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To kill a mockingbird chapter 3-5 summary

Gem can stop the scout and Walter Cunningham fighting and voluntarily invites him to dinner. Scouts make involuntary remarks about Walter's bizarre eating habits at the dining table and are severely reprimanded by Calpurnia. Back at school, Ms. Carolina cringes at the looseness of Barris Ewell's hair and sends him home to clean up. The boy's rude behavior shocks teachers, with one student offering an explanation about the Ewells lifestyle of violating all the rules and living a sloth life. Back home, Scout wonders out loud to her father, wondering if she too will skip school and stay home like Edwells. Atticus explains to her that sometimes the rules are bent to maintain social harmony, but scouts have to go to school. Note: Another section of Maycomb County will be announced here. Ewells is called white trash living in dire poverty and has yet to make any attempts to rise from it. Society has to accept its own way of life, but it is only avoided as much as possible. The Cunninghams, as poor people, are not like Ewells in that they have self-esteem, honesty and patience. Atticus, a lawyer, recognizes their particular failures and strengths because he has to deal with all kinds of people, such as Cunningham and Ewells. Calpurnia works as a surrogate mother for her children, bringing them to hand and teaching them mesothical reading and polite conduct. Chapter 4 On this day, when scouts return home from school, they see something shining in the oak tree outside the Radley home. Courageously, she follows steps to investigate, finds chewing gum wrapped in tin foil and stuffed into a hole in the trunk. When Gem discovers it, the Scout spits it out. But the next day, as they pass the same place, they discover a box with two sparkling coins. At first, I decided to ask if someone had lost some change, and if there was no demandant, I decided to pocket it myself. Dill arrives with a flame of glory and fanfare of fantasies. While they play together, the scout enters the old tire that is pushed into the gem. It starts rolling down the road and stops just outside Radley's house. In her fear, scouts leave the tires behind and run back. Gem bravely gets it in the end, with many ado. Then they plan a pantomime game, with Jem



pretending to be Boo, constantly howling and screaming. They play a scene in which Boo is believed to have rammed a knife into his father's pants. Unfortunately for them, Atticus catches them in it and the game stops. Scout remembers hearing low laughter from inside the house the day he rolled into Radley's front yard. Note: The apparent futility of the new teaching method/Her studies are not good. It is also clear that her fear of Radley's home has not been alleviated over time. The discovery of chewing gum, and later the change, gives an insight into the character of Boo Radley, who is feared by all children but nevertheless loves them, thus showing an interest in them through such secret attempts. Even his laughter, which can be heard as scouts roll into the front yard, reveals his enthusiasm for the actions of children and his eagerness to live his life in people, as he did before he was sentenced to this harsh confinement sentence. The games kids indulge in are typical of kids who want to enact what they hear. And while Boo Radley scares wisdom from them, his life also stands out, leading Boo's life to enact (what they believe). Apparently it's the unkind, but it shows how children come to terms with the adult world. Page 2 Neighbor Mordy is also a friend of the children. Scout asks her a question about Boo, and Maudi explains that there is nothing wrong with Boo, or rather Arthur (his real name). Mr. Radley was a Protestant Baptist, and Ms. Mordy had strong religious concepts that she did not believe in. She then assures scouts that all the stories built around Radley's house are imaginary. Dill and Jem developed a plan to deliver the notes to Boo in the mean time, inviting him to come out and meet them. Scout is petrified but agrees to carry out her part defending the area for fear of being labeled Sissy with the girl. But their plan will not succeed, as Atticus arrives and persuades them from tormenting Boo and instructs them to leave them alone. Note: The people of the county very highly value Atticus. As Miss Mordy says, if Atticus drank until he got drunk, he wouldn't be as hard as some men are at their best. Dill and Jem's desire to pull Boo out of the house doesn't just indicate their sincere attempts to get along with him. It is also an innocent need to look at him and find out if he is real. It is an undestcho curiosity of knowing what has not been clearly revealed to them. But all such hopes are dashed by Atticus, who does not believe in interfering in the lives of others. Dill's childish desire to marry Scout, and his subsequent inaction on her, shows the evolving behavior of children who at one point want to do what adults do and the next minute keep boys busy. The scout's angry response to giving Dill a thrashing is very typical of her temperament: she always likes to act like a boy, and this is her chance to display her aggressive traits. Chapter 6 Jem and scouts get permission to spend the last night with Dill before he returns. Dill and Jem had already planned an evening walk across the bou localation.When they get home, Dill climbs on their shoulders to watch. But it's too dark, so he sees nothing. Then they suddenly see the shadow of a man in a hat. When they think they're going to put their hands on them, the shadows walk away. All three flee in fear and can be heard with shotguns flying behind them. When we get home, we find Nathan Radley, Atticus, Miss Mordy, Miss Stephanie Crawford, Rachel and Avery standing outside the house. It was found that Mr Radley had shot a black intruder. Meanwhile, Atticus notices him commenting with Gem's pants (which he lost while climbing the fence). They are left one person after some weak attempts to explain. In the middle of the night, Jem returns to the fence to take out his pants. Note: The children are obviously not deterred by Atticus's instructions to leave the Radley family alone, so they dare to try to meet Boo at night. But again their plan backfired. Jem is embarrassed to be caught without his pants in front of the gathering. So that their lie of playing strip poker is not discovered, Gem must try to enter the area again to get his pants back. The Scout's horror is emotionally depicted as he awaits Gem's safe return. With this, the fear of Atticus waking up and catching a gem that is not in bed is amazing. But all lifted his trousers speech-to-speech, just as Jem was coming back. Page 3 School has reopened and now Jem and Scout are going home at the same time, unlike before. Gem reveals to scouts that the night he returned to get his pants back, the tattered parts were bent but sewn, neatly folded and kept across the fence. Both question this new dilemma: who could have been behind this? after which they find a ball of gray thong in an oak tree knot and wait three days to see if anyone else will take it, they eventually pocket it. In addition, they decide that whatever they find in the knot is their property. Over time, they continue to find what is hidden in the knot. They find two small images carved into soaps of boys and girls, pocket watches on chains with exact replicas of themselves, whole packets of chewing gum, colored medals, and aluminum knives. They then write a letter of thanks for every gift they receive, but when they get to the tree they will see that the knot is cemented. Nathan Radley did this and issued an explanation that the tree was dying. But Atticus lets you know that the tree is very healthy. Jem is upset about this, but he can't do anything. Note: Readers can infer that Boo Radley wants to get along with the kids in a secret way. In fact, Boo is BooNot only are he stitching and folding his pants, he is gifting them great objects. The children, of course, don't know the truth yet, but would like to show their appreciation for this unknown friend. However, the attempt is hampered by Nathan Radley. His obvious lies probably mean that he is opposed to the friendship between his son and anyone. His voluntary punishment for his son includes complete abstinence from all kinds of normal and healthy relationships, including friendships with such children. Therefore, he comes across as an overly harsh character. Atticus by his side is probably aware of this attitude, which explains why he discourages children from stimulating Bouladly. The various articles he leave at the knot are probably the cries of attention that humans desperately need. The reader can't help but feel sympathy for him. Chapter 8 Winter arrives in Maycomb County. Mrs Radley expires, but this does not cause ripples. Scouts are scared to see the snow. Scouts and Jem decided to visit Miss Mordy because the school has been declared closed due to snow. They borrow snow from her garden and build a snowman similar to Mr. Avery. At night, Scout wakes up from sleep and is informed that Mordy's house has been set on fire. Atticus orders the children to stay near Radley's house while the fire is extinguished. They then discovered a wool blanket had been thrown over the scout's shoulder. There is a mystery to both Scout and Gem how it came. Atticus is then told about all the pranks they went around Radley's house. The scout is horrified to be told that it may have been Boo who put down the blanket. Note: The fire at Miss Mordy's place causes quite a stir, but the Scout's close encounter with Boo, without her noticing, causes more buzz for conversation. Boo's love for the children is noted when he put a blanket on the scout's shoulder. Nathan Radley was near Mordy's house and it's clear boo did it. Her entire house is destroyed to the ground, but Miss Mordy is still undisturbed and has restored her keen sense of humour. Her plan to set up a new home big enough to house her azaleas portrays her as a pragmatic, worldly woman. A Page 4 scout is being pushed into a fight with her classmates who angered her father to defend her. When questioned, Atticus agrees to defend, especially those named Tom Robinson. He explains that while the case is tricky and complex, it is important for his own self-esteem. In addition, his conscience forces him to suffer on