**Animal Farm**

Prepared by: Michael Sullivan and Mike Risolo

Title: Animal Farm Author: George Orwell Genre: Satire/allegory

**Major characters- Characterized as- motivated by/to-**

Napoleon- Deceitful Gain power through lies and propaganda

Boxer Hardworking To work hard and be loyal to Napoleon

Snowball Honest/intelligent Achieve highest productivity/happiness

Squealer A snitch Spread Napoleon’s propaganda

Clover Naïve

**Conflicts**

Napoleon takes advantage of the animal’s naivety and passiveness (External)

Animals vs. Mr. Jones

Animals vs. Humans

Snowball vs. Napoleon

**Other literary elements and relevance**

Personification- Most animals are given voices and personality

Allegory- alludes to the Russian revolution

**Key events/turning points and their significance**

-Old Major dying leads to Napoleon taking his position as new leader

-Snowball being chased off the farm eliminates possibility of honest leader taking power

-Napoleon taking the milk from the cows is an early sign of his greed and selfishness

-The pigs take over because they want to live like animals, however they ironically become completely humanized by the end of the book

Name: Finn O’Boy Matt Byrne English 11R

**Title: Animal Farm Author: George Orwell Genre: Satire**

**Major Characters…**– **Characterized as…**  **Motivated by/to…**

Napoleon: The totalitarian corrupt pig leader of the farm and all the animals and is motivated only by his lust for power he is the allegorical character for joseph Stalin.

Old Major: Revolutionary thinker and inspirer of the new form of government, communism, he is motivated by freedom and equality. He is the allegorical significant of Karl Marx of Lien.

The Farmer: the old oppressive leader of the farm he is inspired by greed and money is the allegorical equivalent of the czar Nicholas the third.

Snowball: Innocent political enemy of Napoleon who wanted to do things like old major wanted but napoleon kills him for going against him and uses him as fear tactic against the other animals.

Boxer: the loyal workhorse who always chants, “Napoleon is always right” and all he wants to do is help build the windmill and retire on day.

Squealer: is the small pig that represents propaganda and changes rules for napoleon and tell the animals that it is good.

**Conflicts** (External vs. Internal): The conflict is always with napoleon and any one that goes up against him dies like boxer, snowball, the twelve geese that napoleon has the dogs kill. But other than the animals versus napoleon they fight hunger the weather and the other farmers.

**Other Literary Elements Discussed** & **Relevance/Explanation**: There is always the **symbolism** of the utopian society that the animals sought to create but there is the **irony** in that the pigs ended up being worse than they were in the beginning.

**Key Events/Turning Points & Their Significance**

**(What does this event show/illustrate?)**:

The key events would have to be the first battle of the animals against the farmer where they drove him from the farm and won their independence. Then there would be the righting of the rules that would govern the animals. The undertaking of building the windmill that was later knocked down and blamed on the dead snowball. The second battle when the farmer tried to retake the farm with the “help” of snowball. The pig use of the still to distill alcohol and keep it for themselves even thought they were supposed to share everything. Then finial would be the pigs walking on two legs and meeting with the other farmers and bragging about how they were making the most money.

**Title: The Crucible Author: Arthur Miller Genre: Play**

Prepared by: Jarrad Lehrer, Jake Exkorn, Vincent Pepe

**Major Characters…**– **Characterized as…**  **Motivated by/to…**

-John Proctor Moral and righteous …protect Elizabeth Proctor and his children and to “Save my[Proctor] name”

-Abigail Intelligent, Manipulative …have John Proctor for herself and in order to do that she wants Elizabeth to leave

-Reverend Hale Rational and Religious …want to put and end to the hysteria and in order to do that he wants John Proctor to confess that he is a witch

**Conflicts** (External vs. Internal)

Proctor vs Himelf

Proctor vs Abigial

Proctor vs Hale

**Other Literary Elements Discussed** & **Relevance/Explanation**:

-Proctor rips his confession up in order to save his name (symbolizes his integrity)

-The crucible (symbolizes a test or a trial)

-The witch trial represents McCarthyism

**Key Events/Turning Points & Their Significance**

**(What does this event show/illustrate?)**:

-Proctor rips his confession

-Abigail stabs herself and blames Mary (shows her insanity and her involvement in the hysteria)

-Mary accuses Proctor (shows that the hysteria has taken almost everyone over)

-Proctor gets hanged (shows that innocent people died because of the witch trials)

Prepared by: Carli Festa, Emily Conlan, Jackie Diller, and Chastity Mirabal English 11R

