



What year setting of to kill a mockingbird

The novel is located in the 1930s in a small community in Maycomb County, located in the south. Although slavery has been legally abolished for many years, Southerners in Maycomb continue to believe in white supremacy, and the novel projects social snobs and prejudices associated with these Southern values. The main characters of Atticus Finch highly respected and responsible citizen of Maycomb County. He's the father of Scout and Jem. A lawyer by profession, he is very special about achieving justice. Dear daughter of scout Finch Atticus. An impulsive girl by nature, she still rushes into fights and is more emotional than her brother. Jem Finch He is a son who is deeply motivated to follow his father's steps. An important idea of maturity is well portrayed in his character, as he gains maturity by the end of the novel. Arthur Radley He is called the 'Boo' scout and Jem. He is a mysterious character who never steps out of his house, nor maintains any relationship with the townspeople. Nevertheless, he attempts an indirect friendship with children. He is a pathetic figure in his need for love and attention. Bob Ewell is an uncultured, uncultured, inherently bad character who drinks all the money to relieve, beats up his children and has no gualms about going to murder to restore his lost dignity among community members. Smaller characters aunt Alexandra Atticus' sister who comes to live with them because it seemed necessary that there should be some female influence in the house. Aunt Alexandra seems too strict and forbids at the outset, but later her sheer honesty was revealed. Calpurnia's family is a black housekeeper who has cared for the family since the children lost their mother. Her presence has largely contributed to shaping the childish character. Dill's closest friend of both Jem and Scout. Thanks to the usual weaving of long fantasies, he reveals that he is a child, deprived of love and attention. He is a complete contrast to Atticus in the role of father. Miss Stephanie Crawford Their neighbour and local gossip can't help trying to be the first to go through gossip or speculate on any piece of gossip. Nathan Radley's older brother Boo Radley. He shares some of his father's cruel gualities. Ms. Maudie is a confidante of children who always takes pains to explain to children the human character and its whims. Mayella Ewell Bob is a young daughter who, in her search for company and affection, puts the innocent Tom Robinson in deep trouble. Tom Robinson a young black worker. He is sincere and helpful, but he is unfairly convicted and even found guilty of a crime he did not commit. Inequality towards blacks peaks in treatment given to them White. The Cunningham family are what they call 'poor whites', but they are decent self-esteem, hardworking people who always try to pay off their debts in any way possible. Mr. Heck Tate Maycomb County Sheriff, who is an honest and respected man of society. At the end of the novel, he used his discretion over Bob Ewell's death to spare a lot of unnecessary speculation. Judge Taylor's seemingly lethargic and disinterested judge for the case, Tom Robinson - Mayella, but who underneath, is a very vigilant and perceptive judge. Ms. Dubose's bitter tongue, gaudy old neighbor Atticus, presents herself as an irritating and corrosive woman for children, but who is indeed a very strong-wanted and considerate man. Page 2 The protagonist of the novel is Atticus Finch, who is the principal initiator and coordinator of various events in the novel. In his engagement with poor white communities like Walter Cunningham, as well as deprived blacks, like Tom Robinson, he is portrayed as a just, honest and very considerate human being. He has clear-cut values and beliefs, and it is his sincere desire that his children grow up too much with a broad perspective and an unassuming way of thinking. He is indifferent to what others say or think about his actions, and he is steadfast in his belief in equality and freedom. Antagonist Bob Ewell serves as the perfect villain in the novel, with his carefree way of life and the utter disrespect he has for other human beings. In the beginning he comes across only as a Slovak figure, carefree about his family and cheeky in his dealings with others. But after an episode of Tom Robinson, it is alarming to discover him an obnoxious, flamboyant nogooder who has no gualms about sending an innocent bystander to the gallows. Even after winning the event, he realized he had lost respect in people (because of Atticus), even trying to harm Atticus' children, thus leaving no jota sympathy for himself in the reader. The climax of Events in the Novel builds on the extraordinarily important and climactic scenes of the courtroom, where Atticus tries to defend Tom Robinson from accusing Bob and Mavella Ewell. Tensions are maintained during the trial over whether or not Atticus would win the case. Although the audience feels strongly about Tom's situation and it is clear that he is innocent, the jury's verdict is final. The result of the most surprising and touching thing is that instead of reprimanding Atticus for losing the case, the black community showers him with food, as a gesture of their appreciation for having at least taken over the case and defended Tom. Tom's obviously the most upset, but Atticus only silent and exhausted. When Ewell realized his lost position in the community, he was trying to make life miserable, first for Helen Robinson, Tom's widow, and then even Atticus. Eventually he will take up damage to Scout and Jem, but in the process he loses his own life. At the same time, Scout's long treasured dream of meeting Boo Radley is also fulfilled. Both the study reveals a number of random and expected results. A review of Mockingbird's novel To Kill a Spin revolves mainly around a small family of three - Atticus Finch, a lawyer, and his two children, Scout and Jem. As the novel goes on some characters are associated with three main characters to form a dramatic story of events, attitudes, prejudices and values. The novel is set in the guiet town of Maycomb; but the peace is only superficial. The city consists of three communities: white people, black communities and white trash. Outwardly, there is peace between the three, but beneath is a combination of hostility, racial prejudice and friendliness. Jem and Scout go to school, they pass the house Radley; it's a scary place for them because of the houses of Boo Radley, who has been labeled a lunatic. At the same time, their curiosity pushes them to try ways for Boo to come out of the house. Their overtures, however, are suppressed by Atticus defends Tom Robinson, a black man who has been accused of molesting a white girl, Mayella Ewell. She is part of the 'white-trash' community. The children follow the case adilessly and are dissasive when their father loses the case. The case is lost simply because it was still impossible (despite the laws to protect them) for a black man to achieve victory over whites in the South. This sufficiently reveals the deep-seated racial prejudice still prevalent among white society, which cannot give equal status to blacks. The relationship between the children and Boo Radley resurfaces at the end when it is Boo who saves them from imminent death at the hands of the vicious Bob Ewell. It is ultimately revealed that Boo is not a lunatic but a simple-minded person with that health and childish attachment for Scout and Tom. The story of the mockingbird recited by Atticus is associated with the theme of the novel. It is considered a sin to kill a mockingbird because it is a harmless people, too. By letting Tom die, the sin of killing a bemisied bird was committed. But by not revealing the facts of Boo's heroism in saving children, sin is avoided, and Boo is left to his seclusion. Tom's death is a defeat of justice and an affront to humanity, and readers can judge themselves, how much sin it is. The mature Scout and Jim are portrayed, as well as the exemplary character of Atticus, who is free of racial prejudice or biased opinions. He is a highly ethical character who decides to fight against the 'old traditions' of his own community. Page 3 The main and fundamental theme of the novel is black slavery, its abolition and the consequent lack of acceptance in the Southern community. Harper Lee portrayed a deep-set traditional way of thinking of South Americans who are unable to accept that blacks have been released from bond slavery. So, even though outwardly there are no slaves, blacks have not yet been openly admitted to the white fold and are denied the equality they deserve and even have the right to. It is difficult and unacceptable for white people to regard them as the same. This theme has been illustrated while depicting the lifestyle of the black community and the various challenges faced by the white community. Smaller themes Along with the main theme, Harper Lee introduced smaller but no less important themes in the novel. The legend of the mockingbird, was intricately womed into the plot. Tom Robinson's death is likened to this sin, because Tom, too, was an innocent, harmless man who would never hurt anyone and his death was unnecessary. Similarly, when it is revealed that Arthur Radley is the one who killed Bob in saving children's lives, Mr Heck Tate refuses to hold him accountable because he believes it would invite unnecessary speculation, interest and undue attention to Boo Radley, who does not wish to. Bringing him into the limelight would again be like killing a suing bird, like Scout, very intelligently surmises. The theme of morality is also introduced. Morals such as love for human beings, the importance of living things, and an open attitude to the beliefs and actions of others are well demonstrated. These are other topics in the novel. The mood mood of the novel on a general level is light and humorous, especially when it comes to Scout impulsive action, Dill's antics and Jem's fraternal behavior. However, the underlying mood throughout the novel is somber and profound because some important issues are appreciated and addressed. Atticus' dealings with blacks, the negative attitudes of some other members of the community, the trial of Tom Robinson and its terrible ending, depicts the seriousness and serious reassessment of accepted norms that are expected of readers of the author. Harper Lee Biography Harper Lee was born April 28, 1926, in Monroeville, Alabama. She was the voungest daughter of three children. Amassa Coleman Lee and Francis Lee. She left school, Monroeville Public Schools, and later joined the University of Alabama to study law. Since she didn't finish her degree, she moved to New York. However, her experience and knowledge of the law helped her greatly in her writing. Harper Lee was part of a generation of writers that emerged after World War II. She wrote several essays and three short stories. On the advice of her literary agent, she expanded one of her stories into the novel To Kill a Mockingbird. It has been on the bestseller list for more than eighty weeks and won the Pulitzer Prize and the Alabama Library Association Award. Despite his success. Lee had no desire to write a sequel to the novel. Maycomb County, where her novel is set, closely resembles the place where Harper Lee was born and spent most of her life. Although she insists her novel is not autobiographical, her father was a lawyer and was the inspiration for Atticus Finch's character. Page 4 In this chapter, a brief introduction to the Finch family is given to scout. Simon Finch founded Finch's Landing on the banks of the Alabama River. A rich and prosperous man has died. One of his sons, Atticus, studied law; the other studied the medicine. Although both sons left Finch's Landing, Alexandra, their sister, stayed. Atticus practiced law in Maycomb, where he lived with his two children. Jem and Scout, and the chef. Calpurnia. Atticus' wife died when the children were vound, and Scout barely remembers her. The boundaries