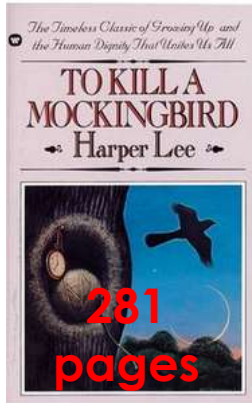




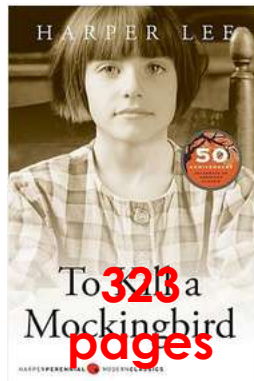
**Common
Core
Aligned**

To Kill a Mockingbird

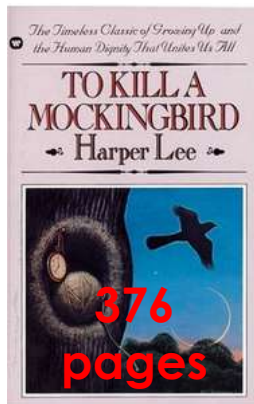
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Why are some words bigger than others?



“People moved slowly then...There was no hurry, for there was nowhere to go, nothing to buy and no money to buy it with...But it was a time of vague optimism for some of the people: Maycomb County had recently been told that it had nothing to fear but fear itself” (5-6/6/6).

What **allusion** is being made?

“Inside the house lived a malevolent phantom...Once the town was terrorized by a series of morbid nocturnal events...although the culprit was Crazy Addie...people still looked at the Radley Place, unwilling to discard their initial suspicions” (8-9/9/10).

Why are people unwilling to stop blaming Boo for the crimes?

Figurative Language

“Maycomb was an old town, but it was a tired old town when I first knew it.”

Personification

“Her hand was wide as a bed slat and twice as hard.”

Simile

“His hair was snow white and stuck to his head like duck fluff.”

Simile

Why is “Miss Caroline” so big below?



“Not exactly. The Cunninghams are country folks, farmers, and the crash hit them the hardest” (21/23/27).

What **allusion** is being made?

How does Mr. Cunningham pay for Atticus's services?

“If I could have explained these things to Miss Caroline, I would have saved myself some inconvenience and Miss Caroline subsequent mortification, but it was beyond my ability to explain things as well as Atticus, so I said, ‘You’re shamin’ him, Miss Caroline. Walter hasn’t got a quarter at home to bring you, and you can’t use any stovewood’”
(21/24/28).

Why does Scout say this?

Why does Miss Caroline discipline Scout?

Figurative Language

“She looked and smelled like a peppermint drop.”

Simile

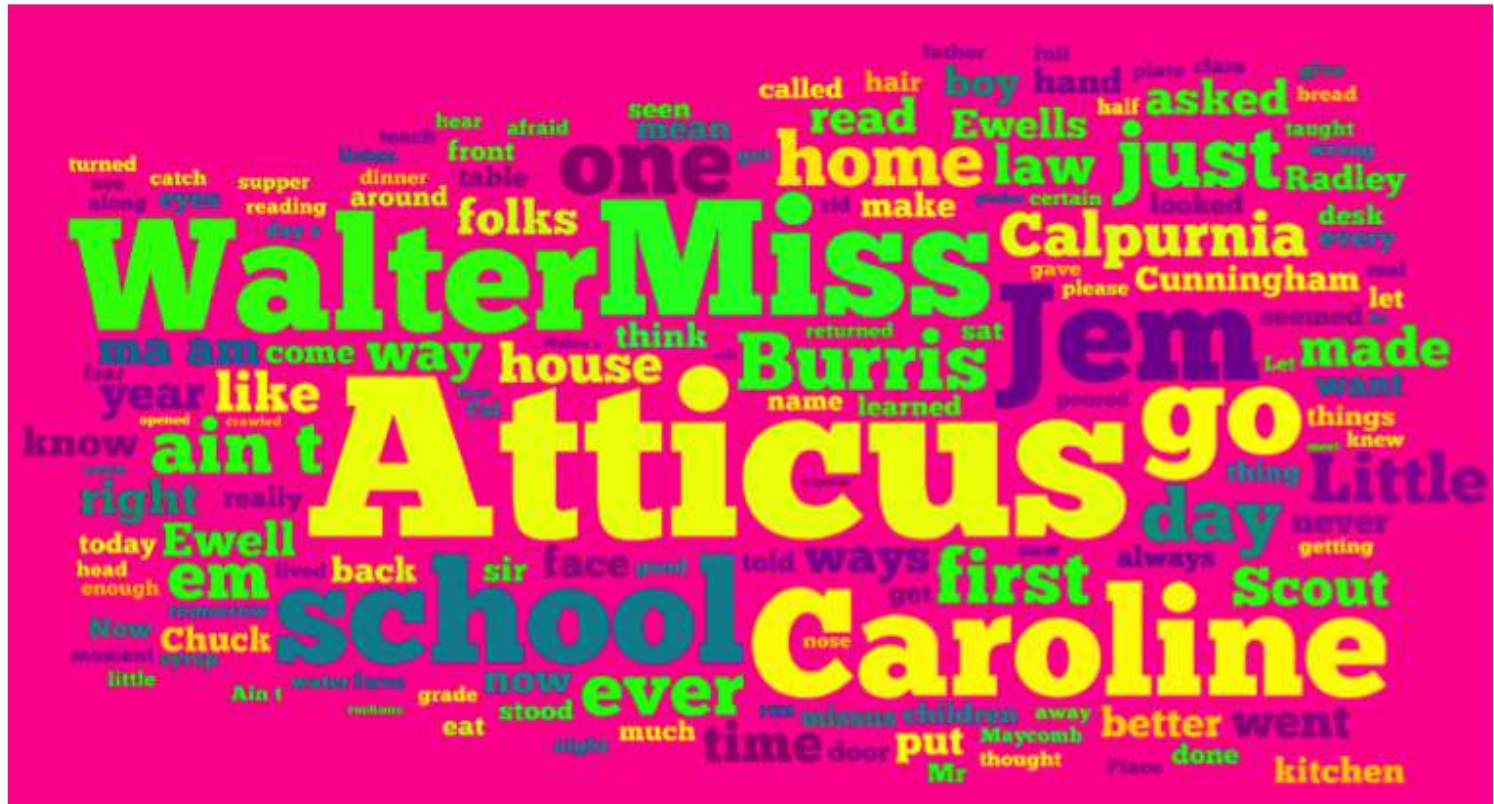
“Until I feared I would lose it, I never loved to read. One does not love breathing.”

Metaphor

“Molasses buckets appeared from nowhere, and the ceiling danced with metallic light.”

Personification

Why is “Atticus” so big below?



“Reckon I have,” said Walter. “Almost died first year I come to school and et them pecans – folks say he pizened ‘em and put ‘em over on the school side of the fence” (23/26/31).

Who is Walter talking about?

Is there any evidence that Boo has actually poisoned the pecans?

“He ain’t company, Cal, he’s just a Cunningham” (24/27/33).

Why does Scout say this?

How does Calpurnia react?

What lesson does Scout learn?

“First of all,” he said, “if you can learn a simple trick, Scout, you’ll get along a lot better with all kinds of folks. You never really understand a person until you consider things from his point of view...until you climb into his skin and walk around in it” (30/33/39).

What does Atticus mean by this?

How might this strategy keep someone from feeling prejudiced against another?

“He said that the Ewells were members of an exclusive society made up of Ewells. In certain circumstances the common folk judiciously allowed them certain privileges by the simple method of becoming blind to some of the Ewell’s activities”
(30-31/34/40-1).

What are the Ewells like?

What “privileges” does the town allow them?

How do the Ewells differ from the
Cunninghams?

Figurative Language

“That boy’s yo’ comp’ny and if
he wants to eat up the table
cloth you let him.”

Hyperbole

“I’d soon’s kill you as look at
you.”

Hyperbole

[illegible]

“‘See there?’ Jem was scowling triumphantly. ‘Nothin’ to it. I swear, Scout, sometimes you act so much like a girl it’s mortifyin’.”

