

1: SparkNotes: To Kill a Mockingbird: Part One, Chapter 1

From a general summary to chapter summaries to explanations of famous quotes, the SparkNotes To Kill a Mockingbird Study Guide has everything you need to ace quizzes, tests, and essays.

It throws the town for a loop because the area typically does not receive snow. Instead, they decide to build a snowman-shaped figure out of dirt and cover it with snow. They model it after an unpleasant neighbor of theirs, Mr. Avery, and Atticus is dismayed at the likeness. Atticus takes Scout and Jem outside. Some of the neighbors help carry out some of her belongings out of the house as it burns. Fire trucks arrive after that; unfortunately, they are unable to stop her house from burning down, but they do prevent other houses nearby from catching fire as well. Scout notices afterward that, while she was standing outside in the cold in only her bathrobe, someone put a blanket around her shoulders. In the confusion, she did not notice at the time when it happened. However, she had been standing in front of the Radley house. Nathan Radley had been helping with the fire, so it could only have been Boo who put the blanket around her shoulders. Realizing she had been so close to Boo, Scout is nearly struck down with terror. Despite everything that has happened, Miss Maudie is in good spirits the next day. She tells the children that she plans to build a new, smaller house. It is also important to realize that this racial slur is considered incredibly offensive today, and is only used here in reference to the novel. The novel takes place in the s, a period before the Civil Rights movement and during a time when racism was still rife in America, particularly in the South. Harper Lee uses such language to point out this racism and give an accurate portrayal of sentiments in the South, though she certainly does not condone such language or such a mentality. In fact, when Scout tells Atticus about what happened, he pointedly tells her not to use the word "nigger. He tells Scout that he doubts he will win the case but that he must try in order to uphold his own sense of justice. Things in Macyomb, Atticus warns, could become tense because of this case. Scout generally gets along very well with Uncle Jack. Scout does not look forward to this visit because Aunt Alexandra is very forthright in her rather traditional views of what a young girl should be. Scout also does not get along with her cousin, Francis. Repeating the words of his mother, Francis at one point calls Atticus a "nigger-lover," which sends Scout into a fury. She beats Francis up. Jack spansks her without hearing what Scout has to say, and Scout is upset. However, when they return to Maycomb, she tells Jack everything. Later, Scout overhears her father talking to Uncle Jack about the case. Atticus mentions that Scout also needs to learn not to get so angry over things because it will only get more difficult as the trial approaches. Atticus hears her eavesdropping and tells her to go to bed; the adult narrator Scout realizes, years later, that Atticus meant for her to overhear all he had to say. Atticus tells Jem that he should never shoot mockingbirds because "it is a sin to shoot a mockingbird," saying that they are innocent birds who only sing and never hurt anyone. This is obviously where the title of the novel comes from, and it is a metaphor for never harming a person or thing that is innocent. Boo Radley is the most obvious "mockingbird" in the novel, as Atticus constantly reminds Jem and Scout to leave him alone because Boo has never done any harm to them. However, Tom, Scout, and Jem, could also be considered mockingbirds as well. Scout muses over the fact that her father often seems older than other fathers. He is scholarly and wears glasses, where most fathers in their community hunt and fish. However, one day a rabid dog shows up in the community. While everyone hunkers down, the sheriff gives Atticus his gun, asking him to shoot the dog. Atticus does this with one shot, and Miss Maudie tells the children that, in his youth, Atticus was the best shot in the county. Chapter 11 is the final chapter in Part I of the novel. In this section, Jem and Scout receive insults about Atticus from a grumpy woman-Mrs. Dubose- whose house they pass everyday. In retribution, Jem destroys the camellia bushes outside Mrs. As punishment, Jem has to go to Mrs. Scout sometimes goes with him, and she and Jem watch as Mrs. Dubose has a strange fit. Each day, they read to her longer and, when an alarm goes off, a servant comes in to give Mrs. Dubose medicine as her fit begins. Atticus reveals that Mrs. Dubose was addicted to morphine, but that she wanted to die on her own terms. With the help of the children, she was able to give up her addiction before her death. In this section of the novel, things begin to shift in terms of plot. For the first time, real racial tensions begin to emerge in the novel. It is clear that there is some deep-rooted prejudice in the

minds of many of the people of Maycomb. However, it is also clear that Atticus is a much more objective individual and is someone who does not buy into this racism. He believes that representing Tom Robinson is what is right and, therefore, it is what he will do. He knows he will be facing a difficult trial and much criticism from his neighbors, but he is resolved to do it nevertheless. The section further reveals Atticus as the moral figurehead of the novel in the way he raises his children. Above all else, he tries to instill in them a clear sense of morals. Additionally, Scout begins to realize the courage her father has, even though he is not the masculine hunter or fisherman like other fathers in town. He could be a great huntsman if he had chosen; however, he believes it is unfair to use this talent on lesser creatures. So, he only uses his shooting ability when he must in order to protect those in his family. Dubose is deeply racist and clearly dislikes him, Atticus tells Jem that Mrs. However, he is resolved to see it through and this, in turn, makes his courage even more apparent to the reader.

