ROLL OF THUNDER HEAR MY CRY
Chapter 9 Questions and Vocabulary

1. What keeps Cassie from enjoying the spring?
2. What suggestion does Jeremy make that Stacey says Papa wouldn’t like?
3. Why is Lillian Jean tolerable?
4. How do R.W. and Melvin treat T.J.?
5. Why does Mama say the Simms might be spending time with T.J.?
6. Why had Mr. Jamison come to visit?
7. Why hasn’t Papa left for the railroad yet?
8. Why must Papa go?
9. Why are Mr. Avery and Mr. Lanier canceling their orders?
10. What does Mr. Avery think papa means when he says, “Times are hard for everybody”? 
11. With what does Mr. Granger threaten Mr. Avery? With what do the Wallaces threaten him?
12. Why does Papa accept the Averys’ and Laniers’ decisions?
13. To what does Papa compare the Logans’ struggle?
14. Why does Mama want Papa to wait?
15. Why does Papa want to take Stacey with him?
16. What worries Papa?
17. What will happen if somebody doesn’t get T.J. back on track?
18. How many families still refused to shop at the Wallace store? What effect will this number have on the Wallaces?
19. What happens on the night Papa, Stacey, and Mr. Morrison are to return?
20. What is Mama thinking of doing?
21. What injuries has Papa sustained?
22. What motivates Mama to send the children to bed?
23. What does Stacey say about Papa’s injuries?
24. What happened in the dark on the way back from Vicksburg?
25. What did Papa and Mr. Morrison suspect?
26. Why didn’t they unhitch the wagon to put the wheels back on?
27. What was Stacey supposed to do?
28. When did Papa get shot?
29. Why does Stacey feel guilty?
30. What did Stacey see Mr. Morrison do?
31. Who does Stacey think accosted them?

In looking back at Chapter 9...
How do you think Papa’s injuries will affect the Logan family?

seep   soberly   absently   exasperation   despairingly
trudge persnickety venture rile prod
stammer mussed amenity immobilize inquire
1. What are Mama and Papa discussing?
2. Why doesn’t Papa want to ask Uncle Hammer for money?
3. Why can’t Big Ma go to the market in Strawberry?
4. Why doesn’t Mama want Stacey to hear Papa complain about his leg?
5. Where is Mr. Morrison?
6. Why does Mama think Mr. Morrison should go?
7. What prompts Mr. Morrison to tell Cassie to get in the back?
8. What does Kaleb Wallace want to do to Mr. Morrison?
9. What does he say is sinful?
10. What does Mr. Morrison do with the truck?
11. What does Kaleb Wallace need to be a threat?
12. Why does Mama suggest Mr. Morrison should go? Why does he want to stay?
13. Who sometimes joins the Logans in the cool of the forest?
14. What are some folks saying about Papa’s injury?
15. What does Cassie think would be the simplest thing to do about the attack on Papa? Why does Mama say they cannot do this?
16. What talk has Stacey heard about T.J.?
17. Where does Jeremy sleep?
18. How does Jeremy react to Stacey’s refusal? Why does he seem to change his attitude?
19. What message has Mr. Morrison brought back from the bank?
20. What does Papa fear? What does Mama fear?
21. How will they get the money for the note?
22. What need does Harlan Granger have?
23. What began on the third Sunday of August? What kind of event was this?
24. Why in Cassie’s mind is the first day the best?
25. Why did Uncle Hammer sell his car?
26. Why is land better than a car?
27. Why does Papa want Mr. Morrison to see Uncle Hammer to the train?
28. Why does Uncle Hammer worry?
29. Whom has T.J. brought to the revival?
30. Why does T.J. look different?
31. Why does T.J. repeat the names of R.W. and Melvin?
32. What does he say about the Simms brothers?
33. What will the Simms get for T.J.?
34. Why does Cassie almost feel sorry for T.J.?

digest
urgency
veer
phenomenal
defrenzied

shroud
lethargically
huffily
reproachfully

calcium
scheme
sweltering
unison
millings

jauntily
condescending
desolately
indistinct
ROLL OF THUNDER HEAR MY CRY
Chapter 11 Questions and Vocabulary

