To Kill A Mockingbird

Directions: Read chapters 1-3 and answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. How is Jem directly characterized?

2. Whose point of view is the story told from?

3. What is the structural purpose of chapter 1?

4. How old do you think the narrator is when she tells us the story? List phrases from the chapters that helped you arrive at this conclusion.

5. What do you think of Atticus’s advice for Jem to mind his own business and let the Radley’s mind their business? Explain.
6. What’s wrong with Jem and Scout listening to Stephanie Crawford’s stories about the Radley family?

7. How is Scout indirectly characterized?

8. Atticus is characterized as having “courteous detachment.” What does this mean?

9. What lesson(s) does Miss Caroline learn from the students? Be specific.

10. Why couldn’t Walter pass the first grade? What is the town’s misconception about Walter’s inability to pass the first grade?

11. Atticus gives Scout the advice, “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.” What does this mean? How is this applicable to the story so far?
To Kill A Mockingbird

Directions: Read chapters 4 and 5 and answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. What is the first gift that appears in the hollow tree? What other gifts do the children find?

2. Identify/characterize Mrs. Dubose. How does this fit into the town’s habit of making assumptions without the facts? Explain.

3. How has the Boo Radley game changed?

4. When Scout rolls into the Radley front yard in a tire, what does she hear?

5. When Atticus reacts to Jem’s Boo Radley game, what do you notice about the way he disciplines his children? List several principles in which you think he believes.
6. Characterize Miss Maudie Atkinson. What does Scout admire about Miss Maudie? What does Miss Maudie think of the Radleys?

7. What new plan do the boys devise to get Boo to come out? Why doesn’t it work?

8. What direct order does Atticus give the children?

9. Explain Miss Maudie’s statement, “... sometimes the Bible in the hand of one man is worse than a whiskey bottle in the hand of - oh, of your father.”

10. What does Scout mean when she says, “As for me, I knew nothing except what I gathered from Time Magazine and from reading everything I could lay my hands on at home, but as I inched sluggishly along the treadmill of the Maycomb County School System, I could not help receiving the impression that I was being cheated out of something.”
Directions: After reading chapter 6, answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. How do the children plan to spend Dill’s last night in Maycomb?

2. At whom does Mr. Nathan think he has fired his gun?

3. How do the children claim to have spent the evening?

4. What makes Jem decide to return to the Radley yard that night?

5. What makes Jem and Scout begin to “part company”? Define their two separate ways of looking at the situation. What has Jem learned that Scout is still too young to see?
To Kill A Mockingbird

Directions: Read chapter 7 and answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. What does Jem tell Scout about “that night” at Boo Radley’s?

2. What new gifts do they find in the knothole? (There are five.)

3. What ends the knothole gifts?

4. Why do you think Mr. Nathan filled in a knothole in a healthy tree?

5. Why do you think Jem cries at the end of this chapter? What does this tell us about Jem?
To Kill A Mockingbird

Directions: Read chapter 8 and answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. Who dies this winter?

2. What “aberration of nature” frightens Scout?

3. What method does Jem devise to make a snowman?

4. Whom will Scout someday want to thank for keeping her warm on the night of the fire?

5. When Scout comes home with the mysterious blanket wrapped over her shoulders, “Jem seemed to have lost his mind. He began pouring out our secrets right and left... “ What is it that Jem is trying to get Atticus to understand?

6. Given what you know of Miss Maudie, explain her reaction to the loss of her house.
To Kill A Mockingbird

Directions: Read chapters 9-11 and answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. Who is Tom Robinson?

2. What new habit has Scout picked up that bothers Uncle Jack?

3. Why does Scout fight her cousin after the Christmas dinner at Finch’s Landing?

4. What is “Maycomb’s usual disease”?

5. In Scout’s eyes, what is Atticus’s chief fault?

6. What reason does Uncle Jack give for Atticus’s unwillingness to teach the kids to shoot?

7. What crisis shows the children a surprising skill their father possesses?
8. Who is Tim Johnson? What is wrong with him?

9. Tim Johnson’s behavior is odd. Mad dogs are supposed to have certain characteristics. However, Tim doesn’t look mad. How is Tim a symbol of the rest of the town?

10. Why is it a sin to kill a mockingbird?

11. What do the children learn in this chapter?

12. What makes the children hate and fear Mrs. Dubose? What two comments specifically infuriate Jem to the point that he can’t control his temper?

13. What does Jem do to get revenge? What is his punishment?

14. What did Mrs. Dubose vow to do before she died?

15. What type of courage does Mrs. Dubose teach the children?
To Kill A Mockingbird

Directions: Read chapter 12 and answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. How does Jem change?

2. What are the minor disappointments that start the summer for Scout? What do they foreshadow?

3. What is ironic about Jem and Scout’s visit to Calpurnia’s church?

4. What is the purpose of this Sunday’s collection at First Purchase African Methodist Episcopal Church?

5. Everybody is beginning to tell Scout to act like a lady. How is it ironic that her church and Calpurnia’s church deliver the Impurity of Women doctrine every week?

6. What do the children notice about Calpurnia’s behavior in her church community?

7. Why is it unfair that blacks are not allowed to go to school, but the Ewells are? Explain.
Directions: Read chapter 13 and answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. Why did Aunt Alexandra say she would be staying with Atticus and the kids? Do you think this is true? What do you think her real reason is? Explain.

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

3. What does Atticus tell the children about being *Finches*?

4. How does Alexandra change the family? More specifically, how does she change Atticus?
To Kill A Mockingbird

Directions: Read chapter 14 and answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. When Aunt Alexandra finds out that Jem and Scout have attended Cal’s church, what does she want Atticus to do about it?

2. “Then [Jem] rose and broke the remaining code of our childhood.” What new violation causes Scout to make this comment?

3. What solution does Atticus offer to the problem of Dill’s presence?
Directions: Read chapters 15 and 16 and answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. Why have the neighbors gathered in the Finches’ front yard?

2. What is the mob’s intention? How does Scout manage to end the danger?

3. At the end of the chapter, who do we hear from for the first time in the novel?

4. How do we see Aunt Alexandra to be too concerned with appearances in the beginning of chapter 16? How does Atticus put her in her place?

