



Characters in the crucible that changed

Who are the Crucible characters? What do you do and when do they appear in the play? Find out in this overview of Arthur Miller's Crucible characters by name, determine in which act(s) each character appears and/or is mentioned, and briefly describe each character and what he does in The Crucible. The Crucible's central cast For starters, I'll talk about the seven crucible characters who are an integral part of the drama's plot: John Proctor, Abigail Williams, Mary Warren, Giles Corey, Rebecca Nurse, Reverend Hale and Elizabeth Proctor. For each of these characters, you'll get an overview of their relationships with other characters in the play, a brief description of their personality, and a summary of the actions they take throughout the play. John Proctor is the central characters in the play: Proctor is the husband of Elizabeth Proctor, former lover (adulterous) of Abigail Williams, an employer of Mary Warren, a friend of Giles Corey and Francis Nurse (and by extension his wives), and not a fan (though not exactly an enemy) of Reverend Parris. Proctor is described by Miller as respected and even feared in Salem, having an acute and bitten manner with hypocrites even though he considers himself a kind of fraud (p. 19) because of his affair with Abigail Williams. Act 1: We discovered that says he no longer wishes to continue. Proctor is skeptical of Parris' witchcraft and persecution claims and leaves shortly after Reverend Hale arrives at Parris' house. Act 2: Elizabeth and John discuss the events that have been happening in Salem; Elizabeth encourages John to tell the court what Abigail and his continued guilt about it. Over the course of the act, Proctor is frightened of the power the girls have with their accusations, especially once their wife is arrested for witchcraft. Act 3: Proctor goes to court to fight the charges against his wife and dispute the veracity of the girls' lawsuits; he eventually ends up being accused of witchcraft. Act 4: Tormented as to whether or not to confess witchcraft to save himself, Proctor finally ends up breaking his signed confession and going to the gallows with what remains of his integrity intact. For a deeper exploration of John Proctor's character traits and actions, read our character analysis of him. Abigail Williams is also known as: Abby Williams Abigail is reverend Parris' niece and Betty Parris' cousin. It also used to as a servant with the Proctors. before they were away by Elizabeth Proctor for having an affair with Elizabeth's husband, John. She is a friend (or at least knows Mercy Lewis) with Mercy Lewis and eventually becomes the ringleader of grieving girls (i.e., girls who accuse people of being witches). Miller describes Abigail as seventeen... a surprisingly beautiful girl, an orphan, with an infinite ability to disassemble (p. 8); in essence, he's calling her a pretty little liar. Act 1: Abigail is accused by her uncle of dancing in the forest (possibly naked) and being dirty; she vehemently denies this, but when she leaves Betty awake and accuses Abigail of drinking a potion to kill Elizabeth Proctor. Eventually, Abigail manages to get out of being punished by first accusing Tituba of forcing her to drink the potion and then appearing to confess her bewitching and accusing Tituba of forcing her to drink the potion and then appearing to confess her bewitching and accusing Tituba of forcing her to drink the potion and then appearing to confess her bewitching and accusing Tituba of forcing her to drink the potion and then appearing to confess her bewitching and accusing Tituba of forcing her to drink the potion and then appearing to confess her bewitching and accusing Tituba of forcing her to drink the potion and then appearing to confess her bewitching and accusing Tituba of forcing her to drink the potion and then appearing to confess her bewitching and accusing Tituba of forcing her to drink the potion and then appearing to confess her bewitching and accusing the to drink the potion and then appearing to confess her bewitching and accusing the to drink the potion and then appearing to confess her bewitching and accusing the to drink the potion and then appearing to confess her bewitching and accusing the to drink the potion and then appearing to confess her bewitching and accusing the to drink the potion and the potion and the to drink the potion and the to drink the potion and the to drink the potion and the potion Proctor of witchcraft. Act 3: Abigail is guestioned about the falsification of her symptoms and denounces it as a lie: She then takes the girls on a hysterical display against Mary Warren when Mary tries to discredit