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To continue enjoying our site, we ask you to confirm your identity as a human being. Thank you so much for your cooperation. Chapters 1-2 2-1 2-2 3-1 Continues ACT 2. Reverend Hale introduces himself to the House of Proctors to ask John and Elizabeth some questions. First, he tells them that Nurse Rebecca, like Elizabeth, was mentioned during the judicial process. He admits HALE who finds it hard to believe that someone as a pious as Rebecca could be a witch, but he knows the devil is complicated and will not deny that it is possible. Questions to the Christian character of the Proctor family asking why they do not attend the church every Sunday. Proctor apologizes to his wife who get sick, then eventually admits that he does not take care of Reverend Parris as a minister. Hale asks Proctor to recite the ten commandments. John is able to act nine of them, and then Elizabeth reminds him of what he missed, "Adulterium, Giovanni," which has been ironic since then is what he clearly broke. John then admits to Hale who heard from Abigail that the initial illness of children had nothing to do with witchcraft. Hale is amazed by this information as he personally questioned Tituba, Sarah Good, and others who confessed to being witches. John points out that it makes sense for them to confess to avoid being hanged. Hale agrees that this thought has crossed his mind before. Hale asks Elizabeth about witches, and she makes the bold statement she doesn't believe in them. This belief goes directly against the Bible and the Shocks Hale. He tells them to make sure they baptize their third son, and then he turns out to leave. By the way, just as the hale is coming out, Giles Corey and Francis Nurse burst into the house with news that their wives, Martha and Rebecca, were arrested. Rebecca was accused of the supernatural murder of Goody Putnam's newborns. Mr. Walcott accused Martha of witching her pig. Mr. Cheever then enters with a warrant for Elizabeth's arrest. Abigail Williams loved her with having supernaturally stabbed a needle in her stomach. Cheever then looks for the house and finds the poppet Mary Warren gave Elizabeth with a needle stuck in her stomach. He takes it as proof of what Abigail said. Proctor calls Mary Warren to explain that she gave Elizabeth the poppet and that Abigail saw Mary sticking the needle. Elizabeth is disgusted and says Abigail must be "snapped the world". John is also angry and tears the warrant. Elizabeth sees that this behavior does not help her cause, so she agrees to go peacefully with the MP. A "Elizabeth says he's not afraid as he took her out and fell her to others. Proctor is disgusted with the procedure. Proctor says Giles and Francis come home. They will discuss plans on how to free their wives the next morning. Proctor addresses Mary Warren and says he will come with him in court the next day to accuse Abigail of Youting. Mary Warren is afraid to go against Abigail and tells PROCTOR that Abby will charge the leriey on him, which means that Mary Warren knows the relationship they had. Proctor is initially surprised that Mary Warren is aware of her indiscretions, but then decides to use this information against Abigail. He won't let his wife do punishment for his tort. He is willing to do everything he needs to make sure these false accusations stop. In this section the Proctor is emerging as the hero of history. He has information that Abigail can turn out to be not the saint that the Court believes she is. He is ready to take a trip to free his wife and return his home safely. This part of the story recalls the slightest history of the actual evidence of witchcraft, which did not involve aAmong Abigail and John, who were much more distant in reality. Chapters 1-2 2-1 2-2 3-1 John Proctor sit at dinner with his wife, Elizabeth. Mary Warren, their servant, went to a Witch processes, challenging Elizabeth's order that you stay at home. Fourteen people are in prison. If these witches accused do not confess, they will be hanged. Anyone Abigail and the name of her from her troop as they enter hysterical is stopped for watching the girls. Proctor barely manages to believe in the crab, and tells Elizabeth that Abigail had sworn that she had nothing to do with witchcraft. Elizabeth wants to witness that accusations are a shame. She says she can't prove her accusing her because Abigail told him this information while they were alone in a room. Elizabeth loses all the faith in her husband after hearing him and Abigail were alone together. Proctor asks she stops judging him. He says he feels as if her house was a courtroom, but Elizabeth replies that the real court is in him heart of her. When Mary Warren returns home, she gives Elizabeth a doll that she stitched in court, saying she's a gift. You reported that thirty-nine people are now accused. John and Mary claim if Mary can continue to participate in the tests. He threatens to whip her, and her Mary declares that she has saved Elizabeth's life. The name of Elisabetha was apparently mentioned in the accusations (Mary will not call the accuser), but Mary spoke in the defense of Elizabeth. The prosecutor told Mary to go to bed, but she asked her to stop ordering her. Elizabeth, meanwhile, is convinced that he was Abigail who accused her of witchcraft, to take the place of her in John's bed. Hale Visit proctors because he wants to talk to all those whose name was mentioned in relation to witchcraft. He has just visited Rebecca Nurse. Hale proceeds to ask questions about the Christian character of