

GONE WITH THE WIND

MARGARET MITCHELL

Teacher's Guide

Written By Mary Ellen Snodgrass

LIVING
LITERATURE
SERIES

A PERMA-BOUND Production

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SYNOPSIS

PART ONE: CHAPTER 1

Sixteen-year-old Scarlett O'Hara, a graduate of the Fayetteville Female Academy, flirts with Stuart and Brent, the Tarleton twins. In view of the Flint River, the trio sits on the front porch of Tara in Clayton County, Georgia, on April 14, 1861, two days after General P.G.T. Beauregard's troops shell Fort Sumter. Jeems, the twins' personal servant, concludes that Scarlett stops being sociable after Stuart confides that Ashley Wilkes will announce his engagement at the Wilkes's ball the next evening. As war becomes inevitable some three months after Georgia's secession from the Union, regiments form from volunteers who have little military experience.

CHAPTER 2

Mammy scolds Scarlett for bad manners. Gerald O'Hara rides to Twelve Oaks to buy Dilcey, the midwife who married his valet Pork. On return, he upbraids Scarlett for chasing Ashley. Pa informs her of the value of owning Tara and of allowing parents to arrange her marriage.

CHAPTER 3

Ellen Robillard O'Hara manages her house and doctors sick slaves and poor whites. Grieving at age 15 for her madcap cousin Philippe, she married Gerald O'Hara, an unrefined Irishman on the run. He won Tara in a poker game and built up the property on slave labor. She ran his house with Mammy and 20 domestic slaves and bore six children, three boys who died in infancy and three girls, Scarlett, Suellen, and Carreen. Scarlett grew up tomboyish under genteel governesses and two years of finishing school, but lacks her mother's wisdom and goodness.

CHAPTER 4

During supper, Dilcey and 12-year-old Prissy arrive at Tara. Dilcey offers Prissy for Scarlett's maid. Ellen comes home late to dinner and conducts prayers. Scarlett realizes that Ashley does not know of her love. She goes to sleep making plans to flirt with every man at the barbecue.

CHAPTER 5

Scarlett fantasizes about eloping with Ashley while Pa negotiates with Mrs. Tarleton about buying mounts for the local cavalry regiment.

CHAPTER 6

Scarlett scorns Honey and India Wilkes for being mousy and smirks at Frank Kennedy's courtliness to Suellen. Scarlett spies the swarthy Rhett Butler and flirts with Charles Hamilton on her way upstairs. Cathleen Calvert identifies Rhett as an outcast. At the barbecue, men surround Scarlett, who eyes Ashley with Melanie and listens offhandedly to Charles's proposal of marriage. Other girls condemn Scarlett for being fast. Rhett insults the boastful Southern males by predicting that the South will lose a war. Ashley rejects Scarlett's love. War breaks out. Scarlett agrees to marry Charles before he leaves with the troops.

CHAPTER 7

On April 30, Charles and Scarlett marry. The next day, Ashley marries Melanie. Both men depart for war. In late June, Charles dies of measles and pneumonia after joining Wade Hampton's Legion. Scarlett gives birth to Wade Hampton Hamilton and languishes from the decline in the county's social life. After visits to kin in Savannah and Charleston, she joins Melanie and Aunt Pittypat in Atlanta to nurse war casualties.

PART TWO: CHAPTER 8

After a 20-mile train trip, Scarlett reaches Atlanta, which bustles from war activity. The family spoils her and Wade. She joins the ladies in rolling bandages and in volunteering at the hospital four mornings a week.

CHAPTER 9

Scarlett regrets that she can't attend the bazaar and ball at the armory. Dolly Merriwether insists that the Hamilton women help at the bazaar to raise money for drugs and hospital equipment. Scarlett is too selfish to take pride in the Cause, but willing to donate her wedding ring. Dr. Meade scandalizes female chaperones by announcing an auction before the next reel. Rhett bids \$150 in gold and leads Scarlett in the dance.

CHAPTER 10

At breakfast, Aunt Pitty mourns Scarlett's dance with a social outcast. Rhett sends Melanie's ring with a gracious note. Two days later, Ellen sends a letter scolding Scarlett for violating behavior for widows. Gerald arrives the next day with news of the Tarleton twins' wounds and rebuke for his daughter's scandalous behavior. That night, Rhett returns Gerald home drunk after winning \$500 from him in a poker game. The next morning, Scarlett blackmails her father into letting her stay in Atlanta.

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CHAPTER 11

A week later, Scarlett snoops into Ashley's letters to Melanie, but misunderstands his hatred of war.

CHAPTER 12

After a year of mourning, Scarlett returns to gaiety. Rhett's reputation plummets because of his assaults on Southern pride. At a musicale, he demeans the war effort. Dolly orders Pitty not to receive him. Melanie refuses to be rude to him because his views on war echo those of Ashley.

CHAPTER 13

Rhett predicts he will run blockades only six more months. He holds cotton in England awaiting a stronger demand. Scarlett accepts a green bonnet. After Melanie receives \$50 in gold from Belle Watling for the hospital fund, Scarlett realizes that the coins come wrapped in Rhett's handkerchief.

CHAPTER 14

In July 1863, Atlanta grows tense after the fall of Vicksburg and defeat at Gettysburg. Rhett acquires newspaper galleys of casualties. The Meades lose son Darcy; the four Tarleton boys die in combat. Melanie longs for a son and envies Scarlett the birth of Wade.

CHAPTER 15

Ragged and patched, Ashley comes home for Christmas. Melanie presents him a new coat made from cloth donated by a grateful mother of a hospital patient whom Melanie tends. When Ashley prepares to leave a week later, Scarlett gives him a yellow sash and kisses him passionately.

CHAPTER 16

In late winter 1864, Gerald struggles to feed his household. Scarlett ponders getting Ashley to divorce Melanie. In March, Melanie announces her pregnancy on the day she learns that Ashley is missing. Rhett learns that Ashley is imprisoned at Rock Island, Illinois, but there is no hope of a prisoner exchange.

PART THREE, CHAPTER 17

General William T. Sherman's troops reach Dalto, Georgia, in May 1864. Captain Carey Ashburn fails at courting Scarlett. Rhett attends Pitty's soiree. Poor families go hungry. Aunt Pitty receives wounded men from the battle of Resaca on May 16. By July, an influx from Kennesaw Mountain, the draft of the Home Guard, and the use of slaves to dig rifle pits reveals danger to Atlanta. Rhett teases Scarlett with a promise to kiss her.

CHAPTER 18

Panic sweeps Atlanta as the Home Guard departs, taking Uncle Charles Hamilton and John Wilkes. Gerald is too lame to go with them and hold Sherman off only 22 miles northwest of Atlanta, then only five miles away at Peachtree Creek. More casualties flood the yard, among them, Carey Ashburn. Melanie is terrified that Scarlett will retreat to Macon. Dr. Meade orders Melanie to stay in bed for her last five weeks of confinement.

CHAPTER 19

During the siege of Atlanta in July, Union forces swing south between Atlanta and Tara. Uncle Henry and other soldiers appear daily at Pitty's house seeking help. John Wilkes dies in the shelling. Carreen comes down with typhoid. Rhett asks Scarlett to be his mistress.

CHAPTER 20

In August, there are no newspapers, mail, telegrams, or trains. Sherman assaults Jonesboro. Scarlett promises to rear Melanie's baby if Melanie should die. On September 1, Melanie goes into labor.

CHAPTER 21

Women and children empty the warehouses to save goods from Union confiscation. Casualties overrun the car shed. Scarlett slaps Prissy for lying about helping deliver the baby and sends her to the kitchen for supplies.

CHAPTER 22

After delivering Melanie's son Beau, Scarlett sends Prissy to fetch Rhett.

CHAPTER 23

Rhett drives the household toward Marietta Street, where warehouses are burning. Scarlett proposes avoiding the fighting by taking an old wagon road. At Rough and Ready south of town, Rhett kisses her and leaves to join the army.

CHAPTER 24

Some 15 miles from Tara, Scarlett stops for water and gathers apples. At dark, she arrives home a day after Ellen's death and learns that Yankees quartered on the plantation. A Yankee surgeon tended the family with opium. Scarlett drinks Pa's whiskey and sleeps.

CHAPTER 25

The next morning, Scarlett realizes that Gerald is daft. She sends Pork and Prissy to secure the pigs; she and Dilcey scavenge Twelve Oaks and the MacIntosh plantation for edibles. Nothing has prepared Scarlett for so vast a world change. She begins to love Tara as the only thing that survives chaos.

CHAPTER 26

Two weeks later, Scarlett shoots a Yankee straggler who enters the house. She plunders his wallet and the goods he stole from others before burying him under the arbor. The deed hardens her. Grandma Fontaine suggests that Scarlett and her sisters pick their remaining cotton. The old lady offers half her rations for the O'Haras and warns Scarlett about women's burdens. With Dilcey's help, Scarlett picks most of the cotton and anticipates a greater yield the next spring.

CHAPTER 27

In mid-November 1864, Scarlett faces Sherman's marauders, who plunder, kill the sow, and burn the cotton. She extinguishes a fire in the kitchen. Melanie saves her from burns on her back and hugs her for hiding the trooper's wallet in Beau's diaper.

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CHAPTER 28

That winter, neighbors go hungry in the burned-out remains of their homes. To keep the family fed, Pork forages into the night. Frank brings commissary troops and shares news of Atlanta under Sherman. People are rebuilding the burned-out town. Pitty left Macon to reclaim her home on Peachtree Street. In private, Frank describes Southern devastation and predicts a quick end to the war. He wants to marry Suellen.

CHAPTER 29

In April, as planting begins at Tara, the Fontaine boys return from the war with news of the surrender. Cathleen Calvert announces her engagement to the overseer Hilton. Melanie wants to spare her shame and give her a home, but Scarlett refuses.

CHAPTER 30

In summer, stragglers overrun Tara. Uncle Peter scolds Scarlett and Melanie for not writing to Pitty. A letter from Ashley reports that he is walking home from Illinois. Will Benteen recuperates from an amputated leg, then begins supervising work at Tara. Ashley returns.

PART FOUR, CHAPTER 31

Carpetbaggers in Jonesboro demand \$300 in taxes on Tara. Scarlett asks Ashley to elope with her to Mexico. He confesses his love for her, but assures her that she loves Tara more.

CHAPTER 32

Scarlett spits at Jonas and Emmie Wilkerson, who want to buy Tara. After Mammy locates dress patterns, Scarlett rips green velvet drapes to make a new dress for a trip to Atlanta.

CHAPTER 33

The next day, Atlanta shocks Scarlett with its demolished buildings and occupation troops. Mrs. Merriwether bakes pies; Mrs. Elsing operates a boarding house. Scarlett plans to visit Rhett the next day.

CHAPTER 34

At the firehouse-jail, Scarlett flirts with Rhett, who anticipates being hanged. He discovers her calloused hands and guesses her intent. She offers to be his mistress. After fainting, she leaves in anger.

CHAPTER 35

Scarlett encounters Frank, who is a prospering merchant. She lies about selling fancy needlework to Yankee officers and claims that Suellen will marry Tony Fontaine in February. Mammy surmises that Scarlett is stalking Frank. That night, after Fanny Elsing's wedding, Scarlett realizes that the war has stripped her world of refinement. She sets her mind on marrying Frank.