There was more to it than he knew, but I decided not to tell him” (38/42/50).

How is the last line an example of
foreshadowing?

“I was not so sure, but Jem told me I was being a girl, that girls always imagined things, that’s why other people hated them so”
(41/45/54).

What does Jem mean when he says Scout is “being a girl”?

Figurative Language

“I inched sluggishly along the treadmill of the Maycomb County school system.”

Metaphor

“Mrs. Dubose was the meanest woman that ever lived.”

Hyperbole

“We has strolled down to the front yard, where Dill stood looking down the street at the dreary face of the Radley Place.”

Personification

Who is Miss Maudie?

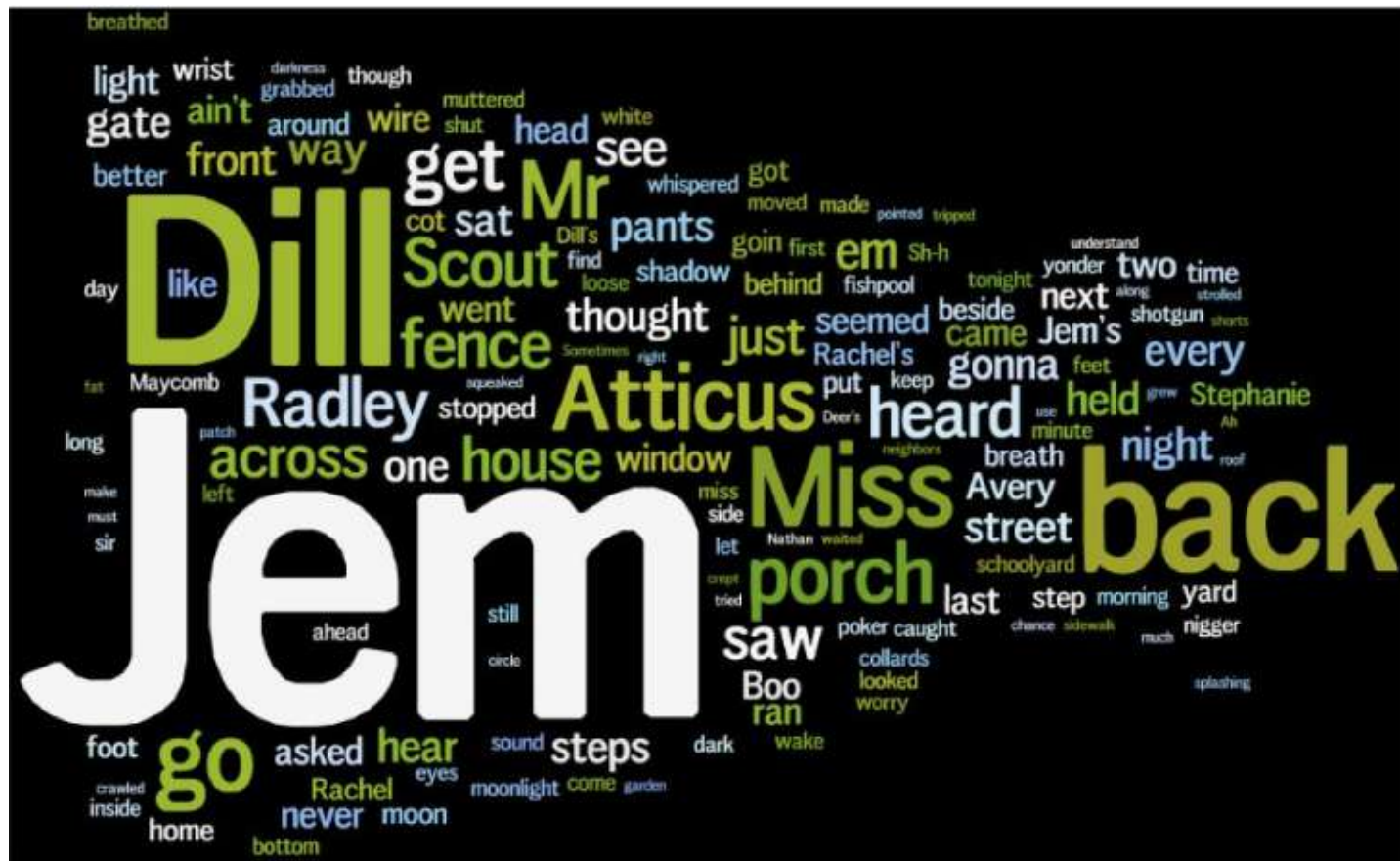


“Apparently deciding...

‘Foot-washers believe anything that’s pleasure is a sin. Did you know some of ‘em came out of the woods one Saturday and passed by this place and told me that me and my flowers were going to hell?...They thought I spent too much time in God’s outdoors and not enough time inside the house reading the Bible’” (44/49/59).

How is Miss Maudie trying to explain the Radley family’s unusual behavior?

How does Jem get “tricked” by Atticus in this chapter?



“What happened?” asked Jem

“Mr. Radley shot at a Negro in his collard patch” (54/61/72).

Why does Mr. Radley assume that the intruder in his yard is an African American?

Figurative Language

“Don’t get in a row of collards
whatever you do, they’ll wake the
dead.”

Hyperbole

“The shadow, crisp as toast, moved
across the porch toward Jem.”

Simile

“Jem’s white shirt-tail dipped and
bobbed like a small ghost dancing
away to escape the coming
morning.”

Simile

“Jem waved my words away as if fanning gnats. He was silent for a while, then he said, ‘When I went back for my breeches – they were all in a tangle when I was getting’ out of ‘em, I couldn’t get ‘em loose...When I went back, they were folded across the fence...like they were expecting me’”
(58/66/78).

What else is mysterious about Jem’s pants?

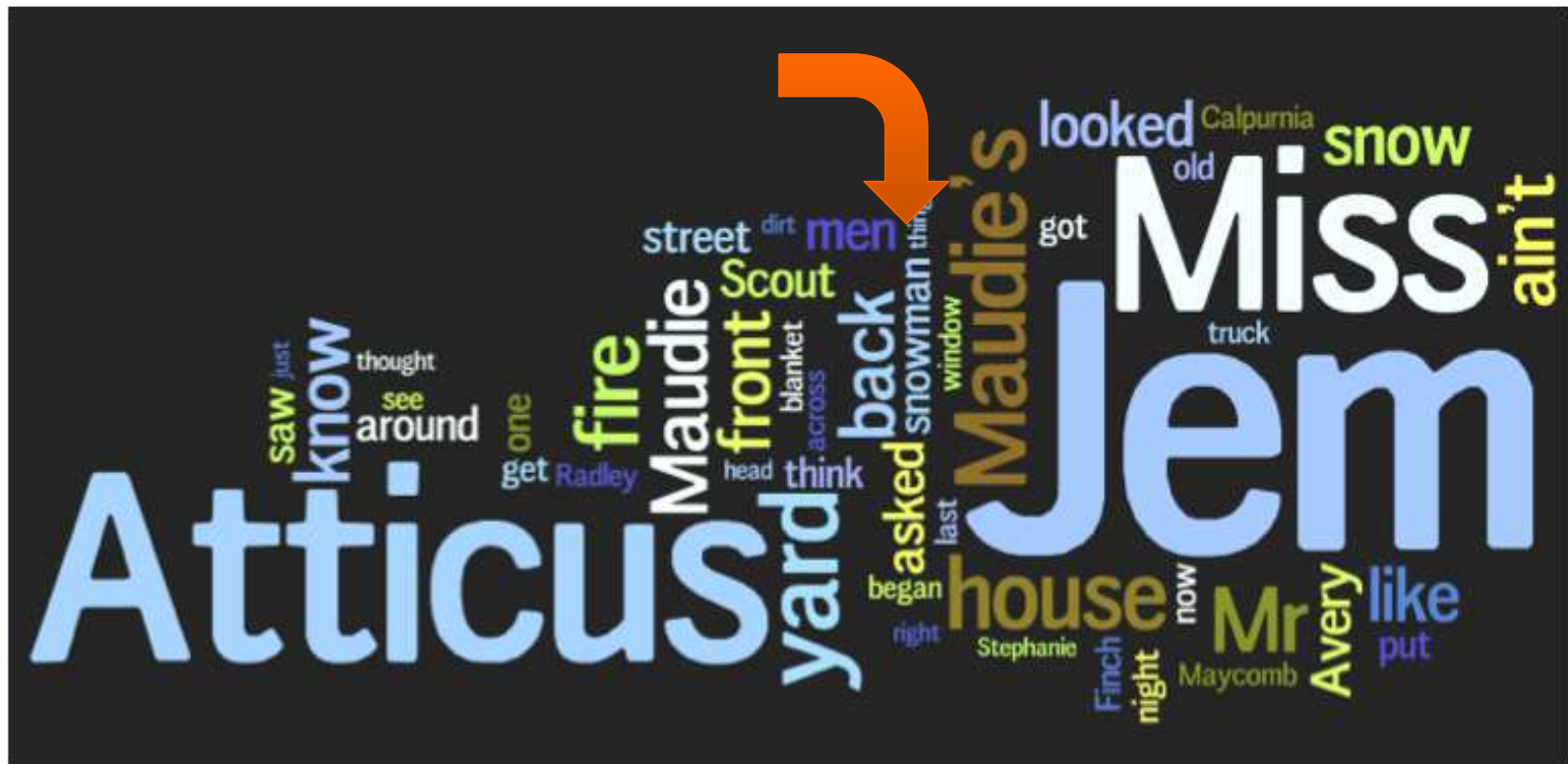
“He stood there until nightfall, and I waited for him. When we went in the house I saw he had been crying; his face was dirty in the right places” (63/71/84).

