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To kill a mockingbird plot exposition

What's the exposure to history? How do you kill a taunt? How do you write a report? What's the clash of To Kill a Mockingbird? What are the symbols in Killing a Mocking Bird? Who's the protagonist in To Kill a Mockingbird? What is the first point Atticus is trying to make in court? What are the 3 themes in To Kill a Mockingbird? What are the two most important turning points in To Kill a Mockingbird? What did Scout and Jem find in Radley's tree? What's the setting for how to kill a mocking bird? How did Jem break his arm? What does To Kill a Mockingbird teach us? Report: To Kill a Mockingbird begins with a narrator telling the reader about the setting. We learn that the narrator is Jeanne Louise Scout Finch, and the story takes place in the small town of Maycomb, Alabama around the 1930s. In the first two chapters the reader is introduced to Atticus Finch, Jeremy Jem Finch, Calpurnia, Miss Maudie, Charles Baker Harris Dill, Tom Robinson, Bob Ewell and Boo Radley. The story mainly follows the lives of Scout, Jem and Atticus Finch in Maycomb and at the beginning of the story one of the emerging conflicts in history is Scout and Jem getting older and facing the reality and challenges of adulthood. Rising Action: Scout and Jem meet Dill and tell him about the story of Boo Radley, and how he never leaves his house. They tell him there's a myth that Boo is forced to stay inside because he allegedly stabbed his father with a pair of scissors when he was a kid. Children soon become very interested in Boo Radley and the different stories about him School started in the fall and shortly after that, when Scout and Jem walk home from school find gifts in an old oak tree in front of the Radley place. The kids decide to keep these items that they think are from Boo Radley. By the end of the year collect bubblegum, Indian head coins and soap sculptures of Jem and Scout. Atticus faces life-changing trial. He was asked to defend Tom Robinson, a black man accused of rape. Next summer, when Dill comes back to Maycomb the kids get into more mischief around Boo Radley. They decide to sneak onto radley's lot in the hope of sneaking a look at Boo inside. But, Mr. Nathan Radley hears the noise and shoots a gun to scare away everything that was away. Jem's pants got caught in the fence when they ran away and he has to leave them behind. When Jem went back to get his pants, he found them folded and the cut was sewn into the fence. The trial began the following summer, and Atticus presented a case that clearly showed that Tom Robinson was innocent, as the story takes place during an era of racism, the word of a white man was always taken over by a black mans. So the jury thought Bob Ewell instead of Tom Robinson and Tom was found guilty. It's Bob Ewell. Is, to everyone who helped Tom Robinson in this case and swears revenge on Atticus. When Tom Robinson was transferred to prison, he tried to escape, but he was shot seventeen times and died. Climax: The high point of Killing a Mockingbird is when Scout and Jem are walking home from their Halloween pageant and Bob Ewell attacks them. Then Boo Radley comes out of his house to save the children from the attacker. Fall action: Bob Ewell is stabbed to death by Boo Radley. Jem broke his arm while trying to repel Bob Ewell. Sheriff Heck Tate comes and tells Atticus that he will say Bob Ewell fell on his own knife. Even though they knew Boo killed him, they protect Boo from all the publicity. Scout finally meets Boo Radley and gets to talk to him. Resolution: Scout walks Boo home and finds herself standing on Boo Radley's porch. He finally realizes what Atticus meant by saying you never know anyone until you put yourself in his performances. And on the Scout terrace tell people from boo perspective and realizes that he chooses to stay inside and it's normal. Then he knows that the way he dealt with Boo playing games for him was wrong. Home Brother and sister Scout and Jem Finch grow up in a world without their mother. Under the constant supervision of their cook and nanny Calpurnia and the care of their father Atticus, the two are left to understand the world. Through the book, Scout comes to terms with the racial inequality of early Alabama racial inequality, as well as what it's like to grow up. Scout faces many life problems as she begins to grow up, such as controlling her anger about people, learning what and what not to hear from children at her school and how to treat people the same, even if she doesn't understand them. After all the gossip, all the waiting and all the judgment, Tom Robinson's trial continues. Atticus is ready to defend his case at all costs and is cheered on by his son Jem. Although he has tried his best, Atticus loses the court case and Tom Robinson - an innocent man - has been convicted by a jury. Because of this, Scout and Jem realize that although their small town maycomb can be fair and happy, the rest of the world can be cruel and unfair. As Scout and Jem make their way home one night, an exasperated Bob Ewell attacks the two. But the least expected person helps the Spinos: Boo Radley. With a knife he stabs Ewell, who dies on the pavement. The sheriff who sees this understands Boo's motives (that he was protecting the children) and covers his story. Fall action ends with a conversation between Scout and Boo before he's never seen it again. In the end, To Kill A Mockingbird is resolved in a nice way. The trial has been taken care of, Jem and Scout understand more about themselves and life in Maycomb, and even the unthinkable has happened. Arthur Radley turned out to be good. Observatory Analysis We Begin Maycombe, a sleepy little town in Alabama. The good: our heroes, the Finches, have lived there for generations and feel at home in their friendly, warm community. The bad: this friendly, warm community is not so friendly and warm to black people. This is the America of the 1930s, and racism is the name of the ugly game. The anonymous narrator gives us all the deets we need