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The crucible act 2 character map

The crucible act 2 character map answers. The crucible act 2 character map key.

who are the characters of the crucible? What do they do and when they show up in the show? discover in this overview the characters by name, locate in what act (s) each character appears and/or is mentioned, and briefly describe every character and what she/he does in the crucible. the central cast of the crucible to begin, I will tell you about the seven characters of the crogiolo that are an integral part of the plot of the drama: john proctor, abigail williams, mary warren, giles corey, rebecca nurse, reverend hale and elizabeth proctor. for each of these characters, you will have an overview of their relationships with other characters in the game, a brief description of their personality and a summary of the actions taken during the game. John proctor john proctor john proctor is the central characters of the show: proctor is husband of elizabeth proctor, former lover (adulter) of abigail williams, employer of mary warren, friend of giles corey and francis nurse (and by extension of their wives,) and non-fan (even if not just enemy) of the reverend parris. proctor is described by millers as "respectful and even feared at salem, "having a pungent and pungent attitude with hypocrites", although "it considers itself a kind of cheat" (p. 19) because of his relationship with abigail that says he no longer wants to continue. proctor is skeptical about witchcraft and accusations of persecution of parris and leaves shortly after the arrival of the reverend hale at home parris. act 2: elizabeth and John discuss the facts happened at salem; elizabeth encourages John to tell the court what abigail told him about the girls have with their accusations, especially when the wife is arrested for witchcraft. Act 3: Proctor goes to court to dispute the charges against his wife and challenge the truthfulness of the statements of the girls; he is accused of witchcraft himself. Act 4: tormented by the idea of confessing or not witchcraft to save itself, proctor ends up tearing his signed confession and going to the patibula with what remains of his intact integrity. for a deeper exploration of the traits and actions of the character analysis. abigail williams also known as: abby williams also known as: about of the character analysis. abigail williams also known as: about of the character analysis. having had a relationship with the husband of elizabeth, John. she is a friendless acquainted) with Mercy Lewis and eventually becomes the leader of the "afflicted" girls (that is, the girls who accuse people of being witches). Miller describes Abigail as "seventeen...a girl of extraordinary beauty, an orphan, with an infinite ability to conceal" (p. 8); essentially, he calls her a beautiful liar. Act 1: Abigail is accused by her uncle of dancing in the woods (perhaps naked) and of being dirty; she vehemently denies it, but when he leaves Betty she wakes up and accuses Abigail of drinking a potion to kill Elizabeth Proctor. Abigail eventually escapes punishment by accusing Tituba of forcing her to drink the potion and then apparently confessing to bewitching and accusing others of witchcraft. Act 2: We discover, first through Ezekiel Cheever, that Abigail accused Elizabeth Proctor of witchcraft. Act 3: Abigail is questioned about her fake symptoms and denounces them as a lie; then she leads the girls into a hysterical demonstration against Mary Warren when Mary tries to discredit them and convinces Mary to abandon her testimony. Act 4: We learn from her uncle's money. For more information on Abigail Williams and her role in The Crocible, read our in-depth discussion on Abby and our analysis of important quotations from Abigail Williams. Mine? Accuse someone of witchcraft so you could marry your husband and run away with my uncle's money when it didn't work out? Who makes you think that? Marry Warren is a servant of John and Elizabeth Proctor and is part of the group of girls who accuse people of witchcraft. Described by Miller as "seventeen, a lonely and submissive girl" (p. 17), Mary is motivated by both her desire to be part of the "great works of the world" (p. 20) and her fears of getting into trouble (either with Abigail or the Proctors). Act 1: Mary shows up at Parris' home to talk to Abigail and Mercy about what's going on (since the night before they were all dancing in the woods). Act 2: Mary becomes a little more confident than the Proctors because of her role in the court; she brings Elizabeth a puppet made by herself and the news of what is happening in Salem and reveals that she has been able