

Unit #4: *A Tale of Two Cities* a.k.a. "The Best of Times...with Mr. Coia"

Honors 10 Literature

Mr. Coia

Name: _____ Period: _____

Tues 1/9

- SOTW #11: Fragments & Run-Ons
- New unit guide/novel check out
- Study helps available
- Better reading techniques
- "Recalled to Life"—what does this mean?
- Begin Reading #1

HW: Reading #1; marking with Post-Its; bring spare Post-Its to class

Thurs 1/11

- **Notebook check**
- Complete fragment/run-on exercise *Holt Handbook* p. 457, review A 1-10
- Read and mark "Introducing the Novel" (p. 18-19)
- Reading time for chapters 1-6
- DVD Clip #1 (20 min)

HW: Reading #1

Tues 1/16

- **Reading #1 due and quiz**
- Write #1: "Write a sensational news article for a tabloid newspaper about a man released from prison after 18 years. Include a starting headline that will attract the reader's attention."
- Group work #1 sheet in triads
- Class discussion:
 - Main characters/characteristics
 - Plot so far
 - The wine scene as foreshadowing
- Causes of French Revolution packet
 - Read the intro and the 4 problems
 - Complete fill-in-the-blank activity in pairs
- Reading time

HW: Reading #2

Thurs 1/18

- Write #2: Write an opening in the style of the ToTC opening, but correctly
- SOTW #12: Gerunds
- PowerPoint: slides 1-5
- DVD clip #2: (15 min)

HW: Reading #2

Mon 1/22

- **Practice Exam/Review**
- **Reading #2 due and quiz**

Tues 1/23

- **Semester Exam (reading comprehension, SOTW)**

Mon 1/29

- SOTW #13: Appositives
- Theme: PowerPoint slides 6-8
- Small group work: Listing characters met so far
- Studying opening paragraph of ToTC
- Writing work: Mimic the opening paragraph about a different topic, using the same type of writing in opposites
- Group work #2
- Compare first paragraph of book I chap I with book II chap 8

HW: Reading #3

Wed 1/31

- **Reading #3 due and quiz**
- SOTW #14: Hyphenated Adjectives
- Group work sheet #3
- Cause & Effect sheet (p. 21)
- PowerPoint slide 9

HW: Reading #4

Fri 2/2

- PowerPoint slides 11-14
- Microwriting: What's in My Pockets?
- Reading time
- DVD clip #3

HW: Reading #4

Tues 2/6

- **Reading #4 due and quiz**
- Write #3: Pretend you are among the Paris mob led by the Defarges. Write a first-person account of the storming of the Bastille
- Group work #4
- PowerPoint slides 15-17
- Write several possible thesis statements for *ATOTC*

HW: Reading #5

Thurs 2/8

- SOTW #15: Active and Passive Voice
- Writing Introductions
- Write #4: Write two or three possible introductions for an essay on themes in ToTC
- Class discussion on introductions
- DVD clip #4

HW: Reading #5

Thurs 2/5

- **Reading #5 due and quiz**
- Group work #5
- PowerPoint slides 18-19

HW: Reading #6

Mon 2/12

- SOTW #16: Colons
- DVD clip#5
- Brainstorm for essay

HW: Reading #6; Finish novel

Wed 2/14

- **Reading #6 due and quiz**
- Group work #6: Secrets and Mysteries
- PowerPoint slides 20-21
- Write #5 :Write an obituary for [a character who dies] for publication in a newspaper
- Microwriting: New Yorker Caption contests—writing cartoons to reflect ToTC

HW: Work on essay; prepare for Socratic Seminar

Fri 2/16

- **Socratic Seminar**
- Essential Question: Who is the main character in this story? How does the entire plot revolve around this one person?