1. What has Mr. Morrison done every night since Papa was hurt?
2. Who taps on the door in the middle of the night?
3. To whom does Stacey suggest T.J. turn for help? Why can’t T.J. turn to these people?
4. Why does T.J. have to get home?
5. Why didn’t the Simms buy the gun for T.J. that night?
6. Why did T.J. want to give up on getting the gun? What do R.W. and Melvin do once inside the store?
7. What did the Simms do to the Barnetts?
8. What did the Simms do when T.J. threatened to tell what they had done?
9. Why is T.J. afraid to go home alone?
10. What convinces Cassie that T.J. isn’t faking this time?
11. Why does Cassie decide to go with Stacey?
12. How does Cassie feel once on the road?
13. What do the Logans see as they are about to leave the Averys’ house?
14. To what two events does Cassie compare this one?
15. What do the men do to the Averys?
16. What story have R.W. and Melvin told?
17. Who arrives late?
18. What threat does Thurston Wallace make?
19. What does Mr. Jamison tell the men to do?
20. What word has Harlan Granger sent?
21. Whom else do the Wallaces suggest hanging?
22. What does Stacey make Cassie do?

finality  despicable  wrench  welling
grimace  vulnerability  crescendo
ROLL OF THUNDER HEAR MY CRY
Chapter 12 Questions and Vocabulary

1. As they approach the house, what sign is there that the children have been noticed missing?
2. What is Papa’s first reaction?
3. Why does Papa get his shotgun?
4. Why does Papa say he doesn’t have a choice?
5. What does Papa say he will do?
6. What does Mama smell? What do they see when they look outside?
7. Why does Mama decide the children should stay in the house?
8. What does Little Man realize about the direction of the fire?
9. How had Jeremy known about the fire?
10. How does Jeremy reckon the fire started?
11. What do Cassie, Christopher-John, and Little Man forget in the joy of the rain?
12. Whom does Cassie see fighting the fire?
13. How does Mama respond to the questions about T.J., Claude, Papa, and Mr. Morrison?
14. What happened to T.J.?
15. What stopped the men from hurting T.J. further?
16. What happened when the fire started, according to Stacey?
17. What happened after Cassie left Stacey at the Averys?
18. What bad news does Mr. Jamison bring?
19. What is T.J.’s condition?
20. Why shouldn’t Papa go with the Averys?
21. What does Cassie suddenly understand?
22. What will happen to T.J. now?
23. What does Cassie realize will happen?
24. Why does Cassie cry for T.J. despite the fact that she had never liked him?

stricken
traipse
menacingly
adamant
singe
eagerly
flimsy
**Roll of Thunder, Hear My Cry**  
**Character List**

**Cassie Logan**  
Cassie is the first-person narrator of the novel. At ten years old, she is the second oldest and the only female child in her family. Cassie is intelligent, outspoken, and self-confident, even when those qualities threaten to get her in trouble for speaking her mind in a white-dominated world. Over the course of the novel, Cassie directly experiences racism and learns the real dangers of being black in the South in the 1930s. At the beginning of the novel, Cassie is proud of herself and her race but unaware of the possible consequences of this pride. She is witness to the violence and injustice of the South as she becomes aware of lynchings, of the curtailment of her father and mother's freedom, and of the severe punishments meted out to blacks accused of wrongdoing. Cassie grows up over the course of the year, learns some sad truths, and experiences the strength and love of her family.

**Stacey Logan**  
At twelve years old Stacey is on the brink of adulthood. As the oldest child, he bosses his brothers and sister around and is the leader of their small group. He is old enough to disobey his parents but not old enough to fully appreciate the consequences of doing so. His dawning awareness of racism leads him to make difficult choices, like pushing away his white friend Jeremy. In the end, he proves his bravery and loyalty by risking danger and by attempting to help his estranged friend, TJ. He also uses his ingenuity to protest against injustice. For example, it is his idea to build a trench in the rain-filled road to stall the white children's school bus.

**Christopher-John Logan**  
At age seven, Christopher-John is a short, chubby boy who is the quietest Logan sibling. He is always cheerful but frequently reminds the other children that they are breaking their parents' rules. Despite his misgivings, he usually ends up following his other siblings to avoid being left behind.

**Clayton Chester "Little Man" Logan**  
Little Man, age six, is a smart boy with a highly developed sense of right and wrong. Able to read before he started school, he partakes in his older siblings' adventures and in doing so learns a great deal about the racist South.

