To Kill a Mockingbird

Guided Reading

**Chapters 1-3 Questions**

1.) What does it mean to "act responsibly?" Explain what a person needs to do in order to "act responsibly" in the 1930's in Maycomb, Alabama.

In *To Kill a Mockingbird*, to behave responsible in 1930’s Maycomb, Alabama, a person needs to rise above the petty racism that was prevalent at that time.

 2.) Who can people trust in Maycomb, Alabama? Identify your impressions of Dill, Calpurnia, Jem, the narrator, Atticus, the Radleys, Miss Stephanie Crawford, and Miss Caroline Fisher.

People really trust Atticus because he has strong family ties to the community and is an honest man. People also typically trust the people they see frequently.

Dill- nerdy, small, nosy

Calpurnia- strict, helpful, family cook

Jem- kind, looks after Scout, likes to play sports outside

Scout (the narrator)- sassy, independent, tomboy

Atticus- honest, trustworthy, friendly

the Radleys- mysterious, quiet, not friendly

Miss Stephanie Crawford- likes to gossip, friendly, main source of rumors about the Radleys

Miss Caroline Fisher- strict, not nice to Scout, doesn’t know much about the community

 3.) What are some essential family values and family history that have shaped the people in this community?

-There is an "us" and "them" mentality regarding white families, "good" families vs. "trashy" families. There is a code by which the town works and determines who is in what category.

-All white people are better than all black or "colored" people, but This family value was not upheld by Atticus Finch.)

-Gender roles are reinforced by Scout's aunts, neighbors and school teacher. (Atticus Finch allowed his 1st grade daughter dress in overalls and behave like a tomboy, teaches Scout to read, and allows her to be called by a nickname rather than her given name, Jean Louise.)

-Outsiders do not understand the different families' relationships and connections with each other. (Scout's teacher does not understand the Cunningham's poverty and pride)

 4.) What behaviors are acceptable in the Maycomb community? What behaviors are not acceptable in the community?

It is unacceptable to be of a different race and expect justice in the community. This is scene in the case of Tom Robinson, who is an innocent man convicted of a crime against a white woman. It is acceptable to let a white woman free from contempt of court because she is ignorant. It is unacceptable to be poor and rude. The poverty is held against the children in the story, as seen with Walter Cunningham. It is acceptable to harass and malign a young man who has been isolated for a long period of time. It is acceptable to be a racist with little empathy for those who are different as long as you are a church-going white person.

 5.) Which characters inform Scout about proper behavior? How do these characters tell her to act?

Scout's teacher Miss Caroline tries to tell Scout how to behave; more specifically, she tells Scout her father should not read to her at night for he will not teach her properly. Calpurnia tells Scout how to behave when she invites someone to lunch, for she is not polite to the little Cunningham boy when he pours molasses all over his food. Atticus tells Scout she needn't tell Miss Caroline they read at home, explaining that "you never understand a person until you consder things from his point of view."

 6.) What is Walter Cunningham like? What does his behavior during lunch suggest about his home life?

Walter Cunningham is a poor boy who is one of Scout’s classmates. His father is a friend of Atticus’. His behavior at lunch suggests that he does not usually get to eat and is not used to eating these types of food (roast).

7.) Describe Miss Caroline's interactions with Burris Ewell. What does this suggest about Miss Caroline? What does this suggest about the Ewells?

Miss Caroline sees a bug crawling in his hair. She does not know that he comes from a family that is often dirty and only attends school on the first day. She tells him to go home and bathe, but before he leaves, he yells cruel insults to her and makes her cry. This shows how truly filthy and awful the Ewell family is.

8.) What do you think of the way Atticus treats Walter?

Atticus is very kind to Walter because he knows how terrible Walter’s home life is. He wants to treat him nicely because he knows that Walter rarely gets to experience that.

9.) Does Scout learn anything from Walter's visit? What do you think this is?

Scout learns how to accept someone who is different and to not point out their difference just because it is unfamiliar.

10.) Atticus says that you never really understand a person "until you climb into his skin and walk around in it." What does this mean? What does this lesson suggest about Atticus? Is it an easy thing for Scout to learn?

He means that you should never judge someone because you never know what they are going through in their personal life. This lesson suggests that Atticus is a very understanding person who thinks of others before himself. This may not be an easy lesson for Scout to learn because she is so young, but she is quite mature for her age and may understand this because Atticus is the one telling her this.

**Chapter 4 Questions**

11.) What does Scout think of current fashions in education? What do her opinions reveal about Scout's character?

She is confused and doesn’t like them because she enjoys learning to read with Atticus.

12.) What risky behavior do Scout and Jem engage in?

Trying to get Boo Radley to come out of his house.

13.) Why do the children make Boo's story into a game?

The children have gotten bored with acting out books and movies, so they decide to act out the story of Boo's life, complete with howling under the porch and stabbing Mr. Radley in the leg with scissors.

This shows just how much of an object of entertainment and wonder Boo has become. The kids have put him on the same level as books and movies--he's no longer (or he never was) a person with problems and feelings; he's simply two-dimensional and an object for fun.

14.) How does Atticus react to the game? What does his reaction tell us about his character?

Atticus tells Jem and Scout to leave Boo Radley alone because he has a right to privacy. This reveals that Atticus is respectful even to people who may not seem to deserve respect.

15.) Identify at least 2 slang words/phrases appropriate to the 1930's in Maycomb Alabama. Translate these words/phrases into today's language.

