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Name	Period
<b>Chapter Twenty</b> 1. Old World - referring to Europe, or in this case, England 2. Spanish Main - what is today the Caribbean; in the 16 <sup>th</sup> Century this included Florida, Mexico, Central American, and the northern coast of South America 3. Bristol - a city in southwest England 4. Election Sermon - the homily given on the day the new governor of the province is to be formally instated into office 5. weathercock - a weather vane; an object placed on the roof of a home that turns easily to see the direction of the wind 6. Paradise - Christian heaven 7. Ann Turner - responsible for poisoning Sir Thomas Overbury (see #9 in Chapter Nine); hanged in the style of clothes she popularized (starched collars and cuffs) 8. Apostle Eliot - John Eliot; translated the Bible into the Indian dialects so that the Indian tribes surrounding the English towns could read Scripture, and therefore, convert to Christianity 9. Hebrew - language spoken by Israelites and Jews all over the world; also the language spoken and written in the Old Testament of the Christian Bible 10. Moses - a Hebrew leader in the Bible who led the Israelites out of slavery and brought the 10 Commandments from God to the people 11. New Jerusalem - also known as a heavenly Jerusalem; according to the Christian Bible, the earthly location where true believers of Christ will spend all of eternity with God after the second creation of the world  <b>Chapter Twenty-One</b> 1. plebeian - common person 2. Merry Andrew - a clown or a buffoon 3. Cornwall and Devonshire - neighboring parts of England 4. aqua-vitae - a strong liquor, often used to "revive" spirits or wake a person from fainting	<b>Chapter Twenty-Two</b> 1. College of Arms - an establishment that records, grants, and regulates heraldry, armorial bearings, and pedigrees; started in 1484 by King Richard III 2. Knights Templar - famous Christian military order that was created to protect the pilgrims who traveled to Jerusalem after the First Crusade 3. Bradstreet, Endicott, Dudley, Bellingham - Simon Bradstreet, John Endicott, Thomas Dudley, Richard Bellingham were all governors of New England in the 17th Century 4. House of Peers - members of the House of Peers were representatives from Scotland and Ireland who were chosen to go to England and represent their own country in the House of Lords 5. Privy Council - cabinet members who advise the head of state or monarch 6. Indian powwow - a gathering of Native Americans/American Indians in which singing, dancing, and socializing takes place 7. Lapland wizard - a fictional wizard of tales from the Province of Lapland, Finland 8. Increase Mather - Puritan minister who assisted in the establishment of Harvard University and also took part in the Salem Witch Trials. Wrote "The Return of Several Ministers Consulted" in which he urged judges of the Salem Witch Trials to use moderation when considering unproven evidence such as dreams and visions as proof of witchcraft. However, because he never denounced the judge's actions in the Trials, his reputation became tarnished.  <b>Chapter Twenty-Three</b> 1. Eternal Justice - reference to Judgement Day; or the day in which the dead are sent to Heaven or to Hell for eternity  <b>Chapter Twenty-Four</b> 1. Infinite Purity - use of synecdoche referring to God

**GUIDED QUESTIONS FOR THE SCARLET LETTER**

**Chapters 1-4**

1. Identify Hester Prynne, Pearl, Rev. Mr. Dimmesdale and Roger Chillingworth.
2. What emblem did Hester have to wear? Why was she sentenced to wear it?
3. What information did Hester refuse to tell the officials and Mr. Dimmesdale?
4. What was the relationship between Hester and Roger Chillingworth?
5. What did Hester promise to Roger Chillingworth?

**Chapters 5-7**

1. Hester is released from prison. Why doesn't she run away to a different settlement?
2. How did Hester support herself and Pearl?
3. Describe Pearl.
4. Describe Hester's feelings towards Pearl.
5. Why did Hester go to see Governor Bellingham?
6. What did Hester and Pearl see in the bosomplate of the armor? What is the significance of the exeggeration?

**Chapters 8-10**

1. Mr. Wilson asks Pearl, "Canst thou tell me, my child, who made thee?" What is Pearl's answer? Why did she say that?
2. What convinced the Governor to let Hester keep Pearl?
3. How did Roger Chillingworth become Dimmesdale's medical advisor?
4. Who is the leech? Why is he called that in the title of the chapter?
5. Why did Mr. Dimmesdale rush from the room to end the conversation he had with Roger Chillingworth?