to refute a witchcraft charge against Elizabeth (although it turns out that after Mary's departure, Elizabeth has been accused again). After Elizabeth is arrested and taken away, Mary is scolded by John Proctor and told to testify in court about how she made the doll, put a needle in it and gave it to Elizabeth. Act 3: Mary is forced by John Proctor to testify that nothing supernatural is happening in Salem. This ends up backfiring when she's accused of sending her spirit to the girls; At the end Mary accuses proctor himself to be a witch and she returns among the accusers. Find out more about Mary Warrenà ¢ Â|s În the crucible with our analysis of her characters. Giles Corey Giles Corey is a husband in Martha Corey and Amici with John Proctor and Francis Nurse. An old song that has no problem because of his friends for perceived insults, Giles is described by Miller as "a crank and a nuisance, but with a deeply innocent and brave man" (p 38). ACT 1: Giles wanders into Parris' house to find out what's going on. He tells Reverend Hale that he thinks it's strange, his wife Martha reads all the time and that whenever she reads, Giles has difficulty praying (obmitting comfortably the information that Giles has just begun to go to church more regularly and so of course he would have difficulty remembering his prayers). ACT 2: Giles arrives at the Proctors house with Francis Nurse to report that both their wives were arrested for witchcraft; He asks Proctor's advice for what to do with 3: Giles Storms in court to try to prove that his wife is not a witch. He concludes to be convicted of contempt of the court when he won the person who told him that Putnam's daughter accused George Jacobs of being a witch to purchase George Jacobs TM the renounced land. ACT 4: We learn through Elizabeth Proctor that Giles has been pressed to death (with stones on his chest) since he refused to answer the charges against him in one way or another, so his property would remain in his family. For a more detailed discussion of the Giles Corey and what happened to him, read our analysis of the dedicated Giglieri characters. Rebecca Nurse also known as: Goody Nurse Rebecca is married to Nurse Francis. She is friendly with everyone in Salem except for Ann Putnam, whose concerns about her daughter Ruth Rebecca comes to the Parris family and tries to calm everyone down, saying that probably only girls are girls and not something supernatural. When it becomes clear that everyone else wants to move forward with the investigation of possible narrow causes for the behavior of girls, she leaves. ACT 2: The audience learns rom Francis Nurse that Rebecca was found guilty of witchcraft in court (p. 80). ACT 4: Rebecca is saddened to know that John is about to confess witchcraft, then raised when he decides not; They both bake together. For further discussions on the function of Nurse Rebecca in the game, make sure to read our complete analysis of Nurse Rebecca in the crucible of the crucible. Reverend John Hale Reverend Hale is an "expert" on witchcraft, called by Beverly by Reverend Parris as a precautionary measure (in case, theby Betty Parris is supernatural in nature). Described by Miller at the beginning of the game as "Neven to forty, a tight intellectual and narrow eyes", "(p.30), Hale changes during the game by an idealist who He has the power to uproot the devil from a disillusioned man who realizes he has added to hysteria and caused the death of innocent people. ACT 1: HALE appears in response to Parris' summons. Excited to use his specialized skills to get out of the devil, Hale ends up (inadvertently) pressing Tituba into confessing until he names the names. ACT 2: Hale arrives at the proctors to check in on them, since he heard some disturbing things about them (John doesn't go to church often, Elizabeth was accused of being a witch that day, etc.); Quizzes John to his commandments and is shocked / shocked to hear that the girls could fake their attacks and lie down at court. He seems in conflict (it is â ¬ "- a great pain") but he is not yet willing to accept completely how thoroughly he is screwed everything (p. 68). ACT 3: Hale has ineffectively tried to stop the juggernaut he set in motion; Now he realizes that witchcraft is not as black and white as he thought because at least some of the accusations were clearly derived from the ulterior motives and there is no evidence beyond hearing the convictions "| but it is too late. The storms after Proctor are ordered to Danforth prison (p. 111), denouncing the court and what he is doing. ACT 4: Hale is back in Salem to try to get the accused witches to confess and save their lives so that they can feel less guilty / accumulate