2: To Kill A Mockingbird: Chapter Summary - Marked By www.enganhecubano.com

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Dolphus Raymond reveals that he is drinking from a paper sack. He commiserates with Dill and offers him a drink in a paper bag. Raymond tells the children that he pretends to be a drunk to provide the other white people with an explanation for his lifestyle, when, in fact, he simply prefers black people to whites. When Dill and Scout return to the courtroom, Atticus is making his closing remarks. He has finished going over the evidence and now makes a personal appeal to the jury. He points out that the prosecution has produced no medical evidence of the crime and has presented only the shaky testimony of two unreliable witnesses; moreover, the physical evidence suggests that Bob Ewell, not Tom Robinson, beat Mayella. He then offers his own version of events, describing how Mayella, lonely and unhappy, committed the unmentionable act of lusting after a black man and then concealed her shame by accusing him of rape after being caught. As soon as Atticus finishes, Calpurnia comes into the courtroom. Chapter 21 Calpurnia hands Atticus a note telling him that his children have not been home since noon. Underwood says that Jem and Scout are in the colored balcony and have been there since just after one in the afternoon. Atticus tells them to go home and have supper. They beg to be allowed to hear the verdict; Atticus says that they can return after supper, though he knows that the jury will likely have returned before then. Calpurnia marches Jem, Scout, and Dill home. They eat quickly and return to find the jury still out, the courtroom still full. Evening comes, night falls, and the jury continues to deliberate. Jem is confident of victory, while Dill has fallen asleep. Finally, after eleven that night, the jury enters. Scout remembers that a jury never looks at a man it has convicted, and she notices that the twelve men do not look at Tom Robinson as they file in and deliver a guilty verdict. The courtroom begins to empty, and as Atticus goes out, everyone in the colored balcony rises in a gesture of respect. Chapter 22 That night, Jem cries, railing against the injustice of the verdict. Outside, Miss Stephanie Crawford is gossiping with Mr. Avery and Miss Maudie, and she tries to question Jem and Scout about the trial. Miss Maudie rescues the children by inviting them in for some cake. Jem complains that his illusions about Maycomb have been shattered: Miss Maudie points out that there were people who tried to help, like Judge Taylor, who appointed Atticus to the case instead of the regular public defender. Chapters 20â€”22 It is easy to criticize Mr. Dolphus Raymond as an unreal, saccharinely nonracist character. Indeed, in a temporal and geographical setting in which the white community as a whole has so little sympathy for blacks, Raymond is not only anomalous but also somewhat preposterousâ€”it seems that even the righteous and morally upstanding Atticus might view Raymond as having breached accepted notions of social propriety. Raymond never explains precisely why he prefers blacksâ€”he just does; similarly, the white community never explains why it hates blacksâ€”it just does. The difference between these two ingrained attitudes, however, is that whereas the white community imposes its preferences unapologetically on the whole of Maycomb, Raymond acts on his preferences solely because he wants to live that way, not because he wants to dictate how others should live. In a way, Mr. Raymond is another illustration of an innocent destroyed by hatred and prejudice: Rather, he speaks to the jury with confidence and dignity, urging them to find confidence and dignity within themselves. On the contrary, Atticus understands that people are capable of great goodness and great evil, which proves the key to his own admirable moral strength. He has indeed seen and experienced evil, but he is nevertheless capable of faith in the good qualities of humankind. This faith represents the adult perspective toward which Scout, who begins the novel as an innocent child, is forced to move as the story progresses. Even after the verdict has been handed down, there is a sense that progress has been made: Scout is bewildered by the verdict, but, like Atticus, she is resilient and retains her positive view of the world. Her brother is crushed: In a way, Jem, like Tom Robinson, is a mockingbird. While the Ewells and the forces of hatred and prejudice do not take his life, they do strip him of his childhood and youthful idealism. Atticus tells Jem and Scout that because he made Ewell look like a fool, Ewell needed to get revenge. Now that Ewell has

