Destiny 2 crucible survival guide

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Who are the characters of The Crucible? What do they do and when will they appear in the play? Find out in this review of the characters in Arthur Miller's Crucible. In this article, I'll go for each of the Crucible characters by name, determine what act (s) each character appears in and/or mentioned in, and briefly describe each character and what she/he does in Crucible. Central cast of Crucible To begin with, I'll discuss seven characters in Crucible that are an integral part of the drama's plot: John Proctor, Abigail Williams, Mary Warren, Giles Corey, Rebecca Nurse, Reverend Hale, and Elizabeth Proctor. For each of these characters, you will get an overview of their relationships with the other characters in the game, a brief description of their personality, and a summary of the actions they take throughout the game. John Proctor John Proctor is the central character whose drama Crucible revolves around. This primacy is facilitated by the fact that he has relationships with many other characters in the play: Proctor is the husband of Elizabeth Proctor, the former (adultery) lover Abigail Williams, the employer of Mary Warren, a friend of Giles Corey and Francis Nurse (and therefore their wives), and not a fan (though not quite the enemy) reverend Parris. Proctor is described by Miller as respected and even apprehensive in Salem, having a sharp and biting path with hypocrites, although he considers himself a kind of fraud (p. 19) because of his affair with Abigail Williams. Act 1: We learn that Proctor was having an affair with Abigail, that he says he no longer wants to go on. Proctor is skeptical of Parris's witchcraft and harassment allegations and leaves shortly after Reverend Hale arrives at Parris' home. Act 2: Elizabeth and John discuss the events taking place in Salem; Elizabeth urges John to tell the court that Abigail told him about girls pretending to be, sparking a debate about John's affair with Abigail and his ongoing guilt about it. During the act, Proctor is intimidated by the authorities, who have the girls with their charges, especially after his wife is arrested for witchcraft. Act 3: Proctor goes to court to fight charges against his wife and challenge the veracity of the girls' claims; eventually he himself is accused of witchcraft. Act 4: Tormented over whether or not to confess to witchcraft to save himself, Proctor eventually ends up tearing up his signed confession and going to the gallows with what is left of his integrity intact. For a deeper study of John Proctor's character traits and actions, read our character analysis of it. Abigail Williams is also known as Abby Williams Abigail is the niece of the Rev. Parris and a cousin of Betty Parris. She also worked as a servant with the Proctors before she was away to Elizabeth Proctor for having an affair with Elizabeth John's husband. She befriends (or at least knows) Mercy Lewis and eventually becomes the ringleader of the affected girls (i.e. girls who accuse people of witchcraft). Miller describes Abigail as seventeen ... strikingly beautiful girl, orphan, with infinite ability to disassemble (p. 8); in essence, he calls her a pretty little liar. Act 1: Abigail is accused by her uncle of dancing in the woods (possibly naked) and getting dirty; she vehemently denies this, but when he leaves Betty wakes up and accuses Abigail of drinking potion to kill Elizabeth Proctor. Eventually, Abigail manages to get out of punishment, first accusing Tituba of forcing her to drink potion, and then appearing to confess to her mesmerizing and accusing others of witchcraft. Act 2: We learn, first through Mary Warren and then through Ezekiel Chiwer, that Abigail accused Elizabeth Proctor of witchcraft. Act 3: Abigail interrogates her symptoms and condemns it as a lie; She then leads the girls in a hysterical display against Mary Warren when Mary tries to discredit them and manages to influence Mary to retract her testimony. Act 4: We hear from her uncle, Reverend Parris, that Abigail ran away with Mercy Lewis and some of her uncle's money. For more on Abigail Williams and her role in Crucible, read our in-depth discussion of Abby, and our analysis of an important quote by Abigail Williams. Me? Blame someone for witchcraft so I can marry her husband and run away with my uncle's money when it didn't work? Why do you think that? Mary Warren Mary Warren is a servant of John and Elizabeth Proctor and part of a group of girls accusing people of witchcraft. Described by Miller as seventeen, a subordinate, naive lonely girl (p. 17), Mary is motivated both by the desire to be part of the great cause of the world (p. 20) and by fears of getting into trouble (whether with Abigail or