

## Diverse yet Indivisible: Exploring the Bond of the Trio in Harry Potter

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### Abstract

The world nowadays is marked by disconnection among its members; as a result, the value of unity becomes essential. Therefore, the current study aims to focus on the theme of unity in diversity through the friendship of the trio: Harry, Ron, and Hermione. The study employs textual analysis with a primary focus on *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* (1997) and *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* (2007) combined with references to intervening books. The research examines the way in which divisions of blood purity, houses, and social background initially shape conflict within the wizarding world, yet are gradually mitigated through friendship, loyalty, sacrifice, and cooperation. Through comparing the trio's ethical solidarity with Voldemort's fear-based hierarchy, this paper contends that Rowling employs unity not as sameness but harmonious accommodation of the different. The findings suggest that overcoming evil cannot be accomplished by personal power or purity, but through shared moral commitment and collective action, positioning the series as a humanistic epic in which unity is favored over domination.

**Keywords:** J.K. Rowling, Harry Potter Series, Unity, Friendship, Diversity.

### التنوع والوحدة: دراسة لرابطة الثلاثي في هاري بوتر

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### المخلص

ينتم العالم في الوقت الحاضر بالتفكك بين أفرادها جاعلاً قيمة الوحدة أمراً جوهرياً. لذلك تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تسليط الضوء على مفهوم الوحدة في التنوع من خلال التركيز على صداقة الثلاثي: هاري، رون، وهيرمايونى. تعتمد الدراسة على التحليل النصي مع التركيز الأساسي على جزئي هاري بوتر وحجر الفيلسوف (1997) وهاري بوتر ومقدسات الموت (2007)، مع الإشارة إلى بعض النصوص من أجزاء أخرى. يركز هذا البحث على كيفية تمسك هاري ورون وهيرمايونى بصداقتهم طوال سلسلة هاري بوتر، ولا سيما في لحظات الخلاف أو اختلاف الخلفيات. يركز البحث على الروايتين الأولى والأخيرة من سلسلة هاري بوتر: هاري بوتر وحجر الفيلسوف (1997) وهاري بوتر ومقدسات الموت (2007)، يتتبع البحث كيفية تحول الصداقة المدرسية بين الشخصيات الثلاث من علاقة بسيطة إلى موقف جماعي في مواجهة فولدمورت. كما يركز البحث على الانقسامات داخل مجتمع السحرة نقاء الدم، والانتماء إلى البيوت، والخلفية الاجتماعية في تشكيل الصراعات داخل عالم السحرة في بدايات السلسلة، قيل أن تختزل هذه الانقسامات تدريجياً من خلال الصداقة والولاء والتضحية والتعاون. ومن خلال مقارنة التضامن الأخلاقي بين أفراد الثلاثي بالهرمية القائمة على الخوف التي يمثلها فولدمورت، يجادل البحث بأن رولينغ توظف مفهوم الوحدة لا بوصفه تماثلاً، بل بوصفه انسجاماً

يسع الاختلاف. وتشير النتائج إلى أن هزيمة الشر لا تتحقق بالقوة الفردية أو ببقاء الأصل، بل بالالتزام الأخلاقي المشترك والعمل الجماعي، مما يضع السلسلة في إطار ملحمة إنسانية تفضل الوحدة على الهيمنة. الكلمات المفتاحية: ج. ك. رولينغ، سلسلة هاري بوتر، الوحدة، الصداقة، التنوع.

## 1. Introduction

J.K. Rowling (born 31 July 1965 as Joanne Rowling) has stated that she wanted to become a writer from an early age. She wrote her first children's book at the age of six, and though she was quite young, she wanted it published [1]. However, according to her Official Website, she was one of those who, from a very early age, were certain of becoming a writer.

Rowling is best known for the Harry Potter series, a seven-novel fantasy series published between 1997 and 2007. The series, while being an awakening to the world of children's literature, is also quite endearing for adults. Later publications and adaptations expanded the franchise brought about a nine-million-copy sales mark within the first 24 hours after launch. Besides the seven books, there are also video games and movies. Additionally, more than 420 million copies of her books are in print across some 60 languages the world over. As the decade has progressed, there are spin-off products like toys, costly jewelry, special holidays, a wall clock, Tiffany lamps, and more [2].