5. In the eyes of the community, what is Dolphus Raymond’s problem?
6. Why isn’t Miss Maudie going to court?

7. Where do the children sit for the trial? What does this tell you?

8. What makes a “mixed child” “real sad”? What does this tell you about society? Why does Lee have Scout ask, “Well how do you know we ain’t Negroes?”
To Kill A Mockingbird

Directions: Read chapters 17 and 18 and answer the following questions in complete sentences.


2. Who is Mr. Gilmer? Characterize him.

3. Who is the first witness?

4. Why does Atticus keep asking Mr. Tate if he called a doctor when he reached the Ewells? Explain.

5. During the discussion of Mayella’s injuries, what key fact seems important to Atticus?

6. What detail in the description of the Ewell cabin makes the reader guess that perhaps Mayella is different from the rest of her family?

8. Why does Atticus ask Mr. Ewell to write his name?

9. Why does Mayella Ewell break into tears at the beginning of her testimony?

10. What makes Mayella think Atticus is mocking her? What does this tell you about her?

11. What dramatic fact do we learn about Tom Robinson at the end of Mayella’s testimony?

12. Atticus is trying to get Mayella to make a confession. What does he want her to admit?
Directions: Read chapter 19 and answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. What is Tom’s handicap? What conclusion can we draw because of Tom’s handicap? Explain.

2. What was Tom’s side of the story? Be specific.

3. What two points does Mr. Gilmer try to make in cross-examining Tom?

4. Who do you believe: Tom or Mayella? Explain your answer.

5. How is Tom’s pity for Mayella ironic?

7. Why did Tom run if he wasn’t guilty?

8. Why does Dill start to cry?
Directions: Read chapter 20 and answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. What aspect of Mr. Raymond’s reputation do the children find to be false?

2. Why is he willing to let the children in on his secret?

3. What does Atticus say is “the worst thing you can do”?

4. What “crime” does Atticus say Mayella feels guilt for?

5. What “facts about Negroes” does Mr. Ewell rely on to make the jury bring in a guilty verdict?
To Kill A Mockingbird

Directions: Read chapter 21 and answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. Why has Cal come to court?

2. How long was the jury out? And why is that important?

3. How is Reverend Sykes’s response, “Now don’t you be so confident, Mr. Jem, I ain’t ever see any jury decide in favor of a colored man over a white man...” foreshadowing?

4. How does Scout know that Tom has not been acquitted even before the jury reports?

5. The final line of chapter 20 is when Reverend Sykes tells Scout, “Miss Jean Louise, stand up; your father’s passin’.” What is the significance of ending the chapter with this one line? Explain.
To Kill A Mockingbird

Directions: Read chapter 22 and answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. What does Atticus find in the kitchen on the morning after the trial?

2. What was the significance of Miss Maudie having two small cakes and one larger one?

3. How does Miss Maudie explain that small victories were achieved through Tom’s case?

4. What has Dill decided to be when he grows up? Why?

5. What is Bob Ewell’s response to the verdict?

6. How does Aunt Alexandra react to her brother’s defeat? What does it show you about her?
To Kill A Mockingbird

Directions: Read chapters 23 and 24 and answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. Describe Bob Ewell’s meeting with Atticus at the post office. What was Atticus’s reaction to Bob’s threats?

2. What does Atticus expect Jem to learn if he “stand[s] in Bob Ewell’s shoes a minute”? Why is Ewell so angry? After all, he won.

3. What reason does Atticus give Jem for Tom receiving such a harsh sentence?

4. What is Jem’s response to Atticus’s explanation.

5. How are gender role issues raised again in chapter 23? Be specific.

6. Why did Walter Cunningham have trouble coming to a decision on the jury?

7. How does Atticus define “trash”? How does Aunt Alexandra?
8. Why doesn’t Aunt Alexandra want Scout playing with Walter Cunningham?

9. How does Jem explain the real Maycomb caste system to Scout? What is the significance of Jem’s caste system? Be specific.

10. Jem said, “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.” Why does he say that?

11. Why is it ironic that Aunt Alexandra doesn’t want Scout spending time with Calpurnia? Explain.

12. Mrs. Merriweather of the missionary circle complains about her cooks and field hands. What does this tell us about her?

13. Explain the basic irony of the Missionary Society’s meeting for the betterment of conditions for “those poor Mrunas.”

14. What does Maudie mean by the people with “background”?

15. Do you think it was necessary for the police to kill Tom? Explain and support your answer with evidence from the text.
To Kill A Mockingbird

Directions: Read chapter 25 and answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. Why does Jem stop Scout from killing the roly-poly bug? What does this tell us about Jem?

2. What does Mr. Underwood write in the newspaper about Tom’s death? How does he characterize Tom’s death? Why does he write the editorial at a child’s level?

3. What does Scout suddenly become aware of by reading Mr. Underwood's editorial?

4. Mr. Ewell said Tom’s death meant “one down and about two more to go.” What does he mean?
To Kill A Mockingbird

Directions: Read chapter 26 and answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. Although she thought it had escaped his notice, Scout learns in this chapter that Atticus has known of one of her “crimes” for a long time. Which one?

2. What does Miss Gates teach the kids about Hitler?

3. What has Scout overheard that confuses her about Miss Gates’s view of Hitler? How does that make her lesson ironic? Be specific.

4. Jem reacts furiously to Scout’s question about Miss Gates’s remark at the trial. What do you think the trial meant to him that it did not mean to Scout?
To Kill A Mockingbird

Directions: Read chapter 27 and answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. Briefly explain the three things that happen in Maycomb at the start of chapter 27. How are these things examples of foreshadowing?

2. What two services does Link Deas perform for Helen Robinson because he “felt right bad about the way things turned out”?

3. Atticus knows why Bob Ewell is so angry. What does he explain?

4. What is Scout’s Halloween costume? What are its chief drawbacks?

5. What does Aunt Alexandra mean when she says, “Somebody just walked over my grave”? Why is this included? What does this foreshadow?
Directions: Read chapter 28 and answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. Who is being compared to a mockingbird in chapter 28?

2. What is the first clue the children have that they are not alone on their walk home?

3. What happened to Jem and Scout on the way home from the pageant? Be specific.

4. How does Jem get home?

5. What questions does Scout ask again and again?
To Kill A Mockingbird

Directions: Read chapters 29-31 and answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. What unexpected benefit does the ham outfit supply?

