INTO THE PLAY

The Crucible is based on real events that took place in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1692. As the play begins, the author provides some background information about the setting, the characters, and their mindsets, before the characters start to speak. The author also draws some comparisons between the events in Salem and the events of the 1950s, when he was writing this play.

ACT ONE

(An Overture)

A small upper bedroom in the home of Reverend Samuel Parris, Salem, Massachusetts, in the spring of the year 1692.

There is a narrow window at the left. Through its leaded panes the morning sunlight streams. A candle still burns near the bed, which is at the right. A chest, a chair, and a small table are the other furnishings. At the back a door opens on the landing of the stairway to the ground floor. The room gives off an air of clean spareness. The roof rafters are exposed, and the wood colors are raw and unmellowed.

As the curtain rises, Reverend Parris is discovered kneeling beside the bed, evidently in prayer. His daughter, Betty Parris, aged ten, is lying on the bed, inert.

At the time of these events Parris was in his middle forties. In history he cut a villainous path, and there is very little good to

1. An overture (OH VUR CHUR) is an introduction.
2. Sareness (SPAYR NIH) means “without extra; not fancy.”
3. Wood that is unmellowed (UN MEH LOHD) is not aged; it is pale looking.
4. A villainous (VIH LUH NIH) person is evil, like a villain.

be said for him. He believed he was being persecuted wherever he went, despite his best efforts to win people and God to his side. In meeting, he felt insulted if someone rose to shut the door without first asking his permission. He was a widower with no interest in children, or talent with them. He regarded them as young adults, and until this strange crisis he, like the rest of Salem, never conceived that the children were anything but thankful for being permitted to walk straight, eyes slightly lowered, arms at the sides, and mouths shut until bidden to speak.

**IN OTHER WORDS** The story begins in the home of Reverend Samuel Parris, in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1692. Reverend Parris is kneeling beside the bed of his ten-year-old daughter, Betty, who lies still and quiet on her bed. Reverend Parris is not a good man. In his mid-forties now, he has always acted as if the whole world was against him—that he was right and everyone else wrong. His wife has died, and though he has a daughter, he has not really considered the needs of children except that they should behave properly.

His house stood in the “town”—but we today would hardly call it a village. The meeting house was nearby, and from this point outward—toward the bay or inland—there were a few small-windowed, dark houses snuggling against the raw Massachusetts winter. Salem had been established hardly forty years before. To the European world the whole province was a barbaric frontier inhabited by a sect of fanatics who, nevertheless, were shipping out products of slowly increasing quantity and value.

No one can really know what their lives were like. They had no novelists—and would not have permitted anyone to read a novel if one were handy. Their creed forbade anything

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5. To be **persecuted** (PUR SUH KYOOU TUH) is to be harassed.
6. To be **bidden** (BIH DUHN) is to be told or ordered.
7. A **barbaric** (BAHR BA RHIK) place is wild or without culture.
8. A **creed** (KREED) is a belief or statement of faith.
resembling a theater or “vain enjoyment.” They did not celebrate Christmas, and a holiday from work meant only that they must concentrate even more upon prayer.

Which is not to say that nothing broke into this strict and somber way of life. A When a new farmhouse was built, friends assembled to “raise the roof,” and there would be special foods cooked and probably some potent cider passed around. There was a good supply of ne’er-do-wells9 in Salem, who dallied10 at the shovelboard in Bridget Bishop’s tavern. Probably more than the creed, hard work kept the morals of the place from spoiling, for the people were forced to fight the land like heroes for every grain of corn, and no man had very much time for fooling around.

IN OTHER WORDS Life in the small village of Salem was quiet and strict. Religious laws prevented people from entertaining themselves with novels or plays. Even holidays were very serious. Salem’s residents enjoyed themselves with their friends, but had to work very hard every day just to survive.

That there were some jokers, however, is indicated by the practice of appointing a two-man patrol whose duty was to “walk forth in the time of God’s worship to take notice of such as either lye about the meeting house, without attending to the word and ordinances, or that lye at home or in the fields without giving good account thereof, and to take the names of such persons, and to present them to the magistrates, whereby they may be accordingly proceeded against.” This predilection11 for minding other people’s business was time-honored among the people of Salem, and it undoubtedly created many of the suspicions which were to feed the coming madness. C It was also, in my opinion, one of the things that a John Proctor would

9. People called ne’er do wells (NAYR DOO WEHLZ) are considered to be idle or worthless.
10. Someone who dallied (DA LEED) wasted time instead of working.
11. A predilection (PREH DIH LEHK SHUHN) is a preference.
rebelling, for the time of the armed camp had almost passed, and since the country was reasonably—although not wholly—safe, the old disciplines were beginning to rankle. But, as in all such matters, the issue was not clearcut, for danger was still a possibility, and in unity still lay the best promise of safety.

The edge of the wilderness was close by. The American continent stretched endlessly west, and it was full of mystery for them. It stood, dark and threatening, over their shoulders night and day, for out of it Indian tribes marauded from time to time, and Reverend Parris had parishioners who had lost relatives to these heathens.

**IN OTHER WORDS** The strictness in Salem included being aware of—and involved in—what everyone else was doing. For example, men would walk through the village during church to find out who had not attended and would report them to the community’s leaders. The author notes that some people (like his character John Proctor) felt that being overly involved in other people’s lives was not right, especially since life in the village was not as dangerous as it had been in the past. The villagers were still afraid, however, of the Native Americans who lived nearby.

The parochial\(^\text{12}\) snobbery of these people was partly responsible for their failure to convert the Indians. Probably they also preferred to take land from heathens rather than from fellow Christians. At any rate, very few Indians were converted, and the Salem folk believed that the virgin forest was the Devil’s last preserve, his home base and the citadel\(^\text{13}\) of his final stand. To the best of their knowledge the American forest was the last place on earth that was not paying homage to God.

For these reasons, among others, they carried about an air of innate resistance, even of persecution. Their fathers had, of course, been persecuted in England. So now they and their

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12. To be **parochial** (pah ROH KEE UHL) is to be narrow or limited in point of view.

13. A **citadel** (SIH TUH DEHL) is a fortress that protects a city.
church found it necessary to deny any other sect its freedom, lest their New Jerusalem\(^{14}\) be defiled\(^{15}\) and corrupted by wrong ways and deceitful ideas.