them and manages to influence Maria to abandon her testimony. Act 4: We heard from your uncle. Reverend Parris, that Abigail has escaped with Mercy Lewis and some of his uncle's money. To learn more about Abigail Williams and her role in The Crucible, read our in-depth discussion of Abby and our analysis of important guotes from Abigail Williams. Me? Accuse someone of witchcraft so I could marry your husband and run away with my uncle's money when that didn't work? Why would you ever think such a thing? Mary Warren is a maid of John and Elizabeth Proctor and part of the group of girls accusing people of witchcraft. Described by Miller as seventeen, a submissive and naive lonely girl (p. 17), Mary is motivated both by her desire to be part of the great actions in the world (p. 20) and by her fears of getting into trouble (whether with Abigail or the Proctors). Act 1: Mary appears in the voods the night before). Act 2: Mary arrives back at the back of the Proctors a little more confident because of her role in the court; she brings Elizabeth a poppet she made and both the News of The Proctors of what has been happening in Salem and reveals that she managed to avoid an accusation of witchcraft against Elizabeth (although it turns out that after Mary left, Elizabeth was charged again). After Elizabeth is arrested and taken, Mary is yelled at by John Proctor and tells her that she has to testify in court about how she did the put a needle in it, and gave it to Elizabeth. Act 3: Mary is harassed by John Proctor to testify that there is nothing supernatural about Salem. This ends when she is accused of sending her spirit to torment the girls; Finally, Mary accuses Proctor of being a witch and returns to the fold of accusers. Learn more about many Warren's role in The Crucible with our character analysis of her. Giles is described by Miller as a crank and a nuisance, but with a deeply innocent and courageous man (p. 38). Act 1: Giles enters Parris' house to find out what's going on. He tells Reverend Hale that he thinks it is rare for his wife Martha to read all the time and that every time he reads, Giles has trouble praying (conveniently omitting information that Giles has just started going to church more regularly and therefore, of course, would have difficulty remembering his prayers). Act 2: Giles goes to the Proctors' house with Francis Nurse to report that his two wives have been arrested for witchcraft; asks Proctor for advice on what to do, Act 3: Giles irrumca in court to try to prove that his wife is not a witch. He ends up being convicted of contempt of court when he will not appoint the person who told him that Putnam's daughter accused George Jacobs of being a witch so he could buy George Jacobs' lost land. Act 4: We learn through Elizabeth Proctor that Giles was pressured to death (with stones on his chest) as he refused to respond to accusations against him in one way or another so that his property would stay in his family. For a more detailed discussion of Giles Corey and what happened to him, read our dedicated Giles Corey character analysis. Rebecca is married to Francis Nurse. She is friendly to everyone in Salem except Ann Putnam, whose concerns about her daughter Ruth Rebecca are disappointed in Act 1. Act 1: Rebecca comes to Parris' house and tries to calm everyone down, saying they're probably just girls and not anything supernatural. When it becomes clear that everyone else wants to go ahead with researching possible causes of witchcraft into girls' behavior, she leaves. Act 2: The hearing learns from Francis Nurse that Rebecca has been arrested for the murder of Ann Putnam's seven children who died in infancy. Act 3: The hearing learns through Hale that Rebecca has been convicted of witchcraft, then lifted up when he decides not to; they both go to the gallows together. For more discussion about Rebecca Nurse's role in the play, be sure to read our full analysis of Rebecca Nurse in The Crucible. The Reverend John Hale Reverend Hale an expert in witchcraft, witchcraft, by Reverend Parris as a precautionary measure (should Betty Parris' affliction be supernatural in nature). Described by Miller at the beginning of the work as about forty, a tight-skinned intellectual and anxious eyes, (p. 30), Hale changes throughout the work of an idealist who believes he has the power to eradicate the Devil from a disillusioned man who realizes that he has added to hysteria and caused the death of innocents. Act 1: Hale appears in response to Parris' subpoena. Excited to use his specialized skills to hunt the Devil, Hale ends up (inadvertently) pressing Tituba to confess until she names. Act 2: Hale comes to the Proctors to check