2. What character traits does Aunt Alexandra show in reaction to the crisis? List proof for each one.

3. Who killed Bob Ewell?

4. What does Scout do (in true ladylike fashion) to make Boo feel less uncomfortable? List three or more things.
5. What does Atticus think happened out there in the dark? What does he think Heck Tate is trying to do in claiming Ewell fell on his knife? What is Heck really trying to do with this lie?

6. Describe the manner in which Scout walks Boo home.

7. Scout says that “we had given him nothing.” Why is she wrong?
To Kill A Mockingbird

Directions: Read chapters 1-3 and answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. How is Jem directly characterized?
   - p. 3 - Jem is concerned with football, he breaks his arm at some point in his life ... his left arm is shorter than his right arm as a result

2. Whose point of view is the story told from?
   - p. 3 - First person point of view - Scout’s point of view. Scout is a girl, the narrator. She says “us” and “we” - clues that she is the narrator.

3. What is the structural purpose of chapter 1?
   - p. 3-5 - ch. 1 establishes the characters Jem, Atticus, Calpurnia and even Scout
   - it gives us the setting and tells us background information, for example, Jem and Scout’s mother is dead (p. 6)
   - p. 7 - ch. 1 introduces us to characters like Dill and gives us his background information
   - p. 8-10 - the author uses imagery to describe the Radley place and the Radley family history to us
   - It introduces us to the story.

4. How old do you think the narrator is when she tells us the story? List phrases from the chapters that helped you arrive at this conclusion.
   - Between 6 and 8.
   - p. 6 “When I was 6 and Jem was nearly ten...”
   - p. 7 “Scout yonder’s been readin’ ever since she was born, and she ain’t even started to school yet.”

5. What do you think of Atticus’s advice for Jem to mind his own business and let the Radley’s mind their business? Explain.
   - Answers will vary. Should be aligned with text.
6. What’s wrong with Jem and Scout listening to Stephanie Crawford’s stories about the Radley family?

- p. 11-12 - Stephanie Crawford is the town gossip and doesn’t know anything about the Radley family. She is not friends with them and is just spreading stories based on speculation and rumor.

- Since she is an adult, the children believe everything she says.

7. How is Scout indirectly characterized?

- p. 15 - she is smart, she can already read. She is curious, longing to go to school.

- p. 18 - she loves reading with her father and she is very smart and clever.

8. Atticus is characterized as having “courteous detachment.” What does this mean?

- p. 6 - it means that he is not uninvolved in his children’s lives. He is very involved and aware of what is going on. However, he gives them “courteous” space and lets them figure things out for themselves. He is there for them when they need him.

- He treats them with respect, like adults.

9. What lesson(s) does Miss Caroline learn from the students? Be specific.

- p. 19-20 - She doesn’t understand the setting and the community she teaches in. The students have to tell her about the Cunningham’s poverty.

- p. 24 - Miss Caroline learns about Walter from the kids. They explain his pride and why he won’t accept her money for lunch.

10. Why couldn’t Walter pass the first grade? What is the town’s misconception about Walter’s inability to pass the first grade?

- p. 24 - He had to help his family with the crops.

- People just think that he is stupid and lazy and that’s why he can’t pass the first grade. They don’t know his family’s situation.

11. Atticus gives Scout the advice, “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.” What does this mean? How is this applicable to the story so far?

- Because Miss Caroline didn’t know Walter Cunningham’s story and couldn’t understand why he wouldn’t accept lunch money.
- when the kids are listening to Miss Stephanie Crawford without questioning her
- when she is talking about the Radleys

- We see that people are just making assumptions in this town. Instead, Atticus advises that people should get to know people and try to understand things from their point of view instead of assuming what they think or feel or can/cannot do.
To Kill A Mockingbird

Directions: Read chapters 4 and 5 and answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. What is the first gift that appears in the hollow tree? What other gifts do the children find?
   - The first gift is chewing gum (Wrigley's Doublemint). Later, they find a box made of silver chewing gum wrappers with two shiny (Indianhead) pennies inside.

2. Identify/characterize Mrs. Dubose. How does this fit into the town's habit of making assumptions without the facts? Explain.
   - p. 34 - Mrs. Dubose is an old lady who lives down the street. She berates the children as they walk past her house.
   - They assume that she is the meanest woman in town, but no one really knows anything about her. No one takes the time to get to know anything about her, either.

3. How has the Boo Radley game changed?
   - p. 39-40 - The Boo Radley game has turned into dramatic portrayals of Boo's life.

4. When Scout rolls into the Radley front yard in a tire, what does she hear?
   - p. 41 - she tells the readers that she heard laughter coming from the house. It was most presumably Boo's laughter as he watched the kids.

5. When Atticus reacts to Jem's Boo Radley game, what do you notice about the way he disciplines his children? List several principles in which you think he believes.
   - Respect for their privacy
   - Respect for others (Boo Radley)
   - High expectations of moral intelligence

6. Characterize Miss Maudie Atkinson. What does Scout admire about Miss Maudie? What does Miss Maudie think of the Radleys?
- p. 42-44 - Miss Maudie is another neighbor, about Atticus’s age. She is open-minded and enjoys the children’s company. She treats them with respect and cordiality, honors their privacy, and shares her cakes with them every time she bakes. She is a “reasonable creature.”

- She believes that the Radley’s should be left alone and that their lives are not there for the children to play with. She tells Scout that she knows that Arthur Radley is not dead because she hasn’t seen them take him out yet.

7. What new plan do the boys devise to get Boo to come out? Why doesn’t it work?

- They devise a note inviting Boo to come out and have some ice cream; the note is to be poked in through the shutters. It doesn’t work because Atticus interrupts the operation.

8. What direct order does Atticus give the children?

- Atticus tells them to “stop tormenting” Boo Radley.

9. Explain Miss Maudie’s statement, “... sometimes the Bible in the hand of one man is worse than a whiskey bottle in the hand of - oh, of your father.”

10. What does Scout mean when she says, “As for me, I knew nothing except what I gathered from Time Magazine and from reading everything I could lay my hands on at home, but as I inched sluggishly along the treadmill of the Maycomb County School System, I could not help receiving the impression that I was being cheated out of something.”

- p. 33 - she implies that her real education occurs outside of school. She not only learns more outside school, but the things she learns are more important. School seems to symbolize a place where mislearning takes place.
1. How do the children plan to spend Dill’s last night in Maycomb?
   - The children plan to peek through the window of the Radley house and get a look at Boo.