behalf of the injustices he has doneCommunity. Another reason to take up this case is that otherwise he would not be able to represent their country in the legislature. The case is also just as important that he can stand up to his anti-racial stance. Christmas arrives with mixed emotions for Jem and Scout as they have to spend Christmas at Finch's landing with Aunt Alexandra, Atticus's sister. They receive an air rifle as a Christmas present from Atticus. Getting to know relatives again seems like a tiring job, and Scout finds her cousin Francis awfully bored. Aunt Alexandra is furious that Scout is still wearing pants and not wearing a dress. The children make very funny comparisons between everest scouts and Frances and Aunt Alexandra, with Francis having a quarrel first over Atticus, who he calls a lover. Uncle Jack mediates between them. Uncle Jack can't understand the Scout's way of thinking and admits he'd better not marry Atticus. Note: Scouts can't help choosing a fight when her father's position is at stake. Her actions and use of explosives are greatly disliked by Uncle Jack, but he cannot sort out the mess. Uncle Jack speaks with Atticus about the children, and knowing scouts are listening, he says he wants the children to come to him for answers rather than trust him and rely on local gossip. Scout is surprised that her father knows she's listening -- and only many years later did he realize he wanted to hear every word he said. Atticus again displays his rich personality through a penetrating sense of his child's psychology. He sometimes notices that children hate being told what to do, as there are fewer adults. In a very skilled way, he steers a conversation with Jack Finch to let scouts (who he knows he might be listening to) know that he wants his children not to be like other citizens of Maycomb society who refuse to social with black people. Scout is amazed at her father's perception that she is a child. Harper Lee has very skillfully sketched this father's depth - daughter's relationship. Chapter 10 Atticus refuses to teach children how to shoot, and Uncle Jack is in charge of giving them lessons. Atticus only tells them they might shoot something other than Mockingbird. He explains that mockingbirds don't hurt anyone. It is definitely a sin to kill mockingbirds because they only sing for people to enjoy. While going for a walk at Radley's house, they notice that Mr Harry Johnson's dog, Tim, is behaving strangely. The children rush home to inform Calpurnia. It turns out that the dog was crazy and Calpurnia let everyone know about it and rushes around. Sheriff Heck Tate asks Atticus to shoot down the dog. Atticus kills a dog with one shotThose who didn't notice his father's shooting prowess are really surprised. It turns out that his father's nickname when he was young was one shot of Ol. Miss Mordy explains to the kids that Atticus was such a great shooter, but he had decided long ago to shoot only if he absolutely had to. She also described him as very civilized. Note: Mockingbird is mentioned for the first time. Atticus argues that mockingbirds should never be killed, that the only ambition in life is to bring joy to others, and that doing so is a de facto sin. The reference to Mockingbird is important not only for Tom robinson's trial, but also for his relationship with Boo Radley. Atticus' shooting excellence greatly amazes children who have never seen their father shoot anything. Mordy's explanation clears up the confusion. Atticus maintains a considerable sense of validity and civility in this chapter. The children's respect for their father is now up some notch. Jem, who is particularly at the stage of emulating his father, is very proud of him as he is shown when he says, Atticus is a gentleman, just like me. Page 5 Gems and Scouts went beyond the habit of bothering Boo. They now encounter Mrs Dubose, an old lady with an angry gaze and a vitalic tongue, who will never be abused by Jem and scouts. atticus and the entire Finch family. One day, in his rage, Jem cuts off all the tubake bushes owned by Mrs Dubose. Atticus, of course, lets Jem go back and apologize to her. As punishment, Jem went to Mrs Dubose's house and was ordered to read to her for a month. Every day, he read up to the alarm clock, set it up next to the bed, rang and let him know when it was time to go home. After a month, reading stops. A few days later, Atticus informed him that Mrs Dubose was dead and left a box with waxy perfect camellias for Gem. Gem is then told that the reading session was only done as a distraction for her to overcome her morphine addiction. Mrs. Dubose had lost a free woman. Note: Jem and Scout have grown up, but if someone hands over a comment about their father, they still can't overcome their anger. Mrs Dubose comes across her children as acidic and brave women who can only say harsh things about others. But Atticus is cautious enough to insist that children respect her because of her age. A night at her home reading to Mrs Dubose is a difficult task for the children, but the essential reason is only revealed after her death. Her desire to get rid of her morphine addiction before her death reveals her as a strong character who would rather have a tough experience breaking her addiction habit than dying as an addict. Her gift for Gem is also typicalPerceptual personality. Tsubaki's gift shows that she understood Jem's wrath when he cut off her camellia bushes. Presenting him with the same flower is her way of informing him that she understands his feelings and acknowledges the same thing. Atticus highlights the fact that no matter what Mrs Dubose went through, the unmistakable courage was revealed - When you know you've been licked before you start, you start anyway and see through it no matter what. Children learn a lot about personality and the strength of grit through their experience with Mrs Dubose. Chapter 12 Gem shows typical signs of growth, with inconsistent mood and short-felt. Scouts recommend keeping him alone. When Atticus departs for town for official work, Calpurnia will take the children to a service to the Black Church. Their presence is acknowledged by all members of the church, with the exception of troublemaker Lula, but her stance is overlooked. Scouts are surprised by the proceedings, especially at the lack of hymns. She is later told that most of them are uneducated except for some, including Calpurnia. Calpurnia's sudden switch to the way colored people speak amazes them and realizes the somely double life that Calpurnia is possible to lead. The preacher Reverend Sykes is effectively ordered by people to donate money for Tom Robinson's wife and children. Gems and Scouts donate from their own pockets. Back home, they are disappointed to see their aunt Alexandra on their front porch. Note: The suffering Gem suffers in the process of maturity is not fully understood by scouts who miss his company as well as Dill. And her growth is all too evident when she finds a kitchen job that has interesting prospects. Children's time in black churches provides an eye-opening service for them. They suddenly recognize how inherently different they are from black people and how they, too, may have to face mild opposition. But the heartfelt welcome given by the rest of the members speaks to much of the basic generous nature of black people. Children also notice a general wish to help Tom Robinson. The reason for Tom's arrest was that he had apparently murdered Bob Ewell's daughter. The reader notices how well Calpurnia (essentially black) attended to the atticus family way of life. Learn to read and even speak like a white man. At the same time, she has not forgotten her origins, attends service with black relatives in her church and smoothly switches to the way they speak when she is with them. Aunt Alexandra, it's a fact that stayed (in the next chapter) and became a strong influence on the kids and not very comfortable with them. Page 6 Aunt Alexandra lets her presence feel from the first day itself.same day. Aunt Alexandra settles into the house. She becomes secretary of the Meycomb Amanuensis Club and parties in the house. Every time she does, she summons the Scout to introduce her to guests. Aunt Alexandra's attempts to instill her sense of etiquette in the children are useless and Atticus needs to tell them about it. Atticus looks harsh and grumpy to children who can't understand this sudden change in his behavior. But finally, even he forgives the children not to take everything their aunt says seriously. Note: The presence of Aunt Alexandra in the family is not immediately comforting, as a lot of adjustments are required. Children who have never got used to such a solid grown up are at a loss. Atticus is probably squeezed by his sister to help her stay in his house and raise better children, but does not stick to such rules and codes of conduct, he finds himself in a dilemma too. Alexandra's basic reasoning is correct, but many unpleasant situations follow because she has no children of her own and she is unable to understand their true nature. Atticus's practical and discomnic nature allows children to believe that things are not as bad as they seem. Chapter 14 The Scout asks Atticus what rape means and gives him a permanent yet technically correct answer. Further discussions discover their trip to the black church. Aunt Alexandra is furious at this. Later Scout hears her father and her aunt discussing her. Aunt Alexandra feels that Calpurnia should not be allowed to work in the house anymore, but Atticus refuses to let her go. Gem advises scouts not to irritate their father like he has too much in his mind. His advice seems too high-pressure for scouts who end up quarrelling with him. Scout discovers something warm and resilient on the floor, and with Gem she discovers Dill under the bed. Atticus is immediately summoned and insists on informing Aunt Rachel about the escape. Dill stayed there overnight and scouts are glad her friend is back. Note: Aunt Alexandra reveals her narrow-volume Puritan approach by her distress with children attending church with Calpurnia. But Atticus insists on an apology from her for not following her and, in any case, not allowing scouts to bad manners with her. He is sensitive enough to claim not to throw out Calpurnia and knows full well that her values and children are close to her. At maturity, Jem seems to understand his father's