them out, as she has heard some disturbing things about them (John does not go to church often. Elizabeth was accused of being a witch that day, etc.): interrogates John about his commandments and is upset/surprised to hear that the girls might be faking their attacks and lying to the court. It seems conflicting (with a lot of pain) but he is not vet willing to fully accept how well he has ruined everything (p. 68). Act 3: Hale ineffectively tries to stop the juggernaut he has launched; he now realizes that witchcraft is not as black and white as I thought because at least some of the accusations are clearly derived from further motivations and there is no evidence besides rumors for convictions. But it's too late. Storms out after Proctor is ordered to jail by Danforth (p. 111), denouncing the court and what he is doing. Act 4: Hale has returned to Salem to try to get the accused witches to confess and save their lives so that they can feel less guilty/accumulate less blood on their hands. He's not successful. Reverend Hale, at the end of the Crucible. Statue of Reykjavik/used under CC BY 2.0/Cropped from the original. Elizabeth Proctor Elizabeth Proctor is married to John Proctor. Elizabeth doesn't like Abigail Williams, probably due to the fact that John Proctor committed adultery with Abigail. Although Miller does not give Elizabeth any specific description of the stage direction as he does with many of the other characters, we learn through several excerpts of dialogue that Elizabeth had been ill with the previous winter (p. 61). Act 2: Elizabeth tries to urge her husband to go into town to tell everyone that Abigail is a liar, first because it's the right thing to do, then because she's worried that Abigail will accuse Elizabeth of being a witch to take her place in John's life (and in bed). She is disappointed that John met with Abigail alone and somehow did not mention that detail to her, but she is not allowed to defend herself because John's internal guilt makes him react and voluably to their fears. Elizabeth accepts a poppet from Mary and tries to protect Mary from the wrath of John in which Mary has neglected her homework to go to court and accuse people of At the end of the act, Elizabeth is arrested and taken after it was revealed that Abigail called her a witch (after Mary Warren and Hale left for the day) and she has that damn puppet with a needle stuck in her. Act 3: Elizabeth is taken to court to confirm that Abigail Williams was fired from office for sleeping with John Proctor, as John has boasted that Elizabeth never lies. In a crisis of faith, Elizabeth never lies. In a crisis of faith, Elizabeth never lies. In a crisis of faith, Elizabeth never lies. marry John. Act 4: Danforth and Hale ask Elizabeth to convince John to confess to save his life; instead, it basically just acts like a soundboard while John Proctor is the best and that she should not have judged him because only he can judge himself, and tells him that what he chooses is right for her (p. 127): Do what you want. But don't let anyone be your judge. There is no higher judge under Heaven than Proctor! Forgive me, John—I've never known such goodness in the world! He covers his face, crying. When Parris and Hale try to get Elizabeth to stop John after he has broken his confession and is on his way to hang, she does not, saying, Now she has her goodness. God forbid I take it! (p. 134). Other Salem residents in The Crucible characters mentioned above, there are also many other Salem residents appearing in this work. Whether they accuse others of being witches, accused of being witches in themselves, or simply people of the people with an axe to grind against Reverend Parris, all the characters below contribute to moving the plot action forward. The Reverend Parris is the father of Betty Parris, Uncle of Abigail Williams, and Minister of Salem. He is not portrayed in a positive light in this play, being described by Miller from the beginning as someone who cut off a villainous path through history who believed he was being chased wherever he went. Through history who believed he was being chased wherever he went. medical attention and sent Reverend Hale for spiritual care. He asks Abigail about his dance in the woods with Betty and Tituba and discusses how he thinks there are people conspiring against him and his fears about how people will perceive him if witchcraft is discovered under his roof. Act 3: Still self-important and petty, Parris accuses people that he perceives as a threat or they claim that they do not believe in witchcraft to lie or have come to overthrow the court (p. 82). Act 4: Parris asks Danforth and Hathorne to him in jail to discuss