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To kill a mockingbird chapter 3

To kill a songbird chapter 3 of Harper Lee, I was mad at Walter Cunningham for getting me in trouble with Miss Caroline. I fought with him and pushed his face to the ground when Jem came over. Jem asks me to stop and invite Walter to lunch. On our way to Finch's house, we ran past the Radley house. Walter informs Jem that he almost died because he ate pecans from their tree. The kids think Boo's poisoning the nuts. During lunch, Walter talks to Atticus. He says he's having trouble passing first grade because he has to leave school every spring to help on the farm. While he's having lunch, Walter asks for molasses and pours it all over the food. I asked him what crazy things did him and Calpurnia asked me to come into the kitchen. I said he'd probably have a whole molasses in his milk if I didn't stop him. Calpurnia says that regardless of whether you think you're better than someone else, you don't make fun of them while they're a guest in your house. I came back to school for the afternoon session. During this part of the day, I watched as Miss Caroline tried to control a student named Burris Ewell. Miss Caroline's attention goes to Burris because she notices something creeping in his hair. It's lice! Burris is unaffected by the commotion he had caused. Miss Caroline asks Burris to go home and wash her hair. Burris informs her that he only comes the first day anyway just to please the truancy lady. After the first day, he never returns; none of Ewell's still at school is coming, but for the first day. Burris has been in first grade for three years now. Miss Caroline learns that Burri's mother is dead and his father is a low class white man who drinks a lot. Miss Caroline tries to get Burris to sit down again, but he gets angry and mean. Little Chuck, another student in the class, helps Miss Caroline and asks Burris to go home. Burris made Miss Caroline cry, and after Burris left, we all tried to comfort her. After the school was released, we went home and made sure to run past Radley's house. That night, Atticus asked if I was ready to read with him. I was very uncomfortable. Atticus noticed something bothering me, so he asked me what was wrong. I told him everything that had happened today, and even the part about Miss Caroline said he had taught me completely wrong so we couldn't read together anymore. I told Atticus I didn't want to go to school anymore. Atticus tried to explain some of what had happened to me. He says: If you can learn a simple trick Scout, you will get along much better with all kinds of people. You never understand a person until you consider things from his point of view -- ... until you climb into his skin and walk around in it. (p. 30). I learned that The Cuninghams are poor but honest people, and that Miss Caroline made some honest mistakes. We couldn't expect her to have learned all of Maycomb's paths in one day. On ewell's conversation, Atticus says the law bends a little for them. The people allow them certain privileges by being an Ewell and living in their situation. They don't have to go to school and Mr. Bob Ewell, the father, is allowed to hunt and catch animals out of the season. He is allowed to do this because he spends all his welfare money on whiskey and his children go hungry. The food he hunts goes to feed his children so that no one will say that he can not hunt even if it is out of season. Atticus says you can't punish the children for their father's mistakes. Atticus and I made a compromise. If I agreed to go to school, we could keep reading together every night, but we should keep it a secret. Jem manages to stop the fight between Scout and Walter Cunningham and spontaneously invites him to dinner. Scout makes an involuntary remark about Walter's strange eating habits at the dining table, and is strongly rebuked by Calpurnia. At school, Miss Carolina is disgusted to see a louse in Burris Ewell's hair and send him home to get clean. The boy's rude behavior shocks the teacher and a student gives an explanation about the lifestyle of Ewells, who breaks all rules and lives a life in. At home, Scout wonders aloud to her father, if she could also skip school and stay home like Ewell's. Atticus explains to her that sometimes rules are bent to maintain the harmony of society, but Scout had to go to school. Notes: Another part of Maycomb County has been unveiled here. Ewells is what was called the white garbage that lives in severe poverty, but makes no attempt to rise up from it. Society must accept its way of life, and they are only dodged as far as possible. The Cunninghams, but as poor, are not like Ewell's, in that they profess self-respect, honesty and perseverance. Atticus, as a lawyer, must deal with all kinds of people, including the Cunninghams and ewells, and is therefore aware of their particular weaknesses and strengths. Calpurnia acts as a surrogate mother for the children, who take them by hand, teaching them rudimentary reading and polite behavior. Chapter 4 On this day, when Scout runs home from school, she sees something sparkling on the oak tree outside the Radley house. Taking courage, she retraces her steps to investigate and finds some gum wrapped in tin foil and stuffed into a hole in the trunk. Jem, on discovering it, Scout does spit it out. But the next day, when they pass the same place, they discover a box containing two shiny pennies in it. Basically, they decide to ask about have lost some pennants, and if there would be no claimants, they decide to lower it themselves. Dill comes in a flame of glory and a fanfare of fantasies. As they play together, Scout gets into an old tire being pushed over by Jem. It starts rolling down the road and stops right outside the Radley house. In his horror, Scout returns and leaves the deck. Jem, with a lot of ado on bravery, finally fetches it. Then they plan a pantomime game, in which Jem pretends to be Boo, constantly howling and screaming away. They even behave the scene where Boo had allegedly thrown a knife through his father's pants. Unfortunately for them, Atticus catches them on it and the game is stopped. Scout remembers that the day she had rolled into the Radley Garden, she had heard a low sound of laughter from inside the house. Note: The seemingly futility of the new teaching method makes Scout slow in schoolwork. It is also evident that her fear of the Radley house has not diminished with time. The discovery of chewing gum, and later pennies, gives an insight into the character of Boo Radley, who is feared by all children but who love them anyway, and therefore shows their interest in them through such hidden attempts. Even his laughter, that Scout overhears as she rolls on his garden, reveals his zeal at the actions of the children and a fervor in living his life among people, as he did before he had been subjected to this severe punishment for confinement. The game kids indulge in is typical of children who want to adopt things they hear about. And although Boo Radley scares the wits out of them, his life has prominence too, leading them to an enact (what they think is) Boo's life. Although it is apparently an unfriendly thing to do, the children show how to come to terms with the adult world. Page 2 The neighbor, Miss Maudie, is also a friend of the children. Scout questions her about Boo, and Maudie explains that there's nothing wrong with Boo, or rather Arthur (his real name). Mr. Radley had been a Protestant Baptist, with strong religious beliefs that Ms. Maudie did not believe in. She then assures Scout that all the stories built around the Radley house are imaginary. Dill and Jem, meanwhile, have formulated a plan that delivers a note to Boo, and invited him to come out and meet them. Scout is petrified, but agrees to perform his part of guarding the area, for fear of being branded as a girl and a sissy. But their plan does not succeed as Atticus comes and discourages them from harassing Boo, instructing them to leave him alone. Notes: People in the county have a very high respect for Atticus. As Miss Maudie puts it - if Atticus drank until he was drunk, he wouldn't be as hard as some men are at their best. Dill and Jem's desire to get Boo out The house not only shows his sincere attempts to befriend him; there is also an innocent need to see him and find out if he is for real. There is an innate curiosity of knowing what has never been clearly revealed to them. All such hopes, however, are shaken by Atticus who does not believe in disturbing the privacy of others. Dill's childish desire to marry Scout and his subsequent neglect against her also indicates the evolving behavior of children who at some point want to do what adults do, and in the next moment, get busy doing youth things. Scout's angry reaction to giving Dill a thrashing is also very typical of her temperament: she always likes to behave boyishly, and this is a chance to show her aggressive attribute. Chapter 6 Jem and Scout are allowed to spend the last night with Dill before returning. Dill and Jem had already planned a night trip over Boo's place. They reach the house, and Dill climbs on his shoulders to look in. However, he sees nothing, as it is too dark. Then suddenly they see a shadow of a man wearing a hat. Just when they think he's going to put his hands on them, the shadow goes away. All three run off in terror, and they hear a shotgun go off behind them. When they return home, they'll find Nathan Radley, Atticus, Miss Maudie, Miss Stephanie Crawford, Miss Rachel and Mr. Avery standing outside their house. It turns out that Mr. Radley had shot at the Negro intruder. Atticus, meanwhile, notes that Jem's pants are pants (which he had lost while climbing through the fence) and comments on it. They are alone after some weak attempts to give explanations. In the middle of the night, Jem returns to the fence to pick up his pants. Notes: The children, apparently, are unsusfied by Atticus' instructions to leave the Radley family alone, thus dare they make other attempts to meet Boo at night. But once again, their plans are striking back. Jem is embarrassed to be caught without his pants in front of a collection. So that their lie about having played strip poker is not discovered, Jem must try to go back into that area to retrieve his pants. Scout's fears, while waiting for Jem's safe return, have been portrayed touchingly. Along with this, the added fear that Atticus wake up and catch Jem not by the bed is amazing. But all is well as Jem comes back, holding up his pants speechlessly. Page 3 The school has reopened and now Jem and Scout are coming home at the same time as opposed to before. Jem reveals to Scout that the night he had returned to retrieve his pants, the parts that had been tattered had been sewn but skewed, and it had