for children vith its creepy vokes. Children used to imagine that there used to be a vicious phantom in the house. In fact, Mr. and Mrs. Radley were a couple they kept to themselves. Their son, Boo Radley is believed by children to have maniacal tendencies and so is kept at home. The children played games around Radley's house and dared one another to touch the walls of the house to demonstrate how brave they are. Note: This chapter only gives the reader a glimpse of Maycomb's company and its inhabitants. The main characters are, of course, Atticus and his family. Scout, his daughter, tells the whole story in the first person. Since the whole novel is a story seen through scout's eyes, the visualization is purely from the perspective of a child. This includes a depiction of her morbly fear of radley's house, about which she heard several stories that were disproportionate to local gossip. Description Boo, therefore, is larger than life one: he was a long jagged scar that ran across his face; what teeth he had were yellow and rotten; his eyes popped and he drooled. The father's relationship with his children seems superficial -- he played with us, read to us, and treated us with a polite separation, but the fact that the children call him his name, and even later, as his outlook and behavior are revealed, but only point to the true love he has for his children. Dill is presented in the chapter. He is a child who seeks love in a family without love; it also tends to fantasise and exaggerate. During the novel, he turns out to be a good friend like Jem and Scout. Chapter 2 Scout is supposed to start school, and Jem is assigned to escort her on the first day. Jem makes it clear to Scout that she is staying with first graders and not trying to follow him or ask him to play with her. Scout is excited about her first day of school but is disillusioned because she is reprimanded for already knowing how to read and write. It turns out that Atticus and Calpurnia introduced her to reading and writing at a very early age, but the teacher is unable to see the authenticity of this experiment and feels it's just a hindrance to further learning. When a scout tries to explain why Walter Cunningham wouldn't accept his money to buy lunch, she is punished by a teacher. Note: In this chapter, the reader is informed of a narrow-minded and idealistic approach to learning that takes a gradual approach. The fact that Scout already knows how to read and write is not appreciated, but is judged by the teacher irritating for further learning. The chapter also shows a section of Maycomb society where people, like the Cunninghams, are dirt-poor but honest and hardworking. Scout's teacher, Ms. Carolina, who hails from North Alabama, is not familiar with the Maycomb Society, and Scout's teacher, Ms. Carolina, who hails from North Alabama, is not familiar with the Maycomb Society, and Scout's teacher, Ms. Carolina, who hails from North Alabama, is not familiar with the Maycomb Society, and Scout's teacher, Ms. Carolina, who hails from North Alabama, is not familiar with the Maycomb Society, and Scout's teacher, Ms. Carolina, who hails from North Alabama, is not familiar with the Maycomb Society and Scout's teacher, Ms. Carolina, who hails from North Alabama, is not familiar with the Maycomb Society and Scout's teacher, Ms. Carolina, who hails from North Alabama, is not familiar with the Maycomb Society and Scout's teacher, Ms. Carolina, who hails from North Alabama, is not familiar with the Maycomb Society and Scout's teacher, Ms. Carolina, who hails from North Alabama, is not familiar with the Maycomb Society and Scout's teacher, Ms. Carolina, who hails from North Alabama, is not familiar with the Maycomb Society and Scout's teacher, Ms. Carolina, who hails from North Alabama, is not familiar with the Maycomb Society and Scout's teacher, Ms. Carolina, who hails from North Alabama, is not familiar with the Maycomb Society and Scout's teacher, Ms. Carolina, who hails from North Alabama, is not familiar with the Maycomb Society and Scout's teacher, Ms. Carolina, who hails from North Alabama, is not familiar with the Maycomb Society and Scout's teacher, Ms. Carolina, who hails from North Alabama, is not familiar with the Maycomb Society and Scout's teacher, Ms. Carolina, who hails from North Alabama, is not familiar with the Scout's teacher, Ms. Carolina, Ms. Carol intricacies of the Maycomb Society are unfurled by the author. Page 5 Jem manages to stop the fight between Scout and Walter's strange eating habits at the dinner table, and is a serious rebuke to Calpurnia. Back at school, Miss Carolina is disgusted to see louse in Burris Ewell's hair and sends him home to get clean. The boy's indecent behaviour shocks the teacher and one student offers an explanation about the lifestyle of the Ewells. Atticus explains to her that sometimes the rules are bent to maintain harmony in society, but Scout will have to go to school. Notes: Another part of Maycomb County is revealed here. The Ewells are what has been called 'white waste' who live in desperate poverty but make no attempts to get out of it. The company must accept their life and they are only avoided if possible. The Cunninghams, though as poor, are not like the Ewells, in that they possess self-esteem, honesty and perseverance. Atticus, as a lawyer, has to deal with all kinds of people, including, like Cunninghams and Ewells, and therefore is aware of its particular flaws and strengths. Calpurnia serves as a surrogate mother for children, who takes them by hand, teaches them basic reading and polite behavior. Chapter 4 On this particular day, as Scout runs back home from school, he sees something glistening on an oak tree in front of Radley's house. With courage, she retraces her steps to explore and finds some gum wrapped in tin foil and stuffed into a hole in his suitcase. I'm jem, when you find out, the scout spits it out. But the very next day, when they pass the same place, they discover a box containing two glowing pennies. Initially they decide to pocket themselves. Dill comes under fire for fame and fanfare fantasies. While they play together, Scout gets into an old tire that's pushed through Jem. He starts rolling down the road and stops right in front of Radley's house. In her fear, Scout runs back, leaving the tires behind, Jem, with Jem pretending to be Boo, constantly howls and screams away. They even acted at the scene, where Boo allegedly threw a knife into his father's pants. Unfortunately for them, Atticus catches them on it and the game is stopped. Scout remembers that on the day she rolled into Radley Court, she heard a low sound of laughter from inside the house. Notes: The apparent vanity of the new way of teaching makes Scout slow in his school work. It is also clear that her fear of radley's home has not been alleviated with time. The discovery of chewing gum, and later pennies, gives an insight into the character of Boo Radley, who fears all children but who loves them nonetheless, and therefore shows his interest in them through these covert attempts. Even his laughter that Scout hears as he rolls in his front yard reveals his zeal in children's actions and fervor in the life of his life in the midst of people, as he did before he was handed this severe prison sentence. The game kids indulge in is typical of kids who want to enact (what they think it is) Boo's life

Although apparently it's an unwelthing thing to do, children are displaying the way they cope with the adult world. Page 6 Their Ms. Maudie explains that there is nothing wrong with boo, or rather Arthur (his real name). Mr. Radley was a Protestant Baptist, with strong religious ideas in which Ms. Maudie did not believe. She then assures Scout that all the stories built around Radley's house are imaginary ones. Meanwhile, Dill and Jem formulated a plan in which they deliver a message to Boom and invite him to come out and meet them. Scout is bescathed but agrees to give her part of the surveillance area, for fear of being labelled a girl and a 'sissy'. However, their plan will not succeed as Atticus will come and deter them from boo's misery, instructing them to leave him alone. Comments: People in the county have a very high regard for Atticus. As Ms. Maudie says - If Atticus had been drinking while he wasn't drunk, he wouldn't be as tough as some men are at best. Dill and Jem's desire to bring Boo out of the house not only shows their sincere attempts to make friends with him; It's also an innocent need to see him and see if he's real. It's an innate curiosity to know what has never been clearly revealed to them. All such hopes, however, were set aside by Atticus, which does not believe in interfering in other people's private lives. Dill's childish desire to marry Scout and his subsequent neglect towards her also suggests the evolving behavior of children who, at one point, want to do what adults do, and in the next minute, get busy doing juvenile things. Scout's angry reaction to giving Dill thrashing is also very typical of her temperament: she always likes to behave boyishly and this is a chance to show her aggressive qualities.. Chapter 6 Jem and Scout will be allowed to spend the last night with Dillo before he returns. Dill and Jem were already planning a night walk through Boo's place. They get into the house, and Dill climbs on his shoulders to look in, but he doesn't see anything because it's too dark. Then suddenly they see the shadow of a man wearing a hat. Only when they think he's going to put his hands on them will the shadow go away. All three flee in horror and hear a shotgun fired behind them. Upon arrival home, they find Nathan Radley, Atticus, Miss Stephanie Crawford, Miss Rachel and Mr Avery standing outside their house. Turns out Mr. Radley shot a black intruder. Atticus, meanwhile, notices that Jem's pants are pants (which he lost while climbing over the fence) and comments about her. They are left alone after several weak attempts at explanation. In the middle of the night, Jem goes back to the fence to pick up his pants. Notes: Children, apparently, are not deterred by Atticus' instructions to leave the Radley family alone, so dare to make a second attempt to meet Boo in But again their plans backfire. I'm ashamed that he was caught without his pants on before the rally. So that their lie that he played strip poker is not discovered, Jem must try to go to the area again to retrieve his pants. Scout's fear, as she awaits Jem's safe return, was portrayed poignantly. Along with that, the added fear of Atticus waking up and catching Jem not in bed is amazing. But everything is fine as Jem returns, holding his pants up. Page 7 school has been reopened and now Jem and Scout return home at the same time as before. Jem reveals to Scout that the night he returned to retrieve the pants, the parts that were torn were sewn, though crooked, and it was neatly folded and still over the fence. Both wonder about this new dilemma: who could be behind it? Later, they even find a ball of grey rope in the oak hole, and after waiting three days for someone else to take it, they finally pocket it. Next, they decide that whatever they find in the knot will be their property. As time passes, they continue to find things hidden in the nodule. They find two small paintings carved into soap, a boy and a girl, which are exact replicas of themselves, a whole packet of chewing gum, a tainted medal and the biggest prize of all -- a pocket watch on a chain with an aluminum knife. After that, they write a letter of appreciation for all the gifts they have received, but when they get to the tree, they find that the knot has been cemented. Nathan Radley did it, explaining that the tree was dying. But Atticus informs that the tree is quite healthy. Jem is angry about it, but is unable to do anything about it. Notes: The reader can guess that Boo Radley wants to make friends with children in a secret way, though. In fact, it's Boo who has not only sewn and folded his pants, but he has also been donating