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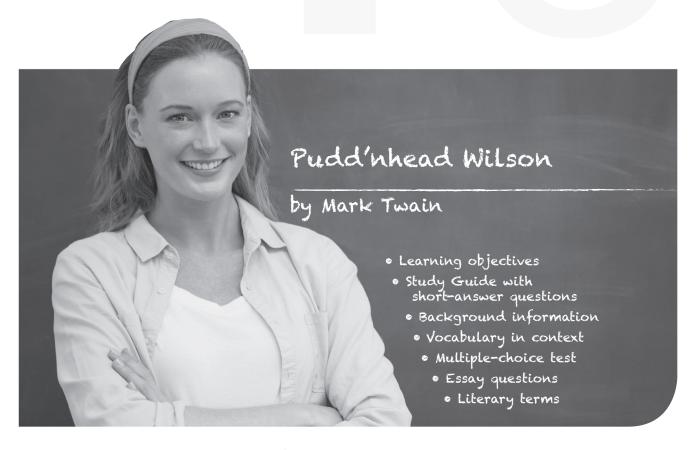
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Item No: 300883

Pudd'nhead Wilson TEACHING UNIT

Pudd'nhead Wilson

Objectives

By the end of this Unit, the student will be able to:

- 1. discuss the effectiveness of a third-person omniscient narrator and how the use of internal dialogue provides help to the reader.
- 2. define and identify examples of the following literary terms:
 - foreshadowing
 - symbolism
 - repetition
 - dramatic irony
 - flashback
 - irony
 - personification
 - plot
 - metaphor
 - simile
 - narrator
- 3. discuss the importance of simple fingerprinting in the story.
- 4. identify Twain's varied writing style and its importance in the novel.
- 5. identify the use of allusions, including:
 - Dante
 - Benjamin Franklin
 - Greek mythology
- 6. define the five parts of plot structure and identify them within the novel:
 - exposition
 - rising action
 - climax
 - falling action
 - resolution
- 7. comment on the motif of disguises and identity changes within the story, in regards to the following characters:
 - Tom
 - Chambers
 - Roxy

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Questions for Essay and Discussion

- 1. In the following quote from Chapter 2, which characters in the novel, represent Adam, the apple, and the serpent?
 - "Adam was but human—this explains it all. He did not want the apple for the apple's sake, he wanted it only because it was forbidden. The mistake was in not forbidding the serpent: then he would have eaten the serpent.—Pudd'nhead Wilson's Calendar."
- 2. What was happening in the United States during 1894 when *Pudd'nhead Wilson* was published? Why is this information important in understanding the novel?
- 3. "But I reckon I'll take along a hoss-shoe to keep off de witch work." Explain Roxy's superstitious beliefs about horseshoes and witches.
- 4. Twain represents most of the women in *Pudd'nhead Wilson* as domestic. Why does Roxy not fit into this representation? With what other characters does she contrast? What is the main reasoning for her difference from all other women in the novel?
- 5. If the battle is overcoming obstacles, consider Roxy and Pudd'nhead Wilson in terms of the following statement: It is not the fight itself that is important, but *how* one fights that wins the battle.
- 6. There is an old saying, "patience is a virtue." How does this adage work as a theme for this novel?
- 7. Pudd'nhead Wilson continuously battles caste, or the social system, with the other citizens of Dawson's Landing. How might one compare his character with a slave?
- 8. Mark Twain emphasizes the importance of one's familial heritage. Explain how and why heritage is important to the following characters: Roxy, "Tom," Judge Driscoll.
- 9. Discuss how Roxy is continuously punished for switching the babies. Why is it ironic that she is not lawfully disciplined at the end of the book? Do you think that the other punishments she has received throughout the novel are sufficient? Why or why not?
- 10. List the instances when characters "change" their physical appearance, such as Roxy dressing as a man to visit "Tom," "Tom" making himself black before one of the robberies, etc. What lesson might Twain be teaching the audience about pretending to be something they are not?
- 11. Identify the five parts of plot within the novel: exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution.
- 12. Why might Mark Twain have chosen the title *Pudd'nhead Wilson*?

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Chapter I

VOCABULARY

antediluvian – ancient
approbation – a formal approval
brad-awls – an instrument used to make holes for nails
flotilla – a large number of boats
formidable – fearful, causing nervousness
hamlet – a small village
infallible – certain; perfect
labrick – an idiot
lummox – a clumsy person
opulently – abundantly, richly, profusely
pudd'nhead – an idiot
tinmonger – a tinsmith
torrid – hot
transients – people traveling in search of work

Describe the setting, including date and location.
What purpose does the Mississippi River serve to Dawson's Landing? How might it have importance within the plot?
What does the phrase "prove title" mean?

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Chapter III

VOCABULARY

cloud – a shawl
communing – discussing
conflagration – an intense burst (of color in this instance) or flame (usually referring
to a fire)
crooning – singing, speaking
house-minions – house servants, slaves
lurid – pale
pauper – a poor person
peremptoriness – haughtiness
speculations – business transactions, deals; risks
usurper – a thief

eread the description of Roxy's actions in this chapter, then define each of the ollowing terms. Third person omniscient point-of-view often reveals the author's telings through use of specific words within the novel.
onflagration
nsey-woolsey
eath-toilet
oud

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Chapter X

VOCABULARY

abashed – embarrassed
chattel – a person's property; a slave
intrepidity – incurable
reconnoiter – a survey
tattle – gossip; chatter

What is l	Krakatoa? How does the use of this event describe "Tom" at this point in the r
Explain	"Tom's" state of mind in this chapter.
	nat term does "Tom" refer to himself? Why does Twain use quotation mark the use of this term by whites versus blacks. How is it the same/different?
	nts in this chapter are considered a flashback. Explain why the departure findlogy of events is effective.

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