

Balance of virtues - Jem loses it w Dubose

If you can keep your head when all about you

Are losing theirs and blaming it on you,

If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,

But make allowance for their doubting too;

patience is very important

If you can wait and not be tired by waiting

Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,

Or being hated, don't give way to hating,

And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise:

→ stay true to yourself

→ Tom Robinson?

Calpurnia

→ Don't let words get to you.

Don't be arrogant
Paradox:

to speak as you know everything / condescending

Connections to Life:

- stay true to yourself
- Don't add ~~more~~ things into the fire, it can make whatever situation worse.
- Don't be too cocky, you need a balance.
- Patience is very important.

Connections to TKAM:

- Atticus tries to tell Jem and Scout to keep their views and not be too corrected by others.
- Atticus trusts his own views in accept the Tom Robinson case.

Natalie Homer

STANZA 2

Interpretations/Annotations:

Have a goal, but not let it control your life

some format for 2 lines

balance of virtues
Triumph: keep your head
Disaster: learn from your mistakes

If you can dream - and not make dreams your master
If you can think - and not make thoughts your aim; put thoughts into actions
If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster
And treat those two impostors just the same; personification
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken } know the difference between truth + trickery; don't let lies trip you up
Twisted by knives to make a trap for fools,
Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken.
And stoop and build 'em up with worn-out tools.

don't let the extremity cloud your vision
be humble about what you go through

rhyme? probably not? purposely though...

lose everything, + just go back to work

hurt, knock down metaphor for: courage, hope, faith, etc.

Connections to Life:

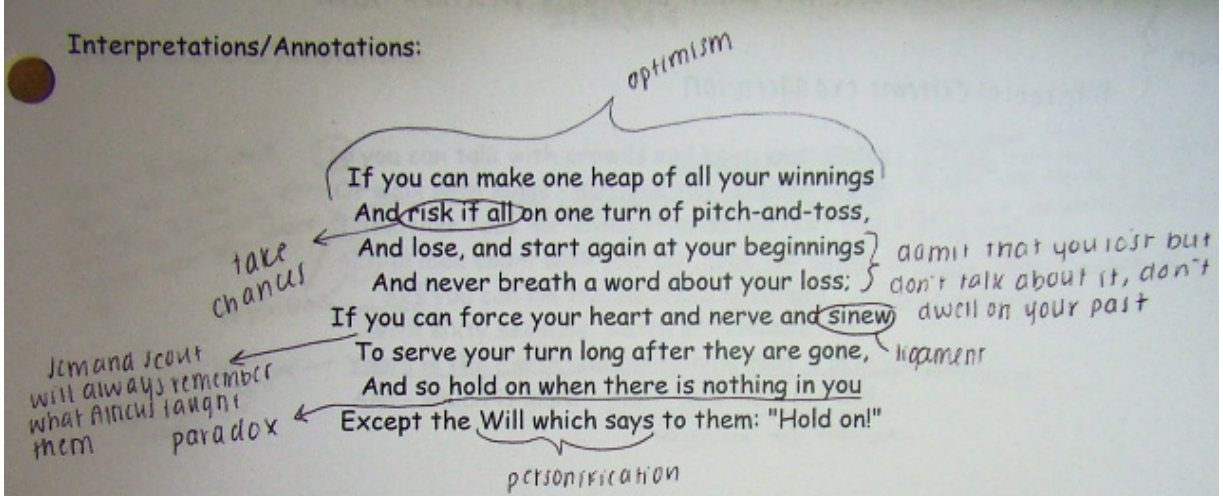
- celebrities grow overly confident and in the end it comes back to bite them.
- When bad things happen, you can't let them knock you
- In a life of extremes, you need to find balance.

Connections to TKAM:

- Atticus is faced with the disaster of this trial and his friends and family turning on him, but he turns the situation around to teach his kids.
- Atticus wants to be a respected lawyer, but he doesn't let ~~that~~ that stop him from keeping his morals.

STANZA 3

Interpretations/Annotations:



Connections to Life:

- don't dwell on your past
- be able to take chances

Connections to TKAM:

- Atticus stays optimistic

- Tone is more optimistic

STANZA 4

Interpretations/Annotations:

Don't forget who you are even though you're in front of someone higher than you. Stand up.

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
Or walk with kings - nor lose the common touch,

keep your own beliefs even though people might not agree with you.

If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,

Don't let anybody affect your decisions.

If all men count with you, but none too much;

Don't want to make them relying on you.

repetition

If you can fill the unforgiving minute

personification.

With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,

you'll gain everything you hoped for

Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it

hyperbole.

And - which is more - you'll be a Man, my son!

grown-up, mature.

Connections to Life:

- Prince Harry, being humble.
- If you keep your own beliefs and stand up for your decisions, then you will get what you hope for.

Connections to TKAM:

- "if you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue"
This is like Atticus standing up against the town.
- "you'll be a man, my son!"
Atticus teaching kids to stand up.

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Paradox: a contradiction which ultimately presents a truth

"I can resist anything but temptation." - Oscar Wilde

"The silence of midnight ...rung in my ears." - Mary Shelley

I am nobody.

"What a pity that youth must be wasted on the young." – George Bernard Shaw

Truth is honey which is bitter.

Hyperbole: extreme exaggeration

"The bag weighed a ton."

"You could have knocked me over with a feather."

Essential Question: What values are important to maintain during difficult times?

Name: _____

English 9

DIRECTIONS: Read the poem and answer the “Fab Four” questions on the next page. Then, read it again with To Kill a Mockingbird in mind. Annotate the poem and include interpretations of the lines, identification of literary elements & techniques, and connections to the novel. Be specific.

If

If you can keep your head when all about you
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you,
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,
But make allowance for their doubting too;
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,
Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,
Or being hated, don't give way to hating,
And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise:

If you can dream - and not make dreams your master,
If you can think - and not make thoughts your aim;
If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster
And treat those two impostors just the same;
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,
Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,
And stoop and build 'em up with worn-out tools:

If you can make one heap of all your winnings
And risk it all on one turn of pitch-and-toss,
And lose, and start again at your beginnings
And never breathe a word about your loss;
If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew
To serve your turn long after they are gone,
And so hold on when there is nothing in you
Except the Will which says to them: "Hold on!"

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
Or walk with kings - nor lose the common touch,
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,
If all men count with you, but none too much;
If you can fill the unforgiving minute
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,
Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,
And - which is more - you'll be a Man, my son!

Rudyard Kipling (1865-1936)

The Fab Four

Directions: Answer the "fab four" questions as they relate to the poem. Then, mark up or annotate your poem on the first page!!

1. Who is the speaker of the poem?
2. What is the subject of the poem? (What is it about?)
3. What is the theme of the poem? (What does the speaker say about the subject?)
4. What elements are used to convey the theme? (For example - structure, personification, repetition, characterization, similes, metaphors, etc.)

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