**The Glass Castle Jeannette Walls Memoir**

**Major Characters…**– **Characterized as… Motivated by/to…**

Jeannette Adventurous, Wild-hearted, Her way of life, She wants

Determined to break out of the poverty cycle

Rex (father) Intelligent, Alcoholic, Wants to build a glass castle,

Irrational and be a good dad

Rose-Mary (mother) Free spirit, Selfish Wants to do her own thing,

Lazy Does not want responsibilities

Note-Worthy Characters:

Lori (older sister) Brian (younger brother) Maureen (younger sister)

Erma (abusive grandma)

**Conflicts** (External vs. Internal)

Jeannette vs. Parents Jeannette vs. Self Jeannette vs. Circumstances Rex vs. Alcohol

Walls Family vs. Government Rose-Mary vs. Rex Kids vs. Parents

**Other Literary Elements Discussed** & **Relevance/Explanation**:

The Joshua Tree: Represents that imperfections and hardships make one beautiful/strong

The Half-Painted House: Represents Jeannette’s attempts to better her family’s life, failed

The Glass Castle: Represents the family’s unreachable dreams

**Key Events/Turning Points & Their Significance**

**(What does this event show/illustrate?)**:

1)Rex brings Jeannette to a bar to meet his “friend” upstairs: Jeannette realizes Rex is selfish, notices intensity of his alcoholism and gambling

2) Jeannette gets a job at The Phoenix: she realizes she can get out of poverty, she has a real talent for journalism, realizes she can be truly self sufficient, gains confidence

3) Lori moves to New York: Jeannette wants to go with her, adds flame to an already burning desire of Jeannette’s to leave her parents

**Title: Great Gatsby**

**Prepared by Shawn Shapiro, Dylan Wong, and Hansel Almonte**

**Author: F. Scott Fitsgerald Genre: Fiction**

**Major Characters…**– **Characterized as…**  **Motivated by/to…**

**Gatsby ambitious status, money**

**Daisy** fragil, indecisive security, status

**Conflicts** (External vs. Internal)

Gatsby - Geaorge- George kills him

Daisy- herself- choice between gatsby and Tom

**Other Literary Elements Discussed** & **Relevance/Explanation**:

Symbolism

Eyes of Dr. T.J. Eckleberg- watching over like god

yellor car- corruption

weather- shows mood of book

green light- hope- desire for daisy

**Key Events/Turning Points & Their Significance**

**(What does this event show/illustrate?)**:

Gastby covers up for daisy when myrtle dies.

Gatsby looking at great light- motivation for daisy

Wilson kills gastby and himself- tragedy

Daisy says that she hopes her daughter is a preety little fool- shows her knowledge of affair

Dan Cody putting the seeds of motivation in Gatsby's mind

Name: Danielle Amato, Hilda Mazariego, Cris Goldstein, Cecilia Rivera​​​​

Title:​​​​​​​**The Great Gatsby** Author: F. Scott Fitzgerald ​​​​Genre: Novel

Major Characters – Words to Describe Him/Her – Motivation​​

 Gatsby---was born poor and wants to be rich-wants to get daisy back through being rich-Dan code sparks his ambition to be wealthy, daisy solidifies the ambition. Daisy=old money

Nick---young man from Minnesota. Daisy's cousin. West egg.

Daisy---Nicky's cousin. Married to Tom.  Cares about money/status

Conflicts (External vs. Internal)

 Gatsby's longing to win back daisy. Tries to change himself into what he believes she wants.

Daisy vs self-- does she love Tom or Gatsby?

Other Literary Elements Discussed & Relevance/Explanation:

Green light- Gatsby's hope to get daisy back

Valley of ashes-moral and social decay

Eyes of TJ  Eckleburg- god, judging society

 Key Events/Turning Points & Their Significance (What does this event show/illustrate?):

* Gatsby becoming rich
* Daisy kills Myrtle
* Gatsby takes blame for Daisy
* Gatsby's death

**Name** Karlie Cupani and Megan Trozzo

**Title: The Great Gatsby Author: F. Scott Fitzgerald Genre: Novel**

**Major Characters…**– Gatsby, Daisy, Tom, Nick, Myrtle, George, Jordan **Characterized as…** Gatsby- Impulsive, denial, wealthy, dishonest, optimistic. Daisy- sardonic, cynical, superficial, masks her pain at her husband’s way of treating her. Tom- powerful, rich, has no morals, arrogant. Nick- honest, tolerant, best friends with Gatsby, loyal. Myrtle- fierce vitality George- kills Gatsby because he killed Myrtle. Jordan- self centered **Motivated by/to…** Daisy- money wealth and status, wants to be rich and be taken care of Gatsby- Get daisy back, live in the past. Tom- greed, social status, looking good, having everything. Nick- tries to help Gatsby, Gatsby is his motivation.