Why is Jem crying?

What can we **infer** that Jem believes is the truth about the treasures in the tree?

What is **ironic** about the children’s letter?

Why does “snowman”
appear below?



“My stomach turned to water and I nearly threw up when Jem held out the blanket and crept toward me. “He sneaked out the house – turn ‘round – sneaked up, an’ went like this!” (72/82/96).

What is Jem talking about?

Why does it make Scout want to throw up?

Figurative Language

“Smoke was rolling off our house
and Miss Rachel’s house like fog
off a riverbank.”

Simile

“Miss Maudie’s sunhat was
suspended in a thin layer of ice,
like a fly in amber.”

Simile

Who is Jack?



“If you shouldn’t be defendin’ him, then why are you doin’ it?”

“For a number of reasons,” said Atticus.
“The main one is, if I didn’t, I couldn’t hold up my head in town, I couldn’t represent this county in the legislature, I couldn’t even tell you or Jem not to do something again” (75/86/100).

What does Atticus mean?

“Atticus, are we going to win it?”

“No, honey.”

“Then why-”

“Simply because we were licked a hundred years before we started is no reason for us not to try to win,” Atticus said (76/87/101).

Does Atticus think he will win the case?

Why is he still going to take the case?

“Scout’s got to learn to keep her head and learn soon, with what’s in store for her these next few months”

“What bothers me is that she and Jem will have to absorb some ugly things pretty soon”

How are these examples of
foreshadowing?

“It couldn’t be worse, Jack. The only thing we’ve got is a black man’s word against the Ewells’. The evidence boils down to you-did --- I-didn’t. The jury couldn’t possibly be expected to take Tom Robinson’s word against the Ewells” (88/100/117).

Why does Atticus say the jury won’t believe Tom Robinson?

“Before I’m through, I intend to jar the jury a bit – I think we’ll have a reasonable chance on appeal, though” (88/100/117).

Atticus doesn’t expect to win, but what *does* he hope to accomplish?

“Right...I hope and pray I can get Jem and Scout through it without bitterness, and most of all, without catching Maycomb’s usual disease. Why reasonable people go stark raving mad when anything involving a Negro comes up, is something I don’t pretend to understand. I just hope that Jem and Scout come to me for their answers instead of listening to the town”
(88/100/117).

What does Atticus mean by “Maycomb’s usual disease”?

Why is “street” so big below?



“Shoot all the bluejays you want, if you can hit ‘em, but remember it’s a sin to kill a mockingbird” (Atticus)

“Your father’s right...Mockingbirds don’t do one thing but make music for us to enjoy. They don’t eat up people’s gardens, don’t nest in corncribs, they don’t do one thing but sing their hearts out for us. That’s why it’s a sin to kill a mockingbird” (90/103/119).

Why is it a sin to kill a mockingbird?

“Maybe I can tell you...I think maybe he put his gun down when he realized that God had given him an unfair advantage over most living things. I guess he decided he wouldn't shoot till he had to, and he had to today”
(98/112/130).

According to Miss Maudie, why doesn't Atticus go hunting anymore?

Figurative Language

“Jem gulped like a goldfish,
hunched his shoulders, and twitched
his torso.”

Simile

“We could see him shiver like a
horse shedding flies.”

Simile

“Time had slowed to a nauseating
crawl.”

Personification

What is the significance of “alarm” and “time” in this chapter?



“Easy does it, son,” Atticus would say.
“She’s an old lady and she’s ill. You just hold your head high and be a gentleman. Whatever she says to you, it’s your job not to let her make you mad” (100/115/133).

What kinds of things does Mrs. Dubose say to the children?

What does she say that causes Jem to ignore Atticus’s instructions?

“When summer comes you’ll have to keep
your head about far worse things”
(105/120/139).

How is this an example of **foreshadowing**?

“This case...is something that goes to the essence of a man’s conscience – Scout, I couldn’t go to church and worship God if I didn’t try to help that man” (105/120/139).

“Before I can live with other folks I’ve got to live with myself. The one thing that doesn’t abide by majority rule is a person’s conscience” (105/120/140).

Why does Atticus say he wouldn’t be able to go to church if he didn’t defend Tom?

“Nigger-lover is just one of those terms that don’t mean anything - like snot-nose...ignorant, trashy people use it when they think somebody’s favoring Negroes over and above themselves, when they want a common, ugly term to label somebody”

“You aren’t really a nigger-lover, then, are you?”

“I certainly am, I do my best to love everybody...it’s never an insult to be called what somebody thinks is a bad name. It just shows you how poor that person is, it doesn’t hurt you”
(108/124/144-145).

“She was...I wanted you to see what real courage is, instead of getting the idea that courage is a man with a gun in his hand. It’s when you know you’re licked before you begin but you begin anyway and you see it through no matter what. You rarely win, but sometimes you do. Mrs. Dubose won, all ninety-eight pounds of her. According to her views, she died beholden to nothing and nobody. She was the bravest person I ever knew” (112/128/149).

How does this parallel Atticus’s own situation?

Figurative Language

“It was times like these when I
thought my father...was the
bravest man who ever lived.”

Hyperbole

“The corners of her mouth glistened
with wet, which inched like a glacier
down the deep grooves enclosing
her chin.”

Simile

Why is “church” so big below?



“The church-yard was brick-hard clay, as was the cemetery beside it...Lightning rods guarding some graves denoted dead who rested uneasily; stumps of burned-out candles stood at the heads of infant graves. It was a happy cemetery” (118/135/157).

What is **ironic** about this description?

Lula stopped, but she said, “You ain’t got no business bringin’ white chillun here – they got their church, we got our’n. It is our church, ain’t it, Miss Cal?” (119/135-6/158).

Why is Lula upset with Calpurnia?

Does anyone else in the church seem to agree with Lula?

“Reverend Sykes hesitated. “To tell you the truth, Miss Jean Louise, Helen’s finding it hard to get work these days...when it’s picking time, I think Mr. Link Deas’ll take her” (123/140/164).

Why is Helen having trouble finding work?

“It’s not necessary to tell all you know. It’s not lady-like...You’re not going to change any of them by talkin’ right, they’ve got to want to learn themselves, and when they don’t want to learn there’s nothing you can do but keep your mouth shut or talk their language”
(126/143/167).

What is Calpurnia explaining to Scout?

[illegible]

“She never let a chance escape her to point out the shortcomings of other tribal groups to the greater glory of our own”
(129/147/172).

What does this tell us about Aunt Alexandra’s attitude towards other families?