2. At whom does Mr. Nathan think he has fired his gun?
   - He claims he fired at a black person.

3. How do the children claim to have spent the evening?
   - They say they were playing strip poker.

4. What makes Jem decide to return to the Radley yard that night?
   - Jem says he has never been whipped and plans to keep it that way; besides, he knows what he did was wrong and doesn’t want Atticus to be hurt by his disobedience.

5. What makes Jem and Scout begin to “part company”? Define their two separate ways of looking at the situation. What has Jem learned that Scout is still too young to see?
   - p. 51, 52, 56 - Jem and Dill become more friendly and begin doing “boy” things, leaving Scout out. They are huddled together writing the letter, keep going off and leaving her behind.

   - Scout expressed that she didn’t want to sneak into Boo’s yard or go back for Jem’s pants, but Jem goes without her.

   - We begin to see the difference between boys and girls. Jem told her when school started that they wouldn’t play together anymore.

   - Jem is concerned with doing the right thing and not disappointing Atticus. Scout is still young and wants to continue playing the way she used to. She doesn’t understand the importance of earning and keeping respect.
To Kill A Mockingbird

Directions: Read chapter 7 and answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. What does Jem tell Scout about “that night” at Boo Radley’s?
   - Jem reveals that his pants had been mended, folded and laid across the fence for his return.

2. What new gifts do they find in the knothole? (There are five.)
   - They find a ball of gray twine, two carved soap figures of children, a whole pack of gum, a spelling medal, and a pocket watch and chain with a knife attached.

3. What ends the knothole gifts?
   - Mr. Nathan fills in the hole with cement, claiming the tree is dying.

4. Why do you think Mr. Nathan filled in a knothole in a healthy tree?
   - He wants to stop Boo from communicating with the children and the outside world. He wants to keep Boo isolated and separated from the community.

5. Why do you think Jem cries at the end of this chapter? What does this tell us about Jem?
   - p. 63 - Jem cries about the tree because he realizes the tree isn’t really dying and he is aware of what Nate Radley is trying to do. He is beginning to become aware that things are not always what they seem/appear. He is taking a step closer to adulthood.
To Kill A Mockingbird

Directions: Read chapter 8 and answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. Who dies this winter?
   - Mrs. Radley, Boo’s mother, dies.

2. What “aberration of nature” frightens Scout?
   - Scout is frightened by the sight of snow. It has not snowed in Maycomb county for many years.

3. What method does Jem devise to make a snowman?
   - Jem creates a figure out of mud and plasters snow over the outside.

4. Whom will Scout someday want to thank for keeping her warm on the night of the fire?
   - She will want to thank Boo Radley.

5. When Scout comes home with the mysterious blanket wrapped over her shoulders, “Jem seemed to have lost his mind. He began pouring out our secrets right and left... “ What is it that Jem is trying to get Atticus to understand?
   - Jem wants Atticus to understand that Boo is a generous, kind soul. Even though the children “tormented” him with their games, he gives them gifts, tries to communicate with them, and looks out/protects them. He doesn’t want Atticus to return the blanket to Boo because then Nathan will know that Boo is communicating again with the children and he might do something even worse to Boo.

6. Given what you know of Miss Maudie, explain her reaction to the loss of her house.
   - Miss Maudie is practical. When she loses her house, she realizes that you do anything about it after it has happened and instead focuses on the fact that she wanted a smaller house with a larger garden anyway.
To Kill A Mockingbird

Directions: Read chapters 9-11 and answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. Who is Tom Robinson?
   - Tom Robinson is the black man Atticus is defending for the rape of Mayella Ew-ell.

2. What new habit has Scout picked up that bothers Uncle Jack?
   - Scout has begun swearing. She says she learned it at school.

3. Why does Scout fight her cousin after the Christmas dinner at Finch’s Landing?
   - Francis has called her father a “nigger-lover.”

4. What is “Maycomb’s usual disease”?
   - “Maycomb’s usual disease” is racial prejudice.

5. In Scout’s eyes, what is Atticus’s chief fault?
   - Atticus is old and can’t do anything. p. 89 - He is too old and tired. He doesn’t drive a dump truck, he isn’t the sheriff, he doesn’t drink or hunt ... he just reads.

6. What reason does Uncle Jack give for Atticus’s unwillingness to teach the kids to shoot?
   - Uncle Jack claims that Atticus isn’t interested in guns.

7. What crisis shows the children a surprising skill their father possesses?
   - When a rabid dog is headed their way, Atticus kills it with a single shot.

8. Who is Tim Johnson? What is wrong with him?
   - Tim Johnson is a dog from the neighborhood. He is very sick and dangerous because he has rabies.
9. Tim Johnson’s behavior is odd. Mad dogs are supposed to have certain characteristics. However, Tim doesn’t look mad. How is Tim a symbol of the rest of the town?

- p. 92-99 - He will become a symbol of the rest of the town during Tom’s trial. This also applies to the upcoming change in Maycomb surrounding Tom’s trial. Just like when Scout saw the snow the other day ... things look the same (like the dog) but trouble is brewing underneath.

10. Why is it a sin to kill a mockingbird?

- Mockingbirds just sit and sing their hearts out for people. They don’t do anything bad, they don’t hurt anything or anyone. It is a sin to kill anything that is just there for good.

11. What do the children learn in this chapter?

- It is a sin to kill a mockingbird
- Their father is a very talented marksman
- There is more than one kind of courage
- Different adults have differing attitudes towards children and child-rearing.

12. What makes the children hate and fear Mrs. Dubose? What two comments specifically infuriate Jem to the point that he can’t control his temper?

- Mrs. Dubose reacts with violent, “vicious” criticism to everything the children do. She is demanding and outspoken and there are rumors that she carries a gun.

- Jem most resents the implication that the children’s mother would disapprove of the Atticus is raising them, coupled with the accusation that Atticus is “lawing for niggers.”

13. What does Jem do to get revenge? What is his punishment?

- p. 101-102 - Using Scout’s birthday baton and waving it madly, he cut the tops off of Mrs. Dubose’s precious camellia bushes.

14. What did Mrs. Dubose vow to do before she died?

- She wanted to “die free” of her morphine addiction.

