

Chapter 1 : Analysis of "The Crucible" by Arthur Miller | HubPages

*An analysis of the Arthurs trial [Dungannon Civil Rights Committee] on racedaydvl.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Arthur, who is son of King Uther Pendragon but was raised by another family, takes his rightful place as king when, as a boy, he is able to pull the sword called Excalibur from the stone. Although he rules wisely and is counseled by Merlin the magician, Arthur makes enemies of other kings and is often at war. Genevere, who is often present at the convening of the Round Table, acts as a moral compass for the knights, rewarding knights who behave well and chastising those who choose poorly. Malory specifically relates the stories of Sir Gawain, Sir Tor, and Sir Pellamor as a means of introducing the concept of chivalry. Arthur is nearly betrayed by his sister Morgan le Fay, but he is helped by Nineve, a sorceress who learned her magic powers from Merlin before killing him. Although the war requires several battles, Arthur and his knights win and return to Guinevere and the other wives. Soon after, Launcelot establishes himself as the greatest knight in all the world by his virtue, loyalty, and bravery. Tristram also known as Tristan, who is son of King Melyodas de Lyones and the sister of King Mark of Cornwall, is then introduced, and his adventures unfold. Tristram is exiled by Mark, which means he can no longer use his true identity; thus, he fights as The Knight with the Black Shield. He escapes and eventually meets and fights Launcelot in a duel predicted by Merlin. They become the best of friends. Launcelot, who is in love with and completely loyal to Guinevere, rides one day in search of adventure. Guinevere, upon hearing of the affair, has Launcelot banished from court; Launcelot then wanders from place to place in his grief. Elayne, through her father, heals Launcelot through the Grail, and he eventually returns joyously to Camelot and the Round Table. Launcelot introduces his son, Galahad, to the court, and Galahad takes the Siege Perilous, the seat at the Round Table that no knight has been worthy enough to fill. Most of the knights then set out separately on Grail Quest. During the Quest, Launcelot, Percival, and Bors experience deep religious conversion, while Ector and Gawain are told by a hermit that they are not pure enough to achieve the Grail Quest. Galahad, Percival, and Bors meet up and continue the Grail Quest, but they are briefly parted. When Sir Evelake dies after his embrace with Galahad, Galahad is identified as the knight who will achieve the Grail Quest. Galahad is made a king who dies shortly thereafter, while Percival becomes a hermit. Launcelot also returns to the court and continues his love for Guinevere. Launcelot rescues her and takes her to his castle, Joyous Gard, but in the battle, Launcelot kills Gareth and Gaheris, who are at the execution but are unarmed. Launcelot returns Guinevere to Arthur, but Launcelot is banished, along with his followers. Gawain swears vengeance for the death of his brothers and insists that Arthur attack Launcelot. Gawain is mortally wounded and warns Arthur in a dream not to continue the battle. Through a misunderstanding, however, the battle continues; Arthur kills Mordred but is mortally wounded by him, as Merlin has prophesied. Launcelot and Guinevere both die of illness soon after, and Constantine becomes king. The Round Table is disbursed.

Chapter 2 : Literary Analysis of King Arthur by Teacher UE-MS-HS on Prezi

The Crucible is a fictional retelling of events in American history surrounding the Salem Witch Trials of the seventeenth century. Yet, is as much a product of the time in which Arthur Miller wrote it - the early s - as it is description of Puritan society. The Salem witch trials took place from.

She currently teaches in areas of statistics, media and crime, program and policy analysis, behavioral analysis, theory, and deviance. Her research interests are in the areas of drug and alcohol abuse, jury decision making, policing, and social deviance. Psychology Publications Spraitz, J. Neutralization, Grooming, and Sexual Abuse: Journal of Sexual Aggression. Crimes of the Centuries: Cherry Hill Murder Trial. Overcoming the "heroin crisis": An exploratory examination of causes, addiction, and prevention. Simulator Shooting and Situational Awareness: Li Chair , Applied Police Research. The Destiny of Drugs: To Shoot or Not to Shoot: Arthurs Chair , Police Perceptions and Technology. Serious Issue or Moral Panic? Merken Chair , Pushing the Panic Button: Societal Influences on the Criminal Justice System. College Student Drinking Patterns. Arthurs Chair , Drinking, Delinquency, and Police: Award-Winning Perspectives on Criminal Justice. The Ray Rice Effect. Smith Chair , Preventing the Pain: College Student Drinking Patterns: Media Portrayal of the Criminal Justice System. Do High School Credits Transfer? Jachimowski Chair , Relationships in Criminal Activities. Assessing Gender Differences in Offending and Treatment. Who is Teaching the Teachers? Do They Threaten Jury Impartiality? Science in the Courtroom. Biological Drives and Social Reinforcement: Why College Students Drink. Espinoza Chair , Law and Psychology. Certifications Service Learning Certificate:

Chapter 3 : The Crucible Themes - racedaydvl.com

The Crucible is a drama in the tradition of American realism, and Arthur Miller strives for historic verisimilitude both through his deliberate use of archaic language in the dialogue and by.