CHAPTER 36

Two weeks later, Frank marries Scarlett and discovers that she is an astute businesswoman. A week later, he contracts pneumonia and leaves the store to his wife. Rhett insults her and claims to have \$500,000. He berates Ashley for letting her marry for money. Scarlett

and Rhett drive north up the Peachtree Road to buy a sawmill. She risks her reputation by selling lumber. Frank wishes that she had a baby to keep her home.

CHAPTER 37

In spring, Tony Fontaine kills Jonas Wilkerson for trying to give blacks the vote and for encouraging black males to molest white women. Frank confesses that white men are fighting back. Scarlett reveals her pregnancy.

CHAPTER 38

Scarlett worries about Reconstruction violence. Before her confinement in June, she buys a second sawmill to the east of town on the Decatur Road. Rhett admires her and escorts her from the mill to town. He admonishes her for being ashamed of pregnancy and makes her promise to get a gentler horse. At home, she retreats into brandy. In June, she returns to Tara after Gerald's death.

CHAPTER 39

To maintain his home at Tara, Will asks to marry Suellen. She creates scandal by trying to get Gerald to sign an oath of loyalty to the Union and indirectly causes his death. Carreen wants to enter a Charleston convent. Ashley plans to work in a New York bank.

CHAPTER 40

The next morning, Scarlett admires Will's accomplishments and Ashley's reading of Gerald's burial service. Grandma Fontaine thinks that allowing Suellen to marry a cracker is the practical thing to do.

CHAPTER 41

Scarlett gives Pork Gerald's gold watch. Ashley agrees to manage the lumber mill. Melanie's health suffers. Scarlett learns from Johnnie Gallegher about convict labor, but Frank refuses to exploit workers.

CHAPTER 42

After Scarlett gives birth to Ella Lorena, Frank forbids his wife to leave the house because of local violence against women. Melanie sends Archie to drive Scarlett on errands. Frank and Ashley attend night meetings. Scarlett hires ten convicts.

CHAPTER 43

Rhett returns from visiting his ward, a little boy living in New Orleans. Scarlett and Rhett argue about Ashley's management of the mill. Rhett urges her to keep Frank at home at night.

CHAPTER 44

In March, Scarlett encounters Big Sam near Shantytown on the Decatur Road. She offers him a job, but he must leave because he killed a Yankee soldier. She disapproves of Gallegher's treatment of convict labor. On the drive home, Sam saves her from the attack of two Shantytown residents.

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CHAPTER 45

Frank leaves Scarlett at Melanie's house. India blames Scarlett for the day's incident and divulges that Frank and Ashley are in the Klan. Archie blames Scarlett for the danger the men face. Captain Jaffery surrounds the house with Union troops. Under pretense of drunkenness, Rhett returns Ashley, who is shot through the shoulder. Frank dies from a bullet through the head.

CHAPTER 46

The next day, Melanie thanks Belle for saving the men from hanging by giving them alibis.

CHAPTER 47

That night, Scarlett assuages her guilt with hot brandy. Rhett proposes; she accepts. Mrs. Merriwether tries to shame Scarlett into ending the engagement. Mammy adds her complaints about marrying trash, whom she calls a "mule in horse harness." Rhett and Scarlett honeymoon in New Orleans.

PART FIVE, CHAPTER 48

During her two weeks in Louisiana, Scarlett encounters other reprobates like Rhett and spends his money for gifts to take home. They live at the National Hotel while Scarlett builds a grand house in Atlanta.

CHAPTER 49

Melanie defends Scarlett and Rhett against India's harsh criticism. Scarlett quarrels with Rhett and surrounds herself with vulgar newcomers, including Governor Rufus Bullock.

CHAPTER 50

Scarlett is so angry about a third pregnancy that she threatens to abort her baby. After Bonnie is born, Rhett delights in fatherhood.

CHAPTER 51

Scarlett decides to have no more children. She knows Ashley is a poor manager and worries that child-rearing limits her control of investments. She plans to lock Rhett from her bedroom.

CHAPTER 52

Rhett is angry that Wade is not invited to a children's party. To redeem his reputation, Rhett tells Wade about serving eight months in the artillery from September 1864 until April 1865. To aid Bonnie's acceptance by society, Rhett courts the Old Guard and works at the bank. He fires Lou for leaving Bonnie in a dark room.

CHAPTER 53

In April, Archie helps Melanie decorate the yard for Ashley's birthday party. Ashley confesses to thinking in prison about Scarlett's green dress on the day of the barbecue at Twelve Oaks. The two discuss how much has changed since the war. Scarlett weeps in his arms as India, Archie, and Mrs. Elsing observe them. To spite gossips, Rhett makes Scarlett attend the party, where Melanie welcomes her.

CHAPTER 54

Rhett is drunk when Scarlett comes downstairs for a late-night brandy. He mocks her rescue by Melanie and accuses Scarlett of preferring Ashley to her own husband. After a passionate night, Rhett stays with Belle for two days, then returns home to prepare Bonnie for a long trip.

CHAPTER 55

Melanie defends Scarlett from gossip. Scandal divides the town.

CHAPTER 56

Three months later, Rhett returns as Scarlett confronts a fourth pregnancy. A fight on the stairs causes her to fall and miscarry. Melanie solaces Rhett, who is drunk and miserable. He confesses the faults of his marriage.

CHAPTER 57

A month later, Scarlett goes home to Tara. Rhett asks Melanie to have Ashley buy the mill with money sent anonymously in the mail. Scarlett agrees to the purchase.

CHAPTER 58

Rhett behaves civilly toward Scarlett and confesses that he and Ashley broke up the Klan.

CHAPTER 59

Bonnie grows unruly and races her pony in public. She dies from a fall while jumping a hurdle. Three days later, Melanie convinces Rhett to allow Bonnie's burial.

CHAPTER 60

Rhett slips into untidiness and alcohol abuse.

CHAPTER 61

Scarlett hurries home from Marietta when Melanie miscarries. Melanie asks Scarlett to look after Beau and Ashley. Scarlett realizes that Ashley loves his wife.

CHAPTER 62

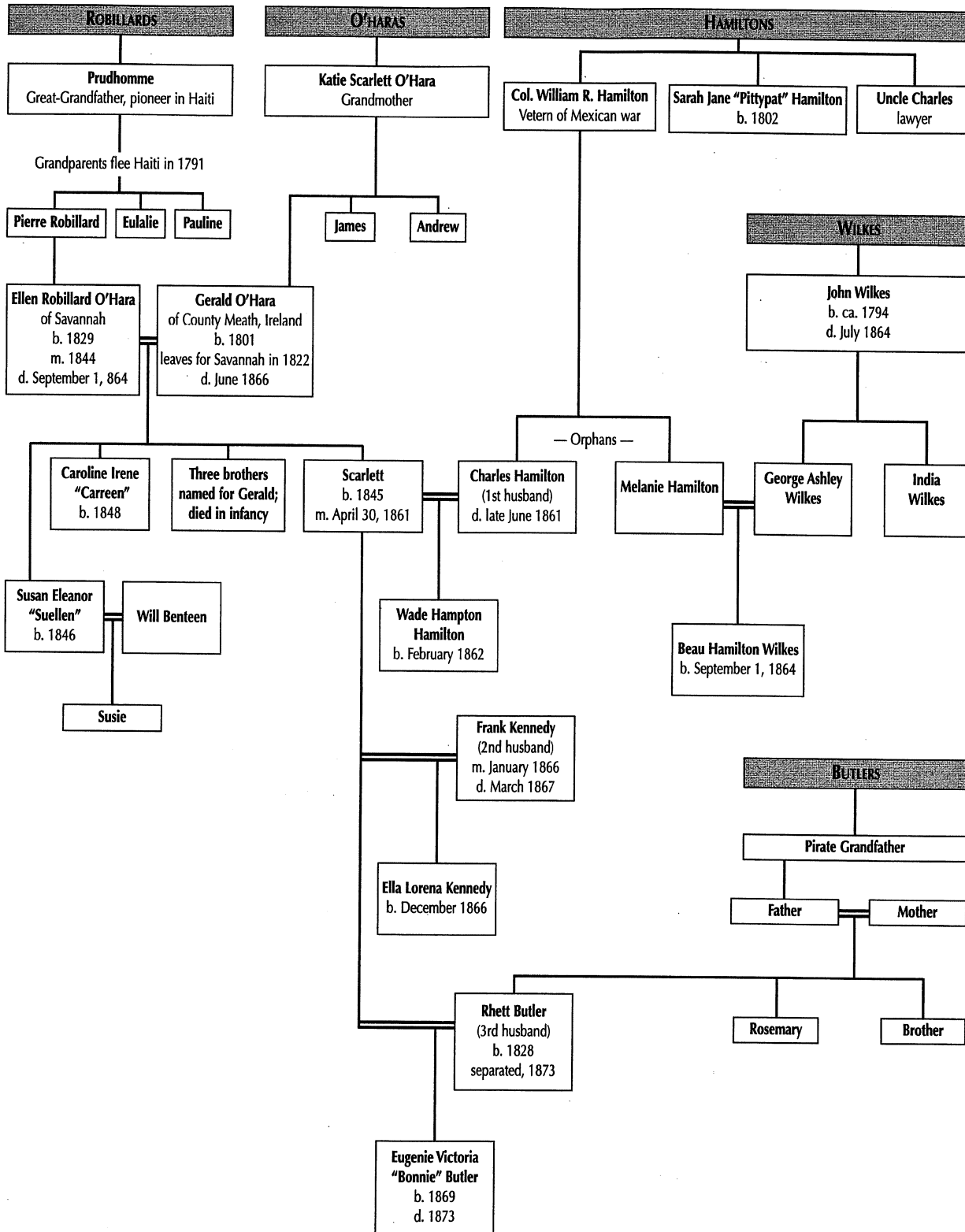
Scarlett understands Ashley's concept of honor and realizes that she prefers Rhett.

CHAPTER 63

Rhett intends to leave Scarlett and return to Charleston to find peace he knew as a boy. She plans to rest at Tara and think of some way to win back her husband.