**David "Papa" Logan**  
A tall, handsome man, Papa is Big Ma's second youngest son. He works from the end of planting until Christmas on the railroad in order to pay for his land. He was raised on the same farm on which his family now lives. Ready to stand up for himself and his family, he does what he "gotta do" to survive and respect himself. He risks his life to institute a boycott against the Wallaces, store owners who burned a black man to death. His leg is broken and he is shot at in retribution for the boycott. He also comes close to losing his land when the bank, influenced by Mr. Granger, calls in the note on it in. He is willing to use his shotgun to protect TJ but ultimately uses his ingenuity to stop the lynch mob and save TJ's life, even though his strategy loses him a quarter of his own cotton. Papa believes that his family and the land must be protected at all costs.

**Mary "Mama" Logan**  
A thirty-three year old woman from the Delta, Mama went to high school in Jackson and was sent to the Crandon Teacher School by her tenant-farmer father. Her father died during her final year in teacher school, and she married Papa when she was nineteen. She has taught at the Great Faith school for fourteen years, and has four children of her own. Her strong pride in her race and her sense of justice lead her to paste over the inside covers of the schoolbooks, where the "very poor" condition of the book is listed next to the race of the black students. This outspokenness results in her being fired by the white school board. Though she tries to keep stories of the violence and injustice around them from her children, she ultimately cannot shield them from the truth.
Caroline "Big Ma" Logan
Papa's mother is a woman in her sixties. She holds the deed to the Logan land, which was bought by her late husband, Paul Edward. She married him when she was eighteen, and they raised their six children, only two of whom survived, on the four hundred acres of land that he bought between 1887 and 1918. Big Ma is the voice of history in the book and tells stories about the past to Cassie. Her love of the land leads her to sign it over to her two sons to protect it from Harlan Granger. She has medical knowledge and is often called upon to tend those injured by white violence, including the Berrys. She is very religious and is a source of comfort to Cassie who shares a room and bed with her.

Hammer Logan
Hammer is Big Ma's only living son other than Papa. He lives in the North and drives a Packard like Mr. Granger does. He visits the Logans during the Christmas season and brings gifts. He has a strong temper and wants to attack Charlie Simms after his bad treatment of Cassie. Ultimately, he quells his temper when he must and sells his Packard in order to protect the land, bringing the money to his brother by hand and leaving before his presence can fuel more tensions.

Mr. Morrison
Mr. Morrison is an extremely big and strong older man whom Papa brings home from the railroad. Mr. Morrison got in a fight with some white men and was fired from the railroad. He helps to protect the Logans, watching outside their house at night, and stays on with the family even after he injured the Wallaces when they attacked Papa. His own family was brutally murdered by a lynching mob during Reconstruction and he says that the Logans are like family to him.

TJ Avery
An emaciated-looking, thirteen-year-old boy, TJ is foolish but provides a source of information about racial incidents for the Logan children. He is repeating the seventh grade, cheats on tests, gets Mama fired, and hangs out at the Wallace store which ultimately loses him Stacey's friendship. His "friendship" with the older, white Simms brothers leads him to commit a crime and nearly causes him to be lynched. He is the catalyst for an eruption of racial tension and at the end will most likely be sent to a chain gang for a murder that the Simmses committed.

Claude Avery
TJ's younger brother does not say much but is also a friend to the Logans. He is more afraid of TJ than of their mother and generally does what his brother tells him to do. He is beaten by the mob when they come for his brother.

Mr. Avery
TJ and Claude's father is a sharecropper on Harlan Granger's land. He participates in the boycott of the Wallace store but backs out when Granger threatens to kick him off the land. He is small and sickly and can't control TJ. He too is treated violently when the mob comes for his son.

Mrs. Avery
TJ and Claude's mother has little control over her sons. When she tries to protect her son from the mob, she is thrown back against her house.

Jeremy Simms
Jeremy is a towheaded white boy, probably about eleven, who wants to be friends with Stacey. While the other white children ride the bus, he always walks to school. He is whipped by his father for associating with the Logans. He dislikes his older brothers and sleeps in a tree house to get away from his family.

