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To kill a mockingbird chapter 13

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Aunt Alexandra makes her presence felt from the very first day. Atticus returns home the same day. Aunt Alexandra's in the house. Become secretary of the Maycomb Amanuensis Club and hold parties at home. Every time she does, she calls Scout to introduce her to the guests. Aunt Alexandra's attempts to instill her sense of etiquette in children are not of
any avail and Atticus must speak with them. Atticus seems stern and gruff to children who cannot understand this sudden change in his behavior. But finally, he also relents and allows children not to take everything that aunt says, too seriously. Notes: The presence of Aunt Alexandra in the family is not immediately comforting because many adjustments are
needed. Children, who have never been used for such a rigid education, are at a loss. Atticus was probably pressurized by his sister to let her stay in his house, to lighten the children better, but not being such an attacker to rules and codes of behavior itself, he too is in a dilemma. Alexandra's basic reasoning of things is right, but not having their own
children, it is not able to understand their true nature, and so, many uncomfortable situations come true. It is the practical and unconform nature of Atticus the sense of rape and is given a pervert, but technically correctfurther discussions discover their
journey to the church of blacks. Aunt Alexandra is outraged. Later, scout, she heard her father and aunt talk about her. Aunt alexandra believes that calpurnia should no longer be allowed to work at home, but Atticus refuses to let her go. jem recommends explore not to irritate their father as he has too many things in his mind. His advice seems too tight for
scouts, who ends up fighting with him. Scout discovers something warm and resilient on the floor, and together with jem discovers die under the bed. At the moment, apologies to inform his aunt rachel about his escape. dill stays there at night, and scout is happy to have his friend back. note: Aunt Alexandra reveals her puritan approach from her discomfort to
children attending the church with calpurnia. apologies, however, not according to her, in any case does not allow scouts to be mistreated with her, and insists on an excuse from her. jem, in a mature phase, seems to understand the
tensions of his father and wishes to relieve them as much as possible. his reasoning, however, is not listened to by Scouts: jem recommends it is something that still cannot digest. the return of dill is a precursor of better times for scouts. she hopes that the three of them can gather as once, and enjoy themselves. with all his fantastic stories, he is a pathetic
character; a child looking for love and attention, building stories increases his self-esteem. Page 2 Dill is allowed to stay at Scout's house for the summer. One evening, while the family is relaxing, Heck Tate arrives with few men. A discussion is held on the next process, and if Tom Robinson is safe in their custody. The children look like a fricas, but Atticus
peacefully. The next day, being a Sunday, he was spent in the Church, but in the evening Atticus declares that he is leaving. On the night Jem prepared to follow his father, poin Atticus and wander around to talk to him. Scout interrupts them at an
inappropriate time and Atticus teaches them to leave. Scout tries a conversation with Mr. Cunningham, but he can't raise any response. They're finally leaving. Atticus was protecting Tom Robinson, in prison, but it turns out that even Mr. Underwood was covering him (Atticus), with a rifle, from his window over the Maycombune Tribune office, in case
someone attacked him. Everyone's finally coming home. Notes: Tom Robinson's trial is a hot topic for discussion in Maycomb County, and various stands were taken over the process. Atticus demurs to leave the case, even after some warning. To safeguard Tom's life before the trial, Atticus also goes to the guardsin Maycomb prison. jem matured enough to
understand the frame of his father's mind. but scout is still quite immature and his attempts to make conversation with Mr. cunningham about his behavior, it causes a little embarrassment. Scout had already heard his father and Mr. Cunningham about his behavior, it causes a little embarrassment. Scout had already heard his father and Mr. Cunningham discuss factors in their home.
had cancelled his gratitude. asking what it means to behave, had been overwhelmed by jem. therefore, although he does not know its meaning and background behind it, had just mentioned the word to cunningham, however, embarrasses and
remembering the favor of Atticus, is not able to continue to threaten him. So, the innocent scout observations, in a way, are beneficial to his father. How are the facts, Tom, a black man attacked a white man makes the process extremely precarious. Moreover, that actscus has determined 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 garbage,' she is a white, and therefore the chances of tom being apologized are extremely remote. Chapter 16 Alexandra disapprove of children who had an appointment in a prison in the middle of the night. The
children are worried about their father, especially because Mr. Cunningham would try to kill Atticus, if it hadn't been for the timely intervention of Scout, with his little talk of behavior. A group of Mennonites rides. As Miss Maudie is stubbornly on the move. It is the
first day of the trial, and the place is crowded with people, sipping from a brown paper package (which presumably contains whisky). Since the court is full, children join Reverend Sykes to the balcony, along with blacks. The judge is nothing but
Judge Taylor. Although it gives the impression of dozing through hearing is actually very sharp in its relationships. The Tom Robinson case begins with Mr. Heck Tate who is the first witness. Notes: Aunt Alexandra's disapproval is a waiting person but Atticus is depicted as a person who does not necessarily take his sister's side always. It shows you a slight
irritation once in a while. The Mennonites were a strict Christian sect that does not accept any authority except the Bible is considered as a sacrilegious behavior, but Miss Maudie is not moved by their comments. A brief description modern. Miss Maudie spends more time in gardening and less time in reading the Bible and oppose anything modern. Miss Maudie is not moved by their comments. A brief description modern and meeting modern.
is given. The whites and blacks came in number to testify to the trial. The scene outside the court, before the beginning of the trial, looks like a picnic spot. However, once the process begins, there is absolute silence in the classroom. Children until they sit in the balcony colored with blacks, is probably symbolic of how their family values approve equality.