**Chapters 11-13**

1. What does Rev. Dimmesdale's congregation think of him? Why is that ironic?
2. Where did Mr. Dimmesdale go at midnight? Why?
3. What did Pearl ask Mr. Dimmesdale?
4. What "sign" did the sexton make in the sky?
5. Where had Mr. Wilson, Hester, Pearl, and Roger Chillingworth been that night that they would all be walking by the scaffold at midnight?
6. What was the other view of Hester?

**Chapters 14-17**

1. What did Hester tell Roger Chillingworth when they met on the peninsula?
2. Why do Hester and Pearl go to the forest?
3. When Mr. Dimmesdale finds out that Roger Chillingworth is out for revenge, he knows his religious career in Boston will be at an end and his life will be miserable. What does Hester suggest?

**Chapters 18-21**

1. What did Hester have to do by the brook before Pearl would come across?
2. Mr. Dimmesdale kissed Pearl. What did she do in response?
3. How did Rev. Mr. Dimmesdale's attitude change after he decided to leave Boston with Hester?

**Chapters 22-24**

1. What shocking news did the commander of the British ship bring Hester?
2. What did Mr. Dimmesdale tell the people of New England before he died?
3. What did the people see when Mr. Dimmesdale took off his ministerial bands?
4. What happens to Hester, Pearl, and Roger Chillingworth?

## Questions for Discussion

1. Identify the sin of Hester, Dimmesdale, and Chillingworth, and trace the consequences of that sin on the person's life and character.
2. It is hard to believe today that a community would treat one of its members the way in which Hester was treated. What features of the Boston society in 1642, however, make the actions of the Puritans quite understandable?
3. Despite the difference in clothing and customs, how do the psychological and moral aspects of this story make it relevant for today's readers?
4. Identify and explain at least three ways in which Hawthorne is part of the Romantic tradition and at least two ways in which he repudiates that tradition.
5. For what reasons would Hawthorne call his story a romance rather than a novel?
6. Name three characteristics of Hawthorne's style and cite examples of each.
7. Identify and explain the symbolism for each of the following items:
  - light and shadow
  - the scaffold
  - the rosebush and the weeds
  - the letter "A"
  - colors
  - the forest
  - the town
8. Explain Hawthorne's view on human nature regarding passion.
9. According to Hawthorne, what are the moral consequences of sin and how does one become redeemed? Cite incidents from the story.
10. Show that Hester is one of literature's first feminists using examples from the text.
11. Explain how the second scene on the scaffold serves as the novel's climax.
12. Consider the characters Pearl, Dimmesdale, and Chillingworth. How are their names symbolic?
13. Hawthorne uses historical characters—Governor Bellingham, John Wilson, and Mistress Hibbins—and true depictions of Puritan society and beliefs to add authenticity to his work. Explain the effects that these elements make.

The scarlet letter chapter 1-6 questions. What happened in chapter 11 of the scarlet letter. What happened in chapter 12 of the scarlet letter. The scarlet letter chapter 1-4 questions and answers. The scarlet letter chapter 11-15 summary. The scarlet letter chapter 1 and 2 questions. The scarlet letter chapter 1 questions. What is the purpose of chapter 1 in the scarlet letter.