been neatly folded and held over the fence. Both wonder this new dilemma: who could have been behind this? Later, they even find a ball of grey twine in the knot hole of the oak tree, and after waiting three days to see if otherwise it takes, they finally pocket it. Moreover, they decide that what they find in the knot hole would be their property. As time passes, they continue to find things hidden in the knothole. They find two small pictures carved in soap, of a boy and a girl, which are exact copies of themselves, a whole pack of gum, a tarnished medal and the biggest prize of all - a pocket watch on a chain with an aluminum knife. After that, they write a letter of gratitude for all the gifts they have received, but when they reach the tree, they find that the knot hole has been cemented. Nathan Radley has done this, and lays out the explanation that the tree had been dying. But Atticus informs that the tree is quite healthy. Jem is upset about this, but is not able to do anything. Note: The reader can guess that Boo Radley wants to befriend the children, in a hidden way, though. In fact, it is Boo who has not only sewn and folded his pants, but he has also given them amazing objects. The children are, of course, still unaware of the truth, but want to show their gratitude to their unknown friend. However, this attempt has been thwarted by Nathan Radley. His apparent lie probably implies that he is against any friendship between his son and anyone. His self-imposed punishment to his son includes a total abstinence from any kind of normal and healthy relationships, which include friendships with such children. Therefore, he comes across as an excessively strict character. Atticus on his part is probably aware of this attitude, which explains why he discourages the children from annoying Boo Radley. Undoubtedly, Boo is portrayed as a pathetic personality, urge to friendship and attention, no matter how small it may be. The various articles he leaves in the knot hole are probably a cry for attention that every human being demands so desperately. The reader can't help but feel sympathy towards him. Chapter 8 Winter is coming in Maycomb County. Mrs. Radley expires, but this causes no ripples. The scout is afraid to see the snow. Since the school is declared closed due to the snow, Scout and Jem decide to visit Miss Maudie. They borrow the snow from her garden and build a snowman who resembles Mr. Avery. At night, Scout wakes from his sleep and is informed that Miss Maudie's house has caught fire. Atticus orders the children to live near the Radley house while the fire goes out. Later, they discover that a wool blanket has been thrown over Scout's shoulders. How it has come, it is a mystery to both Scout and Jem. Then Atticus is told about all the mischief that they have done around the Radley house. After being told that it may have been Boo who has set the carpet, Scout is terrified. Notes: The fire at Miss Maudie's place creates quite a stir, but Scout's close encounter with Boo, albeit without her of it, leads to more topic of conversation. Boo's love for the children is noted when he puts the rug on Scout's shoulders. It is obvious that Boo has done so, since Nathan Radley had been near Maudie's house, and helped put out the fire. Although her entire house is leveled with the ground Miss Maudie is still not disturbed and has restored her sharp sense of humour. Her plans to set up a new house, large enough to accommodate her azamals, portray her as a practical and a world-lit woman. Page 4 Scout is pushed into a fight with his classmate, who had threatened his father to defend. When asked, Atticus agrees that he defends niggers, especially the one named Tom Robinson. He explains that although the case is difficult and complex, it is important for his own self-confidence. Moreover, his conscience forces him to suffer on behalf of the injustice carried out by his society. Another reason to address the issue is that if he did not, he would not be able to represent his country in the legislature. Moreover, the issue is equally important for him to be able to stand up against his anti-racial stance. Christmas comes with mixed feelings for Jem and Scout since they have to spend it on Finch's Landing, with Aunt Alexandra, Atticus's sister. They receive air rifles as Christmas gifts from Atticus. Getting to know the relatives again seems a tiring job and Scout finds his cousin Francis a terrible bore. Aunt Alexandra is furious that Scout is still in knee pants and not in a dress. The children make a very funny comparison of Aunt Alexandra with Mount Everest Scout and Francis has an argument first over Dill and then over Atticus,

whom Francis calls a nigger-lover. Uncle Jack conveys between them. Uncle Jack is unable to understand Scout's way of thinking, admitting to Atticus how he himself is better off not having married at all. Note: Scout can't help choosing a match when his father's position is at stake. Her behavior and her use of expletives are greatly loathed by Uncle Jack, but he is unable to sort out the confusion. Uncle Jack has a chat with Atticus about the children, and Atticus, knowing that Scout listener says that he hopes the children will trust him and come to him for answers rather than depending on the local gossip. Scout is surprised that her father knows that she has listened --, and it wasn't until many years later that I realized that he wanted me to hear every word he said. Atticus again shows his rich character through his penetrating sense of child psychology. He realizes, like few adults, that sometimes children loathe being told what to do. In a very skilled way, he maneuvers the conversation with Jack Finch to let Scout know (which he knows may be overstealing) that he hopes his children would not be like the rest of the other of the Maycomb community, which refuses to associate with the blacks. Scout, children as she is, is surprised by her father's perceptiveness. 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 takes up responsibility for giving them the lessons. Atticus just tells them that they can shoot at something other than a mockingbird. He explains that mockingbirds hurt no one; they just sing for people to enjoy, so to kill a mockingbird is definitely a sin. As they walk across the Radley house, they notice Tim, Mr. Harry Johnson's dog, behaving strangely. The children rush home to inform Calpurnia. It turns out that the dog had gone crazy, and Calpurnia rushes around informing everyone about it. The sheriff, Mr. Heck Tate, asks Atticus to shoot down the dog. Atticus kills the dog in one shot! The children who had never been aware of their father's firing squad are truly stunned. It turns out that their father's nickname in his younger days was olympic, one shot. Miss Maudie then explains to the children that although Atticus was such a fine shooter, he had decided long ago that he would only shoot when it would be absolutely necessary to do so. She also describes him as a highly civilized being at heart. Note: Mockingbird is mentioned for the first time. Atticus insists that a mockingbird, whose only ambition in life is to bring joy to others, should never be killed, it is a virtual sin to do so. The reference to mockingbird is important to Tom Robinson's trial, as well as in relation to Boo Radley. Atticus's skill in shooting greatly amazes the children who have never seen their father shoot at anything. Maudie's explanations clear up the confusion. Atticus maintains a noticeable sense of decency and courtesy in this chapter. The children's respect for their father is raised several notches now. Jem, in particular, who is on stage to emulate his father, is very proud of him, which is demonstrated when he says jubilantly, Atticus is a gentleman, just like me! Page 5 Jem and Scout have grown from the practice of tormenting Boo. They now meet Mrs. Dubose, an old woman with a wrathful gaze and a vitriolic tongue, who never fails to shower abuse on Jem and Scout, as well as on Atticus and the whole Finch family. One day, in his anger, Jem cuts down the peaks of every camellia bush owned by Mrs. Dubose. Atticus, of course, makes Jem go back and apologize to her. As punishment, Jem is ordered to go to Mrs. Dubose's house and read out to her for a month. Every day he read out to the alarm clock, sat next to the bed, called and signaled the time for him to go home. A month later, the reading stops. A few days later, Atticus informs them that Mrs. Dubose was dead, leaving a box of way camellia for Jem. Later, Jem is told that the reading sessions had only been performed as a distraction for her to overcome her morphine addiction. Mrs. Dubose had died a free woman. Notes: Jem and Scout have grown up, but they still can't overcome their anger if someone makes a comment to their father. Mrs. Dubose comes across to the children as a sour and garrulous woman who can only say hard things about others. Yet Atticus is conscientious enough to insist that the children respect her for her age. The evenings in her house, reading to Mrs. Dubose, are a difficult task for the children, but the main reason for that is revealed only after her death. Her desire to get rid of her morphine addiction before her death reveals her as a strong character, who would rather go through an exhausting experience to break the habit of addiction than die as a drug addict. Her gift to Jem is also typical of her observant character. The camellia's gift shows that she had understood Jem's anger when he had cut off her camellia bushes. Presenting him with the same flowers is her way of letting him know that she understands his feelings and recognizes the same thing. Atticus emphasizes the fact that no matter what Mrs. Dubose went through revealed undeniably against - That's when you know you're licked before you start, but you start anyway and you see it through, no matter what. The children learn a lot about strength of character and grit through their experience with Mrs. Dubose. Chapter 12 Jem shows the typical signs of growing up, with inconsistent moods and a short temper. Scout is advised to leave him alone. When Atticus goes to town for some official work, Calpurnia takes the children for a service to a black church. Their presence is recognized by all church members, except Lula, a troublemaker, but her attitude is overlooked. Scout is surprised by the negotiations, especially on the lack of hymnbooks. She is later told that most of them are uneducated except for a few, including Calpurnia. Calpurnia's sudden switch to the colored people's way of speaking also surprises them, and they realize it's somewhat double life that Calpurnia must lead. The preacher, Reverend Sykes almost commands the people to donate money to Tom Robinson's wife and children. Jem and Scout donate from their own pockets. When