**Conflicts** (External vs. Internal)- Gatsby vs. Self

Daisy vs Self

Gatsby vs. Tom

**Other Literary Elements Discussed** & **Relevance/Explanation**:

The green light across the lake from Gatsby’s house- represents Gatsbys hopes and dreams for the future, trying to reach out for that light (his goals and dreams).

Myrtle getting hit by a car- Daisy hit Myrtle but Gatsby takes the blame for it to cover up for Daisy. Myrtle runs into the street thinking that Tom is driving because she recognizes that it is his car. This is symbolic because even when Gatsby dies for daisy the women he loves, she doesn’t even care enough to come to or even show up to his funeral.

**Key Events/Turning Points & Their Significance**

**(What does this event show/illustrate?)**: Daisy killing Myrtle. Daisy and Tom not showing up or even acknowledging Gatsby’s funeral or his passing. Gatsby thinks that he has all of these friends, wealth, and popularity. In the end, when he dies, only Nick is there at his funeral, and only nick cares about Gatsby. Gatsby never had any real friends; they were all just people that came to his house for his lavish parties.

Lord of the Flies TOM Berrigan BRIAN Kearney, Ryan McGrath

**Title:Lord of the Flies** Author: William Golding Genre: novel

Piggy- intelligent, realistic, whiny.

Motivated to keep order within the group of survivors.

Ralph- leader, civil, hopeful

Motivated that his father will find and come and save the kids.

Simon- smart, spiritual, one with nature Motivated to become one with nature and keep his civility.

Jack- strong willed, ego-maniac, uncivil, leader Motivated to hold all the power in the group and destroy Ralph's clan

CONFLICTS:

Jack vs Ralph

Civilization vs Savagery

Boys v Beastie

Boys vs Nature

Jack vs Society

SYMBOLS:

Conch-civilization and order

Piggy glasses- power, science intellectual endeavor

Signal Fire- connection to civilization, hope

Beast- savagery, boys fear

LOTF- power of evil, brutality, blood lust

TURNING POINTS-

-When Ralph becomes leader, he instills hope into all the survivors -When piggy dies, it symbolizes loss of all order

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Kelly Nolan and Max Olson\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Title:** Lord of the Flies **Author:** William Golding **Genre:** Novel

**Major Characters…**– **Characterized as…**  **Motivated by/to…**

* Ralph Leader, Civilized, 12 years old Survival, Elected leader-Keep

everyone civilized and alive

* Piggy Smart, Scientific, Rational, Survival, Being bullied- Help others and

Bullied prove his worth

* Simon Shy, Loves nature, Subjected to Survival-Helping Ralph, In-tune with

fits nature

* Jack Leader of the hunters, Survival, Power- Lost to Ralph in original

Power hungry, Savage leader election

* Roger Second in Command of the Violence

hunters, “Satan”

**Conflicts** (External vs. Internal)

External-

* Boys vs Island
* Civil vs Savage
* Ralph vs Jack
* Good vs Evil
* Simon vs Boys
* Piggy vs Boys

Internal-

Ralph vs Feelings of inadequacy as leader

Piggy vs Boys (What they have said to him and how he views their words)

Simon vs Lord of the Flies

Boys vs Lord of the Flies

**Other Literary Elements Discussed** & **Relevance/Explanation**:

Symbolism-

Conch- Civilization, order

Piggy’s Glasses- Logic, civilization

Lord of the Flies- Fear of the Unknown

Roger- Satan

Major Events-

Crash

First Hunt

Finding Conch

Lord of the Flies

Killing Simon

Death of Piggy

Signal Fire

**Prepared by: Jake hernandez , Joey Ruggerio, Matt kowalchuck and Luke Gavigan**

**Title: Lord of the Flies Author: William Golding Genre: Novel**

**Major Characters**

Jack – evil, savage, tyrant

motivation: to have full control of the group

Ralph – strong fair leader, elected by the boys

motivation: to keep order in the group and get the boys off the island

Piggy – innocent, fearful, wants order within the group

Motivation: to help ralph keep order within the group

Simon – pure goodness

Motivation: to keep peace between the boys

**Conflicts**

**Jack vs. ralph – ralph is elected by the boys on the island and jack feels as if he should be the leader.**

**Boys vs. world – the boys lose all civility on the island and become savages**

**Other Literary Elements Discussed** & **Relevance/Explanation**:

Symbolism: the beastie- the beastie is symbolized as pure evil and fear

The conch- the conch is a symbol for the only law and order on the island. When the conch breaks this is symbolized as the destruction of the only order on the island .

