



To kill a mockingbird summary chapter 1

In this chapter, a brief introduction to the Finch family is given by the Guide. Simon Finch founded a farm, 'Finch's Landing', on the banks of the Alabama River. He died a rich and prosperous man. One of his sons, Atticus, studied law; the other studied medicine. Although both sons left Finch's Landing', Alexandra, their sister, remained. Atticus practiced law in Maycomb, where he lived with his two children, Jem and Scout, and the chef, Calpurnia. Atticus 'iffe died when her children' the hard is proven bow brance hardly remembered her. The children's boundary for roaming is home to Ms. Henry Lafayette Dubose has always fascinated children with its spooky eader a ginor. Thes of Maycomb society and its inhabitants. The protagonist, of course, is Atticus and Mrs Radley house, for which she had heard some stories, drawn out of proportion by local rumours. Boo's description, therefore, is a larger-than-life one: he is six and a half feet tall, dining on every squirrel -- there is a long jagged scar running across his face; what teeth he had was yellow and rotten; his eyes appear and he drooling. The father's relationship with his children seemed superficial from the beginning - he played with us, read to us, and treated us with polite detachment, but the reality was that the children called him by his and, and even later to thook the row dow ador or the rule vas desting love in the chard to escort her on the first day. Jem made it clear to the Gif Guides that she would stay with the first graders and not try to track him down or ask him to play without clear to be as portagonad witing and writing. When The Guide tried to explain and writing. The is story see appear and here of the as to be a good firend to be the agend the actic. The set of the set of the children with is story and the advice set of the set of the children with is story and the advice set of the reality is alto to be a soon of the content. The set of the reality is alto the children with is the reality is alto to be a soon sectify and the fail (e

an in-kind remark about Walter's bizarre eating habits at the dinner table, and was severely reprimanded by Calpurnia. Back at school, Ms. Carolina is disgusted to see a louse in Burris Ewell's hair and send him home to get clean. The boy's rude behavior shocked the teacher and a student gave an explanation of the lifestyle of the Ewell people, who violated all the rules and lived a lazy life. Back home, The Guide wondered loudly to her father, whether she could drop out of school and stay at home like the Ewells. Atticus explained to her that sometimes the rules were bent to maintain harmony in society, but the Guides would have to go to school. Note: Another part of Maycomb County is published here. The Ewells are what are known as 'white trash' who live in catastrophic poverty, but make no effort to get up out of it. Society must accept their way of life and they merely evade as much as possible. Cunninghams, though poor, unlike the Ewells, and was therefore aware of their specific failures and strengths. Calpurnia serves as a substitute mother to children, who put them at hand, teaching them to read rudimentary and polite behavior. Chapter 4 On this special day, when the Girl Guides run back home from school, she sees something sparkling on the oak tree outside Radley's house. Taking courage, she retracted her steps to investigate and found some gum wrapped in tin foil and stuffed into a hole in its trunk. Jem, upon discovered a box containing two bright coins in it. First decided to ask if anyone had lost some coins, and if there were no claimants, they decided to pocket it themselves. The cyg is coming in a fire of glory and a fanfare of fantasy. While they were playing together, the Guides were on an old tire pushed through by Jem. It started rolling down the road and stopped just outside Radley's house. In his fear, the Student Guide ran back, leaving the tires behind. Jem, with much ado at the brave, finally took it. They then plan a pantomime game, with Jem pretending to be Boo, constantly howling and screaming. They even acted away from the scene where Boo was said to have stabbed a knife through his father's pants. Unfortunately for them, Atticus caught them on it and the game was stopped. The Apparent uselessness of the new teaching method makes the Girl Guide sluggish in her learning. It is also evident that her fears about the Radley, who is frightened by all children but nonetheless loves them, and thus shows his interest in them through such secret efforts. Even his laughter, which The Guides overheard as she rolled up his front yard, showed his interest in children's actions and an enthusiasm in his life among people, as he did before he was sent to this serious punishment of incarceration. The games kids enjoy are typical of children who want to enact things they hear about. And although Boo Radley is afraid of their intelligence, his life keeps striking too, leading them to a enacted (what they believe to be) the boo of life. Although it seems to be an unso kind thing to do, the kids are showing how they come to terms with the adult world. Page 3 Their neighbor, Ms. Maudie, is also a friend of the children. Scout asks her about Boo, and Maudie explains that there is nothing wrong with Boo, or rather Arthur (his real name). Mr. Radley was an evangelical Baptist, with strong religious notions that Ms. Maudie did not trust. She then assures the Girl Guides that all the stories built around Radley's house are fantasy stories. Dill and Jem have, in the meantime, formulating a plan that provides a note to Boo, inviting him to come out and meet them. The Girl Leader was chemicalized, but agreed to do his part in protecting the area, for fear of being labelled a girl and a 'sissy'. However, their plan failed when Atticus arrived and prevented them from tormenting Boo, guiding them to leave him alone. Note: People in there was a very high interest in Atticus. As Ms. Maudie says - If Atticus drinks until he's drunk, he won't be as hard as some of the best men. Mand and and the desire to get Boo out of the house not only shows their sincere efforts in making friends with him; it is also an innocent need to see him and find out if he is real. It is an innate curiosity of knowing what has never been clearly revealed to them. All such hopes are, however, quashed by Atticus who do not believe in interfering in the private lives of others. Dill's childly desire to marry the Girl Leader and his continued neglect of her also shows the growing behavior of the children at one point, wanting to do what adults do, and the next minute, busy doing juvenile things. The Girl Leader's angry reaction to giving Dill a beating was also typical of her temperament: she always liked to behave childly and this was an opportunity to show off her aggressive character. Chapter 6 Jem and the Wayon are allowed to spend the last night with Dill before he returns. Dill and Jem had planned a one-night walk through Boo's location. They came to the house, and Dill climbed on their shoulders to look on. He sees nothing, however, as it is too dark. Then they suddenly see a shadow of a man wearing a hat. Just when they thought he was going to lay his hands on them, the darkness went away. All three fled in terror and they heard a handgun come out behind them. Upon arriving home, they found Nathan Radley, Atticus, Ms Maudie, Stephanie Crawford, Ms Rachel and Mr Avery standing outside their home. It indicates that Mr Radley fired at the Negro intruder. Atticus, meanwhile, noticed that Jem's pants were pants (which he lost while climbing over the fence) and commented on it. They were left alone after a number of weak attempts at giving an explanation. In the middle of the night, Jem returns to the fence to get his pants. Note: The children, apparently, were undeterred by Atticus' instructions to leave the Radley family alone, and therefore they dared to make a second attempt to meet Boo during the night. But again their plan backs up. Jem is embarrassed to be caught without his pants. The Fear of the Girl Leader, as she waited for Jem's safe return, was emotionally portrayed. Along with this, atticus' added fear of waking up and catching Jem not in bed, was amazing. But all is well as Jem's back, holding up her pants speechlessly. Page 4 the school has reopened and now Jem and Dao return home at the same time unlike before. Jem revealed to the Guide that the night he returned to retrieve the pants, the torn parts were stitched up, albeit crooked, and it was folded neatly and held over the fence. They both wondered at this new dilemma: who might have been behind this? Then they even see a twine gray ball in the knothole of the oak tree, and after waiting Day to see if anyone else takes it, they finally pocket it. Moreover, they decided that whatever they would find in the knot would be their property. As time went on, they continued to find things hidden in the hole. They found two small images engraved in soap, of a boy and a girl, which were exact copies of themselves, an entire packet of chewing gum, a tarnished medal and the biggest prize of all - a pocket watch on a chain with an aluminum knife. They then wrote a thank you letter to all the gifts they had received but when they arrived at the tree they found that the knot had been strengthened. Nathan Radley did this, giving an explanation that the tree was dead. But Atticus reported that the plant is quite healthy. Jem is upset about this but can not do anything. Note: Readers may guess that Boo Radley wants to be friends with children, secretly, though. In fact, it was Boo who didn't just stitch and fold his pants, but he was also gifting them great subjects. You, of course, do not yet know the truth, but would like to express their gratitude to this unknown friend of theirs. However, this effort was thwarted by Nathan Radley. His apparent lie probably implies that he is against any friendship between his son and anyone. His self-imposed punishment on his son included a complete abstinence from any kind of normal and healthy relationship, including friendships with such children. So he comes across as an overly stern character. Atticus on his part is probably aware of this