15. What type of courage does Mrs. Dubose teach the children?

- She teaches the children that there is more than one kind of courage (not only physical courage).
To Kill A Mockingbird

Directions: Read chapter 12 and answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. How does Jem change?

- p. 115 - Scout explains that Jem doesn’t want her hanging around him all the time. He says to her, “stop pestering me.” Calpurnia begins referring to him as Mister Jem now, a title usually reserved for adults.

- p. 116 - “Jem developed a maddening air of wisdom that summer.” He is rational now and understands things. He doesn’t think like a kid anymore. He helps to put things into perspective for Scout that she doesn’t understand.

- Jem is growing up. He is trying to make sense of things he sees, trying to be like Atticus, and trying to put behind him the childish games and youthful pranks he used to play. Consequently, he is sometimes moody and occasionally seems to lord his authority over Scout.

2. What are the minor disappointments that start the summer for Scout? What do they foreshadow?

- p. 115-116 - Atticus got called to an emergency session of legislature and would be away for two weeks, Dill is not coming to visit for the summer, Aunt Alexandra arrives unannounced to live with them.

- These small disappointments foreshadow the disappointment of Tom Robinson’s trial.

3. What is ironic about Jem and Scout’s visit to Calpurnia’s church?

- p. 119-120 - The children experience prejudice against them. They don’t possess prejudice and neither does Calpurnia. They are surprised when church goer Lula confronts Cal asking her how she could bring white kids to the black church.

- However, just as not all white people are prejudiced, not all black people are prejudiced. Zeebo and Reverend Sykes are both welcoming to Scout and Jem, as is much of the congregation.

4. What is the purpose of this Sunday’s collection at First Purchase African Methodist Episcopal Church?

- The money is to assist Tom Robinson’s wife and children.
5. Everybody is beginning to tell Scout to act like a lady. How is it ironic that her church and Calpurnia’s church deliver the Impurity of Women doctrine every week?

- The Impurity of Women doctrine lambasts women as being a source of evil in the world, because of their seductive power that they have over men. Scout hears the Impurity of Women sermon (or some variation thereof) every Sunday at church.

- Everyone is telling Scout to act like a lady, but she hears every week how evil women can be.

- This confuses Scout as she doesn’t know what she is supposed to do. Why should she act like a lady when ladies just bring evil into the world.

6. What do the children notice about Calpurnia’s behavior in her church community?

- Cal speaks differently in her own community - she speaks standard English at the Finch home and speaks “nigger-talk” in her own community.

7. Why is it unfair that blacks are not allowed to go to school, but the Ewells are? Explain.

- p. 124 - The Ewells are described as “trash”, no good people who walk out of school and tie up a lot of the community’s money - paying for the truant officers to harrass them and paying for their seat in school. However, they refuse to go even though they are required. They do not want their education.

- The blacks in the community want to learn and would go to school regularly, but they are not allowed to attend the town school.
To Kill A Mockingbird

Directions: Read chapter 13 and answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. Why did Aunt Alexandra say she would be staying with Atticus and the kids? Do you think this is true? What do you think her real reason is? Explain.

   - p. 127 - she said she came because Scout needed a feminine influence.

   - She might have either volunteered or been asked to come by Atticus to help watch the kids while the trial is going on. Also, to help them absorb and shelter them from some of what is going on. In addition, her marriage doesn’t seem to be the best, so she may have wanted some time away from Finch’s Landing.

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

   - p. 131-132 - Aunt Alexandra knew all the proper social things to do and say, she knew a great deal of the history of the local families. She joined some clubs and entertained at her home and generally fit right into the town’s society.

   - She didn’t understand or agree with the values by which Atticus was raising his children. She felt that background and an awareness of family history and standing was important to child-rearing. Atticus focused more on the children’s individuality in raising them, teaching them to be respectful and considerate of all people, no matter what their history or background.

   - She did not understand the children’s behavior. Because their value systems were different, they were often at odds

3. What does Atticus tell the children about being Finches?

   - Atticus tells them that they are the product of generations of “gentle breeding,” and that they must behave in accordance with their high place in the community.

4. How does Alexandra change the family? More specifically, how does she change Atticus?

   - She constantly reminds Scout to behave, dress, and occupy herself like a lady.

   - She causes more distance between Scout and Jem when Jem tells her to “mind” Aunt Alexandra.
- She emphasizes the family’s role in the community and tries to alter Atticus’s child-raising techniques.
To Kill A Mockingbird

Directions: Read chapter 14 and answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. When Aunt Alexandra finds out that Jem and Scout have attended Cal’s church, what does she want Atticus to do about it?
   - She suggests that he let Calpurnia go.

2. “Then [Jem] rose and broke the remaining code of our childhood.” What new violation causes Scout to make this comment?
   - Jem informs Atticus that Dill has run away and is hiding under the bed. Earlier, Jem told Atticus about the gifts Bo had given them.

3. What solution does Atticus offer to the problem of Dill’s presence?
   - Atticus informs Dill’s aunt and suggest that Dills stay the night.
To Kill A Mockingbird

Directions: Read chapters 15 and 16 and answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. Why have the neighbors gathered in the Finches’ front yard?
   - The men are concerned about what might happen when Tom Robinson is moved back into the Maycomb jail.

2. What is the mob’s intention? How does Scout manage to end the danger?
   - The mob intends to lynch Tom Robinson. Scout, in all innocence, asks one of the members of the mob, Mr. Cunningham, to deliver greetings to his son. This reminds Mr. Cunningham that he, too, is a father - like Atticus - and that he is behaving shamefully. Mr. Cunningham then tells the mob to turn around and go home. He stands up for what is right and the others follow him.

3. At the end of the chapter, who do we hear from for the first time in the novel?
   - We hear from Tom Robinson for the first time.

4. How do we see Aunt Alexandra to be too concerned with appearances in the beginning of chapter 16? How does Atticus put her in her place?
   - p. 156-57 - She remarks at breakfast that Atticus shouldn’t talk about Negroes in front of Calpurnia because blacks gossip.
   - Atticus puts her in her place by telling her that anything fit to say in front of the family is fit to say in front of Calpurnia. He also says, “Maybe if we didn’t give them so much to talk about they’d be quiet.”

5. In the eyes of the community, what is Dolphus Raymond’s problem?
   - Mr. Dolphus Raymond likes “the colored folks” better than his own (white) kind.