less blood on her hands. He can't. Reverend Hale, by the end of the crucible. Statue Reykjavik / used under CC 2.0 / cut from the original. Elizabeth Proctor is married to John Proctor committed adultery with Abigail. While Miller does not give Elizabeth any specific description of the direction of the stage making sure she does with many of the other characters, we learn through various bits of dialogue that Elizabeth tries to urge her husband to go into town to tell everyone Abigail is a liar â" first because it is the right thing to do, then because Abigail is worried accusing Elizabeth of being a witch to take her place in John's life (and Bed). She is disappointed that John met Abigail alone and somehow failed to mention that detail to her, but is not allowed to defend himself because John's inner guilt makes him react with anger and volubility to her fears. Elizabeth accepts a little bit from Mary and tries to protect Mary from the wrath of John's Wrath to Mary, neglecting her duties at home to go to court and accuse people of witchcraft. At the end of the act, Elizabeth is arrested and taken in after revealed Abigail named her as a witch (after Mary Warren and Hale left for the day) and she has that damaging poppime with a needle stuck in it. ACT 3: It is brought to court to confirm that Abigail Williams was rejected by his position to sleep with John Proctor, since John has to advantage this this I never lie. In a crisis of faith, Elizabeth chooses to lie to protect her husband's reputation; This unfortunately ends up having a negative effect as it emphasizes John's accusation that Abigail is accusing Elizabeth of being a witch to marry John. ACT 4: Elizabeth is asked by Danforth and Hale to convince John to confess to saving his life; Instead, it basically he confesses in tears that John Proctor is the best and that he would not judge him because only he can judge himself, and tells him that whatever he is choosing is right from her (p 127); do what you want. But don't let anyone be your judges under Proctor's paradise! Forgive me, John. "I have never known such goodness in the world! She covers her face, crying. When Parris and Hale try to get Elizabeth to stop John after his confession was torn and he's coming to the fork, she doesn't, saying: "I have his goodness now. God does not forbid to take him from him! Â € (p. 134). Other Salem residents in the crucible apart from the seven centrally listed characters above, there are also many other Salem residents in the crucible apart from the seven centrally listed characters above, there are also many other Salem residents who appear in this game. Whether they accuse others of being witches, they are accused of being bewitched by themselves or are simply citizens with an axe to grind against Reverend Parris, the characters below help move the action of the plot forward. Reverend Parris is the father of Betty Parris, uncle of Abigail Williams and minister of Salem. He is not portrayed in a positive light in this game, being described by Miller from the very beginning as someone who "cut an evil path through history" who "believed he was persecuted wherever he went." Through his actions and his words, Parris is concerned that Betty is sick, so he called Dr. Griggs for medical care and sent for Reverend Hale for spiritual care. Abigail questions about his dance in the woods with Betty and Tituba and discusses how he thinks there are people who perceive him if witchcraft is discovered under his roof. ACT 3: Even self-important and mean, Parris accuses people who perceive as a threat or claim that they do not believe in the witchcraft of lies or have "come to overthrow the court" (p. 82). ACT 4: Parris asks Danforth and Hathorne to meet him in prison to discuss the dangers Waiting for the well-respected community members such as Rebecca Nurse and John Proctor. Parris explains that he and Hale prayed with the condemned witches and hoping they will confess; For Parris, this is because the people who are about to hang are influential andTheir deaths could cause problems for him. He also mentions that Abigail has disappeared and seems to have stolen the life savings of her, who pushes DanForth to call him "a brainless brain (p. 117). Parris also tells Danforth that he has been threatened because of his actions in the witches' studios: "â ¬ Ä'migrate, when I open my door to leave my house - a dagger dagger will ground â'¬ (p. 119), But Danforth doesn't seem to care. Betty is the ten-year-old daughter of Reverend Parris and cousin to Abigail Williams... and doesn't seem to care. people of witchcraft (after Tituba and Abby). Besides a short period of time on stage in Act 3 (when she sang in unison