



**Social Studies
School Service**

www.socialstudies.com

Downloadable Reproducible eBooks

Thank you for purchasing this eBook from
www.socialstudies.com or www.writingco.com.

To browse more eBook titles, visit
<http://www.socialstudies.com/ebooks.html>

To learn more about eBooks, visit our help page at
<http://www.socialstudies.com/ebookshelp.html>

For questions, please e-mail eBooks@socialstudies.com

Free E-mail Newsletter—Sign up Today!

To learn about new eBook and print titles, professional development resources, and catalogs in the mail, sign up for our monthly e-mail newsletter at
<http://socialstudies.com/newsletter/>

Reflections:

A Student Response Journal for...

The Scarlet Letter

by Nathaniel Hawthorne

written by Pete Boysen

Copyright © 2008 by Prestwick House, Inc., P.O. Box 658, Clayton, DE 19938.
1-800-932-4593. www.prestwickhouse.com Permission to copy this unit for
classroom use is extended to purchaser for his or her personal use. *This material,
in whole or part, may not be copied for resale.*

ISBN 978-1-60389-061-8
Reorder No. 302962

To The Teacher

In order to allow the teacher maximum flexibility in his or her approach, we have grouped the prompts by sections. The teacher may, therefore, assign specific prompts or allow the students to select one or more prompts from each section

For *The Scarlet Letter*, we also have these materials:

Book
Teaching Unit
Audio
Video
Activity Pack

See our catalogue, visit our web site at www.prestwickhouse.com, or call 1-800-932-4593 for more information.

To The Student

Although we may read a novel, play, or work of non-fiction for enjoyment, each time we read one, we are building and practicing important basic reading skills. In our ever-more complex society, in which reading has become more and more crucial for success, this, in itself, is an important reason to spend time reading for enjoyment.

Some readers, however, are able to go beyond basic reading techniques and are able to practice higher thinking skills by reflecting on what they have read and how what they read affects them. It is this act of reflection—that is, stopping to think about what you are reading—that this journal is attempting to encourage.

To aid you, we have included writing prompts for each section; however, if you find something that you wish to respond to in the book more compelling than our prompts, you should write about that. We hope you enjoy reading this book and that the act of responding to what you have read increases this enjoyment.

After you read the indicated sections, choose the questions to which you will respond. Keep in mind that there are no right or wrong answers to these prompts, and there is no one direction in which you must go.

Pre-Reading

1. Nathaniel Hawthorne spent some time living in the Brook Farm utopian community. These communities were popular during the first half of the eighteenth century, and such Transcendentalist thinkers as Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, and Walt Whitman thought that such communities (in which people would blend together and work the land to support an idyllic society) would provide an alternative to mainstream society.

However, it did not turn out that way. Most of the communities folded relatively quickly. Hawthorne put down a \$1,000 deposit to move to Brook Farm and found himself assigned to maintain the “Gold Mine”—an ironically named pile of manure. He did not find his communal experience to be utopian at all, and so became one of the leaders, with Herman Melville, of the Anti-Transcendentalist school of thought.

Put yourself in Hawthorne’s place and write a diary entry that he might have written after his first week at Brook Farm.

2. There are many shades and synonyms for the color “red.” “Scarlet” is only one of these. It’s frequently used to refer either to disease, as in scarlet fever, or to the idea of humiliation—one often reads of characters blushing scarlet, for example. In *The Scarlet Letter*, of course, the emblem that Hester Prynne must wear is a sign of her public shaming.

Make a list of various shades of the color red. Then, make a list of synonyms for red, and of items that are commonly associated with the color red, such as a fire engine. Next to each item in your lists, write the first emotional association that you make with each shade or synonym.

Select several of your shades and synonyms that have an emotional association in common. Then, write a poem of at least ten lines that uses the words that you chose.

The Scarlet Letter

3. One of Nathaniel Hawthorne's college friends was Franklin Pierce, who was President of the United States from 1853-1857. Hawthorne helped his friend win the election by writing his campaign biography. In gratitude, President Pierce named Nathaniel Hawthorne consul to Liverpool.

Imagine if one of your close friends was elected President of the United States, and offered to make you an ambassador or consul to the place of your choice. Where would you like to go? What sorts of things do you think you would need to do to prepare for that sort of job? Why? Make a list that answers all these questions. For example, if you wanted to go to Alaska, you would need to bring not only warm clothing, but a variety of things to eat to supplement your diet. You might also bring some books to read during periods of inactivity.

4. The entire nature of communication and transportation was very different in the early 1800's than it is in our own time. Railroads were still a very new phenomenon, and so the fastest mode of transportation was often by horse. It took months to cross the Atlantic Ocean, and, for purposes of communication, nothing could travel faster than a letter. Telephones, fax machines, airplanes and e-mail were left to the fantasies of science fiction. Perhaps the most dramatic example of this lag time in communication was the Battle of New Orleans, the most decisive American victory in the War of 1812 with Great Britain. Ironically, this battle took place months after the war's treaty had been signed in Europe, but the news had not yet reached the armies.

Imagine that you were assigned a diplomatic job such as Hawthorne was. What challenges did Hawthorne face then that you would not face in our own time? In what ways would you face challenges that Hawthorne would not have faced? Make a Venn diagram to show similarities and differences as far as the challenges of the two time periods, and then write a paragraph summarizing your conclusions.

The Scarlet Letter

5. A blurb is the paragraph that describes the book that one is about to read. The blurb for *The Scarlet Letter* talks about the tragic downfall of Arthur Dimmesdale and the sadistic cruelty of Roger Chillingworth. Hester Prynne's trials as the woman in the middle of these two men also appear.

The purpose of a blurb is to grab the reader's interest, but not spoil the story by giving away too many of the plot's events. Imagine that someone wrote your biography, and write the blurb that would appear on the dust jacket. What novel or play would your life resemble?

Another common feature of a dust jacket is selections from positive reviews of the books. Write a positive, three-line review of the story of your life.

6. Society's need to shame its sinners in the public realm is the source of much of the conflict in *The Scarlet Letter*. In many instances, the ways in which the various characters respond to this need and the potential effects this has on their lives drives the plot. While such figures as the witch, John Wilson, and Roger Chillingworth symbolize this need, it is the need itself that is corrosive to humanity. In a way, the invisibility and inevitability of this abstract antagonist makes this story timeless.

In your own life, what invisible enemies do you face? What are the pressures that you face from day to day? Examples might be time constraints, peer pressure, body weight, procrastination, and family strife among others.

If you could face your invisible enemy, what would you say to it? Write a conversation that the two of you might have.

The Custom-House

7. Nathaniel Hawthorne had taken a job at a custom-house in Salem, Massachusetts, because his writing did not provide enough income for him yet. In 1848, when the politician who had given him this job was defeated in the elections, and new politicians were brought in, the new regime took Hawthorne's job away and gave it to one of their own cronies.