gotten that vengefulness out of his system, Atticus expects no more trouble. Aunt Alexandra and the children remain worried. Meanwhile, Tom Robinson has been sent to another prison seventy miles away while his appeal winds through the court system. Atticus feels that his client has a good chance of being pardoned. When Scout asks what will happen if Tom loses, Atticus replies that Tom will go to the electric chair, as rape is a capital offense in Alabama. Jem and Atticus discuss the justice of executing men for rape. The subject then turns to jury trials and to how all twelve men could have convicted Tom. In fact, one man on the jury wanted to acquit—amazingly, it was one of the Cunninghams. Upon hearing this revelation, Scout announces that she wants to invite young Walter Cunningham to dinner, but Aunt Alexandra expressly forbids it, telling her that the Finches do not associate with trash. Scout grows furious, and Jem hastily takes her out of the room. In his bedroom, Jem reveals his minimal growth of chest hair and tells Scout that he is going to try out for the football team in the fall. They discuss the class system—why their aunt despises the Cunninghams, why the Cunninghams look down on the Ewells, who hate black people, and other such matters. After being unable to figure out why people go out of their way to despise each other, Jem suggests Boo Radley does not come out of his house because he does not want to leave it.

Chapter 24 One day in August, Aunt Alexandra invites her missionary circle to tea. Scout, wearing a dress, helps Calpurnia bring in the tea, and Alexandra invites Scout to stay with the ladies. Miss Maudie shuts up their prattle with icy remarks. Suddenly, Atticus appears and calls Alexandra to the kitchen. There he tells her, Scout, Calpurnia, and Miss Maudie that Tom Robinson attempted to escape and was shot seventeen times. Alexandra asks Miss Maudie how the town can allow Atticus to wreck himself in pursuit of justice. Maudie replies that the town trusts him to do right. They return with Scout to the missionary circle, managing to act as if nothing is wrong.

Chapter 25 September has begun and Jem and Scout are on the back porch when Scout notices a roly-poly bug. She is about to mash it with her hand when Jem tells her not to. She dutifully places the bug outside. Scout observes that it is Jem, not she, who is becoming more and more like a girl. Her thoughts turn to Dill, and she remembers him telling her that he and Jem ran into Atticus as they started home from swimming during the last two days of August. Aunt Alexandra is more insightful, maintaining that a man like Ewell will do anything to get revenge. For all her faults, Aunt Alexandra gains, by way of her stereotypes, a basically reliable understanding of the people of Maycomb. Both Jem and Scout are forced to face the adult world in these chapters to an unprecedented degree. In fact, Jem is actually beginning to enter the adult world, showing Scout his chest hair and contemplating trying out for football. Jem and Atticus discuss the judicial system in Maycomb County for much of Chapter Their conversation is an education for Jem in the realities not only of the jury system but also of life. Scout, meanwhile, moves closer to the adult world by drawing closer to Alexandra. The scene brilliantly portrays the hypocrisy of the Maycomb ladies. Whereas Jem embraces entrance into the adult world, Scout seems reluctant about it. Jem proudly shows Scout his chest hair as a mark of his emergence into manhood. Additionally, whereas Jem intently discusses aspects of the complicated legal system with Atticus, Miss Stephanie teases the young Scout about growing up to be a lawyer. This difference in maturity between Jem and Scout manifests itself in the incident with the roly-poly bug. Wishing to withdraw back into the childhood world of actions without abstract significance, Scout moves to crush the bug. Jem, now sensitive to the vulnerability of those who are oppressed, urges her to leave the defenseless bug alone. Subscribe for more content like this.

3: Chapters (To Kill a Mockingbird) Summaries w/ analysis - Dwarfen King's HW

Addressing To Kill a Mockingbird character analysis prompts in Chapter 1 summary Another common essay prompt when you write an essay on literature is character analysis. An essay on To Kill a Mockingbird will be no exception, and character analysis will most likely be present among your To Kill a Mockingbird essay questions.