Proctors). Act 1: Mary appears in the Parris family to talk to Abigail and Mercy about what's going on (since they all danced in the woods the night before). Act 2: Maria returns to the Proctors a little more confidently because of her role in the court; she brings Elizabeth the poppet she did, and as the Proctors news of what is happening in Salem and shows that she managed to prevent one charge of witchcraft against Elizabeth (although it turns out that after Mary left, Elizabeth was charged again). After Elizabeth was arrested and taken away, Mary yelled at John Proctor and said she should testify in court about how she made a poppet, stuck a needle in it, and gave it to Elizabeth. Act 3: Mary mocks John Proctor to testify that there is nothing supernatural about Salem. It's ultimately when she is accused of sending her spirit to torment the girls; eventually, Mary accuses Proctor of being a witch, and returns to the fold of the accusers. Learn more about Mary Warren's role in Crucible with our character analysis of her. Giles Corey Giles Corey is Martha Corey's husband and is friends with John Proctor and Frances Nurse. A cantanker old man who easily sues even his friends for alleged abuse, Giles is described by Miller as a weird and troubled but deeply innocent and brave man (p. 38). Act 1: Giles wanders into Parris' house to find out what's going on. He tells Reverend Hale that he thinks it's strange that his wife Martha reads all the time, and that whenever she reads, Giles has trouble praying (conveniently omitting information that Giles has just started going to church more regularly and so naturally it will be difficult to remember his prayers). Act 2: Giles comes to the Proctors' house with Francis Nurse to report that both of their wives have been arrested for witchcraft; he asks Proctor's advice on what to do Act 3: Giles storms into court to try to prove that his wife is not a witch. He ended up being convicted of contempt of court when he wouldn't name the man who told him that Putnam's daughter accused George Jacobs of being a witch to be able to buy George Jacobs' confiscated land. Act 4: We learn through Elizabeth Proctor that Giles was pinned to death (with stones on his chest) because he refused to answer the charges against him anyway so that his property would remain in his family. For a more detailed discussion of Giles Corey and what happened to him, read our dedicated Giles Corey character analysis. Rebecca Nurse is also known as: Goody nurse Rebecca is married to Frances Nurse. She befriends everyone in Salem except Anne Putnam, whose concerns about her daughter Ruth Rebecca kind of shrug off in Act 1. Act 1: Rebecca comes to the Parris family and tries to reassure everyone by saying that it's probably just girls being girls and not anything supernatural. When it becomes clear that everyone else wants to continue investigating possible witches reasons for the girls' behavior, she leaves. Act 2: The audience learns from Frances Nurse that Rebecca has been arrested for the murder of seven children of Ann Putnam who died in infancy. Act 3: The audience learns through Hale that Rebecca has been found guilty of witchcraft in court (p. 80). Act 4: Rebecca is saddened to learn that John is going to confess to witchcraft and then raised when he decides not to; they both go to the gallows together. For more discussion of Rebecca's role as a nurse in the play, make sure to read our full analysis of Rebecca Nurse's Crucible. Reverend John Hale Reverend Hale is an expert on witchcraft, Reverend Parris as a precaution (in case Betty Parris's suffering is supernatural in nature). Described by Miller at the beginning of the play as approaching the magpie, the strong-skinned, greedy eyes of an intellectual, Hale changes during the play from an idealist who believes he has the right to eradicate the devil to a frustrated man who realizes that he has added to hysteria and caused the death of innocent people. Act 1: Hale appears in response to Parris' call. Excited to use her specialized skills to hunt down the devil, Hale ends up (inadvertently) pressuring Tituba into confessing until she names names. Act 2: Hale comes to the Proctors to check them out, as he has heard some disturbing things about them (John does not often go to church, Elizabeth was accused of being a witch that day, etc.); he quizzes John on his commandments and is upset/shocked to hear that the girls may be faking them coming up and lying in court. He seems contradictory (in great pain) but still unwilling to fully accept how thoroughly he is all (p. 68). Act 3: Hale ineffectively tries to stop the juggernaut he has set to work; now he realizes that witchcraft is not as black and white as he thought, because at least some of the accusations clearly