tensions and wants to relieve them as much as possible. But his reasoning is flat by scouts: Gem advising her is something she still can't digest. Dill's return is a forerunner of a better era for scouts. She wanted the three of them to be able to gather as before, andMyself. Dill, with all his wonderful stories, is a pathetic character. Children who seek love and attention build up stories and increase self-esteem. Page 7 Dill has been granted permission to stay at the Scout's house for the summer. One evening, while the family is relaxing, Heck Tate arrives with several men. There will be an upcoming trial and discussions on whether Tom Robinson is safe in their custody. It sounds like a fracas to the kids, but Atticus makes them peaceful. The next day, Sunday, will be spent at church, but in the evening Atticus declares that he will be out. At night, Jem prepares to follow his father. Dill and Scout join him in this venture. They find their father going to Maycomb Prison. While they watch, a group of men join Atticus and go around to talk to him. The scout interrupts them at an inconvenient moment and Atticus instructs them to leave. Scout attempts to have a conversation with Mr. Cunningham, but is unable to draw any response. Finally, they leave. Atticus was defending Tom Robinson in prison when it was found that Mr Underwood had also covered him (Atticus) with a shotgun through a window above the Maycomb Tribune office in case anyone attacked him. Finally, they all go home. NOTE: Tom Robinson's trial was a topic of discussion in Maycomb County, where various stands took over the trial. Atticus blames from leaving the case, even after some warnings. To protect Tom's life before the trial, Atticus will go out to protect him in Maycomb Prison. Jem matured enough to understand his father's frame of mind. But scouting is still pretty immature, and her attempts to have a conversation with Mr. Cunningham about his accompaniment cause a bit of embarrassment. Scout had earlier heard his father and Mr Cunningham discuss the accompaniment in the house. Atticus legally resolved Cunningham's problems with his land, and Cunningham expressed gratitude. When I asked her what the accompaniment meant, she was driven sideways by Jem. Therefore, she did not know its meaning and the background behind it, but she had just mentioned the word to Cunningham. She probably wants to show that she too is an adult enough to participate in mature conversations. But Cunningham is too embarrassed to be remembered for Atticus's favor and continue to threaten him. Thus, Scout's innocent remarks prove, in a way, beneficial to her father. As the facts stood up, Tom, a black man, held a white girl. The fact that black people assaulted white people destabilizes the trial very much. In addition, it is generally not approved by people that Atticus has decided to take the case (and therefore defend Tom). The daughter of Bob Ewell, the alleged victim of the case, is what they call white trash, but she is white, so the chances of Tom being excused are very remote.16 Aunt Alexandra is disappointing children who had a rendezvous in prison in the middle of the night. The children worry about their father, especially due to the fact that Mr. Cunningham would have tried to kill Atticus with her small talk without the scout's timely intervention. A group of Menonities pass by in a wagon. As they walk past Miss Mordy's house, they consider it a sin and comment on her love for gardening. But Miss Mordy stubbornly doesn't move. It's the first day of the trial and it's crowded with people who came to witness Tom Robinson's trial. Mr. Dolph Raymond finds him sitting with colored people, soid from a brown paper pack (said to have whiskey in it). The courthouse is so full that children join Pastor Sykes on the balcony with black people. The judge is nothing short of Judge Taylor. He gives the impression of dozing throughout the hearing, but is actually very sharp in his dealings. The Tom Robinson case begins with Heck Tate being the first witness. Note: Aunt Alexandra's disapproval is what you'd expect, but Atticus is portrayed as a person who doesn't always stand by her sister. He shows her his slight id once in a while. Menonates is a strict Christian denomination that does not accept any authority other than the Bible and opposes modern ones. Miss Mordy spends a lot of time gardening and spending less time reading the Bible is considered a sacrered action, but Ms Mordy is not moved by their comments. A brief description of the court and the meeting has been given. Whites and blacks arrived in the same number to witness the trial. The scene outside the courthouse, before the start of the trial, resembles a picnic spot. Finch's children sitting on colored balconies with blacks are perhaps emblematic of the way their family values favor equality. But they are also eager to see their father handle the case, knowing full well that he disapproves of their presence if they know they are inside the courtroom. Mr Tate, page eight, ran into the office on the night of November 20 saying his daughter had been attacked by a. When he arrived at their house, he found a girl on the floor and was badly beaten. She had declared that was nothing but Tom Robinson. Atticus then questions Mr Tate about whether a doctor was called, but the reply is negative. Then the size of her bruises is discussed. Her right eye was bruised and marks around her neck were also noticed. Bob Ewell is next called on the witness stand. Ewell claims that when he got home, he caught Tom in the act of robbing himAtticus then asks him a question about the bruise, then notices out loud that he is left-handed and has him sign the envelope. Note: The description of Ewell's lifestyle is given to give them a fair idea of the completely shabby and devastated life they lead. Ewell comes across as a bold person who has no respect for others and a mean way of speech. Jem says the reason Atticus paraded Ewell's left-hander is because it confirms that he was able to hit his daughter because her bruises are mostly on the right side of her face. When stories of rape and intercourse occur, worshippers think it is better to leave the children, especially scouts, but Jem admires him. The children were not due to leave the courtroom but missed watching their father defend the case. Chapter 18 Maera, Bob's daughter is called to the witness stand. She gave her side a story, claiming that Tom had forcibly entered the house, took advantage of her and beat her for a while. When Atticus stands up to interrogate her, Maera's is very frightening. Through his penetrating questions, it becomes clear that the family is very poor, that the father spends most of the relief money on drinks, that she is a very lonely girl and rejects love and affection. Examining her further cross-sectionally, Meiera initially remains silent in fear as to whether it was Really Tom or the father who beat her, and then bursts into tears. The court is adjourned for adjourning. Mr. Underwood looks at the children and recognizes that their mention will definitely be made on the next issue in the Tribune. NOTES: The court has been strained during the first subsequent verbal fight between Ewell and Atticus, and later between Macella and Atticus. Atticus has his own style of throwing questions at a person very casually to disarm one, and at the right time, poking the question at him and rattling. The fact that Tom Robinson is crippled by shrinking his left hand proves that he couldn't beat Maera because the bruise was on the right side of her face. The case seems logically bent in favor of Tom Robinson. Judge Taylor is a really good judge for all the disposal of being a lazy man who is dozing off in court scenes. It's not that it's very sharp in certain ways and it's without a sense of humor. Chapter 19 Thomas Robinson is Atticus's only witness, and he is called to the stand. He is said to have previously had problems with the law on disorderly conduct. Apparently, Tom worked across Maera's house in Mr. Link Deas's garden. Macella was regularly asking him to do some minor chores for her. The other children were always around. That day she called him to repair the hinges of the door where Tom turned out to be alln asking about the children, Maera says she saved up money so she could send them to town for ice cream. When Tom climbed into a chair to remove the box from the top of the 'chifalobe', Maiera grabbed his leg, hugged him and even tried to kiss him. Her father was in while he fought her off. Tom ran away fearing for his life. He insisted he had not even put his finger on Meiera and definitely did not pull her up. Along the way, Mr. Link Dees loudly declares that Tom (while working for him) had no problems with him at all. The judge kicks him out of the courtroom. Tom admits that Maiera helped her out of pity. This remark is not liked by anyone in the courtroom. Dill suddenly starts crying and scouts are made to take him out. They will sit with Mr. Link Deas outside the courtroom, and Mr. Drofs Raymond will join them. Note: Through his version of Tom's version of the story relationship, he comes across as honest and hardworking black, polite and willing to help someone who is constantly suffering. Moreover, Macella's pathetic loneliness is poignantly depicted. She is a girl seeking love and attention and Tom is the only visible source of any affection she can hope for. Tom's escape from the house is itself a sure sign of guilt, but here he was forced to flee because he claims that being black and being caught up in such a situation would certainly spell deep trouble. The incident go against Tom the moment he confesses to sympathy for Meira. No matter how poor she was, the basic fact is that she was still white and it was considered too right for Tom to feel sorry for her. Page 9 Dreyfus Raymond offers bites from brown bags to dill. Dill sols with alarm, notices that it contains Coca-Cola rather than whiskey, and grins. Raymond explains that it's better to make people believe that it's actually something that's not you. The children return to court. Atticus stands up and slowly begins to loosen his clothes. The children are app apper apper appering. Then he starts talking. He claims that Tom has no evidence of Maiera. There is no doctor's verdict. He also claims that Maera did not commit any crime. She is just a victim of cruel poverty