them fantastic items. Children, of course, do not yet know the truth, but they want to show their gratitude to their unknown friendship between his son and anyone. His selfimposed punishment for his son involves complete abstinence from any kind of normal and healthy relationship that involves friendship with these children. Therefore, it comes across as too strict in nature. Atticus on his part is probably aware of this attitude, which explains why it discourages children from irritating Boo Radley. Undoubtedly, Boo is portrayed as a pathetic personality, longing for friendship and attention, as boasting little it may be. The variety of objects that leave in the nodule is probably a cry for attention that every human being demands so desperately. Reader can not help sympathy for him. Chapter 8 Winter arrives in Maycomb County. Mrs. Radley's out, but this isn't causing any wolves. Scout's afraid to see the snow. Since the school is declared closed due to snow, Scout and Jem decide to visit Ms. Maudie. They borrow snow from his sleep and is informed that Ms. Maudie's house was engulfed in fire. Atticus is ordering children to stay near Radley's house while the fire is on fire. Later, they find out that the wool blanket was threaded over Scout's shoulders. How it came about is a mystery to both Scout and Jem. Then, Atticus is told of all the mischief that they made around Radley's house. On being told that it may well be Boo who gave the blanket, Scout is terrified. Notes: The fire on Ms. Maudie's site creates quite a stir, but Scout's close encounter with Boo, though without her realization, causes more of a theme for the conversation. Boo's love for children is noted when he places a blanket on Scout's shoulders. Obviously, Boo did it because Nathan Radley was near Maudie's house, helping put out the fire. Although her entire house is knocked to the ground Miss Maudie is still not disturbed and has acquired her sharp sense of humour. Her plans to set up a new house, big enough to room her azaleas, portray her as practical and secular women. Page 8 Scout is pushed into a fight with her classmate who had jeered her father for defending 'niggers'. At the hearing, Atticus agrees that he advocates for negroes, especially one named Tom Robinson. He explains that although the case is complex, it is important for his own self-confidence. Moreover, his conscience compels him to suffer in the name of the injustices carried out by his community. Another reason to take over the case is that if he did not, he would not be able to represent his country in the legislature. In addition, the case is just as important for him to be able to stand up to his anti-racial stance. Christmas comes with mixed feelings for Jem and Scout because they have to spend it on Finch's Landing, with Aunt Alexandra, Atticus' sister. They receive air rifles as Christmas presents from Atticus. Getting to know relatives again seems a tedious job and Scout finds her cousin Francis a terrible bore. Aunt Alexandra is outraged that Scout is still in her calf and not in a dress. The children make a very fun comparison of Aunt Alexandra with mount Everest Scout and Francis have an argument first over Dill and then over Atticus, whom Francis calls a 'nigger-lover'. Uncle Jack is ridiculous among them. Uncle Jack is unable to understand Scout's way of thinking and admits that Atticus like himself is better for not Ever. Notes: Scout can't help choosing a fight when her father's position is at stake. Her behavior and her use of expletives is very abhorrent Uncle Jack, but he is unable to resolve the confusion. Uncle Jack has to talk to Atticus about the children, and Atticus, knowing that Scout is listening, says he hopes the kids would trust him and come to him for answers instead, according to local gossip. Scout is surprised that she wanted me to hear every word he said. Atticus once again displays his rich nature through his incisive sense of child psychology. He realizes, like a few adults, that sometimes nasty children have been told what needs to be done. In a very adept way, he maneuvers a conversation with Jack Finch in order to let Scout know (who knows, he may be hearing) that he hopes his children shouldn't be like the rest of the other Maycomb citizens who refuse to associate with black people. Scout, the child he is, is impressed at his father's sensibility. Harper Lee has very cleverly outlined the depth of this father - daughter's relationship. Chapter 10 Atticus refuses to teach children how to shoot at anything but mock the bird. He explains that the beetrothing birds were not harmed; They only ing for people to enjoy, so killing a mockingbird is definitely a sin. While going for a walk through Radley's house, they notice Tim, Mr Harry Johnson's dog, behaving strangely. Children rush home to inform Calpurnia. Turns out the dog went crazy, and Calpurnia rushes around, informing everyone about it. Sheriff, Mr. Heck Tate is asking Atticus to shoot down the dog. Atticus kills the dog with one shot! Kids who never knew about their father's shooting proficiency are really stunned. It turned out that their father's nickname in his younger days was 'ol, 'one-shot'. Ms Maudie then explains to the children that although Atticus was such a good shooter, he had long since decided to shoot only when absolutely necessary. She also describes him as a very civilized being at heart. Note: Mockingbird is listed for the first time. Atticus insists that the bemusing bird, whose only ambition in life is to bring joy to others, should never be killed, it is a virtual sin to do so. The reference to mockingbird is important to tom robinson's trial as well as in relation to Boo Radley. Atticus' perfection in shooting greatly amazes children who have never seen their father shoot at anything. Maudie's explanations wreak havoc. Atticus now. Jem, in particular, who is in the stage of imitating his father, is very proud of his father, which is proven when he speaks jubilantly: Atticus is a gentleman just like me! Page 9 Of Jem and Scout have outgrown the practice of harassing Boo. Now they meet Ms. Dubose, an old woman with an angry gaze and vitriolic language who never fails to shower abuse on Jem and Scout, as well as on Atticus and the entire Finch family. One day, in his anger, Jem cut off the tops of every Camellia Bush owned by Ms. Dubose. Atticus, of course, forces Jem to come back and apologize to her. As punishment, Jem is ordered to go to Ms Dubose's house and read to her for a month. Every day, he would read up to the alarm clock, set next to the bed, would ring, signaling a time for him to go home. A month later, the reading stops. A few days later, Atticus informs them that Ms. Dubose has died, leaving a box containing wax perfect cameos for Jem. Later, Jem is told that the reading session was made only as a distraction for her to overcome her addiction to morphine. Mrs. Dubose died a single woman. Notes: Jem and Scout have grown up, but still can't overcome their anger if someone passes a comment to their father. Ms. Dubose comes across children as a sour and rugged woman who can only say harsh things about others. Still, Atticus is conscientious enough to insist that children respect her for her age. Evenings at her house, reading Ms. Dubose, is a difficult task for children, but the underlying reason is revealed only after her death. Her go through the exhausting experience of breaking the habit of addiction than die as an addict. Her gift to Jem is also typical of her perceptive character. The gift of camellia shows that she understood Jem's anger when he had cut off her camellia shrubs. Presenting him with the same thing. Atticus highlights the fact that whatever Ms. Dubose went through revealed undeniable courage - His when you know you've licked before you start, but you start anyway and you see it through, no matter what. Children learn a lot about the power of character and grit through their experiences with Ms. Dubose. Chapter 12 of Jem shows typical signs of arriveing, with inconsistent moods and short moods. Scout is advised to leave him alone. When Atticus leaves for the city for some official work, Calpurnia takes the children to a church service in a black church. Their presence is recognized by all members of the church, except Lula, a troublemaker, but her attitude is overlooked. Scout is impressed with the proceedings, to the lack of hymnbooks. She is later told that most of them are uneducated, except for a few, including Calpurnia's sudden transition to peoples' color mode of storytelling also surprises them, and they realize a little double life that Calpurnia must lead. Preacher Reverend Sykes practically orders people to donate money to Tom Robinson's wife and children. Jem and Scout donate from their own pockets. After returning home, they are disappointed to have their Aunt Alexandra in their porch. Notes: The suffering that Jem is going through through the process of aging is not fully understood by Scout, who lacks his company as much as Dill's. And its cultivation is obvious too when it finds kitchen work to have interesting prospects. The day children's time in a black church serves an eye-opener for them. Suddenly they realize how inherently different they are from blacks and how they can face moderate opposition too. But the sincere welcome from other members speaks to much of the basic generous nature of blacks. In addition, children also notice the general want to help Tom Robinson. The reason for Tom's arrest is the revelation that he apparently raped Bob Ewell's daughter. The reader notices how well Calpurnia (essentially black) has adapted to the Atticus' way of life; have learned to read and even speak like white folk. At the same time, she has not forgotten her origins, and attends services with her black relatives of their own church, and smoothly switches to their way of speaking when she is with them. Aunt Alexandra, it is realized (in the next chapter) came to stay and is a strong influence on children, a fact that is not entirely pleasant for them. Page 10 Aunt Alexandra makes her presence felt from day one alone. Atticus is coming home on the same day. Aunt Alexandra settles into the house. She will become secretary of the Maycomb Amanuensis Club and hold the party in the house. Whenever he does, he summons Scout to meet her guests. Aunt Alexandra's attempts to instill her sense of etiquette into children is impezzled and Atticus must talk to them about it. Atticus seems strict and gruff on children who can't understand this sudden change in his behavior. But in the end, even he retreats and allows children not to take everything the aunt says too seriously. Note: Aunt Alexandra's presence in the family is not immediately reassuring, as many adjustments are needed. Children who have never been accustomed to such a solid upbringing find themselves at a loss. Atticus was probably under pressure from his sister to let her stay in his house to make the kids better, but he's not such a stickler on the rules and codes of conduct himself, even he finds himself in a dilemma. non-conformist character that allows children to believe that things aren't as bad as they seem. Chapter 14 scout asks Atticus the meaning of rape and is given a perfunctory but technically correct answer. Another controversy discovers their way into the blacks' church. Aunt Alexandra is outraged. Later Scout hears her father and her aunt discuss her. Aunt Alexandra thinks Calpurnia should no longer be allowed to work in the house, but Atticus refuses to let her go. Jem advises Scout not to irritate his father because he has too many things in mind. His advice seems too high-handed for Scout, who ends up arguing with him. Scout discovers something warm and durable on the floor, and along with Jem she discovers Dill under the bed. Atticus is immediately summoned, insisting on informing his aunt Rachel of his escape. Dill stays there overnight, and Scout is happy to have her boyfriend back. Notes: Aunt Alexandra reveals her narrow-minded