However, they are also eager to watch their father handle the case, knowing well that he would disapprove of their presence if he knew they were within the court. page 3 Mr. Tate tells his story -- the night of November 20, before, Mr. ewell had rushed into his office saying that his daughter was raped by a nigger. coming home to them, she found the girl on
the floor, badly beaten. he said the nigger was nothing but tom robinson. Then apologies questions Mr. Tate about the fact that a doctor had been bruised and signs around his neck could be noticed. bob ewell is called near the witness stand. ewell claims that
on his return home, he had captured tom in the act of raping his daughter. Atticus interrogates him alongside the bruises, then makes him sign on a envelope, noting out loud that he is left. notes: a description of the lifestyle of ewells is given, which gives a good idea of The life completely jagged and dilapidated that lead. Ewell looks like a bold person, without
respect for others and a medium way of speaking. Jem realizes that the reason Atticus had paraded the left of Ewell is to verify that he could beat his daughter, because his bruises are mostly on the right side of his face. When rape and sexual intercourse arises, Reverend better believes that children leave, especially Scouts, but Jem applauds him; the
children had no intention of leaving the court, however, they did not intend to watch their father defend the case. Chapter 18 Mayella, Bob's daughter is called to the witness stand. He gave his side of the story, claiming that Tom had entered the house forcefully, and had taken advantage of her, hitting her all the time. When Atticus arises to question her,
Mayella is extremely scared. Through his penetrating questions, it turns out that the family is very poor, the father spends most of the money of relief for drinks, and that she is a very lonely girl, cap of love and affection. In a cross interview, as far as Tom or his father had beaten her, Mayella at first remains silent in terror and then bursts into tears. The court
is updated for a break. Mr. Underwood sees the children, and the children perceive that their mention would certainly be made in the next issue of "Tribune". Notes: The courtroom is full of tension during the next between Ewell and Atticus, and then between Ewell and Atticus. Atticus has his style of asking questions to the person quite randomly
to disarm one, and at the right time, asking questions and rattle him. The fact that Tom Robinson is crippled, with his left hand shrilled, shows that he could not have beaten Mayella, since the bruises were on the right side of his face. The case seems logically to bend in favor of Tom Robinson. Judge Taylor, for all his disposition of being a lazy man, prone to
dozing during the court-scene, is really a good judge; very sharp in particular points, and not without sense of humor. Chapter 19 Thomas Robinson is the only witness of Atticus, and is called to the stand. It is said that he had been in trouble before with the law for disorderly conduct. Apparently, Tom passed Mayella's house instead of Mr. Link Deas to work
on his yard. Mayella regularly asked him to do some work for her. The other children were always around. On that particular day, he called him to repair a door hinge, which Tom, however, had found to be fine. Asking about the children were always around. On that particular day, he called him to repair a door hinge, which Tom, however, had found to be fine. Asking about the children were always around. On that particular day, he called him to repair a door hinge, which Tom, however, had found to be fine. Asking about the children were always around.
remove a box from above the 'chiffarobe', Mayella had grabbed his legs, hugged him and even tried to kiss him. While he was fighting her, her fatherHe's in. Tom had fled to fear for his life. He insisted that he didn't even lay a finger on Mayella, and he definitely didn't rape her. In the middle of all this, Mr Link Deas raises and proclaims out loud that Tom
(while he had worked for him) had no problem with him at all. The judge obsess him with the courtroom. Tom admits he helped Mayella for mercy on her. This observation is not welcome by anyone in the classroom. Dill suddenly begins to cry, and Scout is made to take him out. They sit with Mr. Link Deas outside the courtroom, and Mr. Dolphus Raymond
reaches them. Notes: Through Tom's relationship of his version of history, he presents himself in an honest, laborious Negro, well-groomed and always willing to help anyone in trouble. In addition, Mayella's pathetic solitude is depicted maliciously. She is a girl looking for love and attention, and Tom is the only visible source of any affection that might hope
for. Tom is fleeing the house is in itself a sure sign of guilt otherwise, but here he insists that he be a Negro and get caught in such a situation certainly spell deep troubles, and so he was forced to flee. The case turns against Tom at the time he confesses he felt pity for Mayella. However poor she is, the fundamental fact is that she is still a white, and was
considered too honest of Tom to feel pity for her. Page 4 Mr. Dolphus Raymond offers a sip from his brown bag in Dill. Dill sips warily, and then grins, realizingIt contained, not whisky, but Coca-Cola. Mr. Raymond explains that sometimes it is better to make people believe that you are something that, in reality, is not. The children are back in court. Atticus
gets up and starts slowly loosening his clothes. Children are horrified. Then he starts talking. He insists that there is no evidence that Tom raped Mayella; No verdict of any doctor. It also insists that Mayella did not commit any crime. It's just a "victim of cruel poverty and ignorance." At the end of his speech, Dill suddenly defeated Calpurnia by entering the
courtroom and heading towards Atticus. Notes: Children are careful to talk to Mr. Raymond because he should be an alcoholic and a father of mixed children. But, after talking to him, so that he can live his life as he wants. It has very strong
opinions against the way white people treat black poor. Atticus's final speech is powerful, which penetrates the hearts of every black and white man present in the classroom. He does not condemn anyone, neither Bob Ewell nor Mayella, because it is their circumstance that led them to behave in such a way. He presents the typical attitude of all whites -- "that
all niggers lie, all niggers are basically immoral beings, that all niggers should not be trusted around our women." He reiterates the fact that all mencreated equal. At the end of the speech, Atticus will also pursue the "In the name of God, believe him", probably by perceiving that nothing (not even proof) will change the orthodox vision of the jury. Chapter 21
Calpurnia has a note for Atticus, sent by his sister, saying that children are missing. Mr. Underwood announces the presence of children. Atticus apologizes to allow children to return to feel the verdict. The verdict is Tom Robinson is guilty. Note: Aunt Alexandra is outraged that the
children had been in court all the time, and she is all the more troubled to hear that Atticus had allowed them to return to the courtroom. Jem is sure his father will win the case, since a jury should be right. However, these are only child delusions, and Atticus must admit that no jury had until today favored a colorful man over a white man. The final verdict that
declares Tom guilty, certainly seems unfair, but you must consider the period. Even if slavery had been legally abolished, it cannot be expected that white people's opinions are mitigated easily. Without a doubt, the verdict does not surprise Atticus. Chapter 22 Jem starts crying to hear this unfair verdict. Coming home, Aunt Alexandra seems to have softened
her position slightly. After all Atticus's sister and the only aunt of children, he cannot helpwith them. expresses his concern not only for actscus but also for jem, which is still too small to be exposed to the hard facts of life. the next morning, Atticus says that the case is not closed and that there would be a further appeal. seeing the chicken for a breakfast, an