and ignorance. At the end of the speech, Dill suddenly sees Calpurnia enter the courtroom and head to Atticus. Note: The children are wary of talking to Mr. Raymond because he is an alcoholic and should be the father of a mixed child. But after talking to him, he recognizes that he is an unusual person, in the sense that he prefers people to have a bad impression of him so that he can live his life the way he wants. He has a very strong opinion of the way white people treat poor blacks. Atticus's last speech is a powerful one, the hearts of all blacks and whites attending court. It's their situation that has made them behave like that, so they don't blame anyone, not even Bob Ewell or Maera. He presents the typical attitude of all whites - every black man lies, every black man is basically an immoral being, and all black men should not be trusted around our women. He repeats the fact that everyone is created equal. At the end of the speech, Atticus murmurs, In the name of God, believe him, recognizing that perhaps nothing (even evidence) is going to change the orthodox view of the jury. Chapter 21 Calpurnia says the children are missing and has a note for Atticus sent by his sister. Mr. Underwood announces the presence of children. Atticus bows to allowing children to return to hear the verdict. People have to wait quite a long time before the jury returns with a verdict. The verdict is that Tom Robinson is guilty. Note: Aunt Alexandra is angry that her children have been in court all her life and she is increasingly upset to hear that she has allowed Atticus to return to court. Gem is confident his father will win the case because the jury is expected to be fair. But these are just childish delusions, and Atticus must admit that there was no jury until he favored a man of color over a white man. The final verdict declaring Tom's guilt certainly seems unfair, but the duration should be considered. Slavery has been legally abolished, but we cannot expect white views to be easily relaxed. Without a doubt, the verdict is not surprising to Atticus. Chapter 22 Jem begins to cry upon hearing this unjust verdict. When she got home, even Aunt Alexandra seemed to soften her stance a little. After Atticus's sister and the child's only aunt, she can't help but sympathize with them. She expresses concern not only for Atticus, but for Gem, who is too small to be exposed to the hard facts of life. The next morning, Atticus says the case has not been closed and there will be further appeals. When you see chicken for breakfast, a fuzzy Atticus is led into the kitchen, packed with all kinds of food. These were sent by blacks in gratitude to Atticus for taking up black cases. As the children walk outside, Stephanie Crawford is full of questions about how they were allowed to go to court, but Miss Mordy stops her and calls them for a cake. She then tells them that their father is one of those born to be responsible for doing unpleasant work for others. She notices to Maycomb that there were some people who tried to support Tom. They walked towards the house and met a group of people, and theyBob Ewell informed him that he had met Atticus and vowed to teach him a lesson. Note: Gifting food is a black way to show their appreciation for Atticus. It should be noted that Atticus was unable to save their man but they still thank him only for defending him. Stephanie Crawford's curiosity is that of a lazy mind in overtime. Miss Mordy can mercifully put a hard stop to her thick question. Giving Jem a big cake also says a lot about Ms. Mordy's keen awareness of humanity. She can notice that Gem has matured. Again Stephanie displays her miserable nature taking pleasure in informing the children that their father was jeered by Bob Ewell. The Scout on page 10 feels that his father should not have listened quietly to Bob Ewell. Instead, he should have shot him. But Gem notices her that Atticus has never had a gun and believes it is an unnecessary invitation for someone to shoot a gun. Atticus appeals to them to try to understand Ewell's point of view because he recognizes that his children are sincerely concerned about his safety. After all, his credibility had been destroyed. Atticus eventually causes them to believe that Ewell does no harm. Tom's case had reached the High Court and the chances of him being let go this time are pretty good. Gem is still upset that the jury convicted Tom. Atticus notices that ideally the jury should be fair, but very often members bring prejudice to the courtroom, so their verdict casts a shadow. He lets them realize that it took several hours for the jury to reach their verdict showing that there is actually hope in this world. Aunt Alexandra refuses to allow Cunningham into the house, and scouts are almost fighting her. Jem alludes to her so that her aunt doesn't aggravate her under the pretext of taking her out and displaying her newly sprouted hair on his chest. He says he can understand why Boo Radley doesn't come out of his house after this. Perhaps because he wants to avoid contact with this terrible world. Note: Ewell is such a perverted character that it's very likely that he's going to try to harm Atticus for defending black people and burning him and his daughter in court. Thus, the fear of children is justified later in the story, especially when the reader finds Ewell's revenge. But at the moment Atticus feels that Ewell only serves empty threats. Gem shows remarkable maturity during these try times. He mediates between scouts and Aunt Alexandra, hoping for peace in the house. In discussing the different types of people in this world, his comment that Boo chose to stay inside his house touches a chord. It seems better to stay home and be labeled a madman than to face a world full of evilUnauthorized. Chapter 24 Aunt Alexandra regularly opens missionary circles at home. Scouts are asked to join them for snacks. Stephanie Crawford, in her usual cat, teases scouts about being in court. They all discuss Tom's trial and are general about their attitude towards black people. When indirect comments about Atticus are passed on, Miss Mordy subdues them badly and Aunt Alexandra is very grateful. Then Atticus enters and asks to rent Calpurnia for a while. Tom found dead: he had been shot because he was about to break out of prison. Atticus needs Calpurnia to break the news to Tom's wife and tend to her. Even Aunt Alexandra is shaken to hear this and deeply sympathetic to her brother. NOTE: As expected, sturdy remarks about Atticus' defense will be passed to Atticus' home itself. But Miss Mordy and Aunt Alexandra can handle the situation skillfully. The news of Tom's death was shattered. Atticus is disheartened because he was convinced they would have won the case in the High Court. But Tom took the opportunity to escape himself, as it seems as if he was tired of the whole procedure, waiting for a white man to do something for him. Aunt Alexandra and Miss Mordy recognize Atticus' achievements and recognize that he has received high tributes from a small number of people in society who recognize his worth. Chapter 25 Things were eventually normalized in Maycomb County. Jem and scouts spend some slacking time. They hitch rides from Atticus and travel with him and Calpurnia to Tom's house. His wife, Helen, collapses, aware of the reason for their arrival. News of Tom's death lasted two days, with several stories about it in the newspaper. Ewell's name still causes unease in scouts, but Gem praises her for Mr. Ewell was hot gas above all else. Note: There is very little action in this chapter. like a koyasu state before the next storm. Interest and excitement over Tom's trial and subsequent death have faded. Even the warnings Ewell gave Atticus have lost power over their children. Helen's silent response to her husband's death may seem unnatural, but it's as if she always knew about the inevitability of her husband's death. His death sentence had already been written the moment Maera Ewell opened her mouth to scream. Society has not improved much yet, and blacks will take precedence over whites. Tom and Helen have known this all the time. The 11-page Scout is now in third grade, and Radley's house has lysed her from being afraid. She unfortunately remembers how she and Jem tormented Bob Radley, but he left them a gift in the knot. at school, in the current event class, when each child is to give the gist of the news out loudDiscuss his prejudices with Adolf Hitler. When scouts discuss with Jem and violate black subjects, Gem furiously tells him never to discuss the topic again. Note: Scout has surpassed her fears for Radley's home, but her wish to see Arthur Radley once before she dies is quickly being squeezed by Atticus. He doesn't want her to suffer the family anymore. The idea behind discussing news items in class is to give the child better poison, more confidence and make him aware of words. Unfortunately, however, half of the children did not even have access to the newspaper. Nevertheless, Adolf Hitler's subject triggers a series of thoughts in the minds of scouts. She said that no one should hate them, but at the same time it was clear that people in her society were still very opposed to black people and could never accept them. Her young mind understands the fact that people don't usually practice what they preach. Chapter 27 Three things happen in Maycomb society: First, Ewell gets and loses a government job in a matter of days. He then resumes weekly appearances at the welfare office for his checks. I'm told he blames Atticus for losing his job. The second is that Judge Taylor had heard the sound of scratching outside his door one night, and the shadows in the investigation were sneakily seen. He then sits with a shotgun on his lap. The third is that Helen, who was employed by Mr Link Deas, finds herself having to take a longer route to avoid Ewells, who previously had things in her arms. Dees Lambast lambasts them, but Ewell follows her and continues to scare Helen by ingling her bird words. However, this is also stopped by dees and a strong warning comes out. Scouts need to be pork, for the pageant for Halloween. The costumes are made of chicken wire. The family can't come and see her, so she gives a preview of her performance at home. Note: Bob Ewell hasn't changed in years. A short spat in industry and he's back to his old mischief. His troubles with Helen are one way to get cheap