School is closed, so Jem and Scout spend their day trying to build a snowman. The next day, Scout is surprised to find Miss Maudie in good spirits, working in her yard and talking about expanding her garden. Near Christmastime, a classmate taunts Scout with the news that Atticus is defending a black man. She attacks Francis and is punished by Uncle Jack, who had warned her not to fight or curse. Christmas evening, she and Uncle Jack talk, and she explains to him where he went wrong in his discipline. Analysis Lee introduces a great deal of symbolism in Chapters 8 and 9. Please do something "!" After Chapter 8, everything Scout believes turns topsy-turvy, and the things she takes as absolutes are going to come into question. In some ways their snowman is analogous to the way blacks are treated in Maycomb. Lee subtly and masterfully drives this point home by having the children create a nearly exact replica of Mr. Avery, a white neighbor who behaves crudely and indecently, unlike any black character in the story. Lee also introduces bird symbolism into the novel in Chapter 8. In another nod to how their world is changing, Jem and Scout have a chance to meet Boo Radley, but are too absorbed in something else to notice. And, instead of seeing the blanket as a gift, Scout is sick to her stomach. The fire itself is symbolic of the upcoming conflicts that Scout and the community will face. This jarring event awakens the neighborhood, and Scout, from their peaceful slumber. The heat of the fire contrasts sharply with the intense cold, providing an allusion to the sharply defined sides in the upcoming trial and conflict. Neither fires nor cold are common in Maycomb, and the community is forced to look at situations from a different perspective. Atticus is accustomed to facing no-win situations. Likewise, he accepts the fact that the jury will convict Tom, but he still gives him a courageous defense. Uncle Jack punishes Scout without first hearing her side of the story. In her "trial," she was guilty until proven guilty. Lee adeptly helps readers understand how Tom feels by having a child experience the same emotions. When a child asks you something, answer him. The outside world continues to impose standards of femininity on Scout in Chapter 8 and 9. She abhors the idea of a little girl wearing pants and works diligently to make Scout more ladylike. Glossary aberrations a deviation from the normal or the typical. Appomattox town in central Virginia, near Lynchburg: Missouri Compromise a plan agreed upon by the United States Congress in to settle the debate over slavery in the Louisiana Purchase area. The plan temporarily maintained the balance between free and slave states.

4: SparkNotes: To Kill a Mockingbird

The To Kill a Mockingbird study guide contains a biography of Harper Lee, literature essays, quiz questions, major themes, characters, and a full summary and analysis. About To Kill a Mockingbird To Kill a Mockingbird Summary.

Jem then invites Walter to lunch, bragging on the way home about how he once touched the Radley house. Calpurnia is livid because of this and punishes Scout by making her eat in the kitchen instead of at the dinner table. Scout thinks this is reason enough to fire Calpurnia, but Atticus refuses to. None of the kids are bothered by this, least of all Burris Ewell, but it leaves Miss Caroline shaken up. Back home, Scout is even more confused when Calpurnia says she missed Scout while she was at school. She and Atticus strike a compromise: Allusions The Dewey Decimal System. Jem erroneously refers to this as a teaching method when it is, in fact, a classification system that libraries use to arrange their books. It was first employed in the 18th Century and was already in use in many schools by the s, when the novel is set. Conflict The conflict in this chapter is largely benign, as it was in Chapters 1 and 2. Their fight is so contentious that Scout actually wants Atticus to fire Calpurnia because of it. Eventually, Jem pulls Scout off of Walter and invites him over to their house for lunch. Scout, unable to fully let go of their fight, criticizes him for pouring syrup all over his plate. This will change later in the novel, but, for now, Scout has no respect for Walter. Symbols Harper Lee uses the symbols in this chapter to indicate social status. Later in the novel, symbols will be used as tools of character development, as elements of moral and logical arguments, and, collectively, as a method of emphasizing key themes for example, innocence and justice. He tends to take it out of his pocket when he wants to think, and in so doing imparts the watch with a sort of ruminative power, as if it were a talisman. That Burris has a literal cootie in his hair is a symbol of his self-imposed social isolation, which he cultivates with vicious satisfaction. Atticus and Scout strike a bargain at the end of this chapter: He uses this as an opportunity to teach her about the idea of compromise, which he defines as two or more parties making concessions in order to reach an agreement. There will be many compromises in this novel, some more balanced than others. The Finch children, being kids, have an underdeveloped idea of what constitutes real bravery. Later in the novel, their idea of courage will develop and become less childish. As in Chapter 2 , education is a major theme and a source of some disillusionment for Scout. Reynolds will accept payment in the form of a bushel of potatoes for his help delivering a baby. Lee uses these comical moments to temper the more serious events of the novel and provide some much needed levity to the narrative. As the narrative progresses, Lee will continue to use loneliness as a way of creating empathy for her characters, particularly those who have been misunderstood.