actcus dazed is conducted in the kitchen which is full of all kinds of food. these had been sent by blacks in their appreciation for Atticus for taking the case of a black. While children walk outside, stephanie crawford is full of questions about how they could have been allowed to go to court, but miss maudie stops her and calls them for cakes. Then he tells
them that their father is one of those who were born to take charge of doing unpleasant jobs for the good of others. She makes them understand that there were some at maycomb who had tried, by their way, to support tom. as they walk home, they meet a group of people, and they are informed that bob ewell had met aptcus and promised to teach him a
lesson. Notes: gift food is the way of blacks to show their appreciation for Atticus. It should be noted that, although Atticus did not save his own man, I am still grateful for simply defending him, which in itself was a big problem for poor blacks. the curiosity of stephanie crawford is that of an indolent mind that works over time. Miss Maudie is mercifully able to
put a stop to her impudent questions. give jem a bigger piecepie also says a lot about Miss Maudie's acute perception of human nature; that she can make Jem to be matured. Once again Stephanie shows her unhappy nature in the pleasure of informing the children that their father had been put in danger by Bob Ewell. Page 5 Scout believes his father
should not have listened to Bob Ewell quietly; instead he should have shot him. But Jem makes you realize that Atticus never brought a gun, believing it's a useless invitation for someone to shoot one. Atticus realizes that his children are sincerely concerned about his safety, and so he appeals them to try to understand Ewell's point of view. After all, his
credibility had been destroyed. Atticus, it finally makes them think that Ewell wouldn't hurt. Tom's case had reached the upper court and the chances of being left out this time are pretty good. Jem's still upset that the jury convicted Tom. Atticus makes it clear that, although ideally, a jury should be right, very often members carry their prejudices in the
classroom and so their verdict is shady. It makes him understand that the jury took a few hours to reach the verdict demonstrating that there is hope in this world. Aunt Alexandra refuses to allow a Cunningham to enter the house and Scout has almost a fight with her. Jem pulls her out, and on the pretext of showing her hair freshly sprouted on her chest,
begging her not to let Aunt aggravate her. Then he says that maybe, after all this, he understands whyradley does not come out of his house; probably because he wants to stay and avoid contact with this terrible world. Notes: ewell is such a perverted character that it is very likely that he will try to damage aptcus for defending a black and for grilling him and
his daughter at court. the fear of children, therefore, is justified especially when the reader finds ewell revenges, later in history. but Atticus at this moment feels that what ewell is just serving empty threats. jem showed an incredible maturity during these test times. he also mediates between Scouts and Aunt Alexandra hoping for peace at home. talking about
the various types of people in this world, his comment on boo who chooses to stay in his house, touches a deal. It seems better to stay at home and be labeled a madman, rather than facing a world full of evil and injustice. Chapter 24 Aunt Alexandra has her regular missionary circle meet in the house. Scout was asked to join them for the refreshment.
stephanie crawford, in his usual attitude, teases the explorer to be present in the classroom. all discuss the process of tom and are general about their attitude towards blacks. when indirect comments on actscus passed miss maudie sedate them icilely, so Aunt Alexandra is very grateful. Later, Atticus enters, asking to borrow calpurnia for a while. Turns out
tom died, shot him while trying to escape from prison. Jealpurnia to break the news to the wife of tom and tend to her. Aunt alexandra is also shocked to hear this and is deeply sympathetic to his brother. Notes: as expected, the most rigorous observations on the defense of actscus have passed into the house of actscus itself. but miss maudie and Aunt
Alexandra are able to handle the situation with touch. the news of the death of tom is crushed. Atticus has been deified since he was pretty sure they would win the case in higher court. but it seems as if tom had become tired of the whole procedure, waiting for white men to do something for him, and so he himself had the chance to escape. aunt alexandra
and miss maudie realize the merit of actcus and also perceive that a high tribute has been paid by the few people in society who recognize its value. Chapter 25 things are finally normalized in the county of maycomb. jem and scout spend their time around. they made a tour from Atticus and travel with him and slander at the house of tom. helen, his wife,
collapsed to understand the reason for their arrival. the news of the death of tom lasts for two days, with some articles on it in the newspapers. The name of ewell still causes a restless sensation in scouts, but jem applauses it, saying that "Mr. ewell was warmer than anything." notes: in this chapter there is very little action; almost like a lull before the next
storm. interest and excitement for the tom process and its subsequent death has vanished. also the warningof ewell ad actscus lost his strength on children. the silent reaction of helen on the death sentence had already been written at the
time that Mayella ewell had opened his mouth to scream. the company had not yet improved so much that a black would take precedence over a white. both tom and helen knew it all the time. Page 6 Scouts is in third grade, and the radley house stopped terrorizing her. remembers ruefully as she and jem tormented bob radley and however would leave them
gifts in the hole of the knot, at school, in the class of current events, when each child should give the gist of a piece of high-voice news in class, adolph hitler and his prejudices are discussed. When Scout has surpassed his fear for the
house of radley, but his desire to see arthur radley once before he dies, is immediately trampled by actscus. He doesn't want me to pee on that family. the idea behind discussing news in the classroom is to give the best child polka dots, more confidence and to make it word-conscious. Unfortunately, however, half of the children do not even have access to
the newspapers. However, the subject of adolph hitler sparks of a chain of thoughts in the scout mind. you understand that even if you shouldhating anyone at the same time was obvious that people usually do not practice what they preach.
Chapter 27 Three things happen in the Maycomb society: First, Ewell acquires and loses a government job in a few days. Subsequently, he resumed his weekly appearance at the health office for his check. Clearly, he blamed Atticus for losing his job. The second thing is that Judge Taylor, one night had heard a scratching noise out of his door, and on
investigation he had seen a shadow drifting away. Then, he sits with hunting rifle through his lap. The third thing is that Helen, who had been employed by Mr Link Deas, is having to take the longest road to avoid the Ewells attacking things. Deas lambastes to them, but Ewell persists in scare Helen by following his words and pampering the words of owl. But
this is also stopped by Deas, with a strong warning. Scout must become a pig for a Halloween contest. The costume is made of chicken thread. Since the family can't come and watch it, it gives a preview of its performance at home. Note: Bob Ewell has not changed over the years. A short spurt of industry and returns to its old evil. Her Helen pestering is a
way to get cheap satisfaction from an old case. Mr Link Deas shows his goodness by keeping Helen as hisand protecting her from the evil torment of Bob Ewell. Atticus is able to sum up Bob's situation well: It's because Bob knows that the people of Maycomb didn't believe his and yarns of Mayella that behaves in such a way.
