

A Tale Of Two Cities Study Guide Answers

A Tale of Two Cities Study Guide Questions & Answers

Book the Third: The Track of a Storm

Chapter 1: In Secret

1. What difficulties does Darnay meet at the beginning of his journey?
2. How does he finally reach Paris?
3. What decrees have been passed since Darnay has left England?
4. How is Darnay referred to by the officer in Paris?
5. Whom does Darnay meet in Paris?
6. What does Ernest Defarge say to Darnay?
7. What ominous phrase is connected with Darnay's imprisonment?
8. What does Darnay learn of the King's fate?
9. What does Darnay think of when in his cell?
10. What is this a reference to?

Answers

1. He is stopped innumerable times and forced to show his papers before he can proceed.
2. He reaches Paris under an armed escort.
3. Emigrants have lost all of their property rights and may be condemned to death.
4. He is referred to as "the prisoner."
5. He meets Ernest Defarge.
6. He tells Darnay that he cannot help him because his allegiance is to the newly formed state.
7. The phrase is "in secret."
8. He learns that the King has been imprisoned.
9. He thinks, "He made shoes, he made shoes, he made shoes."
10. This is a reference to Dr. Manette's long imprisonment.

Chapter 2: The Grindstone & Chapter 3: The Shadow

1. Where is Tellson's Paris branch located?
2. What is on the grounds of this house?
3. Who comes to France in this chapter?
4. What does Defarge bring to Mr. Lorry?
5. Where does Lorry take the Defarges?
6. Why does Madame Defarge accompany them?
7. Is this the only reason?
8. What does Lucie ask of Madame Defarge?
9. What does Madame Defarge reply?
10. What is Mr. Lorry thinking as the chapter ends?

Answers

1. It is located in a house that the republic has seized from a nobleman.
2. There is a grindstone on the grounds of the house.
3. Lucie, her daughter, Dr. Manette, and Miss Pross come to France.
4. He brings a note from Dr. Manette.
5. He takes them to see Lucie.
6. The reason is that she may see them, so that they may be protected.
7. There are hints that Madame Defarge has another reason; she wants to see Lucie and the child so that she may register them.
8. She asks for her mercy concerning her husband.
9. She tells Lucie that one person's suffering has become irrelevant.

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Charles Dickens' historical novel, *A Tale of Two Cities*, is a compelling exploration of the themes of resurrection, sacrifice, and the stark contrasts between life in London and Paris during the turbulent time of the French Revolution. This study guide aims to provide comprehensive answers to key questions and themes in the novel, helping readers to grasp the intricacies of the plot, characters, and symbols.

Overview of the Novel

A Tale of Two Cities is set against the backdrop of the late 18th century and primarily focuses on the lives of its main characters amidst the chaos of the French Revolution. The narrative opens with the famous line: "It was the best

of times, it was the worst of times," capturing the duality that permeates the story.

Plot Summary

The novel is divided into three books:

1. Book the First: Recalled to Life - The story begins with Dr. Alexandre Manette, who has been imprisoned in the Bastille for 18 years. He is released and reunited with his daughter, Lucie Manette.
2. Book the Second: The Golden Thread - Lucie and Charles Darnay, a French aristocrat, fall in love and marry. Meanwhile, Sydney Carton, a dissolute English lawyer, also harbors feelings for Lucie.
3. Book the Third: The Substance of the Shadow - The Revolution intensifies, leading to chaos and conflict. Darnay is arrested in France, and Carton ultimately makes the ultimate sacrifice for love.

Character Analysis

Understanding the main characters is crucial for interpreting the themes and messages in the novel.

Dr. Alexandre Manette

- Background: A former prisoner of the Bastille, he represents the trauma of the past.
- Significance: His resurrection from the psychological effects of imprisonment symbolizes hope and redemption.

Lucie Manette

- Background: The daughter of Dr. Manette, she embodies compassion and the ability to heal.
- Significance: Lucie acts as a stabilizing force for the men in her life, symbolizing love and loyalty.

Charles Darnay

- Background: A French aristocrat who renounces his family's oppressive legacy.
- Significance: Darnay represents the conflict between loyalty to one's heritage and the moral imperative to do good.

Sydney Carton

- Background: A talented but wasted lawyer who struggles with his self-worth.

- Significance: Carton's transformation and ultimate sacrifice highlight themes of love and redemption.

Major Themes

The novel is rich with themes that explore societal issues and human experiences.

Resurrection

- Definition: The theme of resurrection is prevalent throughout the novel, often symbolizing redemption and the possibility of change.
- Examples:
 - Dr. Manette's return to life after his imprisonment.
 - Sydney Carton's transformation from a dissolute character to a heroic figure.

Sacrifice

- Definition: Sacrifice is central to the narrative, especially in the context of love and loyalty.
- Examples:
 - Carton's ultimate sacrifice for Lucie and her family.
 - The sacrifices made by the revolutionaries for the sake of liberty.

Violence and Revenge

- Definition: The brutal reality of the French Revolution serves as a backdrop for the narrative.
- Examples:
 - The violent actions of the revolutionaries as they seek revenge against the aristocracy.
 - The moral implications of such violence and its impact on society.

Important Symbols

Symbols play a significant role in conveying the deeper meanings of the text.

The Bastille

- Meaning: Represents tyranny and oppression.
- Significance: Its fall symbolizes the revolutionary spirit and the fight against injustice.