with the rest of the game. During Act 1, Betty falls ill after dancing in the woods with Tituba and some of the other girls in the village (Abigail Williams, Mercy Lewis, Mary Warren and Ruth Putnam). When she gathers temporarily out of her amazement, Betty accuses Abigail of drinking a potion to kill Goody's proctory (p.18), before falling back into an inert state. Betty slips again at the end of the act to give up her hysterical accusations of witchcraft. Tituba In the fortresses, Tituba is the reverend slave of Parris that he brought with him from Barbados. It is dedicated to Betty (p. 7, p. 41) But perhaps it bears a resentment against Parris must be killed! Mr. Parris means man and no kind man, and he made me jump out of my bed and slit your throat! They shudder. But I tell him it's no! I don't hate that man. I don't want to kill that man. I d spirits, which in some points seems to hesitate himself can believe ("Devil, is the pleasure-man in Barbados, he is Singinâ ⢠and Dancinâ ⢠in Barbados she is just as sweet... ", p. 113). ACT 1: Tituba tries to find out how "his beloved" Betty is doing, but Parris Shoos her way; Later, she is accused by Abigail of forcing the girls to do the work of the Devil. When he lends himself to Hale and Parris to confess and give the names of those who are giving in favor, Tituba eventually calls Goody Good and Goody Osburn (the two Putnam women had previously suggested as candidates to the witches). ACT 4: Tituba is in prison with Sarah, acting as if she is very much believing in the Devil. She and the good guys showed up at Herrick's to make way for the judges. Susanna Walcott Susanna works for Dr. Griggs and is described by as "a little younger than Abigail, a nervous, rushed girl" (p. 8). Finally, she joins with Abigail, Betty, Mercy, Mercy, Mercy, Mercy, Mary as the "suffering girls" who accuse others of witchcraft. Act 1: Susanna joined the group of accusers; He is one of the people Mary Warren says she saw Mary sewing the doll in court (p. 72). Act 3: Susanna joins Abigail and Mercy in accusing Mary Warren of enchanting her through Mary's bird-shaped spirit (p. 107). steve p2008/used with CC BY 2.0/Cropped from original. Mercy is a servant of the Putnam family and seems to be Ruth's particular guardian. He also seems friendly with Abigail Williams (which makes sense, since they were dancing together in the woods) and disdainful towards Mary Warren. Mercy is described by Miller as "a fat, cunning, ruthless" [grab it, grab it, because it is called MERCY and yet shows no mercy] an eighteen-year-old girl" (p. 16). Act 1: Mercy came to Parris' home to find out what's going on. She manages to confer with Abigail to clarify their stories about what happened in the woods (since Mercy was running naked in the woods) before being sent to pick up Dr. Griggs for Ruth. Act 3: Mercy is one of the girls in court who accuses Mary Warren of enchanting them with Mary's bird-shaped spirit (p. 106). Act 4: Parris says she believes Mercy ran off with her niece, Abigail Williams (p. 116). Ma'am... Ann Putnam Also known as: Goody Putnam, Goody Ann Putnam and the mother of the distressed Ruth (who we never see on stage) and seven other dead children (who we never see on stage) and seven other dead chi perhaps because Rebecca Nurse has many children and grandchildren alive while Ann has only one child; it also seems that Rebecca may have reproached Ann in the past for not being up to the task (p. 36): God blame me, not you, Rebecca! I won't let you judge me anymore! Miller also describes Ann as "a twisted soul of forty-five, a woman tormented by death, obsessed with dreams" (p. 12). So it's clear the woman has problems. Act 1: Ann comes to Parris' home to find out what is happening and to report that her daughter is suffering from something perhaps supernatural. She knows that the cause of her daughter's illness is something supernatural, as she sent her daughter to Tituba to find out (by supernatural means) who killed Ann's other seven children in her childhood. Ann is ready and willing to believe any explanation for the death of her children except natural causes (understandable for a grieving mother). He impatiently grabs Tituba who says Goody Osburn was a witch, saying, "I knew it! Good Osburn has been my midwife three times. I begged you, Thomas, I begged him not to call Osburn because I was afraid of her. My children always grew up in his hands!" (p. 44). ThomasThomas Putnam and father of the afflicted Ruth. Described by Miller as "a wealthy landowner, from hard hands, near fifty years" (p. 12) and â ê profoundly embittered "with « A veggent nature »(p. 14), Putnam has litigi with Almost all the main characters (masculine) that