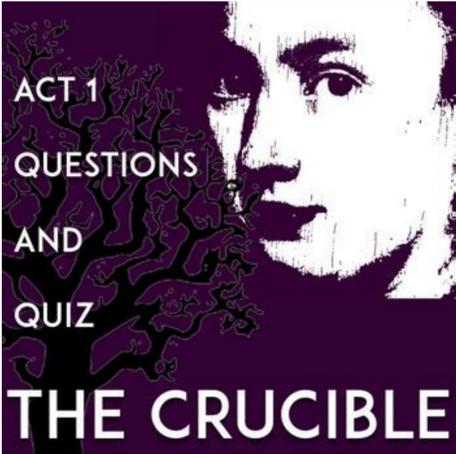


I'm not robot  reCAPTCHA

Next

1. What is your definition of adultery?
2. What is your definition of witchcraft?
3. What is your definition of a lie? What do you know about lies? Who is involved? What is the punishment?
4. What do you think of when someone says "witch's heart"?
5. Describe an incident from a film or your own life in which a false rumor was accepted for many in the village. What were the consequences?
6. Think of a serious lie you've told. What are the grounds for getting out of the "whorehouse"? Is it justified? Why/Why not? How has it had an effect on you?
7. Describe an incident from the novel, a movie or in your own life that depicts a false thought. What are the results from such a situation?
8. Is there to these sections on products what The Crucible is going to be about.



The crucible act 4 discussion questions and answers. The crucible act 3 discussion questions and answers. The crucible act 2 discussion questions and answers.

