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# The Climax

Here are many Climaxes in the story, To Kill a Mockingbird, but I chose the one that seems the most important to me. The trial at the courthouse is by far the most monumental, due to the fact that it is where most of the action happens. Here, Atticus makes his case to the court about how Tom Robinson didn't rape the Ewell girl. Atticus nails his case and nearly ensures victory for himself.

### To Kill A Mockingbird (Chapter summaries)

**Chapter 1**  
In this chapter Scout looks back on the history of the Finch family and gives a description of Maycomb which is the town that they live in. She describes it as being an old, boring, sleepy and dull town where everyone knows each other's business. Scout also tells us about the day when she and her brother Jem first met Dill Harris. She then goes on to tell us about how they still did all about Boo Radley and how the more they said the more he became fascinated with the Radley house and when Boo Radley locked Jem in.

**Chapter 2**  
In this chapter Scout describes to us her first day at school, and she tells us how never looked forward more to any thing in her life. She talks about how Jem walked her to school on her first day because Atticus had said that Jem would be delighted to do it but she expected that Atticus had given her some money for doing it. When they arrived at the edge of the school Jem told Scout that she was to have her own desk in school. We are then given a description of Miss Caroline and her first morning in school. We are told that Miss Caroline is unprepared because she can't read and write and tells Jem that Atticus is not to teach her any more. We are also told that at lunch time when Walter Cunningham does not have any lunch Miss Caroline offers him a quarter to go and buy something, but Walter refused. It is at this point that Scout steps in to explain to Miss Caroline that Walter was a Cunningham and that he would not like anything that he couldn't pay back. Miss Cunningham could not understand this so Scout said

## To Kill A Mockingbird chapter summaries

- Chapter 1:**
  - Scout talks about brother Jem breaking his arm and the family history.
  - They meet Dill and they spend the summer speculating about the Radley house, and Jem touches the house.
- Chapter 2:**
  - Miss Fisher bothered that Scout can read so well
  - Scout tries to get Miss Fisher to understand about the Cunninghams
- Chapter 3:**
  - Scout gets into a fight with Walter and Jem breaks it up and invite Walter to dinner
  - Scout criticizes the way he eats, Calpurnia scolds her
  - At school Miss Fisher shouts at Burris Ewell and sends him home because of "cooties", he shouts obscenities at her and she cries.
- Chapter 4:**
  - While walking home, Scout finds chewing gum in a hole in a tree near the Radley place, and then some pennies.
  - Scout rolls into the Radley place in a tyre, the three play games pretending to be the Radleys. Atticus sees them and tells them to stop.
- Chapter 5:**
  - Scout asks Miss Maudie about the Radleys.
  - Jem and Dill plan to slip a note to the Radleys.
  - Atticus catches them and tells them to stop harassing the Radleys
- Chapter 6:**
  - It's Dill's last night in Maycomb, they decide to see Boo Radley one more time
  - Nathan Radley fires a gunshot. Jem loses his trousers, and Nathan Radley explains to the crowd that a black man was in his garden
- Chapter 7:**
  - School begins again, Scout begins second grade
  - They find a grey ball of twine, two soap figures, some gum and a pocket watch. They leave a thank you note but the hole is filled with cement.
- Chapter 8:**
  - It is winter, Scout woken in the night because Miss Maudie's house is burning. Boo Radley puts a blanket over Scout.
- Chapter 9:**

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## To Kill a Mockingbird Summary

Scout Finch lives with her brother Jem and father Atticus in Maycomb, Alabama during the Great Depression. Scout spends her summers playing with Jem and their friend Dill, who visits his aunt in Maycomb each summer. The children become obsessed with Boo Radley, the reclusive neighbor rumored to have stabbed his own father in the leg with a pair of scissors. During the school year, Boo leaves small presents for Scout and Jem in a knothole.

- Tensions mount in Maycomb as Atticus prepares to defend Tom Robinson, a black man accused of raping a white woman, Mayella Ewell. One night, Scout prevents a mob from attacking Tom and Atticus at the jail. Many of Maycomb's white citizens question why Atticus accepted the case. The African American community, on the other hand, is grateful for his courage.
- During the trial, Atticus argues that Mayella's injuries could not have been caused by Tom, whose left arm was crushed in an accident years before. Atticus further suggests that Mayella's father, Bob Ewell, has been abusing her for years and is the real culprit. In spite of this, the all-white jury finds Tom guilty, and he's later killed while trying to escape from prison.
- Bob Ewell seeks revenge on Atticus, who embarrassed him during the trial. On the night of the Halloween pageant, Ewell attacks Jem and Scout, intending to kill them. Boo Radley comes to the rescue, saving the children and stabbing Ewell in the process. Scout later walks Boo home, but never sees him again.