stem from ulterior motives and there is no evidence other than rumors for conviction ... But it's too late. The storms followed by Proctor ordered to jail Danforth (p. 111), denouncing the court and what he was doing. Act 4: Hale returned to Salem to try to force the accused witches to confess and save his life so he could feel less guilty/accumulate less blood on his hands. He's not doing well. Reverend Hale, by the end of The Crucible. Reykjavik statue / used under CC BY 2.0/Cropped from the original. Elizabeth Proctor Elizabeth Proctor is married to John Proctor. Elizabeth doesn't like Abigail Williams, probably because John Proctor committed adultery with Abigail. While Miller doesn't give Elizabeth any specific descriptions of the direction of the stage they do, as he does with many other characters, we learn through various bits of dialogue that Elizabeth was sick of last winter (p. 61). Act 2: Elizabeth tries to encourage her husband to go to town to tell everyone Abigail is a liar - first, because it's right, then because she worries Abigail is going to accuse Elizabeth of being a witch to take her place in John's life (and bed). She is disappointed that John met Abigail alone and for some reason did not mention this detail to her, but she is not allowed to defend himself, because John's inner guilt makes him react angrily and voluptuously to her fears. Elizabeth takes a poppet from Mary and tries to protect Mary from John's wrath on Mary, neglecting her duties at home to go to court and blame At the end of the act, Elizabeth is arrested and taken after it was revealed Abigail called her a witch (after Mary Warren and Hale left for the day) and she had that curse poppet with a needle stuck in it. Act 3: Elizabeth is brought to court to confirm that Abigail Williams was fired from her post for sleeping with John Proctor, as John bragged about that Elizabeth never lies. In a crisis of faith, Elizabeth decides to lie to protect her husband's reputation; this, unfortunately, ultimately has a negative impact, as it undermines John's accusation that Abigail accuses Elizabeth of being a witch to marry John. Act 4: Elizabeth asks Danforth and Hale to convince John to confess to saving his life; instead, it basically just acts as a sound board while John agonizes over what to do. She also tearfully admits that John Proctor is the best, and that she should not judge him, because only he can judge himself, and tells him that everything he chooses is good for her (p. 127): Do what you will. But let no one be your judge. Under Heaven there is no higher judge than Proctor! Forgive me, forgive me, John, I have never known such kindness in the world! She covers her face, she cries. When Parris and Hale try to get Elizabeth to stop John after he has torn up his confession and is on her way to the gallows, she does not, stating: He has his kindness now. God forbid I take it from him! (p. 134). Other residents of Salem's Crucible Besides the seven central Crucible characters listed above, there are also many other residents of Salem who appear in this play. Whether they accuse others of witchcraft, accuse them of being witches themselves, or just townspeople with an axe to grind against the Reverend Parris, the characters below all contribute to moving the plot forward. The Rev. Samuel Parris Reverend Parris is the father of Betty Parris, Uncle Abigail Williams, and Minister Salem. He is not portrayed in a positive light in this play, being described by Miller from the outset as a man who carved a villainous path through a story who believed he was being persecuted wherever he went. By his actions and words Parris very little good to say for him (p. 3). Act 1: Parris is concerned that Betty is ill, so he called Dr. Griggs for medical attention and sent Reverend Hale for spiritual help. He questions Abigail about her dancing in the woods with Betty and Tituba and discusses how he thinks there are people plotting against him and his fears about how people would perceive him if witchcraft is discovered under his roof. Act 3: Still self-confident and petty, Parris accuses people he perceives as a threat or who are that they do not believe in witchcraft in lies or come to overthrow the court (p. Act 4: Parris asks Danforth and Hathorn Hathorn him in prison to discuss the dangers of accompanying on hanging respected community members like Rebecca Nurse and John Proctor. Parris explains that he and Hale prayed with the convicted witches and hoped they would confess; for Parris, it's because people who are about to hang influential and so their deaths can cause problems for him. He also mentions that Abigail disappeared and appears to have stolen his savings, prompting Danforth to call him the immeasurable man (p. 117). Parris also tells Danforth