connotations this year. Ladies Maycomb have planned a contest with children in costume, representing the various agricultural products of the country. Scout must be a ham and its folded chicken wire costume to school. The
program is the evening. The contest starts. The explorer waiting for his ass falls asleep early in his costume. She, therefore, is unable to enter when her name is called out and makes her entrance only much later, when the game is finished. Scout is seriously embarrassed by the whole episode and prefers to go home hiding in costume. Jem and Scout start
walking home. It's very late at night. Suddenly, they realize that someone is following them in a stealthy way. They realize he's not their friend, Cecil, playing a joke, but an adult. Jem screams at Scout to run. She's pretty scared by now. Try to take a giant step but falls instead, unable to maintain balance. Scream for help. The chicken wire crushes on her and
she floats, trying to escape. The explorer feels suffocated and kicking sounds as well as Jem screams. Scout is not ableGet out of the wires. He finds himself falling into a man's arms, and the man tries to tighten the breath from her. then it is pushed backwards. Scout hears a man breathe heavily. He trampled a body and took
the whiskey stink from him. Then he goes to his house. The doctor's called, and so is the sheriff. Scout's been helped by the costume and the doctor controls it. Apparently, jem's hurt. Mr. Tate investigated the reasons for the accident and reveals that bob ewell had been laid on the floor with a kitchen knife stuck in him and died. notes: a very important
chapter. Scout spoils his role and is extremely embarrassed as she has become a laugh for the public. the wicked intentions of ewell are clearly exposed in this chapter. here is a man who clings to anything to get even with actscus; the cowardly act of attacking children can also be used to. the death of such a man is welcomed by the reader. wonder at this
point, who saved the children and managed to get rid of the detestable ewell. the reader is held unaware of the identity of the savior only to be revealed in the next chapter. It is not clear, however, if ewell was aiming to kill them or simply terrorize them. However, irony is that he himself ends up losing his life in the process, page 7 actscus is very upset by the
recent round of events. bob, it seems that it really meant what he warned. and for Atticus, histhe lives are undoubtedly much more precious than its. Scout then emphasizes that someone else had been on the scene of the accident. The same
man is in the room. From its subtle frame and empty-looking appearance, Scout realizes that the man had been nothing but Boo Radley. Notes: Bob Ewell's revengeful nature is finally realized. He is too weak to face Atticus in the day, and also to scare his children, he must take the resort of some drinks. As Scout tells the events, Heck Tate and Atticus
realize that Bob Ewell really wanted to hurt children seriously. The person to save the situation was the invisible and unknown Arthur Radley. Scout, who had the long desire to want to see it at least once had his life saved by this same man. Arthur's physical appearance and behavior reveals that he never ventured out of the house during the day. It is the
greatest fortune of the children that Boo had come at the right time to save their lives. Chapter 30 Men sit in the front porch. Scout is excited that his ambition of life to see Boo on his front porch was finally satisfied. Atticus senses that Jem probably killed Ewell in self-defense, but the sheriff insists that he didn't kill him. Atticus believes the sheriff is trying
toJem: He doesn't want the weight of a lie on jem's shoulder. but heck tate insists that a guy like jem could not have managed such a big knife, and that ewell probably fell on the knife and killed ewell, but heck tate realizes that once people come to know, all the
ladies would have plagued boo with some kind of food (as is the habit to appreciate one who has released the society of some evil.) So, it would be pushed to the tipping that definitely does not want. so the truth should be trampled and left like that. Scout sums it up precisely, saying it would be like shooting a mockingbird. Atticus thanks arthur radley for
saving his children. Notes: Atticus, at first certain that his son had killed ewell in self-defense feels that it is wrong to hide the truth. Finally, we understand that heck tate is insisting that ewell committed suicide not to save jem, but only because boo would have been
spared by advertising that he so acutely avoids. It is the hypothesis of someone who for killing an intrinsically evil man, like bob ewell, would have been suffocated by public attention, which obviously would never createlt's a shame to shoot
him. Similarly, boo had always been a mild character, not interfere in anyone's business. to hurt him, bringing him to the bottom would be a sin. chapter 31 boo is led to the bed of jem to wish him good night. Scout is very protective and careful with boo. When the latter asks scouts to take him home and scouts, he does, but making it look like he's the one
who drives her. After he comes home, Scout never sees him again. Scout also falls asleep. Atticus is reading out of a book, the gray ghost at jem who fell asleep. gradually, the scout also falls asleep. Atticus is reading out of a book, the gray ghost at jem who fell asleep. gradually, the scout also falls asleep. Atticus is reading out of a book, the gray ghost at jem who fell asleep. Gradually, the scout also falls asleep. Atticus is reading out of a book, the gray ghost at jem who fell asleep. Gradually, the scout also falls asleep. Atticus is reading out of a book, the gray ghost at jem who fell asleep. Gradually, the scout also falls asleep. Atticus is reading out of a book, the gray ghost at jem who fell asleep. Gradually, the scout also falls asleep. Atticus is reading out of a book, the gray ghost at jem who fell asleep. Gradually, the scout also falls asleep. Atticus is reading out of a book, the gray ghost at jem who fell asleep. Gradually, the scout also falls asleep. Atticus is reading out of a book, the gray ghost at jem who fell asleep. Atticus is reading out of a book, the gray ghost at jem who fell asleep. Atticus is reading out of a book, the gray ghost at jem who fell asleep. Atticus is reading out of a book, the gray ghost at jem who fell asleep. Atticus is reading out of a book, the gray ghost at jem who fell asleep. Atticus is reading out of a book, the gray ghost at jem who fell asleep. Atticus is reading out of a book, the gray ghost at jem who fell asleep. Atticus is reading out of a book, the gray ghost at jem who fell asleep. Atticus is reading out of a book, the gray ghost at jem who fell asleep. Atticus is reading out of a book, the gray ghost at jem who fell asleep. Atticus is reading out of a book, the gray ghost at jem who fell asleep. Atticus is reading out of a book, the gray ghost at jem who fell asleep. Atticus is reading out of a book, the gray ghost at jem who fell asleep.
all the incidents of the novel. You never see boo after that particular night. It is almost as if it was ocited by his house that once, only to realize the dream of boo to see it once again, and then it was ocited by his house that once, only to realize the dream of boo to see it once again, and then it was once again, and then it was ocited by his house that once, only to realize the dream of boo to see it once again, and then it was ocited by his house that once, only to realize the dream of boo to see it once again, and then it was ocited by his house that once, only to realize the dream of boo to see it once again, and then it was ocited by his house that once again, and then it was ocited by his house that once again, and then it was ocited by his house that once again, and then it was ocited by his house that once again, and then it was ocited by his house that once again, and then it was ocited by his house that once again, and then it was ocited by his house that once again, and then it was ocited by his house that once again, and then it was ocited by his house that once again, and then it was ocited by his house that occurrence again, and then it was ocited by his house that occurrence again, and then it was occurrence again.
scare. In fact, it also includes its mental and physical state and then guides it home, keeping it close to the deer of the arm. After reaching it at home, Scout looks back to the neighborhood and remembers the past events associated with it. Atticus feels the need to stay with jem and then sits with him while he sleepsthe conversation between aptitude and
scout again reveals his deep understanding of children. Atticus does not want to read the horror story, as he had his scary part. but she insists that I move on. even if Atticus completes the horror story, he tells her that eventually most people in this world are beautiful. on this safe and positive note, the novel approaches. page 8 actscus finchcus finchcus,
father of scout and jem, is a highly respected citizen and responsible for the county of maycomb. a professional lawyer, he always tried to instill good values and a sense of moral property in his children. the report of actscus with his work, he
manages to find time and patience to explain the complexity of human nature to his children. When Scout returns home from school, upset to be reprimanded to know how to read, Atticus teaches her to compromise with the situation. continuing to take lessons from the teacher, and at the same time, reading with his father at home, both could be kept happy.