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MAJOR CHARACTER GENEALOGY



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TIMELINE

- 1822** Gerald O'Hara arrives in America from County Meath, Ireland.
- 1836** A railroad terminus is built in Atlanta.
- 1844** Gerald marries Ellen Robillard.
- 1845** Scarlett O'Hara is the firstborn of the six O'Hara children. Atlanta is named.
- 1846-1848** Americans win the Mexican War.
- 1859** Scarlett falls in love with Ashley Wilkes.
- January 18, 1861** Georgia secedes from the Union.
- April 12** General P.G.T. Beauregard shells Fort Sumter.
- April 15** During the barbecue at Twelve Oaks, war is declared.
- April 30** Charles marries Scarlett.
- May 1** Ashley marries Melanie.
- May 7** Charles departs with Wade Hampton's Legion.
- May 21** Ashley leaves for war.
- ca. June 30** A letter reports Charles's death from measles and pneumonia.
- early February**
- 1862** Scarlett gives birth to Wade Hampton Hamilton.
- May** She takes the train to Atlanta.
- ca. June** Rhett Butler encounters her at the bazaar.
- next day** He returns Melanie's ring.
- two days later** Ellen sends a letter scolding Scarlett for unladylike behavior.
- July 21** Ashley sees a friend die at Bull Run.
- fall** Ashley is promoted to major.
- December 13** The South defeats Union troops at Fredericksburg, Virginia.
- spring 1863** Belle Watling donates \$50 to the hospital.
- April 27-**
- May 5** The South is victorious at Chancellorsville, Virginia.
- mid-May** The Confederacy besieges General Ulysses S. Grant at Vicksburg, Mississippi.
- July 4** Robert E. Lee suffers heavy losses at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Vicksburg falls to Union forces.
- September 20** General James Longstreet batters Union forces at Chickamauga, Georgia.
- December 21** Ashley returns to Atlanta on a week's furlough.
- March 1864** Ashley is missing in action.
- May 16** General William T. Sherman's troops take Resaca, Georgia, from General Joe Johnston. Refugees flood Atlanta.
- July 2** Johnston's troops lose Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia. Scarlett flees the hospital.
- July 18** Sherman destroys the rail lines at Decatur, Georgia.
- late July** Rhett asks Scarlett to be his mistress.
- late August** Ellen and both daughters suffer typhoid.
- August 31-**
- September 1** Sherman assaults Jonesboro.
- September 1** Melanie goes into labor. Thousands of casualties lie at the car shed in the heat.
- that night** Melanie gives birth to Beau. The household retreats in Rhett's stolen wagon. He joins the army. Ellen dies of typhoid.
- September 2** Atlanta surrenders.
- that night** Scarlett reaches Tara.
- September 3** She takes charge of feeding the household.
- September 17** She shoots a Yankee scavenger and discovers money in his wallet.
- November 10** Sherman abandons Atlanta and marches southeast toward the sea.
- mid-November** His men plunder Tara.
- December 22** Savannah surrenders to Sherman.
- Christmas** Frank brings commissary troops to Tara and proposes to Suellen. He mentions that convicts from Milledgeville bolster the Southern army.
- April 17, 1865** General Joe Johnston surrenders to Sherman in Greensboro, North Carolina.
- summer** Stragglers overrun Tara. Will Benteen works for his keep.
- November** Ashley returns. The plantation clears 20 bales of cotton.
- January 1866** Scarlett goes to Atlanta to locate \$300 to pay the taxes on Tara.
- two weeks later** Frank marries her and gives her money for the taxes.
- spring** Tony Fontaine kills Jonas Wilkerson for promoting the black vote.
- June** Gerald O'Hara dies after refusing to sign a loyalty oath to the Union. Ashley comes to Atlanta to manage the mill.
- December** Ella Lorena Kennedy is born.
- March 1867** Scarlett survives an attack on the Decatur Road outside Shantytown.
- that night** Frank dies in an ambush on the Klan.
- 1868** Rufus B. Bullock is elected governor of Georgia.
- 1869** Bonnie Butler is born.
- 1871** Democrats retake control of Georgia politics. Bonnie begins fearing the dark. Scarlett suffers a miscarriage.
- 1873** Bonnie dies. Melanie dies. Rhett abandons Scarlett.

AUTHOR SKETCH

Famed Atlanta feature writer and interviewer Margaret Munnerlyn "Peggy" Mitchell recreated the drama and pathos of the collapse of the Southern plantation system. Born on November 8, 1900, to Irish-Catholic suffragist Mary Isabelle "Maybelle" Stephens and conservative attorney Eugene Muse Mitchell, the author exhibited the rebellion of her forebears by rejecting constraints on women among Atlanta's privileged class. She rode horseback and developed into a debutante

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similar in spirit and beauty to her protagonist, Scarlett O'Hara. In girlhood, Mitchell began internalizing family storytelling about the South and memories of the Civil War confided by her maternal grandmother, Annie Fitzgerald Stephens, while Margaret recovered from burns on her legs. Her father, who presided over the Atlanta Historical Society, provided specifics, including the bullet holes in the skull of Grandfather Mitchell at the battle of Sharpsburg.

Mitchell worked at the writer's trade. During late-night sessions, she wrote original dramas, short fiction, and novels. Her unremarkable studies complete at Woodberry School and Washington Seminary, in 1918, she enrolled at Smith College in pre-med coursework. After her fiancé was killed in World War I and Maybelle died during the 1919 flu epidemic, Mitchell took charge of the family home, her father, and her older brother, Stephens Alexander Mitchell. Although the family's fortunes were waning, she entered society in 1920. At age 22, the Jazz Age beauty spurned the proposal of editor John Robert Marsh and married ne'er-do-well Berrien Kinnard "Red" Upshaw, a bootlegger and abuser of women. Their ill-conceived union ended in annulment in 1924. Mitchell reclaimed her family surname.

Mitchell supported herself by writing features, fashion and book reviews, social news, columns, and interviews with dance band leaders, businesswomen, Civil War heroes, and globe-trotting celebrities for the *Atlanta Journal Sunday Magazine*. In 1925, she wed Marsh and moved into an urban three-room apartment on the same street with the headquarters of the Ku Klux Klan. While recovering from an ankle injury from an auto accident, she outlined *Gone with the Wind* (1936), fleshed out with interviews with veterans, memoirs and packets of letters, and journals shelved in the archives of the Atlanta Public Library. A decade later, Macmillan purchased her 1,037-page manuscript, which turned into an immediate bestseller.

Criticism tempered the novel's success with charges of racism and girlish romanticism. To shield her family from media scrutiny, Mitchell gave up travel and lived a reclusive life. During World War II, she sold war bonds and solicited for the Red Cross. On August 11, 1949, she sustained a fatal head injury after a taxi struck her a few blocks from the Marsh apartment as she and her husband walked to a movie. While fans and well-wishers held a vigil, she died on August 16 and was buried among Civil War casualties at Oakland Cemetery.

CRITICS CORNER

Margaret Mitchell, a model of the "new woman," created Scarlett O'Hara, an enduring independent female. Male reviewers were unimpressed with the woman-centered fiction sparked with battle scenes, hospital volunteerism, and the civilian retreat from Atlanta. In addition to winning a Pulitzer Prize, Mitchell's plantation romance was a 1936 Book-of-the-Month Club selection and an American Booksellers Association book of the year. The masterwork entered a bidding war for international publishing rights and won readers worldwide in 27 languages. After MGM hosted a hunt for a screen version of Scarlett, the 1939 film, starring Vivien Leigh and Clark Gable, filled theaters in North America and Europe and later flourished on televi-

sion, video, audiocassette, and DVD. Contributing to women's history was the rise of actress Hattie McDaniel, portrayeur of Mammy, as the first Oscar award to a black actress.

Mitchell died without an inkling of the *GWTW* industry that still flourishes from media versions and Civil War memorabilia. After the feminist movement of the mid-1960s, rereadings of *Gone with the Wind* produced new interpretations of Scarlett's autonomy. Feminist critics admired her ability to shuck off outworn values and customs and to profit during the Reconstruction era while the fallen elite lived in penury and memories of past glory. The image of Scarlett as a war survivor and an emerging female entrepreneur kept the novel alive for new generations of readers.

OTHER WORKS BY THE AUTHOR

Gone with the Wind, 1936
Margaret Mitchell's "Gone with the Wind" Letters, 1976
Margaret Mitchell: A Dynamo Going To Waste, 1985
The Lost Laysen, 1995
Before Scarlett: Girlhood Writings of Margaret Mitchell, 2000
Margaret Mitchell, Reporter, 2000
"I Want to Be Famous": The Writings of a Young Margaret Mitchell, 2000

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GENERAL OBJECTIVES

1. To understand the impact of war and destruction
2. To account for the success of the new woman
3. To interpret cultural and social customs
4. To contrast reality with fantasy and epic
5. To discuss the themes of repression and prejudice
6. To explain the main events in time order
7. To analyze the emancipation of women and former slaves

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8. To describe attitudes toward honor and financial gain
9. To describe elements that delineate atmosphere and tone
10. To analyze the roles of real and fictional characters

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

1. To explain how Scarlett progresses from spoiled belle to businesswoman
2. To analyze the tone and symbolism of the title
3. To summarize Scarlett's role in family and community
4. To contrast the strengths of Scarlett, Melanie, Ellen, and Grand-ma Fontaine
5. To justify the collapse of the plantation system
6. To predict how Scarlett will survive as a single parent
7. To summarize Gerald O'Hara's example to his three daughters
8. To discuss the implications of living in Atlanta during the siege
9. To describe the roles of the laboring class in the rebuilding of Atlanta
10. To list events caused by suspicion and revenge

LITERARY TERMS AND APPLICATIONS

For a better understanding of Margaret Mitchell's fiction, present the following terms and applications:

anti-hero a protagonist or central figure who lacks the usual heroic qualities of an admirable person or leader, particularly skill, grace, honesty, courage, and truth. Scarlett O'Hara, for all her heroism, is spoiled and self-centered from childhood into her late 20s. She remains true to Melanie out of secret love for Ashley rather than from true friendship. Scarlett's terror of hunger and loss during the war produces an incautious entrepreneur willing to make money by any method that assures her financial and emotional security. She pairs well with another anti-hero, Rhett Butler, who profits from wartime shortages and who offers an illicit relationship to Scarlett on a par with his long-term commitment to prostitute Belle Watling.

paradox a surprising or intriguing statement of truth through contradiction, for example, Melanie Wilkes's rise to personal happiness and social prominence in the midst of near death and penury. Although her family loses their wealth, she gives birth with joy at the anticipation of rearing Ashley's son. The family settles on Ivy Street and envelopes Atlanta's former elite in generous and loving social engagements. Privately, she shares with others and relieves sorrow through kindness to outcasts Scarlett, Rhett, Archie, and Belle Watling.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SETTING