HW: finish essay; bring in two typed copies

Wed 2/21

- *Raising Arizona* clip
- Essay peer review
- DVD clip#6

HW: Rewrite essay; attach new copy on top of two graded copies

Fri 2/23

- **Final essay due** (attach peer-graded first drafts)
- Finish TOTC movie
- Discuss similarities/differences

HW: Study for *ToTC* Test

Tues 2/27

- Return the novel (no book=no test)
- Writing Portfolio work

Thurs 3/1

- Writing Portfolio work due

Reading Assignments

Reading 1—Book One "Recalled to Life" (Chapters 1-6, p. 4-61) *Date Due:*

Reading 2—Book Two "The Golden Thread" (Chapters 1-9, p. 62-158) *Date Due:*

Reading 3—Book Two "The Golden Thread" (Chapters 10-16, p. 159-228) *Date Due:*

Reading 4—Book Two "The Golden Thread" (Chapters 17-24, 229-301) *Date Due:*

Reading 5—Book Three "The Track of a Storm" (Chapters 1-9, 302-391) *Date Due:*

Reading 6—Book Three "The Track of a Storm" (Chapters 10-15, 392-462) *Date Due:*

Notebook and Supply Check

You'll need the following for our notebook check **Thurs 1/11**. Remember, we'll add to this throughout the year to provide you with an orderly notebook. Therefore, you need ALL the pieces to receive credit. No partial credit offered on this.

You need **two tabs** with the following:

LA Handouts:

- Unit guide #4 (on top)
- Unit guide #3
- "The Metamorphosis" reading
- Technology marked articles (unit 1, p. 11-16)
- Sayings 2.0 Activity (unit 1, p. 5)
- Four-Square activity, completed (unit 1, p. 22)
- "Writing an Introductory Paragraph" handout
- "How Do I Format My Paper?" handout (unit 1, p. 9-10)
- Class Rules sheet, initialed

LA Classwork:

Notes from lectures, presentations, mini-lessons. Remember you should be taking notes each class period. You will also have at least 25 sheets of loose-leaf paper in your binder, and your pens, pencils, highlighter, etc.

Absent for any of the Reading section discussions? You'll need to complete the Group Work worksheet, AND choose any FOUR questions from this Group Work section, type the question along with the detailed response (this should be 3-5 sentences, along with some quoted text). These typed responses will do in further depth to your thoughts of the novel.

This typed and written work is due to the inbox no later than the start of the next class period.

Standards, or Why are We Learning This?

Reading

1. Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
3. Analyze how complex characters (e.g., those with multiple or conflicting motivations) develop over the course of a text, interact with other characters, and advance the plot or develop the theme.
5. Analyze how an author's choices concerning how to structure a text, order events within it (e.g., parallel plots), and manipulate time (e.g., pacing, flashbacks) create such effects as mystery, tension, or surprise.
9. Analyze how an author draws on and transforms source material in a specific work (e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare).
10. By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 9-10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.

Writing

1. Write to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.
 - Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.
 - Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic.
 - Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.
 - Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.
5. Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
9. Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

Language

1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
 - Use various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent; noun, relative, adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety and interest to writing or presentations.
 - Use parallel structure.

Speaking and Listening

1. Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9-10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.
 - Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

A Tale of Two Cities

Group Work #1

Book One: "Recalled to Life"

Directions: Complete the following table with detailed responses.

Chapter	Who are the main characters?	What is the main event?	Where does the event occur?
Chapter 2: "The Mail"			
Chapter 4: "The Preparation"			
Chapter 5: "The Wine Shop"			
Chapter 6: "The Shoemaker"			

Reflection Questions: Answer the questions in complete, detailed sentences.

1. What is the significance of the title of the Book the First, "Recalled to Life"? To which characters do you think the title applies? How is each of these characters "brought back to life"?

2. What is the subject of Jarvis Lorry's dream? How does this relate to the literal events of the story?

3. With whom has Dr. Manette been staying since his release from prison? Why?

4. Think of the scene in which the residents of Saint Antoine scurry after the spilled wine. What does the behavior of the residents suggest to you about them?

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A Tale of Two Cities

Group Work #2

Book 2 "The Golden Thread"

Chapters 1-9

Directions: Answer the following questions in complete sentences. Be sure to include details from the text.

1. Describe Telleon's bank. What is the bank's attitude toward change?

2. Who is Charles Darnay?

3. Where did Mr. Lorry, Miss Manette, and Dr. Manette first meet Charles Darnay?

4. What personal service does Carton do for Charles Darnay?

5. What is Sydney Carton's opinion of himself? Cite lines to support your answer.

6. To what person does the title of the Book the Second, "The Golden Thread," refer? Cite lines to support your answer. Why is this title an appropriate one?

7. How does the Marquis reflect the French aristocracy's attitudes during this time period? How does he embody the first and second estates' treatment of the third estate?