“Yessum”-- yes ma’am

“reckon”-- to count on

**Chapter 5 Questions**

16.) Describe the relationship between Dill and Scout. Include how he treats her and how she reacts to his treatment. How is this treatment typical and atypical (not typical) of this setting? The relationship between Dill and Scout is Dill asked Scout to marry her early on in the summer and forgot about it. Scout reacts to this by beating Dill up. This is typical treatment of children, but not typical of this setting because Scout is a tomboy and is viewed as a boy by Dill.

17.) Characterize Miss Maudie Atkinson (characterization=personality traits, actions, thoughts/feelings, other people's points of view). How typical is she of Maycomb's women? What do the children think of her?

Miss Maudie does not fit the mold of a typical woman of this time. She likes to garden, wear overalls, and does not have a husband. The children like her because she lets them play in her yard and gives them cake.

18.) What reasons does Atticus give for the children not to play the Boo Radley game? Do you think he is right? Why?

He says it is disrespectful and it looks like they are making fun of him. Answers will vary on the second and third questions.

**Chapter 6 Questions**

19.) What kind of risky activity do Scout, Jem and Dill engage in? Explain their cover-up (how they avoid being caught).

The children go to Boo Radley’s house. They cover up by telling the adults that the reason for Jem not having on pants is because they were playing strip poker.

20.) Who is blamed for trespassing on the Radley Place? What does this blame reveal about the setting (time and place) of the novel?

A “negro” is blamed (they assume he escaped). This blame reveals that no matter who is the true culprit of a crime, the black people were blamed because of segregation and racism.

21.) What causes fear in the hearts of Scout and Jem?

The shadow.

**Chapter 7 Questions**

22.)Does Jem still fear the gifts in the tree? Give reasons for your answer.

He does not. He takes the gifts from the tree and values them even more than his own possessions.

23.) When the children plan to send a letter to the person who leaves the gifts, they are prevented. How does this happen? Who does it, and why might he do so?

When they send the letter, they find that the tree has been filled with cement by Mr. Nathan Radley. He probably did this to cut off his brother’s contact with the children.

24.) Can you find any evidence that Jem is more mature and wise (intelligence and awareness that comes with age/experience) than Scout? Provide at least one example that supports your answer.

He doesn’t want to stalk Book anymore and he feels badly about what they did.

**Chapter 8 Questions**

25.) Identify at least two details in this chapter that reveal the setting (time period and place) of this novel.

It is during the winter and they are outside because they are playing in the snow.

26.) Why is Jem's snowman creation so unacceptable to both Atticus and Miss Maudie?

The snowman was made to look just like Mr. Avery, which Miss Maudie and Atticus tell them is wrong, but they (Miss Maudie and Atticus) are secretly amused.

27.) What does the fire at Miss Maudie's house reveal about the people living in Alabama in the 1930s?

The fire at Miss Maudie's house reveals that the people in Maycomb are very carring and helpful. The people have a very close community and always help eachother out when someone in Maycomb is having a hard time.

28.) Besides Atticus, identify a new character who supports Jem and Scout. Provide evidence to support this character's benevolent spirit.

Boo Radley is the “new” character who supports Jem and Scout by placing a blanket on Scout’s shoulders after the fire.

**Chapter 9 Questions**

29.) Why does Atticus feel he should defend Tom Robinson? Is it usual for (white) lawyers to do their best for black clients in Alabama during this time period?

He believes he should defend him because “it’s the right thing to do” and wouldn’t be able to live with himself if he didn’t. It is unusual for a white lawyer to care so much about defending a black man.

30.) Scout and Jem have "mixed feelings" about Christmas. What are these feelings and why do they feel this way?

They like Christmas because they get to see Uncle Jack, they get to eat a lot, and they get presents. They don’t like it because they have to see their Aunt Alexandra and cousin Francis.

31.) Uncle Jack Finch tells Scout that she is growing out of her pants. What does this mean and why might he say it?

This means that he thinks she is acting older than she is. He says this because of her language and actions.

32.) Describe Aunt Alexandra and explain her negative feelings about Scout. How does Aunt Alexandra perpetuate (promote and continue) stereotypes?

Through Francis, we learn that Aunt Alexandra has been saying bad things about Atticus and she is extremely racist.

33.) Does Scout learn anything from overhearing Atticus's conversation with Uncle Jack? What might this be?

She learns that her father wants her to trust him and that thing are going to get bad in the future.

34.) Explain at least two examples that reveal Atticus's parenting skills. Hint: What is Atticus trying to teach his children, Jem and Scout?

Atticus is trying to teach his children to always stand up for what you believe in and to treat everyone with an equal amount of respect.

**Chapter 10 Questions**

35.) Scout says that "Atticus was feeble" (weak). Do you think that this is her view as she tells the story or her view when she was younger? Does she still think this after the events recorded in this chapter? Why/Why not?

It is likely her view of him as she was younger. She does not think that he is weak at the end of the chapter.

36.) In this chapter Atticus tells his children that "it's a sin to kill a mockingbird" (p. 90). What reason does he give for saying this?

He says mockingbirds don’t do anything but treat people to music. They don’t hurt anybody, so they shouldn’t be killed.

37.) What does the shooting of Tim Johnson reveal about Heck Tate and Atticus? How does Atticus feel about how well he can shoot?

It reveals that they have been friends for a long time because Heck knew Atticus could shoot a gun yet Atticus said he hadn’t shot a gun in 30 years. Atticus is very humble about his shooting ability.

38.) Jem and Scout have different views about telling people at school how well Atticus can shoot. Explain this difference. Which view is closer to your own?

Scout wants to tell everyone so they don’t think Atticus is boring; Jem wants to keep it quiet because he respects Atticus’s wishes. Answers will vary for the second part.