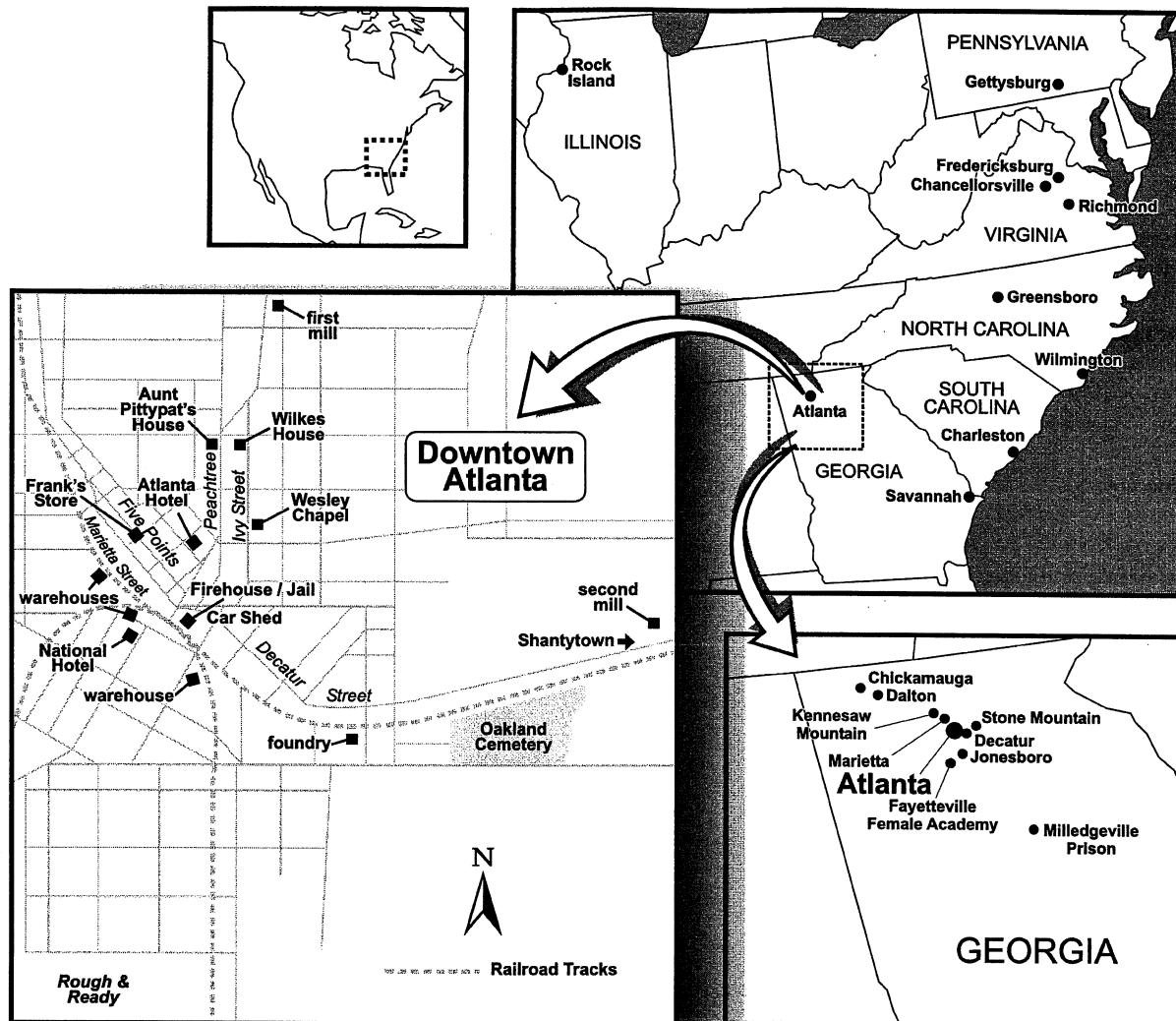
The milieu of Margaret Mitchell's *Gone with the Wind*, a revered social novel and feminist narrative, focuses on the failing prosperity of Atlanta, Georgia, in the 1860s and 1870s. A skilled journalist, interviewer, and researcher, the author winnowed facts and impressions from decades of immersion in Civil War history. By describing Scarlett as a 17-year-old country belle/widow who arrives in Atlanta at the beginning of the war, the narrative looks through lively eyes and anticipates excitement and amusements from the point of view of a husbandless teenage bride who is used to being pampered. From Aunt Pittypat Hamilton's house on Peachtree Street northeast of Five Points and the depot, Scarlett lives the enthusiasm of the period. The charity ball at the armory introduces the tastes and manners of aristocratic citizens who embrace the Cause as a certainty.

The slow-motion collapse of hope after the siege at Vicksburg and the battle of Gettysburg pictures Atlanta's hard times as they settle like a dark cloud over a close community. People cluster around the office of the Daily Examiner to clutch at torn galleys and mourn aloud the men killed in record numbers, including the Tarleton twins and Dr. Meade's older son Darcy. After the battles of Resaca and Kennesaw Mountain to the northwest, Mitchell forces Scarlett to view the rail yard filled with wounded and dying men and the labors of volunteers who try to steady Atlanta for the last of the siege. Scarlett's late-night flight from Aunt Pitty's house on Peachtree Street in Rhett's stolen wagon reprises the tour of the city as refugees and looters clog the streets. Flames from crucial stores and the foundry attest to the desperation of the city's abandonment. At Rough and Ready to the south, Scarlett takes charge of the wagon as Rhett slips away into the dark to join the Confederate artillery for its final stand against General Sherman.

Mitchell's next view of war's destruction takes Scarlett past the homes of former planters whose wealth is plundered and whose residences are reduced to paired chimneys above blackened ruins. From her own ransacked house at Tara, Scarlett remains oblivious to Atlanta's woes until the demand for \$300 in taxes forces her north once more. The return trip by train sobers her with the devastation of genteel neighborhoods and former landmarks like the Atlanta Hotel and the Wesley Chapel. More unsettling is the sight of occupation troops patrolling Atlanta's streets and protecting the influx of opportunists and former slaves.

The second half of the novel pictures Scarlett in the thick of the new city, which arises on ravaged ground. From Frank's mercantile center at Five Points, with its dirt-floored storage room jumbled with stock, she presses her fortunes toward a more profitable store and two lumber mills to the north and east on the Decatur Road. She sets her sights on city property for a saloon and another lumber distribution center. After marrying Rhett, she lives at the National Hotel. She contributes to the city's vulgarity by constructing a Victorian eyesore, the type of architecture that conforms to her new friends among the Northern nouveau riche.

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CROSS-CURRICULAR SOURCES

For more information about the Civil War, the Confederacy, Atlanta, racism, Southern families, slavery, volunteerism, Mitchell's novel, the plantation system, conflict, Reconstruction, the new woman, and other subjects and issues deriving from the novel, consult these sources:

Articles

Gage, Carolyn, "Tara and Other Lies," *On the Issues* (spring 1997): 34-36.

Grossett, Jeffrey, "The Wind Done Gone: Transforming Tara into a Plantation Parody," *Case Western Reserve Law Review* 52, no. 4 (summer 2002): 1113-1130.

Audiocassette

Scarlett, Simon & Schuster

Books

Cold Mountain, Charles Frazier
Except for Me and Thee, Jessamyn West
The Red Badge of Courage, Stephen Crane
Scarlett, Alexandra Ripley
The Underdogs, Mariano Azuela
The Wedding Dress, Virginia Ellis
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Filmstrip

Self-Fulfillment, Guidance Associates

Internet

Davis, Jefferson. "Inaugural Address,"

<http://www.pointsouth.com/csnet/greatmen/davis/pres-ad1.htm>.

Davis, Varina. "Christmas in the Confederate White House,"

<http://members.tripod.com/~corpbob/csawhitehouse.html>.

Simms, William Gilmore. "Katherine Walton, or, The Partisan's Daughter,"

<http://www.history.rochester.edu/godeys/04-50/kw.htm>.

Maps

The Historical Atlas of the United States, National Geographic

Memoir

Journal of a Residence in America, Fanny Kemble

Kate: The Journal of a Confederate Nurse, Kate Cumming

Mary Chesnut's Civil War

Multimedia Kit

Writing about Family Roots, Interact

Poem

"Lee," Stephen Vincent Benét

"Lee in the Mountains," Donald Davidson

"Sanctuary," Donald Davidson

Reference Books

The Civil War, National Geographic

The Civil War Chronicle, Crown

Coins and Currency, McFarland

The Companion to Southern Literature, Louisiana State University

The Encyclopedia of Southern Culture, University of North Carolina Press

The Encyclopedia of Southern Literature, ABC-Clio

The Historical Encyclopedia of Nursing, ABC-Clio

Short Story

"The Rose of Lebanon," William Faulkner

Slides

Characters in Crisis, Center for Humanities

An Inquiry into the Nature of Man: His Inhumanity and

His Humanity, Center for the Humanities

No Man Is an Island, Center for the Humanities

Software

The Civil War, Software Express

Videos/DVDs

Band of Angels

Beloved

Cold Mountain

Enslavement: The True Story of Fanny Kemble

Glory

Gods and Generals

Gone with the Wind

North and South

Places in the Heart

Shenandoah

Themes and Motifs

A study of the central issues and situations in *Gone with the Wind* should include these aspects:

Themes

- tradition
- refinement
- slavery
- patriarchy
- romance
- land
- family
- racism
- conflict
- loss
- post-war trauma
- recovery
- entrepreneurship

Motifs

- combatting family attitudes toward race and gender
- understanding the refugee mentality
- assuming the role of rescuer
- coping with patriarchy and sexism

RELATED READING

Louisa May Alcott, *Hospital Sketches* and *Little Women*

Isabel Allende, *Daughter of Fortune*

Mariano Azuela, *The Underdogs*

Sarah Bradford, *Scenes in the Life of Harriet Tubman*

Pearl Buck, *The Good Earth* and *The Woman*

Mackinlay Kantor, *Andersonville*

Mary Chesnut's Civil War Diary

Kate Cummin, *Kate: The Journal of a Civil War Nurse*

Virginia Ellis, *The Wedding Dress*

William Faulkner, "The Rose of Lebanon"

Harriet Jacobs, *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl*

Ruthann Lum McCunn, *Thousand Pieces of Gold*

Toni Morrison, *Beloved*

Gary Paulsen, *Nightjohn*

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Michael Shaara, *The Killer Angels*
E. D. E. N. Southworth, *The Hidden Hand*
Harriet Beecher Stowe, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
Amy Tan, *The Hundred Secret Senses*
William Makepeace Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*
Jessamyn West, *Except for Me and Thee*

MEDIA VERSIONS OF MITCHELL'S WORK

Audiocassette (unabridged)

Gone with the Wind, Recorded Books

Audio CD

Gone with the Wind, Rhino Records

Boxed Set

Gone with the Wind/Scarlett, Warner

Calendar

Gone with the Wind, Meadwestvaco

DVD

Gone with the Wind, Warner

Large Print

Gone with the Wind, Macmillan

Literary Companion

Gone with the Wind, Max Notes

Poster

Gone with the Wind, Amazon.com

Sequel

Scarlett, Warner

MEANING STUDY

Below are significant words, phrases, or sentences from the book. Explain each in context. Part, chapter, and page numbers pinpoint each entry so you can re-read the passage in which it appears.

1. The troop of cavalry had been organized three months before, the very day that Georgia seceded from the Union, and since then, the recruits had been whistling for war. (I, 1, p. 20).
(After Abraham Lincoln's election in November 1860, seven Southern states—South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas—seceded from the Union to form their own government. After the firing on Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861, four more states seceded—Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina—and formed the eleven Confederate States of America.)
2. Do you stand there, Scarlett O'Hara, and tell me that Tara—that land—doesn't amount to anything? (I, 2, p. 38)
(Gerald O'Hara, an immigrant from County Meath, Ireland, names his plantation Tara for the hill monument surviving Bronze Age settlers of western Ireland from around 2100 B.C. A surviving stone stele reflects the glory of Ireland's earliest monarchs, the O'Neills.)
3. Women knew that a land where men were contented, uncontradicted and safe in possession of unpunctured vanity was likely to be a very pleasant place for women to live. (II, 8, p. 156)
(Margaret Mitchell's romance implies that 19th-century adults treated each other like children. Wives remained subservient and allowed their planter husbands to enjoy the illusion of being powerful self-made men. The deception becomes the crux of Scarlett's inability to understand Rhett, who rejects the simpering, flirtatious ways of Southern belles and the delusions and vainglory in men like Ashley Wilkes and Charles Hamilton.)
4. The Yankee blockade about the Confederate ports had tightened, and luxuries such as tea, coffee, silks, whalebone stays, colognes, fashion magazines and books were scarce and dear. (II, 12, p. 215)
(Because the South relied on an agrarian economy and imported rather than manufactured goods, the blocking of ships in and out of harbors quickly reduced the supply of luxuries and necessities, such as medical instruments, calomel, and opiates. Rhett Butler enriches himself by sweeping in and out of his Wilmington, North Carolina, headquarters and by trading in goods that rise in price as the demand increases.)
5. Dear Daughter, Your Mother and both girls have the typhoid. (III, 20, p. 339).
(From contaminated water, exposure, filth, short rations, and fatigue during the Civil War erupted contagious diseases and evidence of malnutrition. Spreading among non-combatants and soldiers were chicken pox, cholera, consumption, dengue fever, dysentery, enteritis, erysipelas, gangrene, malaria, measles, mumps, pellagra, pertussis, pneumonia, pyaemia, scarlet fever, scurvy, smallpox, tetanus, typhoid, venereal disease, and yellow fever. In the absence of calomel and other drugs and palliatives, doctors relied on coffee, quinine, turpentine, soap, leeches, and whisky to cure disease and cleanse septic wounds. At the Confederate surrender at Appomattox Courthouse on April 9, 1865, the death total for 806,755 troops was 359,528. Nearly 31 percent died in combat; over 68 percent died from disease, which reached a total of 6,000,000 illnesses.)
6. The South was being treated as a conquered province. (IV, 31, p. 511)
(Because secessionists were considered turncoats and outlaws, the Union made survivors pay for the South's rebellion. Washington officials began receiving Union dead at Arlington House, the home of Robert E. Lee's wife, Mary Anna Custis Lee, in Arlington, Virginia. At the front door, builders erected a tomb to Pierre Charles L'Enfante, the designer of the city of Washington. After the Lees' house was made an army and cavalry headquarters in punishment for the general's refusal to lead Union troops, burial details interred 3,800 ex-slaves. Congress established 200

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acres as a national cemetery. The first military burial on the property took place on May 13, 1864, with the interment of Private William Henry Christmas.)

