

Charles Dickens'
A Tale of Two Cities
Summer Reading Packet

10th grade Integrated Honors
Patch High School

The page numbers below refer to the handwritten numbers on the pages in this packet.

Pages 1-6 *A Tale of Two Cities*, Background Information

- Read and highlight the information on this handout that will help you understand the French Revolution and its impact as the setting for the novel

Pages 7-10 The Impact of the Revolution

- Read and highlight the information on this handout that will help you understand the French Revolution and its impact as the setting for the novel

Page 11 Map: On Location—England and France

- Use the map to trace the actions and characters as the novel progresses
- This map will not be collected and graded—it is to help you study

Page 12 Cast of Characters

- Use this document to help you keep track of the characters in the novel

Pages 13-24 Reading/Study Questions

- Answer these questions as you read to help you understand the novel. Please use dark blue or black ink only. (No pencil; no colored pens.) This will be turned in and graded.

Pages 25-31 Journal Prompts

- Write journal entries based on the assigned prompts. Write the entries as you read, rather than waiting until the end. **These entries will be read and graded.**
 - ▶ After reading Book I, Chapter I, pages 4-7, write journal entry S.1, prompt #5 on page 25, about a time of radical change
 - ▶ After reading Book II, Chapter II, pages 71-78, write journal entry S.2, prompt #17 on page 26, about capital punishment
 - ▶ After reading Book II, Chapter X, pages 159-168, write journal entry S.3, choosing either prompt #27 or #28 on page 27

- ▶ After reading Book II, Chapter XV, pages 189-201, write journal entry 3.4, prompt #34 on page 28
- ▶ After reading Book II, Chapter XXII, pages 271-277, write journal entry 3.5, prompt 42 on pages 29 and 30
- ▶ After finishing the novel, write journal entry 3.6 by choosing from any of the prompts on page 31
- ▶

I took out pages 32-43

Pages 44-47 Practice Test

- Take this practice test to see how well you understood the novel and can recall information. I will post the answer key on the class website. Check your answers and look up any answer you missed so you understand the correct answer. This will not be collected and graded.

Pages 48-49 Practice Vocabulary Test

- Take this practice test to see how well you understood the novel and can recall information. I will post the answer key on the class website. Check your answers and look up any answer you missed so you understand the correct answer. This will not be collected and graded.

Pages 50-51 Discussion Questions

- Use these handouts to help you study the novel and prepare for in-class discussion. They are also good questions for informal summer study groups and book clubs. ☺ You do not have to write down your answers and this will not be collected and graded..

A Tale of Two Cities

Background Information

Causes of the French Revolution:

The causes of the French Revolution were more complex than the oversimplified “cruelty of the aristocracy.” Poor economic policies, war, and the impossibility of social mobility all contributed to the overthrow of the royal family and the establishment of the First Republic.

- **Resentment toward absolute monarchy:**
Other nations (especially England) had already begun to limit the power of the monarchy and establish parliamentary bodies that, to varying degrees, represented the common people’s interests and rights. A rising middle class (*bourgeoisie*) found itself gaining economic power, but was heavily taxed and denied political power.
- **Resentment toward *seigneurialism* by peasants, wage-earners, and the bourgeoisie:**
Just as other nations were beginning to change the structure of their governments, so, too, were they shedding the remnants of feudal economic and political control. In France, however, the rural countryside was still divided into manors or *seigneurs* in which serfs who lived on the land owed full allegiance and obedience to the lord of the manor who owned the land. As the economy shifted from a rural, agrarian economy to an urban commercial and pre-industrial economy, those whose incomes did not depend on the land resented the fact that they remained bound to the land as serfs.
- **The rise of Enlightenment ideals:**
Europe had already produced a generation of writers and philosophers who asserted the equality of humankind and the existence of certain basic rights belonging to all humans, regardless of birth, race, or class. In France, writers like Voltaire, Denis Diderot, de Montesquieu, de Condorcet, and Jean Jacques Rousseau challenged the economic, political, and social status quo.
- **Tremendous national debt, and a grossly inequitable system of taxation:**
France’s involvement in the Seven Years’ War (a multi-nation European war that included the last of the American French and Indian Wars) caused King Louis XVI to inherit tremendous debt from his grandfather (Louis XV). While early in his reign, Louis XVI was eager to reform France’s economy and tax system, he met with very strong resistance from his advisors (members of the untaxed First and Second Estates—see below) and from his wife Marie Antoinette. Thus, France’s mounting debt, a succession of years with poor crops, and the fact that only the poorest people in the nation could legally be taxed led to a desperate economy.

- **A failing economy, partly due to France's involvement and aid in the American Revolution:**
Because France had fought against England in the Seven Years' War and had been England's largest rival in the colonization of America, she supported the colonies in the Revolutionary War with both financial and military assistance. This served only to increase France's national debt, along with no reform of the tax structure.
- **Food scarcity in the months immediately before the Revolution:**
A harsh winter in 1787, heavy rains in the spring, and then a severe drought in the summer of 1788 led to a poor harvest. Of course, the first two estates claimed the "first fruits" of the harvest. Grain was in short supply—leading to a shortage of bread. When confronted with the hunger of the peasantry, government minister Joseph-François Foulon insisted that, since grass was good enough for his cattle, the peasants could also eat grass. This same famine was the occasion for Marie Antoinette's infamous quip, "let them eat cake."
- **Resentment at noble privilege and dominance in public life by the ambitious professional classes:**
There was a growing bourgeoisie that recognized its importance to France's economy and were often courted by impoverished aristocrats (think of how Darnay's inherited estate is described as debt-ridden), but who themselves enjoyed no political privilege, or even protection, from abuses of the Second Estate's noble privilege. Think of how Doctor Manette—a professional member of the bourgeoisie—was subject to imprisonment at the whim of the Evremonde brothers.
- **Influence of the American Revolution:**
In 1776, the English colonies in America had rebelled against their "parent country," had succeeded, and had founded a democratic republic based upon Enlightenment principles. France had assisted the colonies in their revolution; and now the bourgeoisie and intellectuals were poised to follow in the United States' footsteps and replace their government with one that would protect their inalienable rights.

There were two parties involved in the French Revolution. The Girondins were the moderate republicans and controlled the Legislative Assembly from late 1791 to late 1792. They were ultimately ousted by the radical Jacobins, led by the infamous Maximilien Robespierre. The Jacobins were the party responsible for the Reign of Terror. Clearly, the Defarges are members of this radical party, and it is a Jacobin newspaper that Carton reads when he visits the Defarges' wine shop the night before Darnay's scheduled execution.

Many historians consider this French Revolution to be a "failed" revolution because it resulted in the restoration to the throne of the same royal family that had been in power before the formation of the First Republic. Others see the French Revolution as the prototype of all later revolutions, especially the Russian Revolution in the early twentieth century.