satisfaction from old cases. Mr. Link Dees shows his goodness by retaining Helen as an employee and protecting her from Bob Ewell's evil suffering. Atticus can sum up Bob's predicament well: it's because he knows that the people of Maycomb didn't believe in him and Macella's thread. Halloween has some unusual connotations this year. Maycomb women are planning pageants with children in costumes representing the country's various produce. Scout becomes a ham, and her costume of crooked chicken wire covered in brown paper is to cause quite a lot of tension later in Finch's house. Chapter 28 Jem escorts scouts and brings them to school with their costumes. The program is in the evening. The pageant begins. Scout waiting for her clues immediately falls asleep in her costume. Therefore, she cannot enter when her name is called and makes her entrance long after when the play is over. Scout is terribly embarrassed by the whole episode, preferring to hide himself in costume and go home. Jem and scouts start walking home. The night is very slow. Suddenly, they notice that someone is secretly following them. They recognize that it is not their friend, Cecil, but an adult, not a prankster. Jem shouts at the Scout to escape. She is quite scared by now. She attempts to take a huge step, but instead falls and can't keep her balance. She cries for help. The chicken wire is crushed by her and she flounders in an attempt to escape. Scouts hear scuffling and kicking sounds, as well as Jesme's cries. Scouts cannot get out of metal wire. She finds herself falling into a man's arms. She is held tightly in his arms and the man tries to squeeze his breath away from her. Then he is pushed back. Scout hears the man breathing heavily. She steps on her body and get the smell of whiskey from him. Then she walks away towards the house. A doctor is called, and so is the sheriff. Scout is helped out of the costume and the doctor checks on her. Apparently, Gem is hurting. Mr Tate investigated the basis of the incident and revealed that Bob Ewell was lying on the floor with a kitchen knife pierced and dead. Note: A very eventful chapter. Scout ruined her role and is very embarrassed because she has become a laughing seed for the audience. Ewell's evil intentions are clearly exposed in this chapter. Here is someone who leans over to something to go with Atticus. You can also resort to cowardly acts of attacking children. The death of such a person is welcomed by the reader. What is strange at this point is who was able to save the children and get rid of the fearsome Ewell? However, it is unclear whether Ewell intended to kill them or was simply terrified. But the irony is that he himself will lose his life in the process. Page 12 Atticus is very upset by the recent turn of events. Bob, it really seems to have meant what he warned. And for Atticus, his children's lives are undoubtedly much more precious than his own. Scouts are made to associate events again. They feel it was the chicken wire loop that saved the Scout's life. Scouts then point out that someone else was at the scene of the incident. The same man is in the room. From his thin frame and blank look, scouts notice that the man was nothing short of a boardrady. Note: Bob Ewell's vindictive nature has finally come true. He's too weak to even face Atticus during the day, and he can't even be scared.kids, he needs to take some drink reses. As scouts are associated with the event, Heck Tate and Atticus find that Bob Ewell actually meant seriously hurting children. The person saving the situation was the invisible unknown Arthur Radley. The Scout, who had long cherished wanting to see him at least once, was actually saved her life by this same man. Arthur's physical appearance and behavior reveal the fact that he never left the house in the daytime. It is the children's greatest asset that Boo came at the right moment to save their lives. Chapter 30 Men sit on the front porch. Scout is thrilled that her lifelong ambition to see Boo on her front porch has finally been fulfilled. Atticus recognizes that Gem killed Ewell in self-defense, but the sheriff insists he did not kill him. Atticus feels the sheriff is trying to save Gem: he doesn't want the burden of lies on his and Gem's shoulders. But Heck Tate claims that little boys like Jem probably couldn't handle such a big knife, and that Ewell probably fell into the knife and committed suicide. Atticus is still unsure, but Heck Tate has made up his mind. The truth is that Arthur Radley killed Ewell, but Heck Tate finds out that once people find out about it, all women will suffer boos with some kind of food (a habit to thank those who got rid of some evil society). Therefore, he will definitely be in the limelight that he does not want. So the truth should be squeezed and left that way. Scouts sum it up exactly by saying it's like shooting Mockingbird. Atticus thanks Arthur Radley for saving his children. NOTE: Atticus feels it is wrong to hide the truth, at first certainly that his son killed Ewell in self-defense. Atticus is a man who never wanted his son to live his life with the burden of hidden truths. Heck Tate eventually sees that Ewell claims to have committed suicide not to save Jem, but to escape the publicity that Gem eagerly avoids. It is anyone's guess that by killing an inherently evil man like Bob Ewell, he would have been plagued by public attention that he clearly did not want. Scout's comparison between Boo and Mockingbird is absolutely accurate. Mockingbirds only give fun and never create problems, so it is a sin to shoot them. Likewise, Boo has always been a gentle character and did not interfere with anyone's business. Harming him would be a sin by bringing him into the limelight. Chapter 31 Boo is led to Jem's bed wishing him a good night. Scouts are very protective and beware of boos. The latter requires a scout to escort him home, and scouts do, but by making it look as if it is him leading her. After he got home,I will never see him again. Scout has been sitting with Aunt Alexandra near Jem's bed for a while. Atticus reads out a book, a gray ghost, to Jem, who fell asleep. Gradually, scouts also fall asleep. Atticus leads her to her bed and returns to Jem's room to remain there until morning. Note: The final chapter neatly trumps up all the incidents in the novel. Boo will not see after that particular night. It was as if he had come out of the house, disappearing into solitude again to fulfill the dream of Boo meeting once. The Scout's protective attitude toward Boo touches on. Scout also matured by the end of the novel and lost his initial fear of boos. In fact, she understands his mental and physical condition, so she hugs him at the bend of his arm and ushers him home. After arriving at his house, scouts look back at the neighborhood and recall the past events associated with it. Atticus feels the need to be with Gem, so he sits with him while he rests in peace. The conversation between Atticus and Scout again reveals his deep understanding of the children. Atticus doesn't want her to read out horror stories because she had her share of horrors. But she insists he will follow. While Atticus completes the horror story, he eventually tells her that most people in this world are lovely. On this safe and positive note, the novel is coming to an end. Atticus Finch Atticus Finch, father of the 13-page Scout and Jem, is a highly respected and responsible citizen of Maycomb County. A lawyer by profession, he has always tried to instill good values and moral validity in his children. Atticus' relationship with his children is unique. He can call him by his name to them. Outwardly cut off and always busy at work, he can find the time and patience to explain the complexity of humanity to his children. When Scout comes home from school, upset at being reprimanded for already knowing how to read, Atticus teaches her to compromise on the situation. I think we can both be happy by continuing to take lessons from teachers and reading with our father at home at the same time. Therefore, Atticus teaches his daughter, in an impressive year itself, a mature attitude of how to do herself in front of the people, while at the same time lavishing herself with her own decisions. For Gem, Atticus is a role model, and Gem's maturity is largely Atticus' work and his conduct at home. Gem is very careful with Tom Robinson's trial and follows it with a lot of tremors and actually begins to believe that his father will win the case. So when the case is lost, Gem feels hopelessly disillusioned. But Atticus's accepting of the situation and his explanation that black men have yet to win over white men, hears him. Therefore, Atticusinfluence children's view of things. Atticus always tries to tell his children the truth and struggles to explain things they don't fully understand. The kids know he absolutely loves them. His hearty presence is highlighted in the last few line of the final chapter - He'll be there all night and he'll be there when Jem wakes up in the morning. Atticus is a typical Southern gentleman. He is always polite to women, even Mrs. Dubose, who has a sharp tongue. He doesn't even speak out to his children. His actions with Calpurnia pay close attention and give her a fair place at home. He is brave and faces a lynch mob in Tom's prison, showing no fear or anxiety. His speech is cool and formal, but he knows his heart is warm and he spreads his affableness not only to the black community, but to everyone, including poor whites like Cunningham. Atticus is primarily concerned for him for the welfare of his community, which includes whites as well as blacks. Therefore, he will work diligently towards this goal. He does not have the usual shortcomings of a May comb citizen. of prejudice, arrogance, hypocrisy. Instead, he struggles to take the black side whenever he needs to and never compromises on this stance of his. Atticus believes in religious tolerance and he wants his children to learn this too. He is also tolerant of the shortcomings of others and teaches to forgive the same. He insists that even if they find her bored and stiff, they will respect aunt Alexandra and tolerate her. He also claims that despite knowing she would be abusive to them, they regularly go to Mrs Dubose's house to read out for her. Therefore, he wants children to instill in them the virtues of Christian tolerance. Therefore, Atticus is