

# THE CRUCIBLE ACT 4 STUDY GUIDE

## QUESTION AND ANSWERS

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**What are the main ideas in Act 4 of The Crucible?** The Crucible Act 4 summary centers around the themes of remorse, forgiveness, and piety as the people of Salem grapple with the terrible events that have taken place in their town.

**What happened in Act 4 of The Crucible quizlet?** John signs the confession, but when he finds out that it will be hung up, he tears up the paper, which means he tears up his confession. Because he has not confessed, he will be hung. He does this because he does not want Danforth and the court to use him as proof that the witchcraft was real.

**What worries Parris when he meets Danforth at the beginning of the act?** Parris worries that the people of Salem will throw out the court, as the people in Andover did. He tells Danforth the townspeople are not happy about the upcoming execution of Rebecca Nurse and John Proctor. Parris found a dagger outside his door and he fears for his life.

**What happens in Act 3 crucible?** In Act 3 of The Crucible, John Proctor goes to court to try to exonerate his wife, Elizabeth Proctor. Although he gets Mary Warren to confess that she and the other girls have made up seeing the spirits, the judge refuses to believe that the girls are lying.

**What is the main conflict in Act 4 of The Crucible?** In Act 4 of "The Crucible" Parris wants to postpone the hanging to save him from the angry citizens of Salem. Hale returns and tells the court that all the witchcraft hysteria was all a lie. The court refuses to listen to Parris or Hale, and wants a confession out of John Proctor.

**What does Act 4 symbolize in The Crucible?** One could argue that the characters of John Proctor and Rebecca Nurse symbolically represent truth, justice, and righteousness in act four as they courageously challenge the corrupt witch trials. They willingly sacrifice their lives with the hopes of disbanding the unjust court and saving their innocent neighbors.

**What is the climax of The Crucible Act 4?** The Salem jail is the setting of The Crucible in Act IV. John's refusal to sign the confession provides the moment of climax in The Crucible, Act IV. In The Crucible, Act IV, the theme that one's honor cannot be signed away is demonstrated by John's destruction of the confession.

**What happens to Abigail in Act 4?** Finally, in Act 4, we learn Abigail has stolen her uncle's money and run away. When viewed through the lens of "calculating person who does not feel emotion," the reasons for Abigail's actions become very simple: she acts as she does because she has no empathy for others and cares only for herself.

**What happened to Giles in Crucible Act 4?** Everyone leaves the room to allow Elizabeth and Proctor privacy. Elizabeth tells Proctor that almost one hundred people have confessed to witchcraft. She relates that Giles was killed by being pressed to death by large stones, though he never pleaded guilty or not guilty to the charges against him.

**Why was Parris upset in Act 4?** Parris then reveals why he called this meeting with the court officials. Abigail and Mercy Lewis disappeared a few days before. Parris says he thinks they've boarded a ship, and they stole his entire life's savings to pay for passage. He's been upset lately because he's completely broke.

**What does Hale want Elizabeth to do in Act 4?** Hale summons Elizabeth. He asks her to convince Proctor to admit his guilt so that the court will not hang him. Elizabeth agrees to speak with him.

**How does Parris change in Act 4?** From Act 1 to Act 4 in The Crucible, Reverend Parris, a timid pastor, transforms from a confused man trying to conceal his identity to the towns "gossiper)" to have his name remain unimpeachable. For instance, at the beginning of the play he was blaming Abigail for Betty being "asleep" and not

waking up (Miller 1129).

**Did Danforth know Abigail was lying?** Judge Danforth was corrupt in "The Crucible" because he knew that the hysteria and cries of witchcraft from the teenage girls was all a farce. He knew that the girls were lying and accusing people based on their personal judgments, and yet, he let the trials continue.

**Why did Proctor confess in Act 3?** Answer and Explanation: In The Crucible, John confesses to having an affair with Abigail Williams in order to weaken her reputation and her character. Unfortunately, this plan backfires on John because when his wife, Elizabeth, is asked if John did such a thing, she claims that he did not.

**What does Hale do at the end of Act 3?** At this point, Reverend Hale is fed up with the lack of evidence being used against the accused, and the blind faith the court has put into the girls. As a result, he condemns the court proceedings and quits the court.