they get home, they're disappointed to see their aunt Alexandra on the porch. Note: The suffering that Jem undergoes through the process of maturation is not fully understood by Scout, who misses his company as well as Dills. And her growing is evident too, when she finds kitchen work to have interesting prospects. The day children's time in the black church serves an eye opener for them. They suddenly realize how inherently different they are from the blacks and how they may have to face mild resistance as well. But welcome given by the rest of the members speaks much of the fundamentally generous nature of the blacks. What's more, the children also notice the general desire to help Tom Robinson. The reason behind Tom's arrest has been revealed that he had apparently raped Bob Ewell's daughter. The reader notes how well Calpurnia (essentially a black one) has adapted to the lifestyle of Atticus' family; to have learned to read, and even speak like the white people. At the same time, she has not forgotten her origins, attending church services with her Negro family in her own church, and evenly switching to their way of talking when she is with them. Aunt Alexandra, it is realized (in the next chapter) has come to stay and be a strong influence on the children, a fact that is not entirely comfortable for them. Page 6 Aunt Alexandra makes her feel from the very first day. Atticus comes home the same day. Aunt Alexandra settles into the house. She becomes secretary of the Maycomb Amanuensis Club and holds parties in the house. When she does, she calls Scout, to have her introduced to the guests. Aunt Alexandra's attempt to inject her sense of etiquette into the children is of no use and Atticus must talk to them about it. Atticus seems strict and gruff to the children who can not understand this sudden change in his behavior. But in the end, even he graces and allows the children not to take everything that aunt says, too seriously. Notes: Aunt Alexandra's presence in the family is not immediately comforting since many adjustments are needed. The children, who have never been used to such a rigid upbringing, find themselves at a loss. Atticus has probably been pressured by his sister to let her stay in his house, to raise the children better, but not to be such a stickler to the rules and ethical guidelines themselves, he also finds himself in a dilemma. Alexandra's basic reasoning of things is right, but not having children of her own, she is not able to understand her true nature, and so follows many unpleasant situations. It is Atticus's practical and non-compliant nature that allows children to believe that things are not as bad as they seem. Chapter 14 Scout asks Atticus the meaning of rape and gets a perfunctory but technically correct answer. Further discussion discovers their trip to the Church of the Blacks. Aunt Alexandra is furious about this. Later, Scout overhears his father and her aunt discussing her. Aunt Alexandra believes that Calpurnia should not be allowed to work in the house anymore, but Atticus refuses to let her go. Jem advises Scout not to annoy his father as he has too many things in mind. His advice seems too high-handed for Scout, who ends up arguing with him. Scout discovers something warm and resilient on the floor, and with Jem she discovers Dill under the bed. Atticus - Wikipedia immediately summoned, who insists on informing his aunt Rachel of his escape. Dill stays there overnight, and Scout is happy to have his friend back. Notes: Aunt Alexandra reveals her narrow-minded puritanical approach by her distress over the children attending church with Calpurnia. Atticus, though, does not conform to her, in any case does not allow Scout to be sick manners with her, and insists on an apology from her. He is sensitive enough to insist not to evict Calpurnia, knowing her value and the children's closeness to her. Jem, at a mature stage, seems to understand his father's tensions and wants to ease them as far as possible. His reasoning, however, is unsought by Scout. Jem advises her is something she still can't digest. Dill's return is a harbinger of better times for Scout. She hopes the three of them can come together like they used to and enjoy themselves. Dill with all his wonderful stories, is a pathetic character; a child seeking love and attention, who builds up stories increases his self-esteem. Page 7 Dill will be allowed to stay with Scout this summer. One evening, while the family relaxes, Heck Tate arrives with a few men. A discussion is being held about the upcoming trial and whether Tom Robinson is safe in their custody. To the kids, it sounds like a fracas, but Atticus pacifies them. The next day, as a Sunday, is spent in the Church, but in the evening Atticus declares that he is going out. At night, Jem prepares to follow his father. Dill and Scout join him in this enterprise. They find their father on their way to Maycomb Prison. As they watch, a group of men join Atticus and walk around to talk to him. Scout interrupts them at an inconvenient moment, and Atticus instructs them to leave. Scout attempts a conversation with Mr. Cunningham, but fails to elicit an answer. Eventually they leave. Atticus had protected Tom Robinson, in prison, but it turns out that Mr. Underwood had also covered him (Atticus), with a shotgun, from his window above the Maycomb Tribune office, in case anyone would attack him. Eventually, they all come home. Notes: Tom Robinson's trial is a hot topic of discussion in Maycomb County, and various stands have been taken over the trial. Atticus demurs from leaving the case, even after some warning. To protect Tom's life before the trial, Atticus even goes out to protect him in Maycomb prison. Jem has matured enough to understand his father's state of mind. But Scout is still quite immature, and her attempts to talk to Mr. Cunningham about his incarceration are causing some embarrassment. Scout had previously overheard his father and Mr. Cunningham discussing whether the charges were in their house. Atticus had legally solved Cunningham's problems with his country, and Cunningham had expressed his gratitude. On asking what means, she had been sidetracked by Jem. Therefore, although she does not know its meaning and the background behind it, she had just mentioned the word to Cunningham. She probably wants to show that she is also grown up enough to participate in a mature conversation. Cunningham, however, is embarrassed and reminded of Atticus's favor, unable to continue to threaten him. Thus, Scout's innocent remarks, in a way, prove beneficial to her father. As the facts stand, Tom, a black man, has raped a white girl. The fact that a black man has attacked a white makes the trial extremely precarious. Moreover, that Atticus has decided to take the case (and therefore defend Tom) is not approved by the people in general. Although the alleged victim in the case, Bob Ewell's daughter, is what they call white trash, she is a white, and so the chances of Tom being excused are extremely remote. Chapter 16 Aunt Alexandra denies that the children have had a meeting in a prison in the middle of the night. The children are worried about their father, especially for the fact that Mr. Cunningham would have tried to kill Atticus, had it not been for Scout's deliberate intervention, with her little talk of incursions. A group of Menonites pass in wagons. As they pass Miss Maudie's house, they comment on her love of gardening, considering it as a sin. But Miss Maudie is stubbornly untouched. It 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 is noticed sitting with the colored people, sipping from a brown paper packet (which reportedly contains whiskey). Since the trial is fully packed, the children go to the balcony, along with the other blacks. The referee is none other than Judge Taylor. Although he has the impression of doing the hearing is actually very sharp in his dealings. The Tom Robinson case begins with Mr. Heck Tate being the first witness. Notes: Aunt Alexandra's disaffection is an expected one, but Atticus, is depicted as a person who does not necessarily take her sister's side. He shows his little irritation at her, once in a while. The Menonites were a strict Christian sect that accepted no authority except the Bible and as against anything modern. Miss Maudie spends more time in gardening and less time reading. The Bible is considered sacrilegious behavior, but Miss Maudie is unmoved by her comments. A brief description of the courthouse and collection is given. Whites and blacks have come in equal number to witness the trial. The scene outside the courthouse, before the trial starts, resembles a picnic spot. But when the trial begins, there is absolute silence in the courtroom. Finch the children sitting in the colored balcony with the black, are probably symbolic how their family values support equality. But they are also eager to see their father handle the case, knowing that he would dislike their presence if he knew they were inside the courtroom. Page 8 Mr. Tate tells his story - on the night of November 21st, Mr. Ewell had stormed into his office and said that his daughter has been raped by a nigger. When he came to their house, he had found the girl on the floor, badly beaten up. She had declared that there had been no ringers other than Tom Robinson. Then Atticus asks Mr. Tate if a doctor had been called, but the answer is in the negative. Then the extent of her bruises is discussed. Her right eye had been shattered and marks around her neck could also be noticed. Bob Ewell is called next on the witness stand. Ewell claims that when he got home, he had caught Tom in the rape of his daughter. Atticus questions him next about the bruises, causing him to sign on an envelope, noting out loud that he is left-handed. Note: A description of the lifestyle of Ewells is given, giving a good idea of the completely shabby and dilapidated life they lead. Ewell comes across as a bold person, with no respect for others and a mean way of speaking. Jem realizes that the reason Atticus had paraded Ewell's left-handedness is to confirm that he could have hit his daughter, as her bruises are mostly on the right side of her face. When talk of rape and sexual intercourse occurs, the pastor considers it better that the children leave, especially Scout, but Jem placates him; The children had no plans to leave the courtroom, but they miss seeing their father defend the case. Chapter 18 Mayella, Bob's daughter is called to the witness box. She gives her side of the story, claiming that Tom had powerfully entered the house, and had exploited her, beating her all the time. When Atticus gets up to interrogate her, Mayella is extremely scared. Through her penetrating questions, it is revealed that the family is very poor, the father spends most of the aid