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To kill a mockingbird mayella age

Under the trash and throw-off in the Ewell yard there is one place of beauty. Against the fence, in a row, six chilled enamel-sloppy jar that holds brilliant red geraniums was cared for as far as they belonged to Miss Maudie Atkinson, Miss Maudie persuaded to allow a geranium on her premises. People said they are Mayella Ewell's. (17.64) The geraniums suggest that Mayella wants to be better than her surroundings, to make something bright in her dull world, to strive for higher things. But whatever Mayella's hopes and dreams are, she doesn't get a chance to express them to the reader; she appeared only at Tom's trial. And there she must fulfill a role: the poor innocent white woman attacked by the evil black man, who must be protected by knights while men. Flowering or renching? Mayella is an Ewell, and everyone knows how the Ewells are like: ugly, shiftless and trashy-they even live through spills. But when she takes the stand, she represents something completely different: a flower of Southern womanhood, an idea that herself is, according to Atticus, a polite fiction (15.39). But to kill the helm of an innocent man, the jury must believe in her as a representative of fragile white women all: A young girl walked to the witness. As she lifted her hand and swore that the evidence she gave, the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth so help her God, she somehow looked fragile-looking, but when she sat facing us in the witness chair she became what she was, a thick-body accustomed to strict labor. (18.2) In order to convince Tom, the jury must believe in, or at least pretend to believe in, the fragile, helpless girl who benefits from Tom, rather than seeing her as a desperate, lonely teenager who actively desires him. It's not just ideals of women at stake, but also of men: 'I've got someone in ' to say "' then I'm not going to say anymore. That n***** yunder has benefited from me 'if you're fine fancy gentlemen don't want to be nothin' about it then you're all yellow stinkin' cowards, stinkin' cowards, the fate of you. Your fancy air doesn't come to '- your mother'am-in' and Miss Mayellerin' doesn't come to nothin', Mr Finch- Then she burst into real tears. (18.167) Mayella's remark suggests that for men are great brave heroes, they must believe that women are helpless victims who need protection or cruelty. According to this logic, proper men have taken Mayella's word about Tom's, or risk with their Man licenses revoked, because man is defined as He who protects women, not as he who carefully listens to all the evidence and makes a rational, considered judgment based on the facts. Well, when you put it that way, doesn't it sound very manly, does it? Daddy's girlfriend when Mayella accuses a black man, she is able to access the privileges of white Southern women-namely, the chivalrous protection of men, no questions asked. If she Tate said it was her father who beat (and rape her, apparently — who did not count her daddy), would she be testified in court against him? Well, maybe, but there certainly won't be the big audience that seems to see Tom convicted. So why doesn't Mayella tell the truth about what happened? Well, she's probably afraid of her father. And she probably has another reason: guilt of doing an unspeakable thing, kissing[ing] a black man (20.45). She did something every child had done — she tried to put away the evidence of her transgression from her. But in this case she was no child hidden stolen contraband: she knitted out on her victim - of necessity she should put him away from her sit-he should be removed from her presence, from this world. She must destroy the testimony of her offense. What was the evidence of her transgression? Tom Robinson, a human being. (20-43-44) Compared to Mayella with a child, atticus brings the two opposite ideas of being women: yes, he says, she is naive and weak (which is almost, but not quite, the same thing as innocent and helpless), but she also feels guilty because of her desire for Tom, causing her to commit the crime of competing. Atticus' version of her character looks pretty based on what we saw firsthand of her testimony in court (although everything is naturally filtered by Scout's perspective; see Narrator Point of View for more on this). And if we agree, then we can say Mayella handles her own self-hatred because she has a desire that society tells her is wrong. By destroying Tom, the desire is destroyed. Or perhaps, given that she's an Ewell, she sees nothing wrong with what she's done — she's just sorry she's caught, she's now trying to control her father by saying what he wants her to say. Anyway, after Tom's conviction, Mayella returns to her flowers on the trash hemish, and Maycomb