Lillian Jean Simms
Aged twelve or thirteen, Lillian Jean is Jeremy's older sister. She has long blond hair, which Cassie makes use of when fighting her. She is shrill and bossy. Her father forces Cassie to call her "Miz Lillian Jean" and apologize after bumping into her in Strawberry.
RW and Melvin Simms
Jeremy and Lillian Jean's older brothers are about eighteen or nineteen years old. They pretend to be friends with TJ, who steals things for them, and for whom they buy things. When he helps them break into the Barnett Mercantile to steal a gun, they kill Mr. Barnett and injure Mrs. Barnett. Afterward, they beat TJ and lead the mob that breaks into the Avery house and tries to hang him.

Charlie Simms
The father of the Simms family is a "mean-looking man, red in the face and bearded." He twists Cassie's arm behind her back and forces her to apologize to "Miz Lillian Jean" when she bumps into her on the sidewalk in Strawberry. He is not involved in the attack on the Avery house, but is woken up by Jeremy who smells smoke from the tree-house. Cassie and Little Man see him working side-by-side with Mr. Lanier to put out the fire at the end of the novel.

Harlan Granger
Granger owns a ten-square-mile plantation which is worked by sharecropping families. The Logan's' land had belonged to the Granger family before it was sold to a Northerner during Reconstruction, and Mr. Granger's desire to get it back from the Logans leads him to threaten Big Ma and to use his authority in town to pressure the bank to call in the note on the mortgage. He, Kaleb Wallace, and a third man, representing the school board, fire Mama for teaching history that isn't in the books and for defacing the school's books. When the boycott on the Wallace store begins, he recognizes the possibility of financial loss to himself because he owns the land that the store is located on. He decides to take sixty rather than fifty percent of his sharecroppers' cotton and threatens to kick out those who continue the boycott. On the night of the attack on the Averys, Granger lets Jamison tell the crowd that he doesn't want a hanging on his land but does little to stop the mob until the fire threatens to engulf the forest and his crops. Only then does he force the mob to fight the fire rather than to hang TJ.

Kaleb, Thurston, and Dewberry Wallace
These three white brothers own the Wallace store, the only store in town. They sell alcohol illegally and host a room where black teenagers dance. The store is on Granger property, making it profitable for Harlan Granger as well as the Wallaces. The Wallaces burn the three black Berry men, killing one and severely injuring the other two, after drunk white men accuse John Henry Berry of flirting with a white woman. When the Logans arrange a boycott on their store, the Wallaces attempt to ambush Papa on the way back from the market in Vicksburg. Mr. Morrison beats up two of the Wallaces badly, nearly breaking Dewberry's back and laying up Thurston for a few weeks as well. The Logans cannot press charges against the Wallaces because to do so might result in Mr. Morrison getting put on the chain gang or worse. The Wallaces are involved on the attack on TJ and the other Averys, and Kaleb leads the cry to hang TJ.

Mr. Wade Jamison
A lawyer whose family was originally from Vicksburg, he inherited land that had once belonged to the Grangers from his father and sold it to Paul Edward Logan in 1918. Cassie likes him for always calling her mother "ma'am." He offers to back the credit of those who boycott the Wallace store and shop in Vicksburg, and he stands opposed to those who want to hang TJ, arguing with them and even blocking them from driving away by putting his car in the middle of the road.

Mr. Montier
Mr. Montier is a plantation owner. The children of his sharecroppers attend the Great Faith school, though many choose not to make the three-and-a-half-hour walk after they finish fourth grade in Smellings Creek, which is nearer to his estate. He too raises the percentage of cotton his sharecroppers owe him and threaten to evict them if they continue the boycott.

Mr. Harrison
Mr. Harrison is another plantation owner whose sharecroppers' children attend Great Faith. He is a "decent man" and doesn't raise his percentage of cotton or threaten to evict his sharecroppers because of the boycott.
Jim Lee Barnett
The owner of the Mercantile in Strawberry cheats his black customer, Sam Tatum, and when Tatum accuses him of lying, "night men" tar and feather Tatum. When TJ tries to buy goods for his mother at the store, Barnett stops serving him and ignores him for an hour while waiting on white customers. When Cassie politely tries to remind him that they are waiting, he calls her a "little nigger," and throws her out of his store. When the Simms brothers and TJ break into his store, he comes down to investigate and RW hits him over the head with the flat part of an axe. He dies the next morning.