Such use of government jobs to reward supporters and punish rivals continues to this day. Hawthorne wrote "The Custom-House," in part, to protest the way in which his job was taken from him for no other reason than a change in political fortunes.

Imagine that you were working in a government position and were doing an excellent job. However, after an election cycle, things went against your candidate, and you found yourself out of a job. Write a letter to your new boss – in other words, the person responsible for your need to find new employment.

Chapter 1: The Prison-Door

8. According to Chapter 1, all new colonies find that they have almost immediate need to set aside land for two purposes: a cemetery and a prison. The implication is that all societies have two inevitabilities: death and crime.

In the colonial era, death was certainly a daily possibility. If you have done any research into that time period, you know that such factors as starvation, the cold, disease, Indian attacks, and farming accidents were common. The death rates for every new colony were high – and in the instance of the colony of Roanoke, the entire settlement disappeared. The inevitability of crime, of course, was not as accepted, as the early Transcendentalist experiments showed an optimism as to the ways that people would respond with a minimum of rules placed on their lives.

Write a letter to Nathaniel Hawthorne. Do you agree that a community's first two building priorities should be facilities for the dead and for criminals? Use examples from personal experience and contemporary events to support your answer.

9. At the end of Chapter 1, the reader is presented with a rose. The narrator suggests two possible interpretations for this rose: a symbol for a “sweet moral blossom” that may appear during the story, or as relief for “the darkening close of a tale of human frailty and sorrow.” In other words, this rose might symbolize a nugget of morality that one might learn from reading *The Scarlet Letter*; however, it could also be the only peace with which the reader can emerge at the story's end.

Select one of these possibilities for the significance of the rose. Write a poem of at least ten lines that uses the rose as a symbol to express the significance that you have chosen. You should also use at least three other figurative devices to express the same meaning as the rose. The rhyme scheme and meter are up to you.

Chapter 2: The Market-Place

10. The Puritans chose to leave England because they felt that the Church of England placed too many restrictions on their religious practices. They also rejected the possibility of living in countries that were mostly Catholic, because at that time, the Catholic Church exercised a great deal of control in the political arena.

Ironically, one of the first orders of business for the Puritans in the New World was to put into place a strict regimen of moralistic living for every citizen of the colony, whether or not they happened to follow Puritan beliefs. In other words, they simply took what they did not like about British society and implemented it in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, using their own rules as the regulations for society.

One of the basic tenets of the Bill of Rights is the freedom of religion. Ostensibly, every American has the freedom to practice whatever religion he or she chooses, or not to practice at all. The First Amendment forbids the establishment of a public religion.

However, many political leaders use the religious terminology of their party's majority to gain voter approval. In what ways is this similar to, or different from, the way that the Puritans set up their colony? Write a letter to the editor of your local newspaper about the amount of religious content you see in political advertising. Is it excessive for First Amendment standards or not? Be sure to give support for your opinions.

The Scarlet Letter

11. Nathaniel Hawthorne often uses a character's physical appearance to express that character's moral and/or emotional condition. This is a common feature throughout literature, from such gruesome enemies found in Homer's *Odyssey*, the odious villain Shylock in Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice*, and the beetle-like bureaucrats who have taken over the operations of the world in Orwell's *1984*.

The Puritan women who hector Hester Prynne in the market-place are no different. The bitterness and the resentment that these women feel towards the wearer of the scarlet letter are etched in their physical features.

Given the virulent personalities that these women seem to have, put yourself in one of their viewpoints on the evening after Hester's public shaming. Write a diary entry (1/2-3/4 of a page) that one of these women would write.

12. One of the most astonishing sights of Hester's appearance in the market-place is the beautiful stitchwork that Hester has done on her own emblem. What had been designed to serve as a mark of shame has been transformed into a work of beauty, which surprises the crowd and, later on, will start Hester's reputation as a seamstress without peer.

It would be incorrect to assume that Hawthorne uses this passage as an apology for the practice of adultery. Instead, Hawthorne is showing how one can take the sins of one's past and overcome them, transitioning into a productive life and a sound reputation.

Have you ever known someone or known of a public figure who has overcome a shameful event in his or her past? Did this person turn his or her life around and take a positive course? How did things work out? Take the objective viewpoint of a journalist, and write a profile about that person for your newspaper or magazine.

Chapter 3: The Recognition

13. As was mentioned previously, Hawthorne uses physical descriptions of his characters to mirror their emotional and/or spiritual conditions. It is no different with Arthur Dimmesdale and the stranger standing at the edge of the crowd.

Imagine that you are a reporter from an out-of-town newspaper reporting on the day's events. Write a description for Dimmesdale and the stranger (about 3-4 sentences each).

14. Near the close of Chapter 3, Arthur Dimmesdale urges Hester to name the father of the baby. Hester refuses to do so, preferring instead to take all of the social and criminal consequences on herself (and her child).

Stories of pregnancy resulting from adultery, and the subsequent disclosure of responsible parties, are as old as time itself. One of the most dramatic moments of the Old Testament, for example, involves the prophet Nathan boldly taking King David to task for his adulterous affair with Bathsheba, which ended with the king having Bathsheba's husband killed, and the baby dying.

Even in our own time, the scandal that comes from adultery and illicit pregnancy is a common feature in televised entertainment. Imagine that Dimmesdale, Hester and the stranger appeared on a PBS talk show. Write the script of the conversation that would ensue. Be sure to focus on the ways in which the characters' lives are affected, and not on the more scandalous elements of the situation.

Chapter 4: The Interview

15. In Chapter 4, Roger Chillingworth (the stranger) comes to visit Hester in the prison cell. The jailer requests that Chillingworth be allowed to see Hester and Pearl, who is ill, not realizing that Chillingworth is Hester's husband and the father of Pearl. He uses his role as a physician to help him gain entrance. In truth, though, he has come to find out who has taken his place in his wife's affections.

One of the central questions that Chillingworth has for his wife is whether she ever actually loved him. Hester's answer for this is, "I was frank with thee. I felt no love, nor feigned any." It is clear that her marriage to Chillingworth, as was the case with many marriages in those days, was made for purposes of economic survival.

Imagine that you are Hester, as she hears her husband trudging away from the prison. Open your diary and write at least 1/2 a page about your true feelings about Chillingworth, including both when you were together in Europe, as well as the present day.

16. At the close of Chapter 4, Hester uses the idea of the Black Man, or the devil, to refer symbolically to her husband. As with the rose in Chapter 1, Hawthorne often uses objects symbolically to undergird his rhetorical arguments.

Think about the objects in your room that are important to you. If one of your friends were writing a poem or story about you, what object would your friend use to symbolize your character and personality?