**Chapter 11 Questions**

39.) How does Atticus advise Jem to react to Mrs. Dubose's taunts?

Atticus tells Jem to be a gentleman and just ignore the taunts.

40.) Characterize Mrs. Dubose. Characterization includes personality traits, actions, thoughts/feelings, and other people's points of view.

Mrs. Dubose is an old lady who lives near the Finches. She often yells mean things to Scout and Jem when they walk by her house, but she is always nice to Atticus. She thinks that she is the perfect example of how someone should act and tries to correct everyone else who does not think/act/speak the same way. Other people respect her because she is older and they kind of feel bad for her.

41.) What request does Mrs. Dubose make of Jem? What does Mrs. Dubose gain from this "punishment" to Jem? What does Jem gain?

She wants him to read to her every day and fix her bushes. Answers will vary for the second part.

42.) What does Atticus teach Jem and Scout about understanding antagonizing and belittling language and people like Mrs. Dubose?

43.) Chapters ten and eleven are the last two chapters in the first part of the book. Explain why Harper Lee chooses to end the first part here.

The second part is the trial. The children are ending their childhood innocence here and learning a lot of bad things happen in life.

**Chapter 12 Questions**

44.) Briefly explain Jem's and Scout's visit to First Purchase church (Calpurnia's church). What do people think/feel about them? How do they feel about this experience?

This is a different experience for the kids. They see that racism goes both ways when they are accosted by Lula, who hates them because they are white.

45.) What new things do Scout and Jem learn at this church about how the black people live?

They learn that the church members take care of each other when they see how the preacher won’t let them leave until they gather enough money for the Robinson family. The black community is also different because only four members of the church who can read.

46.) Describe Calpurnia's education and her son's education--refer to their literacy.

Scout learns that Calpurnia was educated at Finch Landing and that Zeebo (her son) was taught the same way Scout was taught.

47.) Explain why Calpurnia speaks differently in the Finch household, and among her neighbors at church. How is language different in a workplace and in a social setting and/or around family?

She is well-educated but doesn’t want to seem like she is bragging to her people about it. Language in a workplace is much more formal and “proper” than in a social setting or around family where slang and colloquialisms are common.

**Chapter 13 Questions**

48.) Why does Aunt Alexandra come to stay with Atticus and his family? What is she like?

She believes that Scout needs a feminine influence and doesn’t count Calpurnia as good enough for that. She is very overbearing and likes to have things her way.

49.) Read the first two things Alexandra says when she comes to the Finch house. Are these typical of her or not?

She picks on Scout and demands that Calpurnia take her bags upstairs. This is typical of her because we know she doesn’t like Calpurnia and she is forever trying to “better” Scout.

50.) Alexandra thinks Scout is “dull” (not clever). Why does she think this, and is she right? Are all adults good at knowing how clever young people are?

She thinks Scout isn’t clever because Scout doesn’t talk to Aunt Alexandra. Her answers are simple and short/one-worded. Adults usually are not good at telling how clever a child is based on the child’s vocabulary because children are often more verbal around their peers than adults.

51.) How does Aunt Alexandra involve herself in Maycomb's social life?

She joins every club possible and invites the women over to the house.

52.) Comment on Aunt Alexandra's ideas about breeding and family. Why does Atticus tell them to forget it? Who is right, do you think?

Aunt Alexandra bases her opinions of family on one person in the family. For example, if one person drinks, the whole family is full of drunks. The only family this doesn’t apply to is her own. She believes that her family is perfect. Atticus sees how upset Scout is at trying to obtain this perfection, so he tells her to forget about it.

**Chapter 14 Questions**

53.)Who does Scout find hiding under bed? Why is this person hiding in the Finch home?

Dill. He ran away from home and is scared to go to his Aunt Rachel’s.

54.) Why is Jem considered a "traitor"? Why is he is also considered a maturing, more responsible young man?

Jem is considered a traitor because he told Atticus about Dill running away from home. This was against the code of secrecy Jem, Dill, and Scout had when they played together in the summer. He is considered mature and more responsible because he spends more time in his room than he did before.

**Chapter 15 Questions**

55.) Describe Jem's behavior when he confronts Atticus at the jailhouse and also meets a mob of hostile men.

Jem is very quiet, but refuses to leave Atticus with the group of men.

56.) Describe Scout's behavior in the setting mentioned above.

Scout is very talkative and tries to talk the most to Walter Cunningham.

**Chapter 16 Questions**

 57.) Describe how the Maycomb people act at the courthouse square--when they arrive to view the trial of Tom Robinson.

They treat the courthouse like a source of entertainment. They have picnics and meet with friends.

58.) Where do Jem, Scout and Dill sit in the courthouse? Why is this significant?

They sit in the balcony. This is significant because even though white people were not allowed to sit in the balcony, they were welcomed because Atticus is their father and he is considered their ally.

**Chapter 17 Questions**

59.)Describe Tom Robinson's alleged crime, as told by Bob Ewell and Heck Tate.
Tom Robinson was accused of raping Mayella Ewell. Heck Tate explains what happens from when he arrived. Mayella was crying and very beat up, with bruises all over her body and a black eye on her right eye. Bob Ewell explains how he heard someone screaming from the house and ran in to see what had happened. He saw Mayella on the floor crying and screaming and Tom Robinson Take off. He chased Tom Robinson and then went to get Heck Tate. He agreed with everything that Heck Tate said.

60.) What evidence does Atticus reveal about Bob Ewell that may find him guilty of Tom Robinson's alleged crime?
 Atticus reveals that Bob Ewell is left handed. This is significant because most of Mayella Ewell's injuries were on the right side of her face. This would suggest that the person who hurt her was left-handed.