Mrs. Barnett
Mrs. Barnett is the wife of the owner of the Mercantile. Hearing her husband scuffling with the Simmses, she goes down to investigate. RW pushes her back against the stove and she is knocked out. She thinks that the three intruders are all black because RW and Melvin wear stocking caps over their faces.

Little Willie Wiggins
A seventh grader at Great Faith Elementary, Little Willie tells Cassie, Christopher-John, and Little Man how Stacey was whipped by Mrs. Logan when he was caught with TJ's cheating notes. He also tells them that TJ told Kaleb Wallace about Mama pasting over the book covers in order to get her fired.

Mr. Wiggins
Little Willie's father owns forty acres of land six miles away from the Logan farm.

Moe Turner
Another seventh grader at Great Faith, Moe stands at the crossroads on the day Stacey is whipped for having TJ's cheating notes and points Stacey towards the Wallace store when he wants to find TJ. He lives on the Montier plantation and must walk three and a half hours each way to and from school.

Gracey Pearson, Alma Scott, and Mary Lou Wellever
These snobby girls in Cassie's class are all friends and don't want her to sit with them. Mary Lou is the principal's daughter and the only girl wearing a new dress on the first day of school.

Miss Daisy Crocker
Her fifth grade teacher has great contempt for Cassie Logan. She whips both Cassie and Little Man when they object to the used "very poor" books that have been given to black students on the first day of school.

Mr. Wellever
The principal of Great Faith Elementary and Secondary School is powerless to do anything but stand and watch as Harlan Granger, Kaleb Wallace, and another school board member fire Mama.

Mr. Silas Lanier
Another black tenant-farmer, Mr. Silas Lanier got Big Ma to tend to the Berrys the night that they were burnt. He pulls out of the boycott of the Wallace store after Mr. Granger's threats. Cassie and Little Man see him working side-by-side with Mr. Simms to put out the fire at the end of the novel.

Mrs. Lanier
The children learn the details of the Berry family's burning by overhearing Big Ma talk with Mrs. Lanier and Mrs. Avery after church.

John Henry, Beacon, and Samuel Berry
These are members of a family that lives by Smellings Creek. John Henry, who owns a Model T, is accused by some white men of flirting with a white woman while getting gas with his brother Beacon in Strawberry. That night, they are burned alive along with their uncle Samuel by a group of white men led by the Wallaces. John Henry dies and Mama takes the children to visit Samuel Berry and his wife as punishment for going to the Wallace store. Mr. Berry is burned beyond recognition and cannot even speak.
Sam Tatum
A black man who lives on Jackson Road near Strawberry, he calls Mr. Barnett a liar after he denies cheating him. In retribution for this accusation, the white "night men" tar and feather Mr. Tatum.

Mr. Grimes
Mr. Grimes drives the Jefferson Davis school bus and takes sadistic pleasure in forcing black students off the road. The Logans seek revenge on him by digging a trench in the muddy, rainy road.