## Summary

### Part I

The novel opens with the narrator, Jean Louise "Scout" Finch, relating that when her brother Jem was thirteen he broke his arm badly at the elbow. Scout withholds the exact cause of his accident, transitioning instead to her memories of the events leading up to Jem's injury and their childhood in Maycomb, Alabama in the 1930s. Scout tells the story as an adult, but within the narrative she is a little girl who's just six years old at the beginning of the novel and eight years old at the end. Her brother is four years older than her, and her father, Atticus Finch, is an attorney and member of the State Legislature who is, for the most part, well-respected in the community. Their friend, Charles Baker Harris, commonly referred to as "Dill," visits every summer and becomes one of the primary sources of humor in the novel.

Other characters include Miss Maudie, the wise neighbor who spends most of her time gardening and baking cakes; Calpurnia, the African American servant who cares for the Finch children and runs the household, and Aunt Alexandra, who's excessively critical of the other characters in the novel—especially Scout. Of the three, Scout has perhaps the best relationship with Miss Maudie, who teaches her valuable life lessons and explains that Atticus is an upstanding man. Calpurnia, being Scout's caregiver and a disciplinarian, is a major figure in Scout's life and instructs her on manners, morals, and the divide between whites and African Americans. Atticus, however, is the Finch children's moral compass, and it's from him that they learn to read, think, and react to the world. On Christmas, he gives them air rifles as presents, but admonishes them never to shoot a mockingbird, because it's a sin to kill something that does nothing but make beautiful music for everyone. This is the source of the novel's title.

It becomes clear early on that Scout isn't like the other girls in Maycomb. For one, she primarily wears boy clothes and isn't interested in acting like a "lady." On the first day of school, she has a confrontation with her teacher, Miss Caroline, who doesn't know that one of Scout's classmates, Walter Cunningham, is from a poor family and won't accept charity. When Scout tries to explain this, Miss Caroline strikes her hand, effectively

#### Chapter 19

Scout tells them all what happened leading up to the attack. The man that carried Jem into the house is still in the room with them, but he's so silent and in the shadows that they pretty much forget he's there. Heck Tate tells them that Scout's costume probably saved her life, as there is a slash mark through the chicken wire where Bob Ewell tried to stab her.

When she gets to the end of her story she realizes that the man who saved their lives, the man who carried Jem home, is Boo Radley.

#### Chapter 30

As Dr. Reynolds starts to set Jem's arm they all head to the front porch, where Boo will be more comfortable in the shadows. Scout leads him out and sits beside him in the deepest shadow.

Atticus and Heck Tate get into a battle of wills over who really killed Bob Ewell. Atticus believes Jem did it, and refuses to have the affair "hushed up" so it's hanging over Jem's head and the county has ample material for gossip. Heck Tate contends that Bob Ewell fell on his knife, and flat out refuses to tell anyone that Boo Radley killed him (which is what really happened). His reason is because he knows all the ladies of Maycomb county would be by Boo's house bringing him cakes to thank him, and he knows Boo doesn't want to be dragged into the limelight. Finally, Atticus agrees to the story, and thanks Boo for saving his children.

#### Chapter 31

Scout leads Boo back into the house one last time so he can say goodbye to Jem, who is still sleeping, and then she walks him home. After he goes inside she stands on his front porch and realizes that she can see the entire neighborhood. She understands that all through the years Boo has watched them grow up, playing games and living their lives. She begins to understand that maybe she and Jem did give something to Boo after all. She gives him a hug and heads back home.

To kill a mockingbird summary chapter 2. To kill a mockingbird summary short. To kill a mockingbird summary chapter 4. To kill a mockingbird summary chapter 7. To kill a mockingbird summary by chapter. To kill a mockingbird summary and analysis. To kill a mockingbird summary essay. To kill a mockingbird summary chapter 1.