attitude, which explains why he encourages the kids from upset Boo Radley. Sure, Boo is portrayed as a pathetic personality, yearning for friendship and attention, however little it can be. The various articles he left in knothole are probably a cry for attention that any man requires so desperately. The reader can not help but feel sympathy for him. Chapter 8 Winter to Maycomb County. Ms. Radley expires, but this does not cause ripples. The Guides were scared to see the snow. As the school was declared closed due to snowfall, the Girl Leader and Jem decided to visit Ms Maudie. They borrowed snow from her yard and built a snowman like Mr. Avery. During the night, Scout wakes up from her sleep, and is informed that Ms. Maudie's house has caught fire. Atticus ordered children near Radley's home while the fire was being extinguished. They then discovered that a wool blanket had been thrown over The Direction's shoulder. How it came there was a mystery to both the Wayon and Jem. Afterwards, Atticus was told of all the mischief they had done around radleys. When told that Boo may have placed the blanket, the Girl Leader was terrified. Note: The fire at Ms Maudie's house created quite a stir, but The Direction's close encounter Boo, despite not recognizing it, causes more topics for the children was noted when he placed the blanket on The Direction's shoulders. It is clear that Boo did it, since Nathan Radley was near Maudie's house, helping put out the fire. Although her entire house was razed to the ground, Ms Maudie remained unentured and restored her sharp sense of humour. Her plan was to set up a new house, large enough for her azalea room, to portray her as a real and earthly woman. Page 5 The Guide was thrust into a fight with her classmate, who was jealous of her father for defending 'black people'. When questioned, Atticus agreed that he protected everyone, especially the man named Tom Robinson. He explained that although this case is a difficult and complex one, it is important for one's own self-esteem. Moreover, his conscience forced him to suffer on behalf of the inequality carried out by his community. Another reason to take up the case is that if he doesn't, he won't be able to represent their country in the legislature. Besides, this case is that if he doesn't, he won't be able to represent their country in the legislature. Landing, with Aunt Alexandra, Atticus' sister. They received air rifles as Christmas gifts from Atticus. Getting acquainted with relatives again seems tiring and the Syringe finds her cousin Francis to be a terrible boring. Aunt Alexandra to Everest and Francis had a first quarrel about Dill and then on Atticus, whom Francis called a 'black lover'. Uncle Jack median between them. Jack cannot understand the Way of Mind and admits to Atticus that he himself is better off not being married at all. Note: The Girl Guide can't help but choose a fight when her father's position is at stake. Her behavior and the use of her expletives is very abhorrent by Uncle Jack, but he cannot sort out the confusion. Uncle Jack had a conversation with Atticus, knowing that the Girl Leader was listening, said that he hoped they would trust him and come to him for answers instead of depending on local rumors. The Girl Leader was surprised when her father learned she had listened -- and it wasn't until years later that I realized that he wanted me to hear everything he said. Atticus once again expresses his wealthy character through a penetrating sense of child psychology. He realized, as well as very few adults, that sometimes disgusted children are told what is done. In a very adept way, he controls chat with Jack Finch to let the D.E.I. know (who he knows can be overheard) that he hopes that his children will like other citizens of Maycomb society who refuse to be associated with black people. The Girl Leader, the child she was having, was amazed at her father's sensitivity. Harper Lee has very skillfully outlined the depth of this father-daughter relationship. Chapter 10 Atticus refuses to teach the children how to shoot and Uncle Jack is responsible for giving them lessons Atticus only told them that they could shoot at anything but a mockingbird. He explained that mockingbirds do not hurt anyone; They only ca for everyone to enjoy, so killing a mockingbird is definitely a sin. While strolling through Radley's house, they noticed Tim, of Harry Johnson, behaving strangely. The children rushed home to inform Calpurnia. It just became crazy, and Calpurnia rushed around, informing everyone about it. Sheriff, Mr. Heck Tate asked Atticus to shoot down. Atticus killed in one! Children who have never been aware of their father's nickname in his younger days as 'ol,'one-shot'. Ms. Maudie later explained to the children that although Atticus was a long-range gunman, he had long decided that he would only shoot when it would be absolutely necessary to do so. She also described him as a very civilized person. Note: Mockingbirds are mentioned for the first time. Atticus emphasizes that a mockingbirds are important to Tom Robinson's trial, as well as in relation to Boo Radley. Atticus' excellence in photography led to children who had never seen their father shoot at anything. Maudie's explanation illuminates the confusion. Atticus maintains a considerable sense of legality and civilization in this chapter. The respect of children for their fathers is raised many notches now. Jem, in particular, who is at the stage of his father's emulation, is very proud of his brother, as evidenced when he speaks jubilantly, Atticus is a gentleman, just like me! Page 6 Jem and Zodiac have developed faster practice bothering Boo. Now they meet Ms. Dubose, an old lady with an indignant look and a vitriolic tongue, who never fails to shower abuse on Jem and The Direction, as well as on Atticus and the entire Finch family. One day, in her fury, Jem cuts the tops out of every tea bush owned by Ms. Dubose. Atticus, of course, makes Jem come back and apologize to her. As a punishment, Jem was ordered to go to Ms. Dubose's house and read to her for a month. Every day, he reads until the alarm clock, placed next to the bed, will ring, signaling time for him to go home. A month later, the reading stopped. A few days later, Atticus informed them that she Leave a box containing a perfect waxy tea flower for Jem. Later, Jem was told that reading sessions were only conducted as a distract for her to overcome their anger if anyone comes across a comment about their father. Ms. Dubose caught the children as an acidic and showy woman who could only say harsh things about others. However, Atticus was cautious enough to insist that the children as an acidic and showy woman who could only say harsh things about others. was only revealed after her death. Her desire to get rid of morphine addiction before her death, suggests she is a strong character who would rather experience a tiring experience to break her addiction habit than die as an addict. Her gift to Jem is also typical of her tea bushes. Giving him the same flowers is how she told him that she understood his feelings and admitted so. Atticus unders emphasizes the fact that whatever Ms. Dubose has experienced shows indisputable courage – Its when you start anyway and you see it through, no matter what. The children learned a lot about the strength of the character and the grit through their experience with Ms. Dubose. Chapter 12 Jem shows typical signs of growing up, with an inappropriate mood and a short temperament. The Syn birther should leave him alone. When Atticus left town for some official work, Calpurnia took the children to serve a black church. Their presence is acknowledged by all members of the church, except Lula, a trouble troubleer, but her policy is ignored. The D.C. was surprised by the proceedings, especially in the lack of hymn books. She was later told that most of them were edible except for a few, including Calpurnia abruptly switched to the way people of color spoke, which also surprised them, and they realized the slightly dual life calpurnia had to lead. The missionary, Pastor Sykes almost commanded the people to raise money for Tom Robinson's wife and children. Jem and the Guides donate from their own pockets. Upon returning home, they were disappointed to see their aunt Alexandra on the front porch. Note: The suffering that Jem went through the process of maturity is not fully understood by the Wayer, who missed his company as well as Dill's. And her development is obvious too, when she finds kitchen work to have interesting prospects. Children's day at church coloring serve an eye opener for them. They suddenly realize how inherently different they are from black people and how they can faced mild opposition too. But the sincere welcome given by the rest of the members says a lot of the basic generous nature of black people. Besides, they also realized the common desire to help Tom Robinson. The reason behind Tom's arrest is revealed, that he apparently raped Bob Ewell's daughter. The reader noticed that Calpurnia (basically a black man), had adjusted himself to the atticus family way of life; learned to read, and even talked like white folk. At the same time, she did not forget her roots, and attended services with black cousins of their own church, and smoothly switched to their way of speaking when she was with them. Aunt Alexandra, it is done (in the next chapter) has come to stay and is a powerful influence on children, a fact that is not quite pleasant for them. Page 7 Aunt Alexandra makes her presence felt from day one itself. Atticus returned home the same day. Aunt Alexandra settles down in the house. She became secretary of the Maycomb Amanuensis Club and held parties in instilling her sense of etymousness into the children were fruitless and Atticus had to talk to them about it. Atticus seems stern and gruff c for children not to take everything that she says, too seriously. Note: Aunt Alexandra's presence in the family is not immediately comforting as so many adjustments are required. The child, who has never been used to nurturing such rigidity, finds himself at a loss. Atticus was probably pressured by his sister to let her stay in her home, to raise children better, but without her own children, she