Sheriff
The sheriff does whatever Mr. Granger says he should and turns a blind eye to violence against blacks. He makes no move to stop lynch mobs.
amiable (əˈmeəbl) adj., good-naturedly
apall (ə pɔl̩) vt., overcome with dismay
astounding (ə stɔnˈıʃt) adj., surprised
audible (ə dbəl) adj., capable of being heard
avenged (ə vənджd) adv., conclusively, with authority
awe-struck (ə strək) adj., filled with wonder or dread
awkwardly (ə kwərd əl) adv., clumsily, uneasily
bare (bərən) adj., bare
bewildered (bə wɪldərd) adj., confused and overwhelmed
bland (bland) adj., dull, uninteresting
briskly (briskl̩) adv., quickly
broadside (broad ˈsайд) n., large pot
candidly (kəndəd əl) adv., bluntly, honestly
careen (kə rɛn) vt., lurch, sway from side to side
chignon (ʃəˈnɪgn) n., knot of hair worn at the nape of the neck
chuckled (ʧuk ˈləd) vi., laugh quietly
churn (ʧərn) vt., stir or agitate violently
cocky (kəkˈi) adj., boldly confident
coddle (kädəl) vt., pamper, treat with extreme care
colateral (kələˈræl) n., property used to back a loan
collide (kəl̩də) vt., bump into
comprehend (kəm prəhendʻ) vt., understand
concession (kən səʃən) n., something given up
condescending (kənˈdɛnsəŋ) adj., patronizing, showing a sense of superiority
consoling (kənˈsəʊlɪŋ) adj., boldy, in a challenging manner
dejected (di ˈdɛktəd) adj., reduced in size or importance
desolate (dəˈsəʊlat) adj., joylessly; showing the effects of abandonment
despairingly (di ˈspɛrəliŋ) adv., hopelessly
despicable (di ˈspɛkləbəl) adj., worthless and worthy of contempt
diction (diʃən) n., choice of words, especially in regard to correctness
disgruntled (di ˈgrʌntld) adj., ill-humored or discontented
discreetly (di skreəlt) adv., in a carefully conducted way
distinct (di stɪŋkt) adj., clear, unmistakable
doubtful (di ˈbautfl) adj., of doubtful promise or outcome
in • dig • nant (in dig’nant) adj., filled with anger aroused by injustice
in • di • stinct (in de stink’t) adj., unclear
in • quire (an kw’er) vt., ask
in • so • lent • ly (in’so lent’le) adv., boldly and insultingly
in • ter • ject (in ter ject’) vt., throw between or among other things
in • ter • mi • na • ble (in’ter’ma na bel) adj., unending
ir • ri • ta • bly (ir’e ta bly) adv., with annoyance
jar (jär) vt., bump and bounce
jaun • ti • ly (jônt’le) adv., in a lively manner
jo • vi • al (jô’veəl) adj., joyful, cheerful
knell (nel) n., toll, sound of a bell
le • thar • gi • cal • ly (ləth ar’jək le) adv., sluggishly
lin • ger (lin’ər) vt., delay; be slow about doing something
list • less • ly (list’ləs le) adv., without energy or emotion
loi • ter • ing (loi’tər iŋ) adj., dawdling, hanging around
lin • gering (lin’iŋ) adv., threateningly
me • tic • u • lous • ly (mə tik’yə lə sle) adv., with extreme or excessive care
mill • ing (mil’iŋ) adj., moving in circular motions or as a group
mod • er • ate (môd’ər it) adj., avoiding extremes
mo • rose • ly (mə ro’sle) adv., gloomily
muf • fle (muf’l) vt., suppress or hide the sound
muss • ed (must) adj., untidy, disheveled
mute • ly (moo—ot’le) adv., wordlessly
nat • ti • ly (nat’le) adv., trimly and tidily, neatly
non • com • mit • tal (nän kə mit’əl) adj., giving no clear indication of attitude or opinion
ob • liv • i • ous (əb li’ve əs) adj., lacking awareness
om • i • nous • ly (ə’mən’əs le) adv., in a manner threatening evil
pa • tron • ize (pa’trə nəz) vt., act as a patron, use the services
pen • chant (pen’chant) n., inclination, liking
per • snick • e • ty (par snik’ə te) adj., snobbish
phe • no • me • nal (fe no’ me nel) adj., amazing, astounding
pipe (pə p) vt., speak in a high or shrill voice
plac • id (pla’səd) adj., calm, tranquil
plague (pla’v) vt., annoy or disturb persistently
ploy (ploj) n., tactic or stratagem
plumb (plum) adv., absolutely
pon • der (pən’dər) vt., consider, think about
pre • car • i • ous • ly (pri kə r’é ə’s le) adv., dangerously, unstably
pre • vail (pri va’l) vi., triumph, take control
prim • ly (prim’le) adv., formally and stiffly
proceed (pro̊s̊d) vi., continue after a pause
prod (prod) vt., urge on by poking
promote (präm̊t̊e) dt., walk about leisurely
prophesy (prô̊ fə s̊) vt., predict