7. Scarlett knew that she, too, was greatly changed. (IV, 34, p. 599) *(Margaret Mitchell portrays an array of reactions to trauma and loss. Some characters, like Aunt Pitty, Uncle Peter, and a stream of refugees abandon their homes and flee south toward Macon. Others, like Dr. Meade's family, stay in Atlanta and face Sherman's marauders. Scarlett, Frank Kennedy, Alex Fontaine, René Picard, and Will Benteen manage to profit from loss by meeting the needs of a new citizenry bent on building new homes and businesses. Archie and other convicts from Milledgeville Prison improve their lot by serving the dwindling army and surviving the war. Women like Cathleen Calvert and Suellen O'Hara marry men from the laboring class. Emmie Slattery better herself from white trash to the wife of Jonas Wilkerson, a former overseer. To please her, he grows vindictive enough to threaten the O'Hara ownership of Tara. More violent sorts—Scarlett, Rhett, Tony Fontaine, the Klan, and Big Sam—commit murder as their response to a crumbling social order.)*
8. Neither life nor property was safe from [free blacks] and the white people, unprotected by law, were terrorized. (IV, 37, p. 647) *(Southerners, whom carpetbaggers and federal occupation troops denigrate, resort to the same legal system found in the West—vigilantism. Ignoring the guarantees of the Constitution, males gather by night in secluded places to deck themselves in sheets and enforce the law of the Ku Klux Klan. The threat of nightriders helps to quell outright banditry and assault on the defenseless and on women living in rural areas. Secrecy and false testimony protect Klan members from arrest and hanging by federal authorities.)*
9. Ripe buckwheat's got sap in it and it bends. And when the wind has passed, it springs up almost as straight and strong as before. (IV, 40, 709) *(Grandma Fontaine offers the advice of a survivor of the Creek uprising, a frontier conflict that ended native ownership of Georgia land. She recognizes that Southern gentility is a lost cause and encourages Scarlett to bide her time and wait for the opportunity to flourish once more in the new society.)*
10. I always intended having you, one way or another. But as you and Frank have made a little money, I know you'll never be driven to me again with any interesting propositions of loans and collaterals. So I see I'll have to marry you. (IV, 47, p. 823) *(Like Scarlett, Rhett has bided his time in the pursuit of Scarlett. Shortly after Frank's death, Rhett proposes matrimony, the only method of securing the woman he has longed for. His willingness to violate a bachelor's principles and marry is one reason their union fails. The sexual tension that has existed between them since the barbecue at Twelve Oaks twists into husbandly concern for Scarlett's nightmares and fatherly devotion to Wade,*

Ella, and Bonnie. As Rhett loses his mystique and mellows into a family man, Scarlett lets greed run rampant as she flaunts money and bad taste in the face of the society that rejects her.)

COMPREHENSION STUDY

Answer the following questions in your own words. There is not always a right answer. Your judgment is important and you should be ready to defend answers with quotations from the book.

Motivation

1. What causes Scarlett to chase Ashley?
(Scarlett's life as a pampered darling of a successful planter tends to make her want what she can't have. Although the Tarleton twins, Tony and Alex Fontaine, Frank Kennedy, and Cade Calvert pursue her at the barbecue at Twelve Oaks, she dreams of a will-o'-the-wisp, the elegant, unattainable Ashley Wilkes, her idealistic neighbor and old friend. After learning that he will announce his engagement to Melanie Hamilton at the barbecue, she embroiders her fantasies of romance and outdoing another woman just in time to avert a wedding. Scarlett's misunderstanding of marriage and family looms in her sudden engagement and marriage to Charles Hamilton and her immediate pregnancy and widowhood. Because the events throw her into regular contact with her sister-in-law, Melanie Wilkes, Scarlett feeds vicariously off Melanie's letters from the front and the possibility that Ashley will return on furlough. Scarlett's dreams turn to the unlikely prospect of Ashley's divorce and his marriage to her.

When the first two marriages saddle Scarlett with two children and a bitter aftertaste from loveless wedlock, she continues stoking her illusions of Ashley, whom she pictures as the ideal mate. Contributing to her admiration for him is the knowledge that he refrains from marital sex with Melanie to spare her possible death from a second pregnancy. Scarlett's pursuit of Ashley strays to images of her dream man in place of Rhett. As Rhett drifts out of her life and Ashley professes that he can't live without Melanie, Scarlett leaves Melanie's deathbed with a maturity that comes too late to spare her separation and heartache.)

Setting

2. Describe life at Tara.
(Gerald O'Hara provides his family with ample land outside Jonesboro and south of Atlanta along the Flint River. With his marriage to Ellen Robillard of Charleston, he acquires an aristocratic tone to his residence and propriety for the couple's three daughters. Attending the family are two devoted house slaves—Pork, Gerald's butler, and Mammy, Ellen's devoted nursemaid. The arrival of Prissy and Dilcey contributes to the service available to the O'Haras, who enjoy an elegant lifestyle and a constant round of socials and amusements among county folk. Young men buzz around the O'Hara girls, in part because of their beauty and also out of consideration for their inheritance of Tara. Providing income for the plantation are Big Sam and other field hands who tend livestock, maintain carriages, and grow and

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sell cotton for a ravenous market. Scarlett grows up so pampered that she can demand to be dressed and fed and can expect protection from freckles and the night air. Her sisters also enjoy fashionable frocks and jewelry and perform no labor in exchange for comfort and affluence.)

Character Development

3. How does Melanie overcome hardship?

(Unlike Scarlett, Melanie needs no frocks or servants or suitors to build her self-esteem. Upon her arrival at Twelve Oaks for the barbecue, she is a low-key, altruistic soul. When war begins and Ashley departs, Melanie aids Aunt Pittypat at home and joins Atlanta volunteers who roll bandages and tend to the swelling numbers of casualties and recovering war veterans. Melanie retains an open, loving heart by imagining the Northern women who may aid or comfort Ashley while he endures a military prison in Rock Island, Illinois. After Melanie takes up residence at Tara, she offers her meager strength to entertaining the children, Wade and Beau, with stories while Scarlett superintends the household and the crops. Two weeks after giving birth and being evacuated from Atlanta, Melanie makes a willing partner to the shooting of the Union straggler and offers her nightgown to spare more blood on the floor. As returning veterans place demands on foodstuffs, she welcomes them in anticipation of similar kind deeds toward Ashley as he makes his way South. Upon Scarlett's crying fit at Ashley's intent to move to New York to work in a bank, Melanie remains grateful for past kindnesses and insists that the Wilkes family settle in Atlanta to aid Scarlett's business ventures.

At the homely Wilkes residence on Ivy Street, Melanie takes delight in her first house. She makes the most of limited furnishings and welcomes friends to simple, but sincere hospitality. She keeps peace among squabbling and disapproving friends and family and protects Scarlett from the spite of India and the Old Guard. After gossip spreads about Ashley and Scarlett, Melanie refuses to jump to conclusions and embraces Scarlett as an honored guest at Ashley's surprise birthday party. On her deathbed, Melanie thinks more of the husband and son that she leaves behind than about her own loss of life. Rhett honors her as a truly great lady.)

Historical Milieu

4. How does Mitchell develop the novel as romance and historical fiction?

(From the beginning of the story on the day before the outbreak of the Civil War, the passion of Georgian males parallels the romantic fantasies of Scarlett O'Hara, a 16-year-old belle who concentrates on getting her way. The interference of war and shortages of clothing and foodstuffs seems less onerous to her than the misery of single motherhood and restraints on widows. By describing the late maturity of a plantation princess, Mitchell implies much about the South itself and the sober realizations of aristocrats that their antebellum lifestyle and slave economy will never return.

As Reconstruction grips the South, Scarlett's second marriage, a convenient arrangement she accomplishes through lies and chicanery, offers her a shift in female horizons from social parasite to contributing member of the Southern economy. A model of the new woman, she looks to business and loan-sharking to satisfy her yearning for emotional and financial security. With no thought to the mayhem generated by a single woman traveling county roads among stragglers and brigands, she causes a situation that demands male action. Still gripped by their concept of Southern chivalry, members of the Ku Klux Klan try to burn out Shantytown and retaliate against Scarlett's attackers. The noble act costs her a husband and the wounding of Ashley from a Union bullet through the shoulder.

The falling action retreats from the historical issues of rebuilding and bankrolling investments to Scarlett's search for enough money to fulfill her dreams. By marrying Rhett, she has enough cash to refurbish Tara and to operate the mercantile and two lumber mills. The subject of labor introduces the period reduction of convicts to a substitute for slave labor. Mitchell concludes the novel in the affective domain with more concern for Scarlett's late-blooming love for her husband than for more history of political scandals during Governor Rufus Bullock's administration in the early 1870s.)

Theme

5. How does loss affect major characters?

(The chaotic remains of Southern society after the Civil War presents portraits of characters making significant decisions about personal values. People like Cathleen Calvert and Suellen O'Hara marry beneath their social level because there are few suitors left from plantation aristocracy to court them. Women like Aunt Pittypat Hamilton, a perennial maiden, cling as closely to old mores and customs as possible and allow relatives and retainers to buffer the loss they suffer. Far to the extreme of the Aunt Pittys are women like Grandma Fontaine and Scarlett, two survivors who accept catastrophe and who forge new paths into an emerging society. The figures who seem unmoved by financial setbacks are Melanie Wilkes and Ellen O'Hara, the charity workers, and Belle Watling, the prostitute who accepts all male clients, regardless of their political leanings. The O'Hara slaves also maintain their former posts as though emancipation offers them nothing they yearn for. For Pork, Dilcey, and Mammy, labor and loyalty for the family come first, regardless of the plantation's failure and lack of prospects for regaining wealth.)

Interpretation

6. What does the title signify?

(The title indicates a cynical attitude toward cataclysm and human fate. As though a wind could blow away the antebellum South, leaving destruction and death in its wake, the title implies a vulnerability to social and financial vicissitudes that human endeavor is unable to halt. Critics accuse Mitchell of a self-interested attitude toward the war rather than an embrace of the end

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to a top-heavy social system built on the misery of slaves. Rather than celebrate the freedom of characters like Big Sam and Mammy, the narrative depicts blacks as content with their white masters and lacking in ambition to better themselves through education and financial freedom. The nostalgia in Mitchell's title perpetuates legends of pathetic planters gripped by hunger and damaged pride. The subtext of Scarlett's friendship with unwelcome Yankees disapproves of the mixing of disparate social classes and exonerates Scarlett's critics for shunning her.)