According to her official website, the inspiration to write Harry Potter came to Rowling during a train journey from Manchester to London after the train was delayed. She started thinking about some new characters and stories to write about and suddenly it was about Harry, Hogwarts, the train from Platform Nine and Three-Quarters at The King's Cross station, and many more things [2]. Rowling's personal life difficulties as an unemployed, depressed, and single mother affect the shaping of the character of Harry Potter (protagonist of the series), who appears as a lonely orphan living with the abusive family of his aunt. Rowling's private life also determined the naming of the characters. She reinforces her choice of the name in an interview using the following words: 'Harry' has always been my favorite boy's name, while 'Potter' was the surname of a family who used to live near me when I was seven years old, and I always liked the name, so I borrowed it [3].

The series of Harry Potter consists of seven books: Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone (1997), Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets (1998), Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban (1999), Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire (2000), Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix (2003), Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince (2005), and Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows (2007). The series is well known for its complex plots and rich character developments with themes of fellowship, love, revenge, good vs. evil, and many others that attract worldwide researchers' attention to work on. The storyline unfolds the exciting events in Harry Potter's life as a young wizard who maneuvers through the magical world's challenges and discovers his true self and heritage.

In the course of the narration, Harry and other characters grow and develop. In the first book, they are eleven years old; they are twelve in the second, thirteen in the third, and so on. Therefore, Harry Potter is a story of characters growing up with readers. The series seems both timeless and ageless [3]. Rowling stated in an interview that she didn't start writing to have a particular audience in mind; rather, she wanted to write something she could read now as well as at the age of ten [4]. The early marketing of the novel as a book to children aged nine to eleven makes it a book classified as children's literature. Consequently, the series has attracted scholarly attention, ranging from

studies related to children to general or moral themes of the series. In relation to child abuse and family roles, many academic works were written, such as ‘I can touch him now’: Harry Potter as a Gothic Narrative of Trauma and Homoerotic Sexual Abuse, the researcher, Antonio Sanna, claims that Harry Potter is a gothic novel (for its many features: monsters, castles, and many others) on homoerotic child abuse. The theme of abuse is further explored in Heroes and Antiheroes as Victims of Abuse in The Harry Potter Series, a thesis written by Maysam Bahaa Saleh. Saleh analyzed the subject of child abuse in relation to three Characters: Harry Potter, Severus Snape, and Lord Voldemort, with references to the type of abuse, whether it is physical, emotional, or verbal. Additionally, Tara Moore, Associate Professor of English & African American Studies, has addressed different subjects related to Harry Potter. Moore examines the portrayals of adoption in the wizarding world in her essay Dangerous Depictions of Adoption in Rowling’s Wizarding World Narratives, included in Inside the World of Harry Potter: Critical Essays on the Books and Films.

While many previous studies have examined themes such as childhood trauma, abuse, and individual character development, friendship has often received less sustained attention as a primary theme. Accordingly, the researcher focuses on the friendship between Harry, Ron, and Hermione in Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone and Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows. The goal of this focus is to show how unity develops from simple companionship between the three children into collective moral resistance between the whole community of Hogwarts against evil. It further highlights the power of unity as an ethical force based on responsibility, cooperation, and shared humanity that challenges fear, division, and domination.

## 2. Methodology

This study conducts a close textual reading of *Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone* (1997) and *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* (2007) side by side – the obvious place to start and finish. The other books in the series come in as the story requires. There is no particular theory guiding the reading; instead, patterns around friendship, blood prejudice, sacrifice, houses, and cooperation emerge from the text. Close attention is paid to dialogue, specific conflicts, and those moments when characters choose cooperation over division. The first book illustrates these dynamics forming among three eleven-year-old children. The final book reveals how the same forces reach the entire Hogwarts community under existential threat. The textual evidence drives everything here, rather than external frameworks.