an ideal gentleman and a sure favorite of all readers. Gem Gem has chosen Atticus as a role model, emulating him throughout the novel. But at the same time he has the opportunity to form his personality. Jem is the true brother of scouts, helping her from abrasions, escorting her to school and back, sometimes guiding her and generally comforting her. When he is given money to buy something for himself, he buys gifts for scouts too. When he learns that scouts ate gum found in oak tree knots, he claims she is ginging her throat. When she confuses and mortified her role in the pageant, Jem is the one who comforts her. Many real concerns and considerations appear by him in dealing with his unruly sister. At the same time, some typical brother syndrome is exhibited by him when he does not let her participate in every game he plays with Dill (she is a girl). While escorting her to school on the first day, he instructs her not to follow him aroundAnd annoy him. He is thus portrayed as a brother, in all characteristic ways. Gem also has a keen mind. During the trial, he will fully follow all the details. He even understands why Atticus was pointing out the side of the injured Macella's face. When he builds the Morfodite Snowman, Atticus says, From now on, son, you won't worry about what you're like. Jem's characters receive consistent changes as the novel progresses. At first, he shows immaturity - he is not aware of the distress he is causing arnby by his mischief. In the middle of the novel, Jem matures, though not completely. He appreciates masculinity and courage and is initially ashamed of his father's apparent weakness in front of his school friend's father. But his outlook changes completely when he sees his father shoot a rabies dog and also faces a mob in prison. By the end of the novel, he has gained considerable maturity, and when Miss Mordy gives Gem a slice of adult cake, Scout and Dill are aware of this too. Jem, like his father, is caring. He empathizes with Arthur Radley and his predicament, and during the Robinson trial he can't help but be swayed by unfair discrimination against Tom Robinson. Jem took on from his father's humane nature and he is portrayed as a strong character. Scout Scouting, because of her age, being the youngest in the family is impulsive by nature and too emotional. She involuntarily rushes into fights and scrapes and cries when her ego is damaged and there is generally a rash in her actions. Scouts are very warm and friendly. Even in tension, she attempts a friendly conversation with Mr Cunningham as the mob gathers in Tom's prison. Despite being appysed by Stephanie Crawford's cheeky comments during a women's meeting in her drawing room, she strives hard to talk to women. As the novel progresses, scouts gain maturity too. She realizes how uncomfortable they were by tormenting Boo Radley. Although a natural tomboy, she begins to adapt to her female role and enjoys helping Calpurnia in the kitchen. Finally, her actions with Boo Radley display her sensitivity when she meets him. She sits him comfortably and conversations with him. She even returns him to the safety of his house. Therefore, Scout is an adorable character with great potential for perception and evaluation of her personality. Page 14 Aunt Alexandra is Atticus's sister, who was staying on the ancestral Finch landing before she arrived at Atticus' home to stay. First, the reason she comes is to bring some womanly influenceThe house, and that fact itself (according to them) has been denied by children, and Calpurnia is a sufficiently female influence. Aunt Alexandra is different from her brother Atticus, so Scout can't help but



wonder if her real sister was switched to another child at the time of her birth itself. This belief is being nurtured by her because of some old folk stories she has heard about change. Aunt Alexandra, who at first comes across as cold, a person without feeling and affection. She embodies all the local prejudices of Maycomb society, including meanness towards the black community and a tough heart for poor whites. Therefore, she is very easily accepted into Maycomb society. But she annoys scouts by her allegations of female-like behavior, and she inspires otherwise patient Atticus by her racial prejudices and insisting on kicking Calpurnia out of the house. But even Aunt Alexandra comes down from her erring pedestal by the end of the novel. She shows her loyalty to her brother by standing by him. Upon hearing of Tom's death, she becomes very upset and immediately agrees to send Calpurnia to help Tom's wife Helen. Her intense concern for her brother was noticed when she told Miss Mordy, I just want to know when this [trial] will end. It tears him to pieces her warm concern for the children when they are rescued from Bob Ewell's clutches also reveals genuine love under the grim, forbidden appearance of aunt Alexandra: she has a very kind and loving heart. Boo Radley Arthur Radley, called Boo by his children, is a mystery of his own. As a boy, he was a fun, good-looking boy, but he fell into the company of the unruly Cunningham boys and was creating some pranks. As punishment, his father sentenced them to a life of confinement in their home. Alcause he has earned a reputation for madness, Boo is basically a harmless and well-meaning person. Sometimes like a child in action, and as Jem and Scout realize, seek some love and affection. When Scout and Jem discover a little gift for them, readers can easily understand that this is Boo trying to extend a hand of friendship to them. But these attempts have also been hampered by his father. When Boo comes out of the house to rescue Jem and Scout and is eventually introduced to the children, due to his long confines, his health weakens and he can't even stand the harsh living room lights. Scout feels sorry for him and understands the sheriff's reasons for saving Boo from the dreaded limelight that will inevitably fall on him if the truth is exposed. The Scout correctly guesses that it is like killing a mockingbird, a sin that should be avoided as much as possible. Bob Ewell Bob Ewell is the unsweetened and brutal father of children who have to live in extreme filth and sning.Surrounded by poverty and disease thanks to him, there is little food to eat. Bob drinks away all the money he got from the bailout check. Ignorant, foul-mouthed and arrogant. He has no errs about submitting poor, innocent blacks to the death penalty because of obvious concerns for his daughter, who has no great love or concern anyway. Even after winning this case, he continues to torment Tom's widow, Helen. He doesn't even leave Atticus in peace, he scares atticus and later causes a great deal of stress in trying to harm his children. The reader feels no sympathy for him and is actually delighted with his subsequent death at the hands of Arthur Radley. Maelia Ewell Maiera, Bob's daughter, differs in several ways. She keeps the house clean and tries to take care of her younger brothers and sisters. But she has never had a friend, love or affection in her life, and the only person who was decent to her is Tom Robinson. Under such circumstances, you can understand her desperateness to make sexual advances in Tom. It was a step taken through complete despair, so she should be to be pathetic, not blamed for her conduct. At the same time, she is happy to lie in court and blame Tom for the tortured treatment that might be met with her by her father, in order to virtually save her life. But she is certainly a better and more human person than her father, and her crimes are even more permissiving, not to her father. Tom Robinson Tom is a young, harmless, innocent, hardworking black man. As scouts notice, he would have been a great specimen, but for the left hand injured in the accident. Tom was married, had three children, and worked for Mr. Link Deas on the farm. The only mistake he made was that he helped her by pitying Maera and often doing small chores for her. He pityed Meira for her deplorable condition, so he helped her as much as possible. But racial prejudice in Maycomb County is still too dominant to outweigh this concern, so Tom lost. Tom's courtesy and raw goodness are revealed during the court scene when he first refuses to repeat the foul language used by Bob Ewell. He doesn't openly accuse Meiera of lying, only that he feels she must be wrong in her mind. All this endees in love with him to the reader, and his eventual death results in a deep sense of sadness and despair at the injustices prevalent in society. By including the black community in her novel, Harper Lee very effectively revealed a striking difference between the two communities: white and black. Her main reason for writing about this community, of course, is to portray the overtly oppressive ways in which black people were treated during those hours. Her book is a bid for readers to acknowledge the respect and interest for thisof society. Atticus's interest in this society can be seen in almost every aspect of his life. His housekeeper is black and he believes in her to the fullest to raise his children in the right way. Atticus will not fail to support his cause whenever the need acus occur. Tom Robinson's case is the best example of Atticus' attitude toward black people. This is a case that the lawyer did not touch. Atticus took it up and knows full well its futility. His main concern is showing sympathy for them not to turn over stones to improve their lot. The negroes in this novel are portrayed as better individuals than whites. They are honest people, always doing every job to stay clean and make a living. This is dirty, lazy, what good people who have never done the hard work of a day, different from white (called white trash). Even the African tribes that Mrs. Merriweather speaks of reveal a sense of warmth and family among them that is truly lacking in whites. White people always speak badly about them, away from black people, but when Scouts and Jem visit churches with Calpurnia, they are treated with respect and not jeered by blacks. Calpurnia itself has always treated children like themselves and instilled valuable value in them. Throughout the courtroom scene, the reader recognizes that Tom treated Maera with respect and actually sorry for her plight. But he has been wrongly convicted and will have to pay for crimes he never committed. As Atticus points out in his final speech, whites