Conflict

7. Why do Rhett and Scarlett enter a doomed marriage?

(Ironically, Rhett pursues his ideal woman from the time she is sixteen. Like Scarlett chasing Ashley, Rhett intends to have the plantation belle of his choice, but he prefers an illicit relationship to a proper wedding. After Frank's death in the Shantytown ambush, Rhett rushes to Scarlett to put in his bid for marriage before she can form a third alliance with an unlikely mate. He believes so strongly in his ability to romance women that he has no doubts about pleasing her. Scarlett makes no effort to conceal her greed or her delight in flaunting wealth before the families who disapprove of her actions and morals. Rhett provides emotional as well as financial support by helping Scarlett recover from nightmares.

The birth of Bonnie Blue Butler introduces Scarlett to an expanding waistline and Rhett to an unpleasant fact—that parents must cater to the standards of society to assure their children acceptance among peers. To elevate Bonnie as a potential Atlanta Belle, Rhett is willing to give up scruffy cronies, to stop outraging upright citizens by sporting with Belle, and even to attend Episcopalian services to win converts to his new-found image as a father figure. A contretemps develops after Scarlett's miscarriage and Bonnie's death. Because Rhett has failed to rid Scarlett of dreams of Ashley, he refuses to forgive her for being seen in Ashley's embrace at the mill. Rather than father more children and risk more heartbreak, Rhett reverts in late middle age toward Charleston and his boyhood failings. Like Ashley seeking the honor and grace of the antebellum South, Rhett intends to live more sedately and to cultivate the comforts of genteel Southern life.)

Atmosphere

8. How does the author apply suspense to a Southern epic?

(There are moments in *Gone With The Wind* when Mitchell forces the reader to wait for resolution to troubling events. After Ashley's disappearance from the Confederate army, Melanie agonizes over his fate. Learning about his capture and imprisonment at Rock Island, Illinois, is some reassurance of his survival, but she worries more at war's end as he makes his way home on foot. Contributing to suspense are the miserable circumstances of wounded, lice-ridden veterans who arrive at Tara seeking food, healing, and shelter.

Less protracted suspense accompanies numerous other scenes. Scarlett encounters sounds at ruined plantations and locates a

cow. Her illness following a miscarriage allows Mitchell to develop sympathy for Rhett and Melanie before revealing that the patient will survive. The deathbed scene in which Melanie gives Ashley and Beau into Scarlett's care suggests that Scarlett may face a confrontation with India. Instead, the narrative retreats from family wrangles to return Scarlett to her own collapsing home life. The story ends with a long-lived teaser, Scarlett's intent to retreat to Tara and to concoct some method of luring Rhett home again. The open-ended conclusion remained unresolved until 1991, when Alexandra Ripley published a sequel, *Scarlett*, which, after many more characters and plot twists, restores Rhett and Scarlett to a suitable marital arrangement.)

Author Purpose

9. Why does the novel appeal to readers?

(Mitchell's skill at plot, character development, and historical milieu rates at the top of American fiction accomplishment. At the price of \$3, the novel appeared at the end of the Great Depression, when people read fiction by Edith Wharton, Kathleen Norris, and Pearl Buck and plays by Lillian Hellman and looked to entertainments like Charlie Chaplin and Shirley Temple movies to ease their worries. Three years later, the preview of the movie further publicized a sweeping Southern epic that found favor with a number of reading styles and interests.

New generations of readers turn to *Gone With The Wind* for the compelling romantic entanglements and for the conflict from war and destruction at a pivotal time in the nation's history. Some readers take up the novel after viewing the video version, which pares down the plot and character list considerably. Others read the novel as part of Civil War, American literature, and women's studies courses, all of which profit from Mitchell's approach to social change through female experience.)

Structure

10. How does Mitchell intersperse fictional action with fact?

(The author is clever about incorporating genealogy, frontier settlement, and war news into her romance. A message on the day of the barbecue at Twelve Oaks informs party-goers of the outbreak of war. Letters from soldiers keep families abreast of the conflict through eye-witness accounts. Furloughs send men home to report on the daily hardships and privations of soldiering. Rhett Butler's blockade running puts him outside the South for a broader scope on which side has more resources and which is more likely to gain European support or to survive a lengthy conflict. After the fall of Vicksburg and the battles of Chickamauga and Gettysburg, the *Daily Examiner* publishes casualty counts.

When the siege of Atlanta encircles the populace in conflict, the loss of newspaper, mail, telegrams, and train service inhibits the flow of information from the battles of Resaca and Kennesaw Mountain or the fate of combatants. The Fontaine boys return from the front with news of Joe Johnston's surrender in Greensboro, North Carolina. The taxation on Tara sends Scarlett from the country back to the fray, where a crop of freed blacks, occu-

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pation troops, and Northern meddlers overruns a city known for Southern customs. To her dismay, the destruction of fine homes and families leaves Atlanta at the mercy of Reconstruction.)

HOW LANGUAGE WORKS

Crucial to the social structure of Margaret Mitchell's romance are the layers of humanity that comprise the plantation culture. She delineates castes by the texture, tone, and energy of their speech:

1. At age sixty, Gerald maintains the Irish brogue of his early years when he tells his wife: "Mrs. O'Hara, would you believe it—Hush, you girls, before I take me crop to you! Cade Calvert was in Atlanta this morning and he says—will you be quiet and let me be hearing me own voice?—and he says it's all upset they are there and talking nothing but war, militia drilling, troops forming."
2. The emergence of a female plantation manager from Charleston aristocracy sets Ellen Robillard O'Hara at the forefront of family business. Without revealing unseemly information about Emmie Slattery's illegitimate child, she says of the overseer, Jonas Wilkerson: "He must be dismissed, immediately, tomorrow morning. Big Sam is a good foreman and he can take over the duties until you can hire another overseer."
3. Archie, a convicted wife killer, gains his freedom from Milledgeville Prison by fighting with the Confederate army. A blunt, ill-refined man, he sticks out among Atlanta gentry for rough speech: "Knuckle under without a fight? Women ain't got no more pride than goats."
4. Big Sam, the beloved field superintendent at Tara, speaks the submissive Uncle Remus Southern dialect common to slaves: "Law, Miss Scarlett! Ain' you heerd? Us is ter dig de ditches fer de wite gempmums ter hide in w'en de Yankees comes."
5. Belle Watling, the town bad woman, speaks in uncompromising working-class style: "I know I shouldn't speak to you but I tried to talk to that old peahen, Mrs. Elsing, and she ran me away from the hospital."
6. Will Benteen, a sturdy survivor from peasant stock, speaks the rural language common to the uneducated cracker: "Well, you've kept the roof over us and food in the pantry and I ain't denyin' that, but you ain't given much thought to what's been goin' on in anybody's head here at Tara."
7. Scarlett, who grows up among well-bred folk and studies at a girls' finishing academy, speaks the correct, but self-centered thoughts of a county belle: "I wish to Heaven I was married. . . . I'm tired of everlastingly being unnatural and never doing anything I want to do."

ACROSS THE CURRICULUM

Music

1. Select mood music for a stage version of the book. Cover the elegiac atmosphere of Ellen O'Hara's death as well as martial music for the mustering of Confederate troops, spirited tunes for work in the lumber yard and the sewing of a new outfit out of velvet drapes, lullabies for Wade and Beau, amusing music to accompany parties and reels, and intense background melodies to describe Scarlett's confrontation with the Yankee straggler and Big Sam's rescue of her at Shantytown.
2. Post sketches or photocopies of instruments common to rebel and Union soldiers, residents of slave quarters, and performers at the Confederate bazaar in Atlanta. Describe the playing and sound of the penny whistle, harmonica, concertina, bones, and fiddle. Sample favorite tunes of the era: "Aura Lee," "The Bonnie Blue Flag," "Dixie," "Lorena," "Eatin' Goober Peas," "After the Battle," and "My Old Kentucky Home."

Religion

1. Characterize Catholicism as a religion and philosophy of life. Explain Ellen Robillard O'Hara's attitude toward altruism and kindness as demonstrated by her aphorisms and her treatment of slaves and white squatters.
2. Compose a graveside service for Ellen, Gerald, Brent and Stuart Tarleton, John Wilkes, or Melanie. Note the character's role in the history of Atlanta. Contrast the heartiness and valor of survivors with whiners and hangers-on like Aunt Pittypat, Carreen, and Suellen.

Drama

1. Draw stage settings for a dramatization of operating a home pie bakery, testifying on behalf of Klansmen, hiding shoats in the swamps, stealing a horse and wagon during the siege of Atlanta, reading *Daily Examiner* galleys of Confederate dead from Gettysburg, protecting convict labor from malnutrition and overwork at the Decatur Road mill, forcing Gerald to sign a loyalty oath, sipping brandy and gargling with cologne, shopping in New Orleans for new clothes, and enabling Wade to respect his father's courage and sacrifice. Supply sketches of costumes and props, such as parchment and quill, shackles, pigs, horse, courtroom, cauldrons of dried peas and pork, harness, wagon, rope, sheets, mattress, liquor, cologne, red petticoat, newsprint pages, and toys.
2. Create a storyboard account of Scarlett's first engagement and marriage. Indicate why she flirts with numerous men before choosing to marry Charles Hamilton. Explain why their union takes place on April 30, 1861, only two weeks after the war begins, and how she responds to married life, widowhood, pregnancy, and motherhood.

GONE WITH THE WIND

Education

1. Role-play the job of teaching Pork, Dilcey, Jeems, Prissy, Mammy, Uncle Peter, and Big Sam to read. Demonstrate methods of teaching everyday words, for example, by labeling in block letters common items such as foods, table utensils, farm equipment, and items of clothing. List other tasks and information that would help former slaves adapt to emancipation, such as demonstrations of writing and mailing letters, marking a ballot, buying property or household goods, reading a train schedule, and consulting a doctor or attorney.
2. Propose curriculum for a class to teach Wade Hampton's generation about the Civil War. Include an outline of events preceding and following the siege of Atlanta. Explain why refugees burn supplies in warehouses and at the foundry before Sherman's troops arrive.
3. Brainstorm ways of preparing Will Benteen for taking over management at Tara. Name details that might help him succeed at business, including purchasing and storing seed, protecting grain and root crops from spoilage, storing cotton to sell when prices rise, breeding healthy poultry and livestock, and performing upkeep and repairs on the residence and new outbuildings.
4. List aspects of educating children through oral tradition. Suggest ways that memories of the antebellum South and of the war can benefit rather than depress Georgians, for example, by honoring graves of casualties, aiding orphans and veterans, rehabilitating amputees, erecting monuments, establishing an historical archive, and creating charities for the destitute.

Speech

1. Organize a discussion of racism and other forms of persecution, classism, and exclusion. Answer these basic questions: What makes people belittle identifiable groups, especially women, the poor and uneducated, or members of a minority race? How do lies and silence conceal vigilantism? Why is Scarlett so naive about the role of Ashley and Frank in the Klan? How do editorials, speeches, books, plays, monuments, music, murals, and other forms of creativity help quell hatred and violence?
2. Compose an oral tour guide to historic Atlanta, particularly the rail lines, Five Points, and Peachtree Street. Express the importance of memories to people who lived the terror and loss of General William T. Sherman's siege. Contrast the old landmarks—Wesley Chapel, car shed, firehouse-jail, Atlanta Hotel, Oakland Cemetery, Rough and Ready, warehouses on Marietta Street—with the emergence of a major metropolitan area.
3. Outline a speech honoring Joe Johnston, Wade Hampton, Jefferson Davis, P.G.T. Beauregard, or Robert E. Lee as protectors of Southern heritage.