puritanical approach to her suffering to children attending church with Calpurnia. Atticus, though not consistent with her, in no way allows Scout to be mischaued with her, and insists on an apology from her. He is sensitive enough to insist not to throw out Calpurnia, knowing full well her value and proximity of children to her. Jem, at an advanced stage, seems to understand his father's tension and wants to alleviate them as much as possible. His rationale, however, is unnoticed by Scout: The jem advising her is something she still can't digest. Dilla's return heralds better times for Scout. She hopes the three of them can get together as they used to and enjoy. Dill, with all his fantastical stories, is a pathetic character; The child is looking for love and attention that builds stories to increase his self-esteem. Page 11 Dill will get a residence permit at Scout's house for the summer. One evening, as the family is relaxing, Heck Tate comes with a few men. The discussion takes place during the upcoming trial and whether Tom Robinson is safe in their custody. For kids, it sounds like a fracas, but Atticus is pacifying them. The next day, Sunday is spent in the church, but in the evening Atticus declares that it is going out. At night, Jem prepares to follow his father. Dill and Scout joined him in this business. They'll find their father going to him. Scout interrupts them at the wrong moment, and Atticus orders them to leave. Scout is trying to talk to Mr. Cunningham, but he's not calling for an answer. They're finally going to go. Atticus protected Robinson, in prison, however, reveals that Mr Underwood was also covering him (Atticus), with a shotgun, out the window above the Maycomb Tribune office, in case anyone would attack him. Eventually, they'll all come home. Notes: Tom Robinson's trial is a hot topic for debate in Maycomb County, and various stalls have been taken through the courthouse. Atticus demurs from leaving the case, even after some warning. To protect Tom's life in court, Atticus even goes out to guard him at Maycomb Prison. I'm doing enough to understand my father's mind. But Scout is still pretty immature and her attempts to talk to Mr. Cunningham about his sodomy, causing a little embarrassment. Scout previously overheard her father and Mr Cunningham was expressing his gratitude. When asked what she meant, she was sidelined by Jem. Therefore, although she does not know its meaning and background behind it, she has just mentioned the word Cunningham. She probably wants to show that she too is mature enough to participate in mature conversations. Cunningham. She probably wants to show that she too is mature enough to participate in mature conversations. innocent remarks, in a way, will prove beneficial to her father. As the facts stand, Tom, a black man, raped a white girl. The fact that a black man attacked a white girl. The fact that a black man attacked a white girl. The fact that a black man attacked a white girl. Bob Ewell's daughter, is what they call white garbage, she is white, so the chance that Tom will be excused is very remote. Chapter 16 Aunt Alexandra disagrees with children are worried about their father, especially consider that Mr. Cunningham would have tried to kill Atticus had it not been for Scout's early intervention, with her little talk of testifying. A group of Mennonites passes in wagons. When they walk through Miss Maudie is stubbornly unmersed. It's the first day of the trial, and the place is crowded with people who have come to witness the trial of Tom Robinson. Mr Dolphus Raymond is spotted sitting with colourful folk, sipping from a brown paper pack (which reportedly contains whisky). As the court is fully packed, the children join Reverend Sykes on the balcony, along with black people. The judge is none other than Judge Taylor. Although he gives the impression dozing through hearing is actually very sharp in his Tom Robinson's case begins with Mr. Heck Tate being the first witness. Notes: Aunt Alexandra's disapproval is expected, but Atticus is portrayed as a person who doesn't necessarily take his sister's side at all times. Once in a while, she shows her mild irritation. Mennonites were strictly Christian sects who accept no authority except the Bible and are against something modern. Ms. Maudie spends more time in the garden garden and less time reading the Bible is considered sacrificial behavior, but Ms. Maudie is unmasy about their comments. A brief description of the courtroom and the Assembly is given. Whites and blacks came in equal numbers to witness the trial. The scene in front of the courthouse, before the trial began, resembles a picnic spot. However, when the trial begins, there is absolute silence in the courtroom. Finch's children, sitting in a colorful balcony with black people, is probably a symbol of how their family values promote equality. However, they are also eager to watch their father handle the case, knowing full well that he would disagree with their presence if he knew they were in the courtroom. Page 12 of Mr Tate relates his story - on the night of November 21st, Mr Ewell rushed to his office saying his daughter had been raped by a 'nigger'. When he got to their house, he found a girl on the ground, badly beaten. She declared that the 'nigger' was none other than Tom Robinson. Then Atticus questions Mr. Tate about whether the doctor has been called, but the answer is in the negative. Then the size of her bruises is discussed. Her right eye was bruised and traces around her neck could also be noticed. Bob Ewell is summoned to testify. Ewell claims that when he returned home, he caught Tom in the act of raping his daughter. Atticus asks him further about the bruises, then forces him to sign on the envelope and notices aloud that he is left-handed. Notes: A description of the completely ragged and dilapidated lives that lead. Ewell comes across as a courageous man, with no respect for others and a bad way of expressing. Jem realizes that the reason Atticus showed off Ewell's left-hander is to check if he could beat up his daughter, because her bruises are mostly on the right side of her face. When talk of rape and sexual intercourse arises, the Reverend considers it better that children leave, especially Scout, but Jem placates him; the children had no plans to leave the courtroom however, they fled to watch their father defend the case. Chapter 18 Mayella, Bob's daughter is summoned to testify. She gives her a side of the story, claiming that Tom forcibly entered the house and took advantage of her, hitting all the time. When Atticus gets up to interrogate her, Mayella is very scared. Through his permeating questions, it is found that the family is very poor, the father spends most of the money on relief for drinks, and that she is a very lonely girl, bereft of love and affection. On cross-examining her further, whether it was really Tom or her father who beat her up, Mayella initially remained silent in horror and then burst into tears. The trial is adjourned for a break. Mr. Underwood sees children, and children perceive that mention of them would surely be in the next issue of the Tribune. Notes: The courtroom is full of tension during the subsequent verbal battle first between Ewell and Atticus, and later between Ewell and Atticus. and at the right moment, pelting questions and rattling him. The fact that Tom Robinson is mutilated, with his left hand shrivelled, proves that he couldn't be the one who beat Mayell because the bruises were on the right side of his face. The case seems logically bent in Tom Robinson's favor. Judge Taylor, for all his disposition of being a lazy man, prone to dozing during court-scenes, is a really good judge; very sharp at specific points and not without a sense of humor. Chapter 19 of Thomas Robinson is Atticus' only witness, and he is called to the stand. It is mentioned that he had previously had problems with the law for disorderly conduct. Apparently, Tom was walking through Mayella's house to Mr. Link Deas' place to work in his backyard. Mayella regularly asked him to do some small work for her. Other kids have always been on the look. On that particular day, she called him to fix the door hinge, which Tom found out was fine. When Tom climbed onto the chair to remove the box from the top of the chiffon, Mayella grabbed his legs, hugged him and even tried to kiss him. While he was fighting her, her father stepped in. Tom fled in fear for his life. He insisted he didn't even put a finger on Mayella and certainly didn't rape her. In the midst of it all, Mr. Link Deas rises and loudly declares that Tom (while he worked for him) was no problem to him at all. The judge exalts him from the courtroom. Tom did admit that he helped Mayella out of pity for her. This note is disliked by anyone in the courtroom. Tom did admit that he helped Mayella out of pity for her. This note is disliked by anyone in the courtroom. Tom did admit that he helped Mayella out of pity for her. This note is disliked by anyone in the courtroom. Tom did admit that he helped Mayella out of pity for her. Notes: Despite Tom's relationship of his version of the story, he encounters an honest, A black man, well-raised and always willing to help anyone in need. Besides, Mayella's pathetic loneliness is poignantly portrayed. She is a girl looking for love and attention, and Tom is the only visible source of any affection that she could hope for. Tom fleeing the house is in itself a sure sign of guilt otherwise, but here he insists that being a black man and getting into such a situation would certainly mean deep problems, so he was forced to flee. The case turns against Tom the moment he says he felt remorse for Mayella. As poor as it is, the basic fact is that she is still white, and it was considered too direct to feel remorse for Mayella. for her. Page 13 Mr. Dolphus Raymond offers a sip of his brown bag to Dill. Dill sips carefully, and then smiles, realizing it contains, not whiskey, but Coca-Cola. Mr Raymond explains that it is sometimes better for people to believe that you are something that you are not really. The children are returning to the courtroom. Atticus rises and begins to release his clothes slowly. The children are in desasive. Then he starts talking. He insists there is no evidence that Tom raped Mayella; no verdict of any doctor. He also insists that Mayella also did not commit any crime. He is just a victim of cruel poverty and ignorance. At the end of his speech, Dill abruptly defends Calpurnia's entry into the courtroom and heads to Atticus. Notes: Children are wary of talking to Mr Raymond because he is supposed to be an alcoholic and a father of mixed children. But after talking to him, they realize that he is an unusual person, in the sense that he prefers people to have the wrong impression of him so that he can live his life the way he wishes. He has very strong views against the way whites treat poor black people. Atticus's closing speech is powerful, penetrating the hearts of every black and white man present in the courtroom. He does not condemn anyone, not Bob Ewell or Mayell, because it is their circumstances that have led them to behave in this way. He represents the typical attitude of all whites - that all blacks lie, all blacks are essentially immoral beings, that all blacks are not supposed to be trusted around our women. It repeats the fact that all people are created equal. At the end of the speech, Atticus even mutters in the name of God, believe him, presumably to perceive that nothing (not even evidence) is going to change the orthodox view of the jury. Chapter 21 Calpurnia has a note for Atticus, sent by his sister, saying the children are missing. Mr. Underwood announces the presence of children. Atticus backtracks on allowing children to return to hear the verdict. People have to wait a significant long time for the jury to come back with its verdict. The verdict is that Tom Robinson is guilty. Notes: Auntie she is outraged that the children have been in the courtroom all the