stops caring for her. She never appears in the novel again, but perhaps her father's death will give her the opportunity to make good on the promise of geraniums. Mayella is the eldest of the Ewell children at the age of 19. She is a scared young lady and is very defensive when it comes to herself. She accuses Tom of rape and is a major witness during the trial. The testimony of Mayella is very different from Tom's testimony. In Mayella's testimony, she says she asked Tom to chop off a chiffarobe, which is a big dresser, in the kindness. She offered Tom a nickel for his work. When she went in to get the nickel, Mayella said that Tom followed her inside and first assaulted her before raping her. Then she says her father, Bob Ewell, came back and chased Down Tom. This evidence relates to the theme of gender bias due to the fact that Mayella is a woman and people assume that the man is always guilty. Harper Lee's To Kill a Mockingbird was founded in 1960 Immediately successfully, widely read in high schools and middle schools in the United States, it has a classic modern American literature, which wins the Pulitzer Prize. [1] She wrote the novel Go Set a Watchman in the mid-1950s and published it in July 2015 as a successor to Mockingbird, but it was later confirmed that she was merely her first concept of To Kill a Mockingbird. Main characters Atticus Finch Chief Article: Atticus Finch Atticus Finch is the middle-aged father of Jem and Scout Finch. He is a lawyer and was once known as One-shot Finch and the deadliest shot in Maycomb County. Although he was a good shot, he doesn't like to mention the fact, since he doesn't like to have an advantage over people. He wants to support racial equality and has been appointed to represent Tom Robinson, a black man accused of raping a young white woman, Mayella Ewell. The town disapprove of defending Tom, especially when he makes his catch clear to defend Tom Robinson to the best of his abilities. He was also an honest person, he tried to help everyone he could. He is the moral center of the story. He is pictured by Gregory Peck in the film adaptation of To Kill a Mockingbird. Scout Finch Jean Louise Scout Finch, as an adult, is the narrator of killing a mockingbird and is going to set up a guard. She commented on how she couldn't understand anything at the time, but now can appreciate. She gets into trouble with Miss Caroline, her teacher because she is expected to learn to read and write her way. She is a tomboy and spends most of her time with her brother Jem and best friend Dill. To Jem's advice to pretend to be a lady and begin sewing or something, his answer, Hell, no. The tips that the narrator gives us about her growing up life reveals that she is not trying to change herself to please others. [2] She matured from age 6 to age 9 as the novel progresses, but remains naive and idealistic, despite an increased understanding of human nature and racism in her town. At the beginning of the book, Scout was confused by some of the words and names she heard people leading to her father, like nigger-lover. To just six, Scout doesn't know how to handle such situations, so she tries to solve her problems by fighting, or by talking to Atticus about what she's heard. By the end of the book, Scout realizes that racism exists and comes to terms of his presence in her town. Scout also learns how to deal with others, including the Finch family housekeeper, Calpurnia, and her aunt, Alexandra. Scout is the only one of the novel's primary three children (Dill, Jem, and herself) to see and talk to Boo Radley throughout the course of the novel and realize that he is harmless, despite her initial fear of him. She stops a gang over tower Tom Robinson by talking to the gang leader, Mr Cunningham. She is portrayed by Mary Badham in the film. Renewed quote: Until I feared I would lose it, I never keep reading. Jem Finch Jeremy Atticus Jem Finch is Atticus' son and Scout's older brother by four Jem's progress in adult maturity is evident throughout the novel. He is seen as a greater understanding of the obstacles their way has thrown. Jem explains many things to explore throughout the novel. Bob Ewell broke Jem's arm during his assault on the Finch children, which led it to be shorter than it was. He is pictured by Phillip Alford in the film adaptation of To Kill a Mockingbird. At the beginning of Go Seth a Watchman, to kill an earlier concept of a Mockingbird, Jem had already died of the heart condition that killed their mother. Dill Harris Charles Baker Dill Harris is a short, smart boy who visits Maycomb every summer from Meridian, Mississippi, and stays with his aunt Rachel (aunt Stephanie in the film). Dill is the best friend of both Jem and Scout, and his goal throughout the novel is to get Boo Radley to get out of his