prospect (präs̊pekt) n., possibility, something expected
protrude (pro̊tro̊d) vt., stick out
pudgy (pə̊jə) adj., being short and fat
quieter (kwiv̊ər) vt., tremble
quizingly (kwiz̊i kə le) adv., inquisitively, questioningly
rack (rak) vt., afflict, torture
rasp (rasp) vt., utter in a grating voice
raucous (rô̊kəs) adj., loud and boisterous
recklessly (rek̊ləs le) adv., carelessly
relent (ri lənt̊) vt., give in, soften
reprimand (rə̊pri mand) n., criticism for fault
reproachfully (ri pro̊ch̊fə le) adv., disapprovingly
resent (ri zent̊) vt., feel or express annoyance or ill will
resilience (ri zil̊yən ce) n., ability to recover from misfortune or change
resolved (ri solvd̊) adv., to have reached a firm decision about something
restrain (ri strån) vt., hold back
resemble (ri to̊l̊e ə̊t̊) vt., get revenge
revert (ri və̊r̊bə råt̊) vt., echo, resound
revolt (ri vo̊lt̊) n., rebellion, uprising
rile (ri̊l̊) vt., upset
rivet (ri̊və̊t̊) vt., fasten firmly
satCHEL (sach̊əl) n., small bag with a shoulder strap
saunter (sô̊n̊t̊ər) vt., walk slowly
scheme (ske̊m) n., overall organization, plan
scold (skôf) vi., show contempt through disrespectful actions or words
scowl (skoul) vi., frown
seep (se̊p) vi., ooze
senatorial (sen̊t̊ənəl) n., guard or watchperson
sheepishly (she̊p̊ish le) adv., with meekness and obvious embarrassment
shroud (shroud) n., cloth used to wrap a corpse
shun (shun) vt., avoid deliberately
sinewy (sin̊yə we) adj., tough and strong
singe (sinj) vi., burn
skittish (skit̊′ash) adj., easily frightened
slink (slink) vt., move stealthily
slyly (sl̊ẙ le) adv., in a manner intended to avoid notice
smirk (smirk) n., smug smile
smugly (smug̊le) adv., in a highly self-satisfied way
soberly (so̊ber le) adv., seriously
sodden (sô̊d̊n) adj., waterlogged
sparsely (spårs̊le) adv., lightly, with only a scattering
spew (spyo̊o̊) vt., come forth in a flood
spindly (spind̊le) adv., narrow and weak
stammer (stam̩ər) vi., stutter, halt in speaking
stealthy (stelth ə le ̂) adv., slowly and deliberately to avoid being noticed
stricten (strik ən) adj., overwhelmed by sorrow or despair
subdued (səb do ̂d) adj., lacking in force or intensity
subtle (sət ə l) adj., perceptive
sulkily (sul ə ke ̄) adv., sullen, moody
surgically (sərj ə ̄ iŋ) adj., billowing, moving in waves
survey (sər va ̄´) vt., examine as to condition, inspect
suspiciously (sə spish ə ̄s le ̄) adv., with doubt or mistrust
swelteringly (swelt ər iŋ) adj., overheated
tarpan (tär pə ̄lən) n., material used to protect exposed objects
telem (te ̄ m) vt., fill with large quantities
telemery (te ̄r e ̄ te) n., recklessness, contempt of danger
testily (tes ə le ̄) adv., irritably
thrash (thrash ə ̄) n., beating
timidly (tim əd le ̄) adv., shyly
tolerate (təl ər a ̄t) vt., endure, put up with
traipse (tra ̄ps) vi., travel about, wander
transfixed (trans əfikst) adj., held motionless
transpose (trans po ̄z) vt., alter the order of
trudge (truj) vi., walk laboriously
wounding (wa ̄n əŋ) adj., resolute in the face of danger
unison (yo ̄n əsən) n., at the same time
upright (ər po ̄t er) adj., putting on airs of superiority
vague (va ̄l le ̄) adv., vacantly
veer (ve ̄) vt., shift, change direction
venture (ven ər ə ̄) vi., proceed in the face of danger
verge (varj) n., edge, brink
vex (veks) vt., upset
vigorously (vigə rəs le ̄) adv., energetically, with great force and energy
vulnerability (vul ər ə bil ə te) n., capability of being wounded
waning (wa ̄n ə ̄) adj., dwindling, decreasing in size or intensity
warily (war ə le ̄) adv., cautiously
well (wel ən) adj., rising to the surface
wheedle (we ̄d ə l) vt., influence by soft words or flattery
wizen (wən ən) adj., shrunken and wrinkled
wrench (rench) vt., twist and tear
wry (r ə) adj., clever and often grimly humorous
Roll of Thunder, Hear My Cry
Study Guide

Vocabulary Words

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Short Answer Questions

Civil War’s Beginning and Ending dates

Emancipation Proclamation Date

Identifying Titles

Character Traits, Ages, Problems and Solutions

Short Answer Questions based on student submissions

Themes – your essay

Similes, Metaphors, and other Comparisons