Poetry:
Poem Recitation - Week 28 - April 29 - Memorize your poem.
*Do: Poetry Exercise - Words - p.p. 20 - 23, tabbnet.com/amlit/week26
*Finish: In class assignment if your group did not complete it. The Question #1 or #2 assignment.

To Kill A Mockingbird. (Published in 1960. Set in 1930's)
Circle your debate team's chosen proposition.
1. A parent's greatest responsibility should be to his/her child.
2. When the law does not succeed in punishing criminals, citizens should do so.
3. The human character is essentially good.
4. Society is primarily responsible for the individual's behavior.
5. True equality would not be beneficial to society.
6. Education is the great equalizer.
7. The law should not be viewed as what is unjust.

Go to: www.tabbnet.com/Amlit and read Week 27 TKAM Handout pg. 7-9
Preview the Thought/Discussion questions on the back of this page.
Read Chapters 1 - 10.
*Take notes as you read which might help you answer the Thought/Discussion questions. You DO NOT have to answer the questions. . . just preview them and take a page of notes as you read (or just after you read).
*Answer: The tone of this first section of the novel is often humorous. Skim your assigned chapters to find scenes, situations, and statements that made you smile or chuckle. Write down 3 - 4 examples (word for word) Be prepared to read them to the class and to discuss what makes them humorous.
Answer: How do these passages affect the novel as a whole?

Assigned Chapter _______________

Honors Option: Follow Syllabus

History Credit Option: follow syllabus

To Kill A Mockingbird Thought/Discussion Questions:

1. In her Foreword, Harper Lee asks that her book be spared an Introduction. "Introductions," she writes, "inhibit pleasure, they kill the joy of anticipation, they frustrate curiosity." Do you agree? Why would an introduction hinder rather than help a reader approach a book? Why is it sometimes better just to jump right into the story?

2. What kind of town is Macomb, Alabama? How does Lee create such a vivid sense of the particular place and time in which her story is set? What details about the town, its history and its inhabitants make the place feel real? Why is the setting important for the story? How would the story be different if it were set in New York City or North Dakota?

3. In what ways is the 1930's era, with WWII looming on the horizon and the Great Depression in full swing relevant to the events of the novel? How does what was happening in Nazi Germany at the time parallel relations between blacks and whites in the American South?

4. On the opening page of the novel, Scout Finch says that "When enough years had gone by to enable us to look back on them, we sometimes discussed the events leading up to (Jem's) accident." How old do you think Scout is when she writes the story? How is the Scout who narrates the events of the story different from the Scout who experiences them?

5. When Scout thoughtlessly remarks on the impoverished Walter Cunningham's bad table manners, Calpurnia takes her aside and explains: "There's some folks who don't eat like us. . . but you ain't called on to contradict 'em at the table when they don't. That boy's yo' comp'ny and if he wants to eat up the whole tablecloth you let him, you hear" (p.27). What important lesson is Calpurnia imparting to Scout in this scene? How is this lesson related to the novel's larger themes? Why is it significant that it comes, in this instance, from Calpurnia?

6. When Scout complains about her teacher, Atticus tells her that "if you can learn a simple trick, Scout, you'll get along a lot better with all kinds of folks. you never really understand a person until you consider things from his point of view. . . until you climb into his skin and walk around in it." (p. 33). Where in the novel does Atticus himself demonstrate this kind of empathy? How does he regard those who criticize, ridicule, or threaten him? How would this ability to empathize with others help to solve the problems that arise from racism and prejudice?