house. The children concoct many plans to attract Boo Radley for several summers from his home until Atticus tells them to stop. In chapter 5 of the novel, Dill promises to marry Scout and they are engaged. One night Dill ran away from his home in Meridian and arrived in Maycomb County hiding under Scout's bedside. When she found Dill, he told both Scout and Atticus that he was chained to a wall in his father's basement; Later he confessed that he actually ran away because he felt he was being replaced by his stepfather. Before Dill returned to Meridian after the summer, he went to swim with Jem at the Barker's Eddy creek. Unfortunately, scout could not participate because both boys swmed naked. Unlike Scout and Jem, Dill does not lack the safety of family support. He is undesirable and unlisted by his mother and stepfather. As a cousin of Jem and Scout, Francis, says, he doesn't have a house, he just gets transferred from relative to relative. Dill maintains he has no father. Dill does not know if his father is alive or not; or if he ever will see him again. He is played by John Megna in the film. Dill Harris is believed to be based on a childhood friend of Harper Lee, the author Truman Capote. Calpurnia Calpurnia, nicknamed Cal, is the Finch family's African-American housekeeper, who loves the children and respects Atticus deeply (he notes in his father's defence that she never indules on [the children] like most colored nurses). She is an important figure in Scout's life, providing discipline, teaching and love. She also fills the maternal role for the children after their mother's death. Calpurnia is a mother himself and raised her son, Zeebo, to maturity. Calpurnia is one of the few black characters in the novel that is able to read and write, and it is she who taught Scout to write. She learned how to read about Miss Maudie's aunt, Miss Buford, who taught her how to read from Blackstone's comments, a book given to her. Aunt Alexandra despises Calpurnia because Alexandra believes that was nie'a motherlike figure vir Jem and Scout, Scout, or Explorer. Calpurnia is a member of the First Purchase M.E. African Church in Maycomb. While Scout always hears her proper English speaking, she is surprised to learn that Calpurnia does not do so at church, especially with the uneducated members of the congregation. While everyone in the novel is filtered out by Scout's perception, Calpurnia appears more than Scout's idea of her as a true person for a long time. At the beginning of the novel, Scout seems to think of Calpurnia as the wicked stepmother to Scout's own Cinderella. By the end of the book, however, Scout regards Calpurnia as someone she can look up to, and realize Calpurnia has only protected her over the years. She is played by Estelle Evans in the film. Aunt Alexandra Alexandra Hancock (née Finch) is Atticus and Jack's sister, married to James Uncle Jimmy Hancock. She has a son named Henry and a very spoiled grandson named Francis. Aunt Alexandra decided to leave her husband at the Finch family home, Finch's Landing to stay at the Atticus. Aunt Alexandra doesn't regard the black Calpurnia to be a good maternal figure for Jem and Scout; his disapproving of Scout a tomboy. She encourages Scout to perform more ladies; Want to make Scout in a southern bell. This is the cause of many conflicts between Scout and her aunt. However, Scout later sees how much her aunt cares about her father and what a strong woman she is. This is especially proven by a tea party when Scout is horrified by the racism displayed, and her aunt and Miss Maudie help her deal with her feelings. By the end of the book, it is clear that Alexandra cares a lot about her niece and cousin, though she and Scout will probably never really get together. John Finch John Jack Finch is the younger brother of Atticus and Alexandra. He's about 40. Jack smells like alcohol and something sweet and it is said that he and Alexandra have similar qualities. Jack is a childless doctor who can always make Scout and Jem laugh, and they worship him. He and Miss Maudie are close to the same age; He often teases her with marriage proposals, which she always decreases. Arthur Radley The maycomb kids believe that Boo Radley, a giant, is a horrible person. Boo Radley is a lonely man who tries to reach out to Jem and Scout for love and friendship, such as putting them small gifts and figures in a tree knotting. Jem began to have a different understanding of Radley. Scout finally met him at the end of the book, when he saved the children's lives from Bob Ewell. When Boo whispered to Scout to walk him back to the Radley home, at first, Scout did not recognize him. She describes him as sick white, with a thin mouth, thin and feather hair and grey eyes almost as if he were blind. Explorer pictures what it would