that he was threatened as a result of his actions in witch trials: Tonight, when I open the door to leave my house, the dagger hit the ground (p. 119), but Dunforth doesn't seem to care. Betty Parris Betty is the ten-year-old daughter of the Reverend Parris and a cousin of Abigail Williams ... and doesn't get much more character/development descriptions than that. She is the third person in Salem, accusing people of witchcraft (after Tituba and Abby). Aside from a short time on stage in Act 3 (when she chants in unison with the rest of the witch-blaming girls), Betty is only on stage during the opening act of the play. During Act 1, Betty falls ill after dancing in the woods with Tituba and some other village girls (Abigail Williams, Mercy Lewis, Mary Warren and Ruth Putnam). When she temporarily splashes out of the stupor, Betty accuses Abigail of drinking potion to kill Goody Proctor (p.18) before returning to inert. Betty will come to life again at the end of the act to chime in with her own hysterical accusations of witchcraft. In his forties, Tituba is a slave to Reverend Parris, whom he brought with him from Barbados. She is dedicated to Betty (p. 7, p. 41), but perhaps harbors some indignation against Parris that goes into her admission of witchcraft (p. 44): TITUBA, furious: He says Mr. Parris should be killed! Mr. Parris is not a good man, Mr. Parris means man and not a gentle man, and he invites me to get out of bed and slit my throat! They're suffocating. But I say to him: No! I don't hate this man. I don't want to kill this man. But he says, You work for me, Tituba, and I make you free! I give you a beautiful dress to wear, and put you way high up in the air and you went flying back to Barbados! Various townspeople (Abigail, Mrs. Putnam) seem to think that Tituba can also conjure spirits, which at some points it seems that Tituba herself may also believe (Devil, he will be a fun man in Barbados, he will sing and dancin' in Barbados. Act 1: Tituba tries to figure out how her sweetheart Betty does, but Parris her away; later, she accused Abigail of forcing the girls to do devil devil When Hale and Parris pressured them to confess and name those who incite her, Tituba eventually did so by naming Goody Goode and Goody Osburn (two putnam women had previously been offered as witch candidates). Act 4: Tituba is in prison with Sarah Goode, acting as if she really believes in the devil. She and Goody Goode hurried out of Herrick to take away the seat for the judges. Suzanne Walcott works for Dr. Griggs and is described by Miller as a little younger than Abigail, a nervous, hasty girl (p. 8). Eventually, she joins Abigail, Betty, Mercy, and Mary as the aggrieved girls who accuse others of witchcraft. Act 1: Suzanne tells the Reverend Parris that Dr. Griggs is concerned that Betty's disease is supernatural in origin (p. 9). Act 2: Susanna became part of the prosecution team; One of the people Mary Warren says she has already witnessed Mary Sewing poppet in court (p. 72). Act 3: Susanna joins Abigail and Mercy, accusing Mary Warren of captivating them with Mary's bird spirit (p. 107). Steve p2008/used in accordance with CC BY 2.0/Cropped from the original. Mercy Lewis Mercy is a servant of the Putnams and seems to be a special caretaker of Ruth. She also looks friendly with Abigail Williams (which makes sense since they danced in the woods together) and scornful Mary Warren. Mercy is described by Miller as fat, quiet, merciless to get it, to get it because her name is MERCY, but she shows no mercy a girl of eighteen years (p. 16). Act 1: Mercy came to Parris' house to find out what was going on. She gets to confer with Abigail about getting their story straight about what happened in the woods (since Mercy appears to be running around naked in the woods) before she is sent off to get Dr. Griggs for Ruth. Act 3: Mercy is one of the girls in court who accuses Mary Warren of bewitched them through Mary's bird-like spirit (p. 106). Act 4: Parris says he believes Mercy ran away with his niece, Abigail Williams (p. 116). Ms. Ann Putnam is also known as: Goody Putnam, Goody Ann Putnam is the wife of Thomas Putnam and the mother of the injured Ruth (who we never see on stage) and seven other dead children (who we also never see on stage - because they are dead). There seems to be some friction between her and Rebecca the nurse, perhaps because Rebecca Nurse has many living children and grandchildren while Anne has only one child; it also seems that Rebecca may have chided Anne in the past for being not up to tobacco (p. 36): May God blame me, not you, not you, Rebecca! I'm not going to let you judge me anymore! Miller further describes Anne as a perverted soul of forty-five people, gripped by the death of a woman haunted by dreams 