The Three Estates:

A remnant of medieval feudalism, the three estates were:

- the clergy, “those who prayed,” or “those who ministered with the word of God;
- the aristocracy, originally knights, “those who ministered with the sword;” and
- everyone else. In the Middle Ages, this body would consist mostly of rural peasants, serfs, who were tied to the land and essentially owned by the landowner. With the rise of the bourgeoisie, the middle class, however, the first two estates’ treatment of the third estate became increasingly intolerable. In meetings of Estates General, each estate voted as a body. Thus, if the First and Second Estates banded together, they controlled two-thirds of the vote, even though they represented less than two-thirds of the populace. This is how the upper estates eventually exempted themselves from taxation, placing the full burden of national finance on the impoverished Third Estate.

Letters de Cachet:

Lettres de cachet may be defined as letters signed by the King of France, countersigned by one of his ministers, and closed with the royal seal (*cachet*).

The most famous *lettres de cachet* were punitive in nature, by which the King sentenced a subject to prison without trial and without an opportunity to hear the charges filed against him or the chance to defend himself.

Obviously, the *lettres de cachet* had many potential abuses. They could be used by the police to arrest and imprison “undesirables.” Heads of families could use them to lock away sons whose behavior was questionable, thus “protecting” the family “honor.” Wives could have husbands imprisoned, and husbands could have their wives put away. The fact is that the Secretary of State issued them at will, and in most cases, the king was completely unaware of their issue. In the 18th century, the letters were often issued without the name of the targeted person. The name was filled in when the poor subject was arrested.

The Citizeness Knitters:

The *citoyennes tricoteuses*, citizeness knitters, are famous in French Revolution lore. There are dozens of historical and psychological interpretations of their acts of unemotional knitting at the foot of the guillotine. Dickens clearly wants to portray them as heartless, like their leader, Madame Defarge.

Key Historic Events Highlighted in the Novel:

Book I, Chapter 1:

- In 1766, the Chevalier de la Barre was accused of acting disrespectfully to a religious procession. De la Barre had not removed his hat when he passed within 30 yards of a procession bearing a crucifix. He was condemned to have his tongue cut out, his right hand cut off, and afterwards to be burned alive. His sentence was later “softened” to decapitation prior to burning.

Book I, Chapter 4:

- In pre-Revolutionary France, the *lettres de cachet*, authorized a person’s arrest and imprisonment—without benefit of trial or appeal—at the pleasure of the monarch. These *lettres de cachet* were sometimes sold, with blanks to be filled in by the purchaser. Thus the monarch had no knowledge of who was being imprisoned under his seal, and anyone with enough money to buy a *lettre* could imprison anyone he wanted for any reason.

Book II, Chapter 15:

- In addition to being a leader of the Revolution in her own right, Madame Defarge is one of the famous *citoyennes tricoteuses* (knitting citizens) of revolutionary Paris, who would, during the Reign of Terror, take their knitting with them to watch the executions at the guillotine.

Book II, Chapter 21:

- The former fortress and prison known as the Bastille was stormed by the peasants of Paris on July 14, 1789. The storming of the Bastille marked the beginning of the French Revolution. This day is still celebrated as Bastille Day.
- The practice of hanging offenders from street lamps in Paris came to represent the revenge of the citizens of the Republic against the abuses of the fallen monarchy and aristocracy.
- When the Bastille was taken on July 14, 1789, there were only seven prisoners in it.

Book II, Chapter 22:

- The red cap worn by Defarge and his associates is called a “Phrygian cap” and was worn by French patriots during the Revolution. The Phrygians were an ancient Asian people, living in what is now Turkey; their cone-shaped caps became “caps of liberty” when the style was adopted by freed Roman slaves to symbolize their freedom. These red caps were worn especially by the vengeful and violent Jacobin party which was responsible for the Reign of Terror.

- Joseph-François Foulon was a government minister under Louis XVI. On July 22, 1789, it was discovered that Foulon, who had pretended to be dead and staged his own funeral to escape the growing wrath of the French peasantry, was betrayed by a household servant and seized by the mob, “tried,” and killed—with grass in his mouth, as it was believed that he had once said the hungry peasants should eat grass since it was good enough for his cattle.

Book II, Chapter 24:

- On August 10, 1792, the royal family were besieged in the *Palais des Tuileries*, where they had been confined after trying to escape Paris in June. On August 13, 1792, they were taken to the Temple Prison. Royalty in France was abolished, and the King suspended from office.

Book III, Chapter 1:

- The “dawning Republic One and Indivisible” is the official establishment of the French Republic on September 22, 1792. It is this Republic that officially replaced the monarchy in France, which had been abolished on September 21, 1792.
- After the King’s power of veto was suspended in early August 1792, laws were passed allowing the State to confiscate the property of emigrants.
- When King Louis XVI was imprisoned in the Temple on August 13, 1792, foreign ambassadors in France did begin to leave Paris—indicating the refusals of the other European nations to formally and officially recognize the new government in France. Following the execution of Louis XVI early in the following year, England expelled the French ambassador and officially became an “Enemy of the Republic.”

Book III, Chapter 4:

- The bloodshed that Doctor Manette witnesses during the four days he is gone is the “September massacre” or “September massacres” of September 2-6, 1792. Parisian mobs stormed the Prisons of the Abbaye, La Force, Châtelet, and the Conciergerie, killing over 1,000 prisoners, most of whom had been arrested as royalist sympathizers, aristocrats, or emigrants, etc.
- Following the establishment of the First Republic, the French developed a new calendar to reflect the “dawning of the New Era.” Although it was not put into effect until 1793, this Calendar was backdated to the establishment of the Republic in 1792 and remained in use in France until January 1, 1806.

- The use of the guillotine on necklaces instead of the cross represented the secularization of France under the Republic. Before the Revolution, France had been a Catholic country, but abuses of the Church and clergy—who tended to live like aristocracy and sympathize with the monarchy—were among the grievances of the revolting peasants. The Republic officially recognized “no Religion but Liberty.”
- The “Twenty-two friends of high public mark” are the members of the moderate Girondin party, defeated by the Jacobin faction (of Danton, Robespierre, etc.) and guillotined on October 31, 1793.

Book III, Chapter 5:

- On November 10, 1793, a vast number of Catholic priests and other Catholic clergy renounced the Church and embraced the “Religion of Liberty.” This led to widespread celebration throughout France that lasted through the rest of November and into December. Citizens desecrated churches and crowded the streets, singing and dancing the Carmagnole.
- The Carmagnole was a patriotic dance popular among the French revolutionists of 1793,

Book III, Chapter 12

- The Jacobins were members of the revolutionary faction that defeated and guillotined the more moderate Girondin party. They took control of the Republic in 1793 and ushered in the Reign of Terror. Marat, Danton and Robespierre are among the most famous Jacobins.

