October 28, 1959-November 12

1. Summarize Griffin’s steps in preparation for his transformation.

2. Describe Sterling Williams, the man Griffin confides in to enter into the black community.

3. Examine the three times that Griffin writes about a great feeling of loneliness.

4. Explain how the blacks Griffin meets are unified in their daily lives.

5. What does cosmopolitan mean in light of what Griffin has learned about whites in New Orleans.

6. Why is the scene with the boy harassing Griffin disturbing?

7. How do Sterling Williams and Joe copy the attitudes of the white people when dealing with the wino?

8. What concepts or ideas does the doctor’s comment, “Now you go into oblivion” emphasize?

9. List examples of prejudice or racism Griffin experiences.

10. Prediction: What will happen as Griffin continues his journey into Mississippi, a state known for its difficult race relations?
November 14-16

11. Why is the story most effective in first-person narrative style?

12. What is surprising about Christophe and his actions on the bus?

13. The bus driver refers to Bill as “boy.” Why is this reference offensive?

14. Analyze the metaphor Griffin uses when he says, “I knew I was in hell.”

15. Describe the results of P.D. East’s attempt to write about fairness for the Negro.

16. Why does Griffin feel that most whites cannot honestly consider themselves superior to black people?

17. Prediction: What will Griffin encounter as he hitchhikes at night?
In each row, list words or phrases that develop the use of imagery in Griffin’s writing when he describes the scene on Mobile Street. (Nov14 entry– pages 68-71 in the old books)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Imagery</th>
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<td><strong>Sight</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Touch</strong></td>
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Characterization: Create a character web below for one of the individuals Griffin has interacted with so far in the book. Characters include: Sterling Williams, Joe, Christophe, Bill Williams, or P.D. East. Include information and cite evidence for these aspects: statements, behavior, fears, conflicts, motivation, appearance, and others’ actions toward him.
Setting: Map Griffin’s travels through the southern United States.
November 19-25

18. How do the people who pick up Griffin while he is hitchhiking act differently than they would in other company?

19. One of the drivers who picks up Griffin acts surprised by his ability to converse intelligently on a subject. The driver believes in the stereotype that blacks are not intelligent and can’t speak well. How would you refute that stereotype?

20. Why would the black preacher, who offers Griffin a place to stay for the night, appeal as a genuine person to him on his journey?

21. Why is staying with the black family in the swamp a refreshing experience for Griffin?

22. What conclusion does Griffin draw about the Negro and the prejudice that they experience (p.115)?

23. Compare Griffin’s view of parenthood from his point of view as a black man and from his point of view as a white man. Is the experience of being a poor white man the same as the experience of being a poor black man? What change has come over Griffin by having to deal with life as a Negro?

24. How does Griffin show that he is more emotionally involved in this experiment than he ever intended to be?

25. Prediction: How will Griffin manage to pass between the black and white societies in the rest of his experiment?
November 27-August 17

26. How does Griffin feel when, as a black man, he does not receive smiles from strangers?

27. Briefly describe the language “slips” that show the inner feelings of whites who patronize blacks.

28. Why is Griffin’s visit to the Trappist monastery a balm to his wounded soul and spirit?

29. What was the American Dream of the white immigrant who came to Ellis Island in the late 1800s?

30. Describe the American Dream of a black man in the 1840s, 1860s, and 1960s.

31. Analyze the motives of people who make clandestine and threatening calls to people with whom they do not agree.

32. Prediction: What will Griffin conclude about his experiment?
Tone- a writer’s attitude toward the subject. Tone is conveyed through the person’s choice of words (diction) and detail.

Tone words: [http://www.mshogue.com/AP/tone.htm](http://www.mshogue.com/AP/tone.htm)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text/Subject</th>
<th>Diction (What word choices does the author make?)</th>
<th>Tone (What can you conclude about the writer’s attitude toward the subject?)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Text: Montgomery bus station (Dec1- p. 126-127) Subject:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Text: Tuskegee (Dec1- p. 126-127) Subject:</td>
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<td>Text: Bus to Conyers (Dec2- p. 134) Subject:</td>
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