In order to continue enjoying our site, we ask that you confirm your identity as a human. Thank you very much for your cooperation. Home Literature Novels & Short Stories To Kill a Mockingbird is set in the fictional town of Maycomb, Alabama, during the Great Depression (1929–39). The story centres on Jean Louise ("Scout") Finch, an unusually intelligent girl who ages from six to nine years old during the novel. She and her brother, Jeremy Atticus ("Jem"), are raised by their widowed father, Atticus Finch. Atticus is a well-known and respected lawyer. He teaches his children to be empathetic and just, always leading by example. When Tom Robinson, one of the town's Black residents, is falsely accused of raping Mayella Ewell, a young white woman, Atticus agrees to defend him despite threats from the community. Although Atticus presents a defense that gives a more plausible interpretation of the evidence—that Mayella was attacked by her father, Bob Ewell—Tom is convicted. He is later killed while trying to escape custody. The children, meanwhile, play out their own miniaturized drama. Scout and Jem become especially interested in the town recluse, Arthur ("Boo") Radley, who interacts with them by leaving them small gifts in a tree. On Halloween, when Bob Ewell tries to attack Scout and Jem, Boo intervenes and saves them. Boo ultimately kills Ewell. The sheriff, however, decides to tell the community that Ewell's death was an accident. It is widely believed that Harper Lee based the character of Atticus Finch on her father, Amasa Coleman Lee, a compassionate and dedicated lawyer. The plot of To Kill a Mockingbird was reportedly inspired in part by his unsuccessful defense of two African American men—a father and a son—accused of murdering a white storekeeper. The fictional character of Charles Baker ("Dill") Harris also has a real-life counterpart. Dill is based on the author Truman Capote, Lee's childhood friend and next-door neighbour in Monroeville, Alabama. (After the spectacular success of To Kill a Mockingbird, some speculated that Capote was the actual author of Lee's work. This rumour was not put to rest until 2006.) There is some anecdotal evidence that the town recluse, Arthur ("Boo") Radley, was based on Lee and Capote's childhood neighbour, Son Boulware. According to Capote, Boo "was a real man, and he lived just down the road from us... Everything [Lee] wrote about it is absolutely true." Harper Lee began writing To Kill a Mockingbird in the mid-1950s. It was published in 1960, just before the peak of the American civil rights movement. Initial critical responses to the novel were mixed. Many critics praised Lee for her sensitive treatment of a child's awakening to racism and prejudice. Others, however, criticized the novel's tendency to sermonize. Some reviewers argued that the narrative voice was unconvincing. The evidence was nonetheless enormously popular with contemporary audiences. To Kill a Mockingbird flourished in the racially charged environment of the United States in the early 1960s. In its first year it sold about 500,000 copies. A year after the publication of the novel, Lee was awarded a Pulitzer Prize for fiction.Harper Lee's To Kill a Mockingbird is one of the best-known and most widely read books in the United States. Since its publication in 1960, the novel has been translated into some 40 languages and has sold more than 40 million copies worldwide. A staple on American high-school reading lists, the novel has inspired numerous stage and film adaptations, the most notable of which was the 1962 film starring Gregory Peck as Atticus Finch. Lee's novel continues to resonate with audiences today; in 2018 a stage adaptation of the novel debuted to rave reviews on Broadway.In 2015 Harper Lee published a second novel titled Go Set a Watchman. Although it was technically written before To Kill a Mockingbird, the novel is essentially a sequel. Go Set a Watchman is set 20 years after the events of To Kill a Mockingbird. In the novel, Jean Louise ("Scout") Finch—now a grown woman living in New York City—returns to her childhood home in Alabama to visit her aging father, who has embraced racist views. Despite the controversy surrounding its publication (some believe the novel is actually an early draft of To Kill a Mockingbird), the novel reportedly sold 1.1 million copies in its first week. To Kill a Mockingbird, novel by American author Harper Lee, published in 1960. Enormously popular, it was translated into some 40 languages, sold more than 40 million copies worldwide, and is one of the most-assigned novels in American schools. In 1961 it won a Pulitzer Prize. The novel was praised for its sensitive treatment of a child's awakening to racism and prejudice in the American South. scene from To Kill a MockingbirdTo Kill a Mockingbird takes place in the fictional town of Maycomb, Aalabama, during the Great Depression. The protagonist is Jean Louise ("Scout") Finch, an intelligent though unconventional girl who ages from six to nine years old during the course of the novel. She is raised with her brother, Jeremy Atticus ("Jem"), by their widowed father, Atticus Finch. He is a prominent lawyer who encourages his children to be empathetic and just. He notably tells them that it is "a sin to kill a mockingbird," alluding to the fact that the birds are innocent and harmless. When Tom Robinson, one of the town's Black residents, is falsely accused of raping Mayella Ewell, a white woman, Atticus agrees to defend him despite threats from the community. At one point he faces a mob intent on lynching his client but refuses to abandon him. Scout unwittingly diffuses the situation. Although Atticus presents a defense that gives a more plausible interpretation of the evidence—that Mayella was attacked by her father, Bob Ewell—Tom is convicted, and he is later killed while trying to escape custody. A character compares his death to "the senseless slaughter of songbirds," paralleling Atticus's saying about the mockingbird. The children, meanwhile, play out their own miniaturized drama of prejudice and superstition as they become interested in Arthur ("Boo") Radley, a reclusive neighbour who is a local legend. They have their own ideas about him and cannot resist the allure of trespassing on the Radley property. Their speculations thrive on the dehumanization perpetuated by their elders. Atticus, however, reprimands them and tries to encourage a more sensitive attitude. Boo makes his presence felt indirectly through a series of benevolent acts, finally intervening when Bob Ewell attacks Jem and Scout. Boo kills Ewell, but Heck Tate, the sheriff, believes it is better to say that Ewell's death occurred when he fell on his own knife, sparing the shy Boo from unwanted attention. Scout agrees, noting that to do otherwise would be "sort of like shootin' a mockingbird." Every answer in this quiz is the name of a novelist. How many do you know? Scout Finch lives with her brother, Jem, and their widowed father, Atticus, in the sleepy Alabama town of Maycomb. Maycomb is suffering through the Great Depression, but Atticus is a prominent lawyer and the Finch family is reasonably well off in comparison to the rest of society. One summer, Jem and Scout befriend a boy named Dill, who has come to live in their neighborhood for the summer, and the trio acts out stories together. Eventually, Dill becomes fascinated with the spooky house on their street called the Radley Place. The house is owned by Mr. Nathan Radley, whose brother, Arthur (nicknamed Boo), has lived there for years without venturing outside. Scout goes to school for the first time that fall and detests it. She and Jem find gifts apparently left for them in a knothole of a tree on the Radley property. Dill returns the following summer, and he, Scout, and Jem begin to act out the story of Boo Radley. Atticus puts a stop to their antics, urging the children to try to see life from another person's perspective before making judgments. But, on Dill's last night in Maycomb for the summer, the three sneak onto the Radley property, where Nathan Radley shoots at them. Jem loses his pants in the ensuing escape. When he returns for them, he finds them mended and hung over the fence. The next winter, Jem and Scout find more presents in the tree, presumably left by the