Cinema

View films about the Civil War and its aftermath, such as *The North and South*, *Cold Mountain*, *Queen*, *Band of Angels*, *Beloved*, *Glory*, and *Gone with the Wind*. Compare the movies' settings, themes, and dialogue to those in Margaret Mitchell's novel. Comment on the interplay of people of different ethnic, social, educational, and professional backgrounds, for example, Big Sam/Scarlett, Dr. Meade/Belle Watling, Melanie Wilkes/Archie, Rhett Butler/Prissy, Will Benteen/Ellen O'Hara, Cathleen Calvert/Mr. Hilton, Grandma Fontaine/Dolly Merriwether, Aunt Pittypat/Frank Kennedy, and Gerald O'Hara/Dilcey.

Science and Health

1. Compose a lecture on mental illness. List home diagnosis, complications, and treatment for severe illness, dementia, and paranoia. Account for the importance of Gerald's mental decline to Scarlett's rise as a plantation mistress and head of household. Discuss implications that Gerald has long depended on women like Ellen, Dilcey, Mammy, and Scarlett for managing Tara.
2. Discuss activities, treatments, and technology that help amputees like Will Benteen and Tony Fontaine to lead normal lives. Include occupational therapy, medication, massage, and modern prostheses.
3. Characterize by poster or mural the difference between a medical doctor and a midwife like Dilcey and Ellen. Include the history of obstetrics and the medicalization of birthing procedures.
4. Compose a paragraph accounting for the ill health of convict labor at the mill, where Johnnie Gallegher keeps food supplies for himself and relegates workers to a diet of dried peas. Include commentary on pellagra, beriberi, and scurvy.

Geography and Culture

1. Create a mural or web site on Charleston's battery. Note the historic homes and the views of Fort Sumter that make this area a shrine of the Confederacy. Detail churches, markets, and residences connected with military conflict and the emancipation of slaves.
2. Make a web site or bulletin board characterizing the flow of Atlanta refugees south toward Macon and other safe zones as Sherman's army marched southeast toward the ocean.
3. Divide the class into small groups to brainstorm ways to spare cities like Atlanta the post-war terrors of Shantytown, a haven for thugs and murderers as well as for men on the run, like Big Sam and Tony Fontaine.
4. Make a class status chart of Atlanta's caste system. Include the Old Guard, yard slaves, house slaves, field hands, social outcasts, crackers, free blacks, carpetbaggers, overseers, white trash, Union occupation forces and their families, convict labor, and Northern opportunists.

GONE WITH THE WIND

5. Draw schematic outlays of Civil War prisons at Rock Island, Illinois, and Andersonville, Georgia. Provide statistics about staffing and the number of prisoners and survivors at the end of the war.

Art

1. Make an illustrated notebook of touches of genteel Southern lifestyle among Atlanta's survivors. Include sewing circles, hospital auxiliaries, musicales, and family gatherings. Explain the importance of heirlooms like Ellen O'Hara's sewing box and earrings, Charles Hamilton's army pistol, Pitty's dwindling cellar of madeira wine, and Colonel William R. Hamilton's gold-handled sword from the Mexican War.
2. Summarize the importance of Atlanta's cyclorama to Southern and American history. List the scenarios that portray events and famous figures from the siege of Atlanta.

Law

1. Read aloud state laws governing the rights of inheritance for a twice-widowed woman like Scarlett. Contrast her claims as a potential divorcee to Rhett Butler's property and to ongoing support for her two children.
2. List the responsibilities of employers like Ashley Wilkes to former slave workers and like Johnnie Gallegher to employ, house, and feed convict labor.

Psychology

1. Describe aloud the drive for survival that causes Scarlett to give up ladyhood. Explain why her resolve never to go hungry again separates her from Suellen, who insists on pampering and luxuries. Speculate on novelist Alexandra Ripley's enhancement of sibling rivalry in the writing of *Scarlett* (1991), the official sequel to *Gone with the Wind*.
2. Report orally on the physical and psychological effects of terror on people like Dr. and Mrs. Meade, Aunt Pittypat, Uncle Peter, and Rhett Butler. Contrast Scarlett's steely assistance to Melanie during childbirth with Prissy's jitters at the sound of cannon fire. What inner strengths do these scenes reveal?
3. Using incidents from the book, comment on gradual changes in Scarlett, including the nightmares that return her to wartime fear. Discuss how she copes with the demands and expectations of an emerging culture. Explain the influence of her mother and father on her ethical decisions and public behaviors.
4. Characterize the moral integrity, courage, cleverness, and influence of Melanie Wilkes on other characters. Summarize physical, ethical, and personal traits that embolden her and cause people to admire her before and after the Civil War. Contrast her acceptance of outcasts like Scarlett, Rhett, Belle Watling, and Archie with that of the fastidious Old Guard.

5. Write an encyclopedia entry on pride and nostalgia. Add details that explain why Grandma Fontaine's advice to Scarlett clashes with Mammy's insistence on rescuing Ellen O'Hara's velvet drapes and Frank's refusal to demand repayment from poverty-stricken friends.

Mathematics, Economics, and Computers

1. Using desktop publishing, make a web site or bulletin board that identifies these terms: scalawags, Freeman's Bureau, collateral, Battle of the Boyne, Jeb Stuart, "Little Alec" Stephens, speculator, King Cotton, suttee, Home Guard, "Bonnie Blue Flag," the Cause, opportunist, blockade running, Bull Run, Mr. Thackeray, *Godey's Lady's Book*, crackers, Flint River, Augusta, Nathan Bedford Forrest, minie ball, Jonesboro, poteen, Iron Clad oath, convict labor, Geechee, states' rights, Mexican War, Confederate gold, provost marshal, code duello, St. Simon's Island, shinplasters, Wade Hampton, bivouac, Fort Sumter, Creek uprising, commissary, Orangeman, usurer, Zouave, pateroller, carpetbaggers, windlass, Old Guard, abolitionist, Stonewall Jackson, pickaninny, and white trash.
2. Based on your understanding of the book, lead a panel discussion of the effects of economic chaos and poverty on Southern family life. Support your opinions with facts from histories, census reports, sociological surveys, and statistics obtained from almanacs and economic and employment surveys.
3. With a small group, discuss family patterns of behavior and expectations after serious financial setbacks. Explain why the O'Haras involve the entire household in securing livestock, scavenging food, employing hog fat as a light source, and making do on homemade shoes and clothes.
4. Account for Scarlett's importance to feminist literature as a model of the new woman, the female entrepreneurial class that competed with men in business. Explain why women's control of wealth and property remained limited until the enfranchisement of women in 1920.
5. Explain in a theme the significance of the legend of the lost Confederate treasury to the surveillance and incarceration of Rhett Butler. Summarize the most plausible theories about how much gold left the Richmond capital and where it might have gone.

Language And Speech

1. Contrast news releases from the siege at Vicksburg and the battle of Gettysburg with the trickle of news following the Confederate surrender, release of prisoners of war, and the sufferings of Southerners after Sherman's march to the Atlantic. Indicate public reaction to each event, particularly country folk who feel cut off after the destruction of telegraph and rail lines.

GONE WITH THE WIND

2. Prepare a dialogue dramatizing the departure of Charles Hamilton to war. Include the goodbyes of his wife, sister, and brother-in-law and the reactions of Uncle Charles, Aunt Pittypat, and Uncle Peter.
3. Compose posters of common aphorisms from the text, such as "To die for one's country is to live forever," "Gentlemen do not like forward girls," "Whut gempmums says an' whut dey thinks is two diffunt things," "Land is the only thing in the world that amounts to anything," "The first duty of a girl was to get married," and "You kin allus tell a lady by dat she eat lak a bird." Note how these wise sayings focus on the male perspective toward war, property, and women.
4. Lead a debate about feminism and its role in the lives of women like Dolly Merriwether, Scarlett O'Hara, Hetty Tarleton, and Belle Watling. Suggest ways of easing the changes to family life, for example, allowing women to choose a trade, welcoming women to the public sphere, offering banking and legal services to women, and encouraging advanced education.
4. Explain in an impromptu chalk talk how anonymity affects the description of unnamed characters, particularly the Union surgeon who treats Ellen and her daughters for typhoid, Scarlett's attackers on the Decatur Road outside Shantytown, the Union marauder who threatens Scarlett at Tara, and the hospital patient whose mother sends Melanie enough cloth to make Ashley a coat. Discuss hints that Rhett Butler goes to New Orleans to visit his ward, who may be his son by Belle Watling.
5. Explain the last sentence. What types of obstacles is Scarlett willing to face to re-establish her third marriage?
6. Make a comparative chart of likenesses between *Gone with the Wind* and William Makepeace Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*. Include the Civil War and Napoleonic wars and the strained friendships between Scarlett and Melanie and between Becky and Amelia.

ALTERNATE ASSESSMENT

Literature

1. Read aloud from nonfiction, novels, plays, speeches, diaries, and stories that describe the racism, female repression, violence, and injustice of the mid-19th century. Include Emily Dickinson's "Why—do they shut Me out of Heaven?," Angelina Grimké's "The Rights of Women and Negroes," Mary Chesnut's diary, William Luce's *The Belle of Amherst*, Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, Kate Cummin's *Kate: The Journal of a Confederate Nurse*, E. D. E. N. Southworth's *The Hidden Hand*, Harriet Jacobs's *Incidents In The Life of a Slave Girl*, William Faulkner's "The Rose of Lebanon," Virginia Ellis's *The Wedding Dress*, Amy Tan's *The Hundred Secret Senses*, Catharine Beecher's *The American Woman's Home*, Isabel Allende's *Daughter of Fortune*, Louisa May Alcott's *Hospital Sketches* and *Little Women*, Sarah Bradford's *Scenes in the Life of Harriet Tubman*, Julia Ward Howe's "The Mother's Day Proclamation," Gary Paulsen's *Nightjohn*, Toni Morrison's *Beloved*, Ruthann Lum McCunn's *Thousand Pieces of Gold*, and William Makepeace Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*.
2. Write a theme in which you explain the role of a minor character, such as Captain Jaffery, Dilcey, Carey Ashburn, Emmie Slattery, Pork, John Wilkes, Big Sam, Cathleen Calvert, Archie, Uncle Charles, Hugh, Governor Bullock, Tony Fontaine, and Aunt Eulalia. Determine which characters represent elements of Southern pride and resilience, such as Dilcey's value as a midwife, Emmie Slattery's intent to live at Tara, Hetty Fontaine's return to horse breeding, and John Wilkes's heroism during the Civil War.
3. Compile a list of actions and statements that demonstrate racism on plantations, in Atlanta, in Scarlett's lumber mills, and at Shantytown.
3. Compose a scene in which Scarlett rewards Dilcey and Mammy for their courage and loyalty to the O'Hara family.
4. Make a character list and explain the character flaws of each, including Prissy's cowardice, Aunt Pittypat's childishness, Scarlett's greed and conceit, Rhett's womanizing, Bonnie's waywardness, Belle's promiscuity, Mrs. Meade's snobbery, Emmie's vulgarity, Cathleen's loss of refinement, Uncle Peter's officiousness, India's jealousy, Johnnie Gallagher's thievery, Ashley's idealism and nostalgia, Carreen's dreaminess, Gerald's drinking, Wade's fears, and Suellen's whining and pouting.
5. Account for the recurrence of motifs, especially snobbery, vain-glory, family history, restrictions on women, gossip, dreams of the past, lost fortunes, and makeshift methods of feeding and clothing a family.