money on drinks, and that she is a very lonely girl, denied love and affection. On cross-examining her further, whether it really had been Tom or her father who had beaten her up, Mayella first remains silent in terror and then bursts into tears. The court has been adjourned for a break. Mr. Underwood sees the children, and the children perceive that a mention of them would definitely be made in the next issue of the Tribune. Notes: The courtroom is full of excitement during the ensuing verbal battle first between Ewell and Atticus, and later between Mayella and Atticus. Atticus has his own style of throwing questions at the person quite casually to disarm one, and at the right time, pelting questions to and rattling him. The fact that Tom Robinson crippled, with his left hand shrunk, proving that he could not have been the one who beat up Mayella, since the bruises were on the right side of her face. The case seems logical to bow in favor of Tom Robinson. Judge Taylor, for all his disposition to be a lazy man, prone to dozing during the court scene, is really a good judge; very sharp at certain points, and without a sense of humor. Chapter 19 Thomas Robinson is Atticus' only witness, and he is called to the witness box. It is mentioned that he had previously been in trouble with the law for disorderly conduct. Tom used to walk across Mayella's house to Mr. Link Deas's place to work on his garden. Mayella used to regularly ask him to do some minor chores for her. The other kids always tried to be around. That day, she had called him in to repair a hinge of the door, which Tom, however, had found to be okay. Mayella said she had saved up money so she could send them to town for ice cream. When Tom climbed up a chair to remove a box from the top of the cipher, Mayella had grabbed his legs, hugged him and even tried to kiss him. While he had fought her, her father had come in. Tom had fled in fear for his life. He insisted that he had not even put a finger on Mayella, and definitely did not rape her. In the midst of all this, Mr. Link Deas stands up and proclaims about that Tom (while he had worked for him) had not been any problem for him at all. The judge throws him out of the courtroom. Tom admits he had helped Mayella out of pity for her. This remark is not liked by anyone in the courtroom. Dill suddenly starts crying, and Scout is made to take him out. They sit with Mr. Link Deas outside the courtroom, and Mr. Dolphus Raymond joins them. Notes: Through Tom's relationship with his version of the story, he comes across an honest, hardworking Negro, well-behaved and always willing to help someone in need. Moreover, Mayella's pathetic loneliness is poignantly portrayed. She is a girl seeking love and attention, and Tom is the only visible source of any affection that she could hope for. Tom fleeing the house is in himself a sure sign of guilt otherwise, but here he insists that being and getting caught in such a situation would surely spell deep problems, and so he had been forced to run away. The case revolves around Tom the moment he admits he had felt pity for Mayella. No matter how poor she is, the basic fact is that she is still a white, and it was considered too direct by Tom to feel pity for her. Page 9 Mr. Dolphus Raymond offers a sip from his brown bag to Dill. Dill gently sips, and then grins, realizing that it contained, not whiskey, but Coca-Cola. Mr. Raymond explains that it is sometimes better to get people to that you are something that in reality is not. The children return to the courtroom. Atticus rises and begins to loosen the clothes slowly. The children are horrified. He then starts talking. He insists that there is no evidence that Tom has raped Mayella; no judgment of any doctor. He also insists that Mayella has also committed some crime. She is just a victim of cruel poverty and ignorance. At the end of his speech, Dill suddenly spies Calpurnia into the courtroom and headed for Atticus. The children are wary of talking to Raymond because he is supposed to be an alcoholic and the father of mixed children. But after talking to him, they realize that he is an unusual person, in the sense that he prefers people to have a bad impression of him so that he can live life the way he wants. He has very strong opinions against the way whites treat the poor blacks. Atticus's final speech is a powerful one, penetus into the hearts of every black and white man present in the courtroom. He condemns no one, not even Bob Ewell or Mayella, since it is their circumstances that have led them to behave in such a way. He presents the typical attitude of all whites - that all Negroes lie, all Negroes are basically immoral beings, that all Negro men should not be trusted around our women. He repeats the fact that all people are created equal. At the end of the speech, Atticus even mutters in the name of God, believing him, probably perceives that nothing (not even evidence) is going to change the jury's orthodoxy. Chapter 21 Calpurnia has a note for Atticus, sent by her sister, saying the children are missing. Mr. Underwood announces the children's presence. Atticus gives himself up to let the children come back to hear the verdict. The people have to wait a considerably long time before the jury returns with their verdict. The verdict is that Tom Robinson is guilty. Notes: Aunt Alexandra is furious that the children had been in the courtroom all along, and she is even more upset to learn that Atticus had allowed them to return to the courtroom. Jem is confident that his father will win the case, since a jury is expected to be fair. However, these are only childish delusions, and Atticus must admit that no jury had to date favored a colored man over a white man. The final verdict, Tom pleads guilty, certainly seems unfair, but one must take into account the period. Even if slavery had been legally abolished, one cannot expect the views of whites to be reduced easily. Undoubtedly, the verdict comes as no surprise to Atticus. Chapter 22 Jem begins to cry at hearing this unjust judgment. When she gets home, even Aunt Alexandra seems to have softened her attitude a little. Being looking for all Atticus's sister and the only aunt of the children, she can't help sympathy with them. She expresses her concern for not only but also Jem, who is still too small to be exposed to the hard facts of life. The next morning, Atticus says that the case has not been closed and that there will be a further appeal. Watching chicken for breakfast, a dazed Atticus is led into the kitchen loaded with all kinds of foods. These had been sent by the blacks in their gratitude for Atticus for addressing the case of a black. When the children go outside, Stephanie Crawford is full of questions about how they might have been allowed to go to court, but Miss Maudie stops her and calls them in for cakes. She then tells them that their father is one of those born to take responsibility for doing the uncomfortable jobs for the sake of others. She makes them realize that there had been some people in Maycomb who had tried, in their ways, to support Tom. When they go home, they meet a group of people, and they are informed that Bob Ewell had met Atticus and promised to teach him a lesson. Note: Gifting food is the blacks' way of showing their gratitude for Atticus. One must note that although Atticus had not managed to save her husband, they are still grateful to him for just defending him, which in itself was a big deal for the poor blacks. Stephanie Crawford's curiosity is that an inactive mind works overtime. Miss Maudie is mercifully able to put a stem stop to her incomprehensible questions. Giving Jem a larger piece of cake also says a lot about Miss Maudie's acute perception of human nature; that she may realize Jem having matured. Again, Stephanie shows her miserable nature in taking pleasure in informing the children that their father had been threatened by Bob Ewell. Page 10 Scout feels that her father should not have listened to Bob Ewell quietly; Instead, he should have shot him. But Jem makes her realize that Atticus never carried a gun, and thought it was an unnecessary invitation for someone to shoot one. Atticus realizes that his children are genuinely concerned for his safety, and then appeals to them to try to understand Ewell's point of view. After all, his credibility had been destroyed. Atticus, in the end makes them think that Ewell would do no harm. Tom's case had reached higher court, and the chances of him being dropped off this time are pretty good. Jem is still upset that the jury convicted Tom. Atticus makes him realize that although ideally, a jury should be fair, often his members carry their prejudices into the courtroom and so their verdict is shadowed. He makes them realize that the jury actually took a few hours to reach his verdict showing that there is hope in this world. Aunt Alexandra refuses to let a Cunningham into the house, and Scout almost has a fight with her. Jem takes her out, and on the pretext of showing the newly sprouted hair on her chest, asks her not to let her aunt aggravate her. He then says that After all this, he can understand why Boo Radley does not come out of his house; probably because he wants to stay in and avoid contact with this terrible world. Notes: Ewell is such a perverted character that it is highly likely that he would try to harm Atticus for defending a black and for grilling him and his daughter at court. Children's fears are therefore justified especially when the reader finds Ewell taking his revenge, later in the story. But Atticus feels at the moment that it Ewell only serves empty threats. Jem has shown amazing maturity during these difficult times. He even communicates between Scout and Aunt Alexandra in the hope of peace in the house. When he discusses the different types of people in this world, his comment to Boo chooses to stay inside his house, touching a chord. It seems better to be at home and be branded like a maniac, rather than facing a world full of evil and injustice. Chapter 24 Aunt Alexandra has her usual missionary circle meeting in the house. Scout has been asked to join them for refreshments. Stephanie Crawford, in her usual cattiness, teases Scout about being present in the courtroom. They discuss tom's trial and are general about their attitudes towards the blacks. When indirect comments about Atticus are passed Miss Maudie strangles them icily, for which Aunt Alexandra is very grateful. Later, Atticus goes in and asks to borrow Calpurnia for a while. It turns out that Tom is dead: he had been shot when he had tried to break away from prison. Atticus needs Calpurnia to break the news to Tom's wife and take care of her. Even Aunt Alexandra is shocked to hear this and is deeply sympathetic to her brother. Notes: As expected, sharp remarks about Atticus's