They believed, in short, that they held in their steady hands the candle that would light the world.\(^{16}\) We have inherited this belief, and it has helped and hurt us. It helped them with the discipline it gave them. They were a dedicated folk, by and large, and they had to be to survive the life they had chosen or been born into in this country.

**IN OTHER WORDS** Although Salem’s residents believed that everyone should follow their religion, they did not try to convert the Native Americans. The author believes this is because they felt they were better than the Native Americans. Instead, Salem’s people believed that the forest in which the Native Americans lived was evil, and that as townspeople, they were victims of this evil. Salem’s residents believed that only their church and their way of life was right. This attitude, while problematic, helped them to survive, and some of their attitude has been passed down to us.

The proof of their belief’s value to them may be taken from the opposite character of the first Jamestown settlement, farther south, in Virginia. The Englishmen who landed there were motivated mainly by a hunt for profit. They had thought to pick off the wealth of the new country and then return rich to England. They were a band of individualists, and a much more ingratiating\(^{17}\) group than the Massachusetts men. But Virginia destroyed them. Massachusetts tried to kill off the Puritans, but they combined; they set up a communal society which, in the beginning, was little more than an armed camp with an

14. **New Jerusalem** (NOO JEH ROO SUN LEHM) is a phrase in the Bible (Revelation 21), that refers to the holy city of Heaven.
15. To be **defiled** (DE FYLD) is to be made unclean or impure.
16. **Candle that would light the world** is Miller’s way of saying the knowledge or idea that everyone in the world needed to have good and true lives.
17. **Ingratiating** (IHN GRAY SHEE AY THING) means “wanting to please.”
autocratic and very devoted leadership. It was, however, an autocracy by consent, for they were united from top to bottom by a commonly held ideology whose perpetuation was the reason and justification for all their sufferings. So their self-denial, their purposefulness, their suspicion of all vain pursuits, their hard-handed justice were altogether perfect instruments for the conquest of this space so antagonistic to man.

**IN OTHER WORDS** Not all colonies were like Salem. In Jamestown, Virginia, the colonists were interested in making money, not living a religious life, and that colony failed. In Massachusetts, settlements like Salem were based on Puritan religious ideals, where discipline, hard work, and obeying authority was valued. These colonies survived.

But the people of Salem in 1692 were not quite the dedicated folk that arrived on the Mayflower. A vast differentiation had taken place, and in their own time a revolution had unseated the royal government and substituted a junta which was at this moment in power. The times, to their eyes, must have been out of joint, and to the common folk must have seemed as insoluble and complicated as do ours today. It is not hard to see how easily many could have been led to believe that the time of confusion had been brought upon them by deep and darkling forces. No hint of such speculation appears on the court record, but social disorder in any age breeds such mystical suspicions, and when, as in Salem, wonders are brought forth from below the social surface, it is too much to expect people to hold back very long from laying on the victims with all the force of their frustrations.

The Salem tragedy, which is about to begin in these pages, developed from a paradox. It is a paradox in whose grip we

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18. An **autocratic** (AW TOH KRA TIIHK) society is a government in which one person has all the power.
19. **Antagonistic** (AN TAG OH NIHS TIIHK) means “hostile.”
20. A **junta** (HUHN TAH) is a group of people controlling a government.
21. A **paradox** (PA RIH DOHKS) is a statement that seems to contradict common sense but is true anyway.
still live, and there is no prospect yet that we will discover its resolution. Simply, it was this: for good purposes, even high purposes, the people of Salem developed a theocracy, a combine of state and religious power whose function was to keep the community together, and to prevent any kind of disunity that might open it to destruction by material or ideological enemies. It was forged for a necessary purpose and accomplished that purpose. But all organization is and must be grounded on the idea of exclusion and prohibition, just as two objects cannot occupy the same space. Evidently the time came in New England when the repressions of order were heavier than seemed warranted by the dangers against which the order was organized. The witch-hunt was a perverse manifestation of the panic which set in among all classes when the balance began to turn toward greater individual freedom.

**IN OTHER WORDS** By 1692, Salem’s leaders ruled with an iron fist, trying to stamp out any kind of change or difference that might creep into the village. The rules governing life in Salem were created to keep the village together and keep everyone alive and on the “right path.” But as time went on, these rules became harmful by taking too many individual freedoms away. This dilemma—the problem of individual freedom versus the safety of society—is still with us today.

When one rises above the individual villainy displayed, one can only pity them all, just as we shall be pitied someday. It is still impossible for man to organize his social life without repressions, and the balance has yet to be struck between order and freedom.

The witch-hunt was not, however, a mere repression. It was also, and as importantly, a long overdue opportunity for

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**22.** A theocracy *(THEE OK RUH SEE)* is a government ruled by religious authority.

**23.** Something that is perverse *(PUHR VUHRS)* is turned away from what is right and good.
everyone so inclined to express publicly his guilt and sins, under
the cover of accusations against the victims. It suddenly became
possible—and patriotic and holy—for a man to say that Martha
Corey had come into his bedroom at night, and that, while his
wife was sleeping at his side, Martha laid herself down on his
chest and “nearly suffocated him.” Of course it was her spirit
only, but his satisfaction at confessing himself was no lighter
than if it had been Martha herself. One could not ordinarily
speak such things in public. B

Long-held hatreds of neighbors could now be openly
expressed, and vengeance taken, despite the Bible’s charitable
injunctions. C Land-lust, which had been expressed by
constant bickering over boundaries and deeds, could now be
elevated to the arena of morality; one could cry witch against
one’s neighbor and feel perfectly justified in the bargain. D Old
scores could be settled on a plane of heavenly combat between
Lucifer\(^\text{24}\) and the Lord; suspicions and the envy of the miserable
toward the happy could and did burst out in the general revenge.

**IN OTHER WORDS** When we look back on the Salem
witch trials, we feel pity for the terrible things people did to
each other. One day, people will look back at our moment
in history and feel the same kind of pity for us. One reason
that the Salem witch hunts exploded in that society is that
it allowed people to talk about things they could never talk
about in public—sexual issues, hatred of one’s neighbors, and
desire for land. Instead of feeling guilty about wanting your
neighbor’s farm, you could call her a witch and feel right, holy,
and good, for seeing that person accused and hanged and
then taking her farm for yourself. Every mean thought that
had been held back for so long finally came out—in a very
dramatic way.