## 3. The Trio Analysis: Harry Potter, Ron Weasley, and Hermione Granger

### 3.1 Harry Potter

The *Series of Harry Potter* focuses primarily around Harry Potter, the hero of the series. Harry is an orphan whose parents sacrificed their lives to save his life from an attack by the series’ antagonist, Lord Voldemort. As a result, Harry grows up without knowing parental love or care. He spends eleven years in the custody of his abusive aunt, Petunia Dursley, together with her husband, Vernon Dursley, and their son, Dudley Dursley, whom Minerva McGonagall describes as “the worst kind of Muggles” [5].

The Dursleys’ treatment of Harry throughout his childhood and adolescence is characterized by both forms of child maltreatment: abuse (verbal and physical) and neglect [6]. The Dursley family shows no cordiality toward him, treats him with coldness, neglects his emotional needs, and offers

him neither love nor kindness, while openly favoring their biological son, Dudley, whose favorite punch-bag was Harry [5]. Harry is denied affection and comfort and is forced to live in an unlit cupboard under the stairs. Rowling writes, "Harry was used to spiders, because the cupboard under the stairs was full of them, and that was where he slept" [5].

Harry's childhood can be connected with Voldemort as well as the Dursleys. Living with the Dursleys causes Harry to grow up in utter ignorance about his true identity, his magical powers, and the truth about his biological parents. The Dursleys did everything to avoid revealing any information about the wizarding world. This suppression arose out of jealousy and hate, particularly on the part of Aunt Petunia, who had felt resentment towards her sister Lily. Petunia directed this resentment towards Harry as well. Nevertheless, with the turn of events on his 11th birthday, Harry learned the shocking fact that he is a wizard and that he is invited to attend Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. This day marked the beginning of Harry's transformation from a neglected child into a young hero; it became the turning point that opened his eyes to the truths concerning his parents' legacy and the boy who lived. With his new beginning (moving from a cupboard to the great halls of Hogwarts), Harry steps into a world full of magic, friendship, and challenges that will eventually mold him into the person he is meant to be.

### 3.2. Ron Weasley

Ron functions as a crucial companion figure, providing loyalty, emotional grounding, and social belonging. He brings in some excellent emotional shades by being loyal, compassionate, humble, and a good example of what a friend should be like. Ron is introduced along with his family in *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*. They met each other at King's Cross station and, since then, have been inseparable. Unlike Harry, Ron belongs to a clan of six brothers and a sister, and he is the sixth son in the Weasley family. All his five brothers have enrolled at Hogwarts School before him. Ron's home is filled with warmth and strong bonds, but also stands on shaky financial grounds and faces the challenges of raising seven children. With so many children, Mrs. Weasley understandably can't give each of them the attention a child needs [7]. Ron's family's huge number always motivates him to achieve something special that can elevate him: "Everyone expects me to do as well as the others, but if I do, it's no big deal, because they did it first." [5]. The contrast between Harry and Ron highlights the theme of unity. Harry is known by a lot of people as "The boy who lived," but within his household, there is not much warmth; Ron, who is poor, renders unconditional friendship and a sense of belonging to Harry by treating him as a family member. The difference between the two strengthens their friendship bond in respect, trust, and support. Ron's family, on the other hand, is quite supportive and tender towards Harry. The first meeting between Harry and Ron's family reflects this idea clearly when they help him in finding the platform at the station. At his first Christmas with the Weasley family, Molly Weasley (the mother of the family) considers him family, and she knits for him a jumper, "a thick hand-knitted sweater in emerald green and a large box of home-made fudge" [5]. In *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets*, Molly knits him a second jumper along with plum cake. The memory of the first handmade gift, which is much more valuable and appreciated than anything bought, and the first Christmas, is all imprinted in Harry's mind with the Weasley family.

