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## To kill a mockingbird audiobook chapter 19

Harper Lee in 1966

The American novel Harper LeePortrait of the first edition of To Kill in Mockingbird (1960) (photo by Truman Capote)BornNelle Harper Lee (1926-04-28) April 28, 1926Monroeville, Alabama, U.S.DiedFebruary 19, 2016(2016-02-19)Monroeville, Alabama, U.S.Pen Harper LeeOccupation He won the 1961 Pulitzer Prize and became a classic of modern American literature. Lee published only two books, but in 2007 he received the presidential medal of freedom for his contribution to literature. [1] He also received numerous honorary degrees, although he refused to speak on those occasions. He assisted his friend Truman Capote in his research for the book In Cold Blood (1966). [2] Capote was the basis for the character Dill Harris in To Kill at Mockingbird. [3] The plot and characters of To Kill in Mockingbird are freely based on Lee's observations of his family and neighbors, as well as an event that occurred near his hometown in 1936 when he was 10 years old. The novel deals with the irrationality of adult attitudes towards race and class in the deep south of the 1930s, as depicted through the eyes of two children. It was inspired by racist attitudes in herMonroeville, Alabama. He also wrote the novel Go Set a Watchman in the mid-50s and published it in July 2015 as a sequel to Mockingbird, but was later confirmed to be his first draft of Mockingbird. [4][6] The first life in Harper Lee was born on April 28, 1926, in Monroeville, Alabama [7] where he grew up as the youngest of four sons of Frances Cunningham (Finch) and Amasa Coleman Lee.[8] Her parents chose her second name, Harper, to honor the pediatrician Dr. William W. Harper, of Selma, who saved her sister Louise's life. [9] His first name, Nei, was the name of his grandmother written backwards and the name he used.[10] Harper Lee is his pen name. [10] Lee's mother was a housewife; his father, former newspaper editor, businessman and lawyer, also served in Alabama State Legislature from 1926 to 1938. Through his father, he was a descendant of Confederate General Robert E. Lee and a prominent member of the Lee family. [11] [12] Before A.C. Lee became a title lawyer, he defended two black men accused of killing a white negotiator. Both clients, a father and a son, were hanged. [13] Lee had three brothers: Alice Finch Lee (1911–2014),[14] Louise Lee Conner (1916–2009) and Edwin Lee (1920–51).[15] Although I remained in contact with his sisters significantly larger throughout his life, only his brother was close enough to age to play with, although he approached Truman Capote (1924–1984), who visited the family induring summers from 1928 to 1934. 16 While enrolled at Monroe County High School, Lee developed an interest in English literature, partly because the teacher Gladys Watson became his mentor. After graduating in high school in 1944,[8] as his elder sister Alice Finch Lee, in attended all-female Huntingdon College in Montgomery for a year, then transferred to the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa, where he studied law for several years. Nearby Lee also wrote for the university newspaper and a humor magazine, but for the great disappointment of his father, he left a semester before completing the credit hours needed for a degree.[17][18] In the summer of 1948, Lee attended a summer school in European civilisation at the University of Oxford in England, funded by his father, who hoped – in vain, as it turned out – that the experience would make her more interested in his law firms in Tuscaloosa. [19] To kill a Mockingbird I never expected a success with Mockingbird. I was hoping for a quick and merciful death at the hands of reviewers, but at the same time I was hoping that someone would want it enough to encourage me. public encouragement. I was making a little, like I said, but I had a lot of fun, and somehow this was as scary as the rapid and merciful death I expected.— Harper Lee, quoted in Newquist, 1964[20] In 1949, Lee moved to New York and took a job — first in a library, then as an airlineAgent — to write in his spare time. [21] After publishing several stories, Lee found an agent in November 1956; Maurice Crain would become a friend until his death decades later. The following month, at Michael Brown's East 50th Street's house, friends gave Lee a one-year pay-off gift with a note: "You have a year off your job to write whatever you want. Merry Christmas." [22] Origin The first cover of To Kill in Mockingbird In the spring of 1957, a 31-year-old Lee handed the manuscript for Go Set a Watchman to Crain to send it to publishers, including the deceased ormai J. B. Lippincott Company, who eventually bought it. [23] In Lippincott, the novel fell into the hands of Therese von Hohoff Torrey, known professionally as Tay Hohoff. Hohoff was impressed. "[T]he spark of the real writer flashed in every line," he would then tell in a business history of Lippincott. 