LitCharts assigns a color and cone for each Crucible theme, which you can use to track the topics throughout the work. Puritanism and Individuality The Crucible remains a key point in the English language of the mother teaching. I hate it. I'm rich in themes that are consistently relevant to humans, regardless of the length of time. But these themes are not always easy to explain or dissect in the context of the piece, and can be even harder to develop in trials. Read for a general view of what a theme, a list of important topics in The Crucible with specific details from to-to-act, and a summary of how to use this information in their trials and other attributions. What do you think? A theme? Why are the themes important? Before I get into the nitty-gritty of how is Jos160; The Crucible is Jos160s themes expressed, let's make a quick view of what topics are and why they matter. A theme is a central theme that is approached by a work of literature. Themes can be expressed in many different ways. In the case of a piece like The Crucible, themes are mainly revealed through the dialogue of the characters. Also, they are revealed despite the events in the plot. It's Joshua 160; Themes tell us which one is the work itself. What is the writer trying to convey to the viewer? Crucible themes have borrowed the piece artistic longevity because they are more or less universal for human experience through time. It's Joshua 160; If you expect to write an incredible essay in Josua 160; The Crucible, you must have a vast knowledge of its themes. If you can show that you understand the themes of a work of literature, you clearly mastered the material in a deeper level. It's Joshua 160; In the next few sections, it is Jos160; I'm going to take a look at a group of general themes in English is Joshua. The Crucible, including irony, hysteria, reputations and power. Theme 1: Irony First, what is irony? Many people have a That irony is only when something happens that you do not wait (or that you really expected not to happen). In fact, true irony only happens when a situation is exactly the opposite of it would be expected. Example of irony. Well, it's not. Of course, do not even expect to rain, but it is not the opposite polar to get married. A real example of irony would be if two married guests argued about going to his marriage, which ended up in his divorce. The irony abounds throughout the cadinhã, how many characters who believe to be combating the manual work of the devil, in fact execute them in their own, to the opposite result. The city is increasingly enters into chaos and paranãcia until reaching a total devastation point. As the Reverend Hale tells Danforth, A Excellence, there are housework to wander from house to house. The abandoned cattle screams at the top of the road, the stink of rotten crops hangs everywhere, and no man knows when the shout of prostitutes will end their life q e? "And still wondering if rebellion à e e? e?" (Act 4, Pág. 121). Court's attempts to preserve Puritanian morality through detention and execution of accused witches lead to the removal of the most virtuous people in society. These people are the only ones who refuse to lie down false accusations or to lie about involvement in witchcraft, so they are convicted (this is the destination of the Nurse Rebecca Nurse). This means that much of the population that remains is constituted by the hunger of power, selfish and coward. In his conversation with John, Abigail states that he helped her realize all the lies told him by people of two guys in Salem who only adhere to the convenions of the respectable society (Pág. 22). The irony is that, before John's rejection, Abigail turns and creates his own little lies then, what gives you greater control The society it resents. Josuc'160; She puts in a false front to get what she wants, in the last analysis, creating a persona that is even worse than the hypocritical she criticizes. Josuc' 160; Abigail, "There is not many misfortunes, sometimes ironic, once it punishes others for lie, even when they are weaving lies. Josuc' 160; In this act, she screams at no need of this! In Tituba immediately, before she tells some of the most convicting lies of the piece, accusing witchcraft tituba, she comes at me as I sleep, Sheriz Vado, making me always dream of the corruption of the PG. 41. Hale also makes some evidential statements in Act 1 when he begins his investigation. Josuã'160; He states that they should not jump to conclusions based on the superstition in his investigation on Betty's affliction. Rayna160; Hale is convinced that a scientific worker based only on facts and reality can be conducted to detect a supernatural presence. This is ironic because it is, mens160a search for "the devil's marks" as the potential cause of a disease is inherently superstitious. Once the accusations begin, Parris begins a process of Iranian thinking that persists throughout the crucible: ie right, you confess or I will take you out and whip it for death. Tituba! Riz Mendes (pg. 42). Josuc' 160; This is one of the central ironies of the piece. The purpose of a judgment is to hear the two sides of the story before it reaches a verdict. Josuc' 160. By saying to people who must confess their crimes or be hanged, the employees show that they have already decided that the person is guilty, regardless of the proofs provided in his defense. According to Act 2 in Act 2, John Proctoro ahem feels guilt for his case with abigail is demonstrated through an irony exchange with Reverend Hale. When Hale asks him to recite his The only one he forgets is adult. This is also the commandment that he raped more explicitly, by is so you would be the first to come to mind. Josu160o fact of only forgetting this commandment demonstrates that it is extremely difficult to repress your guilt. This act also is the irony of Hale discussing the "powers of the dark" that are attacking Salem (pg. 61). This is of the same kind I discussed in the general view of this topic. Hale does not realize that his own fears and suspicions are the true powers of the dark. Salem is under attack from the hysteria that is encouraged by the same people who seek to keep immãrios supernatural smantis in the baãa. Act 3 In Act 3, Hale continues to make irãnicas statements about the existence of concrete evidence for the accusations of witchcraft. In making his holy credentials, he states that ano'o dares to live without there being such immaculate proof no minor qualm of my consciousness can doubtãf" (pg. 91). This impeccably proof ãf" led him to sign numerous death warrants is nothing but the manufactures of teenagers and other people seeking petty revenge. These types of statements made by Hale before in the game become even more irasic in Act 4, when he realizes that he has made a horrible mistake, relying on the "vidence" presented to him. Abigail's father's father is full of irony in crucible, for she constantly punishes others for sins she herself has committed. When she is brought to question and claims to see Mary's familiar spirit, she says: ãEnvy à a mortal sin. Mary, à Abigail herself acted jealousy for all the part. Her jealousy of Elizabeth Proctor's position as John's wife led her to attempt murder, first for charm in the woods and now accusing Elizabeth of witchcraft. Elizabeth is of cruel irony in this Act when she is summoned to testify for the reasons why she fired Abigail from her home. John has already confessed that the case was the reason for Abigail's demission. John tells the judge to summon Isabel to support him because he knows she always tells the truth. Ironically, although it is usually to a failure, in this situation Elizabeth decides to lie to preserve John's reputation, without knowing that he has already confessed. This well-intentioned mistake seals both your destinations. Act 4 Act 4 is Danforth's turn to shine in the irony department. He is shocked by Elizabeth's lack of emotion when he asks her to help the court get a confession from her husband (pg. 123). This attitude comes from a man who has not shown remorse for condemning people to death throughout the game. He refers to John's refusal to confess as "a calamity", looking at the past his own involvement in the greatest calamity of the conviction that led John to this point. Later in Act 4, Danforth becomes angry with the implication that John's confession may not be the truth. He insists: "I am not able to exchange your life for a lie" (pg. 130). Of course, we know that Danforth has negotiated people's lives for lies this whole time. He sentenced people to death based on lies about his business in black magic, and he accepted other false confessions from those who would rather lie than be executed. For Danforth, anything that doesn't confirm that he was right all the time is a lie. Discussion questions Here are some questions related to this theme you can use to test your understanding of irony and its meaning as a theme in The Crucible: How is Parris' fate in act 4 ironic when considering his role in the events of the play? Why do certain characters seem blind to the irony of their actions (Abigail, Danforth)? Why is hypocrisy so common in repressive communities like Salem? Explain the irony of Hale's position at the end of the play compared to his actions at the beginning. Hale wrongly assumes that his academic mindset will save him from jumping to the wrong conclusions in witchcraft investigation. Ironically, he is the first to demand a confession from Tituba based on the dramatic testimony of Abigail, butTheme 2: Hysteria Hysteria The themotic significance of hysteria is quickly as accusations of spelling proliferating in all salem. The power of collective hysteria finally becomes unsurpassed because it grows greater than the influence of the few rational voices of the community. The seeds are planted in act 1, when Abigail is questioned about her activities in the forest and ends up accusing tilizo tilizo to avoid punishment. The city, already prepared with rumors of black magic, is quickly willing to accept that the first women who are accused are involved in the black magic because they are beggars and slaves. No one considers that the accusers are lying partially because they are seen as innocent and partially children because many "false" confess to avoid the death penalty. Armed with the false evidence of these coerced confessions, judicial authorities persecute any person who is accused. The blind hysteria the people of Salem is reasons, while they become convinced that there is a great satonic plot in the city, and they should not hesitate to condemm someone who could be involved. This is a lesson of how fear can twist the perceptions of reality, even for those who consider themselves reasonable à e à e