### 3.3. Hermione Granger

Harry and Ron first meet Hermione on the train to Hogwarts. Hermione's character stands in for the writer: "I love Hermione as a character. She's kind of a caricature of me when I was younger. I was obsessed with achieving academically, but underneath that, I was insecure" [3]. From her first appearance in the novel, Hermione is introduced to the reader as an eager, clever, outspoken, interesting, and ambitious girl [8]. Though her parents are not wizards, she knows everything about Hogwarts: its rules, books, and spells. Consequently, whenever Harry or Ron needs to know something about a certain spell or herbs, the answer is always with Hermione.

Hermione, on the other hand, is a very disciplined student and a firm believer in following rules. So, during their adventures, she constantly thinks of the different consequences of not obeying rules. For instance, in *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*, she scolds Harry and Ron for going to a forbidden part in the library, "I hope you're pleased with yourselves. We could all have been killed-or worse, expelled. Now, if you don't mind, I'm going to bed" [5]. This quotation embodies Hermione's disciplined nature and her great concern for her education at Hogwarts. Professor McGonagall entrusts Hermione with the use of a magical device for studying, the "Time Turner," an honor bestowed by the Ministry of Magic. Supposedly, she would use it for studies only. Hermione uses it to fit in her double timetable of Muggle Studies and Divination, along with all her other subjects—a ploy wholly in keeping with her swotty inclinations [8]. Therefore, much of the humor aimed at Hermione is misplaced on her intelligence, eagerness to please, and her dislike of breaking rules [8]. To Harry and Ron, Hermione symbolizes reason and intelligence. She is the brain of the team, counterbalancing the boys' hasty natures by urging them to plan, consider consequences, and act sensibly.

## 4. Discussion

### 4.1. Houses and Blood Purity as Divisive Foundations

The *Harry Potter Series* explores a magical world in which blood status and house membership become the ties that bind and affect characters' connection to one another. In *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* (the first book of the series), the young wizards arrive at Hogwarts, a castle alive with tradition, to face the Sorting Ceremony that divides them into four storied houses. Houses celebrate different traits like strengths—bravery, cunning, loyalty, intelligence, and pay less attention to blood purity. Blood prejudice poisons the community of the wizards by dividing them into Pure-blood and Muggles. These measurements provide a way to categorize the society of Hogwarts based on houses and family background, forming a crucial reason to diversify the unity of Hogwarts's community.

The blood statues divide the wizards according to their family background, whether they are born to magical or non-magical parents. Two terms are used with this classification: pure-blood and Muggles. Some wizards, like those of The House of Slytherin pays great attention to blood-purity, using it as a reason to discriminate against people. For example, the insult of Draco Malfoy towards Hermione when he calls her a "filthy little Mudblood" [9]. Ron later explains to Harry: "Mudblood is a really foul name for someone who was Muggle-born, you know, non-magic parent. There are some wizards-like Malfoy's family-who think they're better than everyone else because they're what's called pure-blood" [9]. The very reactions of Ron and other students suggest the way unprejudiced

wizards deal with racism, in contrast to the baseless prejudice of pure-blood wizards. This ideology of discrimination goes back to Salazar Slytherin's disdain for "Muggle-borns" as unworthy of magic. Draco Malfoy embodies this in *The Philosopher's Stone*, when he warns Harry about keeping company with the right type of wizards "You'll soon find out some wizarding families are much better than others, Potter. You don't want to go making friends with the wrong sort" [5].

Despite the point of view of wizards like the Malfoys, many Muggle-born students are admitted to Hogwarts the Hogwarts School to learn magic, just like Hermione, whose parents are not wizards. It is also possible for marriage between the two groups, with the term or category being changed from pure-blood or Muggle to be termed half-blood. Taking Harry's mother as an example, she was born to normal non-wizard parents, only to find out later her abilities in witchcraft. She married Harry's father, a pure-blood, and gave birth to Harry, who is a half-blood. Being Pure or, half-blood blood or even Muggle doesn't affect one's abilities and capacity for learning. As Ron states: "Look at Neville Longbottom – he's pure-blood, and he can hardly stand a cauldron the right way up" [9]. Harry's mother is the only one who was able to defeat Lord Voldemort the first time. Among the new generation, Hermione is the brightest and most knowledgeable of the trio and of other students. However, the Malfoys and some of the other wizards discriminate not only against the Muggles but even pure-blood families if they belong to the lower-class like the Weasleys.