defense are passed in atticus's house itself. But Miss Maudie and Aunt Alexandra are able to handle the situation tactfully. The news of Tom's death is devastating. Atticus is dejected since he had been pretty sure they would have won the case in higher court. But it seems that Tom had grown weary of the whole procedure, waiting for white men to do something for him, and so he himself took the chance to escape. Aunt Alexandra and Miss Maudie realize Atticus' merits and also perceive that he is being paid a high tribute by the few people in the community who recognise his worth. Chapter 25 Things have finally normalised in Maycomb County. Jem and Scout spend their time getting around. They drive from Atticus and travel with him and Calpurnia to Tom's house. Helen, his wife, collapses on realizing the reason for their arrival. The news of Tom's death lasts two days, with some articles about it in the papers. Ewell's name still causes a troubled feeling in Scout, but Jem placates her and says Mr. Ewell was more hot gas than anything else. Note: There is very little action in this chapter; as a break before the next storm. Interest and excitement over Tom's trial and his subsequent death have waned. Even the warning given by Ewell to Atticus has lost its power over the children. Helen's silent reaction to her husband's death may seem unnatural, but it's as if she always knew about the inevitability of her husband's death. His death sentence had already been written the moment Mayella Ewell had opened her mouth to scream. Society had still not improved so much that a black would be given precedence over a white. Both Tom and Helen knew this all along. Page 11 Scout is now in third grade, and the Radley house has stopped scaring her. She ruefully remembers how she and Jem used to torment Bob Radley and yet he would leave them gifts in the knot hole. At school, in the Current Events class, when every child is meant to give the core of a piece of news high in class, Adolph Hitler and his prejudices are discussed. When Scout discusses it with Jem and breaks the subject of the blacks, Jem furiously asks her never to discuss that subject again. Notes: Scout has grown from her fears over the Radley house, but her desire to see Arthur Radley once before she dies is at once squelched by Atticus. He doesn't want her to bother that family anymore. The idea behind discussing news articles in class is to give the child better interest, more self-confidence and to make him word-conscious. Unfortunately, however, half of the children did not even have access to newspapers. Nevertheless, the subject of Adolph Hitler sparks off a chain of thoughts in Scout's mind. She has realized that even if one should not hate anyone, it was at the same time obvious that the people of her community are still very much against the blacks and could never accept them. Her young mind has figured out the fact that people usually do not practice what they preach. Chapter 27 Three things happen in the Maycomb community: First, Ewell buys and loses a government job in a matter of days. He then continues his weekly appearance at the welfare office for his check. It is overheard that he has blamed Atticus for losing his job. The other thing is that Judge Taylor, one night had heard a scuffle outside his door, and on investigation had seen a shadow sneak away. Then he sits with a shotgun over his lap. The third is that Helen who had been employed by Mr. Link Deas finds herself having to take longer routes to avoid the Ewells who used to clunk things on her. Deas lambastes at them, but Ewell continues to scare Helen by following her and crooning bird words on her. But this is also stopped by Deas, with a stark warning. Scout must become a pork, for a pageant for Halloween. The costume is made of chicken thread. Since the family can't come to look at her, she gives a preview of her appearance at home. Notes: Bob have not changed over the years. A brief splash of industry, and he's back to his old mischief. His torment of Helen is a way to get cheap gratification out of an old case. Mr. Link Deas shows his goodness by keeping Helen as his employee and by protecting her from Bob Ewell's evil torment. Atticus is able to sum up Bob's situation well - it is because Bob knows that the people of Maycomb had not believed his and Mayella yarns that he behaves in such a way. Halloween has some unusual connotations this year. Maycomb ladies have planned a competition with children in costumes, representing the country's various agricultural products. Scout should be a ham and her costumes of bent chicken wire covered with brown paper are to later cause quite a lot of excitement at the Finch house. Chapter 28 Jem escorts Scout, carrying her costume, to school. The program is in the evening. The competition begins. Scout waits for her cue soon to fall asleep inside her costume. She is therefore unable to enter when her name is called out and makes the entrance only much later, when the play is over. Scout is seriously embarrassed throughout the episode and prefers to go home hiding in the costume. Jem and Scout start going home. It's very late at night. Suddenly they realize that someone is following them insidiously. They realize that it is not their friend Cecil, who plays a joke, but an adult. Jem yells at Scout to run away. She's pretty scared now. She tries to take a big step, but falls instead, unable to keep her balance. She's screaming for help. The chicken thread crushes her and she flounders, trying to escape. Scout hears scuffling and kicking sounds as well as Jem screaming. Scout can't get out of the metal wires. She finds herself falling into a man's arms. She is lightly held by his arms, and the man tries to push her breath out of her. Then he's pushed backwards. Scout hears a man breathing heavily. She starts going on a corpse and gets the stink of whiskey from him. Then she walks towards her home. The doctor is called, and the doctor checks out the costume and the doctor checks out Jem's injured. Mr. Tate has investigated the area of the incident and reveals that Bob Ewell had been lying on the floor with a kitchen knife stuck in his chest and is dead. Note: A very eventful chapter. Scout destroys her role and is extremely embarrassed as she has become a laughing stock for the audience. Ewell's evil intentions are clearly revealed in this chapter. Here is a man who would bow to something to come even with Atticus; the cowardly act of attacking children can also be resorted to. Such a man's death is welcomed by the reader. One wonders at this point, who it is who has saved the children and managed to get rid of the abominable Ewell. The reader is kept unaware of the identity the Savior only to be revealed in the next chapter. However, it is unclear whether Ewell aimed to kill them or simply intimidate them. The irony, however, is that he himself ends up losing his life in the process. Page 12 Atticus is very upset about the latest course of events. Bob, it looks like he really meant what he had warned about. And for Atticus, his children's lives are undoubtedly far more precious than his own. Scout is destined to re-relate the events. They perceive that it had been the chicken wire loop that had saved Scout's life. Scout then points out that someone else had also been at the scene of the incident. The same man is present in the room. From his thin frame and glossy look, Scout realizes that the man had been none other than Bob Radley. Notes: Bob Ewell's vengeful nature has finally been realized. He is too weak to be able to meet Atticus in the daytime, and even to scare his children, he must take recourse of a few drinks. When Scout recounts the events, Heck Tate and Atticus realize that Bob Ewell actually meant to seriously harm the children. The person to save the situation had been the hitherto invisible and unknown Arthur Radley. Scout, who had the long-cherished desire to want to see him at least once, has actually had his life saved by the same man. Arthur's physical appearance and demeanor reveal the fact that he has never ventured out of the house during the day. It is the children's greatest fortune that Boo had come at the right time to save his life. Chapter 30 The men sit on the porch. Scout is thrilled that her longevity ambition to see Boo on her porch has finally been fulfilled. Atticus perceives that Jem had probably killed Ewell in self-defense, but the sheriff insists he had not killed him. Atticus feels that the sheriff is trying to save Jem; he does not want the burden of a lie on his and Jem's shoulder. But Heck Tate insists that a little boy like Jem could not have handled such a large knife, and that Ewell had probably fallen on the knife and killed himself. Atticus is still unsure, but Heck Tate has made up his mind. The truth is that Arthur Radley had killed Ewell, but Heck Tate realizes that when people get to know it, all the ladies would torment Boo with some kind of food (which is the custom of valuing one who has ridd society of some evil). Thus, he would be pushed into the spotlight that he definitely does not want. So the truth should be squelched and abandoned that way. Scout just sums it up, saying it would be like shooting a mockingbird. Atticus thanks Arthur Radley for saving his children. Note: Atticus, first sure that his son had killed Ewell in self-defense feel it is wrong to hide the truth. Atticus is a man who never wants his son to live a life with the burden of a hidden truth. There are Understood that Heck Tate insists that Ewell killed himself so as not to save Jem, but only so that Boo would be spared from the publicity he so badly avoids. There are some who assume that for killing an inherently evil man, like Bob Ewell, he would have been choked by public attention, which he obviously never wanted. Scout's comparison of Boo with a songbird is exactly accurate. Since mockingbirds only bring joy and never create a problem, it is a sin to shoot them. Similarly, Boo had always been a gentle character, not disturbing anyone's business. To harm him, by bringing him into the spotlight would therefore be a sin. Chapter 31 Boo is led to Jem's bed to wish him good night. Scout is very protective and careful with Tom. When the latter asks Scout to escort him home and Scout does, but by making it seem as if he is leading her. After he's gone home, Scout never sees him again. Scout sits with Aunt Alexandra near Jem's bed for a while. Atticus reads from a book, The Grey Ghost to Jem who has fallen asleep. Eventually, Scout falls asleep, too. Atticus leads her to her own bed and returns to Jem's room to stay there until tomorrow. Note: The final chapter neatly rounds up all the events in the novel. Boo is never seen after that night. It is almost as if he had come out of his house that once, only to fulfil Boo's