61.) Characterize Bob Ewell (describe his actions, language/speech, and other people's points of view).

Bob Ewell is a rude, good-for-nothing man who abuses his daughter and likes to drink. Mr Ewell was disrespectful to nearly everyone else present in the courtroom as he used obscenities and slang in his speech. He certainly lived up to his reputation of being "white trash" and even mocked his own lawyer, calling him "cap'n" and not talking his questions seriously. Mr Ewell and his family "lived as guests" in their own country. Maycomb is accustomed to turning a blind eye to the Ewells habits, for example, the Ewell children are exempted from school and Mr Ewell is allowed to hunt out of season. They are the scum of the white society and they live in a dirty, run-down cabin behind the town garbage dump.

**Chapter 18 Questions**

62.) Characterize Mayella on the witness stand. Remember, characterization includes personality traits, actions, thoughts/feelings, language/speech, and other people's points of view. What are your opinions of her? Explain.
Mayella was described as being ignorant on the witness stand, answering questions that seemed one sided. Her actions seemed very deceiving, for instance one moment she was crying and the next moments she was furious. She seemed to think that Atticus was mocking her by the way he was talking to her, she felt hatred against him, but she also had feared him. He seemed to intimadate her with his presence. She spoke with very simple vocabulary, and was poorly educated since she had never completed her education. Scout's point of view of Mayella was that she came across as being fragile but as she sat in the witness chair she had looked more like a stalky girl that seemed to do alot of had work. My opinion of Mayella is that I feel that she should tell the truth and tell the judge who really raped her to bring the accused to justice. I feel this way because I think it is wrong to blame someone else for something that they actually didn't commit.

63.) Comparison: How are Mayella and her father similar? Contrast: How are they different?
Mayella and her father are similar in some ways, such as being hesitant when Atticus asked them questions. However when Mr Gilmer, the prosecutor asked them questions, they were able to answer his questions quickly with ease. Also, both Mayella and Bob Ewell seemed to not like Atticus. They have a good reason to why they do not like Atticus, and that is because Atticus thinks that the Ewells are purposely trying to blame Tom Robinson on beating up Mayella and raping her.
Mayella and her father are different too. Mayella would panic sometimes when Atticus asked her questions but Bob Ewell did not. He remained calm, even when he didn't know what he was doing.

64.) How does Mayella incriminate her father on the witness stand? Why does this help Tom Robinson's case?

Mayella seems to incriminate her father on the witness stand by saying that Tom Robinson had raped her and then left her there on the floor, whereas Mr.Ewell stated that he had saw Tom beating at his daughter and he had ended up chasing him away. This helps Tom Robinson's case because Atticus has found a flaw in Mr.Ewell and Mayella's story. This flaw could bring the case to an ending.

**Chapter 19 Questions**
65.) How does Tom Robinson's testimony help his case? How does his testimony hurt his case?
Tom Robinson's testimony helps his case because he explains that he has very good intentions and wouldn't hurt anyone. This shows the Judge that he is innocent, and shouldn't be charged with this accusation.

Tom Robinson's testimony doesn't help his case because it proves that he was at Mayella's house and that she tried to touch him. This doesn't help him when Tom is trying to plead guilty at all.

66.) Which characters have courage to break society's code of ethics for this setting? Explain their courageous acts.

The most obvious person who shows their courage to break society’s code of ethics in this setting is Atticus. There are many times when this is exemplified by Atticus just defending Tom Robinson and doing his job. Tom is also being courageous by saying that Mayella kissed him and implying that Bob, Mayella and Mr. Tate were not being truthful. He does this even though he is hesitant because he knows that the majority of the town is against him and it could possibly be dangerous for him, his family and even Atticus. Near the end of the chapter, Dill expresses how the way Mr. Gilmer was treating Tom made him sick and it wasn’t fair. Mr. Dolphus Raymond agrees with Dill showing he may not be as cruel as he originally appeared to be.

OR

In this chapter, Atticus has obviously showed courage against this society's code of ethics, just by defending Tom Robinson, and giving him a fair trial, and not judging him because of the colour of his skin and also the fact that people will judge him for defending a black man.

Another character that has shown great courage in this chapter is Tom Robinson himself, by telling everyone in the courtroom that Mayella was trying to kiss him. This is very brave due to the fact that most of the people in that courtroom are against him, and that they won't believe him, and defiantly will not like the things that he is saying that Mayella did.

And the last character that I thought broke society's code of ethics with his courage is Mr. Link Deas. He did this by standing up for Tom Robinson, even though he is black. He did this by raising up in the middle of the courtroom and announcing that Tom Robinson is a good man and he never causes any trouble.

**Chapter 20**
67.) How does Atticus's closing statement help his defendant, Tom Robinson? How does his closing statement hurt his defendant?

Atticus's extremly long and profound closing statement helped his defedant Tom Robinson by telling the gentlemen of the jury that "all men are created equal" and that Tom should be treated fairly because he's a human being just like everyone else. Atticus also proved to the jury that the Ewell's and Heck Tate didn't have enough evidence to convict Tom Robinson and that their testimonys didn't make sense when put together. In some ways Atticus closing statement hurts his defendant Tom Robinson, when Atticus starts saying Meyella threw herself at Tom. I think this hurts Tom because he knows the jury won't believe what Atticus is trying to prove.

68.) How do you think the jury will react to Atticus's closing statement? Explain your reasoning.

The jury will have some compassion for Tom Robinson but for the sake of the rules in society they will charge him as guilty because a white mans word over powers a black mans word.