REVEREND PARRIS is praying now, and, though we cannot hear
his words, a sense of his confusion hangs about him. He mumbles,

\(^{24}\) Lucifer (LOO \text{SIH \text{FUHR}}) is one name for the devil.
then seems about to weep; then he weeps, then prays again; but his daughter does not stir on the bed.

The door opens, and his Negro slave enters. TITUBA is in her forties. PARRIS brought her with him from Barbados, where he spent some years as a merchant before entering the ministry. She enters as one does who can no longer bear to be barred from the sight of her beloved, but she is also very frightened because her slave sense has warned her that, as always, trouble in this house eventually lands on her back.

Tituba, already taking a step backward: My Betty be hearty\(^{25}\) soon?

Parris: Out of here!

Tituba, backing to the door: My Betty not goin’ die . . .

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\(^{25}\) Hearty (HAHR TEE) means “strong.”
Parris, scrambling to his feet in a fury: Out of my sight! She is gone. Out of my—He is overcome with sobs. He clamps his teeth against them and closes the door and leans against it, exhausted. Oh, my God! God help me! Quaking with fear, mumbling to himself through his sobs, he goes to the bed and gently takes Betty’s hand. Betty. Child. Dear child. Will you wake, will you open up your eyes! Betty, little one . . .

He is bending to kneel again when his niece, Abigail Williams, seventeen, enters—a strikingly beautiful girl, an orphan, with an endless capacity for dissembling.26 Now she is all worry and apprehension and propriety.

Abigail: Uncle? He looks to her. Susanna Walcott’s here from Doctor Griggs.

Parris: Oh? Let her come, let her come.

Abigail, leaning out the door to call to Susanna, who is down the hall a few steps: Come in, Susanna.

Susanna Walcott, a little younger than Abigail, a nervous, hurried girl, enters.

Parris, eagerly: What does the doctor say, child?

Susanna, craning around Parris to get a look at Betty: He bid me come and tell you, reverend sir, that he cannot discover no medicine for it in his books.

Parris: Then he must search on.

Susanna: Aye, sir, he have been searchin’ his books since he left you, sir. But he bid me tell you, that you might look to unnatural things for the cause of it.

Parris, his eyes going wide: No—no. There be no unnatural cause here. Tell him I have sent for Reverend Hale of Beverly, and Mr. Hale will surely confirm that. Let him look to medicine and put out all thought of unnatural causes here. There be none.

Susanna: Aye, sir. He bid me tell you. She turns to go.

26. Someone who is dissembling (dih SEHM BLIHNG) is hiding true feelings.
Abigail: Speak nothin’ of it in the village, Susanna.
Parris: Go directly home and speak nothing of unnatural causes.
Susanna: Aye, sir. I pray for her. She goes out. A

IN OTHER WORDS  Reverend Parris prays by Betty’s side. Tituba, an enslaved woman in the Parris home, comes in and expresses worry for Betty. Then Betty’s cousin Abigail and friend Susanna arrive. Susanna has spoken to the doctor about Betty’s illness, but the doctor does not know what is wrong. Susanna reports that the doctor thinks Betty’s sickness might be caused by something spiritual. Reverend Parris denies this—he says his friend Reverend Hale is coming to look at Betty and will say nothing is spiritually wrong with her. Both Abigail and Reverend Parris warn Susanna not to tell anyone else what the doctor said.

Abigail: Uncle, the rumor of witchcraft is all about; I think you’ d best go down and deny it yourself. The parlor’s packed with people, sir. I’ll sit with her.
Parris, pressed, turns on her: And what shall I say to them? That my daughter and my niece I discovered dancing like heathen in the forest? B

Abigail: Uncle, we did dance; let you tell them I confessed it—and I’ll be whipped if I must be. But they’re speakin’ of witchcraft. Betty’s not witched.
Parris: Abigail, I cannot go before the congregation when I know you have not opened with me. What did you do with her in the forest?
Abigail: We did dance, uncle, and when you leaped out of the bush so suddenly, Betty was frightened and then she fainted. And there’s the whole of it. C

Parris: Child. Sit you down.
Abigail, quavering,27 as she sits: I would never hurt Betty. I love her dearly.

27. To be quavering (KWAY VUH RIHNG) is to be shaking.
Parris: Now look you, child, your punishment will come in its time. But if you trafficked\(^28\) with spirits in the forest I must know it now, for surely my enemies will, and they will ruin me with it. D

Abigail: But we never conjured\(^29\) spirits.

Parris: Then why can she not move herself since midnight? This child is desperate! Abigail lowers her eyes. It must come out—my enemies will bring it out. Let me know what you done there. Abigail, do you understand that I have many enemies?

Abigail: I have heard of it, uncle.

Parris: There is a faction\(^30\) that is sworn to drive me from my pulpit. Do you understand that?

Abigail: I think so, sir.

Parris: Now then, in the midst of such disruption, my own household is discovered to be the very center of some obscene practice. Abominations\(^31\) are done in the forest—

Abigail: It were sport,\(^32\) uncle! F

Parris, pointing at Betty: You call this sport? She lowers her eyes. He pleads: Abigail, if you know something that may help the doctor, for God's sake tell it to me. She is silent. I saw Tituba waving her arms over the fire when I came on you. Why was she doing that? And I heard a screeching and gibberish coming from her mouth. She were swaying like a dumb beast over that fire! G

Abigail: She always sings her Barbados songs, and we dance.

IN OTHER WORDS  Abigail tells Reverend Parris that the whole village suspects Betty is sick because of witchcraft. Yesterday Parris found Abigail and Susanna dancing in the forest, which is forbidden. Parris asks Abigail to explain her activities. Abigail says she knows she will be punished for dancing, but that is all that happened—they danced, and

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28. Here, trafficked (TRAHT) means “dealt with.”
29. Conjured (KAHN JUHRD) is a word meaning “made magic or spells.”
30. A faction is a group or clique, usually seeking change.
31. Abominations (UN BAH MIH NAY SHUHNS) are disgusting or terrible acts.
32. Here, sport is used to mean “fun” or “play.”
Betty fainted from surprise when her father found them. Parris presses Abigail for more information, saying that if any witchcraft were involved, he has to know before anyone else does, since the villagers will ruin him for it. Parris says that he saw Tituba with them in the forest, waving her arms by the fire and making noises. Abigail admits that sometimes Tituba sings songs from her homeland of Barbados, and the girls dance.