8. Why has Charles Darnay given up his inheritance? What is his uncle's reaction to his decision?

9. One of the titles of the novel that Dickens considered and rejected was Buried Alive. In what ways might this have been an appropriate title?

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

A Tale of Two Cities

Group Work #3

Book 2 "The Golden Thread"

Chapters 10-16

Directions: Answer the following questions in complete sentences. Be sure to include details from the text.

1. What kind of person is Sydney Carton? Find evidence in the text that offers clues about Carton's character.

2. What are the two promises that the Doctor makes Charles? What is the effect on the Doctor of making these promises? Why do you think they had this effect on him?

3. In chapter 13, what does Sydney Carton say he would do for Lucie? Do you think he is trustworthy?

4. What name does young Jerry give to his father's "trade," and what is Mr. Cruncher's response when young Jerry says he wants to be in that trade when he grows up? Do you see an irony in "resurrection man" and "recalled to life"?

5. What is to happen to the Marquis' family according to Madame Defarge? What is the function of her knitting? In what ways does the knitting affect the life of Charles Darnay?

6. Why do you think Sydney Carton resents Charles Darnay? Does this seem like a realistic response to their personal situation? Explain your answer.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

A Tale of Two Cities

Group Work #4

Book 2 "The Golden Thread"

Chapters 17-24

Answer the following questions in complete sentences. Be sure to include details from the text.

1. What is Dr. Manette's response to Charles Darnay's revelation on the wedding day? Why does he respond in such a way? What does Mr. Lorry convince Dr. Manette to do before Lucie and Charles return from their honeymoon?

2. What is the significance of the "echoing footsteps"?

3. How does Madame Defarge show her merciless strength? Who is Madame Defarge's lieutenant in leading the women, and what does this "nickname" imply about her?

4. Why, do you think, does Darnay decide to return to France? Why is he drawn to the danger even though he knows the risks?

5. During the storming of the Bastille, where did Defarge demand to be taken first? Why?

6. What is Dickens's view of mob mentality? Consider the storming of the Bastille and also the English Mob from chapter 14.

7. One of the key elements of ATOTC is the role of fate---the idea that things must happen in a certain way regardless of human attempts to change them. How does Dickens use the character of Madame Defarge to present fate and to deny the idea that individuals' choices can make a difference in life? Consider her knitting, attitudes about revenge, time, and individual choice.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

A Tale of Two Cities

Group Work #5

Book 3 "The Track of a Storm"

Chapters 1-9

Answer the following questions in complete sentences. Be sure to include details from the text.

1. What is the significance of the title of the Book the Third?

2. Darnay journeys to Paris, where he is seized and imprisoned. What is the emigrant decree? Why is Darnay jailed "in secret"?

3. Dr. Manette journeys to Paris to try to rescue Darnay. Why does Dr. Manette go on this rescue mission? How is Dr. Manette changed by saving Darnay? How does he now look on his long years of imprisonment?

4. What effect does Madame Defarge have on Lucie when the Defarges visit Lucie's apartment? How does Dickens symbolically show this effect?

5. Why do you think Darnay's and Dr. Manette's testimonies convince the jury to set Darnay free?

6. Why is Charles Darnay arrested again? By whom has he been denounced?

7. How does Carton use a "game of cards" to accomplish his goal of helping Lucie?

8. Reflect on the French Revolution as depicted in TOTC. Do you think that good consequences can ever come from violent beginnings? Explain.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

A Tale of Two Cities

Group Work #6

Book 3 "The Track of a Storm" Chapters 10-15

In the last section of ATOTC, Dickens reveals secrets and explains mysteries. Fill in this chart with the explanations of the buried secrets.

Secret or Mystery	Explanation
The "other" accuser of Darnay	
Miss Pross's long-lost brother	
The fate of Cly	
What Jerry found in the graveyard	
What Carton buys at the chemist's	
Carton's plan to save Darnay	
What Defarge found during the attack on the Bastille	
Why Dr. Manette suffered amnesia after the wedding	
Why Madame Defarge seeks revenge on the Evremondes	

1. Why was Dr. Manette originally imprisoned in the Bastille? By whom?

2. What explanation does Dr. Manette's letter provide for the actions and vengefulness of Madame Defarge?

3. Explain Carton's plan to save Charles Darnay. How do you feel about Sydney Carton's final act? Do you find it believable or not?