Write a show-and-tell script you would use if you brought this object to class to show to your classmates. When did you first get this object? What first made it meaningful to you? What has made it significant to you as time has gone by? Would you ever get rid of this object? Why or why not?

Chapter 5: Hester at her Needle

17. As time goes by, Hester becomes more renowned for her sewing ability than reviled for her adulterous affair. She supports herself and her daughter Pearl quite nicely through her needlework.

In those days, information about a business like Hester's would have spread through a small community by word of mouth: the clients that Hester had pleased would pass her name along to others in need of a seamstress, and so her business would grow. However, in the larger towns, the infant industry of marketing was beginning to spread, with handbills appearing to advertise services.

Create the handbill that Hester might use for prospective clients. Be sure to include reasons why customers would want to use Hester as a seamstress, as well as prices and contact information.

18. While Hester becomes quite successful as a seamstress, there is one line of sewing in which she receives no commissions: that of "embroider[ing] the white veil" of a bride's wedding dress. Apparently, the community thought that having Hester work on a wedding veil might put a curse on the bride, or thought that the institution of marriage was something that Hester should not be able to associate with.

In our own time, this prohibition may seem confusing at best, hypocritical at worst. Women get married in white dresses on a regular basis without any thought being given to their past behavior.

Write a letter to a friend explaining the views of the Puritan era on the symbolism and value of a wedding dress, and relate those views to the Puritan idea for the marriage relationship, based on what you have read in *The Scarlet Letter*.

The Scarlet Letter

19. One interesting area of discussion related to dress and attire concerns the ways in which Hester and Pearl dressed themselves. Hester dressed in neutral grays, and her dresses were extremely modest, covering just about all of her skin. On the other hand, Pearl was dressed in the finest and most vivid reds available: Hawthorne even goes so far, later on, as to call Pearl the scarlet letter come to life.

Why do you think Hester dresses this way? Imagine that you are a fashion columnist for the community's newspaper. Write an opinion column of at least 3/4 of a page in which you discuss the way that Hester and Pearl dress, including a full description of their outfits and your opinions about their fashion choices.

Chapter 6: Pearl

20. Matthew 13:45-46 contains the parable of the pearl. The text is as follows: “Again, the kingdom of heaven is like a merchant seeking fine pearls, and upon finding one pearl of great value, he went and sold all that he had and bought it.”

Hester explains that she has named her daughter “Pearl” because of the great price she has paid to keep and raise her.

Based on your own reading of the biblical verse and the passage surrounding it, do you think that Hester has interpreted the passage of Scripture correctly? Is she understanding the parable accurately, or is she twisting the interpretation to suit her own needs?

Write a letter to Hester. In it, address whether you agree with Hester’s interpretation of the Bible. Be sure to support your agreement, or disagreement, with relevant evidence from the novel and from this New Testament passage.

Chapter 7: The Governor's Hall

21. Hester has come to visit Governor Bellingham for several reasons; however, perhaps the most important reason is that the governor is deciding whether or not to remove Pearl from Hester's care and place her with a family who would provide her with a more suitable moral upbringing.

In our own time, children are removed from their parents' custody for such issues as physical or sexual abuse or parental neglect. Divorce and adultery have become so commonplace that, if they served as a cause to remove children from their parents' care, the majority of children in the United States would not be permitted to live with their parents. It is important to remember the stringent moral climate that the Puritans were seeking to establish in the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Write a letter to Governor Bellingham about Hester's case. Your letter should be at least $\frac{3}{4}$ of a page and should state your opinion as to whether Pearl should stay with her mother or move in with a complete family unit. Use reasons from the text and your own personal experience to support your answer.

22. The novel seeks, in this chapter, to compare the scarlet letter that Hester wears and the daughter that Hester raises. Indeed, in the community, every time Pearl comes into view, bouncing along in her bright red dresses, the townspeople are reminded of the woman who stood on the scaffold in the market-place and the baby that she clutched to her side while refusing to name the father.

On your paper, draw lines to make two columns. In the left column, list ways in which the scarlet letter and Pearl are similar. In the right column, write ways in which the scarlet letter and Pearl are different. You should try to put at least five items in each column.

Chapter 8: The Elf-Child and the Minister

23. In Chapter 8, when Chillingworth and Dimmesdale appear, both have undergone significant physical changes since the last time we saw them. Chillingworth has been motivated by jealous anger to find the father of Hester's child, and this anger has clearly eaten away at his physical and emotional health. Dimmesdale has been in the morally stressful position of ministering to a community in which he has fathered an illegitimate child in an adulterous relationship and not owning up to what he has done.

Do you know someone, or have you heard about someone, who has suffered physically as a result of bad habits over time? These habits could include addictions, but could also include giving in to anger or desperation and letting those emotions govern his or her choices.

Write a short biography (1/2-1 page) of that person. Make sure that you focus on the key decisions and turning points of that person's life that center around physical deterioration as a result of either bad habits or poor decisions.

24. Both Dimmesdale and Chillingworth appear to be headed toward some form of destruction as a result of the ways they have chosen to live. In our own time, Chillingworth seems the more realistic character, because it is common for people to let anger and bitterness fester when relationships break down, and allow the anger to emerge in acts of vengeance. Dimmesdale seems somewhat less realistic, because, in our own time, public figures, including religious figures, have only to apologize publicly for their misdeeds to receive public forgiveness: had Dimmesdale admitted his adultery, however, he would have been imprisoned, if not executed.

Which character garners more sympathy in your mind? Do you feel that Dimmesdale or Chillingworth is the more worthy of redemption?

Once you have picked the character who is more worthy of redemption, write a letter to that character. In that letter (1/2-1 page), write what you think that character needs to do to achieve redemption. Base your opinions on events from the text as well as your own personal experiences.

Chapter 9: The Leech

25. In the 1800's, doctors were referred to as leeches because common medical practice at that time was to remove a patient's "diseased blood" from the body. One of the main ways this was done was to apply leeches, or blood-suckers, to the body. There are some who think that this method actually caused the death of George Washington, who may have had too much blood removed by a doctor trying to cure what was not much more than a bad cold.

In this chapter, Roger Chillingworth attaches himself to Dimmesdale—ostensibly to help him with his physical ailments, but in actuality to pursue his suspicions that Dimmesdale is Pearl's father. The metaphor of a leech sucking blood out of its host is quite applicable to the situation here, as Chillingworth's constant questions begin to drain the very life force from Dimmesdale.

Pretend that you are a member of Dimmesdale's church, and that you have come to find out Chillingworth's true identity, and suspect his motives. Write a letter to Dimmesdale in which you outline your suspicions and warn him about his new roommate.