He believes a faction plans to force him to leave Salem, so he attempts to strengthen his authority through the witch trial proceedings. Her father discovers her dancing in the woods, and she later accuses individuals of practicing witchcraft. She instigates the witch trials by falsely accusing others of witchcraft. She pretends to see spirits and instructs the other girls to pretend as well. Parris discovers her casting spells and making potions with the girls in the woods. Ann Putnam Wife of Thomas Putnam. She believes that a witch is responsible for the deaths of her seven infant children. Her jealousy of Rebecca Nurse leads her to accuse Goody Nurse of being a witch. Thomas Putnam A greedy landowner in Salem. He systematically accuses his neighbors of witchcraft so that he might purchase their lands after they hang. She accuses individuals of practicing witchcraft. Mary Warren Servant to the Proctors. She goes along with Abigail and the girls by falsely accusing others of witchcraft; however, she later admits that she was lying. Mercy Lewis Servant to the Putnams and friend to Abigail. She participates in the witch trials by pretending to see spirits and falsely accusing individuals of witchcraft. He openly denounces Parris and does not attend church. Elizabeth Proctor Wife of John Proctor. She is a decent and honest woman, who dismissed Abigail because of her affair with John Proctor. Reverend Hale Minister in Beverly. He supports the witch trials, but later denounces them when he learns that Abigail is lying. Rebecca Nurse Wife of Francis Nurse. She is one of the most respected individuals in Salem because of her kindness and charity. She argues against the witch trial investigations. Putnam accuses her of witchcraft. Francis Nurse Farmer and landowner in Salem. He is a respected member of the community often called upon to settle disagreements between individuals. Susanna Walcott Friend to Abigail. She also takes part in the trials by falsely accusing others of witchcraft. Giles Corey Elderly inhabitant of Salem. He challenges the court in an attempt to defend his wife who has been convicted of witchcraft. He is pressed to death as a result. Sarah Good Beggar in Salem. She is the first individual accused of witchcraft. Judge Hathorne A judge in the Salem court. Deputy Governor Danforth A special judge serving in the Salem court during the witch trials. He signs the death sentences for those individuals who refuse to confess their crimes. He refuses to delay any execution for fear that he will appear weak and irresolute. Ezekial Cheever Appointed by the court to assist in arresting accused individuals. Marshal Herrick Appointed by the court to arrest the accused individuals.

Chapter 4 : The Trial of Arthur Miller by Sean McCarthy on Prezi

The Crucible is a play by Arthur Miller. The Crucible study guide contains a biography of Arthur Miller, literature essays, quiz questions, major themes, characters, and a full summary and analysis.

In the s and s Americans feared the encroachment of Communism. The Soviet Union was growing in power and the threat of a nuclear holocaust was on the forefront of American minds. Eastern Europe had become a conglomerate of Communist satellite nations. Throw in China and Americans began to feel they were surrounded by a Communist threat. Salem established itself as a religious community in the midst of evil. Salemites considered the forest the domain of the devil. Salem was surrounded by forest. Senator, made unsubstantiated claims that more than "card carrying" members of the Communist party had infiltrated the United States government. He had no proof. Delusional girls make unsubstantiated claims about the existence of witches in Salem. They have no proof. The girls unsubstantiated claims ruin lives and lead to increased hostility in Salem. Those who were accused were assumed guilty, put on trial, and expected to divulge the names of other Communist sympathizers. Failure to do so led to sanctions. Those who are accused are assumed guilty, put on trial, expected to confess, and expected to accuse others of being witches. Failure to do so leads to death. The media were not willing to stand up to Senator McCarthy for fear of being accused of being a Communist. Townspeople are not willing to stand up to the court for fear of being accused of being a witch. Arthur Miller wrote it. In *The Crucible*, the doll as well as Rebecca Nurse symbolizes the transformation of good to evil: In Salem, dolls represent evil. This extends to the Puritan government and church, both being entrusted to protect its citizens, yet both doing the opposite. Giles Corey refuses to make an official plea in court. In order to persuade him to make a plea, officials of the court stack concrete stones on him and eventually crush him. This represents hope that the future may be different. The controversy begins with Salem girls running wild through the forest around a cauldron of boiling water. This cauldron symbolizes the wildness of the girls, or more specifically, their repressed sexual desire bubbling over. This occurs in the movie. After Proctor is accused of witchcraft, he runs into a small pond and with arms spread shouts, "God is dead. Proctor sacrifices himself for the good of Salem and to honor those saints Rebecca and Martha who refuse to lie. In addition to the similarities between McCarthyism and *The Crucible* already discussed, the trials symbolize the effect of intolerance, extremism, and hatred. The forest, therefore symbolizes the evil present in all humans. Feel free to share your own interpretation of *The Crucible* in the comments section.

Chapter 5 : Arthur Miller | McCarthyism | American Masters | PBS

Read an in-depth analysis of John Proctor. Abigail Williams - Reverend Parris's niece. Abigail was once the servant for the Proctor household, but Elizabeth Proctor fired her after she discovered that Abigail was having an affair with her husband, John Proctor.

Chapter 6 : SparkNotes: The Crucible: Character List

In the early going, he is the force behind the witch trials, probing for confessions and encouraging people to testify. Over the course of the play, however, he experiences a transformation, one more remarkable than that of any other character.

Chapter 7 : Similarities Between McCarthyism and The Crucible & More Symbolism in The Crucible

Arthur L. Caplan, Ph.D., H. William Kelly, Pharm.D., harmonized their trial methods to allow an independent joint oversight committee to provide a final combined analysis of the four trials.

Chapter 8 : The Crucible Analysis - racedaydvl.com

DOWNLOAD PDF AN ANALYSIS OF THE ARTHURS TRIAL.

The Crucible chapter summary in under 5 minutes! Arthur Miller's classic play The Crucible is an allegory for McCarthyism, set in the Salem witch trials. Professor Regina Buccola of Roosevelt.

Chapter 9 : Shavonne Arthurs Ph.D. • Meet The Faculty • Faculty • Seton Hill University

Understanding the Salem Witch Trials. Salem, Massachusetts in was the home of a Puritan community with a strict moral code. In addition to the difficulties of farming in a harsh climate with rough terrain, Salem faced economic and political unrest.