12). So clearly that a woman has some problems. Act 1: Anne comes to Parris' house to find out what's going on and report that her daughter is being something, perhaps supernatural. She knows that the cause of her daughter's illness is something supernatural, because she sent her daughter to Tituba to find out (through supernatural means) who killed Anne's other seven children in infancy. Anne is ready and willing to believe any explanation for why her children died, except that these were natural causes (understandable for a grieving mother). She eagerly snub, saying goody Osburn was a witch, saying: I knew it! Goody Osburn was a midwife for me three times. I begged you, Thomas, didn't I? I begged him not to call Osburn because I was afraid of her. My children are always shrivelled in her hands! (p. 44). Thomas Putnam Thomas Putnam is the husband of Anne Putnam and the father of the victim Ruth. Described by Miller as a well-done, hard-working landowner, about fifty (p. 12) and deeply embittered with vindictive nature (p. 14), Putnam quarrels with almost all the big (male) characters that appear on stage in this play. He doesn't like Francis and Rebecca Nurse (since their family helped block Putnam's candidate for minister), Reverend Parris (since he got a job instead of a Putnam joke), John Proctor (because he chops wood, which, according to Thomas Putnam, rightfully belongs to him), and Giles Corey (because Corey accuses him of conspiring with his daughter. Act 1: Putnam calls on Parris to investigate the possible supernatural causes of Betty's disease (and his daughter Ruth). Miller is intimate (through the referral stage) that Putnam doesn't necessarily believe in witchcraft - he's just looking for a way to gain power and/or make Parris do something dumb that he can use: at the moment he intends to get Parris, for whom he has only the contempt to move to the abyss (p. 14). Act 3: Putnam briefly appears in court to say that Giles' accusations against him are false (p.89). Frances Nurse Frances is the husband of accused witch Rebecca Nurse and is friends with Giles Corey and John Proctor. Francis is described by Miller as one of those people for whom both sides of the argument had to respect, although since he gradually paid for the land he originally rented and raised his social status, there were also those who resented his rise (p. 24). Basically, Francis is seen as a fair and honest citizen of Salem, though there are some who resent his social ascent. Through one of the characters in Miller's essay, we learn that Francis is part of a faction that opposed candidate Thomas Putnam as Salem's minister (p. 24), which led to bad feelings between the two families (which may have motivated Rebecca's accusations as witches). Act 2: Francis lets the Proctors know that his wife is in prison and is accused of murder (p. 67). Act 3: Francis appears in court to present evidence of girls girls with John Proctor and Giles Corey (p. 80); Brings a petition signed by neighbors confirming his wife's good name, which is then used by the court as a source for arrest warrants, to the horror of Francis (p. 87) Sarah Good is also known as: Goody Good First Woman Accused of Witchcraft in Salem, Sarah Good is described by Elizabeth Proctor as Goody Good, who sleeps in ditches (p. 58). Act 1: Thomas Putnam floats her name as a possible witch (p. 43); Tituba then picks up on this primer and names her as co-conspiratorial (p. 44), then soon Abby (p. 45) Act 2: Mary Warren reports that Sarah well confessed to attacking girls supernaturally and therefore would not hang; In addition, Sarah is pregnant at the age of 60. Act 4: The first (and only) time Sarah Goode appears on stage at the beginning of this act: she hangs out with Tituba in prison, acting a little crazy, and seemed to see the devil. It is unclear whether she thinks the devil is real, or if she is just riding for the moment because she has nothing to lose and will not be hanged since she confessed and is pregnant. Court officials In addition to the common residents of Salem, Crucible also has symbols involved in the legal part of the witch trials and justice system. Ezekiel Cheever Cheever was originally an honest tailor (p. 69), but by the time he appeared in the play (in Act 2), he had become a court clerk (p. 68). Elizabeth that he knows John Proctor well (p. 50), but by the beginning of the trials it is clear that he is no longer always such a high dignity (you will burn for it, you know it?, page 69). Act 2: Cheever comes to arrest Elizabeth Proctor on court orders; he is convinced of her guilt when he finds a poppet with a needle stuck in it (p. 70), and is not willing to believe other explanations for it, although Mary Warren clearly states that she is the one who made the poppet