Thus, Atticus teaches his daughter, in his impressive years, the mature demeanor of how to conduct themselves in public, and at the same time lush in his own decisions. for jem, actscus is a role model, and the maturity of jem is largely due to the relations of actscus in his work and his conduct at home follows the process tom robinson very carefully and
with a lot of trepidation, and in reality begins to believe that his father will win the case. So, when the case is lost, jem feels hopelessly disappointed. Yet the acceptance of aptitude of the situation and the explanation that a black man still has to win over a white man, intrinsically intrinsically intrinsically. by actscus has a great influence on the perspective of his children of
things. Atticus always seeks to be sincere with his children and takes pains to explain the things that do not fully understand. children know that they love them absolutely. his reassuring presence is highlighted in the last lines of the final chapter - "he would be there all night, and would be there when jem woke up in the morning." Atticus is a typical southern
gentleman. It's always courteous to women, even the dubose lady. He never raises his voice, not even his children. his behavior with calpurnia is meticulous, giving her a fair state in the family. He is brave too -- confronts the lynching mafia in the tom prison, without showing any fear or anxiety. Although his speech is fresh and formal, it is known that his heart
is warm and extends his amiability to all, including the black community and the poor whites, like cunninghams. Atticus is mainly concerned with the well-being of his community which for him includes whites and even blacks. Therefore, he works diligently towards this goal. he does not take the usualof Maycomb citizens; of prejudice, arrogance and
hypocrisy. Instead, he takes pains to take the side of blacks whenever necessary and never compromised on his position. aptcus believes in religious tolerant of the lacks of others and to forgive for the same. He insists that they respect aunt alexandra and tolerant even if they find
her tired and rigid. He also insists that they regularly go to the dubose lady's house to read for her, although he knows she takes abuses on them. He therefore desires to instill the virtues of Christian tolerance in his children. So Atticus is an ideal gentleman and a certain favorite of all readers. jem jem chose Atticus as his role model, and emulates it
throughout the novel. However, at the same time it gets the opportunity to form its individuality. jem is a real scout brother, helping her to ocire from scraps, escorting her to school and back, guiding her sometimes and comforting her in general. When he gets money to buy something for himself, he also buys a scout gift. When he finds out that scout ate the
gum found in the hole of the node of the node of the oak tree, he insists that she gargles her throat. When he introduces his role in the competition and is mortified, jem is to console her. the concern and very sincere consideration are exposed by him when he
does not let them enter into all the games he plays with Dill (as she is a girl). While he was taking her to school on the first day, she was in charge of not following him at school and embarrassing him. He is thus represented as a brother, in all characteristic ways. Jem has a sharp mind, too. During the process, it follows all the details perfectly. He also
understands why Atticus was pointing to the side of Mayella's face that had been wounded. When he builds Morphodite Snowman, Atticus says: "From now on, I will never worry about what will become of you, son, you will always have an idea." The character of Jem undergoes a consistent change while the novel proceeds. At first, he shows immaturity -- he
does not realize the suffering that is causing Arthur from his jokes. During the middle of the novel, Jem matures even though not entirely. He has a high respect for manhood and courage and is initially ashamed of his father's apparent weakness before the fathers of his school friends. But his perspective changes completely when he sees his father shoot the
angry dog, and even when he confronts the mafia in prison. At the end of the novel he gained a remarkable maturity and Scout and Dill also realize this when Miss Maudie gives a slice of the "grown-up" cake to Jem. Jem is also compassionate, as his father. Empathy with Arthur Radley and his situation, during the Robinson process, it cannot help to get
angry with unfair discrimination against Tom Robinson. Jem takes over from the human nature of his father and is portrayed as a strong character. Scout Scout, because of his age, and being the youngest of the family, is impulsive by nature and also extremely emotional. She hangs quickly in fights and scraps, cries when her ego is hurt and is typically rash
in her actions. Scout is very warm and friendly. Even in the midst of tension, when the mob gathers in Tom's prison, she tries a friendly conversation with Mr. Cunningham. During the women's meetings held in her living room, although not nervously by Stephanie Crawford's brazen comments, she strives to converse with the ladies. As the novel progresses
Scout also gains in maturity. He realizes how offensive they were by tormenting Boo Radley. Although a natural tomboy, it begins to adapt to its female role and enjoys helping Calpurnia in the kitchen. Finally, his behavior with Boo Radley when he meets him shows his sensitivity. He sits comfortably and conversely with him. He also accompanies him to the
safety of his house. So Scout is a lovely character, with a great potential for perception and values that can be appreciated in his personality. 9 Aunt Alexandra Zia Alexandra Zia Alexandra is Atticus's sister, who used to stay on ancestral landing Finch before arriving at Atticus's house to stay. She is very different from Atticus in everythingand children don't take a pleasure
at her at first. For a start, his reason to come is to bring some 'feminine' influence to the house, and that the fact itself is denied by children since (according to them), Calpurnia is a sufficient female influence. Aunt Alexandra is so different from her brother Atticus that Scout can not help to wonder if the real sister had been exchanged with another child at the
time of her birth. This belief is nourished by her because of some old popular stories she heard about changes. Aunt Alexandra, initially appears as a cold, unfaithful and unreliable person. It embodies all the local prejudices of the Maycomb society, such as the drought on black society and the hardness of the heart for the poor whites. She, therefore, is very
easily accepted in the company Maycomb. But she annoys Scout for her insistence on women's behavior and even irks the otherwise patient Atticus from her racial prejudices and her insistence on the savage Calpurnia from the house. But even Aunt Alexandra descends from her alleged pedestal at the end of the novel. She shows her loyalty to her brother
standing him. When he hears Tom's death, he's very upset, and immediately agrees to send Calpurnia to help Helen, Tom's wife. His intense concern for children whenwere saved by Bob Ewell's clutches, he also reveals
authentic love under the harsh outside and provided by Aunt Alexandra: possesses a very kind and loving heart. Boo Radley Arthur Radley, called Boo by children, is a puzzle in himself. As a young man, he had been a pleasant and of good nature, but he had fallen in the company of the undisciplined Cunningham boys and had created some malignant. As
punishment his father had sentenced him to a life penalty at their home. Although having gained the reputation of a madman, Boo is basically a harmless person, well thoughtful; child as in behavior at times, and as Jem and Scout realizes, arming for a certain 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 to them. But these attempts are also hindered by his father. When Boo comes out of the house to endure even the harsh lights of the stay