Book III, Chapter 15

- Madame Roland, a prominent member of the Girondin party, asked for pen and paper as she approached the guillotine so that she could record the “strange thoughts that were rising” in her. Her request was initially denied, but she persisted, appealed to the Revolution’s claims to be establishing liberty, and was given her writing utensils.
- The guillotine did, as Carlyle wrote, devour its own children. Not only were the royalty, nobles, and other alleged traitors to the Republic killed, but, eventually, the Girondin faction succumbed to the Jacobins. Then, when Georges Jacques Danton suggested that the fury of the guillotine be moderated, he fell to the accusations of his own party. Eventually Maximilien Robespierre himself, the architect of the Reign of Terror, was brought down and guillotined on July 28, 1794. His death put an end to the Reign of Terror.

The Impact of the Revolution

The French Revolution brought about great changes in the society and government of France. The revolution, which lasted from 1789 to 1799, also had far-reaching effects on the rest of Europe. It introduced democratic ideals to France but did not make the nation a democracy. However, it ended supreme rule by French kings and strengthened the middle class. After the revolution began, no European kings, nobles, or other privileged groups could ever again take their powers for granted or ignore the ideals of liberty and equality...

Legal divisions among social groups that had existed for hundreds of years created much discontent. According to law, French society consisted of three groups called *estates*. Members of the clergy made up the first estate, nobles the second, and the rest of the people the third. The peasants formed the largest group in the third estate. Many of them earned so little that they could barely feed their families. The third estate also included the working people of the cities and a large and prosperous middle class made up chiefly of merchants, lawyers, and government officials.

The third estate resented certain advantages of the first two estates. The clergy and nobles did not have to pay most taxes. The third estate, especially the peasants, had to provide almost all of the country's tax revenue. Many members of the middle class were also troubled by their social status. They were among the most important people in French society but were not recognized as such because they belonged to the third estate.

The new ideas about government challenged France's *absolute monarchy*. Under this system, the king had almost unlimited authority. He governed by *divine right*--that is, the monarch's right to rule was thought to come from God. There were checks on the king, but these came mainly from a few groups of aristocrats in the *parlements* (high courts). During the 1700's, French writers called *philosophes* and philosophers from other countries raised new ideas about freedom. Some of these thinkers, including Jean Jacques Rousseau, suggested that the right to govern came from the people.

The financial crisis developed because the nation had gone deeply into debt to finance fighting in the Seven Years' War (1756-1763) and the Revolutionary War in America (1775-1783). By 1788, the government was almost bankrupt. The Parlement of Paris insisted that King Louis XVI could borrow more money or raise taxes only by calling a meeting of the Estates-General. This body, also called States-General, was made up of representatives of the three estates, and had last met in 1614. Unwillingly, the king called the meeting.

The revolution begins. The States-General opened on May 5, 1789, at Versailles, near Paris. Most members of the first two estates wanted each of the three estates to take up matters and vote on them separately by estate. The third estate had as many representatives as

the two other estates combined. It insisted that all the estates be merged into one national assembly and that each representative have one vote. The third estate also wanted the States-General to write a constitution...

On July 14, 1789, a huge crowd of Parisians rushed to the Bastille... The people captured the Bastille and began to tear it down. At the same time, leaders in Paris formed a revolutionary city government. Massive peasant uprisings against nobles also broke out in the countryside. A few nobles decided to flee France, and many more followed in the next five years. These people were called *emigres*...

The National Assembly. In August 1789, the Assembly adopted the Decrees of August 4 and the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen. The decrees abolished some feudal dues that the peasants owed their landlords, the tax advantages of the clergy and nobles, and regional privileges. The declaration guaranteed the same basic rights to all citizens, including "liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression" as well as representative government.

The Assembly later drafted a constitution that made France a limited monarchy with a one-house legislature. France was divided into 83 regions called departments, each with elected councils for local government. But the right to vote and hold public office was limited to citizens who paid a certain amount of taxes.

The Assembly seized the property of the Roman Catholic Church... Much of the church land was sold to rich peasants and members of the middle class. Money from the land sales was used to pay some of the nation's huge debt. The Assembly then reorganized the Catholic Church in France, required the election of priests and bishops by the voters, and closed the church's monasteries and convents. Complete religious tolerance was extended to Protestants and Jews. The Assembly also reformed the court system by requiring the election of judges. By September 1791, the National Assembly believed that the revolution was over. It disbanded at the end of the month to make way for the newly elected Legislative Assembly.

The Legislative Assembly. The new Assembly, made up mainly of representatives of the middle class, opened on Oct. 1, 1791. It soon faced several challenges. The government's stability depended on cooperation between the king and the legislature. But Louis XVI remained opposed to the revolution. He asked other rulers for help in stopping it, and plotted with aristocrats and emigres to overthrow the new government. In addition, public opinion became bitterly divided. The revolution's religious policies angered many Catholics...

The new government also faced a foreign threat. In April 1792, it went to war against Austria and Prussia. These countries wished to restore the king and emigres to their positions. The foreign armies defeated French forces in the early fighting and invaded France. Louis XVI and his supporters clearly hoped for the victory of the invaders. As

a result, angry revolutionaries in Paris and other areas demanded that the king be dethroned.

In August 1792, the people of Paris took custody of Louis XVI and his family and imprisoned them. Louis's removal ended the constitutional monarchy. The Assembly then called for a National Convention to be elected by all the people, and for a new constitution.

Meanwhile, French armies suffered more military defeats. Parisians feared that the invading armies would soon reach the city. Parisians also feared an uprising by the large numbers of people in the city's prisons. In the first week of September, small numbers of Parisians took the law into their own hands and executed more than 1,000 prisoners. These executions, called the September Massacres, turned many people in France and Europe against the revolution. A victory by the French Army at Valmy on September 20 helped end the crisis.

The National Convention... The national Convention opened on Sept. 21, 1792, and declared France a republic. The republic's official slogan was "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity."

Louis XVI was placed on trial for betraying the country. The National Convention found him guilty of treason, and a slim majority voted for the death penalty. The king was beheaded on the guillotine on Jan. 21, 1793. The revolution gradually grew more radical...Radical leaders were known as the Mountain because they sat on the high benches at the rear of the hall. Leaders of the Mountain were Maximilien Robespierre, Georges Jacques Danton, and Jean Paul Marat. Their bitter opponents were known as the Gironde because several came from a department of that name. The majority of the deputies in the Convention, known as the Plain, sat between the two rival groups. The Mountain dominated a powerful political club called the Jacobin Club.

Growing disputes between the Mountain and the Gironde led to a struggle for power, and the Mountain won. In June 1793, the Convention expelled and arrested the leading Girondists. In turn, the Girondists' supporters rebelled against the Convention. Charlotte Corday, a Girondist sympathizer, assassinated Jean Paul Marat in July 1793. In time, the Convention's forces defeated the Girondists' supporters. The Jacobin leaders created a new citizens' army to fight rebellion in France and a war against other European nations. A military draft provided the troops, and rapid promotion of talented soldiers provided the leadership for this strong army.