and stuck the needle in it. Act 3: Chiver testifies to her experience with Goody Proctor and John Proctor in the previous law (find poppet after Elizabeth denied their contents. , John copying an arrest warrant); although he prefaces his testimony with an apology proctor Marshal Herrick Herrick is a marshal for the judicial system in Salem, who must say that he is a person sent to collect prisoners, stop people from leaving court and from attacking other people in court, and lead convicted witches to be hanged. Act 2: Along with Chiber, Herrick comes to the Proctors' house to take Elizabeth Proctor to prison, according to a court order. Act 3: Herrick vouches for the character of John Proctor (p. 86) and acts as the hand of the court (he stops Proctor from attacking Abigail, stops Abigail from leaving when she is accused of whorishness, and is asked to take Proctor and Corey Act 4: Herrick drunkenly clears Sarah Goode and Tituba from prison cells to take place to discuss the judges with Parris and Hale. He also shepherds prisoners (Elizabeth Proctor, John Proctor, and Rebecca Nurse) back and forth between the cells, the main room, and (ultimately) the gallows. Judge Hawthorne Judge Hawthorne is The Judge Salem presiding over witchcraft trials. Described by Miller in scenic directions as a bitter, ruthless judge salem (p. 78), Hathorn lives up to this image both in words and in practice - he shows no mercy to the accused witches or their families and is always willing to believe the worst of the people. Judge Hawthorne appears in Acts 3 and 4 of the Crucible. Act 3: Hathorne is very concerned about all civilians showing proper respect for the court and the law (although he is less shrill about it than Parris). Act 4: Hathorn goes to prison to talk to Danforth; he is confused and suspicious of why Hale is back, disapproves Parris increasingly unsustainable and wishy-washy behavior (p. 115), and everyone seems to think that everyone is filled with high satisfaction (p. 117) on the veils of witches. Interesting fact: Judge Hathorn's character is based on the historic Hathorne, which was so reviled that his descendant, author Nathaniel Hawthorne (Scarlet Letter, House of Seven Gables), changed the spelling of his surname to avoid being associated with it. Deputy Governor Danforth During the Events in the Play, Danforth is the deputy governor of the entire province (Massachusetts). Danforth oversees all trials in the play as the highest legal body. Miller describes him as a serious man in his sixties, of some humour and sophistication, which, however, does not interfere with the precise devotion to his position and his cause (p. 79). While no one in the play seems to like him, for sure, he really he does heed respect from most of the characters, at least at first - as the game goes on, and it becomes clear that Danforth is more concerned with the procedure than justice, the characters (including Giles Corey and John Proctor) vocally show their loss of respect for Danforth. Act 3: The audience sees Danforth for the first time as the presiding judge of the Witch Court. Danforth does not shake emotions, but shake girls demonstrating witchcraft (perhaps because he can see it with his own eyes, feel their sticky skin, etc.). The combination of his impassive interrogation and his belief in witchcraft means that logically follows him ordering the arrest of all who signed the petition, confirming the good characters of Rebecca Nurse and Martha Corey, keeping Giles in contempt of court, and ordering Proctor's arrest. Act 4: Danforth fills the audience on what happens in Salem between acts 3 and 4. He lack of detectable emotions and base our decisions on the rule of law (for example, it would be unfair to delay the hanging of these witches because we have already hanged others) rather than morality (we should avoid killing people if absolutely necessary, and if all other paths have been exhausted). When he feels that John Proctor may not be completely above the board in his confession, he warns that if Proctor lies about being a witch, then he cannot stop Proctor from hanging; When Proctor breaks his confession, Danforth feels no remorse about sending him to the gallows (p. 134): Hang them high above the city! Who cries for it, cries from corruption! He rushes past them. Hopkins is a guard at Salem prison who helps Herrick clear Tituba and Goody Goode out of the room to make room for Danforth in Act 4. Hopkins didn't even get a name, and only one line (p. 113) - he's basically there to announce The Arrival of Danforth. Invisible characters in Crucible there are several characters in Crucible who don't actually appear on stage but still play an important role in the play. In one case, the character actually has more lines from behind the scenes (Martha Corey) than another character does on stage (Hopkins), while on other occasions these behind the scenes, invisible characters are used to move through the action of the game. Martha Corey Martha Corey (third) wife of Giles Corey, is accused of witchcraft directly by Walcott (and indirectly Giles himself). We learn through Frances Nurse that Martha Corey was very much thought of in town - or at least she was until she was accused of witchcraft (p. 67): ... Martha Corey, there can be no woman closer to God than Martha. Although Martha never appears on stage, she is mentioned in all four acts and has three behind-the-scenes lines in Act 3. Act 1: Giles initially raises his suspicions that the bookish march somehow causes him to hesitate during prayers (despite the fact that he only started going to church regularly when he married her, and so it didn't take much to get him to stumble upon (his prayers) (p. 38). that he didn't want to imply that his wife was a witch because she was reading books (although that's absolutely what he implied). Act 3: Martha is heard from the scene as Judge Hawthorne interrogates her about witchcraft at the opening of the act; she was later referred to as one of the two accused witches referred to in the petition by 91 persons (p. 86-87). Act 4: Martha is mentioned as one of the accused witches Hale tries to convince to confess; later, when John Proctor asks if Martha has confessed, Elizabeth confirms that there will be (p. 125). Ruth Putnam's only surviving child thomas and Anne Putnam, Ruth, like Betty Parris, reveals enchanting. According to The parents, Ruth was sent by her mother to Tituba to find out who supernaturally killed Ruth's seven dead baby siblings; this is undoubtedly the reason why Ruth never woke up this morning, but her eyes are open and she walks and hears nothing, sees nothing, and can't eat (p. 13). Although she never appears on stage, Ruth (and her strange illness) is used in absentia to confirm the presence of some supernatural evil in Salem during Act 1. Ruth is brought up only a couple of times during the rest of the play: in Act 3, the audience learns that Ruth is said to have accused George Jacobs of being a witch (p. 89), and that she is not in court when John Proctor brings Mary Warren to confront other girls (p. 94). Sarah Osburn is also known as: Goody Osburn's name Goody Osburn first comes in Act 1 when she is proposed by Thomas Putnam as a possible witch (p. 43). This suggestion is supported by the accusations of Tituba (p. 44) and Abigail Williams (p. 45). In Act 2, we learn that Good Osburn is the first witch to be sentenced to hang in Salem (p. 54). We also learn that it's not all that surprising that someone would accuse Goody Osburn of being a witch, since she's drunk and semi-sound (p.58). George Jacobs In the first act of The Crucible, George Jacobs is named witch Betty Parris (p. 45). His name briefly comes up in Act 2 as heifer owner John Proctor thinks about buying for his wife (p. 48), but it's not until Act 3 that he becomes more important. In Act 3, Giles Corey claims he heard that Ruth Putnam accused George Jacobs of witchcraft because convicted witches lose their possessions, and the only person who has enough money to buy up this property just so happened to be Ruth's father, Thomas Putnam (p. 89): ... the day Putnam's daughter yelled at Jacobs, he said she gave him a fair gift of land. . . . The charge that Routh had largely handed over the property of her father, George Jacobs, accusing him of witchcraft, was never brought to trial because Giles refused to reveal the name of the man who told him about Putnam's words; therefore, George Jacobs becomes the indirect reason for Giles' arrest for contempt of court (and ultimately being sentenced to death). Bridget Bishop is also known as: Goody Bishop Bridget Bishop owns a tavern in Salem (p. 4) and is the first witch named Abigail, who has also not been named Tituba (p. 45). Goody Bishop's starring role in The Crucible contrasts with Rebecca Nurse; To illustrate how the people hanged earlier in the play were of a lower moral character than those who were supposed to hang during Act 4, Parris mentions how Bridget lived three years with the bishop before she married him (p. 117). Dr. Griggs Dr. Griggs in Act 1, how a man Parris consulted to find out what happened to Betty (p. 8) and in Act 2 as the man who confirms Sarah Goode is pregnant (p. 56). He is also Suzanne Walcott's employer. Other people mentioned in Crucible In addition to all the characters that we previously discussed, there are also a few other people mentioned during the game. Some of these names are useful to know because they give context to the nature of the relationships that shape how events unfold in Crucible (for example, James