time, and she is all the more upset at hearing that Atticus has allowed them to return to the courtroom. I'm sure his father will win the case because the jury is expected to be fair. However, these are just childish delusions, and Atticus must admit that no jury has to this day favored a man of color over a white man. The final verdict that found Tom guilty certainly seems unfair, but this deadline must be taken into account. Although slavery has been legally abolished, the views of whites cannot be easily tempered. Undoubtedly, the verdict will come as no surprise to Atticus. Chapter 22 Jem is starting to cry to hear this unfair verdict. Upon arriving home, even Aunt Alexandra seems to have softened her attitude slightly. Being after all atticus' sister and only aunt of children, can't help sympathize with them. She expresses her concern not only to Atticus, but also to Jem, who is still too small to be exposed to the harsh facts of life. The next morning, Atticus says the case is not closed and that there will be another appeal. Seeing chicken for breakfast, dazzled Atticus is led into a kitchen that is packed with all sorts of foods. These were sent by blacks in their appreciation for Atticus for being a black case. As the children walk out, Stephanie Crawford is full of questions about how they were possibly allowed to go to court, but Miss Maudie icily stops her and calls them for cakes. She then tells them that their father is one of those who were born to take responsibility for doing uncomfortable work for the sake of others. She makes them aware that there were some people in Maycomb who tried, in their ways, to support Tom. As they walk home, they meet a group of people and are informed that Bob Ewell has met Atticus and swore to teach him a lesson. Notes: Donating food is a black way to show your appreciation of atticus. It should be noted that even though Atticus failed to save his man, they are still grateful to him for simply defending him, which in itself was a big problem for poor blacks. Stephanie Crawford's curiosity is that the idle mind works overtime. Ms. Maudie is mercifully able to stop her unsuneed questions. Giving Jem a bigger slice of cake also says a lot about Ms. Maudie's acute perception of human nature; that she can realize that Jem has matured. Once again Stephanie displays her pathetic nature while taking pleasure in informing children that their father has been jeered by Bob Ewell. Page 14 Scout believes that her father did not listen to Bob Ewell quietly; Instead, he should have shot him. But Jem realized that Atticus never carried a gun, believing it was an unnecessary invitation for someone. Shoot one. Atticus realizes that his children are sincerely concerned for his safety, so he appeals to them to try and understand Ewell's opinion. After all his credibility has been destroyed. Atticus, finally made them believe that Ewell would do nothing wrong. Tom's case has reached a higher court, and the jury convicted Tom. Atticus makes him realize that while ideally the jury should be fair, very often members carry their prejudices into the courtroom, so their verdict is overshadowed. It makes them realize that it took the jury several hours to reach their verdict, which showed that there is hope in this world. Aunt Alexandra refuses to let Cunningham into the house and Scout almost has a fight with her. Jem takes her out, and under the pretext that shows newly sprouted hair on her chest, begging her not to let her aunt aggravate her. He then says that maybe, after all, he can understand why Boo Radley doesn't come out of his house; probably because he wants to stay and avoid contact with this terrible world. Notes: Ewell is such a perverse character that it is very likely that he would have tried to harm Atticus for not defending the black and for not grilling him and his daughter in court. Children's fear is therefore justified, especially when the reader discovers that Ewell serves only to empty threats. Jem showed amazing maturity during these experimental times. He even forged between Scout and Aunt Alexandra, hoping for peace in the house. To discuss the different types of people in this world, his comment on Boo choosing to stay in his house touches a chord. It seems better to stay at home and be labeled a madman, rather than face a world full of evil and injustice. Chapter 24 Aunt Alexandra has her regular missionary circle meet in the house. Scout was asked to join them for refreshments. Stephanie Crawford, in her usual cattiness, teases Scout about being present in the courtroom. They're all discussing Trump's process and they're general about their attitudes toward black people. When indirect comments about Atticus are passed on Ms. Maudie to suppress them icily, for which Aunt Alexandra is very grateful. Later, Atticus enters, asking to borrow Calpurnia for a while. It turns out Tom is dead: he was shot as he tried to move out of prison. Atticus needs Calpurnia to break the news about Tom's wife and tend to her. Even Aunt Alexandra is shaken by hearing it and is deeply sympathetic to her brother. Notes: As expected, cunning remarks about Atticus' defense are relayed at Atticus' home alone. But Ms. Maudie and Aunt Alexandra are able to handle the situation tingly. News of Tom's death shattered. is dejected because he was pretty sure he would win the case in the high court. But it seems as if Tom grew tired of the whole procedure, waiting for white men to do something for him, so he himself took the chance to escape. Aunt Alexandra and Ms. Maudie are aware of Atticus's merits and also perceive that several people in society who recognize his value pay him a high tribute. Chapter 25 Things eventually normalized in Maycomb County. Jem and Scout spend their time liming around. They snap from Atticus and travel with him and Calpurnia to Tom's house. Helen, his wife, collapses when she realizes the reason for their arrival. The news of Tom's death lasts two days, with several articles about it in the paper. Ewell's name still causes discomfort in Scout, but Jem placates her, saying Mr. Ewell was more hot gas than anything else. Comments: There are very few measures in this chapter; almost like calm before the next storm. The interest and excitement of Tom's trial and his subsequent death waned. Even the warning Ewell gave Toticus lost its power over the children. Helen's silent reaction to her husband's death may seem unnatural, but it's as if she's always known about the inevitability of her husband's death. His death sentence was written the moment Mayella Ewell opened her mouth screaming. Society has not yet improved so much that black will take precedence over white. Both Tom and Helen knew all along. Page 15 Scout is now in third grade, and Radley's house stopped scaring her. She remembers ruefully how she and Jem used to torment Bob Radley, and would still leave them presents in knots. At school, in the Current Events class, when every child has to put the essence of a piece of news aloud in the classroom, Adolf Hitler and his prejudices are discussed. When Scout discusses with Jem and violates the topic of blacks, Jem furiously tells her never to discuss the topic again. Notes: Scout has outgrown her fear over Radley's house, but her desire to see Arthur Radley once before he died is suddenly squelched by Atticus. He doesn't want him to bother the family anymore. The idea of discussing news in the classroom is to give the child better care, more confidence and make him word-conscious. Unfortunately, half the children didn't even have access to newspapers. However, the subject of Adolf Hitler sparks a string of ideas in scout's mind. She realized that while one should not hate anyone, it was also clear that the people in her society were still very much against black people and would never accept them. Her young mind figured out that people don't usually practice what they preach. Chapter 27 Three things happen company: firstly, Ewell acquires and loses government work within a few days. Afterwards, he continues his weekly appearance at the Social Security Administration for his review. It is heard that he was blaming Atticus for losing his job. The second thing is that Judge Taylor, one night heard a scratching noise in front of his door, and at the inquest saw a shadow creep away. Then he sits with a shotgun across his lap. The third thing is that Helen, who was employed by Mr. Link Deas finds herself having to go the clunk stuff on her. Deas lambastes them, but Ewell persists in haunting Helen by following her and crooning poultry words at her. But even this is stopped by Deas, with a strong warning. Scout must become pork for the Halloween parade. The costume is made of chicken wire. Since the family can't come to watch her, she gives a preview of her performance at home. Notes: Bob Ewell hasn't changed over the years. Short spurt of industry and he's back to his old mischief. His poisoning of Helen is one way to get cheap satisfaction from the old case. Mr. Link Deas displays his goodness by leaving Helen as his employee and by protecting her from Bob Ewell's bad woes. Atticus is able to sum up Bob's troubles well: it's because Bob knows that the people at Maycomb didn't believe his and Mayella's yarn that he was bee up in such a way. Halloween has some unusual connotations this year. Maycomb ladies have planned a procession with children in costumes, representing the country's various agricultural products. Scout is supposed to be ham and her costumes bent chicken wire covered with brown paper is later to cause quite a lot of tension in the Finch house. Chapter 28 Jem escorts Scout, carrying her costume, to school. The program is in the evening. The procession begins. Scout is waiting for her stimulus to soon be asleep in costume. She, therefore, is unable to enter when her name is called out and makes her entrance until much later when the game is over. Scout is seriously embarrassed by the whole episode and prefers to go home hiding in costume. Jem and Scout start going home. It's very late at night. Suddenly, they realize they're being secretly followed. They realize it's not their friend, Cecil, playing the prank, but an adult. I'm yelling at Scout to run away. She's scared enough. She tries to take a huge step, but falls instead, unable to maintain balance. He's screaming for help. The chicken wire is crushed on her and she falls over and tries to escape. Scout hears a man. She is tightly held by her hands, and the man tries to squeeze her breath out of her. Then it is Back. Scout hears a man who's breathing heavily. He's stepping on his body and getting a smell of whiskey from him. Then he leaves home with him. The doctor's called, and so is the sheriff. Scout is helped out of the incident and reveals Bob Ewell was lying on the ground with a kitchen knife stuck in it and he was dead. Note: Very busy chapter. Scout messes up his role and is very embarrassed as she becomes a laughing stock for viewers. Ewell's bad intentions are clearly exposed in this chapter. Here is a man who would agree on anything to do well with Atticus; The cowardly act of attack on children can also be taken a while. The death of such a man is welcomed by the reader. One wonders at this point who it is that saved the children and managed to get rid of the vile Ewell. The reader still does not realize the identity of the savior, which is to be revealed only in the next chapter. It is unclear, however, whether Ewell wanted to kill or just scare. The irony, however, is that he himself will lose his life in the process. Page 16 Atticus is very upset by the recent turn of events. Bob, he seems to have really meant what he warned. And for Atticus, his children's lives are undoubtedly far more valuable than his own. Scout is made to relate to events again. They think it was a chicken wire loop that saved Scout's life. Scout then points out that someone else was at the scene of the incident. The same man is present in the room. From his thin frame and empty appearance, Scout realizes