appear on the stage of this comedy. He doesn't like Francis and Rebecca Nurse (since he got work instead of Putnam's brother-in-law), John Proctor (because © is distinguishing wood that Thomas Putnam believes it belongs to the right), and Giles Corey (because Putnam urges Parris to investigate the possible supernatural causes of Betty's disorders (and of her daughter of her Ruth). Miller states (through the indications of the stage) that Putnam does not necessarily believe in witchcraft, but he is just looking for a way to get power and / or make Paris something stupid to exploit: Â «When he was intent on Moving PARRIS, for which it only contempt, towards the abyssâ € ™ (p. 14). Act 3: Putnam shows briefly in court to say that Giles accusations against him are a lie (p.89). Francis is the husband of the defendant witch Rebecca Nurse and friend of Giles Corey and John Proctor. Francis is described by Miller as "one of those men for whom both parties of the dispute had to have respect," even if "when he paid [the land he originally rented] and raised his social status, câ € ** were those that resettling his ascent "(p. 24). Basically, Francis is seen as an honest citizen of Salem, although there are some who do not endure the social climb of him. Through one of the essays on the character of Miller, we learn that Francis is part of the faction that opposed the candidate of Thomas Putnam at the office of Minister of Salem (p. 24), which led to bad feelings between the two families (That may have motivated the accusations of Rebecca as a witch). Act 2: Francesco to know attorners who wife of him is in prison and accused of supernatural murder (p. 67). Act 3: Francis appears in court to present the trials of girls fraud together with John Proctor and Giles Corey (p. 80); Bring a petition signed by the neighbors who attests to the good name of the wife, who is then used by the court as a source of arrest mandates, with great horror of Francis (p. 87) Sarah Good is described by supernaturally and therefore will not be hanged; Sarah is also pregnant at the age of 60. Act 4: The first (and unique) time Sarah GoodOn the stage is at the beginning of this act: she is coming out with Tituba in prison, acting a bit crazy, and seems to see the devil. It is not clear if you think the devil is real or if you are just playing at this point because she has nothing to lose and she will not be hanged since she confessed her and is pregnant. In addition to the general residents of Salem, The Crucible also has the characters involved in the â € celegaleâ € witch tests and the system â € celegaleâ € witch tests and tests and tests are also as a celegaleâ € witch tests and tests are a celegaleâ € witch tests and tests are a celegaleâ € witch tests are a celegaleâ € game (in progress 2) he became an employee of the court (p. 68). Elisabetta who "knows well" (p. 50), but at the time of the tests it is clear that he is no longer kept in great esteem ("I am burning for this, you know?", P. 69). Act 2: Cheever comes to arrest Elizabeth Proctor for orders from the Court; It is convinced of his guilt when he finds a poppet with a needle blocked in it (p. 70), and is not willing to believe other explanations for it, even if Mary Warren clearly states that it is the Poppet and He blocked the needle in it. Act 3: Cheever testifies to him's experience with Goody Proctor and John Proctor in the previous law (finding the Poppet after Elizabeth denied to keep them, John tearing the stop mandate); Although he prafa the testimony of him with an excuse to Proctor Marshal Herrick is the people to leave the court And to attack. Act 2: Together with Cheever, Herrick comes home to proctors to bring Elizabeth Proctor away to the prison, according to the Court. Act 3: Herrick Vouches for the character of John Proctor (p. 86) and acts as the arm of the Court (Stop Proctor and Corey in prison). Act 4: Herrick lights drunk Sarah Good and Tituba out on the prison cell to make room for the discussion of judges with Parris and Hale. Furthermore, he pasteurized the prisoners (Elizabeth Proctor, John Proctor and Rebecca Nurse) back and forth between the cells, the main room, and (ultimately) the forks. Judge Hathorne Judge Hathorne is a judge Salem who presides over the sorcery processes. Described by Miller in the scenic directions such as $\hat{a} \in eA$ judge SALEM bitter and without remorsea f (p. 78), Hathorne lives up to that representation both in the word and in the act f (p. 78), Hathorne lives up to that representation both in the word and in the act f (p. 78), Hathorne lives up to that representation both in the word and in the act f (p. 78), Hathorne lives up to that representation both in