have always assumed that all black people lie, all black people are basically immoral beings, and not all black women should be trusted around our men. The truth is, he argues, there is no one in this courtroom who has never lied, who has never done anything immoral, and who has never seen a woman with desire, does not live. Harper Lee, because of its color, depicts a race that has always been condescending, and she tried to alleviate such feelings of racial hatred and prejudice in her readers. Page 15 to Kill a Mockingbird is divided into two parts. The first part is from Chapters 1 to 11, and the second is from Chapters 12 to 31. Parts 1 and 2 are associated with events and actions, but have separate IDs. The second part is primarily concerned with Robinson's trial and is well unified. Part 1 contains several episodes related to the issues addressed in Part 2. Longer than Part 1, Part 2 focuses on the novel's main theme: racial prejudice, which is still rife in the South, which denied it equal status to blacks and whites. It consists entirely of the Tom Robinson trial. This begins in the middle of Chapter 16 and ends with Chapter 21. However, a reference to the case isAnd even after these chapters. The first part mainly deals with characters from Jem, Scout and Atticus and the innocent responses of children to the racial prejudices prevalent in their town. Scout is surprised that Walter has not learned table manners, but the fact that she invited him for dinner shows her sense of equality. Jem's admiration for his father is also depicted in the first few chapters. The unifying element of both parts is Arthur Radley's invisible presence. He occupies the children's main interests, shifting away as the trial begins. At the end of the novel, attention is returned to Bouldaily when he saves the children from Bob Ewell's evil clutches. A closer look at the text shows that Tom Robinson and Boo Radley have a lot in common. Both are innocent and harmless human beings, but both are persecuted by society: that Tom is black, that Boo is a strange person. Harper Lee shows readers how wrong society was by disparaging such individuals. Separately from the Tom Robinson trial and Boo Radley's encounter, the case in Part 1 is when Ms. Mordy's home started a fire, a rabies dog shot and the children met Mrs. Dubose. To prepare children for what happens in the second part of the novel, you can notice that certain incidents and events are happening in the first part. Ewells are featured in the first part and the reader can fully understand what they are like. This allows them to see through the acts of Macella and Bob Ewell. Typical features of Southern traditions and culture are also depicted in the first part to help readers understand why the Tom Robinson case was futile from the start. In this way, both parts are linked to the episode, and one finds the structured pattern falling into place. To Kill a Mockingbird is a well-structured, well-knitted, unified novel, and there's no doubt to say that both parts cleverly connect well through characters and events. Harper Lee does not loosen the thread at the end of the novel, and each episode is written to contribute firmly to the unity of the book. Theme Analysis Main Theme The novel To Kill a Mockingbird features a variety of themes that project the complexity of the novel. The main theme is obviously the issue of racial prejudice. This is highlighted in the Tom Robinson trial, although at some point it has been revealed throughout the novel. Poor black worker Tom Robinson is on trial accused of raping a white girl, Maiera Ewells. The jury consists only of whites, and already Tom's innocence is clear, he will be convicted of guilt. Thus, the reader witness irrefutable examples of racial prejudice that restrict blacks from winning over whites, even if he is innocent. but black slaveryThis repeal has not yet been fully accepted by whites who have not been unable to see equality between whites and blacks. This racial prejudice stains the hearts of many citizens of the town. Stephanie Crawford shows her lack of civility by passing cheap remarks to Atticus, and even Walter Cunningham, who is far superior to black people, attempts to harm Atticus. But children are innocent and free from this prejudice. Minor themes on the subject of racial prejudice connect aspects of social snowbery that are rife in society. This Snowberry doesn't allow Maera Ewell to seek companionship with someone, so she can't live a normal life. Aunt Alexandra is conscious of class differences, so this same snowberry won't allow scouts to get along with Walter Cunningham. Blacks are removed from interacting with whites and given no education or financial opportunities. Atticus is one person who deviates from this norm. He openly supports black people, has a black housekeeper in his house, and doesn't even reprimand children for attending churches in Calpurnia. Because of his egalitarian outlook and his sensible actions, he faces a lot of disapproval from the community, but is not deterred by his actions. In addition to that, minor themes of morality, the need for love, concerns and sympathy for social ill-performance are also discussed. Atticus teaches children to maintain respect for humanity and life in general. He himself never carries a gun. He tells Jem that he won't shoot mockingbirds because he's a harmless bird that just sings to please others. Gem has also instilled values approved by his father, not allowing scouts to torment the earthworms he has dug up. Dill, Boo Radley and Meiera are characters who are badly deprived of the love and affection of life, and they seek it through their actions. Scouts and Jems, who have a life of constant affection, can give love to others in various ways: Scouts invite Walter's house, Dill is often given shelter in their homes, and they make attempts to get along with Bouldaily. Mockingbird's story is thematically related to both Boo and Tom. Both are harmless people in their own right, innocent of their actions and only hoping to comfort those who are suffering. Society will commit a serious crime by harming Tom and will have to pay for it. Fortunately, the sin of harming Boo has been avoided, so there is some hope. The process of childhood and development, the growth from innocence to maturity, is mixed in with the theme of the novel, as if projecting a novel that is in all respects thematically perfect and tends to be will. Page 16 Harper Lee's novel To Kill a Mockingbird used a six-year-old girl, Scout, to associate facts. But the language she uses is not limited to her age.It would have severely restricted the expression Harper Lee needed to give. She reveals that the book is written by an adult scout who recreates her childhood experiences. The various uses of languages have been noted throughout the novel. First of all, there is a difference between the spoken language spoken by whites and the spoken use of language by blacks. Carpurnia, who uses the words of a white man at Atticus's house, reaches a compromise, but switches black jargon the moment she is among the blacks. Language also describes a person's personality. Ewell shows his poor class and uses foul language and obscenity whenever possible. Maera, who doesn't use foul language, betrays her lack of education in her speech. Atticus is formal in his speeches, and his words are often covered with irony and humor. But he is not considered to have an arrogant or inflated ego for this. When speaking to children, he usually uses simple words that are easy to understand. Gems and Scouts may use slang typical of age. Scout says while talking to Uncle Jack. I'm not going to sass you, Gem says, shoot the wonder, then. Tom uses characteristic guchi English and says Sue for Sir and Chillin for children. But he is decent enough not to repeat the foul language used by Bob Ewell in court. This shows that alcause he had no formal education, his good manners and etiquette are by the way. Various derogatory language towards black people has also been used, such as, dardy, negro and colored folklore. This reflects white attitudes toward blacks. Therefore, the language is very skillfully and skillfully used by Harper Lee to allow her novels to read naturally. The morality of the novel Harper Lee tried to present a certain moral truth to the reader through her novels: the underlying morality of Maycomb County is well drawn. The first moral truth apparent in this book is the remarkableness given to life and the need to protect it. This has to do with not only the court scene where the lives of black men are at stake, but also various other examples. Atticus basically values life, even if it is that of a bird. He refuses to touch the gun unless it is absolutely essential. His son is also careful enough to save all the earthworms while building his snowman, and she reprimands the scouts for trying to stimulate them. Dill has shown the same love for the creature, he says, and hitting a match under a turtle can hurt it. Miss Mordy loves her plants and gives them a lot of love and care. Another characteristic human value is the need for love and affection. Arthur Radley has been deprived of dating all his life. Love-hungry Dill weaves fantastical stories that reveal tragic storiesof his life. Mayella also reveals through her words the desire for love and affection she only received from Tom Robinson. Tolerance and perseverance are other morals taught in this novel. Atticus teaches children to tolerate Mrs Dubose's vittric tongue. He teaches them to be patient with Aunt Alexandra, who has never treated her children before. And most importantly, as he says, he teaches them to be tolerant of other people's beliefs and values: You can't really understand a person until you think about things from his point of view - until you climb into his skin and walk around in it. These values and morals have one unifying message that requires a society in which human beings live. Everyone is equal and it is pointless to distinguish. Only by living together in willfull tolerance and love can a person make the most of life. The whole tone is calm and interspersed with serious thoughts, but Harper Lee injects humor into the novel. She made subtle uses of humor, so readers can understand serious messages with the pleasant flavor of humor. Childish viewing of the entire Scout scenario touches the reader's heart and brings a smile to their