the dangers that are accused of hanging respected community members like Rebecca Nurse and John Proctor. Parris explains that he and Hale have been praying with the doomed witches and waiting for them to confess; for Parris, this is because people about to hang up are influential and therefore their deaths could cause him trouble. He also mentions that Abigail has disappeared and appeared and appeared and appeared and appeared and appeared and therefore their deaths could cause him trouble. man (p. 117). Parris also tells Danforth that he has been threatened as a result of his actions in witch trials; Tonight, when I open my door to leave my house, a dagger squeezed to the ground (p. 119), but Danforth does not seem to care. Betty Parris Betty is the ten-year-old daughter of Reverend Parris and cousin of Abigail Williams... and you don't get much more of a character description/development than that. She is the third person in Salem to accuse people of witchcraft (after Tituba and Abby). Aside from a brief time on stage in Act 3 (when she sings in uniesono with the rest of the glay. During Act 1, Betty falls ill after dancing in the woods with Tituba and some of the other girls in town (Abigail Williams, Mercy Lewis, Mary Warren and Ruth Putnam). When she temporarily wakes from her stupor, Betty accuses Abigail of drinking a potion to kill Goody Proctor (p. 18), before falling back into an inert state. Betty cheers again at the end of the act to talk to her own hysterical accusations of witchcraft. Tituba In her forties, Tituba is the slave of Reverend Parris who brought with her from Barbados. She is dedicated to Betty (p. 7, p. 41), but possibly harbors some resentment against Parris that comes out in his confession of witchcraft (p. 44): TITUBA, in a fury: He

said that Mr. Parris must be to kill! Parris is not a good man, Mr. Parris refers to the man and no gentle man, and asked me to get out of my bed and cut your throat! They gasped. But I say, No! I don't hate that man. I don't want to kill that man. But he says, Work for me, Tituba, and I'll set you free! I give you a nice dress to wear, and it put you very high in the air, and you went flying back to Barbados! Several inhabitants of the city (Abigail, Ms. Putnam) seem to think that Tituba he he himself may also believe (Diablo, he is a man of pleasure in Barbados, who is singing and dancing in Barbados. It's you, you evicted him around here; it's too cold around here for that old boy. He froze his soul in Massachusetts, but in Barbados he is just as sweet..., p. Act 1: Tituba tries to figure out how her beloved Betty is doing, but Parris pressure them to confess and give the names of those who are inciting her, Tituba eventually does so by naming Goody Good and Goody Good and Goody Good and Goody Good and Goody Good are pushed by Herrick to make way for the judges. Susanna Walcott Susanna works for Dr. Griggs and is described by Miller as a little younger than Abigail, a nervous and hasty girl (p. 8). Eventually, he joins Abigail, Betty, Mercy and Mary as the grieving girls who accuse others of witchcraft. Act 1: Susanna tells Reverend Parris that Dr. Griggs is concerned that Betty's illness is of supernatural origin (p. 9). Act 2: Susanna has become part of the group of accusers; is one of the people Mary sew the poppet in court (p. 72). Act 3: Susanna joins Abigail and Mercy in accusing Mary Warren of bewitching them through Mary's bird-shaped spirit (p. 107). steve p2008/used under CC BY 2.0/Cropped from the original. Mercy is a servant of the Putnams and appears to be Ruth's private caretator. She also seems friendly to Abigail Williams (which makes sense, as they were dancing together in the woods) and a conspective of Mary Warren. Mercy is described by Miller as a fat, asyaded, ruthless girl [get her, get her, get her, because her name is MERCY but she shows no mercy] eighteen-year-old girl (p. 16). Act 1: Mercy has come to Parris House to find out what's going on. She can talk to Abigail about getting her stories clear about what happened in the forest (since Mercy was apparently running naked in the woods) before she is sent to look for Dr. Griggs for Ruth. Act 3: Mercy is one of the girls in court accusing Mary Warren of bewitching them through Mary's bird-shaped spirit (p. 106). Act 4: Parris says he believes Mercy has escaped with his niece, Abigail Williams (p. 116). Mrs Ann Putnam is also known as Goody Putnam, Goody Ann Ann Putnam is the wife of Thomas Putnam and the mother of the grieving Ruth (whom we never see on stage) and seven other dead children (whom we don't see on stage) and seven other dead). There seems to be some friction between her and Rebecca