**WHAT HAPPENS NEXT** Parris insists that Abigail tell him the truth about what the girls were doing that night in the forest. Abigail tells him they were simply having fun. When Parris asks why Goody Proctor dismissed Abigail from service, Abigail says she will not be a slave to anyone. A Ann and Thomas Putnam, members of a prominent family in Salem, come to see Parris and tell him that their daughter Ruth is also ill. They believe it is due to witchcraft. Mrs. Putnam has had seven of her own babies die, and sent Ruth to Tituba, who she claims can speak to the dead. Abigail confirms that Ruth and Tituba were “conjuring spirits.” When the others have left the room, Mercy, (the Putnams’ servant) Mary Warren, and Abigail discuss the night. Abigail warns the others not to reveal that she drank a charm to kill Goody Proctor. When John Proctor arrives, he tells Abigail privately that though they were once lovers, the relationship is over.

**YOUR TURN**

Reading Focus

You now know that John Proctor and Abigail had a romantic relationship, and that John is ending that relationship. **Draw conclusions** about how Abigail will feel toward John and his wife from now on. Circle the **three** words from the following list that you think best describe Abigail’s emotions toward John Proctor and his wife based on your conclusions: loving; jealous; angry; sympathetic; hateful; indifferent; warm.

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33. **Goody** (GU dee) was a title (short for *goodwife*) for a woman, especially a housewife or older woman.
Hale: Does someone afflict you, child? It need not be a woman, mind you, or a man. Perhaps some bird invisible to others comes to you—perhaps a pig, a mouse, or any beast at all. Is there some figure bids you fly? The child remains limp in his hands. In silence he lays her back on the pillow. Now, holding out his hands toward her, he intones: In nomine Domini Sabaoth sui filiique ite ad infernos. She does not stir. He turns to Abigail, his eyes narrowing.

Abigail: Why—common dancing is all.

Parris: I think I ought to say that I—I saw a kettle in the grass where they were dancing.

Abigail: That were only soup.

Hale: What sort of soup were in this kettle, Abigail?

Abigail: Why, it were beans—and lentils, I think, and—

Hale: Mr. Parris, you did not notice, did you, any living thing in the kettle? A mouse, perhaps, a spider, a frog—?

Parris, fearfully: I—do believe there were some movement—in the soup.

Abigail: That jumped in, we never put it in!

Hale, quickly: What jumped in?

Abigail: Why, a very little frog jumped—

Parris: A frog, Abby!

Hale, grasping Abigail: Abigail, it may be your cousin is dying. Did you call the Devil last night?

Abigail: I never called him! Tituba, Tituba...

Parris, blanched: She called the Devil?

Hale: I should like to speak with Tituba.

Parris: Goody Ann, will you bring her up? Mrs. Putnam exits.

Hale: How did she call him?

Abigail: I know not—she spoke Barbados.

Hale: Did you feel any strangeness when she called him? A sudden cold wind, perhaps? A trembling below the ground?

34. In nomine Domini Sabaoth sui filiique ite ad infernos: Latin for “In the name of the Lord of Hosts and his son, get thee to hell.”
Abigail: I didn’t see no Devil! Shaking Betty: Betty, wake up. Betty! Betty!
Hale: You cannot evade me, Abigail. Did your cousin drink any of the brew in that kettle? A
Abigail: She never drank it!
Hale: Did you drink it?
Abigail: No, sir!
Hale: Did Tituba ask you to drink it?
Abigail: She tried, but I refused.
Hale: Why are you concealing? Have you sold yourself to Lucifer? B
Abigail: I never sold myself! I’m a good girl! I’m a proper girl!

IN OTHER WORDS Reverend Hale asks Betty if she has seen spirits, but she does not respond. Hale then questions Abigail about dancing in the forest. She says the dancing was innocent and no witchcraft was involved. When Parris says he saw a large pot with them in the forest, Hale is very interested in what was in the pot. Abigail says it was just bean soup, but Parris says he saw something moving in it. Abigail claims a frog jumped in—but with every word, Hale becomes more suspicious. Abigail tries to defend herself, and finally brings up Tituba’s name, implying that Tituba called the devil in a foreign language and asked her to drink the liquid in the pot. Hale asks to see Tituba.

MRS. PUTNAM enters with TITUBA, and instantly ABIGAIL points at TITUBA.

Abigail: She made me do it! She made Betty do it!
Tituba, shocked and angry: Abby!
Abigail: She makes me drink blood!
Parris: Blood!!
Mrs. Putnam: My baby’s blood?
Tituba: No, no, chicken blood. I give she chicken blood!
Hale: Woman, have you enlisted these children for the Devil?
Tituba: No, no, sir, I don’t truck\textsuperscript{35} with no Devil!
Hale: Why can she not wake? Are you silencing this child?
Tituba: I love me Betty!
Hale: You have sent your spirit out upon this child, have you not? Are you gathering souls for the Devil?
Abigail: She sends her spirit on me in church; she makes me laugh at prayer!
Parris: She have often laughed at prayer!
Abigail: She comes to me every night to go and drink blood!
Tituba: You beg me to conjure! She beg me make charm—
Abigail: Don’t lie! To hale: She comes to me while I sleep; she’s always making me dream corruptions!
Tituba: Why you say that, Abby?
Abigail: Sometimes I wake and find myself standing in the open doorway and not a stitch on my body! I always hear her laughing in my sleep. I hear her singing her Barbados songs and tempting me with—
Tituba: Mister Reverend, I never—
Hale, resolved now: Tituba, I want you to wake this child.
Tituba: I have no power on this child, sir.
Hale: You most certainly do, and you will free her from it now! When did you compact\textsuperscript{36} with the Devil?
Tituba: I don’t compact with no Devil!
Parris: You will confess yourself or I will take you out and whip you to your death, Tituba!
Putnam: This woman must be hanged! She must be taken and hanged!