5: To Kill a Mockingbird Chapters Summary

There are several mentions of courage in To Kill A Mockingbird, but the most significant conversation between Atticus and Jem occurs after Mrs. Dubose dies on pg. at the end of chapter

Proceed to order Introduction This page novel was written by Harper Lee, and a publication done in by J. It won a prize, the Pulitzer Prize, shortly afterward and has now become one of the best references to classic modern American literature. She relates the plot to the events that took place in her hometown at the age of 10 in She demonstrates how people who are caught up in the jumble of ignorance and poverty turn to racism to mask their shame and low self-esteem. Our features Any deadline. Regardless of the turnaround time or field of study, you can be sure we have qualified personnel to handle the assignment for you. Our writers are knowledgeable in virtually all subject areas and will process your assignment as fast as possible to beat the deadlines. Quality Guarantee We have an exceptional team of proficient writers with a vast experience in writing quality academic essays. Therefore, we will deliver academic essays of amazing quality not available anywhere else. You can bet on that! Best essay writers You will not find competent and certified essay writers like the ones on our spectacular team. We are your best bet for having a professionally written essay that will get you the best grades in no time. Let us process your essay and you will see only amazing results with us. Plagiarism free With us, originality and uniqueness are paramount factors to success. We can never compromise on that. You can bet that we double check our essays so you know you will receive original work every time. Online chat with writers We have many competent and certified writers available to process your essay and you can chat with them online to find the best one to work with. Fast delivery of essay We have many certified writers who are ready to happily process your essay even with a 4-hour deadline. Our team of writing experts is available on call and can churn out an outstanding essay for you on short notice without compromising on quality. Affordable prices Our essay writing service is tailored to fit your budget. We have only affordable prices for you, and we offer a quality service. Characters The following figures are some of the characters in the novel and are discussed as the main characters in this To Kill a Mockingbird book summary: Jean Louise Finch Scout: Scout comes to understand the goodness and the dark side of people. The accused but seemingly innocent rapist who is shot dead trying to escape prison. The neighbor who is clouded and hidden in mystery. The two notable instances where judgment comes out are: Symbolism of Mockingbird The mockingbird is used to symbolize innocence in the novel. The symbolism is portrayed in the instances where the goodness and innocence of some characters were bruised and crushed. She is a rebellious girl who has tomboy tendencies. The storyline is based in Maycomb, a small town in Alabama in the s where Scout lives with her elder brother Jem, and her father, Atticus, who is widowed. They have a housekeeper named Calpurnia, who is a stern kind-hearted African-American. They also befriend Dill, a small boy who comes to visit and stay with his aunt every summer. The timeline is placed during the depression where the status of her father as a respected and successful lawyer alleviates the Finch family from the harshness of the depression gripping the small town. The two major themes in the novel are judgment and justice. Scout and her brother get to learn some crucial lessons about judging others through the character of Boo, the cryptic and solitary neighbor. Early in the story, the children mimic and mock Radley, but they, later on, come to experience his goodness. The judgment theme is depicted in the circumstances that befell Tom Robinson, a poor African-American field attendant who is accused and put on trial for rape. He was charged with trying to rape a white woman Mayella Ewell. The racist nature of the white supremacy society places all odds against Tom. Boo comes to the rescue of the children where Jem is injured, a fight erupts, and Bob is killed. Style The dominant element of style the author applies in To Kill a Mockingbird is storytelling. The narration style adopts two perspectives; one that of the young girl growing up in hardship and problematic era and that of a grown-up woman reflecting on her childhood memories. The method of narration applied allows the author to fuse the simplicity of childhood observations with the adulthood situations intricate with veiled motivations and unquestioned custom. The weird and near-supernatural traits of Boo and the aspect of racial injustice concerning Tom Robinson underwrite the quality of the gothic in the novel. Several practicing professionals

have cited the influence Atticus had on their decisions to join law school or shaped their ideology during school days and afterward during practice. Despite the heroic depictions, some critics have come up to maintain the assertion that his figure is irrelevant in the modern profession as he existed in a past era where racism and injustice were the order of the day. They draw their assumptions from the notion that he does not put his skills to use against the racist status quo in Maycomb. A controversial earlier draft of the novel, which was titled *Go Set a Watchman*, was released on July 14, 2015. The draft was completed in and is set in a timeline 20 years after the time depicted in *To Kill a Mockingbird*. The plot is based on the adult Scout Finch who has traveled to Alabama from New York to visit her father. She is then confronted by the intolerance still existing in her society. The novel was intended to be the first in a trilogy with a smaller novel in between the two. Conclusion *To Kill a Mockingbird* was introduced in the classroom as early as 1960. This *to kill a mockingbird* summary is an insight of the general impacts the novel has had on the society. Find out how much your paper will cost Type of paper.

6: What Kinds of To Kill a Mockingbird Essay You May Have to Write?

LitCharts assigns a color and icon to each theme in To Kill a Mockingbird, which you can use to track the themes throughout the work. Florman, Ben. "To Kill a Mockingbird Chapter 1." LitCharts. LitCharts LLC, 22 Jul Web. 9 Nov Florman, Ben. "To Kill a Mockingbird Chapter 1." LitCharts.