23 But as Hohoff saw it, the manuscript was not at all suitable for publication. It was, as he described, "more a series of anecdotes than a completely conceived novel." [23] During the next two years, he led Lee from one draft to another until the book finally reached its finite form and was withdrawn to kill a Mockingbird. [23] Meanwhile, interest in racial relations in the South had increased nationally as the U.S. Supreme Court issued its decisions of school desegrating in Brown v. Education Council in 1954, and the civil rights movement as well as theThe "massive resistance" strategy has made titles throughout the nation. [citation required] Like many unpublished authors, Lee was not sure of his talents. "I was a first-time writer, so I did as I was told," Lee said in a 2015 statement about the evolution from Watchman to Mockingbird. [23] Hohoff then described the process in Lippincott's business history: "After a couple of false beginnings, the story-line, the interaction of characters, and the fall of emphasis has grown clearer, and with every revision - there have been many minor changes as history has grown in strength and in its vision of it - the true stature of the novel has become apparent." (In 1978, Lippincott was acquired by Harper & Row, which became HarperCollins who published Watchman in 2015.)[23 "When she disagreed with a suggestion, we talked, sometimes for hours" ... "And sometimes she came around for my way of thinking, sometimes I to her, sometimes the discussion would open a completely new line of country. "[23 External video After Words interview with Shields on Mockingbird: A Portrait of Harper Lee, 11 July 2015, C-SPAN A winter night, as Charles J. Shields told Mockingbird: A portrait of Harper Lee, Lee threw his manuscript out of the window and in the snow, before calling Hohoff in tears. Scudo said that "Tay told her to march out immediately and collect pages"[23] When the novel was finally ready, the author opted to use the nameLee, rather than risk having his name In be misidentified as "Nellie". [24] Posted on July 11, 1960, To Kill a Mockingbird was an immediate bestseller and won a great critical success, including the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction in 1961. It remains a bestseller, with over 30 million copies in print. In 1999, he was voted "Best Century novel" in a Library Journal survey. [25] Autobiographical details in the novel Like Lee, the toy scout of the novel is the daughter of a respected little town lawyer Alabama. Scout's friend, Dill, was inspired by Lee's friend and childhood neighbor, Truman Capote.[13] Lee, in turn, is the model for a character in the first novel of Capote, Other Voices, Other Rooms, published in 1948. Although the plot of Lee's novel involves unsuccessful legal defense similar to that taken by his lawyer father, the case of interracial rape Scottsboro Boys 1931 may also have contributed to shaping Lee's social consciousness. [26] While Lee himself abandoned autobiographical parallels in the book, Truman Capote, mentioning Boo Radley in To Kill in Mockingbird, described details he considered autobiographical: "In my original version of Other Voices, Other Rooms I had that same man living in the house that had left things in the trees, and then I took it away. He was a real man, and he lived right down the road from us. We went to get those things from the trees. Everything he wrote about it is absolutely true.See, I take the same thing and transfer it to a gothic dream, done completely differently. "[27] After killing a mid-year-old bird Lee lived part-time for 40 years at 433 East 82nd Street in Manhattan, near his childhood friend Capote,[28] whose first novel, the semi-autobiographical Other Voices, Other Rooms had been published in 1948; a decade later, Capote published his breakfast in Tiffany, and in the next decade he would become a film, musical and two theatrical performances. While the To Kill manuscript in Mockingbird entered the publishing production in 1959, Lee accompanied Capote to Holcomb, Kansas, to help him find what they thought would be an article about the response of a small town to the murder of a farmer and his family. Capote would expand the material in his best-selling book, In Cold Blood, serialized since September 1965 and published in 1966. [29] To kill a Mockingbird officially