can not understand their true nature, and so many unpleasant situations occur afterwards. It is the practical and inappropriate nature of Atticus that allows children to believe that things are not as bad as they seem. Chapter 14 Choreography asks Atticus what rape means and is given a technically correct answer, but makes no sense. Further discussion discovered their trip to the church of black people. Aunt Alexandra was disgusted by this. The Syves then overheard her father and her aunt discussing her. Aunt Alexandra felt that Calpurnia should not be allowed to work in the house anymore, but Atticus refused to let her go. Jem advised the Guides not to irritate their father because he had so much in mind. Tips of seemed too high-handed for the Wardon, who eventually quarreled with him. The Syming students discovered something warm and resilient on the floor, and together with she discovered Dill under the bed. Atticus is immediately summoned, who insists on informing Aunt Rachel of her escape. Dill stayed there overnight, and the D.C. was happy to have his friend back. Note: Aunt Alexandra reveals her narrow-minded barnology approach because of her suffering towards children who attended church with Calpurnia. However, Atticus did not suit her, in no case did not allow the Girl Guide to get sick with her, and insisted on apologizing to her. Jem, at the adult stage, seems to understand his father's stresses and wants to ease them as much as possible. His reasoning, however, is noted by the Girl Guides: Jem advises her that something she still can't digest. Dill's return is a sign of better time for the D.C. She hopes that the three of them can get together as they used to, and enjoy themselves. D'it is with all its great stories, to be a pathetic character; a child seeking love and attention who builds stories that promote his self-esteem. Page 8 Dill is allowed to stay at the house for the summer. One evening, as the family was relaxing, Heck Tate arrived with a few men. A discussion is held during the upcoming trial, and whether Tom Robinson is safe in their detention. For children it sounds like a fracas, but Atticus pacifies them. The next day, was a Sunday, which was spent in the Church, but inter detention. the evening Atticus announced that he would go out. On the night Jem was about to follow her father. Dill and the Syming joined Atticus and got around to talk to him. The Guides interrupted them at an inappropriate time and Atticus instructed them to leave. The Syming tried in a conversation with Mr Cunningham but did not give any response. They're finally gone. Atticus was defending Tom Robinson, in prison, but it was pointed out that Mr Underwood was also covering him (Atticus), with a shotgun, from his window on the Maycomb Tribune office, in case anyone would attack him. Eventually, they all returned home. NOTES: Tom Robinson's trial was a hot topic for discussion in Maycomb County, and various stands were made on trial. Atticus demurs from leaving the case, even after some warnings. To protect Tom's life before the trial, Atticus demurs from leaving the case, even after some warnings. talking to Mr. Cunningham about his demands, caused a little embarrassment. The Syves had earlier heard her father and Mr Cunningham has been his gratitude. When asked what entailments meant, she was sidetracked by Jem. So even though she didn't know what it meant and the background behind it, she just mentioned cunningham. She probably wants to show that she is mature enough to engage in a mature enough to engage in a mature conversation. Cunningham, however, felt embarrassed and reminded of Atticus' favor, unable to continue threatening him. Consequently, the Girl Leader's innocent remarks, in a way, proved beneficial to her father. When the truth happened, Tom, a black man, raped a white girl. The fact that a black one has struck a white makes the trial extremely precarious. Furthermore, atticus was determined to take the case, Bob Ewell's daughter, is what they call a 'white trash', she is a white person, and so the chances of Tom being spared are extremely distant. Chapter 16 Aunt Alexandra is not approved by children who had a rendezvous in a prison in the middle of the right. The children are worried for their father, especially given the fact that Mr Cunningham would have tried to kill Atticus, if it had not been for the timely intervention of the Boy Guides, with his small talk of entailments. A group of Mennonites pass by in the wagon. As they walked past Ms Maudie's house, they commented on her love of gardening, deeming it a sin. But Miss Maudie remains stubbornly unmeded. This is the first day of the trial, and the place is crowded with people who have come to witness the trial of Tom Robinson. Mr Dolphus Raymond was noticed sitting with people of colour, sipping from a packet of brown paper (believed to contain whisky). Since the court was fully packed, the children joined Pastor Sykes in the balcony, along with the blacks. The judge was none other than Judge Taylor. Although he gives the impression of dozing through the hearings is actually very sharp in his dealings. The Tom Robinson case began with Mr. Heck Tate being the first witness. Note: Aunt Alexandra's inapproval was a desirable one but Atticus, described as someone who did not necessarily side with her sister. He shows his slight irritation to her, 1 time in a while. The Mennonites were a strict Christian denomination, not accepting authority except the Bible and opposed to anything modern. Ms. Maudie spends more time in gardening and less time reading the Bible is considered blasphemous, but Ms. Maudie is not influenced by their opinions. A brief description of the courthouse, before the start of the trial, is like a picnic point. However, once the trial begins, there is absolute silence in the courtroom. Finch children sitting in color with blacks, perhaps a symbol of how their family values validate equality. However, they are also eager to see their father handle the case, knowing well that he would not approve of their presence if he knew they were in the courtroom. Page 9 Mr Tate recounted his story - on the night of November 20, Mr Ewell stormed into his office saying his daughter had been raped by a 'black man'. Upon arriving at their house, he found the girl on the floor, badly beaten. She has claimed that 'black people' are none other than Tom Robinson. Atticus then asked Mr Tate about whether a doctor had been called, but the answer was negative. Then the importance of her bruises is discussed. Her right eye was bruised and marks around her neck could also be noticed. Bob Ewell was called next in the witness stand. Ewell claims that upon returning home, he caught Tom in the act of raping his daughter. Atticus asked him next about the bruises, then made him sign an envelope, noting loudly that he was left-handed. Note: A description of Ewells' lifestyle is given, which gives a fair idea of the completely shabby and dilapidated life they lead. Ewell comes across as a bold person, with no respect for others and in a meaningful way of speech. Jem realized that the reason Atticus was parading Ewell's left hand, was to verify that he may have beaten his daughter, since her bruises were mainly on the right side of her face. When talking about rape and sexual intercourse a arises, the pastor argues that it is better for children to leave, especially the Girl Guides, but Jem appeases him; The kids don't plan to leave the courtroom however, they miss watching their father defend the house, and has taken advantage of her, hitting her all the while. When Atticus stood up to interrogate her, Mayella was terrified. Through her profound questions, it is revealed that the family is very poor, the father spends most of the relief money on drinks, and that she is a very lonely girl, without love and affection. As she cross-examined her further, about whether it was actually Tom or her father who beat her. Mavella at first remained silent in terror and then burst into tears. The court is adjourned for a recess. Mr. Underwood saw the children, and the kids noticed that a mention of them would inevitably be made in tribune's next issue. Note: The courtroom was tense in the first followed verbal battle between Ewell and Atticus, and then between Mavella and Atticus. Atticus has his own style of throwing questions at people quite casually to disarm one, and at the right time, pelting the question to Rattle him. The fact that Tom Robinson is disabled, with his left hand narrowed, proves that he cannot be the one to beat Mayella, because of the bruises on the right side of her face. The case seems to be in Tom Robinson's favor. Judge Taylor, for all his placement as a lazy, prone man dozing in court-scenes, is really a good judge; very sharp at specific points, and not without a sense of humor. Chapter 19 Thomas Robinson was Atticus' only witness, and he was called to the stands. It is mentioned that he had previously been in trouble with the law for disruptive behavior. Apparently, Tom often walked past Mayella's house to Mr. Link Deas to work on his yard. Mayella regularly asked him to do some small work for her. Other children are often together. On that special day, she called him in to fix a hinge of the door, which Tom, however, had found to be all right. When asked about the children, Mayella said she saved some money so she could send them to town for ice cream. When Tom climbed into a chair to remove a box from the top of the 'chiffarobe', Mayella grabbed his leg, hugged him and even tried to kiss him. While he was fighting with her, her father stepped in. Tom has fled in fear for his life. He insisted that he didn't even put a finger on Mayella, and certainly didn't rape her. In the midst of all this, Mr. Link Deas rises and declares loudly that Tom (while he worked for him) has no trouble for him at all. The judge kicked him out of the courtroom. Tom admits that he helped Mavella not pity her. This comment was not liked by anyone in the courtroom. The chon suddenly began to cry, and the Girl Leader was made to take him out. They sat with Mr. Link Deas outside the courtroom, and Mr. Dolphus Raymond joined them. Note: Through Tom's relationship with his version of the story, he encounters