\textbf{IN OTHER WORDS} Abigail accuses Tituba of witchcraft. She says Tituba makes the girls drink blood and that she sends her spirit out to control them—such as making Abigail laugh in church. The tension in the room rises as Tituba denies that she

\textsuperscript{35} In this context, truck (\textit{TRUHK}) is a verb meaning “have dealings with.”
\textsuperscript{36} To compact (KOHM \textit{PAKT}) is to make an agreement with.
is a witch and Parris confirms that Abigail laughs in church (so she must be a victim of witchcraft). Hale keeps pressing Tituba to confess that she has a deal with the devil. Parris threatens to beat and kill Tituba if she does not admit to these things.

**Tituba, terrified, falls to her knees:** No, no, don’t hang Tituba! I tell him I don’t desire to work for him, sir. **A**

**Parris:** The Devil?

**Hale:** Then you saw him! **TITUBA weeps.** Now Tituba, I know that when we bind ourselves to Hell it is very hard to break with it. We are going to help you tear yourself free—

**Tituba, frightened by the coming process:** Mister Reverend, I do believe somebody else be witchin’ these children. **B**

**Hale:** Who?

**Tituba:** I don’t know, sir, but the Devil got him numerous witches.

**Hale:** Does he! *It is a clue.* Tituba, look into my eyes. Come, look into me. **She raises her eyes to his fearfully.** You would be a good Christian woman, would you not, Tituba?

**Tituba:** Aye, sir, a good Christian woman.

**Hale:** And you love these little children?

**Tituba:** Oh, yes, sir, I don’t desire to hurt little children.

**Hale:** And you love God, Tituba?

**Tituba:** I love God with all my bein’.

**Hale:** Now, in God’s holy name—

**Tituba:** Bless Him. Bless Him. **She is rocking on her knees, sobbing in terror.**

**Hale:** And to His glory—

**Tituba:** Eternal glory. Bless Him—bless God . . .

**Hale:** Open yourself, Tituba—open yourself and let God’s holy light shine on you.

**Tituba:** Oh, bless the Lord.

**IN OTHER WORDS** As Tituba sees her life is in danger, she confesses to being forced by the devil to do things she does not want to do. Desperate to save herself, Tituba also says that the devil is using other witches to control Abigail and...
Betty. Hale and Parris welcome Tituba’s confession. They tell Tituba that if she wants to break with the devil and return to God, they will help her do so.

**Hale:** When the Devil comes to you does he ever come—with another person? *She stares up into his face.* Perhaps another person in the village? Someone you know.  

**Parris:** Who came with him?  

**Putnam:** Sarah Good? Did you ever see Sarah Good with him? Or Osburn?  

**Parris:** Was it man or woman came with him?  

**Tituba:** Man or woman. Was—was woman.  

**Parris:** You could see him, why could you not see her?  

**Tituba:** Well, they was always talking; they was always runnin’ round and carryin’ on—  

**Parris:** You mean out of Salem? Salem witches?  

**Tituba:** I believe so, yes, sir.  

Now Hale takes her hand. She is surprised.

**Hale:** Tituba. You must have no fear to tell us who they are, do you understand? We will protect you. The Devil can never overcome a minister. You know that, do you not?  

**Tituba**—*she kisses HALE’S hand*: Aye, sir, oh, I do.  

**Hale:** You have confessed yourself to witchcraft, and that speaks a wish to come to Heaven’s side. And we will bless you, Tituba.  

**Tituba, deeply relieved:** Oh, God bless you, Mr. Hale!  

**Hale, with rising exaltation:** You are God’s instrument put in our hands to discover the Devil’s agents among us. You are selected, Tituba, you are chosen to help us cleanse our village. So speak utterly, Tituba, turn your back on him and face God—face God, Tituba, and God will protect you.  

**Tituba, joining with him:** Oh, God, protect Tituba!  

**Hale, kindly:** Who came to you with the Devil? Two? Three? Four? How many?
Tituba pants and begins rocking back and forth again, staring ahead.

**Tituba:** There was four. There was four.

**Parris, pressing in on her:** Who? Who? Their names, their names!

**Tituba, suddenly bursting out:** Oh, how many times he bid me kill you, Mr. Parris!

**Parris:** Kill me!

**Tituba, in a fury:** He say Mr. Parris must be kill! Mr. Parris no goodly man, Mr. Parris mean man and no gentle man, and he bid me rise out of my bed and cut your throat! They gasp. But I tell him “No! I don’t hate that man. I don’t want kill that man.” But he say, “You work for me, Tituba, and I make you free! I give you pretty dress to wear, and put you way high up in the air, and you gone fly back to Barbados!” And I say, “You lie, Devil, you lie!” And then he come one stormy night to me, and he say, “Look! I have white people belong to me.” And I look—and there was Goody Good.

**Parris:** Sarah Good!

**Tituba, rocking and weeping:** Aye, sir, and Goody Osburn.

**Mrs. Putnam:** I knew it! Goody Osburn were midwife to me three times. I begged you, Thomas, did I not? I begged him not to call Osburn because I feared her. My babies always shriveled in her hands!

**Parris:** Sarah Good!

**Tituba, in a fury:** He say Mr. Parris must be kill! Mr. Parris no goodly man, Mr. Parris mean man and no gentle man, and he bid me rise out of my bed and cut your throat! They gasp. But I tell him “No! I don’t hate that man. I don’t want kill that man.” But he say, “You work for me, Tituba, and I make you free! I give you pretty dress to wear, and put you way high up in the air, and you gone fly back to Barbados!” And I say, “You lie, Devil, you lie!” And then he come one stormy night to me, and he say, “Look! I have white people belong to me.” And I look—and there was Goody Good.

**Hale:** Take courage, you must give us all their names. How can you bear to see this child suffering? Look at her, Tituba. He is indicating Betty on the bed. Look at her God-given innocence; her soul is so tender; we must protect her, Tituba; the Devil is out and preying\textsuperscript{37} on her like a beast upon the flesh of the pure lamb. God will bless you for your help.

**IN OTHER WORDS** Hale wants the names of the other witches that Tituba has seen with the devil. When Tituba does not immediately come up with names, Mrs. Putnam suggests

\textsuperscript{37} Here, preying (PRAY\textsuperscript{IHNG}) means “hunting.”
names of other villagers. Tituba claims she did not see their faces, but Hale will not rest until he gets all the details. Under stress, Tituba comes up with details—there were four witches, they wanted to kill Parris, and two of them are Goody Good and Goody Osburn—the same two names Mrs. Putnam had suggested.