6. Why isn’t Miss Maudie going to court?
   - She finds it morally wrong to join the Roman Circus atmosphere when a man’s life is at stake.
   - p. 159 - “It’s morbid watching a poor devil on trial for his life.”
7. Where do the children sit for the trial? What does this tell you?

- They sit in the “colored balcony.” From this, one can draw the conclusions that interest in this trial is immense among both blacks and whites and that blacks are not welcome on the courtroom floor.

- It seems, too, that the children have no sense that it is inappropriate to be seated with the black population of Maycomb. Many whites stood, and others would have missed the trial before they would sit with blacks. Ironically, Scout feels like they have a better view than they would from the floor.

- Further, they are welcomed in the balcony as honored guests.

8. What makes a “mixed child” “real sad”? What does this tell you about society? Why does Lee have Scout ask, “Well how do you know we ain’t Negroes?”

- p. 161-162 - Mixed children are “real sad” because they don’t belong anywhere. Whites won’t have them because they’re part black and blacks won’t have them because they’re part white.

- Maycomb society is very stratified racially, so much so that some members of society are completely alienated by both major groups.

- Scout asks if they’re Negroes because sometimes you can’t tell from looking at a person if they have any black blood in them. If you can’t tell visually, then surely it shouldn’t matter.
Directions: Read chapter 19 and answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. What is Tom’s handicap? What conclusion can we draw because of Tom’s handicap? Explain.
   - Tom’s left arm is completely crippled. He could not have bruised Mayella’s right side, and he more than likely would not have been physically able to force himself on a strong, violently resisting female. Especially if he had to hold her with one hand while he beat her with the other.

2. What was Tom’s side of the story? Be specific.
   - p. 192-195 - Tom said that Mayella asked him to come fix the hinges on the door of the house. Mayella had saved enough nickels to send all the kids for ice-cream so that she and Tom would be alone. She asked Tom to climb on a chair and get a box, and as he stood there, she grabbed him around the legs. When he hopped down off the chair she kissed him and jumped on him. She kissed him on one side of the face. Tom tried to push Mayella away. She was not hurt. He ran away.

3. What two points does Mr. Gilmer try to make in cross-examining Tom?
   - Mr. Gilmer tries to prove that Tom was strong enough to rape Mayella even though he is disabled and that Tom ran because he was guilty.

4. Who do you believe: Tom or Mayella? Explain your answer.
   - Answers will vary. Students must support answers with evidence from the text.

5. How is Tom’s pity for Mayella ironic?
   - p. 190-192 - It is ironic because he tried to help her because he felt sorry for her, but that is what got him in trouble and in the situation he is in now.

   - The fact that a black man showed pity for a white woman was out of the question and embarrassing for Bob Ewell.

   - It also brought into light what Bob Ewell was doing to his daughter which was incest: disgraceful.

The evidence seems to show that there may be a lack of proof that Tom raped Mayella. However, if they acquit a black man who admittedly pities a white person, then they’re voting to lessen their own power over the black community. However, if they convict Tom then they know they’re sentencing an innocent man. Mayella makes their choice very easy when she says, “That Nigger took advantage of me an’ if you fine fancy gentlemen don’t wanta do nothin’ about it then you’re all yellow stinkin’ cowards.”

7. Why did Tom run if he wasn’t guilty?

- p. 195 - If a black man every hit a white woman he would be in more trouble than he could ever imagine. And Mayella told everyone that Tom hit her.

8. Why does Dill start to cry?

- Dill starts to cry because of the injustice of the justice system. He sees that Tom is innocent, but that he will more than likely be convicted just because of racism and racial prejudice.
To Kill A Mockingbird

Directions: Read chapter 20 and answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. What aspect of Mr. Raymond’s reputation do the children find to be false?
   - Mr. Raymond drinks only Coca-Cola, not alcohol.

2. Why is he willing to let the children in on his secret?
   - Mr. Raymond trusts the children because Dill can still cry at injustice.

3. What does Atticus say is “the worst thing you can do”?
   - He says that you must never cheat a black man.

4. What “crime” does Atticus say Mayella feels guilt for?
   - Atticus claims that Mayella’s crim is that she tries to tempt a Negro.

5. What “facts about Negroes” does Mr. Ewell rely on to make the jury bring in a guilty verdict?
   - He relies on the common white beliefs that blacks are immoral and can’t be trusted around women.
   - From the moment Atticus was assigned to this case, he has been telling the children that he couldn’t fact God if he didn’t try to free Tom. This deftly adds to the impact of the respect that the African-American community has for Atticus by ending the chapter with this action.
To Kill A Mockingbird

Directions: Read chapter 21 and answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. Why has Cal come to court?
   - Cal wants Atticus to know that his children are “missing.”

2. How long was the jury out? And why is that important?
   - The jury takes nearly four hours to find Tom guilty, a sign that they actually seemed to be considering the evidence presented, rather than making a rapid, racist judgment.

3. How is Reverend Sykes’s response, “Now don’t you be so confident, Mr. Jem, I ain’t ever see any jury decide in favor of a colored man over a white man...” foreshadowing?
   - Jem believes in the justice system and that when the evidence shows clearly that someone is not guilty, that the jury will acquit him. Reverend Sykes has more experience with the segregated world and warns him, gently, that all may not go as well as he hoped. The Reverend’s statement foreshadows that even though the evidence was in his favor, Tom will probably still be convicted and die.

4. How does Scout know that Tom has not been acquitted even before the jury reports?
   - No member of the jury looks at Tom Robinson.

5. The final line of chapter 20 is when Reverend Sykes tells Scout, “Miss Jean Louise, stand up; your father’s passin’.” What is the significance of ending the chapter with this one line? Explain.
   - The blacks in the colored balcony stand when Atticus leaves because they are giving him the ultimate sign of respect. They know that he went above and beyond to justly represent Tom and to bring about justice. They know that he is “on their side.”
To Kill A Mockingbird

Directions: Read chapter 22 and answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. What does Atticus find in the kitchen on the morning after the trial?
   - Members of the black community have brought gifts of food to the Finch family.

2. What was the significance of Miss Maudie having two small cakes and one larger one?
   - p. 214-215 - Miss Maudie had two little cakes for Scout and Dill, and Jem got a slice of the larger cake. This was Maudie’s symbolic way of saying she accepted Jem as a young man instead of a boy.