**Chapter 21**
69.) Who believes that Tom Robinson has a chance at being set free? Why do they believe this?
After Tom Robinson was accused of raping Mayella Ewell and put to court, mainly the Finch children - Jem and Scout - truly believed that Tom had a chance to be set free. I think they felt this way because after listening and watching the testimonies of the community members apart of the case, it was strongly obvious of the truth. The clues all showed that Tom was in fact not guilty and it was Bob Ewell who hurt Mayella. The children also knew that their father Atticus was an excellent lawyer and throughout the case demonstrated outstanding skills for defending Tom Robinson. In the end Tom was announced guilty, even though everyone knew the truth. It was a matter of black versus white. Both children are still quite young and can't even understand how or why people think that black people aren't even human and the awful racism that took place. These reasons all explain why they believed this.

70.) Why do Reverend Sykes and the rest of the African American specators stand for Atticus, even after his defendant Tom was found guilty?

Reverend Skyes and the rest of the black spectators stood for Atticus because they have respect for him. Atticus took Tom's case knowing that it would oppose a threat to his home life - Jem and Scout. Atticus saw through the color of Tom's skin and believed Tom was innocent and showed the court he was. I think they also stood to show their gratitude, Atticus did not give up and did the best job he could in defending Tom and i think everyone in the court room could see that, he didn't let Tom's color get in his way, he was looking for justice.

**Chapter 22**
71.) Explain how Atticus's character has influenced Jem. Identify evidence that supports Jem's reaction to the guilty verdict.
The children deal with the outcome of the trial in different ways. Jem was extremely effected by the guilty verdict and was crying at the end of it. Worried, Jem constantly was asking Atticus questions about what was going to happen after. Dill was not very effected by the verdict and neither was Scout, although they both had certainly thought that they would have won the trial and knew that the verdict had been unfair.

72.) How do the children (Jem, Scout, and Dill) deal with the outcome of the trial? What do their coping mechanisms reveal about each of them?
The trial and verdict of Tom Robinson caused different emotions for the children, however for the first time they all relised the prejudice of Maycomb. At first, Jem was sad, to the point where he was crying, and then he turned angry; not able to understand how they can convict a clearly innocent man. He creates goals for the future to change the entire justice system as he lost his faith in its honesty. Dill also chose a future career; his idea to deal with the obvious hatred and poor choices of Maycomb's citizens was to become a clown in hopes of being able to just laugh at people. Scout was confused as she understood as well that Tom Robinson was innocent an her dad fought hard but still lost the fight. She relises Atticus truly shows courage and compares this experience to the rabid dog.
These actions show certain personality traits about the children. It shows Jem's maturity and new understanding their society's prejudice "codes". It shows that Dill better deals with situations by imagining something better or masking his true feelings with humor. Scout is slowly learning that Maycomb really isnt as innocent as it looks and is also maturing.

**73.) How do the adults (Atticus, Miss Rachel, Calpurnia, Aunt Alexandra, Miss Stephanie, Miss Maudie, and Bob Ewell) deal with the outcome of the trial? What do their reactions and comments reveal about each of their characters?**

**ATTICUS**.  Tired over the long hours leading up to the trial, Atticus first just wants to get some sleep. He tells his sister that he is not bitter. Atticus never expects to win this case, but he hopes that Tom will be set free on appeal. He tells Tom to be patient, but Tom is unable to adjust to prison life.

**AUNT RACHEL**.  Her response to Dill was that "if Atticus Finch wants to butt his head against a stone wall, it's his head."

**CALPURNIA**.  Calpurnia is a friend of Tom, so she is disappointed with the results (though there is no reference in the book concerning this). She kindly provides Atticus with all the food that is brought to him by the appreciative African-American community.

**AUNT ALEXANDRA**.  Her feelings primarily concern Atticus, but she is disappointed with the outcome. She is also worried about his safety. However, she does seem genuinely distressed when she hears of Tom's death.

**MISS STEPHANIE**.  Miss Stephanie was more concerned with acquiring more gossip. She asked the children several questions, including what it was like sitting with all the black folks and whether it made them mad to see Atticus lose.

**MISS MAUDIE**.  Miss Maudie is genuinely concerned with the children's reactions. She obviously was disappointed in the verdict, but she was practical. She tells them that besides herself and Atticus, there are others in the white community who supported Tom.

**BOB EWELL**.  Although Tom is found guilty, Bob (and Mayella) are disgraced in the courtroom before most of the town. He blames Atticus for his embarrassment, and threatens to get even with him. He confronts Atticus downtown, curses him and spits in his face. He does his best to do this, but he is eventually thwarted by Boo Radley.

**Chapter 23**
74.) How did Bob Ewell confront Atticus? How did Atticus react? What does Atticus's reaction reveal about his character?
Mr. Ewell started threatiening Atticus (to kill him), spat on him and cursed at him with words that Miss Stephanie thought "wild horses could not bring her to repeat." Atticus however didn't "bat an eye and just took out his handkerchief and wipe his face" basically meaning that he took everything Mr. Ewell said with no physical reaction. This reaction reveals that Atticus is a very patient person but also very wise for seeing this coming from Mr. Ewell.

75.) What does circumstantial evidence mean in terms of Tom's trial?
Circumstantial evidence means that the person is being accused based on evidence that cannot be backed up.  In other words, circumstantial evidence means that you can infer that the person did something wrong, but you can't prove it outright.