Terror and Equality. The Jacobin government...suspended civil rights and political freedom in the emergency. The Convention's Committee of Public Safety took over actual rule of France, controlling local governments, the armed forces, and other institutions.

The committee governed during the most terrible period of the revolution. Its leaders included Robespierre, Lazare Carnot, and

Bertrand Barere. The Convention declared a policy of terror against rebels, supporters of the king or the Gironde, and anyone else who publicly disagreed with official policy. In time, hundreds of thousands of suspects filled the nation's jails. Courts handed down about 18,000 death sentences in what was called the Reign of Terror. Paris became accustomed to the rattle of two-wheeled carts called *tumbrels* as they carried people to the guillotine. Victims of this period included Marie Antoinette, widow of Louis XVI.

The Jacobins, however, also followed democratic principles...Shopkeepers, peasants, and other workers actively participated in political life for the first time. The Convention authorized public assistance for the poor, free primary education for boys and girls, price controls to protect consumers from rapid inflation, and taxes based on income. It also called for the abolition of slavery in France's colonies. Most of these reforms, however, were never fully carried out because of later changes in the government.

The Revolution ends. In time, the radicals began to struggle for power among themselves...Robespierre's enemies in the Convention finally attacked him as a tyrant on July 27 (9 Thermidor by the French calendar), 1794. He was executed the next day. The Reign of Terror ended after Robespierre's death. Conservatives gained control of the Convention and drove the Jacobins from power. Most of the domestic reforms of the past two years were quickly abolished in what became known as the Thermadorian Reaction.

The Convention, which had adopted a democratic constitution in 1793, replaced that document with a new one in 1795. The government formed under this constitution was called the Directory, referring to the five-man executive directory that ruled along with a two-house legislature. France was still a republic, but once again only citizens who paid a certain amount of taxes could vote.

Meanwhile, France was winning victories on the battlefield. French armies had pushed back the invaders and crossed into Belgium, Germany, and Italy.

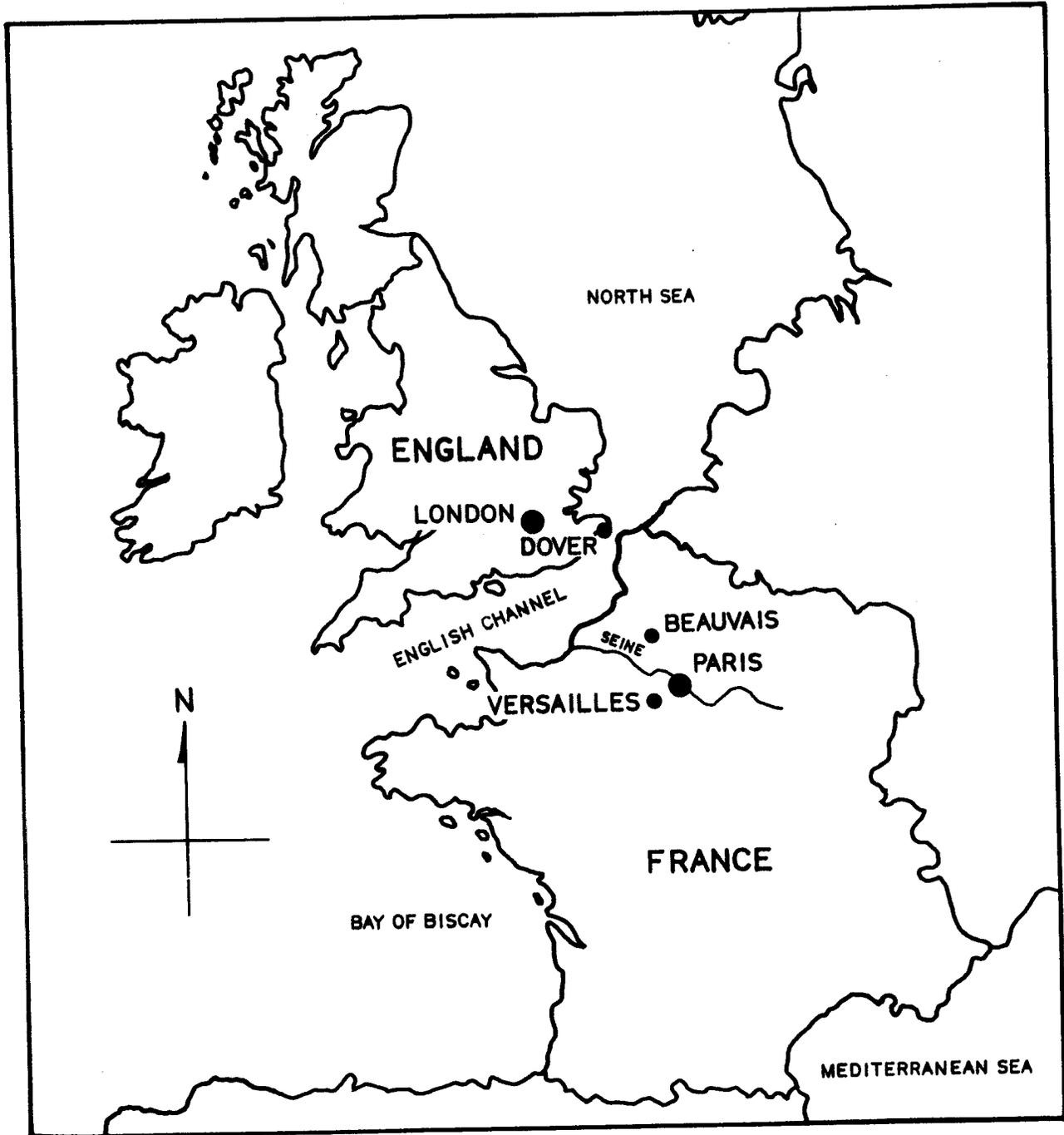
The Directory began meeting in October 1795. But it was troubled by war, economic problems, and opposition from supporters of monarchy and former Jacobins. In October 1799, a number of political leaders plotted to overthrow the Directory. They needed military support and turned to Napoleon Bonaparte, a French general who had become a hero in a military campaign in Italy in 1796 and 1797. Bonaparte seized control of the government on Nov. 9 (18 Brumaire in the revolutionary calendar), 1799, ending the revolution...

The revolution created the long-lasting foundations for a unified state, a strong central government, and a free society dominated by the middle class and the landowners.¹

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On Location--England and France

Directions: The map below shows major cities mentioned in the novel and in the historical background material. Use it to trace the actions of characters as the novel progresses.