dream of seeing him once, and then had again disappeared into his loneliness. Scout's protective behavior against Boo is touching. Scout has also matured at the end of the novel and has lost his first horror of Boo. In fact, she even understands his mental and physical condition and therefore guides him home, holding him by the hook of his arm. After reaching him home, Scout looks back at the neighborhood and remembers the earlier events associated with it. Atticus feels the need to be with Jem, and then he sits with him while he sleeps peacefully. The subsequent conversation between Atticus and Scout again reveals his deep understanding of the children. Atticus doesn't want to read out the horror story for her, as she's had her share of horror. But she insists he continues. Although Atticus completes the horror story, he tells her that in the end most people in this world are pleasant. On this sure and positive note, the novel is nearing its end. Page 13 Atticus Finch Atticus Finch, father of Scout and Jem, is a highly respected AND responsible citizen of Maycomb County. As a lawyer by profession, he has always sought to instill good values and a sense of moral decency in his children. Atticus's relationship with his children is unique. He lets them call him by his name. Although he is outwardly detached and always busy with his work, he manages to find the time and patience to explain the difficulties of human nature to his children. When Scout comes home from upset at being rebuked for already knowing how to read, Atticus teaches her to compromise with the situation. By continuing to take lessons from the teacher, and at the same time reading with their father at home, both could be kept happy. Thus, Atticus learns his daughter, in her impressionistic years herself, the mature behavior of how to behave in public, and at the same time luxuriate in his own decisions. For Jem, Atticus is a role model, and Jem's maturity is largely due to Atticus's business dealings in his work and his behavior at home. Jem follows the Tom Robinson trial very attentively and with a lot of anxiety, and actually begins to believe that his father will win the case. So when the case is lost, Jem feels hopelessly disillusioned. But Atticus's acceptance of the situation and the explanation that a black man has not yet won over a white man hearts him. Therefore, Atticus has great influence over his children's perspective on things. Atticus always tries to be truthful to his children and takes pains to explain the things they do not fully understand. The kids know he absolutely loves them. His reassuring presence is highlighted in the final lines of the final chapter - He would be there all night, and he would be there when Jem woke up in the morning. Atticus is a typical Southern gentleman. He's always polite to ladies, even the sharp-tongued Mrs. Dubose. He never lifts his voice, even on his children. His behavior with Calpurnia is meticulous, giving her a fair status in the household. He's brave too - he faces the lynch mob in Tom's prison, without showing any horror or anxiety. Although his speech is cool and formal, one knows that his heart is warm and he extends his loveliness to everyone, including the black community as well as the poor whites, like the Cunninghams. Atticus is primarily concerned about the welfare of his community which for him includes the whites as well as the blacks. That's why he's working diligently towards this goal. He does not citing the common mistakes of Maycomb citizens; prejudice, arrogance and hypocrisy. Instead, he takes pains to take the black side when needed and never compromises on this attitude to his. Atticus believes in religious tolerance, and he wishes that his children will learn this too. He also teaches them to be tolerant of the shortcomings of others and forgive them for the same. He insists that they respect Aunt Alexandra and tolerate her even if they find her even if they find her trying and stiff. He also insists that they regularly go to Mrs Dubose's house to read out to her, even though he knows she showers abuse on them. Therefore, he wants to instill the virtues of Christian tolerance in his children. Thus atticus is an ideal gentleman and a sure favorite of all readers. Jem Jem has chosen Atticus as his role model, and emulates him throughout the novel. But at the same time, he gets the opportunity to form his individuality. Jem is a true brother to Scout, helping her out of scratches, escorting her to school and back, guiding her at times and comforting her in general. When he gets money to buy something for himself, he also buys a gift for Scout. When he finds out that Scout has eaten the gum found in the knot hole of the oak tree, he insists that she gurgles her throat. When she messes up her role in the competition and is mortified, Jem is the one who comforts her. Much genuine concern and concern is shown by him in dealing with his unruly sister. At the same time, some typical older fraternal syndromes are exhibited by him when he does not let her join all the games he plays with Dill (of which she is a girl). While escorting her to school on the first day, he instructs her not to follow him around school and insult him. He is thus portrayed as a brother, in all the characteristic ways. Jem also has a sharp mind. During the trial, he follows all the details perfectly. He even understands why Atticus pointed out the side of Mayella's face that had been damaged. When he builds Morphodite Snowman, Says Atticus, from now on I will never worry about what will become of you, son, you will always have an idea. Jem's character undergoes a consistent change as the novel continues. At first he shows immaturity - he does not realize what distress he causes for Arthur of his pranks. In the middle of the novel, Jem matures, but not quite. He has great respect for manliness and courage and is ashamed of his father's apparent weakness in front of the fathers of his school friends. But his view changes completely when he sees his father shoot the rabid dog, and also when he faces the mob in prison. By the end of the novel he has gained considerable maturity and Scout and Dill also realize this when Miss Maudie gives a piece of adult cake to Jem. Jem is also compassionate, just like his father. He stresses with Arthur Radley and his situation, and during the Robinson trial he can't help but be upset by the unfair discrimination against Tom Robinson. Jem takes on the human nature of his father, and he is portrayed as a strong character. Scout Scout, because of his age, and being the youngest in the family, is impulsive by nature and extremely emotional as well. She unthinkingly rushes into fights and scrapes, cries when her ego is damaged and is generally in her actions. Scout is very warm and friendly. Even amid the excitement, when the mob gathers in Tom's prison, she attempts a friendly conversation with Mr. Cunningham. During the ladies' meetings held in her salon, but unmoved by Stephanie Crawford's cheeky comments, she tries talking to the ladies. As the novel continues, Scout also gets too much maturity. She realizes how offensive they had been by harassing Boo Radley. Although she is a natural tomboy, she begins to adapt to her feminine role and likes to help Calpurnia in the kitchen. Finally, her behavior with Boo Radley when she meets him shows her sensitivity. She makes him sit comfortably and talk to him. She even escorts him back to his home. Thus Scout is an adorable character, with a great potential for perception and noticeable values in her personality. Page 14 Aunt Alexandra Aunt Alexandra is Atticus's sister, who used to live on her ancestral Finch landing before she comes to Atticus's house to live. She is very unlike Atticus in all respects, and the children do not like her at first. For a start, her reason for coming is to bring some feminine influence to the house, and the fact itself is negated by the children since (according to them), Calpurnia is a sufficiently feminine influence. Aunt Alexandra is so unlike her brother Atticus that Scout can't help wondering if the real sister had been swapped with another child, at the time of her birth herself. This faith is nurtured by her because of some ancient folk tales she has heard about city changes. Aunt Alexandra, comes across first as a cold, emotional and an unloving person. She embodies all the local prejudices in the Maycomb community, which snobbishly over the black community and the harsh cordiality of the poor whites. She is therefore very easily accepted in the Maycomb community. But she annoys Scout by her insistence on ladylike behavior, and she even annoys the otherwise patient Atticus of her racial prejudices and her insistence on throwing Calpurnia from the house. But even Aunt Alexandra comes down from her presumptuous pedestal at the end of the novel. She shows her loyalty to her brother by standing him. When she hears about Tom's death, she's very upset, and immediately agrees to send Calpurnia to help Helen, Tom's wife. Her intense concern over her brother is noticed when she tells Miss Maudie: I just want to know when this [trial] will end. It's him in pieces. Her warm concern for the children when they have been rescued from Bob Ewell's claws also reveals the true love beneath Aunt Alexandra's tough and forbidding exterior: she has a very friendly and loving heart. Boo Radley Arthur Radley, called Boo by the children, is an enigma in itself. As a young boy, he had been a nice, good-natured boy, but had fallen in the company of the unruly Cunningham boys and had created some mischief. As punishment, his father had sentenced him to life imprisonment in their house. Although Boo has gained a reputation for a maniac, boo is basically a harmless, well-meaning person; childish in behavior and as Jem and Scout realize, hankering for some love and affection. When Scout and Mr. Ewell discover small gifts for them, the reader can easily understand that this is Boo's attempt to extend a hand of friendship to them. But these attempts are also thwarted by his father. When Boo comes out of the house to save Jem and Scout, and is finally introduced to the children, it can be seen that because of his long captivity his health has deteriorated and he is not able even to stand the hard living room lights. Scout feels sorry for him and understands the sheriff's reason for saving Boo from the looming limelight, which would inevitably fall on him if the truth is revealed. Scout correctly assumes that it would be like killing a mockingbird, a sin that should be avoided as far as possible. Bob Ewell Bob Ewell is the useless, brutal father of a loaf of children who must live in extreme dirt and shabbiness; with hardly any food to eat, surrounded by poverty and disease thanks to him. Bob drinks away all the money got