26. In the community, people tend to view Chillingworth either as a person of medical genius or as someone who has picked up some of the witching powers from his time with the Indians. There is very little middle ground: people either tend to revere or revile this stranger who has moved into their town.

Consider a celebrity or leader in our own time that people tend to have opposite opinions about, with very little middle ground. An example might be President Bill Clinton, who is generally seen (depending on who one asks) as a great leader and compassionate communicator, or an irresponsible, dishonest philanderer.

Write a short essay (no more than 1 page) comparing and contrasting the modern celebrity or leader you have chosen with Chillingworth. Be sure to address both aspects of their personality and character as well as the way in which their respective communities view them.

Chapter 10: The Leech and his Patient

27. As was discussed in Chapter 9, the metaphoric value of the doctor-as-leech in this book is particularly significant in regard to the relationship between Dimmesdale and Chillingworth.

Metaphor is just one of the many devices that make up figurative language—all of the ways in which we use language in nonliteral ways to express ourselves. Poetry is a form of writing in which figurative language is particularly prominent.

Write a poem of at least twelve lines in which you use the idea of a leech, burrowing its way into Dimmesdale's mind and soul. The rhyme scheme and meter are up to you.

28. At the end of this chapter, while Dimmesdale is taking a nap, his shirt falls open, and Chillingworth discovers something on his bared chest that makes him certain that Dimmesdale is the man with whom Hester has had her affair. The discovery fills Chillingworth with a devilish glee and a diabolical sense of power.

Imagine that Hester had seen this phenomenon instead of Chillingworth. Rewrite this scene from her point of view. Be sure to express how she would emotionally respond to this strange sight.

29. Interestingly, the narrator never tells us what it was that Chillingworth sees on Dimmesdale's chest. The reader is left to infer what might be there from the way in which Chillingworth responds, and the conversation that begins Chapter 11.

Do you think that the narrator should have told the reader what Chillingworth sees? Or do you think that the reader can infer correctly from the information that is given? In a few sentences, state what your opinion is concerning what is on Dimmesdale's chest, and support it with logical reasoning.

Chapter 11: The Interior of a Heart

30. As time goes by, and particularly as Chillingworth begins worming his way into Dimmesdale's inner being, the minister starts some unusual practices designed at purging the guilt from his soul. He lashes himself and sometimes sits under an extremely bright light at night, trying to cleanse himself.

These practices date back throughout history. When the Black Death swept through Europe and wiped out a third of the population, many people who had not yet caught the disease would wander the streets, whipping each other, attempting to hurt themselves enough to escape God's wrath, which they saw as the cause of the disease.

Have you ever done something to punish yourself for something you felt was wrong? If not, has a friend or relative done something to punish him or herself? Write about the situation and how it was resolved in a journal entry of 1/2-1 page.

Chapter 12: The Minister's Vigil

31. One of the ways in which Dimmesdale seeks to assuage his sense of guilt is to go and stand on the same scaffold where Pearl and Hester stood, years ago, for their public shaming. The difference, of course, is that Dimmesdale does this in the middle of the night, when no one in the town can observe his actions.

When Pearl and Hester happen upon Dimmesdale during his vigil one night, Pearl asks him if he will stand on that scaffold with the two of them at noon the next day, and Dimmesdale demurs.

In what ways is Dimmesdale's gesture useful or effective? How is it benefiting him, if at all? Write a letter to a classmate of yours explaining your position on this.

32. On the same night when Pearl and Hester find Dimmesdale holding his vigil on the scaffold, a meteor streaks across the sky and makes a letter "A." Many people in the town assume that this means "Angel," in reference to the governor, who had passed away that evening.

Depending on how you interpret this event, of course, you could also see this letter in the sky as a sign to Dimmesdale to confess his guilt to the community.

Pretend that you are a reporter for the local newspaper. Write a story about the death of Governor Winthrop and the meteor shower. If you like, you may also refer to the odd group of people that appeared near the scaffold that night, but be sure to remain objective.

Chapter 13: Another View of Hester

33. Hester's decision to remain in the community and to live with dignity has definitely bolstered her standing and improved the opinion that most of her fellow townspeople hold about her.

While this does not happen in the novel, imagine that a town meeting has been called to discuss whether or not to permit Hester to remove her scarlet letter, and to simply live a normal life in the town.

If you got up to speak at this meeting, what would you say? Would you urge forgiveness and grace, or would you be in favor of Hester carrying out her full sentence? Write the speech that you would give, and use evidence from the text and from your own personal experience to support your answer.

34. According to this chapter, "the scarlet letter had not done its office." What was, in fact, the office (or purpose) of the scarlet letter in the first place? How can it be said that the emblem has not done what it was supposed to do?

Make two columns on your paper. On the left side, write down a phrase for each effect that the emblem was supposed to have. In the other column, write the effects that the scarlet letter actually did have. Try to list both things that the "A" accomplished and those it didn't. As an example, if the "A" was to make sure that Hester was remembered as an adulteress, did it accomplish that purpose, and how did it do so?

The Scarlet Letter

35. At the end of the chapter, Hester makes a resolution that will end up being central to the progress of the novel's plot: she decides to go to her husband and ask him to leave Dimmesdale alone. This is especially courageous, given the power that Chillingworth could potentially have over both Dimmesdale and her once she goes to him to make this acknowledgment.

If you were in Hester's shoes, would you go and talk to Chillingworth, or would you leave things the way they are? Would it be harder to watch the deterioration of the man you love and the man you married than it would be to risk another round of public shaming?

Write a letter to Hester detailing your opinion about this question. Support your opinion with examples from the story and from your own personal experience.

Chapter 14: Hester and the Physician

36. In Chapter 14, Hester tells Chillingworth that she is going to reveal his true identity to Dimmesdale. This is a significant threat to Dimmesdale, because he cannot reveal Chillingworth's true identity to the town without his own adulterous actions also being made public. If he remains silent, though, Chillingworth will continue to have total access to him.

Rewrite the scene in which Hester confronts Chillingworth from Chillingworth's perspective. Be sure to detail how Chillingworth would feel about such a threat, and how the resulting power would possibly thrill him even more than his current situation does.

Chapter 15: Hester and Pearl

37. Pearl shows herself to be wise beyond her years in the way that she badgers her mother with two questions in this chapter: the meaning behind the scarlet letter, and the reason that the minister keeps his hand over his heart all the time. The juxtaposition of these two questions together seems to show that Pearl has some sort of instinctive knowledge about the true identity of her father.

Hester has a choice: she could tell Pearl who her father is, or she could remain silent. She realizes that she could gain much in the way of her daughter's "affection" if she tells the truth, but she still does not, instead threatening to lock Pearl in the closet if she does not stop the questions.