Cast of Characters

1. **Sydney Carton:** law partner of Stryver; self-destructive; reckless; clever; intelligent; unpredictable; "I care for no man on earth, and no man cares for me." Despite a lack of resolve to help himself, Carton's character eventually makes the ultimate sacrifice to help those he loves.
2. **Lucie Manette-Darnay:** daughter of Dr. Manette and wife of Charles Darnay; resolved and strong yet appears weak, often prone to fainting; faithful; a source of strength to all around her.
3. **Charles Darnay:** nephew of Marquis St. Evremonde and heir to the estates of the Evremonde family; married to Lucie Manette and teaching in England; determined to return to France after the Revolution to aid those people who had been so wrongly oppressed.
4. **Dr. Alexandre Manette:** eighteen years a prisoner in the Bastille; befriended in Book I by Defarge; nursed back to health in England by his daughter Lucie and her husband Charles; returned to France to work for the freedom of his son-in-law.
5. **Mr. Jarvis Lorry:** businessman at Tellson's Bank branch in Paris; conservative; formal; responsible for securing travel arrangements between Paris and London for the Manettes.
6. **Madame Defarge:** surviving member of a family destroyed by a regime of privilege; inspirational leader of the attack on the Bastille; obsessed with extreme revenge; wife of Ernest Defarge.
7. **Ernest Defarge:** owner of the wineshop which served as headquarters for the band of revolutionary patriots; former servant of Dr. Manette; organized a group of radicals and named them after himself--Jacques.
8. **Jerry Cruncher:** general messenger and odd-job man at Tellson's Bank; example of the exaggerated comical characters famous in many of Dickens' other novels.
9. **Miss Pross:** Lucie Manette's servant and companion; her extreme loyalty to Lucie is demonstrated in her confrontation with Madame Defarge.
10. **Stryver:** Carton's law partner; voicebox for Carton's words since Stryver lacks Carton's ability to think critically; seen as the genius he is not.

Masterprose Study Questions

_____ After reading Book I, Chapter I, pages _____
4-7, write journal entry S.1, prompt #5
Book I on page 25, about a time of radical
Chapter I change

1. What conditions prevail in England and France in 1775?
2. How does this first chapter relate to the title of the novel?
3. How are Fate and Death personified?

Chapter II

4. How does Dickens create an atmosphere of mystery and danger?

Chapter III

5. Describe Jerry Cruncher's reaction to Mr. Lorry's message.

Chapter IV

6. How is Jarvis Lorry characterized?

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7. How does Mr. Lorry tell Miss Manette about her father?

8. How is Miss Manette characterized?

9. What is the meaning of “recalled to life”?

Chapter V

10. What is the significance of the broken wine-cask episode?

11. Describe Madame Defarge.

12. Why does Monsieur Defarge show Dr. Manette to selected visitors?

Chapter VI

13. What have eighteen years in prison done to Dr. Manette?

14. Why does Lucie try to make her father weep?

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Book II

Chapter I

15. Why is Jarvis Lorry a perfect representative of Tellson's Bank of London?

16. Why is it ironic that Jerry Cruncher works for Tellson's?

Chapter II

17. Describe Charles Darnay.

After reading Book II, Chapter II,
pages 71-78, write journal entry 5.2,
prompt #17 on page 26, about capital
punishment

Chapter III

18. What is the atmosphere of the court?

19. Name the first two witnesses against Charles Darnay. How are they presented?

20. Why is Darnay acquitted?

Chapter IV

21. Explain Dr. Manette's reaction to Charles Darnay after the trial.

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Chapter V

22. Describe Sydney Carton.

Chapter VI

23. How is the Manette household described?

24. What events disturb the peaceful household?

Chapter VII

25. What is the significance of the scene with the Monseigneur and his hot chocolate?

26. How does the Marquis react to the death of the child?

Chapter VIII

27. Why is it significant that the Marquis is steeped in crimson by the setting sun?

28. Why is the Marquis upset by what the road mender has seen?

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Chapter IX

29. Who is Monsieur Charles?
30. How does Darnay's philosophy differ from his uncle's?
31. How is the murder of the Marquis foreshadowed? What hints are given as to the identity of the murderer?

Chapter X

32. What is Dr. Manette's reaction to Darnay's request to court Lucie?
33. Why doesn't Dr. Manette want to know Darnay's true identity?

*After reading Book II, Chapter X,
pages 159-168, write journal entry
S.3, choosing either prompt #27 or
#28 on page 27*

Chapter XIII

34. What does Sydney Carton reveal about himself in his visit to Lucie?

Chapter XIV

35. Who is Roger Cly? Why is his death important?
36. Why is the crowd so hostile toward the funeral procession?

17

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37. Why does Jerry Cruncher stop to see the physician after the funeral?

38. Why does Jerry object to his wife's "flopping"?

39. How successful is Jerry Cruncher's "fishing trip"?

Chapter XV

*After reading Book II, Chapter XV,
pages 189-201, write journal entry
S.4, prompt #34 on page 28*

40. What does the road mender tell Monsieur Defarge?

41. What effect does the story have on Defarge and the others?

42. What decision is made after the revolutionaries hear the road mender's story?

43. What is the significance of Madame Defarge's knitting?

Chapter XVI

44. Who is John Barsad? Why does Madame Defarge enter his name on her register?

45. Contrast Monsieur Defarge's attitude toward the revolution with that of his wife.

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46. How does Monsieur Defarge react to the news that Lucie Manette and Charles Darnay are getting married?

Chapter XVII

47. Describe the conversation between Lucie and her father the night before her wedding.

Chapter XVIII

48. Why is Dr. Manette troubled after his conversation with Charles Darnay? How does he show that he is troubled?

Chapter XIX

49. How long does Dr. Manette's relapse last?
50. Why is it important to Dr. Manette that he keep his bench and tools?
51. How does Mr. Lorry convince Dr. Manette to give up his bench?
52. How do Mr. Lorry and Miss Pross get rid of Dr. Manette's bench and tools?