to understand the conflict that is about to break out between the anti-racist Atticus and his racist but beloved neighbors. Conflict All men are created equal.... except for the black ones. And (wo) men. Super dad (and lawyer) Atticus agrees to defend a black man, Tom Robinson, on charges of raping a white woman, though public opinion is against him in an important way. The battle between Atticus's desire to give Tom the best possible defense and other people's desire to maintain the status quo fuels many smaller conflicts between our heroine Scout and her peers. Complication The regime is not quo In the trial, it is obvious that Atticus is right and his opposition is wrong ... but that doesn't mean much at a time and place where the color of your skin means a lot more than cutting your cup. Or the truth of your words. Climax We find the defendant Pleasant! And the status quo wins. Despite Atticus's best efforts, and Jem's belief that the people of Maycombe couldn't do anything as fundamentally wrong as send an innocent man to the electric chair, the jury convicts Tom. Game over. Or at least a game changer. Suspense game is not so much over it turns out that Mr. Ewell just won't stop playing. He threatens Atticus, harasses Helen Robinson (Tom's wife), and is generally a really ugly person. Jem and scout are worried he's going to hurt Atticus. Mr Hamburger said: 'I'm very sorry. Ewell finally strikes, ending the agony, but Atticus is not his victim. Instead, he targets Jem and Scout-and is killed in the process. Oops. Boo Conclusion! This could almost be another climax, given that the book has talked about Radley's mysterious close-in Boo from the front page, and now he finally appears as the hero who saves Jem and Scout from Mr. Ewell. But instead, it's a time for Scout to grow up: he finally leaves behind fantasies in order to see Boo as a real person. Join today and never see them again. By entering your email address you agree to receive emails from Shmoop and verify that you are over 13 years of age. Slideshare uses cookies to improve functionality performance and provide you with relevant ads. If you continue browsing the website, you agree to the use of cookies on this website. Please refer to our User Agreement and Privacy Policy. Slideshare uses cookies to improve functionality and performance and provide you with relevant ads. If you continue browsing the website, you agree to the use of cookies on this website. Please refer to the Privacy Policy and User Agreement for full title To Kill a Mockingbird author Harper Lee kind of work Novel genre South Gothic, Court drama, Bildungsroman language English time and place written Mid-1950s; New York-based 1960s publisher J.B. Lippincott narrator Scout tells the story herself, looking back retrospectively an unspecified number of years after the novel's events take place. Scout's point of view recounts in the first person, saying what she saw and heard at the time and increasing this narrative with thoughts and assessments of her experiences in retrospect. Although she is by no means an omniscient narrator, she has matured significantly over the intervening years and often implicit and humorous comments about the naivety that occurs in her thoughts and actions as a young girl. Scout says mostly about her own thoughts, but also devotes considerable time to telling and analyzing Jem's thoughts and actions. Tone Childish, humorous, nostalgic, innocent, as the novel evolves, increasingly dark, foresight, and criticism of society's tense Previous arrangement (time) 1933-1935 setting (place) The fictional city of Maycomb, Alabama protagonist Scout Finch's great conflict The childhood innocence with which Scout and Jem begin the novel is threatened by many incidents that expose the bad side of human nature, most notably the guilty verdict in the trial of Tom Robinson and the vindictiveness of Bob Ewell. As the novel progresses, Scout and Jem struggle to maintain faith in human ability for good in light of these recurring cases of human evil. Increase the Action Scout, Jem, and Dill become fascinated with their mysterious neighbor Boo Radley and have an escalating series of encounters with him. Meanwhile, Atticus has been tasked with defending a black man, Tom Robinson against the false rape accusations Bob Ewell has brought against him. Watching the trial, Scout, and especially Jem, can't understand how a jury could possibly convict Tom Robinson based on Ewells' clearly fabricated story. Climax Despite Atticus' capable and passionate defense, the jury finds Tom Robinson guilty. The verdict forces the Boy Scout and Jem to face the fact that the morals taught to them by Atticus cannot always be reconciled with the reality of the world and the evils of human nature. Drop the action When the word spreads that Tom Robinson has been shot while trying to escape from prison, Jem struggles to come to terms with the injustice of the trial and fate of Tom Robinson. After making a variety of threats against Atticus and others linked to the trial, Bob Ewell attacks Scout and Jem as they walk home one night, but Boo Radley saves the children and fatally stabs Ewell. The sheriff, knowing that Boo, like Tom Robinson, would be misunderstood and probably convicted in a trial, protects Boo by saying that Ewell tripped tripped He fell with his own knife. After sitting down and talking to scout briefly, Boo retreats to his house, and Scout never sees him again. themes The coexistence of good and evil; the importance of moral education; social class patterns Gothic details; Small town living symbols Mockingbirds; Boo Radley heralding Scout's reference to Jem's broken arm on the front page heralds that the novel will reveal the events that led to Jem's accident; Burris Ewell's appearance at school portends Bob Ewell's wickedness. the gifts Jem and Scout find in the oak portend the eventual discovery of Boo Radley's good heart; Bob Ewell's threats and suspicious behavior after the trial portend his attack on the children. Children.

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