If you were Hester, would you tell your daughter the truth, or would you leave her in the dark? Write out a dialogue you and Hester might have if you called Hester and talked to her about this decision.

Chapter 16: A Forest Walk

38. Consider the scene where Hester and Pearl are in the sunlight. The sun shines down on Pearl but not on Hester. The symbolism of this could be interpreted in several ways. One possibility is that Pearl is an innocent and, therefore, can be in the light, while Hester has sin in her life that remains unforgiven because she has not named her partner in adultery. Another is that Hester is still publicly disdained after many years while Pearl's reputation remains unsullied.

Write the diary entry that Hester might make after going home from the forest that evening. Focus on the natural oddity of the sun seeming to pass over her, and how that would make her feel.

39. Hester says in this chapter that she met the Black Man once, and that the scarlet letter was the mark that he used. If one considers that the Black Man is a way of naming the devil, how could the scarlet letter be one of his tools, given that it was the political and religious authorities that gave it to Hester to wear?

One possible interpretation of this passage is that the devil uses the human impulse to shame others for his own ends. In other words, the righteous anger that the community heaps upon Hester's head serves to distract the community from serving God, and keeps Hester from fulfilling her full purpose in life.

Write a letter to Dimmesdale expressing your opinion about this topic. What is the proper role of shame in maintaining public morality? At what point does shame become counterproductive? How effectively has the scarlet letter maintained public morality in the colony?

Chapter 17: The Pastor and His Parishioner

40. It is fairly clear that, even after all this time, Hester still loves Arthur Dimmesdale. Even though he has left her alone to live her life in public shame while he continues his ministry career, she has been able to see that his guilt has had an enormous toll on him as well, even though the shame was not as public as hers.

Read through the conversation that Hester and Dimmesdale have, and make note of evidence in that conversation that shows how Hester feels about Dimmesdale.

Would you still love Dimmesdale, if you were Hester? If your answer is no, rewrite this conversation with Hester's point of view, explaining why she does not love him. If your answer is yes, write a poem to Dimmesdale that Hester would write that night after their time in the forest. Rhyme scheme and meter are up to you, but the poem should be at least ten lines. Use figurative language that refers to the events of this chapter.

41. To escape the clutches of Chillingworth, Hester suggests that she, Pearl, and Dimmesdale go to Europe and start a new life, where no one would know about their past.

Dimmesdale's response is enthusiastic, although he still wants to give his Election Day sermon before they escape. His newfound happiness gives him a burst of energy with which to finish the sermon, in fact.

Is this the right way for them to proceed? Should they get on a ship for Europe? Or should they melt into the American frontier and find a new place to live? Or should they attempt to get rid of Chillingworth? Write a short note of no more than five sentences that you would slip under Dimmesdale's door that night with the advice you would give. Be sure to support your opinions with logical reasons.

Chapter 18: A Flood of Sunshine

42. Once Hester and Dimmesdale have made their decision to leave, Hester puts aside the symbols of her shame: she puts her scarlet letter on the ground, and lets her beautiful, dark hair flow freely. Once again, we see Hawthorne's penchant for making physical details mirror a character's emotional and spiritual well-being: now that she has made a clean break with her past, and Dimmesdale has agreed to go with her, she is ready to start a brand-new life.

Think of a time, either right now or in your past, when you were holding onto something (either an actual object or a grudge of some sort) that had a negative effect on your emotional well-being. If it is an ongoing situation, make a list of five things you could do to get rid of the object or grudge. If it was in the past, write a letter to the people that your situation affected, apologizing for the ways in which your desire to cling to your object or grudge hurt them.

43. Near the end of Chapter 18, it is pointed out that the animals in the forest are naturally attracted to Pearl on the basis of an inherent "wildness" they sense in her. For some reason, Pearl seems to exude a natural power that others do not.

What could the source of this "wildness" be? Could it be the fact that Hester has not given her child the same socialization that the rest of the Puritan children have received? Has Hester not disciplined Pearl as severely as the other Puritan children have been?

Imagine that you are writing an episode of a television show in which a consultant is brought in to figure out what is wrong with the way that those parents are raising their children. What advice would the person give to Hester, based on the way Pearl has been raised so far? Write in script form, with a conversation among Hester, the consultant, and Pearl.

Chapter 19: The Child at the Brook-side

44. When Pearl sees her mother in Chapter 19, she is very upset. She refuses to cross the brook to her mother until she has put her hair back under her cap and, most ominously, put her scarlet letter back on.

Think about a time when your parents or a close relative looked unfamiliar to you, and it disturbed you. This could be a time when you saw them dressed in an unusual way, behaving curiously, or being in an unusual situation.

Imagine that you were in a session with a therapist. Write the dialogue that you and the therapist would have about that particular situation. Be sure to describe the situation and to address why that particular situation made you feel uncomfortable.

Chapter 20: The Minister in a Maze

45. Dimmesdale is glad that the ship to Europe will not leave for four days because that will give him a chance to deliver his Election Day sermon. For a minister of his standing, this opportunity is a crowning touch on a lengthy career.

However, this delay places them in peril. For four days, there is the possibility that Chillingworth could learn about their plans to escape and thwart them. If they ran away sooner, and to a different place, they might have an easier time.

Write the diary entry that Pearl would write on one of these four nights. Be sure to include her feelings about the events in the forest and her hopes for the future.

Chapters 21 and 22: The New England Holiday and The Procession

46. Even though the Puritans left England so that the wasteful trappings of monarchy would be left behind, they show in these chapters that they also enjoy their own versions of pomp and circumstance, as the pageantry that happens on Election Day demonstrates.

Consider the pageantry that goes into the inauguration of the President every four years. Is it closer to what you would imagine goes into the coronation of a monarch, or to what the Puritans do on Election Day in these chapters?

Write a letter to the President expressing your opinion about this. Is the amount of pageantry that goes into Inauguration Day appropriate or wasteful? Should the ceremony be more elaborate, or should it be more austere?

47. Hester finds out that Chillingworth will also be on the ship that she, Pearl and Dimmesdale are using to sail to Europe. He has agreed to sign on as ship's doctor, a role that the captain is only too eager to have filled. It would be impossible for Pearl, Hester and Dimmesdale to object to Chillingworth's presence without revealing the nature of their sordid past.

If you were Hester, what would you do during the procession? Would you grab Dimmesdale, Pearl, and some horses, and flee? Would you find a way to attack Chillingworth and, later, claim self-defense? Write an alternate outcome for this situation.

Chapters 23 and 24: The Revelation of the Scarlet Letter and Conclusion

48. According to Chillingworth, the scaffold is the only place where Dimmesdale could have escaped his revenge. By this, he means that Dimmesdale could escape Chillingworth's grasp only by making his secret known to the world. As long as Dimmesdale's affair with Hester remained secret, Chillingworth would still have power over him.