Simons death- simon is symbolized as a Christ figure and pure goodness. His death destroys the boys innocence turning them into savages.

Piggy’s glasses- piggy’s glasses symbolize reason and when they are broken this is when the boys become even more savage

**Key Events/Turning Points & Their Significance (What does this event show/illustrate?)**:

The vote- the vote is a key turning point because when ralph is elected as leader this is when we begin to see jack start to resent ralph

Killing of the sow- the killing of the sow is when we see the boys become true savages. The boys attack the female pig in a way that is enjoyable for them.

**Oedipus the King by Sophocles Play Takes place in Thebes Greece**

**Prepared by Dan Starink, Evan George and Taylor Norris**

**Oedipus**- Hubristic, blind (metaphorically)

Tragic Flaw-Doesn't stop searching for the truth

Dramatic Irony-Searches for the truth.

Finds out he killed his Dad and married his mom and had kids with her.Ends up stabbing his eyes out to become physically blind.

**Jocasta**- Afraid of Truth, Suicidal

Motivated- To keep Oedipus from knowing the Truth

Conflict-Married to Son

Ended up killing herself when she finds out she married her son who killed her husband.

**Creon**- Reasonable

Strait forward person and tells the truth

Oedipus’s brother in Law

**Tiresias**-Blind SoothSayer

Tells Oedipus that he is the murder he hunts, Oedipus doesn’t believe this

**Major Conflicts**- The major conflict of Oedipus is between him and Creon. Creon has been told by the oracle that only Oedipus’s return can bring an end to the civil strife in Thebes.Oedipus’s two sons, Eteocles and Polynices, are at war over the throne. Oedipus, furious at Thebes for exiling him, has no desire to return.

**Rising Action**- Creon tells public that plaque will end when murderer of Lauis is found. Ironic because the murderer is Oedipus.

**Climax**- When Oedipus realizes that he is the one that caused the plague and killed Lausis.

**Falling Action**- Oedipus’s realization of marring his mother and killing his father which leads to his mother hanging herself and him gauging his eyes out because he is so “Blind”

Prepared by: **Connor Phelan and Paige Nevins**

**Title: Oedipus The King Author: Sophocles Genre: Play, Tragedy**

**Major Characters…**– **Characterized as…**  **Motivated by/to…**

Oedipus ~ Made king by solving the riddle of the Sphinx **(the supernatural being that had held the city captive),** known for his intelligence and his ability to solve riddles, saved the city of Thebes, stubbornly blind to the truth about himself. Name actually means swollen foot: has to do with his identity- he was taken from the house of Laius as a baby and left in the mountains with his feet bound together, killed his biological father, not knowing who he was, and proceeded to marry Jocasta, his biological mother

**MOTIVATION-** Oedipus is motivated by hubris, excessive pride, he arrived at a town where he is known as a hero and he is a successor to King Laius

**Jocasta** - Oedipus’s wife and mother, ironically, and Creon’s sister, Laius’s prophecy of Oedipus (his son) killing him became true, she doesn't know that the prophecy of Laius came true, she believes her son to be dead and her husband to have been murdered by a band of thieves, Jocasta thinks she abandoned her baby boy to exposure, starvation, and wild beasts for nothing, skeptical of prophecy’s.

**MOTIVATION**- she wanted to protect her family and keep the truth from being revealed instead of having the curse on her loved ones, Jocasta's suicide portrays that she did not want to live with this burden on her and her loved ones

**Conflicts** (External vs. Internal)

**Man vs. Fate** ~ Oedpius is sure to find the man who murdered his father, he destroys himself on the journey to find the truth, he was the one who kills his father and married his mother because of fate

**Man vs. Hmself ~** Oedipus must battle his own ambition, hubris, and consequences of his actions

**Other Literary Elements Discussed** & **Relevance/Explanation**:

**Swollen Ankles:** Represents his fate because he still limps from a childhood injury to his ankles, This limp also represents his name which means "swollen ankle," and which was given to him because of a childhood ankle injury, ankles become symbol of fate

**Eye, Vision, Blindness:** symbolic of the pursuit of "knowledge," also “truth” and “prophecy”

**Tragic Flaw:** Oedipus’s tragic flaw is that he is blind to the truth about himself, he killed his father and married his mother by his fate

**Key Events/Turning Points & Their Significance**

**(What does this event show/illustrate?)**:

**Climax:** \*Oedipus realizes the truth of his birth, his father's murder, and his marriage to Jocasta.

**~Quote:** "O God! It has all come true. light, let this be the last time i see you. I stand revealed - born in shame, married in shame, an annatural murderer."