be like to be Radley. As she stood on his verandah, she realises he's not so lonely. When Bob Ewell tries to kill the Finch children, no one sees what happens in scuffle, but Ewell is dead and it is Radley wearing an unconscious Jem in the Finch's house. He is played by Robert Duvall in the film. Judge John Taylor Judge John Taylor walks his court in an informal fashion with the delights of singing and dipping tobacco. During the Tom Robinson trial, he showed great disturbance for the Ewells and considerable respect for Atticus. Due to the judge's sympathy for Tom, Bob Ewell attempts to break into the judge's house while the judge's wife is at church. After the hearing, Miss Maudie points out that the children who tried to help the judge help Tom by appointing Atticus instead of Maxwell Green, the new, untested lawyer who usually received court-appointed cases. Judge Taylor knew that Atticus was the only man who would stand a chance to obtain Tom, or at least hold the jury for more than a few minutes. In doing so, Judge Taylor did not give in or support racism. He is played by Paul Fix in the film. Tom Robinson Thomas Tom Robinson is an African-American who has three children with his wife, Helen. He is accused and tried for raping a white woman, Mayella Ewell. Atticus were assigned to defend him and stand on a lynch gang with the setting up of exactly their own justice against him before the trial began. Tom's left arm is crippled and useless, the result of an accident with a cotton gin when he was a child. Atticus uses this fact as the cornerstone of his defensive strategy, suggesting that the nature of Mayella's facial injuries strongly indicates a left-handed attacker. Tom testifies that he regularly helped Mayella with domestic tasks because he felt sorry for her and the family's difficult life - a statement that shocks the all-white, male jury. Despite Atticus's skilled defence, the jury's racial biases led them to convict Tom. Atticus plans to appeal against the verdict, but before he can do so, Tom is shot and shot dead while trying to escape the prison where he is being held. Tom Robinson is played by Brock Peters. Bob E. Lee Ewell Robert E. Lee Bob Ewell is the main antagonist to kill a Mockingbird. He has a daughter named Mayella and a younger son named Burris, as well as six other unnamed children. He's an alcoholic, poaching game to feed his family because he spends what money they legally get via government relief checks on alcohol. It was implied, and his left hand suggests that he abused the one who abused his daughter Mayella, not Tom Robinson (the African-American man accused of doing so). Obviously, Tom Robinson was convicted for being a Negro whose prosecutor is white. At the hearing of Tom's death, Ewell remains and boasts about his success. After being humiliated at the trial, however, he goes on a quest for revenge, increasingly violent. He started by in Atticus' followed by a failed attempt to break into the house of Judge Taylor and then eventually Helen, the poor widow of Robinson. Ewell later attempts to murder Jem and Scout Finch with a knife to complete his revenge. Boo Radley saves Jem and Scout and is believed to be killing Ewell with the knife. Heck Tate, the sheriff, sat in the official report that Bob Ewell fell on his own knife and died after lying under a tree for 45 minutes. Ewell is played by James Anderson in the film. Mayella Ewell Mayella Violet Ewell, 19, is the oldest of the eight Ewell children. Prior to the trial, Mayella was noticed for growing red geraniums outside her otherwise dirty home to bring a woman in her life. Because of her family's living situation, Mayella has no opportunity for human contact or love. She finally gets so desperate that she tries to seduce a black man, Tom Robinson. She does this by saving nickels to send her siblings to get ice cream so she can be alone with Tom. Her father saw it through a window and in punishment he beat her. Ewell then finds the sheriff, Heck Tate, and tells him his daughter was raped and beaten by Tom. At the hearing, Atticus points out that only the right side of Mayella's face was injured, suggesting a left-handed attacker: Tom's left arm is maimed and useless, but Bob Ewell is left-handed. When Atticus asks her if she has friends, she becomes confused because she doesn't know what a friend is. During her testimony, she was confused about Atticus's polite speech and thinks that his use of Miss Mayella was meant to mock her. She testifies against Tom Robinson. Mayella is played by Collin Wilcox in the film. Miss Maudie Miss Maude Maudie Atkinson, a widow of about 40, lives across the road from the Finches. She knew them all her life, she was the daughter of Dr. Frank Buford, their neighboring landowner of the Finch ancestral house, Finch's Landing. She