Write an elegy or a poem with a somber tone, about this scene, in which so many of Hester's dreams and aspirations come to a sudden end. Try to include a consistent end rhyme scheme, but that is not absolutely necessary.

As an alternate poem writing assignment, compose a "found poem" from this chapter. A "found" poem is a poem made up entirely of phrases or quotations found in the text. Go back through this chapter and make up a found poem of your own. The poem could tell the reader something about Hester or Chillingworth's emotional state, but this is not necessary; it may be totally unrelated to the action of the story, which is one of the best parts of writing a found poem.

The found poem should be at least 10 lines long. The lines do not need to rhyme, but they certainly may. You can arrange the phrases in any way you like and change the punctuation, but do not deviate from Hawthorne's actual words. Give the poem a title, which may or may not come from the book.

49. Dimmesdale describes the sin that he and Hester committed as a mutual violation of each other's very souls. At first, infidelity can seem like an innocuous sin, because, as long as it is kept hidden, it can be said to hurt no one. It is the invisible burdens of guilt and secrecy that wear away at souls over time, however, as Dimmesdale discovers.

Imagine that Dimmesdale had written a book for married couples that was discovered after his death. Write the introduction (no more than 1 page) that he would put in this book. In this introduction, put the most important pieces of advice that you think he would have for a married couple.

Wrap-Up

50. Native Americans appear in this novel, albeit briefly. The interactions between the early Colonists and the Native Americans were crucial events for both groups; not only did the Europeans bring new diseases that wiped out many Native Americans, but the immigrants' ideas about property ownership was the beginning of the end for a collective idea about land usage. The Native Americans responded, in some cases, harshly to the European newcomers, but also showed the Colonists some important survival tips.

Imagine that you were one of the Native American leaders. When a group of strange-looking people in strange-looking clothes shows up, people in your tribe start dying mysteriously, despite the intervention of your shaman. The colonists start to cut down trees that have been there for centuries to build their habitations.

How would you react to this situation? Maybe you'd want to make war. You might want to offer to live in peace. You might want to flee. Imagine that you and three of the leading members of your tribe have sat down to discuss the situation, and write the conversation that would ensue.

51. Besides the visible differences between day and night, Hawthorne shows the reader a moral difference between the two times of day as well. One of the places in which this has the most significance is on the scaffold, where Dimmesdale is willing to stand in the middle of the night, but not at noon-time. The cover of night makes his repentance incomplete because his shame and guilt do not become public.

What is your favorite time of day? Are you more of a morning, afternoon, evening, or late-night person? What emotions do you associate with each? On a piece of paper, draw lines to divide the paper into four equal sections. Assign one section each to morning, afternoon, evening, and late night, and write the first ten words that come to mind when you think of each time of day in the appropriate section. After that part is complete, write one sentence about one of the words you chose.

The Scarlet Letter

52. In our own time, it has become fashionable for writers to put together sequels for their treasured characters and to follow them through life. Some examples are Harry Potter, Rambo, James Bond, etc. This is even more of a common practice in the film industry, where certain actors even become so associated with their characters that they have a hard time being cast as anyone else believably.

Imagine that you were given the commission to write the story of Pearl's life after she and Hester leave the colony. Put together an outline of this story. What major events would you have happen to her? Would you have her return to the colony at all? What type of man would she marry? Your outline should include at least ten major events from her life.

53. Point of view is critical in the relation of narrative. Think about a time that you and a friend or relative had an argument, or even a fight. When you were confronted by someone in authority, you both doubtless told stories that had significant differences, because your perspectives on the situation were in opposition to one another.

In a three-paragraph essay, retell one of the following events from the story, from the person's point of view indicated:

- 1) Hester's shaming on the scaffold, from Chillingworth's point of view
- 2) Dimmesdale's midnight appearance on the scaffold, from his own point of view
- 3) Hester's removal of the scarlet letter in the woods, from Pearl's point of view
- 4) The Election Day sermon and the aftermath, from Hester's point of view

The Scarlet Letter

54. Characterization has two major types: direct, and indirect. Direct characterization refers to traits that are told directly to the narrator. Examples would include, “Elizabeth was a genius,” and “Jeremy was a very angry soul.” Indirect characterization refers to traits that the reader is left to infer from details in the story. So the above examples might be changed to “Elizabeth finished her finals before the bell rang,” and “Jeremy yelled at the referee and kicked the bench after he was disqualified.”

Divide your paper into two columns. At the top of the sheet, write the name of one of these characters: Chillingworth, Dimmesdale, Hester, and Pearl. Atop the left column, write “Direct.” Atop the right column, write “Indirect.” In each column, write examples from throughout the novel that would be considered examples of direct and indirect characterization for the character you chose. You should have at least eight entries in each column.

55. Nathaniel Hawthorne was descended from one of the judges who presided over witch trials in Salem, Massachusetts. These trials often ended up with people executed on evidence scarcely more substantial than the accusations of hostile neighbors.

Many critics assert that one aspect of Hawthorne’s motivation in writing *The Scarlet Letter* was to strike out against the way of thinking that led to tragic deaths in the witch trials. In other words, his knowledge of how his ancestor had behaved led him to avoid being morally judgmental of others in a hypocritical fashion.

What event in your life so far has been the most fundamental to the way that you have formulated your own beliefs and values? What values have you formed as a result of that event? Describe it and explain how it influenced your life.

The Scarlet Letter

Test

1. For what two purposes did the colony immediately set aside land?
 - A. the church and the school
 - B. the prison and the graveyard
 - C. the church and the graveyard
 - D. the main farm and the prison

2. What is the most astonishing thing about Hester's scarlet letter?
 - A. It is made out of pure silk.
 - B. It covers most of the left side of her body.
 - C. It has been made with beautiful embroidery.
 - D. She refuses to wear it.

3. Who is the stranger standing on the outskirts of the crowd in Chapter 3?
 - A. Roger Chillingworth
 - B. Mistress Hibbins
 - C. the Black Man
 - D. John Wilson

4. To what does Hester compare Chillingworth near the end of Chapter 4?
 - A. an ogre
 - B. the Black Man
 - C. Mistress Hibbins
 - D. a boulder

5. What type of sewing work does Hester never work on?
 - A. infant clothing
 - B. ball gowns
 - C. men's shirts
 - D. wedding dresses

The Scarlet Letter

6. What knowledge does Hester feel she has gained from the scarlet letter?
 - A. a special insight into others' dark secrets
 - B. the ways in which adultery can destroy one's life
 - C. a sensitivity toward single mothers
 - D. a newfound religious sincerity

7. Why does John Wilson interrogate Pearl in Chapter 8?
 - A. to see if Hester is providing enough food and clothing for her
 - B. to find out if Hester has been going to church
 - C. to see if Pearl has been receiving religious teaching
 - D. to learn about Hester's social life

8. What gesture does Dimmesdale habitually make?
 - A. He crosses himself each time he prays.
 - B. He places his hand over his heart.
 - C. He starts to stutter around Chillingworth.
 - D. He taps his fingers together before sermons.

