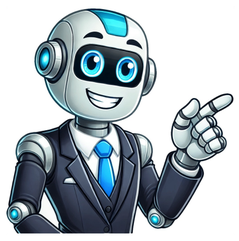
Click to prove you're human



© 1996-2014, Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates Pulitzer Prize is a U.S. award for achievements in newspaper and online journalism, literature and musical composition. It was established by Hungarian-American publisher Joseph Pulitzer and is administered by Columbia University in New York City. According to the administrators of the Pulitzer Prize the correct pronunciation of the name should sound like the verb pull, as in "Pull it, sir".Prizes are awarded yearly in twenty-one categories. In twenty of these, each winner receives a certificate and a US$10,000 cash award. The winner in the public service category of the journalism competition is awarded a gold medal, which always goes to a newspaper, although an individual may be named in the citation. For Winners and Longlists, see: National Book Awards are a set of annual U.S. literary awards. At the finaFor Winners and Longlists, see: National Book Awards are a set of annual U.S. literary awards. At the final "National Book Awards Ceremony" every November, the National Book Foundation presents the NBAs and two lifetime achievement awards to people.The National Book Awards were established in 1936 by the American Booksellers Association, abandoned during World War II, and re-established by three book industry organizations in 1950. Non-U.S. authors and publishers were eligible for the pre-war awards. Now they are presented to U.S. authors for books published in the United States roughly during the award year.The nonprofit National Book Foundation was established in 1988 to administer and enhance the Book Awards and "move beyond [them] into the fields of education and literacy", primarily by sponsoring public appearances by writers. Its mission is "to celebrate the best of American literature, to expand its audience, and to enhance the cultural value of good writing in America."Site: www.nationalbook.orgLiterary DevicesExplanationActionThe main action in the novel is that the children are fascinated with Boo Radley, the trial of Tom Robinson, and his demise. The rising action is the children's fascination of Boo. The falling action is the threats of Bob Ewell to Atticus and Boo saving the children from Bob Ewell.AllegoryTom Robinson is a symbol for the black bird of citizens of Maycomb. Boo is an outsider who the society has alienated and yet he sacrifices himself so that the level of prejudice against him is the main antagonist in the novel. Bob Ewell represents the Maycomb AntagonistBob Ewell is the main antagonist in the novel. Bob is a racist who is a drunken state in which he verbally and physically abuses his daughter despite his innocence.AllusionDill's character (the legendary musician as well as advisor to King Arthur) and the plans, strange desires, and old-fashioned fantasies. The allusion to the pestilence surfaces with the Miss Maudie's face.ConflictMain conflict: African American and the whites of Maycomb. Second Conflict: those in the society who want their children to move away from the prejudice in the society and see each other as equal versus those who believe that Atticus has deviated from the expectations of the society and has joined the black society.CharactersThe characters are round and flat. Atticus is a round character as his personality and actions are versatile. His individuality allows him to defend Tom Robinson completely. Jem and Scout are round characters as well. Bob and Mayella Ewell are flat characters as they are constant in their actions. This means that they do not change even at the end of the novel. They remain prejudiced and unforgiving.ClimaxThis is where the conflicts in the novel reach a final moment. The attack on Scout and Jem, the breaking of Jem's arm and Boo saving the children. At this point, Scout finally speaks to Boo Radley. The moment of the anti-climax comes when there is the rumor that Tom has been shot while he tries to flee prison. Additionally, Bob attempts to intimidate Atticus but Atticus does not accept the threats that Bob issues.DialogueThere is good dialogue in the novel as the characters correspond with each other through speech.ForeshadowingExamples of foreshadow in the novel: I wouldn't be so sure of that, Atticus . . . His kind'd do anything to pay off a grudge. You know how those people are. (Chapter 23). This example shows Alexandra's warning to Atticus that Bob Ewell is revengeful and that he would cause challenges for Atticus and his family. "Bull Jones, the welfare lady, said he'll overall appreciate Atticus of getting his job. She was upset enough to walk down to Atticus's office and tell him about it. (Chapter 27) This is where Scout believes that these three things influence Bob Ewell and cause him to be injurious to the children. Bob allows us in the darkness a sniffing smoker poured out his reputation in disloyal unavoiding of wolves to put in, pushed back to the rascible eye-ock of a bluejay, to the small lamed bird over Will, Poor Will. (Chapter 28) Here, Scout likens Boo to the mockingbird once more.HeroAttticus Finch is the true hero when he fights for Tom to the end of the trial. In addition, Boo and Scout are the protagonists in the scenes that they appear.HyperboleLee uses hyperbole to write of Maycomb in the first chapter: A day was twenty-four hours long but seemed longer. There was no hurry, for there was nowhere to go, nothing to buy and no money to buy it with, nothing to see outside the boundaries of Maycomb County. (Chapter-1) In this exaggeration, the author stresses the fact that it could have been otherwise in Maycomb.IronyThe irony in the novel is clear with Scout and Jem's attempt to pull Boo Radley out of hiding. In addition, it is ironical that Tom tries to free himself with his escape, but he is killed in his own action.MetaphorThe use of the metaphor is clear in the author's use of the mockingbird to represent someone who creates happiness to others. Other metaphors include: Maycomb was an old town, but it was a tired old town when I first knew it.You never really understand a person until you consider things from his point of view - "until you climb into his skin and walk around in it. The time (Atticus) said you never really know a man until you stand in his shoes and walk around in them. The first metaphor compares Maycomb to an old town while the metaphor in the second compares persons to other persons.MoodThe mood in the novel is serious. Later on, the mood can be described as a fairy tale. The mood is serious. Later on, the mood can be described as a fairy tale. The mood is serious. Later on, the mood can be described as a fairy tale.PoetryAttic jail.Narrator The story is told over a period of two years by the child narrator in the novel. Jem and Scout are the children. She also one of the twins in the novel. Jem is the oldest of the children. He also one of the twins in the novel. Jem is the oldest of the children. He also one of the twins in the novel. Jem is the oldest of the children. He