Person: [Type in character and book]

What's in My Pockets Right Now

Enter a small picture
of your character

1. Type in the various objects here
2. Be sure that they relate to the person and tell us more about characterization
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

Add in another few
pictures to make this
complete

My iPod Playlist Titles

1. Type the name of the playlist, not individual song titles
- 2.
- 3.

Websites that I Check Daily

1. These should clearly tell us something about the character
- 2.

Compiled by [type your name here] from period [type in period].

Expository essay: Theme and Character

Writing Prompt Choices:

1. Choose one of the following themes from *A Tale of Two Cities*.
 - The forces of history often shape people’s lives and determine their destinies.
 - Violence breeds violence
 - Love has the power to heal, comfort, and redeem.
 - Redemption and resurrection
 - (Is there a theme that you’d like to focus on? Let me know)

Now choose one of the main characters from the novel on which to focus. Write an essay explaining how that character’s behavior reflects the theme. Decide on **ONE** theme and **ONE** character on which to focus. You could mention others, but one main character should be the focus.

2. The poet Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792-1822) wrote:

***“Power, like a desolating pestilence,
Pollutes whate’er it touches”***

Using examples from *A Tale of Two Cities* as support, you should defend or challenge Shelley’s assertion.

3. In literature, some characters are clearly heroic or villainous. Other characters, however, are more ambiguous, displaying a mixture of positive and negative qualities. In a well-organized essay, consider two or three such characters in *A Tale of Two Cities*, explain what makes them ambiguous, and discuss how this ambiguity contributes to one or more of the novel’s themes.

Task Checklist:

- Complete brainstorm for essay topic
- Write thesis—be sure the thesis encompasses both the theme and character
- Follow our “Writing an Introductory Paragraph” sheet
- You will have *three to five* relevant quotations from the text
- Using your brainstorm, complete an outline for the essay. The outline you use for the in-class essay must be written on the attached sheet.
- Using your outline, complete final draft of essay.
- Final paper will be about 600-800 words
 - a. You should have quotes from *A Tale of Two Cities* to support your opinion. Be sure to introduce your quote and explain its importance. (Use show not tell writing). Proper MLA in-text citations must be used.
- You will need the following four items in your paper: **thesis** in bold; a participial phrase underlined; a *gerund or gerund phrase* in italics; a **hyphenated adjective** in bold; *an appositive phrase* underlined and in italics

Socratic Seminar Grading Criteria

Total _____/20

A Tale of Two Cities Unit

Essential Question: Who is the main character in this story? How does the entire plot revolve around this one person?

Name of Speaker (who is the student you are grading?): _____

Name of Evaluator (that's you!): _____

A. Number of comments

0	1	2	3	4	5
Doesn't speak	1 comment	2 comments	3 comments	4 comments	5 comments

B. Quality of comments *(earning a 0 -2 on above rubric limits this category to a 0-3)*

0	1	2	3	4	5
Doesn't speak	repeats other comments		original ideas		original, deep comments