In Tom's case, he went into Mayella's house, so he was there around the time that she was attacked.  Also, Bob Ewell saw Tom and Mayella kiss, which was definitely not allowed back then.  That doesn't mean that Tom was the one who attacked Mayella, but that is how the prosecution makes their accusation.  Tom's "guilt" is based on his presence in the Ewell home, the kiss, and his race.  The jury feels that he should not have been in a white woman's home when she was home alone, and they also feel that since he is African-American he is more likely to hurt someone or try to rape Mayella than anyone else would be.  They do not consider that Mayella kissed Tom, but assume it was the other way around.  This is why they convict him, even though they do not have actual proof that Tom hurt Mayella.

76.) Why don't Maycomb citizens sit on juries in their town?
Atticus says that the jurors are always from the country because there would be a conflict of interest among the people of the town.  For instance, if the owner of the town grocery store was on the jury and sided with the defendant or the prosecution, then the town grocery store may lose business and customers if others did not like the way the grocer voted during a trial.  This could be said with any business person in town.

77.) Why does Scout want to befriend Walter Cunningham now (after learning more about the inner workings of the trial)?
After the Robinson trial, we learn that it was a *Cunningham* on the jury who stood up for Tom. This would have been a courageous thing to do in Maycomb at this time period. However, Atticus explains that not only will the entire Cunningham clan *not*take charity, but they are *loyal*:

...once you earned their respect they were for you tooth and nail. Atticus said he had a feeling...that they left the jail that night with considerable respect for the Finches.

In light of this news, Scout thinks:

I remembered the...occasion when I rushed to young Walter Cunningham's defense. Now I was glad I'd done it.

It was a Cunningham who had stood up against the rest of the jurors, fighting for Tom's acquittal. Jem and Scout are amazed, but Scout *now* sees the Cunninghams with respect—they may be poor, but they're "good folks." Scout dismisses thoughts of beating him up, and plans to be nicer to Walter in the future.

78.) Why does Aunt Alexandra accept that the Cunninghams may be good but are not "our kind of folks"? Do you think that people should mix only with others of the same social class and/or race? Are class/race-divisions good or bad for societies?
Scout's Aunt Alexandra is very proud of her family heritage. Simon Finch was one of the earliest settlers in the area, and Alexandra is proud of several other past family members (though she tended to exaggerate about their credentials). She was fond of sayings like "What Is Best for the Family" and "Fine Folks," but she tended to dwell on the negative side of people in most of her conversations. In Alexandra's mind, the Finches ranked at the top of the social scale, and few other families could compare. She directs Atticus to explain to his children about the family's generations of "gentle breeding," and how "you are not from run-of-the-mill people." The Cunninghams, however, were run-of-the-mill people. As Alexandra explained,

"... they're good folks. But they're not our kind of folks."

The Cunninghams were poor, and they had

"a drinking streak in them a mile wide."

Scout was still curious about why her aunt specifically disliked the Cunninghams, and Alexandra finally--and angrily--came to the point.

"I'll tell you why," she said. "Because--he--is--trash, that's why you can't play with him. I'll not have you around him, picking up his habits and learning Lord-knows-what."

They may not have been the same kind of trash as the Ewell family--"the disgrace of Maycomb"--but they were not fit to mix with Finches, at least in Alexandra's mind.

79.) Identify evidence in the story that reveals Scout is naive and childlike and Jem is more mature and adult-like in his understanding of people.

In the story, it reveals that Scout is naive because she misses the social connections between the Ewells, the Cunninghams, white people and African Americans. She just sees them as being treated equal no matter what their background is, when they are not be treated equally. Just because everyone thought that Tom Robinson was the one who "raped" Mayella Ewell, doesn't mean that any other African American of even Helen Robinson should be treated unfairly. Jem and on the other hand, can identify these connections and realizes that the four different types of people living in Maycomb, Alabama are not all being treated equally.

**Chapter 24**
80.) How does Scout feel about the women (Aunt Alexandra, Miss Rachel, Mrs. Merriweather, Miss Stephanie, and Miss Maudie) and their discussions in this chapter? How do they treat Scout?
 Scout is required to be engaged in the discussion with the women, while being more "lady-like". The women tend to condescend to her and through their perspective, Scout is a source of entertainment. Scout knows they are patronizing her and it isn't something she particularly likes. Even so, the ladies treat Scout fairly. The sequence of events in this chapter proves that the women are influencing Scout to be more obedient and polite. "'Stop that shaking', Miss Maudie commanded, and I stopped." (Lee 317)

Scout feels on the spot when the discussion is directed at her, and she tries to control her temper. Otherwise, she wants nothing to do with the gathering of the women and strongly wishes to be elsewhere.

81.) What can you learn from the women of Maycomb about proper and improper behavior?
You can learn the supposed "Do's" and "Do Not's" of proper etiquette in Maycomb, and proper topics of conversations for example, Tom Robinson's death was not a proper conversation topic for the gathering, so Aunt Alexandra and Miss Maudie composed themselves as not to raise suspicion.

82.) Why did Tom try to escape from prison?
Tom flees because he has already been let down by the justice system once and has absolutely no faith that an appeal will do him any good. The reality that he will "get the chair" looms large.

When the news comes, Atticus explains to Aunt Alexandra (Ch 24): "They shot him...he was running. It was during their exercise period. They said he just broke into a blind raving charge at the fence and started to climb. Right in front of them...". Atticus continues, "We had such a good chance. I told him what I thought, but I couldn't truth say that we had more than a good chance. I guess Tom was tired of white men's chances and preferred to take his own."

83.) Explain briefly how Tom was killed.