“I never understood her preoccupation with heredity...but Aunt Alexandra was of the opinion...that the longer a family had been squatting on one patch of land the finer it was.

‘That makes the Ewells fine folks, then,’ said Jem” (130/147/173).

Is Jem being serious when he says this,
or is he making a joke?

“There was indeed a caste system in Maycomb...Thus the dicta No Crawford Minds His Own Business, Every Third Merriweather Is Morbid, The Truth Is Not in the Delafields, All the Bufords Walk Like That, were simply guides to daily living” (131/149/175).

How are these statements
stereotypes?

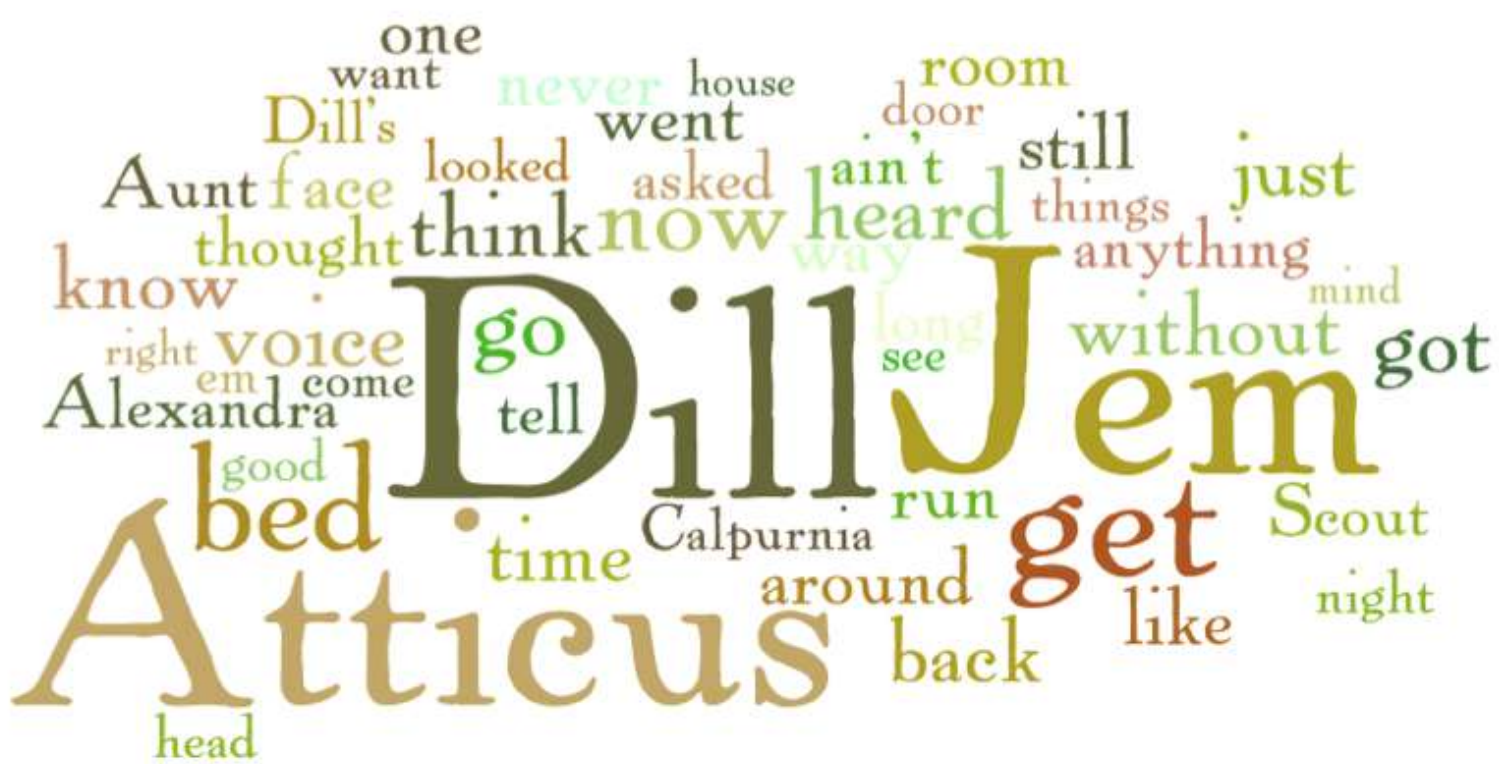
Figurative Language

“Aunt Alexandra fitted into the world of Maycomb like a hand into a glove, but never into the world of Jem and me.”

Simile

Explain this simile

Why is “Dill” so big in this chapter?



“They c’n go loose and rape up the countryside for all of ‘em who run this country care’ was one observation we met head on from a skinny gentleman when he passed us” (135/153/180).

What is the community’s attitude towards the Tom Robinson case?

“Atticus’s voice was even: ‘Alexandra, Calpurnia’s not leaving this house until she wants to. You may think otherwise, but I couldn’t have got along without her all these years. She’s a faithful member of this family and you’ll simply have to accept things the way they are’” (137/155/182).

What is Atticus reacting to?

Figurative Language

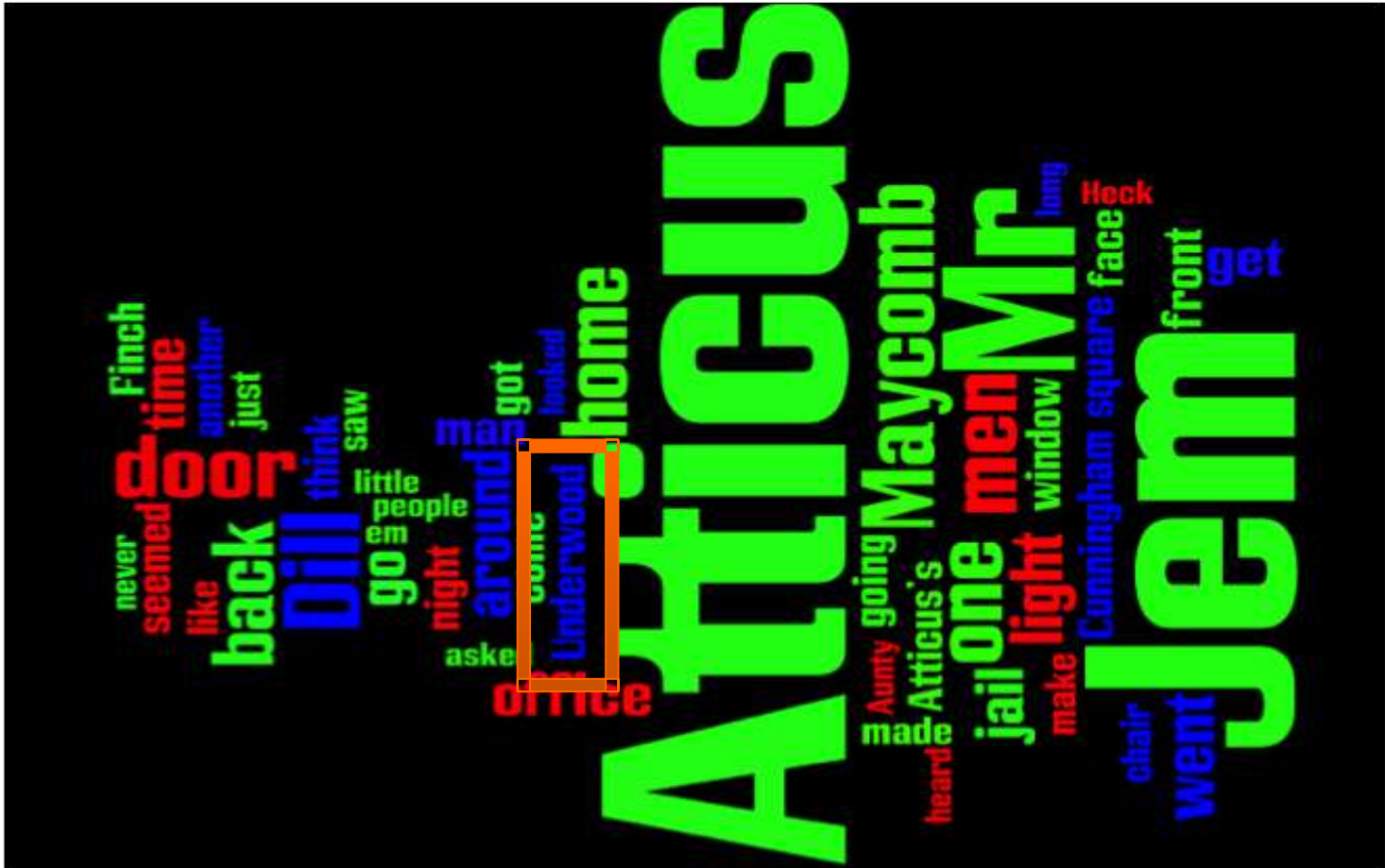
“It’s this Tom Robinson case that’s worryin’ him to death.”