Everybody has to read it at least for school and write essays about it. Notably, the issues that the author tackles in the book are quite self-explanatory. The fact is, when you are a student, nobody expects to find any groundbreaking findings in your essay, not on any subject. In case with this novel, a simple summary of To Kill a Mockingbird will do. Of course, you are writing about literature and not about hunting, so you will not be writing an actual how to kill a mockingbird summary. As we have mentioned, most likely, a simple demonstrative essay on To Kill a Mockingbird will suffice. Depending on your school and your teacher, your task may be either to summarize the entire book in one essay or write separate essays summarizing each or some particular chapters. If the latter is the case, then you will probably have to answer the same To Kill a Mockingbird essay questions in every paper on every chapter about which you are writing. Let us take a look at what it may look like. An example of To Kill a Mockingbird Chapter 1 summary First of all, we realize that the narrator of the story is a six-year-old girl named Jean Louise Finch or more commonly Scout. Same as most stories, this one starts with an exposition. Lee does, however, adds a little twist to it by stating that the events that our narrator is talking about eventually lead to her brother Jem, five years older than herself, having his arm broken. We then discover that the events take place in the rural South in the times of the Great Depression namely, in a small town called Maycomb, Alabama, in After this crash course in family history, we cut to a summer day in when the siblings meet a boy named Dill who came to visit his aunt Miss Haverford, a next door neighbor of the Finches. The boy is very sociable and quickly becomes great friends with the siblings. They spend most of their time readings stories and re-enacting them but get bored eventually. This is when Dill discovers a character named Boo Radley. He is said to be criminally insane, but his family refused to have him institutioned, so instead, they just keep him in the house all the time. Dill gets so fascinated with this Boo character in general that he becomes obsessed with learning more about this whole story. One time, he comes up with a plan to lure Boo out of the house by challenging Jem to touch the Radley Place. Scout does, however, see a slight move of the window shutter, as if someone was peeking, but she is not sure that she is not imagining it. Addressing To Kill a Mockingbird racism essay prompts in Chapter 1 summary Since racism is one of the central themes addressed in the novel, chances are that it will also be among your To Kill a Mockingbird essay prompts even if you are summarizing only the first Chapter. As you can see from our general To Kill a Mockingbird Chapter 1 summary, the topic of racism is not touched. So how To Kill a Mockingbird summary of chapter 1 should mention racism? Well, the answer is fairly easy. It is true that addressing racism when talking about Chapter 1 of this novel will have to be something of nitpicking, but there is material for that. We already see that despite the Finches are not very rich and slavery is already abolished in the s, it is still not uncommon for a white household to hire help from the black community. This illustrates the economic gap between the white and black communities at that time and place. Later, Scout mentions to Dill that old Mr. Calpurnia refers to old Mr. Radley as the meanest man to ever have lived, because she is sincerely disgusted at what he does to his son, implicating that this is one of the many cruelties specifically characteristic of white people. So, this is what you can mention if you are writing To Kill a Mockingbird racism essay on Chapter 1 of the novel. Addressing To Kill a Mockingbird character analysis prompts in Chapter 1 summary Another common essay prompt when you write an essay on literature is character analysis. An essay on To Kill a Mockingbird will be no exception, and character analysis will most likely be present among your To Kill a Mockingbird essay questions. It is, however, a much easier thing to write about than racism. Usually, your To Kill a Mockingbird essay prompts will be specific, and it will tell you on which character you should focus in your To Kill a Mockingbird character analysis. If you have already read the book, then it should be no challenge to you. For example, Jem is a polite boy and responsible elder brother, while Scout is a tomboy who often understands particular social norms. Dill is smaller than

Scout in size, even though he is older, which tells us that he is not so much interested in physical activities as in conversations, stories, and imagination. He also seems exotic to other kids because he comes from the faraway land of Mississippi and, being aware of that, he exploits it and sparks their interest in him even more by telling them stories from his life which they cannot verify. As for adult characters, there is Calpurnia who hails from an entirely different background but accepts the norms of both communities, thus illustrating the duality of social behavior. As you can see, describing particular characters in your To Kill a Mockingbird book summary of Chapter 1 should not be any problem.