How does the narrator account for Pearl's wild and untamed character? Hester is terrified by her new ability. Hawthorne is referring to how in tough times something may still grow and become better, and says that it symbolizes "some sweet moral blossom that may be found along a track..." this most likely means that beautifulness in life stands out the most. Chapter 2:4. That she had an affair with Dimmesdale That she married Chillingworth That she had Pearl out of wedlock That she kept Chillingworth's identity from Dimmesdale What parallel does Pearl draw between her mother and Dimmesdale? poor little Pearl was a demon offspring... "Your clutch is on his life, and you cause him to die daily a living death, and still he knows you not." The phrase "living death" is an example of which device: What literary device is the following: "The door of the jail being flung open from within there appeared, in the first place, like a black shadow emerging into sunshine, the grim and gristly presence of the town-beadle, with a sword by his side, and his staff of office in his hand." What literary device is the following: "Had there been a Papist among the crowd of Puritans, he might have seen in this beautiful woman, so picturesque in her attire and mien, and with the infant at her bosom, an object to remind him of the image of Divine Maternity, which so many illustrious painters have vied with one another to represent; something which should remind him, indeed, but only by contrast, of that sacred image of sinless motherhood, whose infant was to redeem the world." All these giant trees and boulders of granite seemed intent on making a mystery of the course of this small brook; fearing, perhaps, that, with its never-ceasing loquacity, it should whisper tales out of the heart of the old forest whence it flowed, or mirror its revelations on the smooth surface of the pool." This is an example of: Your Free Trial Starts Now! For the next 7 days, you'll have access to awesome PLUS stuff like AP English test prep, No Fear Shakespeare translations and audio, a note-taking tool, personalized dashboard, & much more! Thanks for creating a SparkNotes account! Continue to start your free trial. This act reveals that Hester has motherly traits, and puts her kid before her in a way. How is she made to suffer by this? What physical deformity did Hester's husband have? What argument does Dimmesdale use to try convince to Hester to name her "fellow-sinner"? This imagery helps with the effect of setting the scene in the first two chapters. Who takes particular interest in the punishment about to take place? What does the woman who emerges from the jail hold in her arms? Why does Chillingworth ask Hester to keep his identity a secret? 17. She protects her child from the crowd as if it is her own life. Chapter 3: 7. Hester is isolated from the townspeople because they continue to treat her horribly and even kids know something is different about her. What emotional affect does his presence have on Hester? The stranger standing next to the Indian man has a deformed body, with one shoulder higher than the other. Apart from wearing the scarlet letter, in what specific ways is Hester isolated from the townspeople? He shows curiosity in what the man of the adulterer faces in consequences. 10. Chapter 5:15. Why does Hester name her child Pearl? What does Chillingworth mean when he says to Hester, "We have wronged each other"? Its significance is that it is just far enough from the crowd of the townspeople, but she still receives judgment by them. 18. Hester supports herself and Pearl by stitching fabrics into clothes and selling them. This man is recognized by Hester, and seems to be her husband from Amsterdam. That they are both sad and alone That Hester's 'A' comes from the same place as Dimmesdale's hand over his heart That Chillingworth is obsessed with both of them That religion plays such a big part in both of their lives What literary device is the following: "... 2. What types of imagery are used to introduce the Puritan townsfolk in "The Prison Door"? 12. Hester's first action in the novel is to clasp her baby to her breast very tightly when she is put in front of the crowd. He thinks it is wrong how he, an older less pleasant appearing man, marry a young beautiful woman like her, but also her fault for having an affair. What is the one job she is never asked to do and why? What is Hester's reaction to this newfound ability? He has an intelligent look to him dresses in manly wear. What is the effect of this imagery and how does the narrator further this portrayal in "The Market Place"? The types of imagery used to introduce the Puritan townsfolk in "The Prison Door", is mainly visual, but there is kinesthetic imagery as well. What is significant about this location? Hester lives in a small abandoned cottage by the outskirts of the town. He says that all the gossip is just the same as the scarlet letter because it lets everyone know what sin they have committed as well. It is ironic because he says he wants to live and be unknown, but is slowly being known by the town's people. At the end of their meeting in the woods, Hester and Dimmesdale decide to: Tell the town of their relationship Take a boat to Europe with Pearl Confront Chillingworth and tell him he is the worst sinner of all Run away to the woods to live with the Indians Takes off her 'A' but eventually returns it Jumps in the brook with Pearl Joins Mistress Hibbins in some witchcraft What regret does Hester reveal when she says, "... What is the significance (symbolic, thematic, or otherwise) of the rosebush outside the prison door? The symbolism of the rosebush outside the prison door is to signify how even through bad weather the bush has grown. 14. Raises his head to the sky Puts his hand on his chest How does Hester earn a living? 19. 24. To be branded with a scarlet letter on her arm Why does the sight of the man at the edge of the crowd, at the end of the chapter, most likely disturb Hester Prynne? The new and special power the scarlet letter gives Hester is that others who have sinned are giving her a look that lets her know they have also done wrong. She is made to suffer by this because she has no social life. 11. Chillingworth asks Hester to keep his identity a secret because he is new to town and no one really knows him or dislikes him. What new and special power does the scarlet letter seem to have given Hester? How does the sermon delivered by John Wilson begin to expand the symbolic significance of the scarlet letter? She accepts her sin and wants to face its consequences. 20. Pearl doesn't obey her mother, and has many acts of evil such as throwing stones at children to receive that description of her. Nathaniel Hawthorne describes how the people and jail look. He doesn't want the reputation of being the husband of an adulterer because of his status of being a physician. Her profession reveals that the Puritan society doesn't include workers skilled at sewing. What is Hester's first action in the novel and what does it reveal about her character? Describe her demeanor as she emerges from the prison. Describe the stranger standing next to the Indian during Hester's punishment. How does Hester's life change once her public humiliation is over? Hester's life changes after her public humiliation because now everyone looks down on her as the woman who sins and is not pure like them. Farming the governor's fields What is the first thing that Pearl sees as a baby? Why is this ironic in the light of his profession? What does her profession reveal about the Puritan society? The narrator accounts for Pearl's wild and untamed character as being an imp or devil's child. Where does Hester live after her leaving the prison? How does her child respond? He had an extra finger on one hand One shoulder was lower than the other What does Hester's scarlet letter look like? How does Hester support herself and Pearl? The fact that, even though the scarlet letter was meant to be a symbol of scorn, it became a symbol of honor, is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ irony in the novel. The Outsiders The Pact The Picture Of Dorian Gray The Pilgrims Progress Back to top Chapter 1:1. It opens up Hester into knowing many others are hiding secret sins. Pearl turns out to be a very rude child, and this worries Hester that she won't be a rewarding token. 22. The argument Dimmesdale tries to use to convince Hester to confess the father's name is a bribe. Why does she worry about Pearl's character? Hester names her child Pearl because of the Bible verse in Matthew 13:46, "Where the pearl costs everything a person has, but is worth the great price." Hester loses everything she has by having Pearl, and hopes she is rewarded by her baby later on. How does Hester respond? The 'A' on Hester's chest When John Wilson asks Pearl who who makes it, the girl responds: She was plucked off the rosebush Indians gave her to Hester Mistress Hibbins, the sister of Governor Bellingham, is allegedly a: Which of the following is a method Dimmesdale uses to punish himself for his sins? Chapter 4:13. Start free trial of SparkNotes Plus 5 Questions | Total Attempts: 1654 What grows next to the prison door? Dimmesdale talked in such a peaceful and serene way that the baby put its arms toward him in a happy manner. Plain and simple, in true Puritan fashion Elaborate in design and stitched with gold thread For whom does Hester make a pair of gloves? When Chillingworth tells Hester, "We have wronged each other", he means that the situation she is in right now is due to the two of them. The bribe is that if she reveals the man's name she can live with a peaceful soul, and her punishment on earth won't be as severe. At times, Hester will remember, though, that Pearl is the outcome of her own sinful passion. Hester responds saying she will take both the shame of her own and the father instead of giving a name. What purpose might the mother-daughter conflict play in the novel? The purpose that the mother-daughter conflict might play in the novel is because Hester will sometimes not accept Pearl as her daughter. What is the woman's punishment on this day? Chapter 6:21. What signal passes between him and Hester? Why does Hester say the scarlet letter can never be removed from her breast? Hester says, "It is too deeply branded." What she means by this is that even when the letter would be removed, the sin she has committed will live on with her forever. The sermon delivered by John Wilson begins to expand the significance of the scarlet letter because it shows an acceptance to have committed a sin. The one job Hester is never asked to do is make a white veil for marriage because it symbolizes purity; something she doesn't symbolize due to her sin. How does town gossip and superstition do the same? 20 Questions | Total Attempts: 648 What gesture does Reverend Dimmesdale make throughout the book? You cause him to die daily a living death; and still he knows you not? He says they are even, and wishes no harm to her.