the word and in the act f (p. 78), Hathorne lives up to that representation both in the word and in the act f (p. 78), Hathorne lives up to that representation both in the word and in the word and in the act f (p. 78), Hathorne lives up to that representation both in the word and in th the Cross. Act 3: Hathorne is very worried about all the civilians who show compliance adapted to the court and the law (even if he is less shy than Parris). Act 4: comes to prison to give DanForth; It is confused and suspicious of why Hale has returned, disapproves the mostly "unstable" behavior of Parris (p. 115), and seems to think that everyone is full of «high satisfaction» (p. 117) in front of the seven gables), changed the spelling of his surname to avoid being Associated with him. Vice Governor Danforth At the time of comedy events, DanForth is the Vice Governor of the entire province (Massachusetts). DanForth supervises all judicial proceedings in the show as a maximum legal authority. Miller describes him as "a serious man on sixty, of a certain humor and refinement, which however did not interfere with a precise fidelity to him and the cause of him" (p. 79). Even if no one seems to be pleased in the comedy, at least at the beginning he gets compared to most characters at the beginning he gets compared to most characters at the beginning he gets compared to most characters. their lack of respect for DanForth. Act 3: The public sees DanForth for the first time in its position as a judge that presides over the processes to witches. Danforth does not allow himself to be influenced by the emotion, but from the demonstrations of the girls (perhaps because he manages to see her with his own eyes, to feel their moist skin, etc.). The combination of his smeared interrogation and his faith in witchcraft logically leads to ordering the arrest of all those who signed the petition by stating the good features of Rebecca Nurse and Martha Corey, accusing Giles of outrage to the court and ordering the Arresto Proctor. Act 4: DanForth informs the audience on what happened to Salem between acts 3 and 4. Continue failure to fake emotions and to base its decisions on legality (for example, would not be fair to postpone the hanging of these Witches because we have already hanged others) rather than morality (avoid killing people if it is not absolutely necessary and if all other ways have been exhausted). When he feels that John Proctor may not be completely honest in him confession of him, he warns that if he is lying on the fact that he is a witch, then he can't prevent Proctor from hanging him; When Proctor tears the confession of him, be warns that if he is a witch, then he can't prevent Proctor from hanging him; When Proctor from hanging hi corruption! He passed them. Hopkins a quard at the Salem prison that helps Herrick to free Tituba and Goody Good from the room to make room for Danforth in the act 4. Hopkins doesn't even have a name, It has only one row (p.113) â € celt is there to announce the arrival of DanForth. Invisible characters in the crucible there are several different in Il Crogiolo who do not appear on stage but still have an important role in the show. In one case, a character has more lines from the stage (Martha Corey) than another character on stage (Martha Corey) than anothe witchcraft directly by Walcott (and indirectly by Giles himself). We learn from Francis Nurse that Martha Corey, there can be no woman closer to God than Martha. Although Martha never appears on stage, she is mentioned in all four acts and has three off-stage lines in Act 3. Act 1: Giles first raises his suspicions that Martha's graduation is somehow making him waver in his prayers (despite the fact that he began to go to church regularly only when he married her, and so "it didn't take long for him to stumble into his prayers" (p. 38). Act 2: Giles reports that Martha was taken away after Walcott accused her of having bewitched his pigs; Giles explains that he didn't mean to imply that his wife was a witch because she read books (although that's what he was implying). Act 3: Martha is heard from behind the scenes as she is questioned by Judge Hathorne about witchcraft at the opening of the act; later, she is mentioned as one of the two accused witches who 91 people declared their good opinion in a petition (p. 86-87). Act 4: Martha is mentioned as one of the accused witches Hale is trying to get to confesse, later, when John Proctor asks if Martha is mentioned as one of the accused witches Hale is trying to get to confess, later, when John Proctor asks if Martha is mentioned as one of the accused witches Hale is trying to get to confess, later, when John Proctor asks if Martha