C. Addresses essential question and stays to the text

0	1	2	3	4	5
Never	once or twice	Often		Insightful and thought-provoking	

D. Discussion Etiquette *(listens to others, allows others to speak, avoids dominating and cutting others off)*

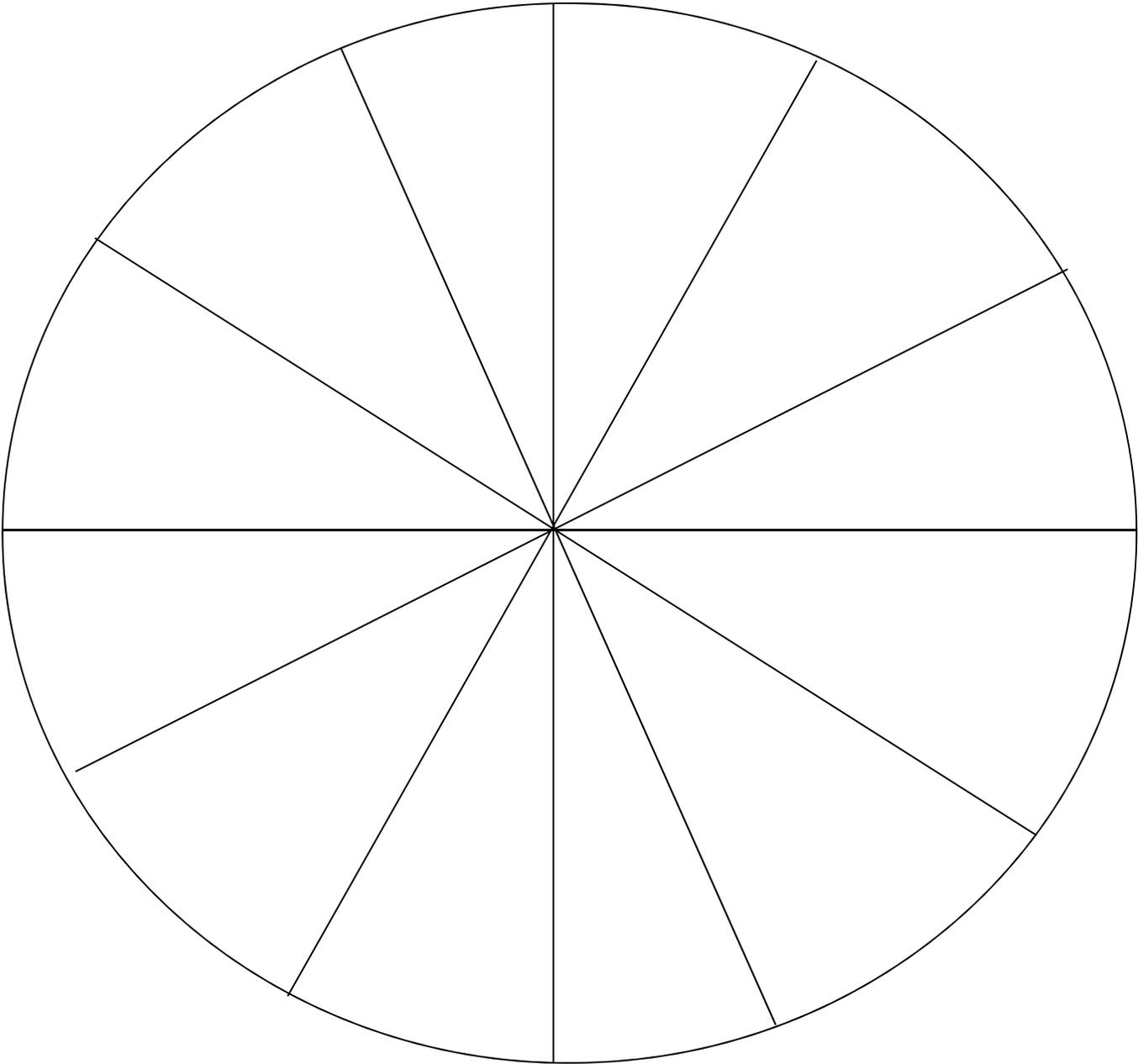
0	1	2	3	4	5
Not engaged/slouching	Listening only	Appears only mildly interested in discussion		actively engaged and good part	

How would you describe and explain what you saw from the Speaker's performance in this activity? What impressed you? What needed more work?

Socratic Seminar Circle

Evaluator's Name: _____

Put student names on the outside of each wedge to represent the circle. Tick off each time a person speaks, and jot down important comments. While you will take notes on all students, your focus will be on your partner.



Additional Comments

BOOK THE FIRST: RECALLED TO LIFE

1. **The Period:** In the year 1775 conditions were brutal for the people of England and France. Both were ruled by a king and queen and the times were often violent and terrible. In France, the nobles lived in luxury and were sure that they and the king ruled by divine right and that nothing would ever change. The general populace suffered from starvation, disease, and deprivation and were growing impatient for change.

2. **The Mail:** While in route from London to Paris by way of Dover, Mr. Lorry of Tellson's Bank receives a cryptic message from the bank's messenger, Jerry Cruncher. Mr. Lorry responds to the message, "Wait at Dover for Mam'selle," with his own cryptic reply, "RECALLED TO LIFE."

3. **The Night Shadows:** Continuing his journey, Lorry holds imagined conversations with someone (Dr. Manette) about this person's feelings and future hopes after being buried for eighteen years.