an honest, hardworking, polite black man who is always ready to help anyone in distress. Moreover, Mayella's pathetic loneliness is deeply portrayed. She is a girl looking for love and attention, and Tom is the only visible source of any affection that she can hope for. Tom's run away from home is by itself a sure sign of other sins, but here he insists that being a negro and being caught in such a situation will surely spell deep trouble, and so he has been forced to flee. The case turns against Tom as soon as he confesses that he feels pity for her. Page 10 Mr Dolphus Raymond offers a sip from his brown bag to Dill. The tn is sip cautiously, and then smile, recognizing that it contains, not whisky, but Coca-Cola. Mr Raymond explains that sometimes it is better to make people believe that you are not. The kids were horrified. Then he started talking. He asserts that there is no evidence that Tom raped Mayella; without the judgment of any doctor. He also insisted that Mayella was not guilty. She was just a victim of cruel poverty and inalliedness. At the end of his speech, Dill suddenly endorsed Calpurnia entering the courtroom and headed for Atticus. Note: The children were wary of talking to Mr Raymond because he was believed to be an alcoholic and a father of mixed-race children. But, after talking to him, they realize that he is an unusual person, in the sense that he likes people to have a bad impression of him, so that he can live his life the way he wants. He has very strong opinions against the way whites treat poor blacks. Atticus' final speech was a powerful speech, penetrating into the hearts of every black and white man present in the courtroom. He did not condemn anyone, not even Bob Ewell nor Mayella, as it was their circumstances that all blacks are basically unsc moral creatures, that all black men are not believed around our women. He reiterated the fact that everyone is created equal. At the end of the speech, Atticus even muttered in the name of God, trusting him, perhaps aware that nothing (not even evidence) would change the jury's orthodox view. Chapter 21 Calpurnia has a note for Atticus, sent by his sister, saying the children are missing. Mr Underwood announced the presence of children. Atticus relents in allowing the children to return to hear the verdict. Residents have to wait a long time before the jury returns to their verdict. The verdict is that Tom Robinson is guilty. Notes: Aunt Alexandra is outraged that the kids have been in the courtroom all the while, and she is all the more upset to hear that Atticus has allowed them back to the courtroom. Jem is certain that his father will win the case, as the jury is expected to be fair. However, these were childish delusions, and Atticus had to admit that no jury until the day supported a man of color more than a white man. The final verdict declares Tom guilty, certainly seems unfair, but one has to consider this stage. Although slavery was legally abolished, one cannot expect the views of whites to be mitigated with ease. Sure, the verdict as no surprise to Atticus. Chapter 22 Jem begins to cry upon hearing this unsuccessful verdict. When she got home, even Aunt Alexandra seemed to soften her lead a little. After all of Atticus's sisters and the children's only aunts, she could not help sympathy with them. They. expressed his concern for not only Atticus but also ite case was not closed and there would be one more appeal. Seeing chicken for a breakfast, a stunned Atticus is led into the kitchen loaded with all kinds of food items. They were sent by black people in their appreciatice for Atticus for bringing up the case of a black one. When the children walked out, Stephanie Crawford had full questions about how they could be allowed to go to court, but Ms Maudie stopped her and called them in to buy cakes. She then tells them that their father is the one who was born to be responsible for doing unpleasant tasks for the benefit of others. She made them realize that there were some people in Maycomb who tried, in their way, to support Tom. As they walked towards the house, they met a group of people, and they were informed that Bob Ewell had met Atticus. One must note that although Atticus has failed to save their man, they are still grateful to him for simply protecting him, which in itself, is a big problem for poor blacks. Stephanie Crawford's curiosity is of an idle mind working overtime. Ms Maudie is mercifully able to put a stern stop to her impudent question. Giving Jem a bigger piece of cake also says a lot about Ms. Maudie's acute perception of human nature; that she could recognize Jem had grown up. Once again Stephanie expressed her wretched nature in taking pleasure to inform the children that their father had been jeered by Bob Ewell. Page 11 of The Guide feels that her father should not listen quietly to Bob Ewell; Instead he should shoot him. But Jem makes her realized that his children genuinely cared for his safety, and so urged them to try to understand Ewell's point of view. After all, his prestige was destroyed. Atticus, in the end, made them believe that Ewell would not harm. Tom's case has reached higher court and his chances of being released this time are pretty good. Jem is still upset that the jury convicted Tom. Atticus made him realize that although ideally, a jury should be fair, very often members bring their prejudices into the courtroom and so their judgments are covered. He made them realize that there was hope in this world. Aunt Alexandra refused to let Mr Cunningham in and The Guide almost had a fight with Jem took her out, and on the reason that her new hair was growing on her chest, begging her not to let aggravate her. He then said that perhaps, after all this, he could understand why Boo Radley didn't come out of his house; maybe because he wants to stay and avoid contact with this terrible world. Note: Ewell is such a character that he will most likely try to harm Atticus for protecting a black man and for grilling him and his daughter in court. Children's fears, therefore, are justiable especially when the reader sees Ewell taking revenge on her, later in the story. But Atticus at this point feels that what Ewell only serves is empty threats. Jem has shown great maturity in these attempts. He even mediaed between the Wayer and Aunt Alexandra hoping for peace in the house. On discussing the different types of people in this world, his comment about Boo chooses to stay inside his home, touching a cyma sound. It seems better to stay at home and be labelled a madman, rather than facing a world full of evil and unsomed. Chapter 24 Aunt Alexandra meets her regular missionary circle at home. The Guides were asked to join them for refreshments. Stephanie Crawford, in her usual cattiness, teases the Girl Guide about being in the courtroom. They all discuss Tom's trial and generally about their attitudes toward black people. When indirect comments about Atticus stepped in, requesting a loan to Calpurnia for some time. It indicates that Tom is dead: he was shot as he tried to escape from prison. Atticus needs Calpurnia to break the news to Tom's wife and care for her. Even Aunt Alexandra was shaken to hear this and deeply sympathized with her brother. Note: As expected, Atticus' astute defensive remarks were adopted in Atticus' own home. But Ms. Maudie and Aunt Alexandra can handle the situation skillfully. News of Tom's death is breaking. Atticus was depressed because he was pretty sure they were able to win the case on the higher court. But it seems that Tom was given the opportunity to escape. Aunt Alexandra and Ms. Maudie recognize Atticus' work and also notice that he is being paid a high tribute by several people in society who acknowledge his worth. Chapter 25 The last things were standardized in Maycomb County. Jem and the Guides spend their time lazing around. They take a ride from Atticus and accompany him and Calpurnia to Tom's house. Helen, his wife, collapsed when she realized the reason for their appearance. News of Tom's death lasted for two days, with a few articles about it newspapers. Ewell's name still causes a sense of discomfort in The Direction but Jem appeases her, saying that Mr. Ewell was more gas hot than anything. Note: Yes Yes little action in this chapter; almost like a lull before the next storm. The interest and excitement for Tom's trial and his next death has weakened. Even the warnings given by Ewell to Atticus have lost their force on children. Helen's silent reaction to her husband's death may seems to know about her husband's death may seem un natural, but she always seems to know about her husband's death may seem un natural. one. Both Tom and Helen know this in the process. Page 12 of The Guides is currently in third grade and the Radleys are no longer scaring her. She remembers ruefully how she and Jem used to torment Bob Radley and yet he would leave them the gift in knothole. At school, in the Current Events class, when each child is said to give the main idea of a louder news in class, Adolph Hitler and his prejudices are discussed. When The Guides discussed with Jem and violated the topic of black people, Jem angrily told her never to discuss the topic again. Note: The Girl Leader has grown faster than her fear for the Radley house, but her desire to see Arthur Radley once before she died, is at the same time squelched by Atticus. He doesn't want her to bother the family anymore. The idea behind discussing news items in the classroom is to give the child better poise, more confidence and to make him from consciousness. Unfortunately, however, half of the wayer. She has realized that although one should not hate anyone, at the same time, it is clear that those in her society are still very much against black people and can never accept them. Her young mind figured out the fact that people often don't practice what they preach. Chapter 27 Three things happen in Maycomb society: first, Ewell acquires and takes a government job in a few days. He then went on to make his weekly appearance at the welfare office for his examination. It is said that he blamed Atticus for losing his job. The second was Judge Taylor, who one night heard a scratch outside his door, and investigators saw a balloon sneak away. He