Scout feels sorry for him and understands the reason of the sheriff to save Boo from the threatening reflector, which inevitably would fall upon him if the truth is exposed. The scout surmis correctly that would be like killing a mockingbird, a sin that should be avoided as much as possible. Bob Ewell Bob Ewell is the useless and brutal father of a children's
covelive in extreme dirt and dissatisfaction; with little food to eat, surrounded by poverty and diseases only thanks to him. bob drinks away all the money obtained from relief controls; He's ignorant, foul-mouthed and arrogant. He has no right to submit to death a poor, innocent black, for the apparent concern of his daughter, for whom he has no great love or
concern. even after winning the case, he continues to torment the widow of tom helen. does not feel any sympathy for him, and in reality they are pleased at his death following the hands of arthur radley. Mayella ewell mayella,
although the daughter of bob, is different in some ways. try to keep the house clean and take care of its younger brothers and sisters. but he never had friends, no love or affection in his life, and the only person who was decent for her is tom robinson. In such circumstances, you can understand your despair to make sexual advances tom. you must be pitied
rather than condemned for your act, because it was a step accomplished through total despair. At the same time she is willing to lie in court and condemn tom, so as to save her life virtually, from the tortured treatment that can be put out to her by her father. but she is certainly a better and more human person than her father and her crime is Forgiving unlike
his father. Tom Robinson Tom is a young, harmless, innocent, black of laboriousness. As Scout understood, it would have been an excellent specimen, but for the left hand, which had been wounded 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 had mercy on Mayella
and often helped her by doing small household chores for her. Pitied Mayella for his deplorable condition and so helped her when possible. But racial prejudices in Maycomb County are still too dominant for this concern of being overwhelmed, and so Tom lost. Tom's courtesy and innate goodness are revealed during the court scene, when he refuses at first
to repeat the vulgar language used by Bob Ewell. He never openly accuses Mayella of lying, he only feels that he must be "confounded in his mind". All this leads him to the reader and his future death leads to a deep sense of pain and despair to the prevailing injustice in society. The Black Community With the inclusion of the black community in its novel,
Harper Lee revealed very effectively the remarkable differences between the two communities: white and black. His main reason to write about this community is of course to portray the oppressive and respect for this section of society. The
interest of Atticus in this societyseen in almost every aspect of his life. his ruler is a black man and has the utmost faith in her to elevate children in the reght way, apcus never manages to support their cause when the need arises, the case of tom robinson is the best example of the attitude of actscus towards blacks. It's a case no lawyer would have touched.
aptcus takes it, knowing well the futility of it. his main concern is to show sympathy to them, any not to leave any inverted stone in improving their lot. blacks in this novel are portrayed as better individuals than whites. are honest people, always keeping cleanliness, doing any work to extract a living. This is so different from ewells that, although white (they are
called 'white basket') and are dirty, lazy, good for nothing they have never done the hard work of a day. also the African tribe of whith Mrs. Merriweather speaks reveals a sense of warmth and family sentiment among them, which really lacks in whites. Whites always move away from blacks and speak badly of them, but when scouts and jem visit the church
with calpurnia, they are treated with respect and are not threatened by blacks. calpurnia itself has always treated children as its own, and instilled worthy values in them. through court scenes, the reader realizes that tom had treated mayella with respect, and felt sorry for its situation. but is wrongly condemned and must pay for a crime he never hasAs Atticus
points out in his last speech, white has always assumed that "All niggers are fundamentally immoral beings, that all black women should not be trusted around our men". The truth, he insists, "there is no person in this court who has never looked
at a woman with desire." Harper Lee thus represented a race that has always been looked down, because of their color, and tried to mitigate such feelings of racial hatred and prejudice in the reader. Page 10 To kill a bird is divided into 2 parts. The first part extends from Chapter 11, and the second part from Chapter 12 to Chapter 31. Part 1 and
Part 2, although linked to events and actions, have separate identities. The second part is mainly about the Robinson process and is well unified. Part 1 contains several episodes that are relevant to the issue dealt with in part 2. Part 2, which is longer than part 1, focuses on the main theme of the novel: racial prejudice still prevailing in the South, which
denied the status equal to blacks and whites. It is entirely made up of the Tom Robinson process. This begins from the middle of chapter 16 and ends in chapter 21. However, the reference to the case is made before and after these chapters too. The first part concerns mainly the characters of Jem, Scout and Atticus, and the innocent reactions of children to
racismthat prevail in their city. The explorer is surprised that Walter did not learn the board ways, but the fact that he invited him to dinner shows his sense of equality. The admiration of Jem for his father is also depicted in the first chapters. The unifying element of both sides is the invisible presence of Arthur Radley. It occupies the main interest of children,
who moves away once the process begins. At the end of the novel, the attention is reported to Boo Radley, when he saves children from the clutches of Bob Ewell. The close examination of the text reveals that Tom Robinson and Boo Radley have a lot in common. Both are innocent human beings, harmless, and yet both are persecuted by society: Tom to
be black, and Boo to be a monster. Harper Lee shows his readers how wrong society was by despising such individuals. In addition to the trial of Tom Robinson and the meeting of children with Mrs. Dubose. It can be noted that some
accidents and events take place in the first part to prepare children for what is about to happen in the second part of the novel. The Ewells are introduced into the first part, so that the reader can fully understand the type of people they are. This allows them to see through the act of Mayella and Bob Ewell. Also the typical characteristics of the tradition and
culture of the south are depicted inpart, to allow the reader to understand why the tom robinson case was a futile from the beginning. In this way, both sides are linked together with episodes, and there is a structured pattern that falls into place. you can definitely notice that to kill a mockingbird is a well-structured, well-groomed, unified novel, with both wisely
interconnected parts through characters and events. harper lee did not leave any thread at the end of the novel, and each episode is written to contribute firmly to the unity of the book. theme analysis major theme in the novel to kill a mockingbird, you can see various themes, projecting complexity in the novel. The main issue is obviously the problem of racial
prejudice. this is revealed throughout the novel at some point or another, but it is evidenced in the tom robinson, a poor black worker was accused of raping a white girl, Mayella ewells and is in evidence. the jury is composed only of whites, and even if the innocence of tom is evident, is condemned as guilty. Thus, the reader testifies to
an incomparable instance of racial prejudice that limits a black clinch victory on a white, although black slavery had been abolished, this abolition had not yet been fully accepted by whites, who could not see any equality between whites and blacks. This racial prejudice contaminates the minds of many citizens of the city. stephanie