4. **The Preparation:** In Dover, Lorry meets Lucie Manette and informs her that he is going to take her to her father, whom she thought was dead. Lorry tells her that Dr. Manette is alive and has been released from prison in Paris where he has been for eighteen years.

5. **The Wine-Shop:** In Paris, Lorry and Lucie go to Defarge's wine shop. Dr. Manette has been released to Defarge because he was once Manette's servant. Defarge is a key figure in the underground movement against the ruling government, and his wine shop is a central meeting place.

6. **The Shoemaker:** Defarge takes Lorry and Lucie to Dr. Manette who is kept in a dark attic room. The Doctor does not remember his true name and occupation and now works as a cobbler. He remembers Lucie when he matches her hair with a few strands of her baby hair that he has kept with him in a ragged pouch worn around his neck. While Lucie holds him in her arms, Defarge and Lorry go to make arrangements to take him from that room directly to England.

BOOK THE SECOND: THE GOLDEN THREAD

1. **Five Years Later:** Tellson's Bank in London is described as an old, dark, cramped establishment that takes pride in its ultraconservative, unchanging appearance and attitude. In sharp contrast to this appearance is the bank's porter and messenger, Jerry Cruncher.

2. **A Sight:** Jerry is directed to go to the court to act as a messenger for Mr. Lorry should he need one. Lorry is present at the trial of Charles Darnay who is charged with treason against England. Also at the trial are Dr. Manette and Lucie who are scheduled to be witnesses for the prosecution.

3. **A Disappointment:** Mr. Stryver, Darnay's counsel, is able to discredit the Attorney General's witnesses with the help of his brilliant, if drunken, assistant Sydney Carton. Dr. Manette and Lucie testified that they had met Darnay five years earlier on their voyage from Paris to England when the Doctor was released from prison. Based on the supportive testimony of Dr. Manette and Lucie and the skill of his counsel, Charles Darnay is acquitted of all charges.

4. **Congratulatory:** After the trial, Darnay gratefully thanks Stryver, Dr. Manette, and Lucie for their help in his acquittal. After the trial, Darnay and Carton go to dinner where Carton drinks heavily and confides to Darnay that he is a "disappointed drudge" who cares for no one and for whom no one cares.

5. **The Jackal:** Carton goes to Stryver's quarters late at night where he analyzes Stryver's cases for him thus acting as "The Jackal" to Stryver the courtroom "Lion." Carton works and drinks steadily until three in the morning when he concludes his work for Stryver. Then he and Stryver drink for the rest of the night while Stryver outlines Carton's faults and weaknesses for him.

6. **Hundreds of People:** Mr. Lorry has become good friends with Dr. Manette and visits him every Sunday. Miss Pross, Lucie's maidservant, complains to Lorry that they have hundreds of visitors every Sunday, but only Charles Darnay shows up to visit Lucie. Later in the afternoon, Sydney Carton also visits.

7. **Monseigneur in Town:** After leaving the Monseigneur's party, the Monsieur the Marquis's carriage drives recklessly through the streets of Paris without regard to pedestrians. In its irresponsible flight, the carriage runs over and kills a small child. The Marquis blames the crowd that forms for not taking care of their children and worries that the accident may have harmed his horses. Confronted with the dead child's hysterical father, the Marquis tosses him a gold coin and orders his driver to move on.

8. **Monseigneur in the Country:** Arriving home at his country estate, the Marquis learns that a tall, thin man has ridden from Paris to the Marquis's village on the chains underneath his carriage. Upon entering his estate, the Marquis finds that his nephew, Charles, has not yet arrived.

9. **The Gorgon's Head:** The Marquis's nephew (Charles Darnay) arrives and the two argue about the family and its use of its social position. Darnay vows that if he inherits the estate, he will follow his mother's wishes and turn the estate over to the people who have for generations worked and suffered for it. His uncle shows nothing but scorn for him and his humanitarian plans. Later that night the Marquis is murdered in his bed by the man who stowed away underneath his carriage.

10. **Two Promises:** A year later finds Charles Darnay prospering as a French tutor and translator in London. His love for Lucie Manette drives him to approach her father. He tells the Doctor of his love for Lucie and promises to never come between Lucie and the Doctor. The Doctor agrees to tell Lucie of Darnay's love only if she expresses her love for Darnay first. In response to the Doctor's promise, Charles tries to reveal to him his true name and past. Dr. Manette declines to hear his confession, and says he will only hear it on the morning of Lucie's marriage to Darnay. This exchange so upsets Dr. Manette that when Lucie returns, she finds him at work at his cobbler's bench.