then sat with a handgun on his lap. The third thing is Helen, who has been recruited by Mr Link Deas to find herself having to go the longer way to avoid the Ewell people who used to work with her. Deas lambastes at them, but Ewell is still scaring Helen by following her and crooning fowl from her moment. But this was also intercepted by Deas, with a strong warning. The Way 2016 must become Pig, for a contest for Halloween. The dress is made of chicken wire. Since the family can't come to see her, she gives a Her performance at home. Note: Bob Ewell has not changed over the years. A short spurt of the industry and he is back to his old mischief. His pestering of Helen as his employee and by protecting her from the evil torment of Bob Ewell. Atticus can summarize Bob's difficult situation well: it's because Bob knew that people at Maycomb didn't believe his yarn and Mayella that he behaved in such a way. Halloween has some unusual meaning this year. The Maycomb women had planned a competition with children in costume, representing the country's various agricultural products. The Syringe is to be a ham and her curvy chicken rope dress covered with brown paper is to later cause guite a bit of tension at Finch's house. Chapter 28 Jem escorts the Systys, bringing their costumes, to school. The show is in the evening. The competition begins. The Girl Leader waited for her signal to soon fall asleep inside her costume. She, therefore, cannot enter when her name is called out and makes her entrance only then, when the play ends. The Sfly is severely embarrassed by the entire episode and prefers to go home hiding in costume. Jem and The Guide began walking home. It is very late in the night. Suddenly, they realize it's not their friend, Cecil, prankster, but an adult. Jem yelled at the Girl Guides to run away. She's pretty scared now. She tries to take a giant step but instead falls, unable to keep her balance. She screamed for help. The chicken wire crushes her and she flounders, trying to escape. The Girl Leader heard scuffles and rocks as well as Jem screaming. The Syringe can't get off the metal wire. She finds herself falling into the arms of a man. She is clenched by her arms, and the man tries to squeeze the breath out of her. Then he was repelled. The Soror guide heard a man breathing hard. She stepped on a body and received the smell of whisky from him. Then she walked towards her house. The doctor was called, and so was the sheriff. The Girl Leader was helped out of the incident and revealed that Bob Ewell was lying on the floor with a kitchen knife stuck to him and died. Note: A very exciting chapter. Scout messes up her role and is incredibly embarrassed as she has become a laughing stock for the audience. Ewell's evil intentions are clearly revealed in this chapter. This is a man who will bend down anything to get even with Atticus; cowardly acts of attacking children can also be used. The death of a Such men are welcomed by the reader. One wonders at the moment, who it is saved the children and managed to get rid of the obnoxious Ewell. Hate. the reader is kept unaware of the savior's identity only revealed in the next chapter. However, it is unclear whether Ewell intended to kill them or merely fire them. However, the irony is that he himself has finally lost his life in the process. Page 13 Atticus is very annoyed by the recent turn of events. Bob, it seems to have really meant what he warned. And for Atticus, the life of his children was certainly much more precious than his life. The Syming are made to relate to the events again. They noticed that it was the chicken rope that saved the Life of the Wayen. Detectives later indicated that someone else was also at the scene of the incident. The same man was present in the room. From his flimsy frame and empty appearance, the Syming realized that the man was none other than Boo Radley. Note: Bob Ewell's vindictive nature has finally been made. He was too weak a character to be able to face Atticus in the daytime, and even to scare his children, he had to take the trust of a few drinks. When The Guide relates to events, Heck Tate and Atticus realize that Bob Ewell actually means seriously hurting children. People to save the situation have so far not seen and unknown Arthur's appearance and behavior show the fact that he never ventured out of the house during the day. It is the greatest asset of children that Boo has come at the right time to save their lives. Chapter 30 Men sit on the front porch. The Girl Leader is delighted that her lifelong ambition to see Boo on her front porch has finally been fulfilled. Atticus realizes that Jem may have killed Ewell in

self-defense, but the sheriff insists that he did not kill him. Atticus feels that the sheriff is trying to save Jem: he doesn't want the burden of a lie on his and Jem's shoulders. But Heck Tate insisted that a boy like Jem could not handle such a large knife, and that Ewell may have fallen into the knife and killed himself. Atticus is still uncertain but Heck Tate has decided. The truth is that Arthur Radley killed Ewell but Heck Tate realized that once people came to know about it, all the women would pester Boo with some evil). So he will be thrust into the limelight that he certainly doesn't want. So the truth should be squelched and left that way. The D.C. summarizes exactly, saying it would be like shooting a mockingbird. Atticus thanked Arthur Radley for saving his son. Notes: at first it was certain that his son to live a life burden of a hidden truth. It is finally understood that Heck Tate is insisting that Ewell committed suicide not to save Jem but only so that Boo would be spared from publicity he should keenly avoid. It is anyone's guess that for killing an inherently evil man, like Bob Ewell, he would have been smothered by public attention, which he obviously never wanted. The direction of comparing Boo to mockingbirds is absolutely correct. Since mockingbirds are only for enjoyment and never create problems it is a sin to shoot them. Like that, Boo has always been a gentle character, not interfering with anyone's business. To harm him, by bringing him into the limelight therefore, would be a sin. Chapter 31 Boo is led to Jem's bed to wish him a good night's sleep. The Girl Guides are very protective and careful with Boo. When the second asked the Guide to escort him home and the Girl Leader did so, but by making it seem like the person was leading her. After he returned home, the Syming never met him again. The Student Guide sat with Aunt Alexandra near Jem's bed for a while. Atticus is reading from a book, The Grey Ghost for Jem, who fell asleep. Gradually, the Guide also fell asleep. Atticus leads her to her own bed and returns to Jem's room to stay there until morning. Note: The final chapter neatly rounds up all the novel's incidents. Boo was never seen after that particular night. It was almost as if he had come out of his house that once, only to fulfill Boo's dream of seeing him once, and then had again disappeared into his loneliness. Boo's guard attitude towards Boo was touched. The Warden also matured at the end of the novel and lost Boo's original fear. In fact, she even understands his mental and physical state and thus guides him home, holding him by the crook of his arm. After arriving at his house, The Guide looked back at the neighborhood and recalled past events related to it. Atticus felt the need to be with Jem and so he sat with him while he slept peacefully. The next conversation between Atticus and the Girl Guides once again showed his deep understanding of the children. Atticus did not want to read the horror story, he tells her that in the end almost everyone in this world is fine. On this safe and positive note, the novel draws to a close. Page 14 Atticus Finch Atticus Finch, the father of Direction and Jem, is a responsible and highly respected citizen of Maycomb County. As a professional lawyer, he always tries to instill good values and a sense of ethics children. Atticus' relationship with his children was unique. He allowed them to call him by his name. Although externally detached and always busy with his work, he manages to find the time and patience to explain the intricities of human nature with When the Girl Guide returned home from school, saddened to be reprimanded for knowing how to read, Atticus taught her to compromise the situation. By continuing to learn lessons from the teacher, and at the same time, reading with her father at home, both can be kept happy. Consequently, Atticus taught his daughter, in her impressive years, a mature attitude about how to behave in public, and at the same time luxuries in his work and behavior at home. Jem after the trial Tom Robinson was very intent and with a lot of trembling, and really began to believe that his father would win the case. So when the case is lost, Jem feels hopeless disillusionment. However, Atticus therefore had a great influence on his children's views on things. Atticus always tried to be honest with his children and was in pain to explain things they did not fully understand. You know that he loves them completely. His reassuring presence is emphasized in the last few lines of the final chapter – He will be there all night, and he will be there when Jem wakes up in the morning. Atticus was a typical Southern gentleman. He was always polite to women, even the sharp-tongued Ms. Dubose. He never spoke up, even in his children. His behavior with Calpurnia was meticulous, giving her a fair place in the family. He was also brave -- he faced the lynch crowd in Tom's prison, without expressing any fear or anxiety. Although his speech was cool and formal, it is known that his heart is warm and he extends his amiability to all, including the black community as well as poor whites, like the Cunninghams. Atticus was primarily concerned with the welfare of his community, which for him included whites as well as blacks. So he worked diligently towards this goal. He did not possess the usual mistakes of Maycomb citizens; prejudice, arrogance and hypocrisy. Instead, he takes pains to be in the presence of black people whenever necessary and never compromises on this his point. Atticus believed in religious tolerance and he wished his children would