7: To Kill a Mockingbird Chapter 3 Summary and Analysis - www.enganchecubano.com

To Kill a Mockingbird is a classic novel set in Maycomb, Alabama during the Great Depression. The novel centers largely around the Finch family and, in the first chapter, they are introduced. The father of the family, Atticus Finch, makes a respectable living as a lawyer in the small town. His

The novel centers largely around the Finch family and, in the first chapter, they are introduced. The father of the family, Atticus Finch, makes a respectable living as a lawyer in the small town. His daughter, Jeane Louise Finch, is the narrator of the novel. Most of the time, she is referred to by her nickname: Atticus also has a son, Jem, who is an integral part of the novel as well. Their father, however, is their primary caregiver. The novel opens in the summer of A boy, whose name is Dill, moves into the house next door to the Finch family to stay with his Aunt Rachel for the summer. At this point, Jem is ten and Scout is six. Dill quickly becomes friends with Jem and Scout, and is shown to be a talkative and intelligent boy. All summer long, the children take part in acting out stories they have read. However, one day, Dill has another idea to cure their growing boredom. In a house down the street lives a neighbor named Boo Radley. Over the years, there have been many rumors about Boo Radley. For fifteen years, no one heard a word from Boo Radley until he attacked his father and stabbed him using a pair of scissors. Having heard this fanciful tale about Boo Radley, Dill is fascinated with him. Indeed, Scout describes Boo as a "malevolent phantom" and sort of a larger than life figure. Dill tries to come up with a plan to lure Boo outside so they can see this "phantom" of a person. Eventually, he convinces Jem to run up and touch the Radley home. Jem does it, though clearly terrified. While he does, Scout watches the house and thinks she sees movement inside, like someone is looking out the window. In Chapter 2, Dill departs for the summer and Scout is excited to start school. However, Scout quickly realizes that school does not live up to her expectations. Scout is an extremely intelligent girl and has already taught herself to read because, every night, her father reads to her. However, her new teacher-Miss Caroline-insists that her father must have taught her to read, basically calling her a liar and making Scout feel guilty over her education. Her relationship with her teacher is only worsened when, after recess, Miss Caroline tries to give money to another student, Walter Cunningham, for lunch. Scout tires to explain that Walter will never be able to pay the money back, as his family is so poor they often pay Atticus with things like turnip greens when they need legal help. Miss Caroline gets so frustrated with Scout that she slaps her hand with a ruler. At lunch, Scout is furious at Walter for getting her in trouble, and pushes him down in the dirt. However, Jem steps in and invites Walter over to their house for lunch. While they are eating, Scout is horrified to see that Walter is pouring molasses all over his food. When she comments on it, Calpurnia, the housekeeper, pulls her into the kitchen and scolds her for her behavior. When Scout returns to school after lunch, things only get worse. The narrator explains that the Ewell family is even poorer than the Cunninghams. Burris, as it turns out, only comes on the first day of school to avoid problems with the law. When he leaves, he make such nasty remarks that Miss Caroline actually cries. After her first day of school, Scout reflects on her experiences with her father, who realizes something is wrong. There are several important ideas introduced in these first few chapters. As a whole, *To Kill a Mockingbird* is a coming of age story, or a story about growing up. Additionally, the first few chapters serve as an introduction to the town of Maycomb. The description of some of the students-especially Walter and Burris-serve to show the challenges that some of the people in this community face. As a whole and on many levels, the novel will deal with social class and education. Scout-is well-educated and from well-established home-is a stark contrast to children like Walter and Burris. Harper Lee seems to be commenting on the failure of an educational system in which a teacher, like Miss Caroline, punishes Scout for her learning while a student like Burris is able to satisfy the law by showing up to school one day out of the year. Clearly, Lee sees problems with this sort of society.

8: To Kill a Mockingbird Chapter 8 Summary and Analysis - www.enganchecubano.com

Free summary and analysis of Chapter 3 in Harper Lee's To Kill a Mockingbird that won't make you snore. We promise.

