010a). Marta also fears Hildemara will develop a dependence on her, just as Elise's identity is one of dependence on their mother. Therefore, Marta goes to the extreme to make sure her daughter, Hildemara, never grows dependent on her (Rivers, 2010a). Marta sees her mother's identity as being a servant and submissive without any control, which is why she struggles so much with being a housewife for the rest of her life. She wants to be involved in all decisions so that she is not completely controlled by Niclas (Rivers, 2010a). The first order task of identity is so influential to Marta's own family because she strives to never allow her and her children to identify with any identities from her family of origin.

Marta and her mother complete the maintenance tasks, but her father controls the resources, money, and time. However, she does not view him "as having the legitimate right to do so… Authority is the legitimate use of power, whereas control and domination are the nonlegitimate uses of power" (Anderson & Sabatelli, 2010, p. 31). To Martha, her father has no authority because of his cruelty and lack of time in the tasks that help the family. Therefore, Marta wants to be completely involved in making decisions that affect her and her children. The constant power struggle between Marta and Niclas regarding money roots from her family of origin and her fear of becoming Niclas' servant.

Marta manages the emotional climate of the family more like her father than she would like to admit. Even Marta's mother tells her that she is more like her father than her mother (Rivers, 2010a, p. 46). Her father's yelling and desire to control deeply affects his family's

emotions and development as a unit. However, Marta's desire to be unlike him and her mother ends with her reflecting that part of her father. She ends up only harming her family in the process (Rivers, 2010a). Her family of origin's poor emotional management skills carry over into her own family and reflect her handling of her children and husband.

Marta watches as the boundaries her mother has with Elise cripples her sister (Rivers, 2010, p. 44). She tells her mother many times, "You've crippled her. She can't even defend herself!" (Rivers, 2010a, p. 60). Marta's mother has an enmeshed, overinvolved boundary with her youngest daughter, Elise. The younger sister is dependent on the mother and ends up committing suicide. Marta promises to never cripple her children and goes to great lengths to establish firm boundaries even throughout her children's younger years (Rivers, 2010a). Desiring independent, ambitious children, Marta refuses to let Hildemara stay close to her and ends up doing more damage than good. While Marta's mother's words telling her to "fly" are meant to encourage, she mistakenly uses it to harm her oldest daughter (Rivers, 2010a).

Comment [K15]: You have put quite a lot of thought into this. I feel like you need to present this somehow

Author's Representation of the Family

Marta's Legacy is a Christian fiction novel and is written to show how struggles in one family can affect the family for generations. I believe the author's representation of the family is real and authentic. While there are definite gender stereotypes, it also shows that both the husband and wife struggle with the strict guidelines they make. The book shows families as being able to love, struggle, and survive all at the same time. The family represents a Christian family who loves the Lord and still struggles to trust and follow Him in each step of the day. The story is real, and because of the many hardships the family faces, many readers can relate to the representation Francine River's makes of the families.

Francine Rivers' main issue in this book is the concept of generational sin. There is a reason why I hold this book close to my heart: it represents my view of the family and tugs at my beliefs that families are the foundation of every person's life. Marta and Hildemara are deeply affected by the families from which they come. This continues to be proved true in the next saga with Carolyn and May Flower Dawn. I have watched generational struggles in my family and know it will continue to be passed on unless my sister and I decide to change it. The issue Francine Rivers presents in *Her Mother's Hope* confirms my perspective of the family.

Comment [K16]: You can tell that you feel passionately about this family, and what they stand for. I feel like you needed a big hug after completing the assignment for an emotional release…or icecream?

The second and last book in the series, *Her Daughter's Dream*, shows the next two generations struggling with Marta's family of origin's mistakes (Rivers, 2010b). The Family Systems Perspective holds that the family of origin greatly affects an individual as he or she moves in adulthood, marriage, and parenthood (Anderson & Sabatelli, 2010). Hildemara's identity as an adult is deeply interwoven with her identity as Marta's little girl. The issues travel to Hildemara's daughter, Carolyn, and then Carolyn's daughter, May Flower Dawn (Rivers, 2010b). "The kinds of parenting and child-rearing themes that the family establishes are heavily influenced by the themes and legacies each parent experiences in his or her own family of origin" (Anderson & Sabatelli, 2010, p. 201). Hildie's daughter, Carolyn, does not individuate well from her family. Hildemara brings up many times in the second book that she still believes Marta does not love her. Sadly, Hildemara and Marta do not speak (Rivers, 2010b, p. 490). As May Flower Dawn grows up, she realizes that years and years of conflict has torn her family apart. Once she is pregnant, she breaks down the walls and forces her mother and grandmother to communicate (Rivers, 2010b). Communication, an essential part to any family system, is finally had and wounds begin to heal (Rivers, 2010b, p. 528). This novel dives into many issues that families experience and that the Family System Perspective discusses.

Comment [K17]: I cannot express how wonderfully written and presented this was. May I have your permission to use this as an example in other classes, as well as in my own personal file?

Reference List

Anderson, S. A. & Sabatelli, R. M. (2010). *Family Interaction: A multigenerational developmental perspective* (5th ed.) Boston, MA: Pearson Education, Inc.

McCubbin H. & Patterson, J. M. (1983a). The Family Stress Process: The Double ABCX Model of adjustment and adaptation. *Marriage and Family Review, 6.* doi: 10.1300/J002v06n01_02

Rivers, F. (2010a). *Her Mother's Hope*. Chicago, IL: Tyndale House Publishers, Inc.

Rivers. F. (2010b). *Her Daughter's Dream.* Chicago, IL: Tyndale House Publishers, Inc.

Exemplary	Competent				Developing	
Addressed comprehensively	Somewhat comprehensively addressed – key points missing		Partially addressed		Very brief and unclear	Not addressed
10/10	9	7	5	4	2	0

Exemplary	Competent				Developing			
Concepts are stated clearly and described comprehensively for full understanding.	Concepts are stated clearly and described for moderate understanding.		Concepts are stated vaguely and described for moderate understanding.		Concepts are stated and described for minimal understanding.		Concepts are not stated, or stated unclearly for no understanding.	
20/20	15	13	11	9	7	5	3	0

Exemplary	Competent				Developing			
Concepts are stated clearly and described comprehensively for full understanding.	Concepts are stated clearly and described for moderate understanding.		Concepts are stated vaguely and described for moderate understanding.		Concepts are stated and described for minimal understanding.		Concepts are not stated, or stated unclearly for no understanding.	
25/25	19	16	13	10	7	4	1	0

Exemplary	Competent		Developing	
Required content present demonstrates thorough awareness and attention to the understanding of the material.	Required content present demonstrates awareness and attention to the understanding of the material.	Required content present demonstrates some awareness and attention to the understanding of the material, but the reader is left with questions that make comprehension difficult.	Required content present demonstrates minimal attention to the understanding of the material.	Required content present demonstrates no attention to the understanding of the material.

20/20	15	13	11	9	7	5	3	0

Exemplary	Competent		Developing	
Follows all directions	Follows all but one direction	Follows more than half of the directions	Follows less than half of the directions	Does not follow directions
5/5	4	3	2	0