3. How does Miss Maudie explain that small victories were achieved through Tom’s case?
   - p. 215-216 - She explains that Judge Taylor purposely named Atticus to defend Tom. It should have been another public attorney, but he named Atticus because he knew Atticus would really do Tom justice. She also explained that no man besides their father could keep a jury out like that for so long in such a case.

4. What has Dill decided to be when he grows up? Why?
   - He chooses to be a clown, because the only reasonable response to the state of the world is to laugh.

5. What is Bob Ewell’s response to the verdict?
   - Bob Ewell swears revenge for his humiliation in court.

6. How does Aunt Alexandra react to her brother’s defeat? What does it show you about her?
   - p. 212 - She calls Atticus “brother” - the first time the children have heard her use that term of endearment. She is concerned about him, the children, and that he is becoming bitter.

   - Her reaction shows that she cares about her brother, niece and nephew and not only about their place in society. She is proud of her brother.
To Kill A Mockingbird

Directions: Read chapters 23 and 24 and answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. Describe Bob Ewell’s meeting with Atticus at the post office. What was Atticus’s reaction to Bob’s threats?

   - p. 217 - Bob Ewell wanted to fight Atticus. Atticus just said he was too old to fight, and he walked away. Bob Ewell threatened to get even with Atticus. Atticus rationally understands that Bob is upset, and he allows Mr. Ewell the right to be upset. However, he does not believe that Bob would do anything to physically harm anyone.

   - Atticus is trying to put himself in Bob’s shoes and understands that he is humiliated.

   - However, Atticus believes in the good of all people and does not think that anything bad will come of Mr. Ewell’s threats.

2. What does Atticus expect Jem to learn if he “stand[s] in Bob Ewell’s shoes a minute”? Why is Ewell so angry? After all, he won.

   - Atticus wants Jem to learn about Bob Ewell’s embarrassment. Atticus had to embarrass him in order to reveal the truth and try to get Tom set free.

3. What reason does Atticus give Jem for Tom receiving such a harsh sentence?

   - p. 219 - He explains, “When it’s a white man’s word against a black man’s, the white man always wins.” Atticus further explains this is the reason the jury couldn’t give Tom a lighter sentence.

4. What is Jem’s response to Atticus’s explanation?

   - p. 220-221 - He is outraged by the injustice of Tom’s case and he vows to make a difference when he grows up.

   - Atticus foreshadows the Civil Rights Movement: “Don’t fool yourselves ... it’s [the whites’ treatment of blacks] all adding up and one of these days we’re going to pay the bill for it.”

5. How are gender role issues raised again in chapter 23? Be specific.
6. Why did Walter Cunningham have trouble coming to a decision on the jury?

- p. 222 - Because Scout had won his respect that night at the jail when she talked down the mob from hurting Tom Robinson and her father, Atticus. He realized that Tom is a human being just like him and that he should be afforded true justice.

7. How does Atticus define “trash”? How does Aunt Alexandra?

- Atticus says that a white man who cheats a black man is trash. Aunt Alexandra says that someone like Walter Cunningham, who is perfectly nice, but is “not our kind of folks,” and never will be, is trash.

8. Why doesn’t Aunt Alexandra want Scout playing with Walter Cunningham?

- p. 223-225 - Alexandra thinks that the Cunninghams are trash because they don’t have the “background” of the Finches.

9. How does Jem explain the real Maycomb caste system to Scout? What is the significance of Jem’s caste system? Be specific.

- p. 226-7 - Jem explains that there are four kinds of people in Maycomb:
  
i. ordinary people - like Scout and her family and neighbors
  
ii. the kind like the Cunninghams in the woods - they take nothing and have pride
  
iii. The trash like the Ewells at the dump - take all they can and do nothing. No one wants to go near them.
  
iv. the blacks

- Jem explains that the ordinary people don’t like the Cunninghams because they have no money and no history. The Cunninghams don’t like the Ewells because they’re trash, and the Ewells don’t like the blacks because they are black. This shows us that there are caste systems even within the white social system.

10. Jem said, “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.” Why does he say that?

- p. 227 - The world is starting to look mighty complicated to Jem. The jury decision, all the talk about social class, and the problem of what exactly “background” means, and Mr. Raymond’s false drinking problem are all weighing on his mind,
and he’s trying to get things all sorted out with nice, neat definitions. He is learning that things in the real world just aren’t easy to sort out and understand.

11. Why is it ironic that Aunt Alexandra doesn’t want Scout spending time with Calpurnia? Explain.

- p. 227-229 - Scout learns more about being a lady from Calpurnia and Miss Maudie than she is willing to learn from Aunt Alexandra. Scout respects Cal and Maudie’s versions of womanhood more than she respects Aunt Alexandra.

12. Mrs. Merriweather of the missionary circle complains about her cooks and field hands. What does this tell us about her?

- p. 230-32 - It tells us that she is a hypocrite. As a member of the missionary circle, she is very concerned about the personal welfare of many Africans. She talks about the Mrunas, but in her own backyard, Mrs. Merriweather is very prejudiced. She doesn’t care why Sophy (her cook) complains or what is bothering her. She is concerned about the Africans’ welfare, but not that of the African-Americans in Maycomb.

13. Explain the basic irony of the Missionary Society’s meeting for the betterment of conditions for “those poor Mrunas.”

- These society women spend so much time and energy bettering the Mrunas in Africa, but they have no time or energy to explore the plight of the African-Americans in Maycomb.

14. What does Maudie mean by the people with “background”?

- p. 236 Miss Maudie says the people with background are 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.”

15. Do you think it was necessary for the police to kill Tom? Explain and support your answer with evidence from the text.

Answers will vary. Students should support their answers from the text.
To Kill A Mockingbird

Directions: Read chapter 25 and answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. Why does Jem stop Scout from killing the roly-poly bug? What does this tell us about Jem?

   - p. 238 - He won’t let her kill the bug because it is a living creature and isn’t hurting them.

   - It tells us that he is becoming more like Atticus, more mature, more accepting and appreciative of life.

2. What does Mr. Underwood write in the newspaper about Tom’s death? How does he characterize Tom’s death? Why does he write the editorial at a child’s level?