that the man was none other than Boo Radley. Notes: Bob Ewell's vindictive character is finally realized. He is too weak in character to be able to face Atticus in his spare time, and even to scare his children, he must take a few drinks. As Scout relates to events, Heck Tate and Atticus realize that Bob Ewell actually wanted to hurt children seriously. The person who saved the situation was the hitherto invisible and unknown Arthur's physical appearance and behaviour reveals the fact that he never dared to leave the house during the day. It is the children's greatest happiness that Boo came at the right moment to save their lives. Chapter 30 Men sit on the porch. Scout is thrilled that her lifelong ambition to see Boo on her porch was finally fulfilled. Atticus understands that Jem probably killed Ewell in self-defense, but the sheriff insists he didn't kill him. Atticus believes the sheriff is trying to save Jem: he doesn't want the burden of a lie on him and Jem's But Heck Tate insists that a little boy like Jem couldn't handle such a big knife, and that Arthur Radley killed Ewell, but Heck Tate realizes that once people know about it, all the ladies would bother Boo with some kind of food (as is customary to appreciate one who got rid of the company of some evil). Thus, he would be pushed into the limelight, which he certainly does not want. So the truth should be squelched and left so. Scout summed it up exactly, saying it would be like shooting a funny bird. Atticus thanks Arthur Radley for saving his children. Notes: Atticus, at first sure that his son to live life with the burden of hidden truth. It is finally understood that Heck Tate insists that Ewell killed himself to save Jem, but only so that Boo would be spared from the publicity he so eagerly avoids. It is anyone's guess that for having killed a inherently bad person like Bob Ewell, he would have been suffocated by the public attention that he probably never wanted. Scout comparison of Boo to mockingbird is absolutely accurate. Since mockingbirds only give pleasure and never create a problem, it is a sin to shoot. Similarly, Boo has always been a mild character, not interfering with anyone's business. To hurt him by bringing him into the limelight would therefore be a sin. Chapter 31 Boo is led to Jem's bed to wish him a good night. Scout is very protective and careful with Boo. When the other asks Scout to escort him home and Scout does so, it seems as if it was he who runs it. When he goes home, Scout will never see him again. Scout sits with Aunt Alexandra by Jem's bedside for a while. Atticus leads her to her own bed and returns to Jem's room to stay there until morning. Note: The last chapter neatly rounds up all incidents of the novel. Boo is never seen after that particular night. It's almost as if he came out of his house that once, only to fulfill Boo's dream of seeing him once, and then again disappeared into his solitude. her initial fear of Boo. In fact, she even understands his mental and physical state and therefore leads him home, holding him by the crook's hands. After reaching his home, Scout looks back at the neighborhood and recalls past events associated with it. Atticus feels the need to be with Jem, so he sits him while he sleeps peacefully. The ensuing conversation between Atticus and Scout again reveals his deep understanding of children. Atticus doesn't want to read the horror story to her as she had her share of fear. But she insists she goes further. Even when Atticus finishes the horror story, he tells her that ultimately most people in this world are nice. On this safe and positive note, the novel is coming to an end. Page 17 Atticus Finch Atticus Finch, father of Scout and Jem, is a highly respected and accountable citizen of Maycomb County. A lawyer of the profession, he has always tried to instill good values and a sense of moral decency in his children. Atticus' relationship with his children is unique. He'll let them call him by his name. Although outwardly separated and always busy with his work, he manages to find the time and patience to explain the intricacies of human nature to his children. When Scout comes home from school, upset at being reprimanded for not already knowing how to read, Atticus teaches her to compromise with the situation. By continuing lessons from the teacher, and at the same time, reading with their father at home, both might still be happy. Thus, Atticus teaches his daughter, in her poignant years alone, mature behavior, how to behave in public, while luxuriate in her own decisions. For Jem, Atticus is a role model, and Jem's maturity is largely due to Atticus' dealings in his work and his behavior at home. I'm like this Tom Robinson trial very carefully and with a lot of nervousness, and actually he starts to believe that his father will win the case. So, when the explanation that a black man has yet to win over a white man hearted him. That's why Atticus has a big influence on your children's view of things. Atticus always tries to be truthful to his children and takes pains to explain things they don't quite understand. The kids know he absolutely loves them. His soothing presence is highlighted in the morning. Atticus is a typical Southern gentleman. He is always polite to the ladies, even to Mrs Dubose with sharp tongues. He never raises his voice, even to his children. His behavior with Calpurnia is meticulous, which give her a fair standing in the home. He's also brave -- he's facing a lynch mob in Tom's prison without showing fear or anxiety. Although his speech is cool and formal, one knows that his heart is warm and he extends his amiability to everyone, including the black community for him includes both whites and blacks. That is why he is working this goal. He does not possess the usual mistakes of Maycomb citizens; prejudice, arrogance and hypocrisy. Instead, he takes pains to be on the side of blacks whenever necessary, and never compromises on his stance. Atticus believes in religious tolerance and wishes his children to learn this too. He also teaches them to be tolerant of others' shortcomings and forgive them for doing the same. She insists they respect Aunt Alexandra and tolerate her even if they find her tiring and stiff. He also insists that they go regularly to Ms Dubose's house to read to her, even though she knows she showers abuse on them. That's why he wants to instill the virtues of Christian tolerance in his children. So Atticus is the ideal gentleman and a sure favorite of all readers. Jem Jem chose Atticus as his role model, and he mimics it throughout the novel. At the same time, however, it will be given the opportunity to create its individuality. Jem is a real brother to Scout, helping her out of scratches, escorting her to school and back, keeping her occasionally and resasing her in general. When he gets the money to buy something for himself, he buys a gift for Scout. When she discovers scout ate chewing gum found in the oak hole, she insists that her throat was gargling. When she messes up her role in the parade and is humiliated, Jem is the one to please her. Much real concern and reflection is displayed by him in dealing with his unruly sister. At the same time, some typical 'older fraternal' syndromes are exposed to it when they don't let her join in all the games she plays with Dill (as she is a girl). While he escorted her to school on the first day, he ordered her not to follow him after school and embarrassed him. He is therefore portrayed as a brother, in all characteristic ways. Jem also has a sharp mind. During the process perfectly follows all the details. He even understands why Atticus pointed to the side of Mayell's face, which was injured. When he builds a morfodit snowman, Atticus says, From now on, I'll never worry about what's going to become of you, son, you'll always have an idea. Jem's character undergoes consistent changes as the novel goes on. In the beginning, he displays immaturity - he doesn't realize the suffering that causes Arthur his pranks. Halfway through the novel, Jem makes a mature though not entirely. He has great regard for masculinity and courage and initially ashamed of his father's apparent weakness in front of the fathers of his school friends. But his gaze completely changes when he sees his father shoot a rabily dog, and also when he faces the crowd in prison. By the end of the novel has considerable maturity and Scout and Dill too realize this when Miss Maudie gives a slice of the 'grown up' cake I eat. Jem is also compassionate, just like his father. He empathizes with Arthur Radley and his difficulties, and during Robinson's trial, he can't help getting upset at the unfair discrimination of Tom Robinson. Jem takes over from his father's human nature and he is portrayed as a strong character. Scout Scout, because of her age, and is the youngest in the family, is impulsive by nature and very emotional too. She unthinkably rushes into fights and scratches, cries when her ego is injured and is generally rash ir her actions. Scout is very warm and friendly. Even amid the tension, when the crowd gathers at Tom's prison, he attempts a friendly conversation with Mr. Cunningham. During the ladies' meetings held in her salon, though unnerved by Stephanie Crawford's cheeky comments, she tries her hard to converse with the ladies. As the novel goes on, Scout too gains in maturity. He realizes how offensive they were by tortured Boo Radley. Although a natural tomboy, she begins to adapt to her female role and likes to help Calpurnia in the kitchen. Eventually, her behavior with Boo Radley, when she meets him, displays her sensitivity. It makes him sit comfortably and chat with him. She even escorts him back to the safety of his home. So Scout is an adorable character, with great potential for perception and noticeable value in her personality. Page 18 Aunt Alexandra is Atticus' house to stay. She is very unlike Atticus in all respects, and children have no penchant for her at the beginning. For starters, her reason for coming is to bring some 'feminine' influence into the house, and that fact itself is negated by children because (according to them) Calpurnia is a sufficient feminine' influence. Aunt Alexandra is so unlike her brother Atticus that Scout can't help wondering if the real sister was switched with another child at the time of her birth alone. This belief has nurtured her since some old folk-stories she heard about changelings. Aunt Alexandra, initially comes across as a cool, unfeeling and unloved man. It embodies all the local prejudices of Maycombe society, such as the snobs over black society and the harsh sincerity of poor whites. She, therefore, is very easily accepted into the company of Maycomb. But she harasses Scout by urging her to ladylike behavior and she even irks otherwise patient Atticus of her racial prejudices and her insistence on throwing Calpurnia out of the house. But even Aunt Alexandra will come off her presumptuous pedesh by the end of the novel. Shows his loyalty his brother by standing him. When she finds out about Tom's death, she's very upset and immediately agrees to send Calpurnia to help Helen, Tom's wife. Her intense interest in children, when this [trial] will end. It's tearing him apart. Her warm interest in children, when they were rescued from the clutches of Bob Ewell, also reveals true love under Aunt Alexandra's tough and forbidding exterior: she has a very kind and loving heart. Boo Radley Arthur Radley, called Boo Kids, is a mystery in itself. As a young boy, he was a nice, good-natured boy, but fell into the company of unruly Cunningham boys and created some mischief. As punishment, his father sentenced him to life imprisonment at their home. Although after gaining a reputation as a lunatic, Boo is essentially a harmless, well-meaning man; childrenneed in behavior sometimes, and as Jem and Scout realize, yearn for some love and affection. When Scout and Jem discover small gifts for them, the reader can easily understand that this is Boo's attempt