 Tom was shot 17 times when he attempted an escape in prison. "It was during their exercise period. He just broke into a blind raving charge at the fence and started climbing over. Right in front of them..." (Lee 235)

**Chapter 25**
84.) How is the meaning of the title revealed in this chapter?
The meaning of the title ‘to kill a mocking bird’ is revealed when Tom Robinson is shot at the prison. The author used this metaphor to show it is a sin to kill an innocent person.

85.) Why is Tom's death considered "typical" in Maycomb?
In Chapter 25 of *To Kill a Mockingbird*, Scout notes that Maycomb is curious about Tom Robinson's death for "about two days."  Tom's death is "typical" to the Maycomb residents because it is

...typical of a n--- to cut and run. Typical of a n---'s mentality to have no plan, no thought for the future, just run blind first chance he saw.  Funny thing, Atticus Finch might've got him off scot free, but wait---? Hell, no.  You know how they are.  Easy come, easy go. ...  the veneer's mighty thin. N--- always comes out in 'em.

This passage exhibits the hypocrisy and the rationalization of the residents of Maycomb who attribute a stereotypical manner to Tom's behavior in trying to escape, in a manner that relieves their own consciences.

The reader need only recall Tom's having run when Bob Ewell returned home and saw Mayella hug and kiss him.  After Tom gives his testimony about this incident at the trial, Atticus asks him,

"Then you ran?'

"I sho' did, suh."

"Why did you run?"

"I was scared, suh."

"Why were you scared?"

"Mr. Finch, if you was a n--- like me, you'd be scared, too."

From these very words of Tom Robinson, it is clear that he knows that it is certain death if he is caught with a white woman hugging him, regardless of what he has actually done.  So, rather than being "typical" in the Jim Crow South that would convict him summarily for a crime that he has clearly not committed or for a beating to Mayella that he is physically unable to have given, for Tom running is the only option outside of hanging.  Tom obviously feels that an appeal on his case is futile; furthermore, he becomes terrified of the mob that may come again to hang him.  So, he does what any normal creature on this earth would do:  He tries to escape certain death.  And, because other Negroes of the South have been in similar frightening circumstances, they, too, run since they feel that there will be no justice dealt them either.

That there is no justice for the Negroe is inadvertently admitted by the Maycomb hypocrites when they say that Atticus may have won Tom an acquittal, but would Tom wait: "but wait--?  Hell, no."  Upon rethinking this statement, the townspeople return to Jim Crow in their "Hell, no."  No Negroe can be allowed to get off from any accusation that he has been with a white woman.  To feel better about themselves, then, these hypocrites rationalize Tom's escape attempts as the innateand stereotypical stupidity of a Negroe and nothing more.

86.) How does Mr. Underwood feel about Tom's death? Why did the author choose to include Mr. Underwood's opinions about Tom's death?
Mr. Underwood feels that “it’s a sin to kill cripples, be they standing, sitting, or escaping”. I think the author chose to include Mr. Underwood’s opinion about Tom’s death since it was something that Scout could understand. This is because “he was writing so children could understand”.

87.) Why is the court of public opinion sometimes more influential than the court of law? Refer to the novel and an example in real life.
The court of public is sometimes more influential than the court of law since there are more people in the public than in any court of law. Also, the public can believe anything they want and in the law all they can believe is what the law presents to them for each case.

88.) What do you think Ewell meant when he said "it made one down and about two more to go"? What can you predict will happen next?

When Mr. Ewell said “it made one down and about two more to go” I think he meant now that Tom is dead there are only two more people standing in his way. I also think that one of the ‘targets’ is Atticus since Jem told Scout not to worry. Another clue as to Atticus being a ‘target’ happens when Mr. Ewell spat in Atticus’ face.

**Chapter 26**
89.) Identify at least one example that Scout is growing up and maturing and one example that Jem is growing up and maturing.
An example of Scout growing and maturing was when Jem and Scout passed the Radley house everyday, and Scout stopped being scared of him, even though she still wanted to see him. An example of Jem maturing was when he showed his chest hair, and he said he would try out for the football team. He also takes up the responsibility of keeping Scout on the right track.

90.) Why is it hypocritical of Miss Gates to teach a lesson on Hitler's persecution of the Jews?
cout had allegedly overheard Miss Gates insulting the coloured community of Maycomb to Miss Stephanie Crawford after the trial. During her lecture in Scout's class, Miss Gates had stated that they were a democracy, and all had equal rights, but Germany was a dictatorship being run by Hitler. However, the Maycomb community seems to put down coloured community the way that Adolf Hitler does.Now, Miss Gates seems to support and be against the acts of Hitler, making the her thoughts for this matter unknown to the reader.

91.) What is Harper Lee's purpose in writing this chapter? Think about the messages she wants to send her readers.

**Chapter 27**
92.) Identify three threats that Bob Ewell allegedly makes against some Maycomb townspeople.
Bob Ewell had allegedly made threats to the Maycomb townspeople that participated in the case of Tom Robinson. Particularly, Bob believed that the people who had made a mockery of him and his reputation, were treating him with injustice because he was a 'honest man' who deserved to make a living, when in fact he was just pointing the finger at someone else for his crime.
These included three particular people: Atticus Finch, Judge Taylor, and Helen Robinson.
Bob was upset about losing his job and blamed Atticus on the illegid injustice of being fired, not because he was lazy, but because he was an honest man. He obscurely muttered about the bastard to the welfare lady weekly, when receiving his check.
The second bastard was Judge Taylor, who had apparently made a mockery of Bob, when he was on the stand, by looking at him as if he was a 'three-legged chicken or a square egg', because he did not believe Bob was being honest. This motivated Bob to break into Taylor's house during Sunday night church hour, when neither the guess nor the host were expecting each other. When Taylor went to investigate the apparent 'irritating scratching noise', he noticed his screen door was left swinging open at the rear of the house.
The final thing happened to Helen Robinson. Being the wife of the defendant, who was brave enough to stand up to Bob and prove him wrong, was 'chunked' at, by Bob whenever she passed by his house on the way to work. After being threatened by Mr, Link Deas to stop his harassment, Bob followed Helen and crooned foul words, but backed down after being threatened again to go to court.