**What will happen in Act 4 of The Crucible?**

**What happens to Tituba in The Crucible Act 4?** The court has already executed twelve people from Salem, and has scheduled seven more to die today. Although Tituba was told in Act I that she would be spared if she revealed her alliance with the Devil, along with her knowledge of other individuals "in truck" with the Devil, she has in fact been imprisoned.

**Who is the tragic hero and why in Crucible Act 4?** John Proctor is the tragic hero. He is a hero because in the end he stands true to his beliefs and his philosophies, but in doing so he is condemned to hang.

**What is ironic about Act 4 of Crucible?** Act 4 of The Crucible features several examples of irony. One instance is John Proctor's decision to falsely confess to witchcraft to save his life, which contradicts his previous stance on honesty.

**What is the setting of Act 4 crucible?** What is the setting of Act 4 in The Crucible? This act takes place in a jail cell in Salem. Marshal Herrick wakes up the occupants, Sarah Good and Tituba, to move them to a different cell. ...

**What is the main theme in the Acts Chapter 4?** MAJOR THEME: Courage: Patrick Schriener, in his Acts Commentary, writes, "Chapter four develops the picture of the early church introducing a theme that will be carried throughout the rest of the narrative: opposition.

**What is the conflict in Act 4 of The Crucible?** In Act Four, we see John Proctor's internal conflict about whether he should confess a lie and save his life or exercise his integrity and die.

**What happened in Scene 4 of The Crucible?** Proctor confesses orally to witchcraft, but refuses to implicate anyone else. Danforth informs him that the court needs proof of his confession in the form of a signed, written testimony. Proctor confesses verbally to witchcraft, and Rebecca Nurse hears the confession.

**Which best describes the setting of Act 4 of The Crucible?** The setting of "The Crucible" Act IV, is... ..the Salem jail, in the autumn after the trials.

**Why is Parris upset in Act 4?** Why is Parris upset? When Abigail left, she stole all his savings (money) and this has made him penniless. More than that, though, he seems to fear a rebellion if all the accused are hanged; most of those arrested are all highly respected people in the town.

**What surprising thing has Abigail done in Act 4?** What did Abigail do? Abigail stole money from Parris and disappeared, reportedly left on a ship. Parris says, "You cannot hang this sort.

**What does Hale ask Elizabeth to do in Act 4?** Hale begs Elizabeth to convince Proctor to lie, to give a false confession, in order to save himself. He says that life is God's great gift, and no belief or religion should be followed if it harms life.

**What is the main idea of Act 4 Scene 1?** Act 4, Scene 1 Summary: Paris is busy making plans with Friar Lawrence for his upcoming wedding with Juliet. Juliet enters, and, sensing she's there for confession, Paris makes his exit. A despairing Juliet begs Friar Lawrence's help in averting a marriage to Paris.

**What are the main ideas of The Crucible?** What is the main message in The Crucible? One of the main messages of the play is to show that trying to preserve

one's reputation can end up harming others. But, in keeping one's honor and integrity, a person can stay true to themselves, and can put an end to fear that might cause hysteria.

**What happened in Scene 4 of The Crucible?** Proctor confesses orally to witchcraft, but refuses to implicate anyone else. Danforth informs him that the court needs proof of his confession in the form of a signed, written testimony. Proctor confesses verbally to witchcraft, and Rebecca Nurse hears the confession.

**What happens in Act 4 of The Crucible with Abigail?** The Crucible Act 4 Summary—Short Version He also reveals that Abigail and Mercy Lewis have run away, and they stole his life's savings. The authorities then discuss the state of social unrest that has emerged in Salem after the jailing of so many citizens.

**What is the main idea of Act 4 Scene 3?** Act 4, Scene 3 Summary: Macduff meets up with Malcolm in England and the two make plans for how to overthrow Macbeth and take back their kingdom. Malcolm's a little suspicious of Macduff though, so he attempts to suss out whether the thane is loyal to Scotland, or just in it for himself.