crawford shows her lack of civilizationeconomic comments on actscus, and also walter cunningham, which is not much better than blacks, seeks to damage actscus. children, however, in their innocence, are free from this prejudice. The lesser theme, together with the issue of racial prejudice, is linked to the aspect of the prevailing social snobbey in society
this snobba does not allow Mayella ewell, to seek friendship with anyone and therefore cannot lead a normal life. this same snobba does not allow scouts to be friend walter cunningham because Aunt alexandra is aware of the difference in class. blacks are ostracized by mixing with whites and are not given educational or financial opportunities. Atticus is the
only person who deviates from this norm. Openly favors blacks, has a black maid in his house, and does not even rebuke children to attend the church of calpurnia. for his actions. Besides this, minor issues of morality, need for love,
concern and sympathy for the disadaptations of society are also discussed. Apticus teaches his children to maintain respect for humanity and life in general. He never carries a gun himself. He teaches lem to never shoot a bird of rapture, because they are harmless birds, who sing only to please others. Also lem has uncompromised values approved by his
father and does not allow scouts to torment the worms of land he had dugdill, boo radley and mayella are characters who are severely devoid of love and affection, are able to give love to others in various ways: Scout invites walter at home, dill is often given
refuge in their home, and also make attempts to be friend boo radley. the history of mockingbird is thematically linked to both boo and tom. Both are intrinsically harmless, innocent people in their actions and eager only to comfort those who are in difficulty. the society has committed a serious sin by harming tom and should pay for it. Fortunately, the sin of
causing boo damage has been avoided, so there is some hope, childhood, and the process of development, growth from innocence to maturity, were all intertwined in the themes of the novel, in order to project a thematically perfect novel with will, to all effects, page 11 harper lee in his novel to kill a bird has oato scout, a six-year-old girl to tell the facts.
However, the language that oa is not limited to its age, since this would strongly limit the expressions that harper lee needed to give. Clearly, the book is written by the adult scout who recreates his childhood experience. a varied oo of the language is noted during the novel. First of all, there is a difference in the language spoken by whites and the colloquial
oo of language by blacks. alt is reached by calpurnia, which uses the language of the white man at the house of actscus, but passes over the black jargon at the time when it is among the blacks. the language also describes the character of a person. ewell oa words and obscenity desired whenever possible, showing his poor class. Mayella, while not oando
desired words, betrays a lack of education in her speech. Atticus is formal in his speech, and his words are often torn with irony and humor. However, it cannot be considered pompous or have a swollen ego because of this, when speaking to children, usually or simple words that can be easily understood, jem and scout sometimes oano slang words, typical
of their age. When he talks to Uncle Jack, he says the scout. "I don't want to kill you," and jem says "don't be surprised, then." Tom uses the characteristic English colloquial, saying suh for sir and chillun for children. However, it is decent enough not to repeat the words desired oate from bob ewell, in the classroom. This indicates that although he had very
little formal education, his manners and the label are innate. various derogatory terms for blacks have been used, such as 'nigger', 'darky', 'Negroes', 'colors' and so on; this reflects the attitude of whites towards blacks. Thus the language was very adeptly and adroitly oato by harper lee to allow his novel to read natural. morality in the novel harper lee,
through his novel tried to presentmoral truth to the reader: The underlying morale of Maycomb County was well retracted. The primary moral truth that is evident in the book is the prominence given to life and the need to safeguard it. This is not only about the test scene where the life of a black man is at stake, but also various other instances. Atticus values
life fundamentally, although it is that of a bird. He refuses to touch a gun unless it is absolutely essential. His son is also careful enough to preserve all the lombrics while building his snowman, and even Scappa reproaches when trying to irritate them. Dill also shows the same love for living creatures, and says that hitting a game under a turtle can damage it.
Miss Maudie loves her plants and gives a lot of love and care for them. Another characteristic human value represented is the need for love and affection. Arthur Radley lived a whole life without company. Immersed, hungry for love, weave fantastic stories that reveal the tragic nature of his life. Mayella, through her words, also reveals a desire for love and
affection she had received only from Tom Robinson. Tolerance and patience are the other morals taught in this novel. Atticus teaches them to be patient with Aunt Alexandra, who had never treated with children before. And, above all, he teaches them to be
tolerant of the beliefs of others andas it says: "You can never really understand a person until you consider things from his point of view -- until you go up in his skin and walk in it." These values and customs have a unifying message: man needs the society in which he lives. All men are equal and it is useless to make distinctions. Only by living together in a
deliberate tolerance and love can do the best of life. Although the tone throughout is sad and interspersed with serious messages with the pleasant taste of humor. Scout's childhood vision of the whole scenario touches the
reader's heart and brings a smile to the face, while it goes though the whole range of experiences that childhood is all. So it merges entertainment very effectively with serious morality. Equality lesson is also given very effectively. It is well noted that man has unnecessarily differentiated between the color of the complexion of people and thus formed barriers
of prejudice. Harper has taken pains to convey the message that you must learn to be tolerant to others. Only then can a better understanding and stronger bond of humanity be formed. Page 12 Lee used symbolism rather widely during the novel and much of it refers to the problems of racism in the south during the early 20th century. Symbolism can be
traced in almostimportant episode or event that formulates the story line. From the outset, the character of scouts and his vision of the behavior of people in Maycomb County symbolizes the innate curiosity of a child towards life. It also depicts the uncontensible intelligence that helps you to see beyond what is evident. Walter Cunningham's understanding of
poverty scouts and his self-preda is an example of this. The Scout and Jem report with Calpurnia also symbolizes the rare understanding of racism prevailing in those times. Miss Maudie hates to stay indoors and she always sees ceramics around her
garden, working on her backdrops. He understands Atticus' need to fight against racial prejudice and believes in him absolutely. When his house and his garden. She is therefore a symbol of strength and integrity. Mrs. Dubose symbolizes the wrinkle and determination of a
woman, who while knowing that she is going to die soon, wants to do so with all her thoughts on her. Its dependence on morphine is a negative factor and attempts to overcome it with great attention. Finally, the deepest transmitted symbolism is through the use of the concept of mocking bird. Mocking bird is a symbol of everything that is harmless. They only
make music for others to enjoy and forsuch a being is a sin. both boo radley and tom robinson are harmless individuals, who never intend to hurt a soul. Yet the life of tom is lost, and this is like shooting a mockingbird was used to symbolize good and harmless