Ron's reaction to Malfoy illustrates and mirrors the values instilled in him by his parents. Ron's father, Arthur Weasley, who works in the Misuse of Muggle Artifacts Office at the Ministry of Magic, is known for his deep interest in and admiration for Muggles. For instance, in *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets*, he welcomes the coming of Harry and enjoys sitting next to satisfy his curiosity with answers about "how things like plugs and the postal service worked," which he finds 'Fascinating!' and 'Ingenious,'[9]. Arthur Weasley's fascination is just pure joy in how to 'make things work without magic!' This kind of openness and acceptance towards people regardless of blood status or bank account is totally missing among Voldemort's followers, who see any difference as contamination. Hogwarts School reflects the same idea on a larger scale. Therefore, they aim to merge students from different backgrounds together and sort them into houses. In Hogwarts, there are four houses: Gryffindor, Hufflepuff, Ravenclaw, and Slytherin. The students who entered Hogwarts are distributed into these houses in a special ceremony using the magical "Sorting Hat". The students have to work through the year to gain points for their houses and avoid disobeying rules. The Sorting is an important ceremony because students are grouped into specific houses that "will be something like your family within Hogwarts" [10].

The Hat itself, an ancient relic, sorts not by family or by blood- purity but by peering into each student's core, whispering possibilities like greatness in unexpected places. The Sorting manifests some attributes in students, the very attributes that correspond to the characteristics or qualities possessed by the house to which they will belong. For instance, Gryffindor values bravery, Godric being the founder; Helga Hufflepuff values hard work and loyalty, Rowena Ravenclaw values intelligence and creativity, whereas Salazar Slytherin appreciates ambition and cunning. Hufflepuff is associated with loyalty, fairness, and diligence, and the Sorting Hat places students there whose strengths align with those values. The Sorting Hat does not check family trees—it sees "greatness in unexpected places" and sorts accordingly. Separating the students into Houses allows the students of

different backgrounds to share common goals and responsibilities, limiting their diversity for the sake of the House they belong to.

Harry, Ron, and Hermione all end up in Gryffindor together. Their sorting marks the beginning of the story. Each one of them is characterized by certain qualities that separate him/her from the other; they have, however, united themselves by supporting one another. From the moment they were chosen to be in Gryffindor, the trio became inseparable, attending classes, doing assignments, and spending time together. Time after time, each series presents a problem or a new challenge against Voldemort, and together they unite and support each other in facing it, implying that true friendship and unity can defeat any force of evil, no matter how strong it may be. This act of unity can impart an educational lesson or a moral that children ought to learn, especially in a world so divided as today. It shows how important it is for children to value and know the importance of unity. It highlights cooperation, loyalty, and helping each other as valuable qualities in solving most people's problems.

#### **4.2. Unity in Diversity in Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone: Early Seeds of Alliance**

In *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*, unity is first introduced through the trio's cooperation in protecting the Philosopher's Stone from Lord Voldemort. Historically, the Philosophical Stone is the metallic matter converting the substances and forms of imperfect metals, and all Sages agree that it can have this effect only by being like them [10]. The stone is defined in *Harry Potter* as "a legendary substance that has valuable powers. The Stone will convert any metal to pure gold; it generates the Elixir of Life, which will make the drinker immortal [5]. The stone is owned by an alchemist named Mr. Nicholas Flamel, who, in company with his wife, has lived more than six hundred years. Voldemort hopes to gain the elixir of life, whereby he would be restored to life and become an immortal, omnipotent ruler.

