

THESIS STATEMENT ON PREJUDICE IN TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD

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In a southern town still harboring racial tension, young Scout's simple statement would not be anything short of shocking and alienating. One key example of an individual is Boo Radley. One example of prejudice that Harper Lee included in the novel did include racism towards coloured people, but it was prejudice against whole groups of people. Compared to Mrs Dubose, Atticus seems to accept people for who they are, whereas Mrs Dubose just seems to add to my theory of the stereotypical characters of Maycomb "being judgmental. Pre-conceived ideas are the main reason that Maycomb is ignorant of black people as they are afraid what a change of those pre-conceived ideas will bring. The Finch family has hope as Atticus has taught his children to be accepting and have open-minds. Although the concept of outsiders seems to primarily have a negative connotation, their isolationism is what spares Scout and Jem from the prejudice their friends and neighbors espouse. However the Cunninghams were never as bad as what the Ewell family was depicted as. Yet Scout and Jem come to dramatically different conclusions about good and evil and the essential nature of humankind. The entire town of Maycomb, with a few exceptions are racist. The use of the Mockingbird is used throughout the novel but is first mentioned when Atticus is telling his children how to use their shotguns but tells them 'it's a sin to kill a Mockingbird' this statement from Atticus is used as the moral. The way in which Harper Lee gets her messages through to the readers is by giving examples of extreme prejudice throughout the entire novel. A kind, misunderstood, black man is accused of raping an abused white girl. From understanding the context the word is used in, Harper Lee proposes to the reader that the prejudice in Maycomb spreads from one character to another. Maudie, and the black community were all examples of the Southern Gothic concept of outsiders. We are told the story through the eyes of little girl, Scout, and the day-to-day prejudices she faces amongst society. For example, *To Kill a Mockingbird*, a novel written by Harper Lee, is set during the 1930s in a racially prejudice town called Maycomb County. Be sure to consider not only the final worldview at which each arrives, but to look at the novel as a whole and identify how their belief systems develop. The whole town of Maycomb is based on stereotypes of its inhabitants, that are passed down from generation to generation. It allowed many Caucasian individuals to inflict pain, through both physical and verbal attacks, and even take away African Americans' God-given rights. She did this by adding prejudice in the first place, but also discussing it with the reader by using example of different people and then seeing reactions of the narrow-minded residents in Maycomb. The theme of justice plays a major role in *To Kill a Mockingbird*. A morally upright lawyer, a committed and loving father, and an overall good citizen, Finch is regarded highly by most citizens with a sense of justice. Although people were seen as being prejudiced against groups, individuals were also targeted. *A Raisin in the Sun* is a play about how the value of a family can overcome racism in a new town and allow a family to prosper, even in the worst conditions. Include relevant quotations that demonstrate how, despite their shared experiences, Scout and Jem begin to part ways, philosophically speaking, early in the novel. Take one or more of the forms of discrimination in *To Kill a Mockingbird* and write an analytic essay in which you explain the forms and, if applicable, compare and contrast the types of discrimination. The purpose of this essay is to explore these similarities and differences and find more in depth meaning to these two texts. He is from the higher class and defends the lower class and still has the anticipation to win. Hope is to wish for something with expectation of its fulfilment and to have confidence; trust.