A Tale of Two Cities
Charles Dickens

Name _____

Chapter XX

53. What does Sydney Carton ask Darnay?

Chapter XXI

54. What do the echoes and footsteps foreshadow?

55. Why does Monsieur Defarge ask for 105 North Tower?

*After reading Book II, Chapter XXII,
pages 271-277, write journal entry 3.5,
prompt 42 on pages 29 and 30*

Chapter XXIII

56. What does the fire symbolize?

Chapter XXIV

57. What is the Loadstone Rock?

58. Why does Darnay feel he must go to Paris? What does he think will happen there?

Book III

Chapter I

59. What is ironic about Darnay's arrest?

Chapter II

60. Why does Dr. Manette think he can save Charles Darnay?

Chapter III

61. How does Madame Defarge react when she meets Lucie Darnay?

62. Why do Monsieur and Madame Defarge visit Lucie Darnay? Of what importance is little Lucie to Madame Defarge?

Chapter IV

63. How has Darnay's imprisonment been good for Dr. Manette?

Chapter V

64. What is the Carmagnole?

Chapter VI

65. Describe the atmosphere at Charles Darnay's trial.

A Tale of Two Cities
Charles Dickens

Name _____

Chapter VII

66. Why is Darnay arrested again?

Chapter VIII

67. Why does Miss Pross scream at the wine-shop?

68. How does Sydney Carton persuade John Barsad to help him rescue Charles Darnay?

69. What important information does Jerry Cruncher have about Roger Cly?

Chapter IX

70. What does Carton purchase at the chemist's shop?

71. What does Carton recall as he walks at night?

Chapter X

72. Who is the third citizen to denounce Darnay?

Chapter XI

73. What is the meaning of the words "A life you love"?

Chapter XII

74. Why does Carton go to the wine-shop?

75. Why is Madame Defarge intent on getting revenge?

Chapter XIII

76. How does Carton save Charles Darnay?

77. Why does Carton drug Darnay?

78. Describe Lucie's state of mind as they leave Paris.

Chapter XIV

79. What do Miss Pross and Madame Defarge symbolize?

A Tale of Two Cities
Charles Dickens

Name _____

After finishing the novel, write journal entry 3.6 by choosing from any of the prompts on page 31

Chapter XV

80. Why does Sydney Carton appear sublime and prophetic?

Book the First, Chapter I

- 5. As Dickens indicates in the first paragraph, the late eighteenth century was a time of radical change: “It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair, we had everything before us, we had nothing before us, we were all going direct to Heaven, we were all going direct the other way—in short, the period was so far like the present period, that some of its noisiest authorities insisted on its being received, for good or for evil, in the superlative degree of comparison only.”

Freewrite for 10 minutes about what you know, think, and feel about a time of radical change. You may choose to discuss a war, a civil rights issue, or other topic that caused a significant change in society.

6. ~~Dickens says that the time period of the novel is somewhat like the “present period,” meaning the mid 1800s. For example, Charles Darwin published his blockbuster on evolution, *On the Origin of Species*, in late 1859, at almost exactly the same time that *A Tale of Two Cities* was released. Science and technology were making great strides, which caused many people to question their beliefs and values. Write and deliver a speech on how our current society also reflects both the 18th-century environment of the novel and the 19th-century era in which it was published.~~
7. ~~What does Dickens mean when he says that some “authorities insisted on [the era] being received...in the superlative degree of comparison only”? Explain his vocabulary usage to a classmate.~~

A Tale of Two Cities

Book the Second, Chapter I

- ~~15. Note the names of people and places that Dickens invents, each one usually very fitting. For example, "Manette" could be translated as "small man." Then there's the grave-robber named Jerry Cruncher, who lives in Hanging-sword Alley. Explain in a paragraph how his secret occupation, his name, and his address all fit together in a dark sort of way.~~
16. List some other names in the novel alongside an explanation as to why they are appropriate (or ironic) for the characters or places.

Chapter II

- 17. Charles Darnay is being tried for treason at the Old Bailey—which Dickens describes as a "hideous scene of action"—at that time the center of justice in London. What is your opinion of capital punishment? Do you think people should be executed for their crimes? Why or why not?

Chapter III

- ~~18. Write a newspaper article on Darnay's trial, emphasizing major witnesses, what they had to say, and exactly how and why Darnay was acquitted. Assume that your audience is educated enough to understand a simply written story but that they do not know anything about the people or specific charges involved.~~

Chapter IX

25. ~~Imagine the dialogue that might have occurred between Evrémonde and his murderer, "Jacques." Write a scene for them, beginning with Jacques awakening the Marquis and warning him to keep his voice down, then ending with Jacques plunging a knife into the old man's heart. Keep in mind that Jacques could be anyone and that he got into the chateau by hanging onto the underpinnings of the carriage.~~
26. Write Evrémonde's will, but keep in mind that he may not have left everything to Charles Darnay. He may have given something to Gabelle, a family friend and caretaker of the chateau and its grounds. There may also have been other relatives, whom you can imagine or do research on (within the novel) to make the will sound realistic.

Chapter X

- 27. Charles Darnay works as a French teacher. What do you think was Dickens's purpose in having a French teacher in the story? How important was Darnay's profession, and how would his role have changed the story if he had been a teacher of history, science, etc?
- or -
- 28. Again in this chapter, Dr. Manette reverts to his old habit of shoemaking. What does this activity symbolize? In other words, what is Dickens trying to make readers see by having Manette, an educated and accomplished physician, turn his attention to such a common craft? Explain to a classmate what you think the shoemaking symbolizes and how it adds depth to the overall meaning of the book.

A Tale of Two Cities

Chapter XIV

33. Jerry Cruncher is quite interested in the funeral procession for Roger Cly, a presumed spy who testified against Darnay during his trial for treason. Cruncher wants to do a little more than pay his respects, however, and later on, readers see him plying his grisly trade as a "Resurrection Man," or grave-robber, a career his son wants to try when he grows up.

Just for fun, write a resume for Jerry Cruncher, including an imaginary education or lack thereof, his address (see chapter I in this section), approximate age, and his work experience, both at Tellson's Bank and in various moonlit cemeteries. Try to imagine what Cruncher's ultimate career goals might be.

Chapter XV

- 34. At the Defarges' wine shop, one of the men referred to as "Jacques" suggests killing all aristocrats, and Madame Defarge is knitting a long list of names of the doomed, or at least the targets of the revolutionaries. Why do you think the lower class in the novel is so full of hate for the upper class? Discuss to what extent the same is true today. What are some of the complaints that the current working class would probably voice if given the chance? To what degree are the rich actually responsible for the condition of the lower class?

Chapter XXII

41. After the gory execution of Foulon, an arrogant government minister, his head is placed on a pike and carried around Paris in celebration. Imagine you are a television reporter who has been sent to cover this event for your news station. Write what you would say to give viewers at home the reasons behind the occurrence and some of the details reported by Dickens. Be sure to describe what you see and how people are reacting. You may choose to start your dialogue as follows:

“Hi, this is _____ reporting live for _____ station. I am at the...”

- 42. Thomas Paine, the American writer of the well-known book *Common Sense*, also wrote about the French Revolution in *The Rights of Man*, where he says the following about Foulon’s death, along with that of his son-in-law: “Their heads were stuck upon spikes, and carried about the city... Let us therefore examine how men came by the idea of punishing in this manner.

“They learn it from the governments they live under; and retaliate [with] the punishments they have been accustomed to behold. The heads stuck upon spikes, which remained for years upon Temple Bar [in London], differed nothing in the horror of the scene from those carried about upon spikes at Paris: yet this was done by the English Government. It may perhaps be said that it signifies nothing to a man what is done to him after he is dead; but it signifies much to the living; it either tortures their feelings or hardens their hearts, and in either case it instructs them how to punish when power falls into their hands.