Though still children, Harry, Ron, and Hermione assume responsibility when institutional protection proves insufficient. Harry insists on acting, declaring, "I'm going through that trapdoor tonight, and nothing you two say is going to stop me! [5]. His resolve is rooted in personal loss, but it is sustained through friendship rather than isolation. Ron and Hermione refuse to let Harry take the risk alone and decide to accompany him. Together they march forth to the third floor. Different magical obstacles are made to guard the stone, and each is designed to require a specific skill. Hermione's intellect allows the trio to escape the Devil's Snare, recalling knowledge gained in Professor Sprout's class. Harry's talent as a Seeker enables him to capture the correct flying key among a huge number of enchanted flying keys. Through this obstacle, the writer makes her readers feel Harry's special ability as a Seeker, that he is "the youngest seeker in a century. He had a knack for spotting things other people didn't" [5]; and true to her description, Harry finds and catches the right key. In another challenge, Ron sacrifices himself in a chess match to save his friends and secure victory, demonstrating the necessity of loyalty and selflessness to achieve unity.

In the final challenge, Harry decides to proceed alone, ready to face Voldemort by himself. Hermione tells and reminds him that "there are more important things – friendship and bravery" [5]. The battle against Voldemort proves Harry's bravery and the supremacy of love over "hatred, greed, and ambition" [5]. Harry's mother intervenes to stand with her son. Her intervention represents a kind of love Voldemort can't understand. Though Harry ultimately faces Voldemort alone, his survival is made possible by love, sacrifice, and the collective journey that brought him there. The

series of the above challenges establishes the moral foundation of the series. Each challenge elicits a strong trait in the character who overcomes it, but that trait cannot be found in any other character. This demonstrates the nature of humanity to be incomplete in itself, depending on other people to fill what is missing. This idea becomes well mirrored in the teamwork of the trio, where each one completes his fellow weaknesses of the others.

### **4.3. Unity in Diversity in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows: Culmination against Supremacy in Battle**

#### **4.3.1. From Protection to Exposure: Unity Without Institutional Support**

From the first book, *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*, to the last book of the series, *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*, the trio has crossed far beyond childhood. On the other hand, Voldemort has awoken in full strength with an army at his side. The bond existing between the trio has matured; they have reached the end stage of the battle against The Dark Lord. In the last series, Voldemort is no longer a myth or a bedtime scary story, but rather he regained his full power, and this encourages him to be visible and with full power, surrounded by his followers: "Death Eaters," ready to attack and kill. The battle between the good and evil is no longer a secret one; it has reached the very heart of Hogwarts. The change from secrecy to openness and the growth of Voldemort's power is met with a parallel growth of the trio's unity. In *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*, the trio's concept of unity has changed as they no longer act and make plans within the borders of Hogwarts; rather, they choose exile, away from institutional protection, to hunt Voldemort's Horcruxes. This decision marks a transition from supervised unity to voluntary moral commitment. Their bond must now be tested with fear, isolation, and uncertainty.

Voldemort's return to full power is marked by public violence and ideological control. He appears surrounded by the Death Eaters with the Hogwarts professor, "Professor Charity Burbage", who is quite known for her Muggle studies. He states, "Professor Burbage taught the children of witches and wizards all about Muggles . . . how they are not so different from us" [11], a claim that is met with disdain. Voldemort punishes her by killing and serving her corpse as dinner to his snake, "Nagini." Not only had Professor Burbage instructed the children about Muggles, but she also published her studies in *The Daily Prophet*, a famous wizarding newspaper, thus wielding power both through education and media, two establishments that Voldemort cares to control once he gains control over the Ministry of Magic and Hogwarts School. The murder of Professor Charity Burbage for advocating Muggle equality signals an attempt to erase inclusivity through fear [11]. Education and media become targets of domination, revealing Voldemort's reliance on division rather than cooperation.