enjoys baking and gardening; her cakes are kept in particular high regard. However, she is often plagued by devoted Footwas baptists, telling her her enjoyment of gardening is a sin. The Footageists also believe that women are a sin by definition. Miss Maudie befriends Scout and Jem and tells their stories about Atticus as a boy. It is strongly implied that she and Atticus have a more than a platonic relationship. Also, she is one of the few adults who keep Jem and Scout in high regard and respect. She doesn't step down to them, even though they are young children. When she suffers a house fire, she shows remarkable courage throughout, even though she says she wanted to burn it down to make more room for her flowers. She is not harmed, though she speaks carefully with Miss Stephanie Crawford, unlike many of her Southern neighbours, and teaches Scout important lessons about racism and human nature. It is important to note that Miss Maudie fully explains that it is a sin to kill a mocking bird, while Atticus Finch initially brings the subject, but not in depth not. When Jem gets older and want to be troubled by Scout, Miss Maudie keeps her from angry. She is played by Rosemary Murphy in the film. Other characters Francis Hancock

Francis Hancock is the spoiled grandson of aunt Alexandra. (The son of her son, Henry Hancock.) Every Christmas, Henry and his wife drop Francis at Finch's Landing, which is the only time Scout and Jem see him. Francis lives in Mobile, Alabama, and is a bit of a tail story. He gets well with Jem, but often saves with Scout. One Christmas, Francis calls Atticus a lover, as well as insisting that he ruined the family and its likes, which explores and causes them to get into a fight. Francis lies about his role in it, telling Uncle Jack that Scout started it by calling him a whore lady, and Jack therefore punishes Scout. However, she explains the full story and convinces her uncle not to punish Francis about it, but to make Atticus think they're fighting over something else. Mrs Henry Lafayette Dubose Mrs Henry Lafayette Dubose is an elderly woman who lives near the Finches. She is hated by the children, who run past her home to avoid her. Scout describes Mrs Dubose as ordinary hell. A virulent racist, she calls Atticus a nigger-lover to his children's faces, and Jem flies in a rage and devastated Mrs Dubose's camellia bushes. As a punishment, Jem should read for Mrs Dubose every day for a month. As Jem reads, she experiences a drool and link and doesn't seem to give any attention to the words. When an alarm rings, Jem is allowed to leave for the day. She stretched the penalty for one extra week and died shortly after letting Jem go for the last time. Atticus informs him that Mrs Dubose was terminally ill and became addicted to morphine. By reading to her, Jem distracted her so she could break the addiction. Thanks, she lets him have a lizy box with a camellia flower in it; Jem burns the box in anger, but is later seen by Scout admiring the flower. Atticus tells Jem that Mrs Dubose was the brave person he ever knew and that she tried to teach Jem the importance of courage and true courage to endure anything when the situation is hopeless, as in her morphine addiction. Mr Hector Heck Tate, the sheriff of Maycomb County, is a friend of Atticus. At the end of the book, Atticus and Heck argue about whether Jem or Boo Radley should be held responsible for the death of Bob Ewell. Heck eventually persuaded Atticus to accept the theory that Ewell accidentally fell on his own knife, thereby rescharving the harmless, reclusive Boo from the public exposure of a penalty trial. Mr Braxton Underwood is a news reporter and a friend of Atticus. He also owns and publishes The Maycomb Tribune. To be a racist, he disagrees with Atticus about principle. He also has a strong belief in justice, as emitting when he is Atticus of the Cunningham defended by his double double shotgun loaded and ready to shoot them. He also demonstrates some humanity when he publishes treasure editorial to the murder of Tom Robinson (a crippled) to the senseless slaughter of singing birds by hunters and children. Mr Horace Gilmer Mr Horace Gilmer is an attorney from Abbottsville, and is the prosecutor of the Tom Robinson trial. Mr. Gilmer is between the ages of forty and sixty. Mr. Gilmer had a slight throw with one eye, which he used to his advantage in the trial. Mr. Gilmer was extremely racist when he examined Tom hard. He and Atticus are not opponents and talk to each other during the recess of the matter. Dr. Reynolds Dr. Reynolds is the Maycomb doctor. He is known for Scout and Jem. Scout says that he brought Jem and me into the world, led us through every childhood disease known to man, including the time Jem fell from the tree house, and he never lost our