Nurse, possibly because Rebecca Nurse has many children and grandchildren alive, while Ann has only one child; it also seems that Rebecca! I don't want you to judge me anymore! Miller also describes Ann as a twisted soul of and five, a woman tormented by death, tormented by dreams (p. 12). So clearly the woman has some problems. Act 1: Ann comes to Parris' house to find out (through supernatural. She knows that the cause of her daughter's illness is supernatural because she sent her daughter to Tituba to find out (through supernatural). means) who murdered Ann's other seven children in childhood. Ann is ready and willing to believe any explanation for why her children died, except that they were natural causes (understandable to a grieving mother). She eagerly seizes tituba by saying that Goody Osburn was a witch, saying, I knew! Goody Osburn was a part of me three times. He begs you, Thomas, doesn't he? I begged him not to call Osburn because he was afraid of him. My babies always shruded in their hands! (p. 44). Thomas Putnam is ann Putnam's husband and father of the grieving Ruth. Described by Miller as a hard- and bound landowner, about fifty (p. 12) and deeply bitter with a vengeful nature (p. 14), Putnam has fights with almost all the main (male) characters that appear on the stage of this play. He doesn't like Francis and Rebecca Nurse (since his family helped block Putnam's candidate to minister), Reverend Parris (since he got the job instead of Putnam's brother-in-law), John Proctor (because he's cutting wood that Thomas Putnam thinks belongs rightly to him), and Giles Corey (because Corey accuses him of conspiring with his daughter Ruth to kill another man for his land). Act 1: Putnam urges Parris to investigate possible supernatural causes of Betty's (and her daughter Ruth's) ailments. Miller intimates (through scenic directions) that Putnam does not necessarily believe in witchcraft – he is only looking for a way to gain power and/or make Parris, for whom he has only contempt, to move into the abyss (p. 14). Act 3: Putnam briefly appears in court to say that Giles' accusations against him are a lie (p. 89). Francis is the husband of accused witch Rebecca Nurse and a friend of Giles Corey and John Proctor. Francis is described by Miller as one of those men for whom both sides of the discussion had to have respect, though as he gradually paid [the land he had originally rented] and elevated his social status, there were those who resented his ascent (p. 24). Basically, Francis is seen as a righteous and honest citizen of Salem, although there are some who resented his ascent (p. 24). Basically, Francis is seen as a righteous and honest citizen of Salem, although there are some who resented his ascent (p. 24). Salem's minister (p. 24), leading to bad feelings between the two families (which may have motivated Rebecca's accusations as a witch). Act 2: Francis appears in court to present evidence of the together with John Proctor and Giles Corey (p. 80); he brings a petition signed by neighbors attesting to the good name of his wife who is then used by the court as a source of arrest warrants, much to Francis' horror (p. 87) Sarah Good Also Known as: Goody Good The first woman to be accused of witchcraft in Salem, Sarah Good is described by Elizabeth Proctor as Goody Good sleeping in ditches (p. 58). Act 1: Thomas Putnam floats his name as a possible witch (p. 43); Tituba then takes this barley and names it as co-conspirator (p. 44), followed shortly by Abby (p. 45) Act 2: Mary Warren reports that Sarah Good confessed to attacking the girls supernaturally and therefore will not be hanged; Sarah is also pregnant at age 60. Act 4: The first (and only) time Sarah Good appears on stage is at the beginning of this act: she's hanging out with Tituba in jail, acting a little crazy, and she seems to see the Devil. It is unclear whether you think the Devil is real or if you are playing at this point because you have nothing to lose and will not be hanged since you have confessed and are pregnant. Court officials, in addition to Salem's general residents, the Crucible also have characters involved in the legal side of witch trials and the justice system. Ezekiel Cheever was originally an honest tailor (p. 69), but at the time of his appearance in the play (in Act 2) he has become a clerk of the court (p. 68). Elizabeth who knows [John Proctor] well (p. 50), but by the time of trials it is clear that she is no longer as well esteemed (You will burn for this, you know that, p. 69). Act 2: Cheever comes to arrest Elizabeth Proctor on court orders; he is convinced of his guilt when he finds a poppet with a needle stuck in it (p. 70), and is