#### **4.3.2. Unity in Action: Destroying the Horcruxes and the Final Battle**

In the sixth book of the series, *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince*, Harry and Professor Dumbledore entered a memory that involved a conversation between Professor Horace Slughorn and Tom Riddle, later to be known as Voldemort. This conversation revolves around the "Horcruxes." As discussed by Professor Slughorn to Tom, Horcrux is the term used for an object in which a person has concealed part of his soul" [12]. Once the Horcrux is successful, the person who creates it will never die. Voldemort's attempt to achieve immortality by fragmenting his soul weakens rather than strengthens him. It makes him appear fragile and shattered, a person who is constantly afraid of death. Once the trio have discovered this weak point of him, they start working together to destroy

Voldemort's seven Horcruxes. Each Horcrux is destroyed through combined effort, whether directly or indirectly: the locket by Ron, the cup by Hermione, and Nagini by Neville Longbottom. Even secondary characters contribute, demonstrating that unity has expanded beyond the trio into a broader community.

The Battle of Hogwarts represents the culmination of unity as collective resistance. Students, teachers, and members of the Order of the Phoenix with Remus Lupin, Nymphadora Tonks, Molly Weasley, and some other Professors like McGonagall, Flitwick, and Sprout. Most importantly, the contribution of Severus Snape, which has taken years of covert devotion and sacrifice, must be acknowledged. Additionally, many students, such as Neville Longbottom, Ginny Weasley, and Luna Lovegood, stand against Voldemort, proving that being brave is not just a quality of the famous or powerful. The war reveals the elasticity in everybody with good intentions. Even humble, undervalued students like Neville rose to challenge. Neville undergoes a dramatic change in the last book due to the motivation and support of his friends. His hesitancy and fear are replaced by inner strength, making him remain steadfast even after the "dilutional death" of Harry. He stands against Voldemort, the Death Eaters, and kills Nagini, Lord Voldemort's snake and his last Horcrux.

This expansion contrasts sharply with the Death Eaters' allegiance, which is sustained by fear rather than loyalty. No sacrifice is possible among the Death Eaters for Voldemort. Their allegiance is frail and self-centered, born out of fear and punishment, rather than by love or respect. To them, Voldemort shows no care about their worth or sacrifice and will not hesitate to sacrifice them when they provide no use anymore, such as when he kills Professor Snape: "You've been a good and faithful servant, Severus... but only I can live... forever" [11]. Conversely, Harry shows care for others' lives and prioritizes theirs over his. When his death becomes a must, he shows readiness. He joins Voldemort alone in the forbidden forest, ready to die, as his mother had done to him. Harry's decisions show that a leader must be admired for his contributions and actions and should be taken as an example, and this is what makes Voldemort fail as a leader because he is followed out of fear but never fully respected.

This moral dichotomy is well elucidated by the writer from the very first book, *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*, to the last book of the series. The Sorcerer's Stone appears in Harry's pocket because, as Professor Albus Dumbledore explains to Harry, "only one who wanted to find the Stone – find it, but not use it – would be able to get it, otherwise they'd just see themselves making gold or drinking Elixir of Life" [5]. In *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*, Harry mirrors this restraint by choosing not to wield the Elder Wand for domination, returning it instead. His leadership is defined not by power but by responsibility. Importantly, Harry does not represent unity alone. Ron and Hermione's contributions of loyalty, sacrifice, intellect, and emotional endurance are indispensable. Together, the trio functions as a single moral unit, demonstrating that unity is not symbolic but practical.

## 5. Conclusion

Throughout the study, it becomes clear that unity in the *Harry Potter Series* is neither accidental nor idealistic; on the contrary, it is created through narrative and character development. From the earliest moments of friendship in *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* to the collective effort in *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*, Rowling manages to present unity as a force capable of overcoming division of blood purity, social hierarchy, and fear. The alliance between the trio

summarizes the power of unity against diversity: each of the trio members contributes distinctively. Though the protagonist, Harry, requires Ron's loyalty and Hermione's intellect. The trio's strength flows in the opposite direction of Voldemort, who prefers diversity and control. His search for immortality leads him to fragmentation. The expansion of unity to include students, teachers, and marginalized characters supports that moral strength comes from diversity rather than exclusion. Rowling's series rejects superiority and assures that true power lies in solidarity, ethical responsibility, and shared humanity. Therefore, the series of *Harry Potter* is not just a fantasy story, but rather it highlights the moral importance of unity in an increasingly divided world.

## Reference

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