appeared on July 11, 1960, and Lee began a whirlwind of advertising tours, etc., which found it difficult given his penchant for the privacy and characterization of many job interviewers as "a story of imminent age." [30][31] In addition, as the book (about racial relationships in the 1930s) progressed through the production process, racial tensions in the South were. Montgomery's bus boycott occurred in 1955-56, and North Carolina A&T University students staged the first months of sit-in before publication. While the book became a best seller, Freedom Riders arrived inland were beaten to anniston and birmingham. Meanwhile, to kill a mockingbird won the 1961 fiction pulitzer award and the 1961 Brotherhood Award from the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and became a digest book club of the condensed reader selection and an alternative selection of the book of the inauth club. [32] lee helped with the adaptation of the book to the screenplay of horton foote, winner of the 1962 academy, and approved the result: "I think it's one of the best translations of a movie book ever made. "[33] also escorted the main actor gregory peck around the city. peck won an oscar for his portrayal of actcus finch, the father of the novel narrator, Scout, the families approached; Peck's niece, harper peck voll, takes the name from her. She tried to ansver the fan's correspondence personally, but when she began receiving more than 60 letters a day, she realized that the demands of her time were too big, her sister Alice became her lawyer, and she obtained an unquoted phone number to reduce distractions from the many people looking for interviews or public appearances. from the moment of the publication of to kill a mockingbird until his death in 2016, lee did not give almost any request for interviews or public appearances and, except for some brief essays, published nothing beyond until 2015. worked on a follow-up novel... the long goodbye, but eventually unfinished it. [35] she also assumed important responsibility for careFather, who was excited about his success, and also began signing autographs like "Atticus Finch". [30] However, his health worsened and died in Alabama on 15 April 1962. He decided to spend more time in New York City while weeping, but over the decades his friend Capote became involved in a flaming jet-set lifestyle away from his preference for anonymity and a more spartan lifestyle. Lee preferred to visit his friends in their homes (although he came away from those who criticized his drinking).[30] and also made unannounced appearances in libraries or other meetings, especially in Monroeville. [36] In January 1966, President Lyndon B. Johnson appointed Lee to the National Council of Arts. Lee also realized that his book had become controversial, especially with segregationists and other opponents of the civil rights movement. In 1966, Lee wrote a letter to the editor in response to the attempts of a Richmond, Virginia, local school council to prohibit killing a Mockingbird as an "immoral letter": Surely it is clear to the simplest intelligence that killing a Mockingbird writes in rarely more than two syllables a code of honor and conduct, Christian in his ethics, which is the heritage of all the Southerns. Feeling that the novel is 'immoral' has made me count the years between now and 1984, because I still have to meet a better example of doublethink." [31] James J. Kilpatrick, editor of The Richmond News Leader, started the Beadle Bumble fundpay the fines for the victims of what he called "deposit on the bench". He built the fund using readers' contributions and later used it to defend books and people. After Richmond's board of directors ordered schools to have all copies of To Kill in Mockingbird, Kilpatrick wrote: "A more moral novel could be imagined." In the name of the Beadle Bumble fund, he then offered free copies to children who wrote, and at the end of the first week, he had given away 81 copies. [38] Beginning in 1978, with the encouragement of his sisters, Lee returned to Alabama and began a book of facts about a serial killer of Alabama and the process of his killer to Alexander City, under the title of The Reverend, but also set it aside when he was not satisfied.