unwilling to believe other explanations for it, even though Mary Warren clearly claims that she is the one who made the poppet and stuck the needle in it. Act 3: Cheever testifies of his experience with Goody Proctor and John Proctor in the previous act (finding the poppet after Elizabeth refused to keep them, John breaking the arrest warrant); although he prefers his testimony with an apology to Chief Marshal Herrick Herrick is the marshal of the judicial system in Salem, who is the person sent to gather prisoners, prevent people from leaving the court and attacking others in court, and bringing witches doomed to be hanged. Act 2: Along with Cheever, Herrick comes to the Proctors' house to take Elizabeth Proctor to jail, on court orders. Act 3: Herrick responds to John Proctor's character (p. 86) and acts as the court's arm (he stops Proctor from attacking Abigail, prevents Abigail from leaving when he is malnutrition, and is asked to take Proctor and Corey to attack Abigail, prevents Abigail from leaving when he is accused of malnutrition, and is asked to take Proctor and Corey to Act 4: Herrick drunkenly erases Sarah Good and Tituba from the prisoners (Elizabeth Proctor, John Proctor and Rebecca Nurse) back and forth between the cells, the main room and (ultimately) the gallows. Judge Hathorne Judge Hathorne is a Salem judge who presides over witchcraft trials. Described by Miller in the stage instructions as a bitter and relentless Salem judge (p. 78), Hathorne lives up to that representation in both word and action: he shows no mercy to accused witches or their families and is always willing to believe the worst of the people. Judge Hathorne appears in Acts 3 and 4 of The Crucible. Act 3: Hathorne is very concerned about all civilians who show due respect for the court and the law (although it is less strident than Parris). Act 4: Hathorne arrives in jail to talk to Danforth; He is confused and suspicious of why Hale is back, disapproves of Parris's increasingly unstable and discouraged behavior (p. 115), and seems to think that everyone is filled with high satisfaction (p. 117) in witch hangings. Fun fact: Judge Hathorne's character is based on the historic Hathorne who was so vilified that his descendant, author Nathaniel Hawthorne (The Scarlet Letter, House of Seven Texas), changed the spelling of his surname to avoid being associated with him. Deputy governor of the entire province (of Massachusetts). Danforth oversees all court proceedings in the work as the highest legal authority. Miller describes him as a grave man in his sixties, of some humor and sophistication that, however, does not interfere with an exact loyalty to his position and cause (p. 79). Although no one in the play seems to like it, exactly, he commands respect for most of the characters, at least at first - as the play continues and it becomes clear that Danforth is more concerned about the procedure than justice, the characters (including Giles Corey and John Proctor) vocally show his loss of respect for Danforth. Act 3: The hearing first sees Danforth in his position as presiding court judge for witch trials. Danforth is not influenced by emotion, but is influenced by the girls' demonstrations of witchcraft (perhaps because he can see it with his own eyes, feel her skin moist, etc.). The combination of his dispassionate interrogation and his belief in witchcraft means that what logically follows is that he orders the arrests of all those who signed the petition affirming the good characters of Rebecca Nurse and Martha Corey, keeping Giles in contempt of court, and Proctor's arrest. Act 4: Danforth fills the audience with what has been going on in Salem between Acts 3 and 4. him he lacking detectable emotions and basing their decisions on legality (for example, it would not be fair to postpone the hangings of these witches because we already hang others) rather than morality (we should avoid killing people unless absolutely necessary and unless all other avenues have been exhausted). When he feels that John Proctor may not be completely above the table in his confession, he warns that if Proctor is lying about being a witch, then he cannot prevent Proctor from hanging; When Proctor breaks his confession, Danforth has no qualms about sending him to the gallows (p. 134): Hang them at the top of the city! Whoever cries for this, weeps for corruption! It extends beyond them. Hopkins A guard at Salem Jail who helps Herrick get Tituba and Goody Good out of the room to make way for Danforth in Act 4. Hopkins doesn't even have a first name, and he only has one line (p. 113) - he's mostly there to announce Danforth's arrival. Invisible characters in The Crucible that