from relief checks; is ignorant, ugly-mouthed and arrogant. He has no qualms about sending a poor, innocent black to death, for the apparent concern over his daughter, for whom he has no great love or concern anyway. Even after winning the case, he continues to torment Tom's widow Helen. He does not even leave Atticus in peace and brings a lot of stress by trying to scare Atticus and later, trying to hurt the children. The reader feels no sympathy whatsoever for him, and in fact is happy about his subsequent 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 take care of her younger brothers and sisters. But she has never had any friends, nor any love or affection in her life, and the only person who has been decent towards her is Tom Robinson. In such circumstances, one can understand her desperation to make sexual advances on Tom. She should be pitiful rather than condemned for her act, because it was a step taken through complete desperation. At the same time, she is willing to lie in court and condemn Tom, to save her own life almost, from the terrible treatment that can be met out to her by her father. But she is certainly a better and more human person than her father and her crime is even pardonable as opposed to her father's. Tom Robinson Tom is a young, harmless, innocent, hardworking black. As Scout realizes, he would have been a nice specimen, but for his left hand, which had been damaged in an accident. Tom was married, with three children, and worked for Mr. Link Deas on his farm. The only mistake he made was that he took pity on Mayella and often helped her by doing little housework for her. He pitied Mayella for her deplorable condition and then helped her whenever possible. But the racial in Maycomb county is still too dominant for this concern to be offset, and so Tom lost. Tom's courtesy and innate goodness are revealed during the court scene, when he first refuses to repeat the bad language used by Bob Ewell. He never accuses Mayella of lying, he just feels that she must be wrong in her mind. All this caresses him to the reader and his eventual death gives a deep sense of sorrow and despair over the injustice prevalent in society. The Black Community By including the black community in the novel, Harper Lee has very effectively revealed the striking differences between the two communities: the white and the black. Her main reason for writing about this community is, of course, to portray the directly oppressive way the blacks were treated during these times. Her book is a bid to readers to recognize respect and respect because of this part of society. Atticus' interest in this community is seen in almost every aspect of his life. His housekeeper is a black and he has great faith in her to raise the children properly. Atticus never fails to support his case when the need arises. Tom Robinson's case is the best example of Atticus's attitude towards the Blacks. It's a case no lawyer would have touched. Atticus takes it up, knowing the futility of it. His main concern is to show sympathy towards them someone does not leave any stone unturned in improving his lot. The blacks in this novel are portrayed as better individuals than the whites. They are honest people, always maintaining cleanliness, who do some work to eke out a living. This is so unlike Ewell's that although white (called white trash) and is lazy, dirty, goad-for-nothing people who have never done a day's hard work. Even the African tribe that Mrs. Merriweather talks about reveals a sense of warmth and familial feeling among them, which is really lacking in the whites. The white supremacists always pull away from the blacks and even talk badly about them, but when Scout and Jem visit the church with Calpurnia, they are treated with respect and are not treated by the blacks. Calpurnia herself has always treated the children as her own, and has instilled worthy values in them. Through the court scenes, the reader realizes that Tom Robinson had treated Mayella with respect, and had actually felt sorry for her situation. Yet he is wrongly convicted and must pay for a crime that he has never committed. As Atticus points out in his last speech, white supremacists have always assumed that all Negroes are immoral beings, that all Negro men should not be trusted around our women. The blacks should not be treated around the same way. The truth is that there are no Negroes who are not good and honest, and there are no whites who have never looked at a white with lust. Harper Lee thus shows that the blacks should not be looked down upon because of their color, and she has tried to reduce such feelings of racial hatred and prejudice in the reader. Page 15 To kill a songbird is divided into two parts. The first section ranges from chapter 1 to chapter 11, and the second section from chapter 12 to chapter 31. Part 1 and Part 2, even if they are related to events and actions, have separate identities. Part 2 is mostly concerned with Robinson's trial and is well united. Part 1 contains several episodes that are relevant to the case being dealt with in Part 2. Part 2, which is longer than Part 1, focuses on the novel's main theme: racial prejudice still prevalent in the South, which denied equal status to the blacks and whites. It's entirely the Tom Robinson trial. This begins from the middle of chapter 16 and ends in chapter 21. However, reference is made to the case before and after these chapters as well. Part 1 is mainly about the characters jem, scout and Atticus, and the innocent reactions of the children to the racial prejudices that prevail in their city. Scout is surprised that Walter has not learned any table manners, but the fact that she has invited him to dinner shows his sense of equality. Yem's admiration for his father is also depicted in the first chapters. The unifying element in both is the invisible presence of Arthur Radley. He occupies the children's main interest, which shifts away when the trial begins. At the end of the novel, attention is brought back to Boo Radley, as he rescues the children from the evil claws of Bob Ewell. Careful examination of the text reveals that Tom Robinson and Boo Radley have a lot in common. Both are innocent, harmless people, but both are persecuted by society: Tom for being black, and Boo for being a freak. Harper Lee shows his readers how wrong society was by mocking such individuals. Aside from the Tom Robinson trial and the Boo Radley encounter, the events in Part 1 are Miss Maudie's house catching fire, the shooting of the rabid dog and the children's encounter with Mrs. Dubose. It can be noted that certain events and events take place in the first part to prepare the children for what will happen in the second part of the novel. Ewells is introduced in the first part, so that the reader can fully understand what kind of people they are. This enables them to review the action of Mayella and Bob Ewell. The typical characteristics of Southern tradition and culture are also depicted in the first part, to enable the reader to understand why the Tom Robinson case was a little one from the

he usually uses simple words that can be easily understood. Jem and Scout sometimes use slang words, typical of their age. While he's talking to Uncle Jack, Scout says, I don't mean to tell you, and Jem notes shoot no wonder, then. Tom uses the characteristic everyday English, says suh for sir and chillun for children. Yet he is decent enough not to repeat the bad words used by Bob Ewell in the courtroom. This indicates that although he has had very little formal education, his good manners and etiquette are innate. Various derogatory terms for the blacks have also been used, such as, Negroes, colored people and so on; This reflects the attitude of the whites against the blacks. Thus, the language has been very skilled and adroitly used by Harper Lee to enable her novel to read naturally. Morality in the novel Harper Lee, through his novel has tried to present certain moral truths to the reader: the underlying morality of Maycomb county has been good The primary moral truth that is evident in the book is the prominent given to life and the need to protect it. This applies not only to the trial scene where a black man's life is at stake, but various other cases as well. Atticus values life fundamentally, even if it is a bird. He refuses to touch a gun, unless it is absolutely essential. His son, too, is careful enough to preserve all the earthworms while building his snowman, and even rebukes Scout when she tries to annoy them. Dill also shows the same love of living creatures, and he says that beating a fight under a turtle can damage it. Miss Maudie loves her plants and bestows a lot of love and care on them. Another characteristic human value depicted is the need for love and affection. Arthur Radley has lived a lifetime deprived of companionship. Dill, starved of love, weaves wonderful stories that reveal the tragic nature of his life. Mayella also reveals, through her words, a desire for love and affection that she had only received from Tom Robinson. Tolerance and patience are the other morals taught in this novel. Atticus teaches her children to tolerate Mrs. Duboses vitriolic tongue, because she needed them. He teaches them to be patient with Aunt Alexandra, who had never treated children before. And most importantly, he teaches them to be tolerant of the beliefs and values of others as he says: You can never really understand a person until you consider things from his point of view - before climbing into his skin and walking around in it. These values and morality have one unifying message - man needs the society he lives in. All people are equal, and it is pointless to make differences. Only by living together in conscious tolerance and love can one make the best of life. Although the tone is constantly bleak and interspersed with serious thoughts, Harper Lee has injected humor into the novel. She has made a subtle use of humor, allowing the reader to understand the serious messages with the pleasant taste of humor. Scout's childish view of the whole scenario touches the reader's heart and brings a smile to his face, as you walk through the full range of experiences that childhood is all about. Thus, she effectively mixes entertainment with serious morality. The lesson on gender equality is also conveyed very effectively. It is well brought out that man has unnecessarily differentiated between the color of the complexion of people and then formed barriers of prejudice. Harper has taken pains to convey the message that one must learn to be tolerant to others. Only then can a better understanding and a stronger bond of mankind be formed. Page 17 Harper Lee has used symbolism quite extensively throughout the novel, and much of it refers to the problems of racism in the South in the early twentieth