

## Chapters 12–14

### Vocabulary:

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. ___ altercation    | a. having to do with churches                         |
| 2. ___ habiliments    | b. stern or strict                                    |
| 3. ___ rotogravure    | c. a method of print reproduction                     |
| 4. ___ ecclesiastical | d. thin, semi-transparent dress material              |
| 5. ___ impedimenta    | e. clothing or uniform of a profession                |
| 6. ___ austere        | f. causing prolonged emotional distress               |
| 7. ___ voile          | g. quarrel  |
| 8. ___ amanuensis     | h. nearsighted  |
| 9. ___ myopic         | i. cumbersome baggage or equipment                    |
| 10. ___ curtness      | j. impolite abruptness in speech                      |
| 11. ___ rankling      | k. a person who copies manuscripts or takes dictation |

### Questions:

1. What was the editorial cartoon saying about Atticus? Jem said it was a compliment. Was it?

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2. With the exception of Lula, how are Jem and Scout treated by the people at Calpurnia's church? Why?
  
3. Scout notices that Calpurnia's speech at church was different from her speech at home. What reason does Calpurnia give? How is this similar to the way Atticus spoke with Walter Cunningham?
  
4. In chapter 13, Harper Lee almost brings the story to a complete halt by including a long expository section on the history of Maycomb. Why do you think this section was placed at this point in the story as opposed to the beginning?
  
5. Upon her arrival, what values does Aunt Alexandra try to instill in Scout and Jem? What are Atticus's apparent feelings on the matter?
  
6. How does Jem break what Scout calls "the remaining code of our childhood"? Was Jem right to do what he did?

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7. Dill claims to have run away simply because his parents weren't interested in him. Why do you think Scout has a hard time understanding this reason?

**Dig Deeper:**

8. At church, Lula tells Calpurnia that she has no business bringing white children to their church. Calpurnia responds "It's the same God, ain't it?" Do you agree with Lula or Calpurnia? Read Romans 15:5,6; 1 Corinthians 1:10; Galatians 3:26-29; and Colossians 3:11. What do these verses say about divisions? Why should we all live in unity with one another?
9. During the sermon Reverend Sykes pointed out "individual lapses from grace." He also wouldn't let anyone leave the church until a large enough collection had been taken for Helen Robinson. What is your opinion of these techniques?
10. Scout faces the difficulty of having to obey Aunt Alexandra in matters where Atticus always gave her freedom. What do you do when two authority figures set different standards for behavior?

## Chapters 15 & 16

### Vocabulary:

For each vocabulary word below, choose the word on the right that comes closest in meaning.

- |               |             |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. placid     | lethargic   | mystical      | calm        |
| 2. futility   | desperation | uselessness   | pathos      |
| 3. uncouth    | unusual     | immodest      | unrefined   |
| 4. subpoena   | statute     | lawsuit       | summons     |
| 5. elucidate  | correct     | clarify       | maintain    |
| 6. connivance | conspiracy  | contradiction | association |

### Similes and Metaphors:

*Similes* and *metaphors* are figures of speech that state or imply a comparison between two unlike things that have something in common. A simile uses words such as *like* or *as* to compare. For example: "Ladies bathed before noon, after their three o'clock naps, and by nightfall *were like soft teacakes* with frostings of sweat and sweet talcum." A *metaphor* is a comparison of two different things where one thing is said to *be* the other thing. For example: "The *canvas of the evening sky* was painted in bright colors."

Each of the following passages from *To Kill a Mockingbird* contains a metaphor or simile. Put an M in the space after the sentence if the comparison is a metaphor. Put an S if the comparison is a simile. See the example below.

Example: [Calpurnia's] hand was wide as a bed slat and twice as hard. S

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1. The Radley Place fascinated Dill. In spite of our warnings and explanations it drew him as the moon draws water. \_\_\_\_
2. The remains of a picket drunkenly guarded the front yard . . . \_\_\_\_
3. Miss Maudie's hat was suspended in a thin layer of ice, like a fly in amber, . . . \_\_\_\_
4. We could see him shiver like a horse shedding flies. \_\_\_\_
5. Her face was the color of a dirty pillowcase, . . . \_\_\_\_
6. "Did she die free?" asked Jem. "As the mountain air," said Atticus. \_\_\_\_
7. Constance Jackson had better watch her ways—she was in grave danger for quarreling with her neighbors; she had erected the only spite fence in the history of the Quarters. \_\_\_\_
8. As a result [Maycomb] remained the same size for a hundred years, an island in the patchwork sea of cottonfields and timberland. \_\_\_\_
9. I felt the starched walls of a pink cotton penitentiary closing in on me. \_\_\_\_
10. . . . "that changes things, doesn't it?" "It do," another deep voice said. Its owner was a shadow. \_\_\_\_

**Questions:**

1. Why did the sheriff and the other men come to talk to Atticus on the Saturday night before the trial?

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2. Who made up the mob that went to the Maycomb Jail? What were they intending to do there?
  
3. How are Atticus's responses to both the crowd outside his home and the mob at the jail similar?
  
4. Why did Scout's words to Mr. Cunningham make him change his mind and leave the jail?
  
5. During the scene at the jail, Braxton Underwood was leaning out his office window with a shotgun pointed at the mob. What does Atticus find ironic about this? What do you think were Braxton Underwood's motives?
  
6. Scout says "... the memory of Atticus calmly folding his newspaper and pushing back his hat became Atticus standing in the middle of an empty waiting street, pushing up his glasses." What comparison is being made? By noting a connection between these two incidents, what character quality of Atticus's is being revealed to Scout?

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7. Atticus says "A mob's always made up of people, no matter what. Mr. Cunningham was part of a mob last night, but he was still a man." What does Atticus mean by this statement?
8. The power of a mob is a destructive force. Acts 17:1–15, 19: 21–41, and 21:27–36 recount incidents of mob violence on Paul's missionary journeys. In these three cases, the incidents began with a few disgruntled people who agitated the crowds into full-scale rioting. We read of the riots in Ephesus that "most people did not even know why they were there." Look closely at Acts 19:21–41. What does the city clerk of Ephesus tell the citizens to admonish them to stop their riots?
9. The city clerk of Ephesus suggests that justice be sought in the courts. Read Exodus 23:2, Deuteronomy 1:15–17, Deuteronomy 16:18–20, Proverbs 29:26, and Romans 12:19. What do these verses say about justice? Is it wrong for a mob, or anyone, to take justice into its own hands? Explain your answer.