to extend the hand of friendship to them. But even these attempts are thwarted by his father. When Boo emerges from the house to save Jem and Scout, and is finally introduced to the children, it is seen that due to his long birth, his health has weakened and he is unable to even withstand the harsh lighting of the living room. Scout feels sorry for him and understands the sheriff's reason to save Boo from the menacing spotlight that would inevitably fall on him if the truth is revealed. Scout assumes correctly that this would be like killing a mockingbird, a sin that should be avoided if possible. Bob Ewell is a useless, brutal father of fetal children who must live in extreme filth and ragged; with almost no food to eat, surrounded by poverty and disease only thanks to it. Bob drinks away all the money he got from relief checks; is ignorant, foul-mouthed and arrogant. He has no qualms about bringing poor, innocent blacks to death, for the obvious concern for his daughter, for whom he also doesn't have much love or concern. Even after winning the case, he continues to torment Tom's widow Helen. He didn't even leave Atticus at rest and brings a great deal of stress by trying to scare Atticus and later, trying to hurt the children. The reader feels no sympathy for him, and in fact they are happy to have his subsequent death at the hands of Arthur Radley. Mayella Ewell Mayella, though Bob's daughter, is different in some ways. He tries to keep the house clean and care for his younger brothers and sisters. But she has never had any friends, nor any love or affection in her life, and the only person who has been polite to her is Tom Robinson. Under these one can understand her desperation to make sexual advances on Tom. She has to be regretted rather than condemned for her actions because it was a move that was through utter despair. At the same time, she is willing to lie in court and sentence Tom to virtually save her own life from the agonizing treatment that can come out of her father. Tom Robinson Tom is a young, harmless, innocent, hardworking black man. As scout realizes, it would be a great specimen, but for the left hand that was injured in the accident. Tom was married, with three children and worked for Mr. Link Deas on his farm. The only mistake he made was that he took pity on Mayella and often helped her by doing little chores for her. He regretted Mayella for her deplorable condition, so he helped her whenever possible. But racial prejudices in Maycomb County are still too dominant for this concern to be outweighed, and so Tom lost. Tom's courtesy and innate goodness is revealed during the court scene as he refuses to first repeat the foul language used by Bob Ewell. He never openly accuses Mayella of lying; he simply feels that she must be mistaken in her mind. All this will lead him to the reader, and his eventual death brings a profound sense of sadness and despair at the injustices prevalent in society. Black Community Inclusion of the Black Community in her novel, Harper Lee very effectively revealed significant differences between the two communities: white and black. Her main reason for writing about this community is of course to portray the outright oppressive way in which blacks were treated in these times. Her book is an offer for readers to recognize respect and respect given to this part of society. Atticus' interest in this company is seen in almost every aspect of his life. His housekeeper is black and he has the utmost faith in her to raise children in the right way. Atticus can never support their cause whenever a need arises. The Tom Robinson case is the best example of Atticus's attitude toward black people. It's a case that no lawyer would touch. Atticus takes it up because he knew full well the vanity of it. His main concern is to show sympathy for them no leaving any stone unturned in the better of their many. The blacks in this novel are portrayed as better individuals than whites. These are honest people who always maintain cleanliness, who do whatever work they do to make a living. This is so unlike the Ewells, who though white (they are called 'white waste') and are dirty, lazy, good-for-nothing people who have never done a day of hard work. Even the African tribe, which Mrs Merriweather talks about, reveals a sense of warmth and familial feeling among them, is really lacking in white. Whites always draw on black people and even talk badly about them, but when Scout and Jem visit a church with Calpurnia, they are treated with respect and are not jeered by black people. Calpurnia herself has always treated children as her own, and instilled worthy values in them. Through the court scene, the reader realizes that Tom treated Mayella with respect, and truly regretted her fate. Yet he is wrongfully convicted and must pay for a crime he never committed. As Atticus points out, in his closing speech whites have always assumed that the All Blacks lie that all blacks are essentially immoral beings, that all black women are not supposed to be trusted around our men. The truth is, she insists, there is no person in this courtroom who has never told a lie who has never told a lie who has never told a lie who has never looked at a woman with desire. Harper Lee thus depicted a race that was always looked at because of their color, and she sought to alleviate these feelings of racial hatred and prejudice in the reader. Page 19 of To Kill a Mockingbird is divided into 2 parts. The first part applies from Chapter 1 to Chapter 11 and the second part from Chapter 31. Part 2 deals mostly with Robinson Court and is well unified. Part 1 contains several episodes that are relevant to the question addressed in Part 2. Part 2, which is longer than Part 1, focuses on the main theme of the novel: racial prejudice still prevails in the South, which denied the same status as blacks and whites. It consists entirely of tom robinson's trial. It starts from the middle of Chapter 16 and ends in Chapter 21. However, reference to the case shall also be made before and after these chapters. Part 1 deals mainly with the characters Jem, Scout is surprised that Walter has learned no table behavior, but the fact that she invited him to dinner shows her sense of equality. Jem's admiration for his father is also shown in the first few chapters. A unifying element of both parts is arthur radley's invisible presence. He occupies the main interest of children, which will move away as soon as the process begins. At the end of the novel, attention is brought back to Boo Radley as he rescues children from the evil clutches of Bob Ewell. A detailed review of the text shows that Tom Robinson and Boo Radley have a lot in common. Both are persecuted by society: Tom for being black, and Boo for being crazy. Harper Lee shows her readers how badly society has been scorned Individuals. In addition to Tom Robinson's trial and the Boo Radley meeting, the incidents in Part 1 include Miss Maudie's home, which was engulfed in fire, the shooting of a rabies dog and the children's encounter with Ms Dubose. It can be noticed that some incidents and events take place in the first part to prepare children for what will take place in the second part of the novel. Ewells are introduced in the first part so the reader can fully understand what people are like. This allows them to see through the act of Mayella and Bob Ewell. Typical characteristics of Southern tradition and culture are also displayed in the first part to allow the reader to understand why the Tom Robinson case was a vain one from the start. In this way, both parts are associated with episodes, and one finds a structured pattern that falls into place. It can certainly be noted that To Kill a Mockingbird is a well-structured, with both parts cleverly intertwined through characters and events. Harper Lee left no thread loose at the end of the novel, and each episode is written to firmly contribute to the unity of the book. Topic Analysis The main theme In the novel To Kill a Mockingbird, various topics can be noticed which project complexity in the novel. The main theme seems to be the problem of racial prejudice. It is revealed throughout the novel at some point or another, but is highlighted in the tom robinson process. Tom Robinson, a poor black worker, has been charged with raping a white girl, Mayella Ewells, and is in court. The jury consists only of white supremacists, and although Tom's innocence is obvious, he is found guilty. That said, the reader witnesses an irrefutable case of racial prejudice that restricts blacks from holding victory over whites even if they are innocent. Although black slavery has been abolished, this abolition has not yet been fully accepted by whites who saw no equality between whites and blacks. This racial prejudice will tarnish the minds of many citizens of the city. Stephanie Crawford shows her lack of civility by going through cheap remarks over Atticus, and even Walter Cunningham, who is not much better than blacks, is trying to harm Atticus. Children, however, are in their innocence without this prejudice. Minor Theme Along with the theme of racial prejudice, the associated aspect of social snobs don't allow Scout to befriend Walter Cunningham because Aunt Alexandra is aware of the difference in class. Blacks are ostracized from mixing with whites and are not given any educational or financial opportunities. Atticus is one person who is moving away from Standard. He favors black people openly, has a black housekeeper in his house, and doesn't rebuke children for attending Calpurnia church. For his egalitarian outlook and his reasonable actions, he faces a lot of dissent from the community, but is unde deterred in his actions. In addition, smaller topics of morality, the need for love, fear and sympathy for the inappropriate service of society are also discussed. Atticus teaches its children to maintain respect for humanity and life in general. He never carries a gun himself. It instructs Jem never to shoot at a mockingbird because they are harmless birds that just ing please others. Jem also has imbibed the values approved by his father and doesn't allow Scout the misery of earthworms that he had dug up. Dill, Boo Radley and Mayella are characters who are painfully deprived of love and affection in life, and seek it through their actions. Scout and Jem, who have lived a life of constant affection, are able to give love to others in different ways: Scout invites Walter home, Dill is often given shelter in their house, and even tries to befriend Boo Radley. The story of the mockingbird is thematically related to both Boo and Tom. They are both inherently harmless people, innocent in their actions and just want to comfort those in need. The company has committed a grave sin by hurting Tom and having to pay for it. Fortunately, the sin of causing harm to Boo has been prevented, so there is some hope. Childhood, and the process of development, the growth from innocence to adulthood, were all intertwined into themes in the novel to project a thematically perfect and will-tended novel, in all respects. Page 20 of Harper Lee in her novel to facts. Still, the language she uses is not limited to her age because it would greatly limit the terms that Harper Lee needed to give. She makes it clear that the book is written by an adult Scout restoring her childhood experience. The varied use of language by black people. The compromise reaches Calpurnia, which uses the language of a white man in Atticus's house, but switches black jargon the moment it's in the middle of black people. The language also describes the character of the person. Ewell uses foul words, she shed sight of a lack of education in her speech. Atticus is formal in his speech, and his words are often caught with irony and humor. Yet it can't be considered pompous or with a bloated ego because of this. When talking to children, he usually uses simple words, typical of their age. Speaking to Uncle Jack, Scout says. I don't want you sass, and Jem's remarks shoot no wonder, then.