Abigail: I want to open myself! They turn to her, startled. She is enraptured,38 as though in a pearly light. I want the light of God, I want the sweet love of Jesus! I danced for the Devil; I saw him; I wrote in his book; I go back to Jesus; I kiss His hand. I saw Sarah Good with the Devil! I saw Goody Osburn with the Devil! I saw Bridget Bishop with the Devil! C

As she is speaking, Betty is rising from the bed, a fever in her eyes, and picks up the chant.

Betty, staring too: I saw George Jacobs with the Devil! I saw Goody Howe with the Devil! D

Parris: She speaks! He rushes to embrace Betty. She speaks!

Hale: Glory to God! It is broken, they are free!

Betty, calling out hysterically and with great relief: I saw Martha Bellows with the Devil!

Abigail: I saw Goody Sibber with the Devil! It is rising to a great glee.39

Putnam: The marshal,40 I’ll call the marshal! E

Parris is shouting a prayer of thanksgiving.

Betty: I saw Alice Barrow with the Devil!

The curtain begins to fall.

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38. Enraptured (EHN RAP SHUHRD) means “filled with delight.”
39. Glee means “great excitement and joy.”
40. A marshal is an officer in charge of prisoners.
Hale, as Putnam goes out: Let the marshal bring irons!

Abigail: I saw Goody Hawkins with the Devil!

Betty: I saw Goody Bibber with the Devil!

Abigail: I saw Goody Booth with the Devil!

On their ecstatic cries

The curtain falls

IN OTHER WORDS  Once Tituba begins filling in the story, Abigail jumps in and says that she has been involved with the devil, but wants to return to God. To prove that she wants to break with evil, Abigail confirms that the two women Tituba named are witches, and then she begins to add names to the list of witches in Salem. Betty awakens and names even more people. Hale, Parris, and Mrs. Putnam are thrilled to hear the list of names, and they call for all of these witches to be arrested.

WHAT HAPPENS NEXT  In Act Two, Mary Warren, the Proctors’ servant, reports that 39 women have now been arrested for suspected witchcraft. She gives Elizabeth Proctor a rag doll she made while sitting in court for hours. Elizabeth asks her husband to go to Salem and tell the court that Abigail and the other girls are lying. Suspecting that Abigail wants her dead, Elizabeth asks John to go to Abigail and break the attachment the girl has to him.

Reverend Hale visits the Proctors and asks John why he seldom goes to church and plows on Sundays. Proctor reveals that he does not like Parris. Proctor tells Hale that Abigail said there was no witchcraft that night in the woods. Giles Corey arrives and announces that his wife and Rebecca Nurse have been taken to jail. After Abigail claims Elizabeth Proctor’s spirit stuck a needle in her, the rag doll with a needle stuck in it is discovered, and Elizabeth is arrested. Angrily, John tears up the warrant for his wife’s arrest. Mary says that if she tells the court she gave Elizabeth

Literary Focus

I see that Elizabeth asks John to go speak to Abigail. Elizabeth knows that John had an affair with Abigail. I think Elizabeth realizes Abigail’s motivation for naming her as a witch. Abigail thinks that if Elizabeth is hanged as a witch, John would be free, and might go back to Abigail forever. So I think Abigail’s motivation for lying about Elizabeth Proctor is jealousy.

LITERARY ANALYSIS  How would you describe the mood in the room as Abigail and Betty call out more and more names of “witches” in Salem? Do you predict they will stop here, or will they name even more “witches” as the play goes forward?
the doll with the needle stuck in it that Abigail will charge John Proctor with lechery.41

In Act Three, Giles Corey causes a commotion in the court over his wife’s trial. Mary Warren tells the court that she and the other girls lied about participating in witchcraft. Tensions among the townspeople mount. Mary testifies in front of the other girls that she pretended to be harmed by the spirits of those accused of witchcraft. When Mary is unable to faint on purpose in front of the court, her credibility is undermined. With the court officials and townspeople looking on, Abigail and the other girls pretend that Mary afflicts them with her spirit. Distressed at Abigail’s deceit, Proctor confesses his affair with her. When Elizabeth Proctor lies to the court, claiming John did not commit adultery, she unknowingly causes him to seem to be a liar. Sympathetic to the Proctors, Hale pleads for mercy for them from the court but is largely ignored. The girls continue their pretense, acting as if they see a bird in the courtroom and alleging that Mary has sent her spirit to attack them. As if hypnotized, they begin to imitate her every word and motion until Mary can bear it no longer and turns on John Proctor, claiming he was plotting to overthrow the court. Through this “confession,” Mary is welcomed back into the company of Abigail and the others. Proctor and Giles Corey are taken to jail. Hale, angry and upset, denounces the court.

In Act Four, Parris reveals to the court officials that Abigail has taken his money and run away. Parris asks Danforth for a postponement of the hangings now that Hale has returned and may convince some of the accused to confess, but Parris’s request is denied. The night before her husband is scheduled to hang, Elizabeth is brought out of her cell in the hopes that the sight of her will cause John to confess. Danforth asks if Elizabeth will plead for his

Why can John not just make Mary admit to the court that the doll with the needle in it was Mary’s, not Elizabeth’s? Is it because: (a) Mary denies that the doll was hers to begin with; (b) Elizabeth really is a witch and John knows it; or (c) Abigail is blackmailing John with the threat of telling the court—and everyone—that he was unfaithful to his wife by sleeping with her? Circle the number of the answer you think is best.

Readings Focus
I think I can draw conclusions about Elizabeth Proctor based on what I know about her so far. I see that she lies in court about John’s affair with Abigail. I do not think Elizabeth is just a liar, though. I think I can draw the conclusion that Elizabeth loves her husband even though he had an affair, and she wants to protect his reputation in the town. Since Elizabeth does not know John has already admitted to the affair, she thinks she is helping him by lying and keeping the affair a secret from everyone.

41. Lechery (LEH CHUH REE) is lust or inappropriate engagement in sexual activity.
confession, and she refuses to promise this. For the first time in months, John Proctor sees his wife.

Alone, John walks to her. It is as if they stand in a spinning world. It is beyond sorrow, above it. He reaches out his hand as though toward an embodiment not quite real, and as he touches her, a strange soft sound, half laughter, half amazement, comes from his throat. He pats her hand. She covers his hand with hers. And then, weak, he sits. Then she sits, facing him.

ACT FOUR

Proctor: The child?