is mentioned as one of the accused witches Hale is trying to get to confess, later, when John Proctor asks if Martha is mentioned as one of the accused witches Hale is trying to get to confess, later, when John Proctor asks if Martha is mentioned as one of the accused witches Hale is trying to get to confess, later, when John Proctor asks if Martha is mentioned as one of the accused witches Hale is trying to get to confess, later, when John Proctor asks if Martha is mentioned as one of the accused witches Hale is trying to get to confess, later, when John Proctor asks if Martha is mentioned as one of the accused witches Hale is trying to get to confess, later, when John Proctor asks if Martha is mentioned as one of the accused witches Hale is trying to get to confess, later, when John Proctor asks if Martha is mentioned as one of the accused witches Hale is trying to get to confess, later as a second witches the accused witches witches the accused witches th Ruth, like Betty Parris, shows signs of witchcraft. According to Ruth's parents, Ruth was sent by her mother to Tituba to find out who had supernaturally killed her seven dead baby siblings; this is undoubtedly the reason why Ruth "never woke up this morning, but her eyes are open and she walks and she doesn't hear anything, she doesn't see anything and she can't eat." "(p. 13). Although she never appears on stage, Ruth (and her strange illness) is used in absentia to confirm the presence of some supernatural evil in Salem during Act 1. Ruth is only filmed a couple of times during the rest of the show: in Act 3, the audience learns that Ruth has accused George Jacobs of being a witch (p. 89), and that she is not in court when John Proctor brings Mary Warren to confront the other girls (p. 44) and Abigail Williams (page 45). In act 2, we learn that good osburn is the first witch condemned to the hanging in Salem (p. 54). We us Learning that it's not so surprising that someone would accuse goody osburn to be a witch, since she is â € œDrunk and half-wittedâ € (p. 58). George Jacobs in the first act of The Crucible, George Jacobs is called as a witch of Betty Parris (p. 45). The name of him shows briefly in the act 2 as the owner of a Heifer John Proctor is thinking of buying for his wife (p. 48), but it is not until I act 3 which becomes more important. In the act 3, Giles Corey claims that Ruth Putnam has accused George Jacobs of witchcraft because the convicted witches lose their property, and the only person who has enough money to buy that property only so happens to be the Ruth's father, Thomas Putnam (p. 89): ... the day [Putnam's daughter shouted on Jacobs, said he had given him a fair gift of land ... the accusation that Ruth had fundamentally delivered the property Of his father George Jacobs accusing him with witchcraft, however, he never carried out to process because Giles refuses to reveal the name of the person who told him about the words of Putnam; Thus, George Jacobs becomes the indirect cause of Giles being arrested for court contempt (and finally pressed to death). Bishop Bridget also known as: Goody Bishop Bridget Bishop is a tavern owner in Salem (p. 4) and is the first witch named Abigail which has not also been named by Tituba (p. 45). The main role of Goody Bishop in the Crucible is like a contrast with Rebecca Nurse; To illustrate how people have stucked earlier in the game they were of a moral nature lower than those established to hang during act 4, Parris mentions as a bridget "lived three years with Bishop before marrying it" (p. 117). Dr. Griggs Doctor Griggs is quoted in the act 1, as the Parris man consulted to find out what's wrong with Betty (p. 8) and in the act 2 as the man confirming Sarah Good It's pregnant (p. 56). He is also the employer of Susanna Walcott. Other people mentioned in the crucible as well as all the characters we discussed previously, there are also several other people mentioned during the game. Some of these names are useful to know why they give context to character relationships that shape how events are unfolded in the crucible (for example, James Bayley is Putnam's brother-in-law that was passed through Salem Minister due of opposition by other citizens, including Francis Nurse, which causes bad blood between the two families). Some of the other names could be useful if your teacher asks you to list the people accused of witchcraft during the game, or listing people who accused of witchcraft during the game, or listing people who accused of witchcraft during the game, or listing people who accused of witchcraft during the game, or listing people who accused of witchcraft during the game, or listing people who accused of witchcraft during