**What is the main action in Act 4 Scene 4?** In Act 4, Scene 4 of Hamlet, Hamlet encounters the army of Fortinbras as they prepare to invade Poland. This encounter gets Hamlet thinking about his own inner battle for revenge; he expresses himself through a lengthy soliloquy, the voicing of one's thoughts aloud regardless of whether or not anyone is around to hear.

**What is Act 4 Scene 5 about?** Act 4, scene 5 The Nurse finds Juliet in the deathlike trance caused by the Friar's potion and announces Juliet's death. Juliet's parents and Paris join the Nurse in lamentation. Friar Lawrence interrupts them and begins to arrange Juliet's funeral.

**What is the biggest theme in The Crucible?** The Crucible - Key takeaways It premiered on January 22nd 1953 at the Martin Beck Theatre in New York City. Based on historical events, the play follows the Salem witch trials of 1692-93. The main themes of the play are guilt and blame and society vs the individual.

**What is the deeper meaning of The Crucible?** The play The Crucible was written by the American playwright Arthur Miller in 1953. It is meant to express the dangers

of unfounded accusations and rampant, widespread hysteria. The entire play is a symbol of the dangers of hysteria in society.

**What is the climax of The Crucible?** The play's climax comes when Proctor finally confesses the affair with Abigail, at last releasing the guilt of his sins and sacrificing his good name to save his wife. His sacrifice is in vain as Elizabeth, seeking to protect her husband's reputation, refuses to verify his story, and Mary accuses Proctor of witchcraft.

**What is the conflict in The Crucible Act 4?** In Act Four, we see John Proctor's internal conflict about whether he should confess a lie and save his life or exercise his integrity and die.

**What is the setting of Act 4 of Crucible?** The Salem jail is the setting of The Crucible in Act IV. John's refusal to sign the confession provides the moment of climax in The Crucible, Act IV. In The Crucible, Act IV, the theme that one's honor cannot be signed away is demonstrated by John's destruction of the confession.

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**What problem did Abigail face in Act 4?** In Act 4 it's revealed that Abigail has run away and stolen money from her uncle (and so her reputation takes a hit in her absence), but since she is no longer in Salem, it doesn't really matter for her. Abigail's goals seem to change over the course of the play.

**What does Hale want Elizabeth to do in Act 4?** Hale summons Elizabeth. He asks her to convince Proctor to admit his guilt so that the court will not hang him. Elizabeth agrees to speak with him.

**Who is Danforth in The Crucible Act 4?** Judge Thomas Danforth was a successful, intelligent, and highly respected Puritan judge in the 1600s - it was his job to oversee the persecution of accused witches during the Salem witch trials. He was delusional, authoritative, and arrogant: he believed that his word was final and

the only one that matters.

**Which dictionary is best for advanced learners?** The Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary is the world's bestselling advanced level dictionary for learners of English.

**Is the macmillan dictionary British or American?** Oxford, Cambridge and Macmillan are all British publishers, and all produce English dictionaries under their own imprint.

**What is the difference between Cambridge Advanced Learner's dictionary and Oxford Advanced Learner's dictionary?** When it comes to definitions, Cambridge and Oxford take fairly different approaches. While the Oxford English Dictionary gives you the meaning of the word as well as its origin, the Cambridge Dictionary gives a more practical explanation along with an example of how to use the word in a sentence.

**What is the latest version of the Oxford Advanced Learner's dictionary?** OXFORD ADVANCED LEARNER'S DICTIONARY 10th EDITION 2022 : Amazon.in: Books.

**What is the difference between 10th edition and 9th edition Oxford Advanced Learner's dictionary?** The 10th edition features more than 1000 additional new words, phrases and word meanings as well as showing example sentences based on current usage. For further ease of use, CEFR levels have been added to the Oxford 3000™, which was included in the 9th edition.

**What are the most respected English dictionaries?** More than a dictionary, the OED is a comprehensive guide to current and historical word meanings in English. The Oxford English Dictionary (OED) is widely accepted as the most complete record of the English language ever assembled.