Elizabeth: It grows.

Proctor: There is no word of the boys?

Elizabeth: They’re well. Rebecca’s Samuel keeps them.

Proctor: You have not seen them?

Elizabeth: I have not. She catches a weakening in herself and downs it.

Proctor: You are a—marvel, Elizabeth.

Elizabeth: You—have been tortured?

Proctor: Aye. Pause. She will not let herself be drowned in the sea that threatens her. They come for my life now.

Elizabeth: I know it. B

Pause.

Proctor: None—have yet confessed?

Elizabeth: There be many confessed.

Proctor: Who are they?

Elizabeth: There be a hundred or more, they say. Goody Ballard is one; Isaiah Goodkind is one. There be many.

Proctor: Rebecca?

Elizabeth: Not Rebecca. She is one foot in Heaven now; naught may hurt her more.

Proctor: And Giles?

Elizabeth: You have not heard of it?

42. An embodiment (ehm BOH DEE MEHNT) is a symbol made real.

43. The old-fashioned word naught (NAWT) means “nothing.”
Proctor: I hear nothin’, where I am kept.
Elizabeth: Giles is dead.

He looks at her incredulously.

Proctor: When were he hanged?
Elizabeth, quietly, factually: He were not hanged. He would not answer aye or nay to his indictment; for if he denied the charge they’d hang him surely, and auction out his property. So he stand mute, and died Christian under the law. And so his sons will have his farm. It is the law, for he could not be condemned a wizard without he answer the indictment, aye or nay.

Proctor: Then how does he die?
Elizabeth, gently: They press him, John.
Proctor: Press?
Elizabeth: Great stones they lay upon his chest until he plead aye or nay. With a tender smile for the old man: They say he give them but two words. “More weight,” he says. And died.
Proctor, numbed—a thread to weave into his agony: “More weight.”
Elizabeth: Aye. It were a fearsome man, Giles Corey.

Pause.

IN OTHER WORDS  John Proctor asks about Elizabeth’s pregnancy and his two children. Elizabeth says she is well but has not seen their sons. Proctor has been tortured and knows that his life is in danger. He asks Elizabeth if anyone else has confessed to witchcraft, and she says that many have. Their friends Rebecca and Giles, though accused, have not. Rebecca will soon be hanged. Giles never confessed or denied the charges, so he could not be hanged. His children inherited his farm because no crime was ever proven. Huge rocks were stacked on Giles’s chest, and with each one, he was asked to

44. Aye or nay means “yes or no”.
45. An indictment (ihn DYT MUNHT) is a charge against someone.
46. Here, fearsome means “intense” or “extreme.”
say yes or no to questions about witchcraft. Instead, he just asked for more rocks do be piled on him until he finally died.

John and Elizabeth are in awe of Giles's courage and honor.

**Proctor,** with great force of will, but not quite looking at her: I have been thinking I would confess to them, Elizabeth. *She shows nothing.* What say you? If I give them that?

**Elizabeth:** I cannot judge you, John.

Pause.

**Proctor,** simply—a pure question: What would you have me do?

**Elizabeth:** As you will, I would have it. *Slight pause.* I want you living, John. That's sure.

**Proctor**—he pauses, then with a flailing of hope: Giles’ wife? Have she confessed?

**Elizabeth:** She will not.

Pause.

**Proctor:** It is a pretense, Elizabeth.

**Elizabeth:** What is?

**Proctor:** I cannot mount the gibbet** 47 **like a saint. It is a fraud. I am not that man. *She is silent.* My honesty is broke, Elizabeth; I am no good man. Nothing's spoiled by giving them this lie that were not rotten long before.

**Elizabeth:** And yet you've not confessed till now. That speak goodness in you.

**Proctor:** Spite only keeps me silent. It is hard to give a lie to dogs. *Pause, for the first time he turns directly to her.* I would have your forgiveness, Elizabeth.

**Elizabeth:** It is not for me to give, John, I am—

**Proctor:** I'd have you see some honesty in it. Let them that never lied die now to keep their souls. It is pretense for me, a vanity that will not blind God nor keep my children out of the wind.

Pause. What say you?

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47. A *gibbet* (JIH BIHT) is a gallows, or structure from which a person is hanged.
IN OTHER WORDS  John is thinking about making a false confession. Dying for the principle of honesty feels wrong to him. Since he has committed adultery, John does not see himself as an honest person. He asks Elizabeth for her forgiveness, and for her thoughts.

Elizabeth, upon a heaving sob that always threatens: John, it come to naught that I should forgive you, if you’ll not forgive yourself. Now he turns away a little, in great agony. It is not my soul, John, it is yours. He stands, as though in physical pain, slowly rising to his feet with a great immortal longing to find his answer. It is difficult to say, and she is on the verge of tears. Only be sure of this, for I know it now: Whatever you will do, it is a good man does it. He turns his doubting, searching gaze upon her. D I have read my heart this three month, John. Pause. I have sins of my own to count. It needs a cold wife to prompt lechery. Proctor, in great pain: Enough, enough—
Elizabeth, now pouring out her heart: Better you should know me!
Proctor: I will not hear it! I know you!
Elizabeth: You take my sins upon you, John—
Proctor, in agony: No, I take my own, my own!
Elizabeth: John, I counted myself so plain, so poorly made, no
honest love could come to me! Suspicion kissed you when I did;
I never knew how I should say my love. It were a cold house I
kept! In fright, she swerves, as Hathorne enters. A
Hathorne: What say you, Proctor? The sun is soon up.

Proctor, his chest heaving, stares, turns to Elizabeth. She
comes to him as though to plead, her voice quaking.

Elizabeth: Do what you will. But let none be your judge. There
be no higher judge under Heaven than Proctor is! Forgive me,
forgive me, John—I never knew such goodness in the world! She
covers her face, weeping. B

IN OTHER WORDS Elizabeth says that John is a good
man despite what he thinks of himself. She wants him to
forgive himself, and she feels partially responsible for his
adultery. Elizabeth did not express her love well, because
she did not think she was pretty or good enough to deserve
love from her husband. Her coldness, she thinks, drove John
to an affair. Whatever John decides to do, Elizabeth says, is
good—because he is a good person. Hathorne comes in and
demands an answer from John.