Hyperbole

“He could add and subtract faster than lightning.”

Simile

Who is Mr. Underwood?



“After many telephone calls, much pleading on behalf of the defendant, a long forgiving letter from his mother, it was decided that Dill could stay. We had a week of peace together. After that, little, it seemed. A nightmare was upon us”
(144/164/193).

How is this an example of **foreshadowing**?

“Link, that boy might go to the chair, but he’s not going till the truth’s told.’ Atticus’s voice was even. ‘And you know what the truth is.’

There was a murmur among the group of men, made more ominous when Atticus moved back to the bottom front step and the men drew nearer him”

(146/166/195).

What warning do Link and the rest of the men give Atticus?

“You know what we want...Get aside from the door, Mr. Finch” (151/172/202).

What do the group of men at the jailhouse want?

“Well, Atticus, I was just sayin’ to Mr. Cunningham that entailments are badn an’ all that, but you said not to worry, it takes a long time sometimes... that you all’d ride it out together” (154/175/205-6).

Why do Scout’s attempts at conversation with Mr. Cunningham cause him to call off the lynch mob?

Why are words like “judge” and “courthouse” large below?



“We had come in quietly...I was very tired, and was drifting into sleep when the memory of Atticus calmly folding his newspaper and pushing back his hat became Atticus standing in the middle of an empty waiting street, pushing up his glasses. The full meaning of the night’s events hit me and I began crying”
(156/177/208).

What is “Atticus standing in the middle of an empty waiting street” an **allusion** to?

“Why’s he sittin’ with the colored folks?”

“Always does. He likes ‘em better’n he likes us, I reckon. Lives by himself way down near the county line. He’s got a colored woman and all sorts of mixed chillun” (161/183/214).

Who are the children discussing?

What else do we learn about Mr. Dolphus Raymond?

Who takes the stand in this chapter?



“Something had been made plain to Atticus also, and it brought him to his feet. ‘Sheriff, please repeat what you said’

‘It was her right eye, I said’” (181/192/225).

What is the significance of Mayella being hit in her right eye?

What does Atticus later prove about Mr. Ewell?

“Every town the size of Maycomb had families like the Ewells.....
Nobody had occasion to pass by except at Christmas, when the churches delivered baskets, and when the mayor of Maycomb asked us to please help the garbage collector by dumping our own trees and trash” (171/193-4/227-8).

“Why, I run for Tate quick as I could. I knowed who it was, all right, lived down yonder in that nigger-nest, passed the house every day. Jedge, I’ve asked this county for fifteen years to clean out that nest down yonder, they’re dangerous to live around ‘sides devaluin’ my property-” (175/199/234).

What is **ironic** about Mr. Ewell’s claim that the nearby African American homes are devaluing his property?

Who is Mayella?



“Won’t answer a word you say long as you keep mockin’ me” (181/206/243).

Why does Mayella think that Atticus is making fun of her?

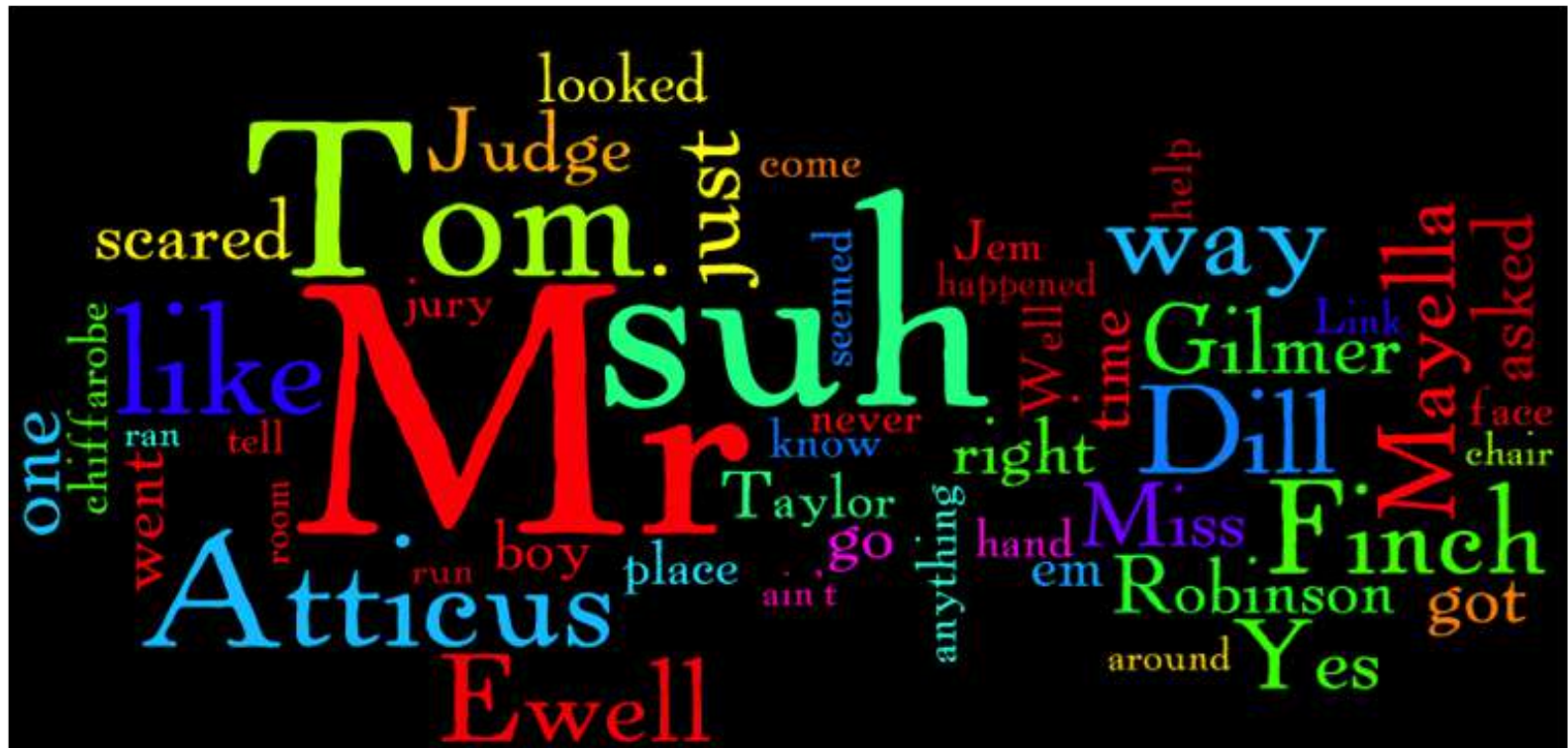
When does Mayella contradict herself
during her testimony?

She seems confused as to whether she was
hit around the face or not.

“Tom Robinson’s powerful shoulders rippled...He looked oddly off balance, but it was not from the way he was standing. His left arm was fully twelve inches shorter than his right, and hung dead at his side. It ended in a small shriveled hand, and from as far away as the balcony I could see that it was no use to him” (185-6/211/248).

What implication does this have for the case?

Why is “suh” so big below?



“As Tom Robinson gave his testimony, it came to me that Mayella Ewell must have been the loneliest person in the world. She was even lonelier than Boo Radley, who had not been out of the house in twenty-five years...white people wouldn't have anything to do with her because she lived among pigs; Negroes wouldn't have anything to do with her because she was white...Maycomb gave them Christmas baskets, welfare money, and the back of its hand” (191-2/218/256-7).