mysterious Boo. Nathan Radley eventually plugs the knothole with cement. Shortly thereafter, a fire breaks out in another neighbor's house, and during the fire someone slips a blanket on Scout's shoulders as she watches the blaze. Convinced that Boo did it, Jem tells Atticus about the mended pants and the presents. To the consternation of Maycomb's racist white community, Atticus agrees to defend a Black man named Tom Robinson, who has been accused of raping a white woman. Because of Atticus's decision, Jem and Scout are subjected to abuse from other children, even when they celebrate Christmas at the family compound on Finch's Landing. Calpurnia, the Finches' Black cook, takes them to the local Black church, where the warm and close-knit community largely embraces the children. Atticus's sister, Alexandra, comes to live with the Finches the next summer. Dill, who is supposed to live with his "new father" in another town, runs away and comes to Maycomb. Tom Robinson's trial begins, and when the accused man is placed in the local jail, a mob gathers to lynch him. Atticus faces the mob down the night before the trial. Jem and Scout, who have sneaked out of the house, soon join him. Scout recognizes one of the men, and her polite questioning about his son shames him into dispersing the mob. At the trial itself, the children sit in the "colored balcony" with the town's Black citizens. Atticus provides clear evidence that the accusers, Mayella Ewell and her father, Bob, are lying: in fact, Mayella propositioned Tom Robinson, was caught by her father, and then accused Tom of rape to cover her shame and guilt. Atticus provides impressive evidence that the marks on Mayella's face are from wounds that her father inflicted; upon discovering her with Tom, he called her a whore and beat her. Yet, despite the significant evidence pointing to Tom's innocence, the all-white jury convicts him. The innocent Tom later tries to escape from prison and is shot to death. In the aftermath of the trial, Jem's faith in justice is badly shaken, and he lapses into despondency and doubt. Despite the verdict, Bob Ewell feels that Atticus and the judge have made a fool out of him, and he vows revenge. He menaces Tom Robinson's widow, tries to break into the judge's house, and finally attacks Jem and Scout as they walk home from a Halloween party. Boo Radley intervenes, however, saving the children and stabbing Ewell fatally during the struggle. Boo carries the wounded Jem back to Atticus's house, where the sheriff, in order to protect Boo, insists that Ewell tripped over a tree root and fell on his own knife. After sitting with Scout for a while, Boo disappears once more into the Radley house. Later, Scout feels as though she can finally imagine what life is like for Boo. He has become a human being to her at last. With this realization, Scout embraces her father's advice to practice sympathy and understanding and demonstrates that her experiences with hatred and prejudice will not sully her faith in human goodness.

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