11. **A Companion Picture:** Stryver confides to Carton that he plans to marry Lucie and then advises Carton to marry a common woman with property to take care of him.

12. **The Fellow of Delicacy:** Stryver stops at Tellson's to inform Mr. Lorry of his intention to marry Lucie. Lorry advises against it and agrees to see if Dr. Manette and Lucie would be interested in her marrying Stryver. Stryver realizes that Lucie does not want him and salvages his pride by acting as if he doesn't wish to marry her anymore.

13. **The Fellow of No Delicacy:** Carton confesses to Lucie that he is beyond redemption even if she sees goodness in him. He goes on to tell her that he hopes his last good memory will be of her and promises to do anything he can to help her and those she loves if they should ever need his help.

14. **The Honest Tradesman:** Jerry Cruncher demonstrates that his description of himself as an "honest tradesman" is inaccurate when he engages in his night time job of grave robbing.

15. **Knitting:** Defarge helps the road mender who saw the Marquis's killer and his subsequent arrest, imprisonment, and hanging. Defarge and his compatriots put a death sentence on all of the Marquis's family, and this sentence is recorded by Madame Defarge in her knitting pattern.

16. **Still Knitting:** A government spy comes to Defarge's wine shop to try to gain information about the revolutionaries. The Defarges tell him nothing, but he tells them of Lucie's marriage to Charles Darnay.

17. **One Night:** On the eve of Lucie's marriage to Charles, she and her father talk about their relationship and how he imagined her while he was in prison.

18. **Nine Days:** Due to Lucie's marriage and the revelation that Charles made to him that morning, as soon as Charles and Lucie leave on their honeymoon, the Doctor reverts to the condition he was in while in prison. He remains withdrawn at his cobbler's bench for nine days.

19. **An Opinion:** On the tenth day, the Doctor returns to himself with no memory of the nine days. In an effort to help him, Mr. Lorry discusses the case with him in hypothetical terms. The Doctor is confident that he will remain well, but Lorry talks him into giving up the cobbler's tools just in case.

20. **A Plea:** Carton approaches Charles and asks that the two be friends. Charles agrees and then later promises Lucie that he will be more respectful of Carton in the future.

21. **Echoing Footsteps:** Years pass and Lucie and Charles have a daughter (little Lucie) and a son who dies. Carton visits them about six times each year, and little Lucie loves him. Carton still works for Stryver who has married a rich widow who has three sons. In Paris, Defarge leads the storming of the Bastille where visits Dr. Manette's old cell. Madame Defarge demonstrates her vengeance by cutting off the Governor's head.

22. **The Sea Still Rises:** In Paris, a mob lead by the Defarges and The Vengeance kill the nobleman Foulon and his son because of their mistreatment of the common people.

23. **Fire Rises:** France lies in ruin with starvation and disease the norm amongst the common people. The revolution is underway with red caps becoming the uniform of the revolutionaries. A revolutionary burns the late Marquis's villa to the ground.

24. **Drawn to the Loadstone Rock:** Three years later (1792), Lorry is sent to Paris by Tellson's to save and bring back important documents from their bank there. Charles receives a desperate letter from Gabelle, the manager of his uncle's estate. If Charles does not go to Paris to testify that Gabelle acted on his order, then Gabelle will be executed. Charles goes to Paris to help Gabelle without telling Lucie or the Doctor.

BOOK THE THIRD: THE TRACK OF THE STORM

1. **In Secret:** On the day Charles leaves for Paris, a law is passed declaring death to any emigrant who returns to France. Because of this new law, Charles is sentenced to the prison of La Force in Paris.

2. **The Grindstone:** Lucie and her father follow Charles to Paris and meet Mr. Lorry at Tellson's. While staying with Lorry, the Doctor notices the patriots using a giant grindstone to sharpen weapons to kill the prisoners. Because of his stay in the Bastille, the Doctor is revered by the patriots and is permitted to see Charles in prison.