“Yes, suh. I felt right sorry for her, she seemed to try more’n the rest of ’em-’

‘*You* felt sorry for *her*, you felt sorry for her?’ Mr. Gilmer seemed ready to rise to the ceiling.

The witness realized his mistake and shifted uncomfortably in the chair. But the damage was done. Below us, nobody liked Tom Robinson’s answer.(197/224/264).

Why was it a “mistake” for Tom to say this?

“She says she asked you to bust up a chiffarobe, is that right?’

‘No suh, it ain’t.’

‘Then you say she’s lying, boy?’

Atticus was on his feet, but Tom Robinson didn’t need him. ‘I don’t say she’s lyin’, Mr. Gilmer, I say she’s mistaken in her mind’”
(197/224/264).

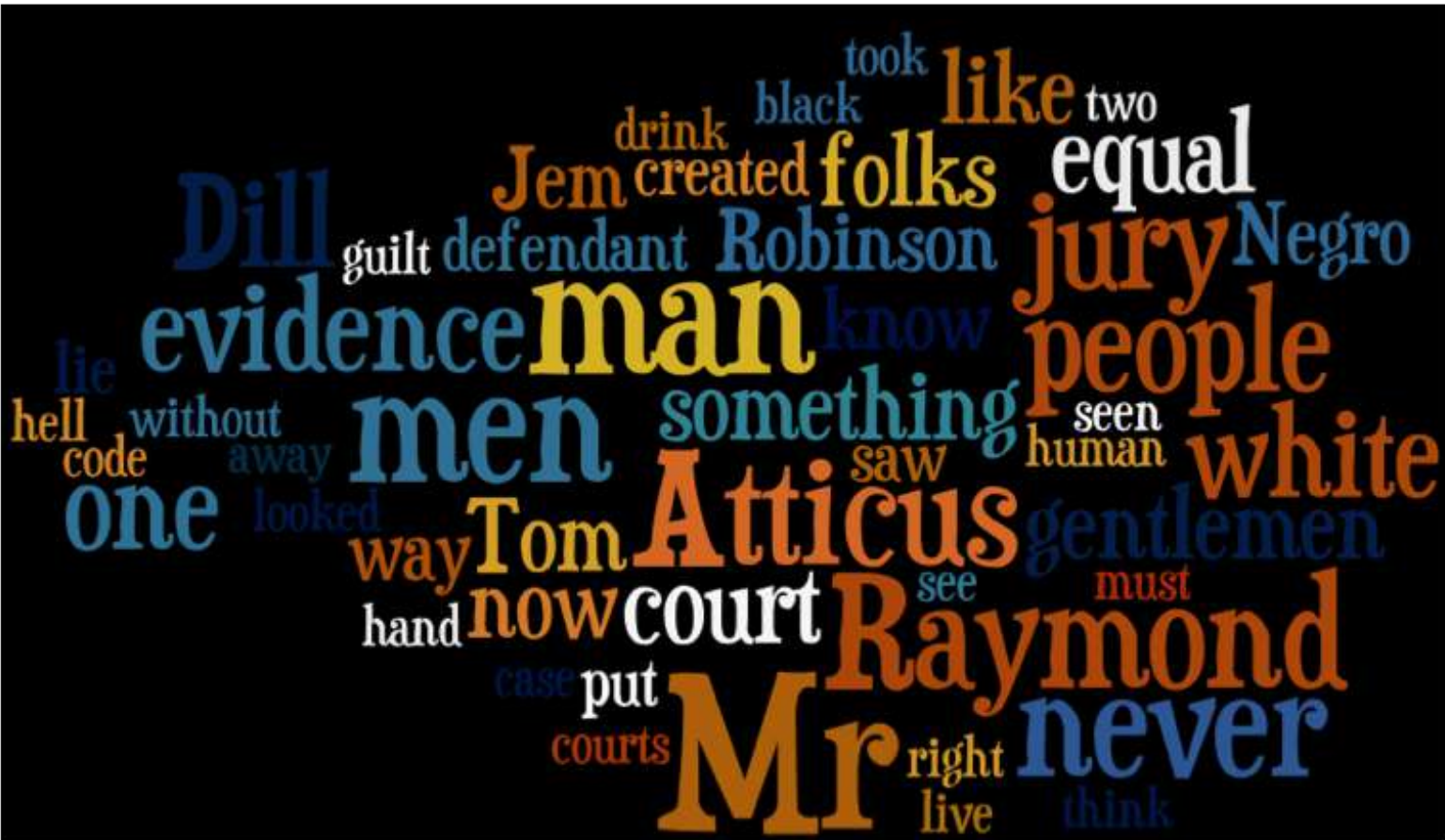
Why doesn’t Tom call her a liar?

“Well, Mr. Finch didn’t act that way to Mayella and old man Ewell when he cross-examined them. The way that man called him ‘boy’ all the time an’ sneered at him, an’ looked around at the jury every time he answered-’

‘Well, Dill, after all he’s just a Negro.’

‘I don’t care one speck. It ain’t right, somehow it ain’t right to do ‘em that way. Hasn’t anybody got any business talkin’ like that - it just makes me sick’”

(199/226/266).

[illegible]

“It ain’t honest but it’s mighty helpful to folks. Secretly, Miss Finch, I’m not much of a drinker, but you see they could never, never understand that I live like I do because that’s the way I want to live” (200/228/268).

Why does Dolphus Raymond pretend to be an alcoholic?

“Cry about what, Mr. Raymond?’ Dill’s maleness was beginning to assert itself.

‘Cry about the simple hell people give other people – without even thinking. Cry about the hell white people give colored folks, without even stopping to think that they’re people, too’” (201/229/269).

How has the trial made Dill and Scout more aware of the racism in their community?

“The witnesses for the state...have presented themselves...in the cynical confidence that their testimony would not be doubted, confident that you gentlemen would go along with them on the assumption – the evil assumption – that *all* Negroes lie, that *all* Negroes are basically immoral beings, that *all* Negro men are not to be trusted around our women... which, gentlemen, we know is in itself a lie as black as Tom Robinson’s skin” (204/232/273).

“We know all men are not created equal in the sense some people would have us believe – some people are smarter than others, some people have more opportunity because they’re born with it, some men make more money than others, some ladies make better cakes than others – some people are born gifted beyond the normal scope of most men. But there is one way in this country in which all men are created equal...That institution, gentlemen, is a court”

(205/233/274).

Did the verdict in this chapter surprise you?



“Now don’t be so confident, Mr. Jem, I ain’t ever seen any jury decide in favor of a colored man over a white man...’ But Jem took exception to Reverend Sykes, and we were subjected to a lengthy review of the evidence” (208/238/279).

How does this comment from Reverend Sykes **foreshadow** the verdict?

“But I must have been reasonably awake...I shivered, though the night was hot. The feeling grew until the atmosphere in the courtroom was exactly the same as a cold February morning, when the mockingbirds were still, and the carpenters had stopped hammering on Miss Maudie’s new house, and every wood door in the neighborhood was shut as tight as the doors of the Radley Place. A deserted, waiting, empty street, and the courtroom was packed with people” (210/239-40/281).

“What happened after that had a dreamlike quality...I saw something only a lawyer’s child could be expected to see, could be expected to watch for, and it was like watching Atticus walk into the street, raise a rifle to his shoulder and pull the trigger, but watching all the time knowing that the gun was empty.

A jury never looks at a defendant it has convicted, and when this jury came in, not one of them looked at Tom Robinson”
(211/240/282).

Despite losing the trial, why is Atticus optimistic the next morning?



“Dill told us of Miss Rachel’s reaction to last night, which was: if a man like Atticus Finch wants to butt his head against a stone wall, it’s his head” (213/244/286).

What does Miss Rachel think about Atticus’s decision to defend Tom?

“You think about that...I was sittin’ there on the porch last night, waiting. I waited and waited to see you all come down the sidewalk, and as I waited I thought, Atticus Finch won’t win, he can’t win, but he’s the only man in these parts who can keep a jury out so long in a case like that. And I thought to myself, well, we’re making a step – it’s just a baby-step, but its’ a step” (216/246/289).