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“Lay then the axe to the root, and teach governments humanity. It is their sanguinary punishments which corrupt mankind. In England the punishment in certain cases is by hanging, drawing and quartering; the heart of the sufferer is cut out and held up to the view of the populace. In France, under the former Government, the punishments were not less barbarous. Who does not remember the execution of Damien, torn to pieces by horses? The effect of those cruel spectacles exhibited to the populace is to destroy tenderness or excite revenge; and by the base and false idea of governing men by terror, instead of reason, they become precedents.”

Paraphrase Paine's ideas in your own words; then state whether or not you agree with him and give logical reasons for your agreement or disagreement.

Chapter XXIII

43. Revolutionaries burn the chateau of Marquis Evrémonde, and nearby soldiers do nothing to help: “The chateau was left to itself to flame and burn.” Imagine that you are one of the peasants living in that area, and write a letter to a friend describing the events of that night and your reaction to them.

Chapter XXIV

44. Why does Darnay not reveal his true identity to Mr. Lorry? Why does he feel compelled to risk his life by going to Paris to rescue Gabelle? Write a paragraph explaining these things and showing your comprehension of these important plot elements.

A Tale of Two Cities

Wrap-up

64. Who is your least favorite character? Why? Who does this character remind you of? You could give the person a phony name for the sake of privacy. Write one or two paragraphs on this topic, remembering not to be offensive or hurtful.
65. Is the title of the book fully appropriate? Why or why not? Use details to back up your viewpoint and write at least a paragraph.
66. What is another title that would fit the book? Write at least a paragraph explaining why your new title is good, or even better than the original.
67. There have been several adaptations of *A Tale of Two Cities*, some on stage and some on film. Probably the most outrageous occurred in January 1989, when The Ridiculous Theatre Company in Manhattan put on a “one-man farce.” According to *New York Times* reviewer Frank Rich, “An aspiring transvestite club performer has just discovered that he is the recipient of an abandoned baby in a milk crate,” and over the course of 90 minutes, the performer acts out Dickens’s novel to keep the baby quiet and entertained. Rich liked the play, concluding that “there is...an independent sensibility hard at work here.”

Imagine that you have also seen the play and write your own review. Do you think that a serious literary work such as *A Tale of Two Cities* is appropriate material for such a farce? Comment on your feelings in the review.

A Tale of Two Cities Quiz

Reproducible

A TALE OF TWO CITIES

MATCHING Match the proper description with the character, object, or place.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ___ 1. the guillotine | a. always flopping |
| ___ 2. the Bastille | b. buried alive eighteen years |
| ___ 3. Saint Antoine | c. close to Dr. Manette's lodging |
| ___ 4. Soho Square | d. National Razor |
| ___ 5. Lucie Manette | e. revolutionary dance |
| ___ 6. Sydney Carton | f. frightfully grand woman |
| ___ 7. Tellson's Bank | g. weaves the golden thread |
| ___ 8. Old Bailey | h. rusty fingers |
| ___ 9. the Marquis | i. French prison |
| ___ 10. Mrs. Cruncher | j. poor suburb |
| ___ 11. Jerry Cruncher | k. murdered by the Jacquerie |
| ___ 12. Charles Darnay | l. English court |
| ___ 13. Dr. Manette | m. place of business |
| ___ 14. Carmagnole | n. dies at the guillotine |
| ___ 15. Madame Defarge | o. nephew of the Marquis |

TRUE-FALSE If the statement is True, mark it T; If False, mark it F.

- ___ 16. The story takes place in the 1600s.
- ___ 17. The passengers in the mail coach worry about highwaymen.
- ___ 18. Jerry Cruncher's message to Mr. Lorry is "A life you love."
- ___ 19. The Marquis lives in Saint Antoine.
- ___ 20. Madame Defarge is always knitting.
- ___ 21. Dr. Manette was imprisoned eighteen years for opposing the revolution.

- ___ 22. Dr. Manette immediately recognizes his daughter Lucie.
- ___ 23. Jerry Cruncher thinks his wife is praying against him.
- ___ 24. The spectators are sympathetic at Darnay's treason trial.
- ___ 25. Charles Darnay is acquitted because of Lucie Manette's testimony.
- ___ 26. Sydney Carton is Mr. Stryver's jackal.
- ___ 27. Dr. Manette returns to his shoemaker's bench when reminded of his past.
- ___ 28. Dr. Manette does not want to know Charles Darnay's true identity.
- ___ 29. The Marquis favors granting peasants more rights.
- ___ 30. Gaspard's child is killed by the king's carriage.

MULTIPLE CHOICE Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

- ___ 31. The peasants in Saint Antoine are poor because of
 - a. war.
 - b. unemployment.
 - c. high taxes.
 - d. drought.
- ___ 32. Hearing Sydney Carton's confession, Lucie is
 - a. astonished.
 - b. indifferent.
 - c. amused.
 - d. compassionate.
- ___ 33. Jerry Cruncher is
 - a. a surgeon.
 - b. an undertaker.
 - c. a grave robber.
 - d. a fisherman.
- ___ 34. John Barsad is
 - a. turnkey at Conciergerie.
 - b. Madame Defarge's confidant.
 - c. Charles Darnay's look-alike.
 - d. master of the guillotine.
- ___ 35. In the Bastille, Defarge finds
 - a. Dr. Manette's bench and tools.
 - b. a letter written by Dr. Manette.
 - c. evidence against Jarvis Lorry.
 - d. a tunnel dug by Dr. Manette.
- ___ 36. Many of the nobles fleeing France stop at
 - a. Dr. Manette's.
 - b. Tellson's Bank.
 - c. Old Bailey.
 - d. Carmagnole.
- ___ 37. Mr. Lorry goes to Paris
 - a. on business for Tellson's Bank.
 - b. to rescue Charles Darnay.
 - c. to locate Roger Cly.
 - d. to renounce the Marquis.
- ___ 38. Darnay is arrested when he arrives in Paris because
 - a. he is an English spy.
 - b. he has denounced Madame Defarge.
 - c. he is an aristocrat emigrant.
 - d. his papers are not in order.
- ___ 39. Darnay asks that Mr. Lorry be told
 - a. that the nobles are leaving France.
 - b. that Lucie is in Paris.
 - c. of Madame Defarge's plan.
 - d. of his arrest.
- ___ 40. Darnay remains in La Force for
 - a. three months.
 - b. a year and three months.
 - c. three years and one month.
 - d. eighteen years.