3. **The Shadow:** Defarge brings Lucie a note from Charles and then brings Madame Defarge and The Vengeance to see Lucie, Pross, and little Lucie so that they will know them and thus be able to protect them. Madame Defarge's real reason for coming is to see little Lucie, because the child is sentenced to death as the Marquis's grandniece.

4. **Calm in Storm:** Dr. Manette's time in prison has served to make him strong in this crisis. It has also earned him the respect of the revolutionaries who make him the official prison doctor for three prisons. This allows him to stay in contact with Charles. Matters grow worse throughout France as revolutionary tribunals judge people and many innocent people languish in prison. In one four-day period, over 1,100 prisoners are killed by La Guillotine, and the rivers in southern France are clogged with bodies.
5. **The Wood-Sawyer:** Everyday from 2:00 until 4:00, Lucie stands in the same spot on a corner by a wood-sawyer on the chance that Charles might be able to see her from the prison. The wood-sawyer is the same road mender befriended by the Defarges.
6. **Triumph:** Following the Doctor's instructions during his trial, Charles is declared innocent and freed. This fulfills the Doctor's promise to Lucie that he would save Charles and is testimony to the respect the revolutionaries feel for him.
7. **A Knock at the Door:** That very night Charles is arrested again on charges brought by the Defarges and a mystery person.
8. **A Hand at Cards:** Miss Pross runs into her brother Solomon at a wine shop in Paris. He turns out to be the John Barsard who testified against Charles at his London trial. Sydney Carton shows up at this time and orders Barsard to meet him at Tellson's or he will turn him in to the tribunal as an English spy working for Roger Cly who also testified against Charles in London. Barsard says this is impossible because Cly is dead. Mr. Cruncher steps in and says that he knows Cly is alive because when he robbed his grave, the coffin was full of rocks. Barsard collapses at this news and confesses to everything, admitting he can go freely in and out of Charles's prison. Hearing this, Carton takes Barsard away to tell him what he wants.
9. **The Game Made:** Carton makes arrangements with Barsard to get into prison to see Darnay if he is sentenced to death. At the trial, the prosecutor says Darnay is accused by the Defarges and Dr. Manette. The Doctor's accusation comes by way of a paper he wrote while in prison that Defarge found in the Doctor's old cell.
10. **The Substance of the Shadow:** The Doctor's paper is read telling that he was imprisoned by the Marquis and his twin brother (Charles Darnay's father). At the end of the paper, Dr. Manette had denounced the Marquis and all of his line. On the strength of this information, Charles is sentenced to death.
11. **Dusk:** Charles and Lucie make their farewells. Carton carries Lucie home after she faints; he kisses her and little Lucie goodbye.
12. **Darkness:** Carton goes to the Defarge's wine shop so that they will see him and know that an Englishman is abroad who looks like Charles. At the shop, the Defarges, the Vengeance, and Jacques Three argue over the fate of Charles's family. Defarge wants the killing to end with Charles, but Madame Defarge wants all his line (little Lucie) killed because it was her family that the Marquis destroyed and then threw the Doctor into prison. After spending all day and most of the night unsuccessfully trying to free Charles, the Doctor is so despondent that he reverts again to the way he was as a prisoner. Carton gives Lorry his traveling papers along with the Doctor's, Lucie's, and little Lucie's. He tells Lorry to make preparations to get them out of the country tomorrow because Madame Defarge intends to charge them with taking part in a prison plot.
13. **Fifty-two:** Carton gets Barsard to take him to see Charles. In the cell, Carton knocks Charles out with some chemicals and then exchanges clothes with him. He then has Barsard carry Charles to Lorry with the instructions to not wake him, but to get them all out of Paris as quickly as possible.
14. **The Knitting Done:** Madame Defarge plots with Jacques Three and The Vengeance to have Lucie, little Lucie, and the Doctor condemned using the wood-sawyer as a witness. She then goes to the Manette's quarters where she finds Miss Pross preparing to leave to meet Jerry Cruncher so that they can leave for England. Madame Defarge tries to search the apartment to make sure the Manettes are still there, but Miss Pross stops her. They struggle and Madame Defarge is accidentally shot and killed. Miss Pross locks the body in the apartment and goes to meet Jerry.
15. **The Footsteps Die Out Forever:** Carton foretells that Charles and Lucie will live happily ever after together with little Lucie and their son Sydney who will go on to make his name respected. Then Carton meets La Guillotine and dies in Charles's place.