learn this too. He also taught them to be tolerant of the shortcomings of others and to forgive them as such. He insists that they regularly went to Ms Dubose's house to read to her, even though he knew that she showered abuse against them. So he wanted to instill the virtues of tolerance education in their children. So Atticus is an ideal gentleman and a sure favorite of all readers. Jem Jem has Atticus was his role model, and he modeled him throughout the novel. However, at the same time he has the opportunity to form his personality. Jem is a real brother of the Girl Guide, helping her escape the scratch, escorting her to school and back, guiding her sometimes and comforting her in general. When he discovered that the Girl Leader had eaten gum found in the needle hole of the oak tree, he insisted that she rinse her throat. When she muddles up her role in the competition and is mortified, Jem is the one to comfort her. Many concerns and considerations are actually shown by him when he does not allow her to participate in all the games he plays with Dill (because she is a girl). While escorting her to school on the first day, he instructed her not to follow him around the school and embarrassed him. Therefore, he is described as a brother, in all characteristic ways. Jem also has a sharp mind. During the trial, he followed all the details perfectly. He even understood why Atticus pointed out mayella's face had been injured. When he built Morphodite Snowman, Atticus said, from now on I would never worry about what would become of you, son, you would always have an idea. Jem's character undergoes a consistent change as the novel, Jem he does not mature though not completely. He had a high respect for masculinity and courage and was initially ashamed of his father's apparent weakness in front of the father of his school friends. But his views changed completely when he faced the crowd in prison. At the end of the novel, he achieves considerable maturity and the Girl Leader and Dill also realize this when Ms Maudie donates a slice of 'mature' cake to Jem. Jem has compassion, just like her father. He sympathized with Arthur Radley and his difficult situation, and during the Robinson trial, he could not help but be upset by the unfair discrimination against Tom Robinson trial, he could not help but be upset by the unfair discrimination against Tom Robinson trial, he could not help but be upset by the unfair discrimination against Tom Robinson. Jem receives from his father's humane nature and he is portrayed as a strong character. The Boy Guide, because of her age, and the youngest in the family, is impulsive by nature and extremely emotional too. She unthinkingly plunges into fights and scratches, cries when her ego is hurt and is generally rash in her actions. The zodiac is very warm and friendly. Even in the midst of stress, crowds gathered in Tom's prison, she tried to chat friendly with Mr. Cunningham. During the women's meetings held in her living room, although not affected by Stephanie Stephanie In vain comments, she tries her best at chatting with women. As the novel continues, the Ward one also achieves maturity. She realizes how offensive they were by tormenting Boo Radley. Despite being a natural tomboy, she began to adapt to her feminine role and enjoyed helping Calpurnia in the kitchen. Eventually, her behavior with Boo Radley when she met him, showed her sensitivity. She makes him sit comfortably and chat with him. She even escorted him back to the safety of his home. So Zodiac is a lovely character, with a great potential for awareness and significant values in his personality. Page 15 Aunt Alexandra Aunt Alexandra is the sister of Atticus, who once stayed at the ancestor Finch landings before she went to Atticus' house to stay. She is very unlike atticus in all respects, and the children do not like her in the first place. For a start, the reason for her arrival is to bring some 'feminine' influence to the house, and the fact that it itself is denied by the children because (according to them), Calpurnia is a sufficiently feminine' influence to the house, and the fact that it itself is denied by the children because (according to them), Calpurnia is a sufficiently feminine influence. Aunt Alexandra is not so much like her brother Atticus that It is impossible not to wonder whether the sister was actually transferred to another child, at the time of her birth. This belief was nurtured by her because of some old folk stories she had heard about changelings. Aunt Alexandra, originally came across as a cold, unfeeling and an unloving person. She expresses all the local prejudices of Maycomb society, such as the snounding of black society and the heartbroken for poor whites. Therefore, she is very easily accepted into Maycomb society. But she annoyed the Wayer by her insistence on feminine behavior and she even Aunt Alexandra comes down from her arrogant pout at the end of the novel. She showed her loyalty to her brother by standing him. When she hears of Tom's death, she is saddened, and immediately agrees to send Calpurnia to help Helen, Tom's wife. Her intense concern for her brother caught the attention when she told Ms Maudie, I just wanted to know when this [trial] would end. It tore him to pieces. Her warm concern for children as they are rescued from Bob Ewell's clutches, also shows the true love beneath Aunt Alexandra's tough and forbidden exterior: she possesses a very kind and loving heart. Boo Radley Arthur Radley, known as Boo by the kids, is a mystery in himself. As a boy, he was a pleasant, good-natured boy, but fell into the company of the unruly Cunningham boys and created some mischief. As punishment his father sentenced him to life imprisonment on theirs. Despite gaining a madman's reputation, Boo is basically a harmless one, which also means children in behavior sometimes, and as Jem and Dao realize, yearn for some love and affection. When Scout and Jem discover small gifts for them, the reader can easily understand that this is Boo's attempt to extend a hand of friendship with them. But these efforts were also thwarted by his father. When Boo walks out of the house to rescue Jem and the Girl Leader, and is finally introduced to the children, it can be seen that due to his long captivity, his health has weakened and he cannot even withstand the harsh living room lights. The Girl Leader feels sorry for him and understands the sheriff's reason for saving Boo from the threatening limelight, which will surely fall on him if the truth is revealed. The Sage correctly conjecture that it would be like killing a mockingbird, a sin to avoid as much as possible. Bob Ewell Bob Ewell Bob Ewell was the useless, brutal father of a herd that had to live in filth and shabby; with almost no food to eat, surrounded by poverty and disease only thanks to him. Bob drinks away all the money received from the relief check; is ignorant, foul-mouthed and arrogant. He has no great love or concern. Even after winning the case, he continued to torment Tom's widow Helen. He did not even leave atticus in peace and brought a lot of tension by trying to scare Atticus and then, trying to harm children. The reader feels no sympathy for him, and is in fact delighted by his next death at the hands of Arthur Radley. Mayella Ewell Mayella, although Bob's daughter, is different in some ways. She tries to keep the house clean and takes care of her brothers and sisters. But she has never had any friends, nor any love or affection in her life, and the only person who has been decent to her is Tom. She is to be pitied rather than condemned for her actions, because it is a step taken through complete despair. At the same time, she is willing to lie in court and condemn Tom, to save her own life almost, from the distressing treatment that can be seen by her father. Tom Robinson Tom is a young, harmless, naïve, hardworking black man. As the Guide realized, he would have been a good specimen, but for his left hand, which was injured in an accident. Tom is married, has three children and works for Mr. Link Deas on his farm. The only mistake you made was pity Mayella and often help her by doing small house choies for her. He pitied Mayella for her unfortunate condition and thus helped her Can. But the racial prejudices in Maycomb County are still too dominant for this concern to be outweighed, and so Tom lost. Tom's innate courtesy and kindness are revealed in court scenes, when he initially refuses to repeat the foul language used by Bob Ewell. He never publicly accused Mayella of lying, he just felt that she had to make a mistake in her mind. All this endears him to the reader and his eventually death brings a profound sense of sadness and despair at the widespread inequality in society. By including the black community in his novel, Harper Lee effectively revealed the striking differences between the two communities: whites and blacks. Her main reason for writing about this community is of course to describe the outly oppressive way in which black people were treated in those times. Her book is an attempt for readers to acknowledge the respect and respect due to this part of society. Atticus' interest in this society is seen in almost every aspect of his life. His housekeeper was a black man and he had the maximum faith in her to raise children properly. Atticus' interest in this society is seen in almost every aspect of his life. best example of Atticus's attitude toward blacks. It was a case no lawyer would have touched. Atticus takes it up, knowing its full in vain. His main concern is to show sympathy for them any not to leave any stone unturned in their many bettering. The black people in this novel are portrayed as better individuals than whites. They are honest people, always maintaining cleanliness, who do any job to eke out a life. This is so unlike Ewells who though white (known as 'white trash') and filthy, lazy, good for nothing who has never done the hard work of a day. Even the African tribe that Ms. Merriweather talks about shows a warm feeling and family feeling between them, which really lacks white people. White people stay away from black people and even speak ill of them, but when Dao and Jem visit church with Calpurnia, they are treated with respect