What does Miss Maudie believe is a sign of progress?

“At that moment Aunt Alexandra came to the door and called us, but she was too late. It was Miss Stephanie’s pleasure to tell us: this morning Mr. Bob Ewell stopped Atticus on the post office corner, spat in his face, and told him he’d get him if it took the rest of his life” (217/247/290).

How does this event change the arc of the story?

Do you think Bob Ewell is a serious threat?



“When a man says he’s gonna get you , looks like he means it.’

‘He meant it when he said it,’ said Atticus. ‘Jem, see if you can stand in Bob Ewell’s shoes a minute. I destroyed his last shred of credibility at that trial, if he had any to begin with. The man had to have some kind of comeback, his kind always does. So if spitting in my face and threatening me saved Mayella Ewell one extra beating, that’s something I’ll gladly take’”

(218/249/292).

“‘I wouldn’t be so sure of that, Atticus,’ she said. ‘His kind’d do anything to pay off a grudge. You know how those people are.’

‘What on earth could Ewell do to me, sister?’

‘Something furtive,’ Aunt Alexander said. ‘You may count on that’”
(218/250/293).

Who do you think is right about Bob Ewell – Atticus or Aunt Alexandra?

“If you had been on the jury...Those are twelve reasonable men in everyday life, Tom’s jury, but you saw something come between them and reason. You saw the same thing that night in front of the jail. When that crew went away, they didn’t go as reasonable men, they went because we were there. There’s something in our world that makes men lose their heads – they couldn’t be fair if they tried” (220/251/295).

What’s the “something in our world” that Atticus is referencing?

“The thing is, you can scrub Walter Cunningham till he shines, you can put him in shoes and a new suit, but he’ll never be like Jem” (224/255/300).

“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” (225/256/301)

How is Aunt Alexandra’s attitude towards Walter similar to the racism Tom experiences?

“That’s what I thought, too...when I was your age. If there’s just one kind of folks, why can’t they get along with each other? If they’re all alike, why do they go out of their way to despise each other? Scout, I think I’m beginning to understand something. I think I’m beginning to understand why Boo Radley’s stayed shut up in the house all this time...it’s because he *wants* to stay inside”
(227/259/304).

Why might Boo Radley want to stay inside?

What is Mrs. Merriweather like?

A word cloud visualization of terms associated with Mrs. Merriweather. The words are arranged in a roughly circular shape, with varying font sizes indicating their frequency or importance. The most prominent words are 'Mrs', 'Merriweather', 'Miss', 'Alexandra', 'Maudie', and 'Aunt'. Other visible words include 'Calpurnia', 'just', 'day', 'people', 'let', 'want', 'one', 'get', 'help', 'tell', 'thing', 'lady', 'took', 'time', 'Gertrude', 'Farrow', 'thought', 'Jean', 'door', 'know', 'go', 'Maycomb', 'eyes', 'em', 'Atticus', 'never', 'diningroom', 'Tom', 'ladies', 'right', 'looked', 'Everett', 'Stephanie', 'went', 'voice', 'town', 'like', 'Grimes', 'ma'am', 'asked', 'Louise', 'Mr', 'good', and 'Yes'.

just day people let
Calpurnia Mrs
Miss thought Farrow Jean door know go Merriweather
Maycomb eyes em Atticus never diningroom Tom ladies
town like Alexandra right looked Everett Stephanie went
voice Grimes ma'am Maudie Louise Mr Aunt
good

“Sin and squalor...Oh that. Well, I always say forgive and forget, forgive and forget. Thing that church ought to do is help her lead a Christian life for those children from here on out” (231/264/309-10).

Scout thinks Mrs. Merriweather is talking about Mayella Ewell in this quote – who is she really talking about?

“Mrs. Merriweather nodded wisely...’Now far be it from me to say who, but some of ‘em in this town thought they were doing the right thing a while back, but all they did was stir ‘em up’” (232-3/265/311).

Who is Mrs. Merriweather referring to?

Turn to page: 234/267/314

What **foreshadows** the news of Tom's death?

“Whether Maycomb knows it or not, we’re paying the highest tribute we can pay a man. We trust him to do right. It’s that simple.”

“Who?”

“The handful of people in this town who say that fair play is not marked White Only; the handful of people who say a fair trial is for everybody, not just us; the handful of people with enough humility to think, when they look at a Negro, there but for the Lord’s kindness am I” (236/269-70/316).

“Don’t do that, Scout. Set him out on the back steps.’

‘Jem, are you crazy?...’

‘I said set him out on the back steps.’

Sighing, I scooped up the small creature, placed him on the bottom step and went back to my cot” (238/273/320).

Why doesn’t Jem let Scout kill the roly-poly?

“Mr. B.B. Underwood was at his most bitter...Mr. Underwood simply figured it was a sin to kill cripples, be they standing, sitting, or escaping. He likened Tom’s death to the senseless slaughter of songbirds by hunters and children”
(241/275/322-3).

How does this echo Atticus’s comment about killing mockingbirds?

“Then Mr. Underwood’s meaning became clear: Atticus had used every tool available to free men to save Tom Robinson, but in the secret courts of men’s hearts Atticus had no case. Tom was a dead man the minute Mayella Ewell opened her mouth and screamed”

(241/275-6/323).

What does Scout mean?

“The name Ewell gave me a queasy feeling. Maycomb had lost no time in getting Mr. Ewell’s views on Tom’s demise and passing them along...Mr. Ewell said it made one down and about two more to go”
(241/276/323).

Who else might Mr. Ewell mean?

How does Hitler enter this chapter?



“We had almost seen [Boo] a couple of times, a good enough score for anybody.

But I still looked for him each time I went by. Maybe someday I would see him”
(242/278/325).

Do you think Scout will ever get to see Boo?

“Well, coming out of the courthouse that night...I heard her say it’s time somebody taught ‘em a lesson, they were getting’ way above themselves, an’ the next thing they think they can do is marry us. Jem, how can you hate Hitler so bad an’ then turn around and be so ugly about folks right at home -”
(247/283/331).

Who is Scout talking about?

Figurative Language

“The events of the summer hung
over us like smoke in a closed
room.”

Simile

What strange event happens to Judge Taylor?



Mr. Ewell is merely a suspect in the case of Judge Taylor's house, but what threatening things do we *know* he has done?

He followed Helen to work, whispering foul words and making her afraid.

He lost his new job and blames Atticus for it.

“I think I understand...It might be because he knows in his heart that very few people in Maycomb really believed his an Mayella’s yarns. He thought he’s be a hero, but all he got for his pain was...was, okay, we’ll convict this Negro but get back to your dump...I proved him a liar but John made him look like a fool” (250/287/335).

Why is Mr. Ewell holding a grudge?

“After that, it didn’t matter whether they went or not. Jem said he would take me. Thus began our longest journey together”
(254/291/340).

How is this an example of **foreshadowing**?

Explain how Scout messes up in her performance.

A word cloud featuring the word 'Jem' in the largest, bold, black font. Surrounding it are various other words in different sizes and orientations, including: 'Cecil', 'Atticus', 'around', 'Jem's Scout', 'man', 'now one', 'see', 'came', 'found', 'front', 'know', 'people', 'get', 'heard', 'Merriweather', 'Tate', 'asked', 'brought', 'felt', 'just', 'got', 'tell', 'tree', 'thought', 'went', 'way', 'Alexandra', 'back', 'Aunt', 'auditorium', 'costume', 'knew', 'Reynolds', 'behind', 'corner', 'like', 'Mr', 'Mrs', 'right', 'room', 'far', 'go', 'Heck', 'look', 'road', 'along', and 'Dr'. The words are arranged in a circular pattern around the central 'Jem'.

“Mr. Tate found his neck and rubbed it. ‘Bob Ewell’s lyin’ on the ground under that tree down yonder with a kitchen knife stuck up under his ribs. He’s dead, Mr. Finch’”
(266/305/357).