GONE WITH THE WIND

VOCABULARY TEST

Complete the passage below with appropriate words from the list that follows. You will have answers left over when you finish.

abreast
alcove
anguish
banter
blithe
crêpe

damask
equipage
erring
garrisoned
hods
hospitality

hostelry
lodge
naive
rutted
scaffolding

scudding
sequestered
sideboard
smut
splayed

tawdrily
trivialities
undistinguishable
visualized
wry

A cold wind was blowing stiffly and the (1) _____ clouds overhead were the deep gray of slate. She looked about the (2) _____ and cut-up space around the depot for the (3) _____ of some old friend or acquaintance. Times were so hard it was difficult to feed and (4) _____ humans, much less animals. Atlanta was (5) _____ and the streets full of soldiers. She had come to Atlanta as a young widow, swathed in (6) _____. They passed beside what had been the Atlanta Hotel; of that elegant (7) _____ there remained only a shell. Somewhere amid these ruins, (8) _____ from the others, lay what remained of her own warehouse. She had never really (9) _____ complete destruction. This street she had last seen in the heat and hurry and (10) _____ of the day of the retreat. A familiar store had been repaired, the fresh red of new brick glaring bright against the (11) _____ of the old walls. She heard the (12) _____ sound of hammers and saws, noticed (13) _____ rising and saw men climbing ladders with (14) _____ of bricks on their shoulders. The faces she saw were as unfamiliar as the signs overhead, new people, many rough-looking men and (15) _____ dressed women.

GONE WITH THE WIND

COMPREHENSION TEST A

Part I: Description Identification (30 points)

Match each of the following descriptions from the book with a character. Place the letter of your response in the blank provided at left. Some of the answers will be used more than once and some not at all.

- _____ 1. displays a red petticoat under a skirt
- _____ 2. spends a wedding night in a chair
- _____ 3. returns a wedding ring
- _____ 4. tends Emmie
- _____ 5. flees Ireland
- _____ 6. uses Wilmington as headquarters
- _____ 7. admits Scarlett to visit Melanie
- _____ 8. makes frequent trips to New Orleans
- _____ 9. warns Scarlett not to drink from the barrel
- _____ 10. works at Tara to repay Scarlett for her care
- _____ 11. marries an overseer
- _____ 12. killed a spouse
- _____ 13. fears cows
- _____ 14. dies from a shot to the head
- _____ 15. is jealous of Scarlett

- | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------|
| A. Will | F. Mammy | K. Cathleen |
| B. Archie | G. Carreen | L. Charles |
| C. Rhett | H. Frank | M. Prissy |
| D. Uncle Peter | I. Ellen | N. Brent |
| E. Dr. Mead | J. India | O. Gerald |

Part II: True/False (20 points)

Mark the following statements either T for true or F if any part is false.

- _____ 1. Jonas Wilkerson is responsible for the high taxes on Tara.
- _____ 2. Aunt Pittypat initiates the auction at the charity bazaar.
- _____ 3. Ashley secures a position at a New York bank.
- _____ 4. Frank and Ashley organize men to wipe out Shantytown.
- _____ 5. Big Sam longs to live up North.
- _____ 6. Ellen marries an Irishman much older than she.
- _____ 7. General Beauregard shells Union forces at Fort Sumter.
- _____ 8. The twins' mother is unable to adjust to a smaller breeding operation.
- _____ 9. Frank goes into business with money he demands from destitute friends.
- _____ 10. Ashley knows why Scarlett wants the pattern box from the attic.

Part III: Completion (20 points)

Fill in the blanks below with a word or phrase which completes the sentence. Place your answer in the space provided at left.

- _____ 1. An influx from _____ Mountain, the draft of the _____, and the use of slaves to dig rifle pits reveals danger to Atlanta.
- _____ 2. Among the casualties who flood Aunt _____'s yard is _____, Scarlett's former beau.
- _____ 3. In August, as _____'s forces assault Jonesboro, there are no _____, mail, telegrams, or trains.
- _____ 4. At Tara a day after _____'s death, Scarlett learns that _____ quartered on the plantation.
- _____ 5. _____ suggests that Scarlett and her sisters pick the remaining _____.

GONE WITH THE WIND

Part IV: Essay (30 points)

Choose two and answer in complete sentences.

1. Describe how Atlantans treat Scarlett and Belle Watling.
2. Explain why Rhett courts women of the Old Guard.
3. Discuss volunteerism before and after the Civil War.
4. Account for the value of land to Gerald and Scarlett.
5. Summarize events that require the emptying of prisons and military academies.

GONE WITH THE WIND

COMPREHENSION TEST B

Part I: Matching (30 points)

Match the following descriptions with names of characters from the list below. Place the letter of your response in the blank provided at left. You will use some answers more than once and some not at all.

- ___ 1. joins the artillery.
- ___ 2. drives a pastry wagon.
- ___ 3. discovers that Melanie is unconscious.
- ___ 4. accepts a gold watch.
- ___ 5. wears blue velvet rather than black broadcloth.
- ___ 6. protects the women while they sew.
- ___ 7. makes household decisions for Aunt Pittypat.
- ___ 8. marries the day before Ashley's wedding.
- ___ 9. thinks that a child would keep Scarlett at home.
- ___ 10. laughs at Scarlett for locking Yankees out.
- ___ 11. offers a nightgown to mop up blood.
- ___ 12. insists on firing Jonas.
- ___ 13. is not invited to a birthday party.
- ___ 14. scandalizes his wife by entering Belle's sporting house.
- ___ 15. threatens to crush Scarlett's head.

A. Wade
B. Archie
C. Rhett

D. Uncle Peter
E. Dr. Meade
F. Melanie

G. René
H. Frank
I. Ellen

J. Tony
K. Charles
L. Bonnie

M. Prissy
N. Col. Hamilton
O. Pork

GONE WITH THE WIND

Part II: Multiple Choice (20 points)

Select the phrase that completes each of the following sentences. Place the letter of your response in the blank provided at left.

- _____ 1. Rhett surprises the Old Guard by
- A. courting Scarlett on the day before Frank's funeral.
 - B. attending Episcopalian services with Wade.
 - C. shooting Mr. Butler.
 - D. burning Klan robes.
- _____ 2. Charles embarrasses Scarlett by
- A. dying of complications from measles.
 - B. being expelled from West Point.
 - C. asking Gerald for permission to marry her immediately.
 - D. telling his sister that Scarlett ridicules her.
- _____ 3. Ashley's weakness
- A. requires him to rely on older women for strength.
 - B. begins while he serves a sentence in an Illinois prison.
 - C. disappears after he leads the cavalry.
 - D. derives from idealism and nostalgia.
- _____ 4. Rhett's excuse
- A. explains the duel on the Decatur Road.
 - B. causes the Old Guard to brand him a coward.
 - C. requires that Belle lie for him.
 - D. that he earns money from blockade running is untrue.
- _____ 5. Scarlett runs away from
- A. Gerald's burial.
 - B. hospital smells and sounds.
 - C. the bloody cavalryman.
 - D. an offer to become Rhett's mistress.
- _____ 6. Sherman's troops
- A. burn Scarlett's warehouse at Rough and Ready.
 - B. turn the firehouse into a tax office.
 - C. hang the men who terrorize Shantytown.
 - D. stand guard outside Melanie's house.
- _____ 7. Cathleen begins to
- A. recover from Stu's death.
 - B. organize Atlanta women to tend Union gravesites.
 - C. look trashy.
 - D. consider René Picard a worthy suitor.
- _____ 8. Carreen takes on
- A. a nun's duties in Charleston.
 - B. household cooking while Dilcey nurses Beau.
 - C. the job of milking the cow.
 - D. Suellen's share of work.
- _____ 9. Gerald is drunk when
- A. Ellen leads evening prayers.
 - B. he denounces the loyalty oath.
 - C. the stolen wagon reaches Tara.
 - D. he tries to join the Home Guard.
- _____ 10. Atlantans disbelieve that
- A. Scarlett is innocent of causing the attack at Jonesboro.
 - B. Ashley betrays India.
 - C. the Cause is doomed.
 - D. Reconstruction will enable blacks to vote.

GONE WITH THE WIND

Part III: Short Answer (20 points)

Supply a word or phrase in answer to the following questions. Place your response in the blank provided.

- _____ 1. Which character has to sneak home to visit a parent?
- _____ 2. What happens to Scarlett's fourth child?
- _____ 3. Who translates "Caveat Emptorium" for Scarlett?
- _____ 4. What is a Götterdämmerung?
- _____ 5. Where does Scarlett hide the cavalryman's wallet?
- _____ 6. Who chaperones Scarlett on her return to Atlanta?
- _____ 7. What is stitched on the handkerchief that binds the gold coins?
- _____ 8. What is Scarlett's Christmas gift to Ashley?
- _____ 9. Who wants to join the army after the battle of Gettysburg?
- _____ 10. Who shares half a household's food supply with Scarlett?

GONE WITH THE WIND

Part IV: Essay (30 points)

Choose two and answer in complete sentences.

1. Explain why Scarlett is an opportunist.
2. Contrast Archie and Uncle Peter as survivors.
3. Describe enslavement at Tara.
4. Summarize the changes in women's lives during the bombardment.
5. Describe contrasting traits in Scarlett's ancestry.

GONE WITH THE WIND

ANSWER KEY

VOCABULARY

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. scudding | 6. crêpe | 11. smut |
| 2. rutted | 7. hostelry | 12. blithe |
| 3. equipage | 8. undistinguishable | 13. scaffolding |
| 4. lodge | 9. visualized | 14. hods |
| 5. garrisoned | 10. anguish | 15. tawdrily |

COMPREHENSION TEST A

Part I: Description Identification (30 points)

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. F | 6. C | 11. K |
| 2. L | 7. E | 12. B |
| 3. C | 8. C | 13. M |
| 4. I | 9. O | 14. H |
| 5. O | 10. A | 15. J |

Part II: True/False (20 points)

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. T | 6. T |
| 2. F | 7. T |
| 3. T | 8. F |
| 4. T | 9. F |
| 5. F | 10. F |

Part III: Completion (20 points)

1. Kennesaw, Home Guard
2. Pittypat, Carey Ashburn
3. Sherman, newspapers
4. Ellen, Yankees
5. Grandma Fontaine, cotton

Part IV: Essay (30 points)

Answers will vary.

COMPREHENSION TEST B

Part I: Matching (30 points)

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 6. B | 11. F |
| 2. G | 7. D | 12. I |
| 3. M | 8. K | 13. A |
| 4. O | 9. H | 14. E |
| 5. L | 10. C | 15. C |

Part II: Multiple Choice (20 points)

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. B | 6. A |
| 2. A | 7. C |
| 3. D | 8. D |
| 4. C | 9. B |
| 5. B | 10. C |

Part III: Short Answer (20 points)

1. Rhett
2. killed in her fall down stairs
3. Ashley
4. twilight/death of the gods
5. in Beau's diaper
6. Mammy
7. Rhett's initials
8. sash
9. Phil Meade
10. Grandma Fontaine

Part IV: Essay (30 points)

Answers will vary.

GONE WITH THE WIND

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