friendship. Dr. Reynolds said that if our cooking strange things would have been different... (ch. 28) He inspects Jem's broken arm and Scout's minor bruises after the attack of Bob Ewell under the tree. Dolphus Raymond Dolphus Raymond is a white landowner who is bored by the hypocrisy of white society and prefers to live among black people. In fact, he has children with a black woman. Dolphus gives before he is an alcoholic so that the people of Maycomb will have an excuse for his behavior, but in fact he only drinks Coca-Cola from a paper bag to try to hide it. When Dill and Scout discovered that he was not drunk, they were surprised. He shows Scout how sometimes you can pretend to be someone else so that people can better understand you. Link Deas Link Deas owns cotton fields and a shop in Maycomb. He is Tom Robinson's employer and when he announced in court that he did not have a spike in the eight years That Tom worked for him, he was sent out by Judge John Taylor for his outburst. When Bob Ewell starts threatening Helen, Tom Robinson's wife, after the trial, Mr Deas defended her and threatened to have Ewell arrested if he keeps bothering her. Deas was on Tom Robinson's side throughout the trial and later used Helen. Miss Caroline Fisher Miss Caroline Fisher is the first-grade teacher and is new to Alabama and his ways. She attempts to teach the first-degree class using a new method she has taken from a college course that Jem mistakenly refers to as the way library books are classified: the Dewey Decimal Classification. She is upset about Scout's advanced reading capabilities and believes that Scout receives lessons from Atticus. She feels like Scout tries to outsmart and mock her. In an effort to standardize the class, she forbids Scout from reading with her father. Atticus asks Scout to step into Miss Caroline's skin. However, he still allows Scout to read with him at night as long as she continues to go to school. Miss Caroline has good but proves fairly incompetent as a When Scout told Miss Fisher that she had shamed a student (Walter Cunningham Jr.) by giving him lunch money, she raped Scout's palms with a ruler (a punishment unheard of in Maycomb). She is also very sensitive and gets emotionally sore very easily, as seen when she weeps after Burris Ewell screams at her, reports and becomes damned to you! Ain't nosed slut of a schoolteacher ever born c'n make me do nothin! You're not makin' me going nowhere, missus. You just remember it, you're not going me anywhere! After the Burris Ewell incident, Miss Caroline is rarely seen and soon forgot. Reverend Sykes Reverend Sykes is the reverend of the First Purchase M.E. Africa Church in Maycomb County, where most if not all African-American characters go to church. Reverend Sykes has forced the congregation to donate 10 dollars for Tom Robinson's family since he was struggling to get a job at the time. During the trial, when the courtroom was packed for the children to find seats, Reverend Sykes let the children sit with him in the colored balcony and even save their seats for them. Miss Stephanie Crawford Stephanie Crawford is the neighborhood gossip, who claims to see Boo Radley standing outside her cleared window one night. Crawford is one of the first on the scene after hearing a hard shooting behind the Radley house. Because she gossips the neighborhood, it is unwise to think of anything she says as true, because most of the time it is not. She is a friend of Alexandra Hancock. She leaves Maudie to live with her when the latter's house burns down, presumably to steal Miss Maudie's Lane cake recipe, she is the opposite of Miss Maudie trying to avoid drama. She is excited to go about gossiping to the children about Boo Radley, claiming to have seen Bob Ewell's impending Atticus at the Post Office corner as she returned from the local Jitney Jungle grocery store. Miss Rachel Haverford is Dill's aunt and the Finches' next door. She drank neat whiskey heavily after seeing a rattlesnake in her closet, on her laundry, when she hanged her negligence. Even though she can be very hard to deal with, she really loves her cousin. Her family name, in the legends of Maycomb County, is synonymous with jackass. She is also a Southern Belle. In the film she is not a character and Miss Stephanie takes her place as Dill's aunt. Helen Robinson Helen Robinson is the wife of Tom Robinson and the mother of their three children. She's talked about a few times. Employed by Link Deas after the death of her husband, she was repeatedly plagued by Bob Ewell when his journey to work. When learning this threatens Deas Ewell and forces him to stop. She is an example of how one person's actions can have an effect on a lot of people and she explains the hardships that surround the Tom Robinson case. Nathan Radley Nathan Radley