[35][39] When Lee attended the 1983 Alabama History and Heritage Festival in Eufaula, Alabama, as his sister had organized, presented the essay "Romance and High Adventure". In March 2005, Lee arrived in Philadelphia, his first trip to the city after signing with the publisher Lippincott in 1960, to receive the inaugural ATTY Award for the positive representations of lawyers in the arts by the Spector Gadon & Rosen Foundation. [41] At Peck's widow's request, Veronique Peck, Lee traveled by train from Monroeville to Los Angeles in 2005 to accept the Los Angeles Public Library Literary Award. [42] He also participated in lunches for students who wrote essays based on his work, held annually at the University ofOn May 21, 2006, she accepted an honorary degree at the University of Notre Dame, where senior graduates greeted her with copies of To Kill in Mockingbird during the ceremony. [44] On May 7, 2006, Lee wrote a letter to Oprah Winfrey (published in O, The Oprah Magazine in July 2006) about his love for books as a child and his dedication to the written word: "Now, 75 years later in a plentiful society where people have laptops, cell phones, iPods and minds like empty rooms, I still have plod with books." This is the highest civil recognition in the United States and recognizes individuals who have given "a particularly meritorious contribution to the security or national interests of the United States, world peace, cultural or other significant public or private efforts".[48][49] In 2010, President Barack Obama awarded Lee the National Medal of Arts, the highest recognition given by the United States government for "excellent competitions to excellence, growth, support and availability of arts" an assisted structure, on board a wheelchair, partially blind and deaf, and suffers from memory loss. Butts also shared that Lee told him why he no longer wrote: "Two reasons: one, I would not pass through the pressure and advertising I went through with To Kill to Mockingbird for any amount of money. Secondly, I said what I meant, and I won't say it again." [51] On May 3, 2013, Lee filed a lawsuit in the U.S. District Court to recover the copyright of To Kill at Mockingbird, seeking damage not specified by a son-in-law of his former literary agent and related entities. Lee stated that the man "engaged in a scheme for dupe" to assign the copyright to the book in 2007 when his audience and his sight were in decline, and she was residing in a assisted structure after having suffered a stroke. In September 2013, lawyers for both parties announced a regulation of the case. [55] In February 2014, Lee settled a case against the Monroe County Heritage Museum for an unclosed amount. The cause stated that the museum used its name and title to kill a Mockingbird to promote and sell souvenirs without its consent. [56] [57] Lee's lawyers filed a trademark application on 19 August 2013, to which the museum filed an opposition. This prompted Lee's attorney to present a suit on October 15 of the same year, "which takes issue the museum site and souvenir shop, which accuses of 'palming off its goods', T-shirts, coffee cups and other trinkets with Mockingbird brands." [58] 2015: Vai Set a Watchman According to Lee Tonja Carter's lawyer, after a first meeting to evaluate Lee's assets in 2011, reviewed Lee's safety box in 2014 and found the manuscript for Go Set a Watchman. After contacting Lee and reading the manuscript, he sent it to Lee Andrew Nurnberg's agent.[59][60] On February 3, 2015, HarperCollins was announced to release Go Set a Watchman.[61] which includes versions of many of the characters in To Kill in Mockingbird. According to a press release from HarperCollins, it was originally thought that the Watchman manuscript was lost. [62] According to Nuremberg, Mockingbird was originally intended to be the first book of a trilogy: "They discussed before publishing Mockingbird, Last Watchman, and a short link novel between the two. "[63] Jonathan Mahler's account in the New York Times of how Watchman was only rarely considered the first Mockingbird project makes this statement seem unlikely. [23] The proof in which the same passages exist in both books, in many cases word by word, further confused this statement. [64] The book was controversial[4] published in July 2015 as a sequel to To Kill in Mockingbird, although it was confirmed to be the first project of the latter, with many narrative incongruities, filled and released as a completely separate work. [4] The book is set about 20 years after the time periodin Mockingbird, when Scout returns from New York to visit his father in Maycomb, Alabama. [65] It alludes to Scout's vision of his father, Atticus Finch, as Maycomb's moral compass ("watchman").