things in this world that should not be abused. as mary clare emphasizes, the mockingbird is a symbol for two of the characters of the novel: tom robinson from what others say about them. According to a critic "both of these characters do not really have their own
song in a sense, and therefore, they are characterized by points of view of other people." contrasts within the maycomb society maycomb societ
the community is divided into two sections: the white community and the black community, black people are simple, honest, hardworking, eking out a simple work life on the fields. They are gods who fear and regularly attend the church, not educated, repeat the hymns sung in the church, by voice, even if poor have a sense of self-esteem and pride and they
would never take anything from another without paying in nature. Atticus takes the case of Tom Robinson, even if he loses the case, his kitchen is overflowing with feerence and respect when visiting their black church. The white community is divided into two
sections. One includes most citizens of the county, who are simple, but well bred. They work hard, keep their homes clean and regularly attend the church. At the same time, they are prone to indulge in in inactive gossip, and slander, and have a nose for indiscretion in the affairs of others. Stephanie Crawford, with all his insolence well-rooted, can not help
make sniper comments to Atticus and his children. There is an air of repressed hypocrisy among many of these white citizens. Another small segment of the white community includes what is called 'white basket'. The Ewells are part of this segment. These people, even though whites are worse than black. They are poor not because of circumstances, but
because of pure laziness and lack of ambition. Children are dirty, they have no manners, and also refuse to attend school. They are medium and have no right to use their fists. The law must also be modified a bit to keep order in society, for example. This community is worse than the poor but intrinsically good blacks, but they consider themselves
superior to them because of the color of their skin. There is another smaller segment, consistingcunninghams are never known to take anything they cannot pay, they succeed with everything they succeed with everything they cannot pay, they succeed with everything they have, which is not much to take anything they cannot pay, they succeed with everything they succeed with everything they have, which is not much.
cunningham. When Mr. Cunningham can't pay apcus's money for his legal help, he sends bags of nuts hickory, robberies and cunninghams. Although different in race and color, their attitude towards life, and the importance for honesty and self-esteem, depicts
them to be good people who deserve better than what is meted out of society. ewells, on the other hand, are the worst kind of people, who show no concern to improve themselves, and in fact show insolence to others. all these separate sections of people have been portrayed to carry out the problem of racial prejudice to the maximum. page 13 shows the
growth and maturity of jem from the beginning of the novel to its end. 2.) describe the details of the robinson tom process. 3.) elucidate on the presentation of harper lee of the black community in 'To kill a Mockingbird'. 4.) give a sketch character of actcus. 5.) is a father ideal? process. 6.) sympathy with mayella ewells? explain. 7.) how did harper lee present
the social snobba in his novel 'To kill a Mockingbird'? 8.) draw up the relevancethe title to the plot of the novel. 9.) Discuss the concept of a gentleman behavior contrast with the philosophy of self-expression? With the macho concept of male behavior?
10.) Who is responsible for the death of Tom Robinson? What answers do the various characters in the novel give to this question? What does the physical description of the author of the author of Maycomb tell about the people living there? 12.) Notice in particular
the description of the city in Chapter 1. The insistence that Maycomb is a lazy city where nothing happens to you makes you feel that something very threatening is going to happen before much? How can that be? 13.) Jem Finch is one of the most important and complex characters in the novel. How does your relationship with Scout change over history?
Who do you think looks like Atticus the most-Jem or Scout? 14.) Both Miss Maudie and Aunt Alexandra represent types of the southern lady. How do two characters differ? How are they? What do you think of the novel's suggestion that the
individual members of the same family more often than not fail to type? In considering this question, pay attention to what the novelabout why this is so, noting above all what Atticus has to say about heredity against the environment. 16.) How important is it for the novel that the narrator, Scout Finch, is a child at the time when the events of history take
place? 17.) Harper Lee said the South is "the refuge of real eccentrics." What do you learn from the various eccentric characters of the novel, such as Boo Radley and Dolphus Raymond? Can you think of any reason why a society very aware of the class and family tradition could even have more than its part of eccentrics? 18.) Do you think the character of
Scout is a convincing portrait of child behavior? Why or why not? 19.) The voice you hear about the story of the novel is actually that of the adult Jean Louise Finch who tells the events that happened when she was a child. What points in the novel become aware of this? How does this adult narrator contribute to your understanding of the people of
Maycomb? How does adult Jean Louise create suspense suggesting some developments still coming into history? 20.) Some readers have objected that black characters in the novel are two-dimensional and therefore history presents a superficial view of the problem of racial prejudice. You think that's a valid criticism? Thinking of this question you might
want to read a novel by Richard Wright, or some other black author who presents a vision of life under segregation. How do the twoconfront? 21.) Why does Mr. Underwood's behavior with Heck Tate's decision to file a false police report on Bob Ewell's death. How do
the ideas of the two men differ on justice? 22.) What should history say about the importance of tradition, for example, in defending ancient ideas on education, and ridicule Miss Caroline's modern ideas on how to teach reading. On the other hand, Atticus, the hero
of history, 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 the broken arm of Jem symbolizes the wound that the segregation system inflicted on white southerners. How about this idea? What evidence can be found in
the story that the author might have wanted to make the arm broken a symbol? 24.) When killing a Mockingbird was first published in 1960, a number of the Wedding. You might want to read The marriage member for you and discuss how the two
characters are similar. Or, if you think they're very different, because you think the comparison is bad. 25.) Discuss as the Scout attitude towards superstitionin the course of the novel. Don't forget to talk about the final chapter of the story, where Atticus reads in Scout from the novel The Gray Ghost. Why can't Scout find these scary stories anymore? 26.)
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Why do you think that the scene where Jem and Scout build a snowman was included in the novel? Explain. 27.) Contrasting Miss Maudie's characters and editor of the newspaper Mr. Underwood. How can two individuals whose values are so different be "good" characters? 28.) What is the meaning of Scout's criticism of progressive education? If innocent children are sometimes wiser than adults around them, as it seems the story to say, why does the narrator not trust a teaching system that depends on the ability of children to learn through instinct and their own initiative? initiative? to kill a mockingbird chapter 13 quotes. to kill a mockingbird chapter 13 analysis. to kill a mockingbird chapter 13 quotes. to kill a mockingbird chapter 13 quotes.