Tom uses characteristic colloquially English, saying 'suh' for 'sir' and 'chillun' for 'kids'. Still, he is polite enough to repeat the foul words used by Bob Ewell, in the courtroom. This suggests that although he had very little formal education, his good clouds and etiquette are innate. Various derogatory terms for black people were also used, such as 'nigger', 'darky', 'Blacks', 'colored folk' and so on; this reflects the attitude of whites towards blacks. So the language was very adeptly and adroitly used by Harper Lee's novel, attempted to present a certain moral truth to the reader: the basic morality of Maycomb County was well portrayed. The primary moral truth that is evident in the book is majesty devoted to life and the need to protect it. This applies not only to the trial scene, where the life of a black man is at stake, but also to various other cases. Atticus values life fundamentally, even if it's birdy. He refuses to touch the gun unless absolutely necessary. His son, too, is careful enough to preserve all earthworms while building his snowman, and even reprimands Scout as he tries to tease. Dill also shows the same love for living creatures, and he says striking a match under a turtle can hurt you. Miss Maudie loves her plants and lends a lot of love and care to them. Another characteristic human value is the need for love and affection. Arthur Radley has lived a lifetime free of friendship. Dill, hungry for love, weaved fantastic stories that reveal the tragic nature of his life. Mayella also reveals, through her words, the desire for love and affection she only received from Tom Robinson. Tolerance and patience are the other morals taught in this novel. Atticus teaches her children to tolerate the vitriolic language of Ms. Dubose because she had a need for them. She teaches them to be patient with Aunt Alexandra, who has never discussed children before. Most importantly, it teaches them to be tolerant of the beliefs and values of others, as he says: You can never really understand a person until you realize things from his point of view – until you climb into his skin and walk in it. These values and morality have one unifying message - one needs the society in which he lives. All people are equal and it is pointless to make a difference. Just by living together in a deliberate tolerance and love can one make the best of life. Although the tone throughout is somber and interspersed with serious thoughts, but Harper Lee has injected humor into the novel. made a subtle use of humor so that the reader can understand serious messages with a pleasant taste of humor. Scout's childish viewing of the entire script touches the reader's heart and brings a smile to his face, while going though the full range of experiences that childhood is all about. So she very effectively mixes entertainment with serious morality. The lesson of equality is also passed on very effectively. It is well brought out that a person has unnecessarily distinguished between the skin color of people, and thus formed barriers to prejudice. Harper has taken pains to convey the message that one must learn to be tolerant of others. Only then can a better understanding and stronger bond of humanity be formed. Page 21 Harper Lee used symbolism quite extensively throughout the novel and much of it refers to the problems of racism in the South during the early twentieth century. Symbolism can be traced back to almost every important episode or event that formulates the plot. Right from the start Scout's character and her view of the behavior of people in Maycomb County symbolizes the child's innate curiosity to life. It also displays immaculate intelligence that helps her see beyond what is obvious. Scout's understanding of Walter Cunningham's poverty and his self-pride is a prime example of that. Even Scout and Jem's relationship with Calpurnia symbolizes the rare understanding of racism prevalent in these times. Ms. Maudie is a classic example of an enlightened woman living in an age of suppressed womanhood. Miss Maudie hates staying at home and is always seen pottering around her garden, working on her flower set. He understands that Atticus needs to combat racial prejudice and believes in it absolutely. When her house burned down, instead of moping about it, she was back on her feet the next day, restoring her house and her garden. It is therefore a symbol of strength and integrity. Ms. Dubose symbolizes the grit and determination of a woman who, while aware of the fact that she will die soon, wants to do so with all her wits about her. Her addiction to morphine is a negative factor and she is trying to overcome it significantly. Finally, the deepest symbolism conveyed is through the concept of mockingbird is a symbol of everything that is harmless. They just make music for others to enjoy and to kill such a creature is a sin. Both Boo Radley and Tom Robinson are harmless individuals who never intend to hurt the soul. Yet Tom's life is lost, and it's like shooting a mockingbird. As Scout wisely says: hurting Boo Radley too would be like killing a mockingbird. So mockingbird is a symbol for the two characters in the novel: Tom Robinson and Boo Radley. In the novel, the people of Maycomb only know Boo Radley and Tom Robinson by what others are saying about them. According to the criticism both of these characters do not really have their own 'song' in a sense and therefore are characterized by the opinions of other people. The contrasts in maycomb company Maycomb county consists of a conglomerate of different parts of people living together in studied harmony. Their differences are visible, and in it lies the basis for all the problems that appear later in the novel. Outwardly, the community is divided into two parts: the white community and the black community. Blacks are simple, honest, hardworking folk, squint livelihoods by simply working in the fields. They are god afraid and attend church regularly. Being uneducated, repeating the anthems sung in the church, rote. Although the poor have a sense of self-esteem and pride and would never take anything out of the other without paying back in the enta. When Atticus takes up Tom Robinson's case, even if he loses the case, his kitchen flows through the food; the way blacks show gratitude. Although Jem and Scout are white, they are treated with respect and respect when they visit their black church. The white community is divided into two parts. One is the majority of county citizens who are simple but well-preserved. They work hard, keep their houses clean and regularly attend church. At the same time, they are prone to indulge in idle gossip and slander and have a nose to get into the affairs of others. Stephanie Crawford, with all her well-beled insolence, can't help making snide comments on Atticus and his children. Among many of these white citizens, there is an air of repressed hypocrisy. Another small segment of the white community consists of what is called white waste. Ewells are part of this segment. These people, even though white people are worse off than blacks. They are poor not because of circumstances, but because of the peddy and lack of ambition. Children are dirty, have no ways, and even refuse to attend school. They are bad and hard and have no qualms about using fists. Even the law needs to be changed a little in order to maintain order in society, for example. This community is worse off than the poor, but inherently good blacks, but they consider themselves better than them because of the color of their skin. There is another smaller segment, consisting of cunninghams. The Cunninghams are known never to take anything they can't repay, they succeed with what they have, which isn't much. When Scout has to explain her ways to the Cunninghams. When Mr. Cunningham Pay Atticus money for his legal aid sends bags of hickory nuts, cranks and Holly to him. Rating all of these sections, you may notice a striking similarity between blacks and Cunninghams. Although different in race and color, their attitude to life, and importance to honesty and self-esteem, depicts them as good people who deserve better than what is accomplished on them by society. Ewells, on the other hand, are the worst kind of people who show no fear of better themselves, and in fact show inconsolence towards others. All these different parts of people have been plotted to make the problem of racial prejudice to the fullest. Page 22 1.) Show the growth and maturity of Jem from the beginning of the novel to its end. 2.) Describe the details of the Tom Robinson trial. 3.) Clarify on Harper Lee's presentation of the black community in 'To Kill a Mockingbird'. 4.) Give a sketch of the character of Atticus. 5.) Is Atticus the ideal father? Develop. 6.) Do you sympathize with Mayella Ewells? Explain. 7.) How did Harper Lee's present social snobs in her novel 'To Kill a Mockingbird'. 8.) Elaborate on the meaning of the title to the plot of the novel. 9.) Discuss the concept of a gentleman, which is mentioned in Chapter 11, where Atticus shoots a mad dog. How does this definition of gentlemanly behaviour contrast with the philosophy of self-expression? With the macho concept of male behavior? 10.) Who is responsible for Tom Robinson's death? What answers do the different characters in the novel give to this question? What answer do you think best represents the opinion of the author's physical description of the city in Chapter 1. Isn't the insistence that Maycomb is a lazy city where nothing ever happens to make you feel that something very sinister is going to happen for a long time? How is that possible? 13.) Jem Finch is one of the most important and complex characters in the novel. How will his relationship with Scout change during the story? Who do you think resembles Atticus most-Jem or Scout? 14.) Both Miss Maudie and Aunt Alexandra represent the types of southern ladies. How do these two characters differ? How similar are they? What is Scout learning from each of the novel's suggestion that individual members of the same family more often than not run a faithful type? When considering this guestion, pay attention to what the novel says about why this is the case, noting in particular what Atticus has to say about heredity versus the environment. 16.) How important is the novel that the narrator, Scout Finch, is a child at the time story take place? 17.) Harper Lee said the South is a haven of real eccentrics. What do you learn from the various eccentric characters in the novel, such as Boo Radley and Dolphus Raymond? Nau you in mind some reasons why a company that is very aware of class and family traditions may also have more than its share of eccentrics? 18.) Do you think the character of Scout is a compelling portrait of children's behavior? Why or why not? 19.) The voice you hear telling the story of the novel is actually that of adult Jean Louise Finch telling of events that happened when she was a child. What points of the novel will you find out about? How do this adult narrator's reflections contribute to your understanding of the people of Maycomb? How did adult Jean Louise create tension by hinting at a certain development yet to come in the story? 20.) Some readers have argued that this is a valid criticism? When thinking about this issue you might want to read a novel by Richard Wright, or some other black author presenting a glimpse of life in segregation. How do these two views compare? 21.) Why did Mr. Underwood come to Atticus's aid in defending Tom Robinson from the crowd? Contrast Mr Underwood's behaviour with Heck Tate's decision to file a false police report into Bob Ewell's death. How do the two men's ideas about justice differ? 22.) What does the story say about the meaning of tradition? In framing your discussion, note that there are times when the narrator endorses traditions, for example, in defending old-fashioned ideas about education, and by mimicking Miss Caroline's modern ideas on how to teach reading. On the other hand, Atticus, the hero of the story, criticizes Aunt Alexandra for being too concerned with family traditions. And he himself broke those traditions when he became a lawyer instead of a farmer. 23.) Some readers think that Jem's broken hand symbolizes the wound that the system of segregation inflicted on white southers. What do you think of this idea? What evidence can you find in the story that the author might have intended to make a broken hand a symbol? 24.) When To Kill a Mockingbird was first published in 1960 a number of reviewers compared the character scout to Frankie, the tomboy in Carson Mccullers' play The Wedding Member. You may want to read the wedding member for yourself and discuss how the two characters are similar. Or, if you think they are very different, why do you think the comparison is wrong. 25.) Discuss how Scout's attitude to superstition changes during the novel. Do not forget to talk about the last chapter in the scene in which Jem and Scout build a snowman was included in the novel? Explain. 27.) Contrast of Ms. Maudie's characters? 28.) What is the importance of scout criticism of progressive education? If innocent children are sometimes smarter than the adults around them, as the story seems to be telling, why doesn't the narrator trust a teaching system that depends on children's ability to learn through instinct and self initiative? Initiatives?

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