[66] and, according to the editor, as he finds on his return to Maycomb, that "is forced to break into both personal and political issues while trying to understand the father's attitude towards society and his feelings on the place he was born and spent his childhood. "[67] Not all reviewers have such a harsh opinion on the publication of the sequel book. Michiko Kakutani in Books of the Times article[68] finds that the book "makes for disturbing reading" when Scout is shocked to find... "that his beloved father was affiliated with anti-integration, anti-black madness, and the reader shares his horror and confusion... Even if there is no lyricism... The portions of "Watchman" dealing with Scout's childhood and his adult romanticism with Henry capture the daily rhythms of life in a small city and are peeled of portraits of minor characters" and she says that "writing students will find fascinating "Watchman". While not completely praise the book finds the publication of "Watchman" an important step in understanding Harper Lee's work. [68] The publication of the novel (announced by his lawyer) raised concerns about why Lee, who for 55 years had claimed that he would never write another book, would suddenly choosepublish again. In February 2015, the Alabama State, through its Human Resources Department, launched an investigation that Lee was competent enough to consent to the publication of Go Set a Watchman. [10] The investigation found that the claims of coercion and abuse of the elderly were unfounded,[69] and, according to Lee's lawyer, Lee was "happy as hell" with publication. [70] External video Discussion with Marja Mills on The Mockingbird Next Door, 23 July 2014, C-SPAN This characterization, however, was challenged by many friends of Lee. [4] [71]72 Marja Mills, author of The Mockingbird Next Door: Life with Harper Lee, a friend and former neighbor, painted a very different image. [73] In his piece for The Washington Post, "The Harper Lee I Knew",[71] quoted Alice, Lee's sister, who described as "porter, counselor, protector" for most of Lee's adult life, saying: "Poor In the Harpers can't see and can't hear and sign anything in front of her by anyone who trusts." He noted that Watchman was announced only two and a half months after Alice's death and that all correspondence with and from Lee went through his new lawyer. He described Lee as "in a wheelchair in a assisted, almost deaf and blind inhabited center, with a uniform guard placed at the door" and his visitors "restrited to those in an approved list. "[71] The New York Times editorialist Joe Nocera continued this subject. [4] He also questioned how the book was promotedthe "murdoch empire" as a novel "of recent discovery," attesting that "the other people of the sothebys encounter insisted that the lawyer of lee was present in 2011, when the former agent of lee (who was subsequently fired) and the sotheby specialist found the manuscript. they said he knew well that he was the same presented to tay hohoff in the '50s that he was reworked in mockingbird, and that the lawyer of lee tonja carter had been sitting on the discovery, waiting for the moment when she, and not Alice, would be responsible for the affairs of harper lee. [4] The authoritativeness of both "to kill a mockingbird" and "go set a watchman" was investigated with the help of linguistics and forensic stylistometry, in a study conducted by three Polish academics, michał choiński, maciej edera and jan rybicki, authoritative prints of lee, hohoff and capote were contrasted to show that "to kill a mockingbird" and "go set a watchman" were both written by the same person. [74] However, their study also suggests that capote could help lee with writing the opening chapters of "to kill a mockingbird." lee died in his sleep on the morning of February 19, 2016, at the age of 89.[77] before his death, he lived in monroeville, alabama. [78] on February 20, his funeral was held at the first united methodist church in monroeville. [79] the service was attended by close relatives and friends, and the praise was given by wayne fytz. [80] after his death, the new york times filed a cause thatfrom the will of lee was deposited in a succession tribunal in alabama that should be part of the public record. have claimed that wills deposited in a succession court are considered part of the public record, and that it should follow the cause. [81] the fictional harper lee performances were interpreted by catherine keener in the film capote (2005), by sandra bullock in the film infame (2006.) and by tracey hoyt in the film scandalous me: the jacqueline susann story (1998).[82] in the adaptation of the novel of truman capono other voices, other rooms [83] the character of guardian 15 April 1961. pp. 64–65. "Christmas to me." by mccall. December 1961. "when children discover america." (August 1965. "romance and high adventure." 1983. a document presented in eufaula, alabama, and collected in anthology clearings in the thicket (1985.) 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