the Proctor house. He notes that the protors did not often attend the church and that their younger son is still not baptized. Proctor explains that he does not like Parris's particular theology. Hale asks them to recite the ten commandments. The protor obliges, but forgets the commandment prohibiting adultery. At Elisabetha's appeal, Proctor informs Hale that Abigail told him that the children's disease had nothing to do with witchcraft. Hale replies that many have already confessed. Proctor emphasizes that they would have been unmatched without confession. Giles and Francis rush to Proctor's house, crying that their wives were arrested. Rebecca is accused of Mrs. Putnam's supernatural murmids. A man bought a pig from Martha Corey and eared a little later; He wanted him back to him, but she refused, saying she didn't know how to take care of a pig. Every pork purchased later died, and she accused her to cheer him so that she wasn't able to keep one alive. Ezekiel Cheever and Herrick, the city marshal, arrive with a mandate for Elizabeth's arrest. Hale is surprised because, the last time he heard, Elizabeth was not accused of anything. Cheever asks if she elizabeth has dolls, and Elizabeth replies that she has not owned dolls since she was a girl. Cheever Spy the doll that Mary Warren gave her. There is a needle inside. Cheever tells that Abigail had a form at dinner at Parris's house that night. Parris found a needle in the abdomen, and Abigail accused Elizabeth of witchcraft. Elizabeth Porta Mary below. Mary informs the inquisitors who made the doll while in court and blocked the needle in it himself. While Elizabeth was taken away, Proctor loses his character and tears the mandate. He asks Hale because the accuser is always considered innocent. Hale is always less certain than the accusations of witchcraft. Proctor says Mary that she has to testify to the court that she did the doll and put the needle in it. Mary declares that Abigail kills her if she will do it and that Abigail just lechery. Proctor is shocked that Abigail told Mary about the relationship, but he asks that she testify anyway. Mary cries hysterically that sheAbigail analysis and its troops have reached an extremely unusual level of power and authority for young and unmarried girls in a Puritan community. They can destroy the lives of others with a simple accusation, and even the rich and influential are not safe. Mary Warren is so full of the new power of her who feels able to challenge the authority's intake of Proctor on her. She invokes her power of her as the Court's officer, a power that Primtor cannot easily deny. The sense of fault of Proctor begins to eat it. He knows he can break down abigail and end the kingdom of terror of her, but fears for the good name of her if you turn out the hidden sin of her adultery. The pressing knowledge of him the same fault makes him feel judged, but Elizabeth is correct when she emphasizes that the judge who pursues him so ruthlessly is he himself. Proctor has a great oath for hypocrisy, and here he judges him hypocrisy of him no less hard than others. The intense proctor dilemma if exposing his sin to break down abigail is complicated by the Hale's decision to visit all whose names are also closely associated with the allegers of witchcraft. Hale wants to determine the character of each individual accused by measuring him against Christian standards. Its invasion of domestic space in the name of God reveals the essential nature of the tests, which is to eradicate hidden sins and to expose them. Any small deviation from doctrine is a reason to suspect. Proctor tries to demonstrate the right character of the house by reciting the ten commandments. Forgetting to appoint adultery, though, just like the â € œpergotâ € during his relationship with abigail, not only exposes the lack of his Christian morality, but also suggests the possibility that his whole family has suggested to the evil influence of the devil and witchcraft. When Proctor seems to be indignantly because the accusers are always automatically innocent, he comments on the essential attraction to take the side of the accusers. Many of the accusations have arrived through the fault ritual confession: the guilt is confessed and then proves â € œinnocencâ € accusing others. The accuse side enjoys a privileged virtue moral position from this point of view. Proctor complains about the lack of hard tests, but of course (like Danforth he will then notice), in supernatural crimes, the test standards are not so difficult and fast. The only â € œBrovâ € is the word of the alleged victims of witchcraft. So, deny the accusations of these victims is almost a denial of the existence of witchcraft itself â € œrequires a heretical claim. Therefore, those who take the side of the accusers can enjoy the self-justifying mission to do the will of God in radiating the work of the devil, while those who challenge them are threatening the same foundations of the Salem company. Hale, meanwhile, is undergoing an internal crisis. He liked to be called to Salem because he made him feel like an expert. The pleasure of him in the tests of him derives from his privileged position of authority with respect to the definition of the culprits and innocent. However, his surprise in the hearing of Rebecca arrest and the mandate for Elizabeth's arrest reveal that Hale is no longer in control of the procedure. Power has passed in the hands of others, and how mania spreads, Hale begins to doubt him's essential justice. justice.

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