**What happened to the Macmillan Dictionary?** The Macmillan Education announced that it is now not sustainable enough to keep the Macmillan English Dictionary and Thesaurus up-to-date. Macmillan Education Ltd on June 30 announced its decision to close the websites of Macmillan English Dictionary, Macmillan English Thesaurus, and Macmillan Dictionary Blog.

**Is Macmillan a good dictionary?** It shares most of the features of this type of dictionary: it provides definitions in simple language, using a controlled defining vocabulary; most words have example sentences to illustrate how they are typically used; and information is given about how words combine grammatically or in collocations.

**Is the macmillan dictionary free?** Macmillan English dictionary for advanced learners : [free online access]

**What is the best dictionary for high school students?** Merriam-Webster's School Dictionary Written especially for students grades 9-11, ages 14 & up.

**What is the top learner dictionary?** Longman Learner's Dictionary of American English "Longman" is the very best dictionary for students learning English to study, live, and work in North America. This dictionary provides lots of handy reference materials, special in-depth looks at issues such as idioms, phrasal verbs, and more.

**Is Oxford Advanced Learner's dictionary good?** It is my favourite dictionary in the whole world. The OALD is a dictionary for learners of English. It is for advanced learners, but it is still aimed at non-native speakers of English. The OALD makes use of a defining vocabulary, which is a list of about 3000 words that can be used in definitions.

**Which dictionary is best for academic?**

### **Ulike Sample Papers for Class 11 Maths: A Comprehensive Review**

Ulike's sample papers for Class 11 Maths are renowned for their rigor and adherence to the latest CBSE curriculum. They provide students with an invaluable opportunity to assess their understanding and prepare effectively for the board examinations. Here's a brief overview of some questions and answers from these sample papers:

#### **1. Algebra**

**Question:** Find the roots of the equation  $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$ .

**Answer:** (2, 3) \_\_\_\_\_



## 2. Calculus

**Question:** Find the derivative of the function  $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 + 4$ .

**Answer:**  $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 4x$

## 3. Vectors

**Question:** Find the dot product of the vectors  $A = (2, 3)$  and  $B = (-1, 5)$ .

**Answer:** 11

## 4. Coordinate Geometry

**Question:** Find the equation of the circle with center at  $(2, 3)$  and radius 5.

**Answer:**  $(x - 2)^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 25$

## 5. Clash Royale Deck Builder

**Question:** Design a Clash Royale deck that effectively counters the Goblin Barrel card.

**Answer:** A deck that includes cards like Arrows, Goblin Gang, and Zap can effectively counter the Goblin Barrel.

These questions and answers provide a glimpse into the quality and comprehensiveness of Ulike's sample papers for Class 11 Maths. By practicing with these papers, students can develop their problem-solving skills, improve their understanding of mathematical concepts, and boost their confidence for the board examinations.

## Trumpet by Jackie Kay: A Poetic Exploration of Identity and Loss

Jackie Kay's poem "Trumpet" explores the complexities of identity, race, and loss through the metaphor of a trumpet. The poem raises profound questions that resonate with readers of all backgrounds.

**Q: What is the significance of the trumpet in the poem?** **A:** The trumpet represents the speaker's voice and identity. Its piercing sound evokes the pain of

loss and the struggle to find one's place in the world.

**Q: How does the poem address issues of race and identity?** A: Kay juxtaposes the traditional image of the black trumpeter with her own experience as a mixed-race woman. This contrast highlights the fluid nature of identity and the challenges faced by those who do not fit neatly into societal categories.

**Q: What is the role of memory in the poem?** A: Memory plays a crucial role in shaping the speaker's identity. The trumpet becomes a conduit for memories of the past, both joyous and painful. Through these memories, the speaker confronts her own mortality and the enduring impact of loss.

**Q: How does the poem explore the themes of love and loss?** A: Love is a powerful force that both bonds and wounds. The trumpet's sound carries the weight of heartbreak and unfulfilled longings. Kay's poignant language captures the raw emotions associated with loss and the struggle to move on.

**Q: What is the poem's ultimate message?** A: "Trumpet" is a testament to the transformative power of art. Through poetry, Kay finds solace and meaning in the face of adversity. The trumpet becomes a symbol of resilience and the resilience of the human spirit.

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