and not be jealous of black people. Calpurnia herself has always treated children, and has truly felt sorry for her circumstances. However, he was wrongly convicted and charged with a crime he never committed. As Atticus pointed out in his final speech, white people always thought that All Blacks were lying, that all blacks were lying, that all black women are not believed around our men. The truth, he insisted, is that no man in this courtroom has ever lied, who has never done an unsc moral thing, and no man who has ever lived on a woman with a desire. Harper Lee has therefore described a race that has always been looked down on because of their color, and she has tried to minimize such feelings of racial hatred and prejudice in the reader. Page 16 To Kill A Mockingbird is divided into two parts. The first part lasts from Chapter 1 to Chapter 11, and the second from Chapter 12 to Chapter 31. Part 1 and Part 2, although connected to events and actions, have separate identities. Part 2 is primarily related to Robinson's trial and is well agreed. Part 1 contains several episodes related to Robinson's trial and is well agreed. Part 1 and Part 2, although connected to events and actions, have separate identities. Part 2 is primarily related to Robinson's trial and is well agreed. Part 1 contains several episodes related to the issue dealt with in Season 2. Part 2, longer than part 1, focuses on the novel's main theme: racial prejudice remains prevalent in the South, denying equality to blacks and whites. It completely covers the Tom Robinson trial. This starts between chapter 16 and ends in Chapter 21. However, references to cases are made before and after these chapters too. Part 1 mainly refers to the characters Jem, Scout and Atticus, and the innocent reactions of children to the racial prejudices prevalent in their town. The Girl Leader is surprised that Walter has learned no table manners, yet, the fact that she invited him for dinner expresses her sense of equality. Jem's admiration for his father is also described in the first few chapters. The unified element of both parts is the end of the novel, attention is brought back to Boo Radley, as he rescues the children from Bob Ewell's evil clutches. A close examination of the text suggests that Tom Robinson and Boo is a monster. Harper Lee shows his readers how wrong society is by scornful of such individuals. In addition to the Tom Robinson trial and the Boo Radley encounter, the incidents in Part 1 were ms Maudie's home catching fire, shooting, and the children's encounter with Ms Dubose. One may notice that some incidents are introduced in the first part to prepare children's encounter, the incidents are introduced in the second part of the novel. The Ewells are introduced in the second part of the novel. first section, so that the reader can fully understand the type of person they are. This allows them to see through the actions of Mayella and Bob Ewell. Typical characteristics of Southern traditions and cultures are also described in the first part, to allow readers to understand why the Tom Robinson case was a vain one from the start. In this way, both parts are linked together with the episodes, and one finds a structured pattern that falls into the One can certainly comment that To Kill A A is a well-structured, well-str novel To Kill A Mockingbird, various themes can be noticed, projecting the intricateities of the novel. The main topic is clearly the issue of racial prejudice. This is revealed throughout the novel at some point or another, but is highlighted during the Tom Robinson, a poor black worker has been charged with raping a white girl, Mayella Ewells and is on trial. The jury only included whites, and although Tom's innocence was obvious, he was convicted of a crime. So the reader witnesses an indisputable case of racial prejudice that limits a black one to victory over a white one, even if he is innocent. Although black slavery was abolished, this repeal was still not fully embraced by whites, who could not see any equality between whites and blacks. This racial prejudice defiled the minds of many of the town's citizens. Stephanie Crawford showed her lack of civilization by overcoming cheap remarks about Atticus, and even Walter Cunningham, who was not much better than the blacks, tried to harm Atticus. However, the children, in their innocence, do not have this prejudice. Small topics Along with the topic of racial prejudice, are linked aspects of social snobbery popular in society. This snobby doesn't allow Mayella Ewell, seeking companions with anyone and so she can't live a normal life. This also did not allow the Wayer to be friends with Walter Cunningham because Aunt Alexandra was aware of the differences in class. Blacks were ostracized for with whites and were not given any educational or financial opportunities. Atticus is one of those who deviates from this standard. He supported black people openly, had a black house in his wise actions, he faced a lot of opposition from the community, but was undeterred by his actions. In addition, small topics of morality, need for love, concern and sympathy for the inappropriate things of society are also discussed. Atticus taught his children to maintain respect for humanity and life in general. He never carried a gun himself. He instructs Jem never to shoot at a mockingbird, because they are Harmless bird, only singer to please others. Jem also seeped into his father's approved values and did not allow the Wayoth to torment the earthworms he had dug out. Dill, Boo Radley and Mayella are characters deprived of love and affection in life, able to give love to others in different ways: The Guide invites Walter home, Dill is often offered shelter in their home, here and here characters deprived of love and affection in life, able to give love to others in different ways: The Guide invites Walter home, Dill is often offered shelter in their home, and they even try to be friends with Boo Radley. The mockingbird's story is themed both with Boo and Tom. Both are inherently harming Tom and it will have to pay for it. Fortunately, the sin of damaging Boo was avoided, so there is some hope. Childhood, and development, development, development from innocence to maturity, have all been interspersed into the themes in the novel, to project a novel themed perfectly and will tend, in all respects. Page 17 Harper Lee in her novel, to project a novel themed perfectly and will tend, in all respects. the expressions Harper Lee needs to give. She makes it clear that the book being written by the Adult Guide recreates her childhood experience. A diverse use of language customs. Calpurnia, who uses the language of whites at Atticus' home, switches to black proverbs as soon as she is in the middle of black people. Language also describes a person's personality. Ewell uses foul and obscene words whenever possible, which shows his poor class. Mayella, despite not using foul words, betrayed the lack of education in her speech. Atticus is official in his speeches, and his words are often insregated with irony and humor. However, he cannot be considered arrogant or have an ego soaring because of this. When talking to the children, he often uses simple words that can be easily understood. Jem and Boy guides sometimes use slang words, typical of their age. While talking to Uncle Jack, The Guide said. I don't mean sass you, and Jem comment shot no wonder, then. Tom uses characteristic english, saying 'suh' for 'sir' and 'chillun' for 'sir' and 'children'. However, he is decent enough not to repeat the foul words used by Bob Ewell, in the courtroom. This suggests that although he had very little formal education, his good manners and rituals were innate. Various offensive terms for blacks have also been used, such as 'nigger', 'darky', 'Negroes', 'colored folk' and so on; this reflects white attitudes towards blacks. So the language was very adept and adroitly used by Harper Lee to allow his novel to read naturally. Ethics in Harper Lee novels, through her novels tried to present some moral truth to the reader: the basic ethics of the county has been well described. The main moral truth evident in the book is the striking given to life and the need to protect it. This not only involves the trial scene, where the life of a black man is at stake, but many other cases too. Atticus values life basically, even if it belongs to a bird. He refuses to touch a gun unless it is absolutely necessary. His son, too, was careful enough to preserve all the earthworms while building his snowman, and even reprimanded The Guides when she tried to stimulate them. It also shows the same love for living things, and he says striking a match under a turtle can hurt it. Ms. Maudie loves her plants and gives a lot of love and takes care of them. Another characteristic human value is described as the need for love and takes care of them. the tragic nature of his life. Mayella, too, through her words, shows a desire for love and affection that she only receives from Tom Robinson. Tolerance and patience are other ethics taught her words, shows a desire for love and affection that she only receives from Tom Robinson. children before. And most importantly, he teaches them to be tolerant of other people's beliefs and values as he says: You can never really understand a person until you consider everything from his perspective – until you climb his skin and walk around in it. These values and ethics have a unified message - people need the society in which he lives. Everyone is equal and it is pointless to make distinction. Only by living together in deliberate tolerance and love can one make the best of life. Although the melody throughout is bleak and interspersed with serious thoughts, Harper Lee injects humor. The Girl Leader's childish view of the entire script touches the reader's heart and brings a smile to the face, while going though the entire gamut of experiences that childhood is all about. So she very effectively. It is also given that humans have needlessly distinguished between the color of people's skin and thus formed barriers of prejudice. Harper was in pain to convey the message that one must learn tolerance towards others. Only then can a better understanding and a stronger link