9. What does Chillingworth discover one day while Dimmesdale is napping?
 - A. the whip that Dimmesdale keeps in his closet
 - B. a locket with pictures of Hester and Pearl
 - C. love letters from Hester to Dimmesdale
 - D. something apparently marked on Dimmesdale's chest

10. Hester calls the child Pearl because the baby
 - A. has the calm, white, luster of a pearl.
 - B. is purchased at a great price.
 - C. is named after Hester's own mother.
 - D. will grow up to be an important and valuable person.

The Scarlet Letter

11. Where does Dimmesdale stand when he is on vigil?
 - A. in his closet
 - B. in the pulpit in his church
 - C. on the scaffold where Hester stood with Pearl
 - D. in the forest

12. What event happened the same night as the passing of the meteor?
 - A. John Wilson passed away.
 - B. Chillingworth discovered that Dimmesdale was Pearl's father.
 - C. Mistress Hibbins put a curse on Dimmesdale.
 - D. Governor Winthrop passed away.

13. In Chapter 14, what does Hester tell Chillingworth she is going to do?
 - A. tell Dimmesdale the truth about Chillingworth
 - B. run away with Pearl and Dimmesdale
 - C. move to Europe by herself
 - D. write Dimmesdale's Election Day sermon

14. After his meeting with Hester in the forest, Dimmesdale tells Chillingworth
 - A. that he and Hester are going to Europe.
 - B. that he knows Chillingworth is Hester's husband.
 - C. that he needs no more of Chillingworth's drugs.
 - D. that Chillingworth has committed a worse sin than he and Hester.

15. What is one way that Dimmesdale secretly punishes himself?
 - A. He hits himself with a whip.
 - B. He lets Chillingworth move in with him.
 - C. He kneels on grains of rice.
 - D. He looks at a picture of Hester for hours at a time.

The Scarlet Letter

16. Where does Hester suggest that the three of them go to escape Chillingworth?
- A. Philadelphia
 - B. the lands west of the Mississippi River
 - C. Europe
 - D. Africa
17. Why is Pearl so upset when she sees her mother across the brook?
- A. Hester is holding hands with Dimmesdale.
 - B. Hester has taken off the scarlet letter.
 - C. Chillingworth has told her that Dimmesdale is her father.
 - D. She does not think that she can cross the brook safely.
18. What does the ship's master tell Hester on Election Day?
- A. Storms on the Atlantic will keep them in Boston for another week.
 - B. Someone lost Hester's traveling trunks.
 - C. Chillingworth will be traveling on the ship also.
 - D. Pearl has broken the captain's sextant.
19. Where is the only place that Chillingworth could not destroy Dimmesdale?
- A. inside the church
 - B. Europe
 - C. inside Hester's cottage
 - D. up on the scaffold
20. Which of the following is not used as a symbol throughout this novel?
- A. sunlight
 - B. a dove
 - C. a rose
 - D. the forest

The Scarlet Letter

Test
Student Answer Sheet

Name: _____

1. _____ 11. _____

2. _____ 12. _____

3. _____ 13. _____

4. _____ 14. _____

5. _____ 15. _____

6. _____ 16. _____

7. _____ 17. _____

8. _____ 18. _____

9. _____ 19. _____

10. _____ 20. _____

Response Journal

**An Annotated Bibliography
on Response Journals**

Response Journals: Inviting Students to Think and Write Literature

By Julie Wollman-Bonilla

This slim volume covers the how and why of having students keep response journals. From defending your choice to use response journals as a part of your writing and literature class, to techniques for assessing the impact of response journals.

ISBN: 0590491377 \$12.95

Publisher: Scholastic

Old Faithful: 18 Writers Present Their Favorite Writing Assignments

Edited by Christopher Edgar and Ron Padgett

Creative writers and teachers describe their single best writing assignment—the one that never fails to inspire students.

ISBN: 0915924455 \$14.95

Publisher: Teachers and Writers Collaborative

Journal Jumpstarts: Quick Topics and Tips for Journal Writing

By Patricia Woodward and Patricia Howard

Contains over 400 writing topics that appeal to young people.

ISBN: 0939791366 \$7.95

Publisher: Cottonwood Press

Journal Keeping with Young People

By Barbara A. Steiner and Kathleen C. Phillips

A great deal of useful information pertaining to Response Journals is contained in this book's 80 pages.

ISBN: 0872878724 \$12.95

Publisher: Teacher Ideas Press

Idea Catcher for Kids: An Inspiring Journal for Young Writers

By Bill Zimmerman

Hundreds of creative writing prompts, including prompts written by students responding to Mr. Zimmerman's previous book, *A Book of Questions*.

ISBN: 0316120200 \$9.99

Publisher: Little, Brown & Company

The Scarlet Letter

Test
Answer Key

1. ___B___

2. ___C___

3. ___A___

4. ___B___

5. ___D___

6. ___A___

7. ___C___

8. ___B___

9. ___D___

10. ___B___

11. ___C___

12. ___D___

13. ___A___

14. ___C___

15. ___A___

16. ___C___

17. ___B___

18. ___C___

19. ___D___

20. ___B___

The Perfect Balance Between Cost and Quality for Classic Paperbacks

WITH ALL OF THE DIFFERENT EDITIONS of classics available, what makes *Prestwick House Literary Touchstone Classics™* better?

Our editions were designed by former teachers with the needs of teachers and students in mind. Because we've struggled to stretch tight budgets and had to deal with the deficiencies of cheaply made paperbacks, we've produced high-quality trade editions at remarkably low prices. As a result, our editions have it all.

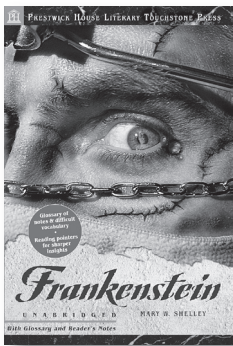
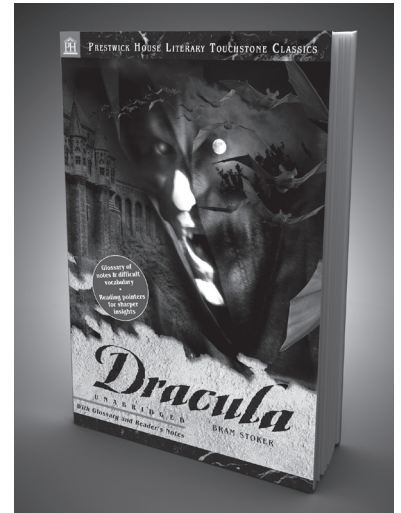
Value Pricing – With our extraordinary Educators' Discount, you get these books at **50% or more off the list price.**

Reading Pointers for Sharper Insights – Concise notes that encourage students to question and consider points of plot, theme, characterization, and style, etc.