don't actually appear on stage, but still play an important role in the play. In one case, a character actually has more lines from offstage (Martha Corey) than another character on stage (Hopkins), while in other cases these offstage characters, unseen characters are used to move throughout the action of the play. Martha Corey is Giles Corey's (third) wife, accused of witchcraft directly by Walcott (and indirectly by Giles himself). We learn through Francis Nurse that Martha Corey is very thoughtful in the city - or at least, she was until she was accused of witchcraft (p. 67): ... Martha never appears on stage, she is mentioned in all four acts and has three offstage lines in Act 3. Act 1: Giles first mentions his suspicions that Martha's livestock is somehow causing him to falter in his prayers (despite the fact that he only began to go to church regularly when he married her, and therefore it doesn't take much to trip him [his prayers] (p. 38). Act 2: Giles reports that Martha has been left after Walcott accuses her of bewitching her pigs; Giles explains that he did not want to insinuate that his wife was a witch because she read books (although that is absolutely what he implied). Act 3: Martha is heard from offstage being questioned by Judge Hathorne about witchcraft at the opening of the act; She is later mentioned as one of two accused witches of which 91 people declared their good opinion in a petition (p. 86-87). Act 4: Martha is mentioned as one of the accused witches who he's trying to convince himself to confessed, Elizabeth confirms that she will not (p. 125). Ruth Putnam Thomas and Ann Putnam's only surviving daughter, Ruth, like Betty Parris, shows signs of bewitching. According to Ruth was sent by her mother to Tituba to find out who supernaturally murdered Ruth's seven dead siblings; This is certainly why Ruth never appears on stage, Ruth (and her strange illness) is used in absentia to corroborate the presence of some supernatural evil in Salem during Act 1. Ruth is only raised again a couple of times for the rest of the play: in Act 3, the public learns that Ruth is said to have accused George Jacobs of being a witch (p. 89), and that she is not in court when John Proctor leads Mary Warren to confront the other girls (p. 94). Sarah Osburn also known as: Goody Osburn's name first appears in Act 1, when Thomas Putnam suggests her as a possible witch (p. 43). This suggestion is corroborated by the accusations of Tituba (p. 44) and Abigail Williams (p. 45). In Act 2, we learn that Good Osburn is the first witch convicted of hanging in Salem (p. 54). We also learn that it is not so surprising that someone accuses Goody Osburn of being a witch, for she is drunk and half a fool (p. 58). George Jacobs In the First Act of The Crucible, George Jacobs In the as the owner of a heifer John Proctor is thinking of buying for his wife (p. 48), but it is not until Act 3 that becomes more important. In Act 3, Giles Corey alleges that he has heard that Ruth Putnam accused George Jacobs of witchcraft because the doomed witches lose their property, and the only person who has enough money to buy that property, so it turns out to be Ruth's father, Thomas Putnam (p. 89): ... the day [Putnam's] daughter shouted about Jacobs, she said she had given him a good gift of earth. The accusation that Ruth had basically handed over her father George Jacobs' property accusing him of witchcraft, however, is never brought to trial because Giles refuses to reveal the name of the person who told her about Putnam's words; therefore, George Jacobs becomes Giles' indirect cause of arrest for contempt of court (and ultimately pressed to death). Bridget Bishop Also Known as: Goody Bishop Bridget Bishop Also Known as: not also named by Tituba (p. 45). Goody Bishop's lead role in The Crucible is as a contrast to Rebecca Nurse; to illustrate how the people previously hanged in the work were of a lower moral character than those to be hung during Act 4, Parris mentions how Bridget lived three years Bishop before marrying him (p. 117). Dr Griggs Doctor Griggs is mentioned in Act 1 as the man Parris has consulted to find out what's wrong with Betty (p. 8) and Act 2 as confirming that Sarah Good is pregnant (p. 56). He is also Susanna Walcott's employer. Other people mentioned in The Crucible In addition to all the characters we've discussed above, there are also several other people mentioned throughout the play. Some of these names are useful to know because they give context to the character relationships that shape how events unfold in The Crucible (for example, James Bayley is Putnam's brother-in-law who was passed by Salem's minister due to opposition from