Bailey is a brother-in-law of Putnam, who was referred to by Minister Salem because of opposition from other townspeople, including Frances Nurse, who causes bad blood between the two families). Some other names may be useful if your teacher asks you to list people accused of witchcraft during the game, or list people who have accused others of witchcraft. Whatever the reason, if you want a list of every name mentioned in Crucible, we're here for you: see below for the nittiest-of-the-grittiest table of all named people in Crucible. Title Description quoting Mr. Collins Reports seeing Betty Parris fly. 12 Ingersall owns the barn over which Betty Parris is said to have flown. p. 12 James Bailey Is the Brother in Law of Thomas Putnam, who was prevented from becoming Minister of Salem by a faction (including Frances Nurse and the family). p. 13 John Putnam Is the brother of Thomas Putnam, who helped Thomas land George Burroughs in prison. p. 14 George Burroughs Minister Salem is jailed for debts he does not owe Thomas and John Putnam (perhaps out of anger because Burroughs became a minister where Bailey failed) page 14 Edward Putnam Signer's first complaint against Rebecca Nurse; Thomas Putnam's brother. p. 25 Jonathan Putnam Signer's first complaint against Rebecca Nurse; Thomas Putnam's brother. 25 Goody Howe accused Betty Parris of witchcraft. p. 45 Martha Bellows accused Betty Parris of witchcraft. p. 45 Goody Sibber is accused of witchcraft by Abigail Williams. 45 Alice Barrow accused Betty Parris of witchcraft. p. 45 Goody Hawkins is accused of witchcraft by Abigail Williams. p. 46 Goody Bibber accused Betty Parris of witchcraft. p. 46 Goody Booth is accused of witchcraft by Abigail Williams. p. 46 Jonathan (Proctor) Son of Elizabeth and John Proctor. This is not the man who caught a rabbit eating at John and Elizabeth's dinner in Act 2. 48 Walcott Father or other relative of Suzanne Walcott. Accuses Martha Corey of witchcraft against his pigs. p. 68 Judge Stouton at the Witch Trials in Salem. p. 86 Judge Sewall at the Salem Witch Trials. P. 86 Mr. Lewis Father of Mercy Lewis; reports that he thought his daughter was staying with Abigail Williams for the night. 116 Isaac Ward Drunk Salem resident hung like a witch; John Proctor is best compared to him. p. 117 Goody Ballard named Elizabeth Proctor as the man who confessed to p. 124 Isaiah Goodkind named Elizabeth Proctor as the man who confessed to witchcraft. page 124 Common discussion topics for Crucible characters Now you know all about the characters in Crucible. But what can you ask about them? Here are some general essay questions/discussion topics about the characters in Crucible. Practice answering them for yourself to gain a deeper understanding of the game (even if your teachers don't end up asking you these specific questions). Choose a character that you think may represent a certain type of the person. In his essay, argue what type of person this symbol represents. Use the evidence from the game to support your claims. Be sure to explain why Arthur Miller may have decided to have this character represent this type of person. Compare and compare Elizabeth Proctor and Abigail Williams. How does every woman influence her position in Salem's puritanical theocracy? How do different characters serve as foils for each other (e.g. Elizabeth and Abigail, Hale and Danforth)? How do the characters change throughout the play, namely John Proctor, Mary Warren and Reverend Hale? How does John and Elizabeth Proctor's relationship manage the play? Choose one character from The Crucible. Then, to argue whether their actions throughout the drama are selfish or sacrificial. Are they heroic or villainous? Was Proctor's decision not to be recognized as stupid or noble? Is John Proctor a tragic hero? Is The Crucible a tragedy in general? How does John Proctor's dilemma change during the play? Can we totally blame Abigail for the events in the play? For more information on how to effectively write about Crucible characters, be sure to read our character analysis article in Crucible. What's next? Looking for specific character analyses from Crucible? We have detailed guides on John Proctor, Abigail Williams, Mary Warren, Giles Corey, and Rebecca Nurse on our blog. Want a rundown of the play's action? Then be sure to read our full Crucible summary. You wonder: What are the themes of this play? Is McCarthyism somehow involved? Find out with our discussions of Crucible topics and McCarthyism in Crucible! Want to improve your SAT score by 160 points or your ACT score by 4 points? We have written a guide for each test about the 5 best strategies you should use to have a chance at improving your score. Download it for free now: now:

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