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- _____ 41. Lucie is seen blowing Charles a kiss by
a. the Vengeance.
b. Ernest Defarge.
c. Madame Defarge.
d. John Barsad.
- _____ 42. Darnay is finally released from La Force with the help of
a. Ernest Defarge.
b. John Barsad.
c. Dr. Manette.
d. Jarvis Lorry.
- _____ 43. Darnay is arrested again and denounced by
a. Sydney Carton.
b. Roger Cly.
c. the Defarges.
d. the Vengeance.
- _____ 44. Sydney Carton persuades John Barsad to help him
a. kidnap Lucie Manette.
b. rescue Charles Darnay.
c. murder Madame Defarge.
d. arrest Dr. Manette.
- _____ 45. At the chemist's shop, Carton purchases
a. chemicals to drug Darnay.
b. poison for Charles Darnay.
c. poison for himself.
d. powders for his headaches.
- _____ 46. Madame Defarge wants revenge because her
a. mother was jailed by the king.
b. daughter was killed by the Marquis.
c. brother was murdered by Gaspard.
d. family was wronged by the Evremondes.
- _____ 47. Carton is admitted to Darnay's cell by
a. Roger Cly.
b. Ernest Defarge.
c. Dr. Manette.
d. John Barsad.
- _____ 48. A few hours before the execution, Charles Darnay feels
a. bitter.
b. resigned.
c. terrified.
d. angry.
- _____ 49. Madame Defarge is killed by
a. the mob.
b. John Barsad.
c. Miss Pross.
d. Jerry Cruncher.
- _____ 50. At the guillotine, Sydney Carton appears
a. pale and grim.
b. mute and trembling.
c. sublime and prophetic.
d. sorry and sullen.

Masterprose

Essay Test - Literal Level

Reproducible

A TALE OF TWO CITIES

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. How does Dickens create suspense and mystery in *A Tale of Two Cities*?
 2. How are Miss Pross, John Barsad, and Jerry Cruncher essential to the development of the plot?
 3. Dickens frequently contrasts people or events in *A Tale of Two Cities*. Find at least three of these contrasts and explain how each is important to the story.
-

Masterprose

Essay Test - Interpretive Level

Reproducible

A TALE OF TWO CITIES

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. At first, Dickens seems sympathetic toward the French peasants. As the peasants gain control, he seems to shift sides. How do you explain this?
2. What is the golden thread?
3. How are Dr. Manette, Charles Darnay, and Sydney Carton each recalled to life?

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Vocabulary From Literature

Vocabulary Test

1. slowly disappearing
 - A. gaunt
 - B. grating
 - C. deplorable
 - D. curtly
 - E. evanescence
2. noisy
 - A. vile
 - B. superlative
 - C. sonorous
 - D. audible
 - E. potentate
3. hopeful
 - A. auspicious
 - B. congenial
 - C. affably
 - D. insolent
 - E. purported
4. to seek, search
 - A. impede
 - B. propitiate
 - C. ferret
 - D. relinquish
 - E. vaunt
5. a substitute, representative
 - A. patrician
 - B. proxy
 - C. menagerie
 - D. indictment
 - E. poltroon
6. replying, voicing
 - A. abnegating
 - B. perpetuating
 - C. mincing
 - D. vociferating
 - E. entreating
7. wasteful people
 - A. profligates
 - B. barristers
 - C. catechists
 - D. balustrades
 - E. chateaus
8. uninvited
 - A. vexed
 - B. laudable
 - C. olfactory
 - D. unbidden
 - E. relinquish
9. devotion, faithfulness
 - A. hallow
 - B. diabolic
 - C. supplication
 - D. corroboration
 - E. constancy
10. fictitious; of questionable authenticity
 - A. dissolute
 - B. resolute
 - C. apocryphal
 - D. lethargic
 - E. squalid

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11. achievement, acquirement
A. inundation
B. acquisition
C. concession
D. approbation
E. speculation
12. a warning bell (alarm)
A. tribunal
B. valise
C. kine
D. claptrap
E. tocsin
13. extended, prolonged
A. attenuated
B. beguiled
C. enshrouded
D. sequestered
E. superseded
14. a judgment
A. suppliant
B. calamity
C. decree
D. sentiment
E. impertinent
15. instability, inconsistency
A. incredulity
B. tumbrel
C. tenacity
D. fickleness
E. vigilance
16. unmanageable
A. incorrigible
B. refractory
C. contentious
D. conspicuous
E. discomfited
17. dignified, respected
A. venerable
B. ominous
C. earnest
D. doffed
E. ostentatious
18. alienated from, separated from
A. hallowed
B. tumult
C. rent
D. pervaded
E. afflicted
19. nonsense; idle talk
A. kine
B. codgers
C. tocsin
D. turbid
E. claptrap
20. rewarded, compensated
A. repudiated
B. recompensed
C. enumerated
D. elicited
E. pillaged

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Considering that the book was written in installments for weekly publication, discuss how Dickens used chapter titles, foreshadowing, and cliff-hanger endings to maintain interest in his story each week.
2. Write a brief character sketch of Madame Defarge. Do you think she is justified in wanting Lucie and her family executed?
3. Cite incidents in the novel to support this theme: As a force of nature, love is stronger than hate.
4. What were some of the ideals of the Enlightenment? Who were some of the Enlightenment's most prominent writers and thinkers?
5. In what ways may Darnay be said to be a man of the Enlightenment?
6. Which of the causes of the French Revolution are most explored in this novel? Why would Dickens choose to highlight these?
7. What do you infer is the author's idea of the ideal woman?
8. Discuss the characteristics of an historical novel that are prominently illustrated in *A Tale of Two Cities*.
9. Given that most of the action of the novel takes place in Paris, and most of the main characters are French, why is the novel titled *A Tale of Two Cities*?

Masterprose Discussion Questions

I. Theme and Symbolism

1. How are the themes of love and death interwoven in the novel?
2. Prisons and the threat of imprisonment frequently arise as terrible specters in the story. In what way does Dickens use the prison symbolically to develop the theme of resurrection?
3. How does Dickens use blood as a symbol?
4. What is the significance of the storm and sea images in the novel?
5. How does Jerry Cruncher's avocation tie in with the resurrection theme?

II. Dramatic Elements

1. Charles Dickens loved the theater. He attended performances regularly and frequently acted or directed in amateur productions. How is the plot in *A Tale of Two Cities* similar to the plot in most theatrical productions?
2. Comic relief is an important theatrical convention. How is it used in *A Tale of Two Cities*?
3. Theatrical productions in Dickens' time tended to be melodramatic. Is this true of *A Tale of Two Cities*? Why or why not?

III. Speculation—The French Revolution

1. What sparked the revolution in France?
2. The French revolutionaries may have been inspired by the success of the American Revolution. Explain why the French Revolution resulted in the Reign of Terror while the American Revolution gave birth to a stable democracy.
3. Revolutions have occurred in many countries throughout history. What comparisons can you make regarding causes and effects of these revolutions? How do they contrast?
4. Is vengeance ever a good motive for action? What often happens when vengeance is the motive?
5. Most movements begin idealistically—consider the slogan of the French Revolution, for example: "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." Why does this idealism often turn into fanaticism?

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