Glossary and Vocabulary – An A-to-Z glossary makes sure that your students won't get lost in difficult allusions or archaic vocabulary and concepts.

Sturdy Bindings and High-Quality Paper – High-quality construction ensures these editions hold up to heavy, repeated use.

Strategies for Understanding Shakespeare – Each *Shakespeare Literary Touchstone Classic™* contains line numbers, margin notes, and a guide to understanding Shakespeare's language, as well as key strategies for getting the most from the plays.



Special Introductory Discount for Educators only – At Least 50% Off!

New titles are constantly being added; call or visit our website for current listing.

	Retail Price	Intro. Discount
200053..... <i>Adventures of Huckleberry Finn</i> - Twain TU RJ AT AP	\$4.99	\$2.49
200473..... <i>Adventures of Tom Sawyer, The</i> - Twain TU RJ AT	\$4.99	\$2.49
202116..... <i>Alice's Adventure in Wonderland</i> - Carroll TU RJ	\$3.99	\$1.99
202118..... <i>Antigone</i> - Sophocles TU RJ AT	\$3.99	\$1.99
200141..... <i>Awakening, The</i> - Chopin TU RJ AT AP	\$3.99	\$1.99
202111..... <i>Beowulf</i> - Roberts (ed.) TU	\$3.99	\$1.99
204866..... <i>Best of Poe, The: The Tell-Tale Heart, The Raven, The Cask of Amontillado, and 30 Others</i> - Poe	\$4.99	\$2.49
200150..... <i>Call of the Wild, The</i> - London TU RJ AT	\$3.99	\$1.99
200348..... <i>Canterbury Tales</i> - Chaucer TU	\$3.99	\$1.99
200179..... <i>Christmas Carol, A</i> - Dickens TU RJ AT	\$3.99	\$1.99
201198..... <i>Crime and Punishment</i> - Dostoyevsky TU	\$6.99	\$3.49
200694..... <i>Doll's House, A</i> - Ibsen TU RJ AT	\$3.99	\$1.99
200190..... <i>Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde</i> - Stevenson TU RJ AT	\$3.99	\$1.99

202113..... <i>Dracula</i> - Stoker TU RJ	\$5.99	\$2.99
200166..... <i>Ethan Frome</i> - Wharton TU RJ AT	\$3.99	\$1.99
200054..... <i>Frankenstein</i> - Shelley TU RJ AT AP	\$4.99	\$1.99
202112..... <i>Great Expectations</i> - Dickens TU RJ AT AP	\$5.99	\$2.99
202108..... <i>Gulliver's Travels</i> - Swift TU	\$4.99	\$2.49
200091..... <i>Hamlet</i> - Shakespeare TU RJ AT AP	\$3.99	\$1.99
200074..... <i>Heart of Darkness</i> - Conrad TU RJ AT	\$3.99	\$1.99
202117..... <i>Hound of the Baskervilles, The</i> - Doyle TU RJ AT	\$3.99	\$1.99
200147..... <i>Importance of Being Earnest, The</i> - Wilde TU RJ AT	\$3.99	\$1.99
301414..... <i>Invisible Man, The</i> - Wells TU RJ	\$3.99	\$1.99
202115..... <i>Jane Eyre</i> - Brontë TU RJ	\$6.99	\$3.49
200146..... <i>Julius Caesar</i> - Shakespeare TU RJ AT	\$3.99	\$1.99
201817..... <i>Jungle, The</i> - Sinclair TU RJ AT	\$5.99	\$2.99
200125..... <i>Macbeth</i> - Shakespeare TU RJ AT AP	\$3.99	\$1.99
204864..... <i>Medea</i> - Euripides TU	\$3.99	\$1.99
200133..... <i>Metamorphosis, The</i> - Kafka TU RJ	\$3.99	\$1.99
200081..... <i>Midsummer Night's Dream, A</i> - Shakespeare TU RJ AT	\$3.99	\$1.99
202123..... <i>Much Ado About Nothing</i> - Shakespeare TU RJ AT	\$3.99	\$1.99
301391..... <i>My Antonia</i> - Cather TU RJ	\$3.99	\$1.99
200079..... <i>Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass</i> - Douglass TU RJ AT	\$3.99	\$1.99
301269..... <i>Odyssey, The</i> - Butler (trans.) TU RJ AT	\$4.99	\$2.49
200564..... <i>Oedipus Rex</i> - Sophocles TU	\$3.99	\$1.99
200095..... <i>Othello</i> - Shakespeare TU RJ AT AP	\$3.99	\$1.99
202121..... <i>Picture of Dorian Gray, The</i> - Wilde TU RJ	\$4.99	\$2.49
200368..... <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> - Austen TU RJ AT	\$4.99	\$2.49
202114..... <i>Prince, The</i> - Machavelli TU	\$3.99	\$1.99
200791..... <i>Pygmalion</i> - Shaw TU	\$3.99	\$1.99
200102..... <i>Red Badge of Courage, The</i> - Crane TU RJ AT	\$3.99	\$1.99
200193..... <i>Romeo and Juliet</i> - Shakespeare TU RJ AT	\$3.99	\$1.99
200132..... <i>Scarlet Letter, The</i> - Hawthorne TU AT AP	\$4.99	\$2.49
202119..... <i>Siddhartha</i> - Hesse TU RJ AT	\$3.99	\$1.99
204863..... <i>Silas Marner</i> - Eliot TU RJ AT	\$3.99	\$1.99
200251..... <i>Tale of Two Cities, A</i> - Dickens AT AP	\$5.99	\$2.99
200231..... <i>Taming of the Shrew, The</i> - Shakespeare TU RJ AT	\$3.99	\$1.99
204865..... <i>Time Machine, The</i> - Wells TU RJ AT	\$3.99	\$1.99
202120..... <i>Treasure Island</i> - Stevenson TU RJ	\$4.99	\$2.49
301420..... <i>War of the Worlds</i> - Wells TU RJ	\$3.99	\$1.99
202122..... <i>Wuthering Heights</i> - Brontë TU AT	\$5.99	\$2.99

TU Teaching Units RJ Response Journals AP Activity Pack AT AP Teaching Units



PRESTWICK HOUSE, INC.

"Everything for the English Classroom!"

P.O. Box 658 • Clayton, DE 19938 • (800) 932-4593 • (888) 718-9333 • www.prestwickhouse.com