is Arthur Boo Radley's brother. Article is an orphaned magazine. orphanbladsy. the knothole with cement. He helps Miss Maudie when her house is on fire by saving some of her possessions. Jessie Jessie is Mrs Dubose's black nurse. She is the woman who ejects the children when Mrs Dubose suits her, and she seems to care tremendously for Mrs Dubose. When Jem is forced to stay reading to Mrs Dubose, Lei Jessie kindly Jem and Scout go down to the door when Mrs Dubose's alarm goes off. The rumours about Mrs Dubose hide a gun over her person involving Jessie; the book says and even if Mrs Dubose missed, her girlfriend Jessie wouldn't. Burris Ewell Burris Ewell is a son of Bob Ewell and a younger brother of Mayella Ewell as well as the first antagonist of the novel. Burris is described as primarily antagonistic of Little Chuck Little and his teacher Miss Caroline Fisher; Like his father, he is very belligerent. He comes on the first day of school, but departs just as everyone else does in his family. Burris is also poor, and has lice. Burris also scared his teacher Caroline Fisher. He wore rude when she told him to go home, wash his hair, and come back clean the next day. He refuses, and a student explains to Miss Caroline that Ewell children do not attend school. All they do is act for the first day, get marked on the registry, and then they miss the whole school year until the first day of the next year. His famous quote was, Report and damn to you! Ain't nosed slut of a schoolteacher ever born c'n make me do nothin! You're not makin' me going nowhere, missus. You just remember it, you're not going me anywhere! From Scout's first year of school (the first degree), Burris repeated the first grade three times. Lula Lula is an African-American woman with a disapprove of white people. She doesn't like the idea of Calpurnia bringing Atticus Finch's children, Jem and Scout, with her church and telling her so, but being overwhelmed by the other congregations. According to Calpurnia's son Zeebo, Lula said: A troublemaker of way back, with fancy ideas and tasty ways. She is threatened to be eclesian (subject to church discipline) by Reverend Sykes. Mrs Grace Merriwether Mrs. Clinton's remedy Grace Merriwether is the producer of the play in which Scout plays as ham. She tells Everett that the ladies of the South Maycomb Alabama Methodist Episcopal Church are behind him hundred percent. She is mostly known for her devotion to the church and is widely held as the most devoted lady in Maycomb; however, like many of her peers, she is very hypochitic and loves to gossip with all the other women. Walter Cunningham Jr. Walter Cunningham Jr. is a child who is almost as old as Jem, but is in Scout's class. He lives on a farm. He's too poor to even pay off a 25-cent debt because the Great Depression has hit his poor family hard. He doesn't take money because his family can't pay people back in cash. His father paid Atticus for his service for something a while with some goods. Walter is invited After the Finches' house once, after being involved in a battle with Scout, where he covered all his dinner with melasses, much to upset Scout's singing. It teaches Scout a lesson in humility and compassion. Walter Cunningham Sr. Walter Cunningham Sr. is Walter Cunningham Jr.se father. He appeared only twice, once at the beginning of the story when he had to pay off the debt to Atticus (Walter Cunningham Sr. was his client) by giving him firewood, vegetables and other supplies. He also leads the gang who comes to Tom Robinson the night before the trial. Only when Scout talks to him about his son and how much he owes to Atticus, he reconsiders and calls off the gang. Scout reminds him of all the things Atticus did for him and how she knows his son Walter Cunningham Jr, causing Walter to dissolve the lynch gang and all go home. After the verdict was given in the trial, Atticus told Jem that one of the Cunninghams had changed his mind about Tom and pleaded guilty to Tom not guilty of the jury. Walter Cunningham Sr. is an honourable but poor man, and after his interaction with Scout, he realises it's not right to hurt people. Little Chuck Little Chuck Little is a student in Scout's first-degree class who has the mindset of an adult. His real name is Charles. He is portrayed as primarily antagonistic of Burris Ewell. He is presented in the novel when Miss Caroline is afraid of Burris's lazy. He warned Miss Caroline that if Burris wasn't released from class, he might try something that would enable their classmates. When Burris began promoting on Little Chuck after his warning/veilings, Little Chuck's hand pulled to his pocket (implying that he was going to take out a knife) while he said, Look at your step, Burris. I'll kill you quickly if you look at you. Go home now. Afraid of Little