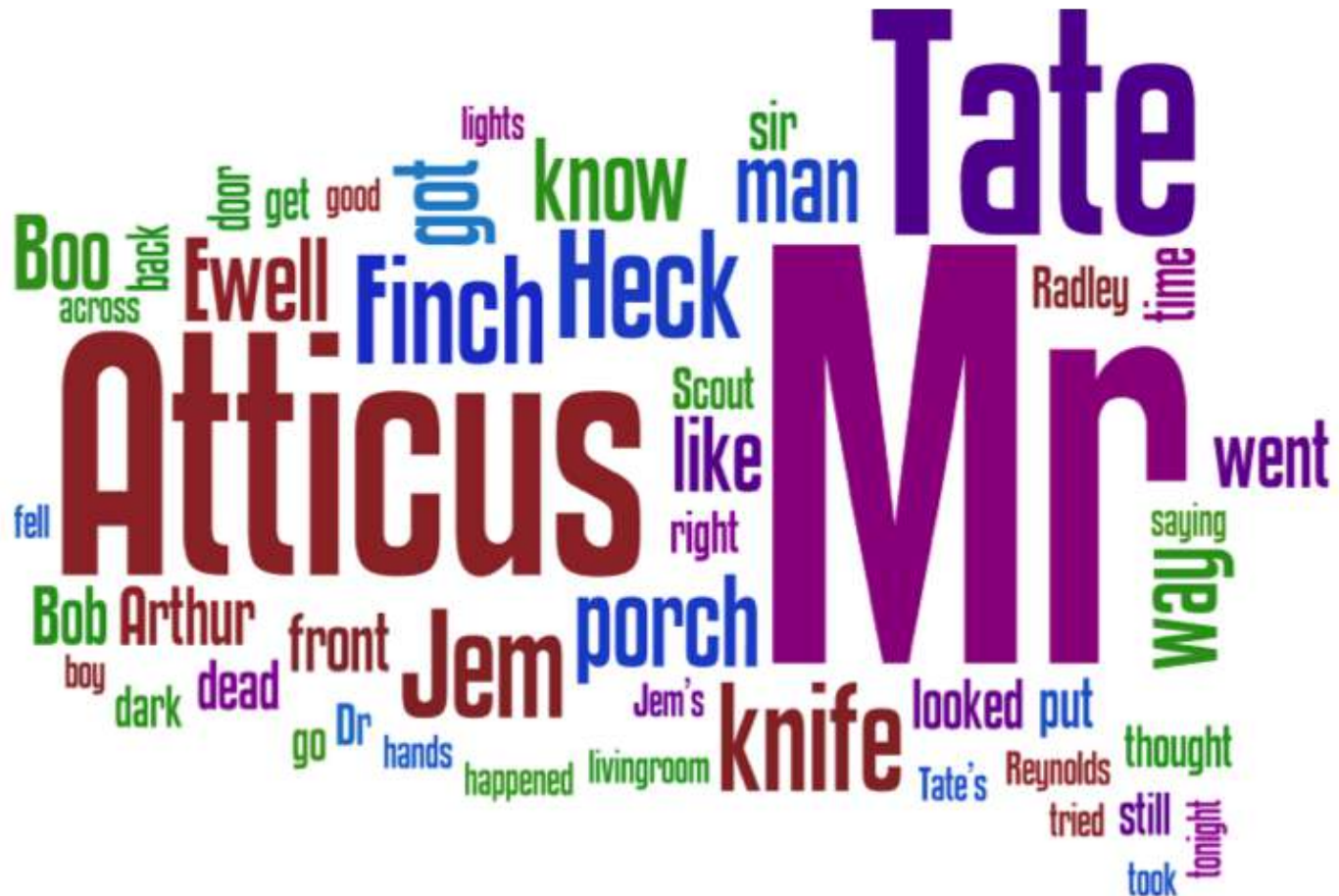
What happens to the children on their walk home?

Who is the “countryman” that Scout can’t identify at first?



“As I pointed he brought his arms down and pressed the palms of his hands against the wall. They were white hands, sickly white hands that had never seen the sun...His face was as white as his hands, but for a shadow on his jutting chin. His cheeks were thin to hollowness; his mouth was wide; there were shallow, almost delicate indentations at his temples, and his gray eyes were so colorless I thought he was blind. His hair was dead and thin, almost feathery on top of his head”
(270/310/362).

Who killed Bob Ewell?



“I never heard tell that it’s against the law for a citizen to do his utmost to prevent a crime from being committed, which is exactly what he did, but maybe you’ll say it’s my duty to tell the town all about it and not hush it up. Know what’d happen then? All the ladies in Maycomb includin’ my wife’d be knocking on his door bringing angel food cakes. To my way of thinkin’, Mr. Finch, taking the one man who’s done you and this town a great service an’ draggin’ him with his shy ways into the limelight – to me, that’s a sin. It’s a sin and I’m not about to have it on my head. If it was any other man it’d be different. But not this man, Mr. Finch” (276/317/369-70).

“Atticus sat looking at the floor for a long time. Finally he raised his head. ‘Scout,’ he said, ‘Mr. Ewell fell on his knife. Can you possibly understand?’” (276/317/370).

“‘Yes sir, I understand,’ I reassured him. ‘Mr. Tate was right.’

Atticus disengaged himself and looked at me. ‘What do you mean?’

‘Well, it’d be sort of like shootin’ a mockingbird, wouldn’t it?’” (276/317/370).

What does Scout mean?

Who's perspective does Scout see the world through in this chapter?



“An’ they chased him ‘n’ never could catch him ‘cause they didn’t know what he looked like, an’ Atticus, when they finally saw him, why he hadn’t done any of those things...Atticus, he was real nice...’

‘Most people are, Scout, when you finally see them’” (281/322-3/376).

Scout is discussing the plot of *The Grey Ghost*, but how does it parallel her own experiences?

How is the mockingbird used as a symbol throughout the book? Which characters can be seen as mockingbirds?



THEMES

What is the author's overall message about:

Prejudice

Perspective

Courage

Growing up



**THE
END**

Key Ideas and Details

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.R.1 Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.R.2 Determine central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development; summarize the key supporting details and ideas.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.R.3 Analyze how and why individuals, events, or ideas develop and interact over the course of a text.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.6.1, Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.6.2 Determine a theme or central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through particular details; provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.6.3 Describe how a particular story's or drama's plot unfolds in a series of episodes as well as how the characters respond or change as the plot moves toward a resolution.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.7.1 Cite several pieces of textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.7.2 Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text; provide an objective summary of the text.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.7.3 Analyze how particular elements of a story or drama interact (e.g., how setting shapes the characters or plot).

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.8.1 Cite the textual evidence that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.8.2 Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to the characters, setting, and plot; provide an objective summary of the text.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.8.3 Analyze how particular lines of dialogue or incidents in a story or drama propel the action, reveal aspects of a character, or provoke a decision.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.9-10.1 Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.9-10.2 Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze in detail its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.9-10.3 Analyze how complex characters (e.g., those with multiple or conflicting motivations) develop over the course of a text, interact with other characters, and advance the plot or develop the theme.

Craft and Structure

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.R.4 Interpret words and phrases as they are used in a text, including determining technical, connotative, and figurative meanings, and analyze how specific word choices shape meaning or tone.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.R.5 Analyze the structure of texts, including how specific sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text (e.g., a section, chapter, scene, or stanza) relate to each other and the whole or humor.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.6.4 Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of a specific word choice on meaning and tone

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.6.5 Analyze how a particular sentence, chapter, scene, or stanza fits into the overall structure of a text and contributes to the development of the theme, setting, or plot.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.6.6 Explain how an author develops the point of view of the narrator or speaker in a text.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.8.4 Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.8.6 Analyze how differences in the points of view of the characters and the audience or reader (e.g., created through the use of dramatic irony) create such effects as suspense

Vocabulary Acquisition and Use

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.6.4a Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.6.5 Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.6.5a Interpret figures of speech (e.g., personification) in context.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.7.4a Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.7.5 Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.7.5a Interpret figures of speech (e.g., literary, biblical, and mythological allusions) in context.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.8.5 Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.8.5a Interpret figures of speech (e.g. verbal irony, puns) in context.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.9-10.5 Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

Standards from <http://www.corestandards.org/ELA-Literacy>

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