**‘The Crucible’ Act 2 Analysis and Discussion Points**

1. Explain the awkward relationship which is revealed between Proctor and Elizabeth in the early stages of Act 2
2. How has the status of both Abigail and Mary-Warren changed since Act 1? Use detailed quotes from the text to support your points, focusing on the way Abigail is likened to a ‘saint’ and the different way Mary-Warren treats John and Elizabeth.
3. Explain why Mary-Warren clearly enjoys the extra status she is now receiving from society. How is this dramatized in Act 2?
4. Hale and Proctor 61-66 – Explain the suspicions Hale has around Proctor and find quotes which shows the extent of his anger. Why is Proctor so disrespectful of Parris?
5. Who are the two people accused by the end of Act 2 and what are the justifications for these accusations?
6. Explain the symbolic function of the poppet.
7. Unpack the significance of the following lines and link this quote to Miller’s context and criticisms of his own society:

“If she is innocent! Why do you never wonder if Parris be innocent, or Abigail? Is the accuser always holy now? Were they born this morning as clean as God's fingers? I'll tell you what's walking Salem—vengeance is walking Salem. We are what we always were in Salem, but now the little crazy children are jangling the keys of the kingdom, and common vengeance writes the law!”

1. Focus on the drama of the ending of Act 2. How is the drama and tension created and then sustained at the end of the act?

9) Students are to read Miller’s article ‘Tragedy and the Common Man’ to expand their vocabulary around Proctor’s predicament.

Having read Miller's article, 'Tragedy and the Common Man,' write the following paragraph. **Explain how Miller establishes the potential for tragedy by the end of Act 2**. In your response, look to integrate key insights from Miller's article and use textual detail from the play itself. 300 word minimum.

Use the following complex sentence as a model:

Capturing the way tragedy arises out of, “man’s total compulsion to evaluate himself justly,” Miller’s characterisation of John Proctor establishes the potential for tragedy by the end of Act 2 by positioning Proctor in the midst of a serious predicament which could have dire consequences for him.