face, but the full range of childhood experiences is all about. Therefore, she blends serious morality and entertainment very effectively. Lessons of equality are also given very effectively. It is well drawn that humans have unnecessarily distinguished between the color of a person's complexion and the barriers to prejudice. Harper struggled to convey the message that people must learn to be tolerant of others. Only then can we form a better understanding and a stronger bond of humanity. Page 17 Harper Lee uses symbolism fairly extensively throughout the novel, many of which refer to the issue of racism in the South in the early 20th century. Symbolism can be tracked in almost every important episode or event that formulates a storyline. From the outstie, Scout's character and her outlook on the actions of the people of Maycomb County symbolize a child's natural curiosity about life. It also depicts an untouched intelligence that helps her see beyond the obvious. Scout's understanding of Walter Cunningham's poverty and self-esteem is a prime example. Even Scout's relationship with Jem and Calpurnia symbolizes a real understanding of racism that was prevalent at the time. Miss Mordy is a prime example of an enlightened woman living in the age of oppressed women. Miss Mordy hates staying indoors and is always seen potting around the garden and working in flower beds. She understands the need for Atticus to fight racial prejudice and absolutely believes in him. Instead of a mop when her house burns downShe has restored her home and her garden the next day and is back on her feet. She is thus a symbol of strength and integrity. Mrs Dubose symbolizes the grt and determination of a woman who is aware of the fact that she will die soon but wants to do so with all her wisdom about her. Her addition to morphine is a negative factor and she very much tries to overcome it. Finally, the deepest symbolism is the use of the concept of mockingbirds. Mockingbird is a symbol of everything harmless. They only sin to make music for others to enjoy and to kill such beings. Both Boo Radley and Tom Robinson are harmless individuals who are never going to hurt their souls. But Tom's life is lost and this is like shooting Mockingbird. As scouts say wisely: Hurting Bouldaily too is like killing a mockingbird. Therefore, mockingbirds have been used to symbolize the good and harmless in this world that should not be abused. As Mary Creagh points out, Mockingbird is a symbol of the novel's two characters, Tom Robinson and Boo Radley. In the novel, the people of Maycomb know only Boo Radley and Tom Robinson by what others say about them. According to critics, Both of these characters do not, in fact, have their own songs in a sense, and are therefore characterized by the perspectives of others. The contrast within the Maycomb Society Maycomb County consists of a collection of various sections of people living together in studied harmony. Their differences are remarkable, and there is a basis for all the trouble that appears later in the novel. Outwardly, the community is divided into two sections: the white community and the black community. Black people are simple, honest and hardworking people who make their living through simple labor in the fields. They attend church regularly, feared by God. Uneducated, they repeat hymns sung in the church by Rote. The poor have self-esteem and pride and don't take anything from others without paying back on the physical. When Atticus take up tom robinson's case, even if he loses the case, his kitchen is overflowing with groceries. How to show black gratitude. Jem and scouts are white, but they are treated with respect and respect when they visit black churches. The white community is divided into two sections. One includes most of the citizens of a simple yet well-grown county. They work hard, keep their homes clean and regularly attend church. At the same time, they tend to indulge in lazy gossip, slander, and have a nose for prying into the problems of others. Stephanie Crawford can't help but put snide comments on Atticus and his children for her well-raised rudeness. There is an air of repressed hypocrisy among many of these white citizens. Another small segment ofThe white community consists of what is called white trash. Ewells is part of this segment. Alcause these people are white and worse than blacks. They are poor not because of the situation, but because of complete laziness and lack of ambition. Children are filthy, have no manners and refuse to even attend school. They are mean and stiff and have no spite about using their fists. For example, in order to maintain order in society, the law needs to be changed a little. This community is worse than poor but inherently good blacks, but we think it's better than ourselves because of the color of our skin. There is another small segment consisting of cunningham. Cunningham is never known to take things they can't repay, they manage whatever they have, but it's not much. When a Scout teacher offers Walter Cunningham a quarter to buy himself lunch, he refuses, and scouts have to explain cunningham's methods to her. When Mr Cunningham is unable to pay Atticus' money for legal aid, he sends him a bag of hickory nuts, turnips and holly. Assessing all these sections allows you to notice a striking similarity between blacks and Cunningham. He portrays a different race and color, but his attitude toward life, the importance of honesty and self-esteem, is a better person than what he meets from society. Ewells, on the other hand, are the worst kind of people, showing no interest in improving themselves and actually showing disrespect towards other people. All these different sections of people are drawn to maximize the issue of racial bias. Page 18 11) Shows Gem's growth and maturity from beginning to end of the novel. 2.) Explain the details of the Tom Robinson trial. 3.) Reveal Harper Lee's presentation of the black community in To Kill a Mockingbird. 4.) Give atticus character sketches. 5.) Is Atticus the ideal father? 6.) Do you have sympathy for Maera Edwells? 7.) How did Harper Lee present social snowberries in his novel To Kill a Mockingbird?8.) Learn more about the relevance of titles to novel plots. 9.) Discuss the concept of a gentleman presented in Chapter 11, in which Atticus shoots a mad dog. How does that definition of gentlemanly behavior contrast with the philosophy of self-expression? Who is to blame for Tom Robinson's death? What do you think? 11.) What does the author's physical description of the town of Maycomb tell us about the people who live there?12.) Pay particular attention to the description of the town in Chapter 1. I don't insist.Maychohm is a lazy town where nothing happens, and do you feel that something very sinister will happen in due course? Jem Finch is one of the most important and complex characters in the novel. How does your relationship with scouts change over the course of the story? Both Miss Mordy and Aunt Alexandra represent the type of southern woman. How are the two characters different? How are they similar? Explain the differences between Finch, Cunningham, and Edwells. What do you think of the novel's suggestion that individual members of the same family are more often than not true to type? 16.) How important is it to the novel that narrator Scout Finch is the child at the time when the story's events happen? Harper Lee says the South is a haven for real eccentrics. What do you learn from the novel's various eccentric characters, such as Boo Radley and Dolph Raymond? Do you think scout personality is a compelling portrait of child-like behavior? The voice that tells and hears the story of the novel is actually the voice of the adult Jean Louise Finch telling you about what happened as a child. In the novel, do you notice this? how does the reflection of this adult narrator help your understanding of the people of Maycomb? Some readers object that the novel's black characters are two-dimensional, and therefore the story presents a superficial view of the issue of racial prejudice. Do you feel that this is a valid criticism? When you think about this question, you might want to read Richard Wright's novels and those of other black writers that present views of life under racism. How do the two perspectives compare?21.) Why does Mr Underwood come to Atticus' aid to protect Tom Robinson from the mob? How do they think about justice differently? 22.) What does the story have to say about the importance of tradition? When framing your argument, keep in mind that there are times when the narrator approves of tradition, for example, defending old-fashioned ideas about education and mocking Ms. Caroline's contemporary ideas on how to teach reading. On the other hand,Atticus, the main character in the story, criticizes Aunt Alexandra for being too concerned with family traditions. And when he himself became a lawyer on behalf of the farmer, he himself violated these traditions. 23.) Some readers believe that Jem's broken arm symbolizes the wounds that the system of segregation has made to the white Southern people. What do you think of this idea? What is the evidence that the author may have intended to symbolize a broken arm?24.) When killing Mockingbird, many reviewers compared scout characters to Frankie, the little guy in Carson McCullers' play Members of the Wedding. You may want to read the wedding members for yourself and discuss how the two characters are similar. Or, if you think they're very different, why think the comparison is bad? 25.) Discuss how the Scout's attitude toward superstition changes over the course of the novel. Don't forget to talk about the final chapter of the story that Atticus reads out to scouts from his novel The Grey Ghost. Why aren't scouts scared of such stories anymore?26.) Why do you think the novel included a scene in which Jem and Scout make a snowman? 27.) Contrast the characters of Miss Mordy with newspaper editor Mr Underwood. How do two individuals with very different values become good characters? What is the significance of scouting's criticism of progressive education? if innocent children are smarter than the adults around them, as the story says, why don't narrators trust an education system that relies on instinct and a child's ability to learn through their own initiatives? initiative.

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