century. Symbolism can be tracked in every important episode or event that formulates the story line. From the very beginning Scout character and her views toward the behavior of the people of Maycomb county symbolize a child's innate curiosity toward life. It also portrays the pristine intelligence that helps her look beyond what is clear. Scout's understanding of Walter Cunningham's poverty and his self-pride is a good example of this. Even Scout and Jem's relationship with Calpurnia symbolizes the rare understanding of racism prevalent in these times. Miss Maudie is a classic example of the enlightened woman living in the age of oppressed womanhood. Miss Maudie hates staying indoors and is always seen pottering around her garden, working on her flower beds. She understands thatTicus's need to fight racial prejudice and believes in him absolutely. When her house is burned down, instead of moping about it, she is back on her feet the next day, restoring her house and garden. She is thus a symbol of strength and integrity. Mrs. Dubose symbolizes the grit and determination of a woman, who although aware of the fact that she is going to die soon, wants to do so with all her wit about her. Her dependence on morphine is a negative factor, and she tries to overcome it noticeably. Finally, the deepest symbolism is conveyed through the use of the term mockingbird. Mockingbird is a symbol of everything that is harmless. They only make music for others to enjoy, and to kill such a being is a sin. Both Boo Radley and Tom Robinson are harmless individuals, who never intend to harm a soul. But Tom's life is lost, and this is like shooting a songbird. As Scout wisely says: to hurt Boo Radley too would be like killing a mockingbird. Thus, mockingbird has been used to symbolize the good and harmless things in this world that should not be abused. As Mary Clare points out, mockingbird is a symbol for two of the characters in the novel: Tom Robinson and Boo Radley. In the novel, maycombs people know only Boo Radley and Tom Robinson of what others say about them. According to one critic Both of these characters do not really have their own song in a way, and therefore are characterized by the views of others. Contrasts Within the Maycomb Society Maycomb county consists of a conglomerate of different parts of people, living together in studied harmony. Their differences are noticeable, and there lies the basis for all problems that arise later in the novel. Outwardly, society is divided into two sections: the white community and the black community. The blacks are simple, honest, hardworking people, eking out a living of simple labor on. They are god fears and attend church regularly. They are uneducated, and repeat the hymns sung in the church by rote. Even if they are poor, a sense of self-respect and pride and would never take anything from another without paying back in kind. When Atticus takes up Tom Robinson's case, even if he loses the case, his kitchen is overflowing with food; the blacks' way of showing gratitude. Although Jem and Scout are white, they are treated with respect and respect when they visit their black church. The white community is divided into two sections. One includes most of the inhabitants of the county, which are simple, yet well bred. They work hard, keep their houses clean and go to church regularly. At the same time, they are inclined to indulge in idle gossip, and slander, and have a nose to pry into other people's affairs. Stephanie Crawford, with all her well-behaved rudeness, can't help making snide comments on Atticus and his children. There is an air of suppressed hypocrisy among many of these white citizens. Another small segment of the white community consists of what is called white trash. Ewells is part of this segment. These people, even though whites are worse than the blacks. They are poor not because of circumstances, but because of sheer laziness and lack of ambition. The children are dirty, have no manners, and even refuse to go to school. They are mean and hard and have no qualms about using their fists. Even the law needs to be changed a little to maintain order in society, for example. This society is worse than the poor, but inherently good blacks, but consider themselves better than them because of the color of their skin. There is another smaller segment, consisting of Cunninghams. The Cunninghams are known for never taking anything they can't pay back, they manage with what they have, which is not much. When Scout's teacher offers Walter Cunningham a quarter to buy lunch for himself, he refuses, and Scout has to explain to her how the Cunninghams. When Mr Cunningham can't pay Atticus money for his legal help he sends sacks of hickory nuts, turnips and holly to him. By evaluating all these parts, one can notice a marked similarity between the blacks and the Cunninghams. Although they differ in race and color, their attitude to life and the importance of honesty and self-confidence portrays them to be good people who deserve better than what is met out to them by society. Ewells, on the other hand, are the worst kind of people, who show no concern about improving themselves, and actually show rudeness towards the others. All these distinct parts of people have been portrayed to bring the problem of racial prejudice to the fullest. Page 18 1.) Show the growth and maturity of Jem from the beginning of the novel to the end. 2.) Describe the details of the Tom Robinson trial. 3.) Illuminate on Harper Lee's presentation of the black community in To Kill a Mockingbird. 4.) Give a character sketch of 5.) Is Atticus an ideal father? Elaborate. 6.) Do you sympathize with Mayella Ewells? Explain. 7.) How has Harper Lee presented social snobbery in the novel To Kill a Mockingbird? 8.) Elaborate on the relevance of the title of the plot of the novel. 9.) Discuss the concept of a gentleman presented in chapter 11, where Atticus shoots the mad dog. How does this definition of gentleman's behavior contrast with the philosophy of self-expression? With the macho concept of masculine behavior? 10.) Who is responsible for Tom Robinson's death? What answers do different characters in the novel give to this question? What answer do you think best represents the author's point of view? what do you think? 11.) What does the author's physical description of the city of Maycomb tell you about the people who live there? 12.) Note the particular description of the city in Chapter 1. Can't the insistence that Maycomb is a lazy city where nothing happens, that you feel something very ominous is going to happen soon? How can this be? 13.) Jem Finch is one of the most important and complex characters in the novel. How does his relationship with Scout change over the course of history? Who do you think looks like Atticus's most Jem or Scout? 14.) Both Miss Maudie and Aunt Alexandra represent the types of the southern lady. How do the two characters differ? How are they the same? What does Scout learn from each of them? 15.) Describe the differences between the Finches, Cunninghams and Ewells. What do you think of the novel's suggestion that some members of the same family more often than not drive true to writing? When considering this question, be aware of what the novel says about why this is so, and noticed especially what Atticus has to say about heredity versus the environment. 16.) How important is it to the novel that the narrator, Scout Finch, is a child at the time the events of the story take place? 17.) Harper Lee has said that the South is the refuge of real eccentrics. What do you learn from the various eccentric characters in the novel, such as Boo Radley and Dolphus Raymond? Can you think of some reasons why a society that is very conscious class and family tradition can also have more than its share of eccentrics? 18.) Do you think the character of Scout is a compelling portrait of childlike behavior? Why or why not? 19.) The voice you hear telling the story of the novel is actually that of the adult Jean Louise Finch telling you about events that occurred when she was a child. At what points in the novel do you become aware of this? How does this adult narrator's reflections contribute to your understanding of maycomb's people? How does the adult Jean Louise create excitement by hinting at certain developments that have not yet come into history? 20.) Some readers have protested that the black characters in is two-dimensional and thus the story presents a superficial view of the problem 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 another black writer who presents a view of life during segregation. How do the two views compare? 21.) Why Does Mr. Underwood come to the aid of Atticus in defending Tom Robinson from the mob? Compare Mr. Underwood's conduct to Heck Tate's decision to file a false police report on Bob Ewell's death. How do the two men's ideas of justice differ? 22.) What does history have to say about the importance of tradition? Note that there are times when the narrator approves of tradition, such as when it comes to defending old-fashioned ideas about education, and ridiculing Miss Caroline's modern ideas about how to teach reading. On the other hand, Atticus, the hero of history, criticizes Aunt Alexandra for being too concerned with family traditions. And he himself violated these traditions when he became a lawyer instead of a farmer. 23.) Some readers believe that Jem's broken arm symbolizes the wound that the system of segregation inflicted 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 make the broken arm a symbol? 24.) When To Kill a Mockingbird was first released in 1960 a number of reviewers compared the character of Scout to Frankie, tomboy in Carson McCullers' play The Member of the Wedding. You may want to read The Member of the Wedding to yourself and discuss how the two characters are similar. Or, if you think they are very different, why you think the comparison is a bad one. 25.) Discuss how Scout's attitude to superstition changes during the novel. Don't forget to talk about the final chapter of the story, where Atticus reads for Scout from the novel The Gray Ghost. Why doesn't Scout find such stories scary anymore? 26.) Why do you think the scene where Jem and Scout build a snowman was included in the novel? Explain. 27.) Contrast the characters of Ms. Maudie and the newspaper editor Mr. Underwood. How can two people whose values are so different both be good characters? 28.) What is the importance of Scout criticism of progressive education? If innocent children are sometimes wiser than the adults around them, as history seems to say, why doesn't the narrator trust a teaching system that depends on children's ability to learn through instinct and their own initiative? Initiative?

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