of humanity be formed. Page 18 Harper Lee used the symbol quite extensively throughout the novel and many of them addressed issues of racism in the early twentieth century. Xx. can be traced in most episodes or important events that build story lines. From the very beginning the character of The Guides and her views on the behavior of people in Maycomb District symbolize a child's innate curiosity for life. It also describes the 2015 intelligence that helped her look beyond what was clear. The Girl Leader's understanding of Walter Cunningham's poverty and his pride is a prime example of this. Even The Wayer's and Jem's relationship with Calpurnia symbolized the rare understanding of racism prevalenn in those times. Ms. Maudie hates being indoors and is always seen making pottery around her garden, working on her flower gardens. She understood Atticus' need to fight against racial prejudices and fully believed in him. When her house burned down, instead of wiping about it, she was back on her feet the next day, restoring her house burned down, instead of wiping about it, she was back on her feet the next day, restoring her house burned down, instead of wiping about it, she was back on her feet the next day, restoring her house burned down, instead of wiping about it, she was of the fact that she will die soon, wants to do so with all her intelligence about her. Morphine addiction is a negative factor and she tries to overcome it significantly. Finally, the most profound symbol communicated is through the use of the mockingbirds are a symbol of everything harmless. They just make music for others to enjoy and kill such a creature is a sin. Both Boo Radley and Tom Robinson are harmless individuals who never intended to hurt a soul. However, Tom's life is lost, and this is like shooting a mockingbird. As the Boy Leader wisely says: to hurt Boo Radley too would be like killing a mockingbird. As the Boy Leader wisely says: Mary Clare points out, mockingbirds are a symbol for two characters in the novel: Tom Robinson and Boo Radley. In the novel, the people of Maycomb only know Boo Radley and Tom Robinson by what others say about them. According to one critic Both characters don't really have their own 'songs' in a certain sense, and are therefore characterized by the views of others. The contrast in the Maycomb County Society Maycomb consists of a set of different parts of the people who live together in research harmony. Their differences are noticeable, and which lay the foundation for all the troubles that emerged later in the novel. Externally, the community is divided into two parts: white and black communities. Black people are simple, honest, hardworking people, earning a living by simple labor in the field. They are god-scared and attend church regularly. Ede, they repeat hymn sung in the church, by Although poor they have a sense of self-respect and pride and will never take anything from the other without returning in-person. When Atticus took over Tom Robinson's case, although he lost the case, his kitchen was overrun with food items; the way black people express gratitude. Although Jem and the Catholics were white, they were treated with respect and respect when they visited their black church. The white community is divided into two parts. One includes most of the county's citizens, who are simple, but also bred. They work hard, keep their house clean and attend church regularly. At the same time, they tend to enjoy idle gossip, and slander, and have a nose for curiosity into the work of others. Stephanie Crawford, with all her well-nurtured insolentness, couldn't help but make snide community includes what is known as 'white trash'. Ewells is part of this segment. These people, though white, are worse than blacks. They are poor not because of circumstances but because of absolute laziness and lack of ambition. Filthy children, no manners, and even refuse to go to school. They are mean and difficult and have no qualms about using their fists. Even the law must be changed a little to maintain order in society for example. This community is worse than the poor but inherently good blacks, but consider themselves superior to them because of the color of their skin. There is a smaller segment, consisting of cunninghams are known never to have anything they can't bounce back, they manage with whatever they have, which isn't much. When the instructor offered Walter Cunningham a quarter of the money to buy his own lunch, he refused, and The Guide had to explain to her the Cunninghams' ways. When Mr Cunninghams' ways. When Mr Cunningham was unable to pay atticus for his legal help, he sent sacks of hickory, radish and holly seeds to him. Judging by all these parts, one may notice a pronounced similarity between blacks and Cunninghams. Although different in race and color, their attitudes towards life, and the importance of honesty and self-esteem, describe them as good people, who show no concern towards bettering themselves, and in fact show insolentness towards others. All these separate parts of the people have been portrayed to bring the issue of racial prejudice to the full. Page 19 1.) Show jem's growth and maturity from scratch until the end. 2.) Describe the details of Tom Robinson's trial. 3.) Shed light on Harper Lee's presentation of the black community in 'To Kill A Mockingbird'. 4.) Give a atticus sketch. 5.) Is Atticus an ideal father? Build. 6.) Are you sympathetic to Mayella Ewells? Explain. 7.) How did Harper Lee present social snobbery in his novel 'To Kill A Mockingbird'? 8.) Build on the title's connection to the novel's plot. 9.) Discuss the concept of a gentleman presented in Chapter 11, where Atticus shoots. How does the definition of polite behavior contrast with the philosophy of self-expression? With the masculine concept of masculine behavior? 10.) Who is responsible for Tom Robinson's death? What are the answers the different characters in the novel give to this question? Which answer do you think? 11.) What does the author's physical description of maycomb town tell you about the people who live there? 12.) Special notice is described by the town in Chapter 1. Does the emphasis that Maycomb is a lazy town where nothing ever happens makes you feel that something very ominous will happen long before? How has his relationship with The Guide changed throughout the story? Who do you think is most similar to Atticus-Jem or The Wayer? 14.) Both Ms. Maudie and Aunt Alexandra represent the southern types of women. How are the two characters difference between the Finches, the Cunninghams, and the Ewells. What do you think of the novel's suggestion that individual members of the same family more often don't run properly to type? When considering this guestion, pay attention to what the novel says about why this is so, noting especially what Atticus has to say about heredity versus the environment. 16.) How important is it to the novel that the storytist, Sunflower Finch, was a child at the time the events of the story took place? 17.) Harper Lee has said that the South is a haven of genuine eccentricity. What do you learn from the various eccentric characters in the novel, for example, Boo Radley and family traditions may well have more than its share of eccentricity? 18.) Do you think the Character of the Wayer is a convincing portrait of child behavior? Why or why not? 19.) The voice you hear tells the story of the novel that is actually that of adult jean Louise Finch telling you about the events that happened when she was a child. At what point in the novel that is actually that of adult Jean Louise create suspense by hinting at certain developments yet to come in the story? 20.) Some readers have objected to that black in the novel is two-dimensional and therefore the story presents a superficial view on the issue of racial prejudice. Do you feel that this is a valid criticism? In thinking about this question, you may want to read a novel by Richard Wright, or some other black author presenting a view of life under distinction. How do the two views compare? 21.) Why did Mr. Underwood's behaviour with Heck Tate's decision to file a fake police report into Bob Ewell's death. How different are the two men's ideas about justice? 22.) What does the story have to say about the importance of tradition? In your discussion frame, notice that there are times when the story teller approves of tradition, for example, in defending outdated ideas about education, and mocking Caroline's modern ideas on how to teach reading. On the other side, Atticus, the story's hero, criticizes Aunt Alexandra for being too concerned about family traditions. And he himself violated these traditions when he became a lawyer instead of a farmer. 23.) Some readers think that Jem's broken arm symbolizes the wound that the distinguishing system inflicts on white southerners. What do you think of this idea? What evidence can you find in the story that the author may have intended to turn a broken arm into a symbol? 24.) When To Kill a Mockingbird was first published in 1960, some critics compared the character of Boy guides to Frankie, the tomboy in Carson McCullers' play The Member of the Wedding. You may want to read The Member of the Wedding for yourself and discuss how the two characters are the same. Or, if you think they are very different, why do you think comparison is a bad one. 25.) Discuss how The Direction's attitude towards superstition changes over the course of the novel. Don't forget to talk about the final chapter in the story, where Atticus reads to The Direction from the novel The Gray Ghost. Why didn't the Wayon find such scary stories anymore? 26.) Why do you think the scene in which Jem and The Guide built a snowman was included in the novel? Explain. 27.) In opposition to Ms. Maudie's characters and newspaper editor Mr. Underwood. How do two individuals have such different values both are good characters? 28.) What is the significance of the Direction's criticism of progressive education? If innocent children are sometimes wiser than adults around them, as the story teller trust a teaching system that depends on children's ability to learn through their own instincts and initiatives? Initiative?

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