   - p. 240-241 - Harper Lee utilizes Mr. Underwood, a known racist, to characterize Tom Robinson as a mockingbird by having him write an editorial that likened Tom’s death to the senseless slaughter of songbirds by hunters and children.

   - By purposely writing at a child’s level, Mr. Underwood underscores the town’s immaturity and callousness when it comes to racial issues.

3. What does Scout suddenly become aware of by reading Mr. Underwood’s editorial?

   - p. 241 - She suddenly understands that Tom’s death sentence was signed as soon as “Mayella Ewell opened her mouth and screamed.” Unfortunately, the majority of the town refuses to acknowledge that and instead believes that Tom’s attempt to run was typical of his race and maintains that the jury made the right decision.

4. Mr. Ewell said Tom’s death meant “one down and about two more to go.” What does he mean?

   - Judge Taylor and Atticus - the co-conspirators in his humiliation - have yet to meet their fates.
Directions: Read chapter 26 and answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. Although she thought it had escaped his notice, Scout learns in this chapter that Atticus has known of one of her “crimes” for a long time. Which one?
   - Atticus indicates that he knows Jem and Scout were involved in the incident when Mr. Nathan shot at an intruder.

2. What does Miss Gates teach the kids about Hitler?
   - p. 245-247 - Miss Gates tells the kids that Hitler is an evil man for what he does to the Jews. She explained that he is an evil man for driving the Jews from their homes and being prejudiced towards them.

3. What has Scout overheard that confuses her about Miss Gates’s view of Hitler? How does that make her lesson ironic? Be specific.
   - Scout overheard Miss Gates say that the blacks were “getting above themselves.” She draws the parallel to the Nuremberg laws that Miss Gates fails to draw.
   - Miss Gates is blind to the fact that there are exceptions in her own society to the “equal rights” of which she is so proud.

4. Jem reacts furiously to Scout’s question about Miss Gates’s remark at the trial. What do you think the trial meant to him that it did not mean to Scout?
   - Answers will vary. Students should support answers with evidence from the text.
To Kill A Mockingbird

1. Briefly explain the three things that happen in Maycomb at the start of chapter 27. How are these things examples of foreshadowing?
   - p. 247-249 - Bob Ewell got fired from another job for being too lazy
   - Someone (we assume Bob Ewell) attempted to break into the judge’s house when he and the dog stopped him
   - Helen Robinson walked the long way to work to avoid Bob Ewell’s house because they “chunked at her” when she used the Public Road. Mr. Link Deas escorted her on the public road and threatened Bob Ewell.
   - These three events are foreshadowing trouble to come. The foreshadowing begins when Scout says, “The three things of interest that happened did not directly concern us - the Finches - but in a way they did.” This is foreshadowing that the aftermath of the trial still upsets Bob Ewell. His acts of revenge hint to us that he might have been serious about his earlier threats to Atticus to get even with him.

2. What two services does Link Deas perform for Helen Robinson because he “felt right bad about the way things turned out”?
   - Link Deas provides Helen with a job and then guarantees that she will be able to walk past the Ewell property without harassment.

3. Atticus knows why Bob Ewell is so angry. What does he explain?
   - p. 250 - Mr. Ewell is mad because “he thought he’d be a hero, but all he got for his pain was ... okay, we’ll convict this Negro, but get back to your dump.” In an odd way, Ewell was trying to use the trial to better his own family’s station in life and the community ... Unfortunately, it did not work. No one believed him. He was proven to be a fool, lazy, and a liar.

4. What is Scout’s Halloween costume? What are its chief drawbacks?
   - Scout is a ham. Her movement in the costume is quite restricted, and she requires help getting out of it. Also, she cannot see very well through it.

5. What does Aunt Alexandra mean when she says, “Somebody just walked over my grave”? Why is this included? What does this foreshadow?
- p. 253 - It foreshadows a sense of foreboding. She foreshadows that something bad is going to happen tonight.
To Kill A Mockingbird

Directions: Read chapter 28 and answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. Who is being compared to a mockingbird in chapter 28?

   - p. 255 - Boo Radley high above them in the dark near the Radley house was a solitary mocker pouring his song out .. watching over the children.

   - “... in the darkness, a solitary mocker poured out his repertoire in blissful unawareness.” This is right near Boo’s house. He is the solitary figure who will save Jem and Scout.

2. What is the first clue the children have that they are not alone on their walk home?

   - They hear someone following them.

3. What happened to Jem and Scout on the way home from the pageant? Be specific.

   - p. 260-66 - Someone attacked them. Scout got tangled in her costume, someone knocked Jem out, there was a struggle, then Scout saw someone carrying Jem home.

4. How does Jem get home?

   - Jem is carried home by Arthur.

5. What questions does Scout ask again and again?

   - She asks, “is Jem dead?”
To Kill A Mockingbird

Directions: Read chapters 29-31 and answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. What unexpected benefit does the ham outfit supply?
   - The stiff structure of the ham costume saved Scout from a knife wound - and perhaps from death.

2. What character traits does Aunt Alexandra show in reaction to the crisis? List proof for each one.
   - Strength: calls the doctor quickly and efficiently
   - Maternal instinct: hugs Scout, gets her clothes to wear
   - Feminine weakness: leaves when the men are discussing the details of the attack
   - Tact: dealing with Arthur Radley

3. Who killed Bob Ewell?
   - Arthur Radley killed Bob Ewell.

4. What does Scout do (in true ladylike fashion) to make Boo feel less uncomfortable? List three or more things.
   - Scout leads Arthur out to the front porch because he does not know the house very well; she offers him a seat in the rocking chair on the porch; she leads him (by the hand) to see Jem and make sure he is ok.

5. What does Atticus think happened out there in the dark? What does he think Heck Tate it trying to do in claiming Ewell fell on his knife? What is Heck really trying to do with this lie?
   - Atticus thinks Jem killed Ewell. He thinks Heck Tate is trying to protect Jem and Atticus from the pain of another court case and a juvenile delinquent son by claiming that Ewell fell on his knife. In actuality, Heck is trying to protect Arthur from the publicity of saving two children with this lie.

6. Describe the manner in which Scout walks Boo home.
- Scout takes Arthur’s arm, so that he seems to be escorting her; she provides him with a dignity he cannot demand for himself.

7. **Scout says that “we had given him nothing.” Why is she wrong?**

- The children gave Boo a reason to keep living and an interest in life. They also gave him some contact with the outside world.