**One Flew Over the Cuckoo’s Nest**

***Prepared by Chris Daly,Ryan Fidlow,Chris Castaldo***

**Author: Ken Kesey Genre: Novel**

**Major Characters** – Words to Describe Him/Her – **Motivation**

**Nurse Ratched- evil** motivated to control the ward, break McMurphy

**McMurphy**- cunning and slick, wants to help the men regain their strength and stand up for themselves.

**Chief-** mute and deaf. Tries to break out of the fog and beat the combine.

**Conflicts** (External vs. Internal)

Nurse vs McMurphy

McMurphy vs society

Dr.Spivey vs Nurse

Nurse vs ward

Mcmurphy vs society

**Other Literary Elements Discussed** & **Relevance/Explanation**:

Setting- Mental Ward, 60’s

Symbolism- Control Panel, Fog, McMurphy being Christ figure, Boat trip, the Combine

**Key Events/Turning Points & Their Significance (What does this event show/illustrate?)**:

Control Panel- McMurphy attempts and fails to lift it motivates the men.

McMurphy- strong personality changes the ward

Pool Visit- McMurphy realizes Nurse is in total control of his release

Breaks Glass window- shows what he will do for the patients

Boat Trip- McMurphy shows patients to fend for themselves

McMurphy’s death- Chief smothers him to not have him live through the pain and maintain his strength

**Prepared by:** Luke Jara, Michael Chipperino, Dan Lee, Luke McLaughlin

Title-**One Flew Over The Cuckoo’s Nest**

Author- Ken Kesey

Genre- Novel

Major Characters Characterized as... Motivated by/to

McMurphy rebellious, leader, protagonist gave the patients there power back

Nurse Ratchet Controling, Antagonist, Power Hungry abuse power and keep all the patients under her control

Chief Bromden Quiet, Dynamic

Other Patients Timid

Dr.Spivey Timid, Scared of Nurse

Conflicts (External vs. Internal)

External- Nusre vs McMurphy- power struggle in the ward

Internal- McMurphy vs self- Debates whether he should risk himself for the others

Other Lit Elements

Symbolism-christ symbolism (McMurphy

McMurphy and the Nurse face a power struggle for the ward and to motivate the patients to give the strength to leave.

Resolution-

Although McMurphy dies the majority of McMurphy’s group left the ward

Key Events-

-Meeting with the life guard changed McMurphy motivation to save himelf

-Fishing trip changes McMurphy’s motivation back

**Title: To Kill A Mockingbird**  Prepared by Bailey McElderry

Author: Harper Lee

Genre: Novel

Literary Elements:

Setting: Maycomb County- represents how people get treated in a small town, how news travels fast and rumors get spread around Point of View: Scout is having a Flashback - represents Scouts maturity

Symbolism:

Dog: Tim Johnson- gets shot by Atticus

Mockingbird: represents how one should treat people the way they want treated, Atticus tells Jem not to shoot mockingbirds because they just fly around and make beautiful music and don't bother anyone "Don't judge people until you've spent a day in their shoes"

Major Characters:

Atticus Finch: wise, smart, caring, father, lawyer, treats everyone with respect, very open minded

Motivation: to ensure justice, be a good role model for his children, to treat everyone with the respect they deserve

Scout Finch (Jeane Louise): smart, naive, curious, innocent determined

Motivation: to find out who Boo Radley is and what he is really like, to show respect to and please her father

Jem Finch: caring, good friend, curious, innocent at first, but becomes more mature as the book goes on

Motivation: to see Boo Radley

Boo Radley: shy, stays away from everyone, not liked by most people, caring, kind, guardian of Jem and Scout, not who everyone expects

Motivation: to help Jem and Scout stay safe, to be a hidden hero

Tom Robinson: scared, kind , hard worker, innocent, black man in a racist town

Motivation: to get out of prison for something he did not do

Bob Ewell: racist, drunk, abusive father, liar

Motivation: to put Tom Robinson in jail because his daughter kissed him

Major Events:

