

In this extract, Shelley emphasises the significance of love and acceptance to society as the monster contemplates his last encounter with mankind. However, the monster's upcoming second failure to be accepted by humans sees him destroying all that is dear to Victor, his creator. This resurfacing theme mirrors Shelley's political views of tolerance, which were influenced by her mother, a liberal feminist who believed staunchly that men must accept women into society fully.

The monster is ceaselessly starved of love not only by society, but also by Victor. In this extract, the monster states that '[his] heart yearn[s] to be known and loved'. The use of the word 'yearn' implies that the monster is of deeper emotional capacity than his outward appearance may suggest as the act of 'yearning' has connotations of severe desperation. Moreover, the monster's wish is emphasised as he desires to be 'known and loved', suggesting that the first step he has to undertake sees him becoming less repulsive to human beings physically, before they can begin to understand him as a sentient being. This facet of society is also evident when the monster is first brought to life. At this point in time, Victor refers to the monster as a 'demoniacal corpse' to which he had 'so miserable given life'. By speaking of the monster in this manner, Victor's conscious lack of love for the monster is emphasised since he, Victor, is unwilling to consider the monster's emotional needs. Instead, he inconsiderately decides not to see to his creature's psychological welfare. Alternatively, Victor's reference to the monster fits the Romantic mindset, which is of great inspiration to Shelley. This is since the monster, a product of science, is metaphorically demon-like due to his being a physical by-product of Victor's loss of innocence. Therefore, Victor is unable to fulfil his creature's basic need of love, a key element needed in day-to-day life.

Unlike Satan in Milton's 'Paradise Lost', the monster is not accepted by society in any way. In the extract, the reader learns that the monster asks for kindness and sympathy, 'greater treasures than a little food or rest'. The fact that kindness and sympathy are viewed as 'treasures' by the monster suggests that his need to be accepted by his protectors is of greater importance to him than even food and water, basic requirements needed for any being to stay alive. Analogously, the monster implies that even though he can survive without the meeting of a being's simplest biological requirements, he needs acceptance to satisfy his emotional welfare, something which only society around him, namely the De Lacey family, are able, yet unwilling, to provide. This is mirrored when the monster is not accepted by the villagers that he previously meets. On the contrary, 'Paradise Lost', a text which inspired Mary Shelley greatly, sees Satan as one of many devils. Satan, who has a race of many devils to accept him as their leader, states that it is "better to rule in Hell than serve in Heav'n". The juxtaposition of the words 'rule' and 'serve' emphasises Satan's position within society as a being who is accepted within his society of Hell, and, therefore, much happier than the monster, who is isolated and, as a result, upset deeply. This implies that being accepted into society is a key part of day-to-day life, which the monster will never experience.