Chuck's bravery and its implied knife, Burris refuges. From this we see, through the narrative view of Scout, his gentlemanly attitude and how it calms Miss Caroline. Little Chuck may be even more intelligent than originally compliant with the eye, as he could easily have been buffing over the above implied knife to retreat Burris into. Mr. Avery The overweight Mr. Avery boards across the street from Mrs Henry Lafayette Dubose's house. He tells Jem and Scout that dramatic changes in the weather are caused by disobedient and misconduct children. Jem watched Avery urinate from his front veranda in an impressive arc. After it snow, they build a snowman to look around him. Atticus declined the snowman, so the kids made it look like Miss Maudie instead. Mr. Avery pushed a mattress out of the window when Miss Maudie's house fired. Miss Gates is a third-grade teacher at Scout's school insisting that America is not harmed like Hitler's Germany. Despite this, Scout heard her say that the blacks learned a lesson after Tom's trial. Her double nature of hate Hitler and his prejudice while to be harmed against African-Americans in her own community illustrates the hypocrisy present in Maycomb. Eula May Eula May is Maycomb's most prominent telephone operator. She sends out public announcements, invitations and activates the fire alarm. She announced the closure of schools when it snowed and announced the dog of Rabid that entered Maycomb. Her work allows her to get to know everyone in town. Cecil Jacobs Cecil Jacobs teases Scout and Jem at school. Scout almost gets into a battle with Cecil over the trial of Tom Robinson. Scout beat Cecil Jacobs because he says Atticus is a Nigger Lover. He gave a current event presentation on Adolf Hitler and later scared Scout and Jem on his way to the Halloween pageant. He and Scout then pair at the carnival. He hints that black people aren't as good as white people while talking about Hitler during current events. Tim Johnson Tim Johnson is a dog belonging to Harry Johnson (a character in the book once called but never seen). He is infected by clobisins in chapter 10 and goes angry and puts everyone in town at risk. Atticus is forced to shoot Tim Johnson before reaching the Radley home or attacking anyone. When Atticus shoots the dog, its excellent brandmanship revealed to Scout and Jem (his nickname used to be One-Shot Finch). The dog's body is collected by Zeebo. Simon Finch Simon Finch is the founder of Finch's Landing. He is referred to in the first chapter of the book, which is a direct invliator of Atticus. He is a Cornish Methodist, emigrating from England to avoid religious persecution, landing in Philadelphia before settling in Alabama. He was married, with one son, eight daughters. He is also an apothecary. Maxwell Green Maxwell Green is the new lawyer in town. He is usually the legal defense attorney, but Judge Taylor has assigned Tom Robinson's case to Atticus to give Tom Robinson a better chance. Mr. X Billups, who is seen only once in the book, is described as a funny man. X is his name, and not his initial. He was asked repeatedly what his name was until he signed it. X was the name he was given when he was born because his parents marked his birth certificate with an X instead of a name. The Barber Sisters (MissTutti and Miss Frutti) The Barber Sisters (Miss Sarah, the nickname Tutti and Miss Frances, nicknamed Frutti) are cleaners who live in the only home in May with a basement. They were originally from Clanton, Alabama; and are rumours to be Republicans. Besides their Yankee ways, both sisters are deaf (Tutti is completely deaf. Frutti uses an ear trumpet), and has a Halloween prank draw on them by some wicked schoolchildren (Scout claims she's not included) who have all their furniture in their basement. Mrs Gertrude Farrow Mrs. Farrow is a lady in the missionary society that Visit. Mr Conner Mr. Conner is mentioned early in the book. He was in an outdoor house by Boo Radley and his friends. After taking the teenagers to court, Mr Conner accused them of using disorderly behaviour, disturbing peace, assault and battery and abusive and unholy language in the presence and audience of a woman. He added the last indictment after claiming the teenagers cursed so hard that every lady in Maycomb heard them. Zeebo Calpurnia taught her son, Zeebo, how to read. Zeebo is one of only four people in First Buyer who can read, so he is the vocal leader, leads hymns in their church through lining - read a line of verse and with the congregation repeating it. He is the garbageman who took away the dead dog, Tim Johnson. When Lula, a fellow church member, tries to make exploration and Jem feels bad for attending the church with Calpurnia. Zeebo welcomes them with open arms. 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