A summary of Chapters 7-8 in Nathaniel Hawthorne's *The Scarlet Letter*. Learn exactly what happened in this chapter, scene, or section of *The Scarlet Letter* and what it means. Perfect for acing essays, tests, and quizzes, as well as for writing lesson plans. Read this excerpt from chapter 1 of *The Scarlet Letter*. Before this ugly edifice, and between it and the wheel-track of the street, was a grass-plot, much overgrown with burdock, pig-weed, apple-peru, and such unsightly vegetation, which evidently found something congenial in the soil that had so early borne the black flower of civilized society, a prison. Although the sexton refers to the letter, Hawthorne suggests that the A may have appeared only in Dimmesdale's imagination: "We impute it . . . solely to the disease in his own eye and heart, that the minister, looking upward to the zenith, beheld there the appearance of an immense letter." *The Scarlet Letter*, Nathaniel Hawthorne, scene summary, scene summaries, chapter summary, chapter summaries, short summary, criticism, literary criticism, review, ... The scarlet letter became the symbol of her calling. She was so helpful, with so much power to aid and to sympathize, that ... Questions Can You Answer Correctly? The scarlet letter — what it represents — separates Hester from society, but it enables her to recognize sin in the very same society that banishes her. Hawthorne uses this dichotomy to point out the hypocritical nature of Puritanism: Those who condemn Hester are themselves condemnable according to their own set of values.

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