other villagers, including Francis Nurse, who causes bad blood between the two families). Some of the other names might be helpful if your teacher asks you to list people accused of witchcraft. Whatever the reason, if you want a list of all the names mentioned in The Crucible, we are here for you: see below the most beautiful table of the rawest people named in The Crucible. Description Subpoena Mr. Collins Reports seeing Betty Parris flying. p. 12 James Bayley Brother-in-Law of Thomas Putnam, who was prevented from being salem's minister by a faction (including Francis Nurse & amp; family). p. 13 John Putnam Brother of Thomas Putnam who helped Thomas imprison George Burroughs. p. 14 George Burroughs became minister of Salem imprisoned for debts owed to him by Thomas and John Putnam (possibly out of spite because Burroughs became minister where Bayley could not) 14 Edward Putnam Signer of the first complaint against Rebecca Nurse; brother of Thomas Putnam. p. 25 Jonathan Putnam Signer of the first complaint against Rebecca Nurse; brother of Thomas Putnam. p. 25 Goody Howe accused of being a witch by Betty Parris. p. 45 Martha Bellows Accused of being a witch by Betty Parris. p. 45 Goody Sibber accused of being a witch by Abigail Williams. p. 45 Alice Barrow accused of being a witch by Betty Parris. p. 46 Goody Bibber accused of being a witch by Betty Parris. p. 46 Goody Bibber accused of being a witch by Betty Parris. p. 46 Goody Bibber accused of being a witch by Abigail Williams. p. 46 Goody Bibber accused of being a witch by Abigail Williams. p. 46 Goody Bibber accused of being a witch by Abigail Williams. p. 46 Goody Bibber accused of being a witch by Abigail Williams. p. 46 Goody Bibber accused of being a witch by Abigail Williams. p. 46 Goody Bibber accused of being a witch by Abigail Williams. p. 46 Goody Bibber accused of being a witch by Abigail Williams. p. 46 Goody Bibber accused of being a John Proctor. He's not the person who caught the rabbit eaten for dinner by John and Elizabeth in Act 2. 48 Father Walcott or another relative of Susanna Walcott. He accuses Martha Corey of witchcraft against her pigs. p. 68 Judge Stoughton Judge at Salem Witch Trials. p. 86 Mr. Lewis Father of Mercy Lewis; reports that he thought his daughter was staying with Abigail Williams for one night. p. 116 Isaac Ward Drunk Salem resident hanged like a witch; John Proctor compared favorably to him. p. 117 Goody Ballard appointed by Elizabeth Proctor as someone who confessed to being a p. 124 Isaiah Goodkind Appointed by Elizabeth Proctor as someone who confessed to being a witch. p. 124 Common Topics of Discussion for Crucible Characters. But what could you ask him about them? Here are some common essay questions/character discussion topics in The Crucible. Practice answering them for yourself to gain a deeper understanding of the work (even if your teachers don't end up asking you these specific questions). Choose a character represents. Use the evidence from the play to back up your claims. Be sure to explain why Arthur Miller might have chosen this character to represent this type of person. Compare and contrast Elizabeth Proctor and Abigail Williams. How is each woman affected by her position in Salem's Puritan theocracy? How do different characters serve as pictures for each other (e.g. Elizabeth and Abigail, Hale, and Danforth)? How do the characters change throughout the play, namely John Proctor, Mary Warren and Reverend Hale? How does the play drive john and Elizabeth Proctor's relationship? Choose a character from The Crucible. Then discuss whether your actions throughout the drama are selfish or sacrificial. Are they heroic or villainous? Was Proctor's decision not to confess foolish or noble? Is John Proctor a tragic hero? Is the Crucible as a whole a tragedy? How does John Proctor's dilemma change over the events of the work? To learn more about effectively writing about Crucible characters, be sure to read our character analysis article in The Crucible. What's next? Looking for analysis of characters specific to The Crucible? We have detailed guides for John Proctor, Abigail Williams, Mary Warren, Giles Corey and Rebecca Nurse on our blog. Do you want a summary of the action of the work? Then be sure to read our full summary of the Crucible plot. Are you wondering, what topics does this work cover? Is McCarthyism involved in any way? Get off our discussions on crucible and McCarthyism topics in The Crucible! Want to improve your sate score by 160 points or your ACT score by 4 points? We've written a guide for each test on the top 5 strategies you should use to have a chance to

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