the game, or listing people who accused of witchcraft during the game, or listing people who accused of witchcraft during the game, or listing people who accused of witchcraft during the game, or listing people who accused of witchcraft during the game, or listing people who accused of witchcraft during the game, or listing people who accused of witchcraft during the game, or listing people who accused of witchcraft during the game, or listing people who accused of witchcraft during the game, or listing people who accused of witchcraft during the game, or listing people who accused of witchcraft during the game, or listing people who accused of witchcraft during the game, or listing people who accused of witchcraft during the game, or listing people who accused of witchcraft during the game, or listing people who accused the game accused of witchcraft during the game accused of witchc for you: see below for the slightest table of all the crucible names. Name Description Quote Mr. Collins see Betty Parris fly. p. 12 Ingersoll Owns the barn over which Betty Parris is said to have flown. p. 12 James Bayley Thomas Putnam who was prevented from becoming Minister of Salem from "a faction" (including Francis Nurse & family). p. 13 John Putnam Brother of Thomas Putnam Signatario of the first complaint against Rebecca Nurse; brother of Thomas Putnam (perhaps for spite because Burroughs 14 Edward Putnam Signatario of the first complaint against Rebecca Nurse; brother of Thomas Putnam (perhaps for spite because Burroughs 14 Edward Putnam Signature). Accused of being a witch of Betty Parris. p. 25 Martha Bellows Accused of being a Betty Parris witch. p. 45 Goody Sibber Accused of being a witch from Abigail Williams. p. 46 Goody Bibber Accused of being a Betty Parris witch. p. Accused of being a witch from Abigail Williams. p. 46 Jonathan [Proctor] Son of Elizabeth and John Proctor. He is not the person who trapped the rabbit eaten for dinner by John and Elizabeth in act 2. p. 48 Walcott Father or other relative of Susanna Walcott. Accused Martha Corey of witchcraft against her pigs. p. 68 Judge Stoughton Judges Salem's witch trials. p. 86 Judge Sewall Judges Salem's witch trials. p. 86 Mr Lewis Father of Mercy Lewis; reports that he thought his daughter was staying up with Abigail Williams for one night. p. 116 Isaac Ward Drunk Sale John Proctor is favorably compared to him. p. 117 Goody Ballard Appointed by Elizabeth Proctor as someone who confessed to being a witch. p. 124 Isaiah Goodkind Appointed by Elizabeth Proctor as someone who confessed to being a witch. p. 124 Common discussion topics for Croatian characters Now you know all about the essays/discussions on the characters of the Crucible. Exercise to answer these guestions to gain a deeper understanding of the game (even if your teachers don't ask you these specific guestions). Choose a character you think can represent a certain "type" in person. In your essay, explain what kind of person this character represents. Use comedy evidence to support your statements. Make sure you explain why Arthur Miller would choose to make this kind of person represent. Compare and compare Elizabeth Proctor and Abigail Williams. How is every woman influenced by her position in the Puritan Theocracy of Salem? How do different characters act as foil for each other (e.g. Elizabeth and Abigail, Hale and Danforth)? How do characters change during the show, namely John Proctor, Mary Warren and Reverend Hale? How does the relationship between John and Elizabeth Proctor lead the show? Choose a character from the Crucible. Then, discuss if their actionsdrama is selfish or sacrificial. Are they heroic or bad? Wasn't Proctor's decision to confess foolish or noble? Is John Proctor a tragedy? How does John Proctor's dilemma change during the game? Can we blame Abigail for the events at stake? For more information on how to write effectively about Crocible characters, be sure to read our article on character analysis in The Crucible. What's next? Looking for specific analysis of the Crucible characters? We have detailed guides to John Proctor, Abigail Williams, Mary Warren, Giles Corey and Rebecca Nurse on our blog. You want an analysis of the game's action? So be sure to read our full story summary of The Crucible. You're wondering: "What themes does this game address? Is McCarthyism involved in any way? Find out with our discussions on the themes of the Crocible and McCarthyism in The Crucible! Want to improve your SAT score by 4 points? We have written a guide for each test on the 5 strategies you need to use to get a shot at improving your score. Download it for free now:

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