Writing a summary may be somewhat tedious and time-consuming, but it is by no means difficult. All you should do is retell the events that unfold, only in written form. When your task is to write a summary of To Kill a Mockingbird, it may deal with a book as a whole or only one or two chapters. Here, you will be capturing the gist of the text which will include the most crucial events and the most focal ideas. It is worth noting, however, that if you have read the book or a chapter once, recollecting all the meaningful details as you write your summary may appear tricky. Read it actively, i. If you have already read the book, then you should better re-read it for your task. Among other things, you should keep track on the signs of each character evolving, changing their opinions as a result of witnessing or participating in some dramatic or mundane events, etc. You know who the characters are and what the central theme is. Nevertheless, if you want to end up with a summary worth reading, you should read the novel actively. As we have already discussed, this involves taking notes of all the meaningful details. Luckily, Harper Lee herself has made the job easier for you by writing out the characters with brilliant meticulousness, achieved by presenting them through the eyes of a child from whose point of view the narration goes. Writing To Kill a Mockingbird Chapter 1 summary Sometimes, your teacher will have you summarize only one chapter of the book instead of the whole novel. Also, this approach makes your job even easier as summarizing smaller pieces of text takes less effort than working with bigger ones. What else may you have to write in your To Kill a Mockingbird essay As we have already mentioned, if you major in English or are taking an advanced English class, you will be expected to demonstrate somewhat more writing proficiency than a simple summary of To Kill a Mockingbird. You will have to write reflective, argumentative, persuasive, and other essays where you may have to uncover specific topics touched upon in the novel, scrutinize a particular character, etc. Of course, you cannot write about whatever you want “ that would involve too much time just to define the topic. Instead, you will have To Kill a Mockingbird essay prompts to refer to. These prompts are quite specific, so you will know exactly what to write about. As such, you should expect this theme to be touched upon in To Kill a Mockingbird essay questions. In other words, if you are to explore a particular theme in your essay, you can safely assume that you should write To Kill a Mockingbird racism essay. The course of events in the novel spans over the period of four years filled with life-changing experiences. So, it is only natural that characters evolve, and To Kill a Mockingbird character analysis is always an exciting topic for an essay. Usually, you will have a choice between some major characters; however, English and literature majors may expect something even more challenging than that.

9: To Kill a Mockingbird Chapter 14 - Book Cheats

Scout convinces Jem to back off on the Radley game, and then Dill asks Scout to marry him. (Hey, it is the South.) Despite this moment of passion, the boys spend most of their time together and neglect Scout.

One night Scout remembered that she wanted to ask Atticus what Rape meant. Atticus seemed to enjoy the story of her adventure of going to the black church but Aunt Alexandria was pissed. Aunt Alexandria was shocked and Scout said that Calpurnia invited her to come to the house whenever she wanted and that Scout wanted to visit her that Sunday. Atticus then told Scout that while Aunt Alexandria was living in the house she was to obey her rules too. Scout was upset and hid in the bathroom. When Scout came out Aunt Alexandria and Atticus were arguing in the front room. Aunt Alexandria was then trying to get Atticus to fire Calpurnia and Atticus refused and said that Calpurnia is a member of this family and that she would work there as long as she wanted. Scout came out into the front room and they immediately stopped fighting and Alexandria was visibly upset. Jem and Scout went to his room and they were both in shock because that was the first time they had ever seen Atticus fight. Jem told Scout not to antagonize Aunt Alexandria. Scout immediately felt like Jem was trying to tell her what to do just like everybody else was doing and she told Jem that he had no right to tell her what to do. Jem slapped her and punched her to the stomach which sent her to the ground. Scout had won they were still equals. Atticus came in and separated them. Atticus asked who started it and Scout said that Jem was trying to tell her what to do and asked sarcastically if she had to mind him too. Atticus told them to both go to bed and Aunt Alexandria, smug as ever, told Atticus that she told him so. Scout shut out the light and as she walked to her bed she stepped on something unusual and whatever it was moved. She thought it was a snake and she walked over to Jem's room and quietly knocked on his door and asked Jem what a snake felt like and told him that she thought one was under her bed. Jem went to the Kitchen and got a broom. Jem told Scout to wait on top of the bed and Jem made a tentative swipe under the bed. Jem and Scout heard a grunt. Slowly a head wiggled from underneath Scout's bed. Scout finally found her voice and ask how Dill got there. Dill made up this long elaborate story about how he crossed the country on foot and was tied in chains etc. Jem knowing that Dill was a big exaggerator asked how he got there. Once he got to the house he hid under the bed for hours. Jem told Dill that he needed to let his mom know that he was there and that he thought his parents would have been worried sick. Jem broke the child code and went and got Atticus. Atticus came to the door way. He evaluated the situation and nicely told Scout to get Dill some real food. Atticus told Dill that he had to tell Miss Rachel so that she could let his mom know he was ok and that he was going to ask Miss Rachel if it was ok if he spent the night. Atticus nicely told Dill to take a bath. Jem was standing in the corner like the traitor he was. Scout and Dill decided to forgive Jem mainly because Dill had to sleep in the same room as him. Late at night Scout was woken by Dill. Dill told Scout that he wanted to sleep next to her. Scout scooted over and Scout asked him why he ran away. Dill said that it was because his mom and new dad were always fawning over each other and never paid attention to him. Scout thought this was the oddest reason she had ever heard. Scout sort of calls BS and Dill says that he feels like his mom and new dad do much better without him around. Dill says that they would buy him all sorts of stuff but never give him attention. Scout said that that was a lie and that she was told by Aunt Alexandria that they come down a chimney.

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