93.) Why do you believe the author, Harper Lee, included the Halloween story in her novel? Describe any significance you believe it has.

Most importantly, the Halloween adventures that take place in Chapter 28 serve as the climax to the novel. I'm sure Harper Lee must have considered Halloween an appropriate night for the evil act perpetrated by Bob Ewell, and the holiday is perfect for the actions performed by the ghoul-turned-hero--the "malevolent phantom," "Boo" Radley. Lee deliberately creates a "scary" setting for Jem and Scout, who must walk to and from the school pageant by themselves on a moonless night, and the addition of it being Halloween--an evening universally known for its evil connotations--is the perfect complement for the events that follow the children's return home. As for Lee's decision for Bob to seek revenge upon Atticus by harming his children, it is an event foreshadowed much earlier when Atticus wonders aloud

     "What on earth could Ewell do to me, sister?"  (Chapter 23)

and Aunt Alexandra answers "Something furtive." Lee creates a surprise ending by employing Boo as the hero, and it helps to tie together the two main plots of the story (the children's fascination about Boo, and the trial of Tom Robinson) when Boo and Tom's accuser meet on the dark trail from the school. Good finally triumphs over evil: Bob gets his just dessert, and Scout's fantasy comes true when she finally gets to meet Boo, who is transformed from the scary, unseen neighbor into the saviour of the children.

**Chapter 28**
94.) Identify at least two signs that foreshadow trouble ahead.
 One sign that foreshadows trouble ahead is that Jem and Scout go, alone, to the pageant. They also do not have a flashlight when it becomes dark. Another sign is when Jem and Scout hear footsteps behind them when they are walking home.

95.) Describe the significant event in this chapter that forever changes Jem and Scout.

 The significant event in this story happens the night of Scout's thanksgiving pageant at her school. Atticus and Aunt Alexandra are too tired to take Scout so Jem goes with her. After the pageant, they begin walking home. They start hearing footsteps behind them, brushing it off as if it is Cecil, who had scared them earlier. They soon realize that it isn't him. Scout is having trouble walking in her ham costume. The person following them catches up to them. He tries to attack both of the kids and Scout isn't quite sure what is happening. It is Bob Ewell. She hears Jem struggling, them a snap and his scream. The next thing she knows is that she is being brought back to her house and Jem is being carried, limp. Scout believes that it was Jem who killed Bob Ewell, but it looks as if he had fallen on his own knife.

**Chapter 29**
96.) Who is the stranger standing in the corner of Jem's room? Why might he be there?
The stranger standing in the corner of Jem's room is Mr.Arthur (Boo Radley). He is there because he was the man Scout saw carrying Jem towards their house. He brought Jem into the bedroom and stood in the corner silently.

97.) Why is Scout's ham costume significant to the story?
There was a gash on the side of the costune from a knife.If it wern't for the chicken wire in that costume she would have been killed.

98.) Who is the perpetrator (the person responsible for the crime)? How do you know who he is?

 Bob Ewell was responsible for the attempted murder and assault of Jem and Scout. You know that it was most likely him because he stated that he wanted to get revenge on Atticus by any means necessary, even if that meant putting the lives of Atticus' children in danger. You also know that it was Bob because Heck Tate found him dead with a knife wound near where Jem and Scout were attacked, which implies that he was around and armed with a knife, and a knife made the marks on Scout's ham costume.

**Chapter 30**
99.) Why does Heck Tate insist that Bob Ewell's death was self-inflicted? In what way is this partly true?

Following the incident, Heck Tate welcomed Atticus to the hypothesis that Bob Ewell's death had been self-inflicted. Heck demonstrated how Bob Ewell had allegedly fallen on the kitchen knife in his left hand. His theory is partially true, backed up by the one fact that Jem hadn't killed Bob. However, Boo Radley had stepped in to assist the kids.

**Chapter 31**
100.) Comment on the way the narrator (Scout) summarizes earlier events and characters to show their siginificance. Refer to events and characters that include Boo Radley, Jem, Atticus, and the neighborhood as a whole. Why do you think Harper Lee (the author) chose to end her novel this way?

Scout summarizes earlier events and charactersto show their significance by talking about the past few seasons, what happened in those seasons and how the children felt about it."Winter,and his children shivered at the front gate,silhouettd against a blazing house.Winter,and a man walked into the street,dropped his glasses,and shot a dog.Summer,and he watched his children's heart break.Autumn again,and Boo's children needed him."(Lee 279)I think that the whole neighbourhood and community has changed quite a bit.When Miss.Maudie;s house caught on fire and Boo put the blanket on Scout, she was terrifed, but now she is able to face him and escort him to his house as well.She has realized that Boo is a "Mockingbird" and does not harm anybody.Atticus has influenced others including Jem,he has also opened the minds of others in the community.Scout and Jem have both learned to only judge a person until you have climbed into their skin and walked around in it, and not being a predjudice.

Or

Scout summarizes earlier events and characters in the book by retelling some of the events in order from begging to end, by seasons in which the main events occured. Scout saw things the way Boo Radly saw things and she walked in someone else shoes. Everything that happend over the years became clear to Scout, she matured.