Atticus assigned to Toms case- takes on the case when no one else will Tom Robinson taken to court- accused of raping Mayella Ewell

Bob Ewell spitting on Atticus- wants to fight him but Atticus just walked away and doesn't want to fight him

Jem leaves his pants on the fence- he thinks they are all tangled, but when he goes to get them they were folded on the fence (Boo folded them)

Tom gets shot- by "accident"

Tim Johnson gets shot- Atticus is braver and interesting than Jem and Scout thought

Boo leaves gifts

Bob attacks Jem and Scout- Boo saves them

To Kill A Mockingbird-Christina Kivlehan and Maria Vero (Period 7)

**Title:** To Kill A Mockingbird

**Author:** Harper Lee

**Genre:** Novel

Major Characters:

**Scout-** she is the narrator/main character of the story and Jem’s little sister.

- she is the protagonist and like her father, Atticus, stands up for what is right

* confounded by society’s reaction to her father
* intelligent, smart and very curious, especially when it comes to the “unknown” i.e.. “Boo” Radley.
* as the novel progresses she becomes more mature as she learns about the hatred and prejudice views that are quite prevalent in her society.
* she gains new perspective when she realizes the coexistence of “good” and “evil” in society.

**Jem-** he is Scout’s older brother and companion

* along with scout, extremely curious about the true story behind “Boo” Radley
* he evolves from childish ignorance to awareness of the evils and bad in society
* his ideals and initial perception of society and life go out the window during the trial against Tom Robinson
* Jem doesn’t lose hope, and believes that his dad can advocate for Tom Robinson, and finds himself wanting to do the same

**Atticus-** Jem and Scout’s father

- respected by many in society, he is admired and looked at as a figure-head

* he is a lawyer that is advocating for the injustice in society brought upon Tom Robinson due to the egregious amount of close-minded and racial prejudice views in society
* despite the opposition to him and popular opinion of society Atticus fights for what is right
* he is still sympathetic and forgiving to those who have done wrong and he passes those morals on to his children and attempts to do so throughout the rest of society

**Other Characters to note:**

**Arthur “Boo” Radley-** recluse, several rumors follow his name

* his mysterious and unknown persona yields curiosity from both Jem and Scout
* he saves them both from bob ewell
* powerful example of the good masked by evil

**Bob Ewell-** Drunken, unemployed and extremely poor

* represents ignorance, poverty and hate-filled racial prejudices in southern society
* he knowingly, wrongly accuses Tom Robinson of raping his daughter, simply because he is black and an easily believed to be guilty by society

**Tom Robinson-** black field hand accused of raping Mayella Ewell

* he is a “mockingbird”

Conflicts:

* Atticus vs. Society- public opposition to Atticus defending Tom Robinson
* Scout & Jem vs. Society- their innocence makes them ignorant to society’s prejudice views and they do not understand why everyone is against their dad
* Tom Robinson vs. Society- the overwhelming racism in society clouds the judgement of the people to realize that he is clearly innocent
* Jem & Scout vs. Boo Radley- Radley yields curiosity and hysteria for Jem and Scout they find him mysterious but they are also scared of him because of rumors circling the town. They do wrongly perceive him, however once they meet him quickly realize that they were wrong.
* Jem vs. Self- he is confused because of the great racism in Maycomb, as well as the opposition to his father that the town possesses. He trys to distinguish between what truly is “good” and “bad” or “right” and “wrong”, he finds it difficult but eventually follows in the moral of his father and seeks justice.
* Atticus vs. Self- despite society’s opposition and the criticism he receives for defending Tom Robinson, he advocates for him anyway because he knows its morally right and he is seeking justice for Tom.

Symbolism:

- there are several “mockingbirds” throughout the novel( Boo Radley, Tom Robinson, Jem, Dill etc.) they represent the good and innocent in the midst of the bad and evil

- Scout and Jem’s changing views are symbolic of them becoming mature

* Tim Johnson(dog) is symbolic of Tom Robinson’s Character. The shooting of this dog also foreshadows the upcoming trial and the ultimate fate of Tom Robinson.
* Towards the end Scout goes to kill a roly-poly bug and Jem stops her and says it’s just an innocent bug, it does no harm. This bug is symbolic of all the mockingbirds and people that were killed or ruined senselessly and without just cause by society and this shows Jem’s understanding of this.