Proctor turns from her to Hathorne; he is off the earth, his
voice hollow.
Proctor: I want my life.
Hathorne, electrified, surprised: You’ll confess yourself?
Proctor: I will have my life.
Hathorne, with a mystical tone: God be praised! It is a
providence! 48 He rushes out the door, and his voice is heard

48. A providence is an action caused by God, or a miracle.
calling down the corridor: He will confess! Proctor will confess! C

Proctor, with a cry, as he strides to the door: Why do you cry it? In great pain he turns back to her. It is evil, is it not? It is evil.

Elizabeth, in terror, weeping: I cannot judge you, John, I cannot!

Proctor: Then who will judge me? Suddenly clasping his hands: God in Heaven, what is John Proctor, what is John Proctor? He moves as an animal, and a fury is riding in him, a tantalized search. I think it is honest, I think so; I am no saint. As though she had denied this he calls angrily at her: Let Rebecca go like a saint; for me it is fraud! D

Voices are heard in the hall, speaking together in suppressed excitement.

Elizabeth: I am not your judge, I cannot be. As though giving him release: Do as you will, do as you will!

Proctor: Would you give them such a lie? Say it. Would you ever give them this? She cannot answer. You would not; if tongs of fire were singeing you would not! It is evil. Good, then—it is evil, and I do it! E

IN OTHER WORDS John says he will confess to save his life. Hathorne is thrilled, but John struggles with his decision. John says he cannot pretend to be a saint by dying for his principles, since he was never a saint to begin with. He asks Elizabeth what to do, but she says it is his choice. John knows what he is about to do is wrong—and that Elizabeth would not do it herself—but he chooses to make a false confession in order to live.

WHAT HAPPENS NEXT Danforth and the others are relieved that Proctor has confessed to having seen the Devil. When gentle Rebecca Nurse enters the room, Proctor is ashamed of the confession he is making. Despite pressure from Danforth, he refuses to name Rebecca or any other
accused townspeople in his confession. When he is asked to sign his written testimony, Proctor hesitates, then signs it.

Proctor has just finished signing when Danforth reaches for the paper. But Proctor snatches it up, and now a wild terror is rising in him, and a boundless anger.

580 Danforth, perplexed, but politely extending his hand: If you please, sir.

Proctor: No.

Danforth, as though Proctor did not understand: Mr. Proctor, I must have—

Proctor: No, no. I have signed it. You have seen me. It is done! You have no need for this.

Parris: Proctor, the village must have proof that—

Proctor: Damn the village! I confess to God, and God has seen my name on this! It is enough!

Danforth: No, sir, it is—

Proctor: You came to save my soul, did you not? Here! I have confessed myself; it is enough!

Danforth: You have not con—

Proctor: I have confessed myself! Is there no good penitence but it be public? God does not need my name nailed upon the church! God sees my name; God knows how black my sins are! It is enough!

Danforth: Mr. Proctor—

Proctor: You will not use me! I am no Sarah Good or Tituba, I am John Proctor! You will not use me! It is no part of salvation that you should use me!

Danforth: I do not wish to—

Proctor: I have three children—how may I teach them to walk like men in the world, and I sold my friends?

Danforth: You have not sold your friends—

49. Penitence (PEH NIH TEHNS) is sorrow for sin or fault.
Proctor: Beguile me not! I blacken all of them when this is nailed to the church the very day they hang for silence!

Danforth: Mr. Proctor, I must have good and legal proof that you—

Proctor: You are the high court, your word is good enough! Tell them I confessed myself; say Proctor broke his knees and wept like a woman; say what you will, but my name cannot—

Danforth, with suspicion: It is the same, is it not? If I report it or you sign to it?

Proctor—he knows it is insane: No, it is not the same! What others say and what I sign to is not the same!

Danforth: Why? Do you mean to deny this confession when you are free?

Proctor: I mean to deny nothing!

Danforth: Then explain to me, Mr. Proctor, why you will not let—

Proctor, with a cry of his whole soul: Because it is my name! Because I cannot have another in my life! Because I lie and sign myself to lies! Because I am not worth the dust on the feet of them that hang! How may I live without my name? I have given you my soul; leave me my name!

Danforth, pointing at the confession in Proctor’s hand: Is that document a lie? If it is a lie I will not accept it! What say you? I will not deal in lies, Mister! Proctor is motionless. You will give me your honest confession in my hand, or I cannot keep you from the rope. Proctor does not reply. Which way do you go, Mister?

IN OTHER WORDS John signs the confession, but refuses to hand it over. Confession, John says, is between a person and God, and there is no need for the public to read it. John says that Danforth can report his confession to the town leaders, but John refuses to have the signed paper hanging in town—especially since his friends have chosen to die rather than sign a lie as he is doing. A public confession, John says, will ruin his name and his family’s name. Danforth says he must hand over the confession, otherwise John will be hanged.
His breast heaving, his eyes staring, **Proctor tears the paper and crumples it, and he is weeping in fury, but erect.**

**Danforth:** Marshal!

**Parris,** hysterically, *as though the tearing paper were his life:* Proctor, Proctor!

**Hale:** Man, you will hang! You cannot!

**Proctor,** *his eyes full of tears:* I can. And there’s your first marvel, that I can. You have made your magic now, for now I do think I see some shred of goodness in John Proctor. Not enough to weave a banner with, but white enough to keep it from such dogs. **Elizabeth,** in a burst of terror, rushes to him and weeps against his hand. Give them no tear! Tears pleasure them! Show honor now, show a stony heart and sink them with it! *He has lifted her, and kisses her now with great passion.*

**Rebecca:** Let you fear nothing! Another judgment waits us all!

**Danforth:** Hang them high over the town! Who weeps for these, weeps for corruption! *He sweeps out past them. Herrick starts to lead Rebecca, who almost collapses, but Proctor catches her, and she glances up at him apologetically.*

**Rebecca:** I’ve had no breakfast.

**Herrick:** Come, man.

**Herrick escorts them out, Hathorne and Cheever behind them. Elizabeth stands staring at the empty doorway.**

**Parris,** in deadly fear, to Elizabeth: Go to him, Goody Proctor! There is yet time!

*From outside a drumroll strikes the air. Parris is startled.* **Elizabeth jerks about toward the window.**

**Parris:** Go to him! *He rushes out the door, as though to hold back his fate. Proctor! Proctor!* 

Again, *a short burst of drums.*
Hale: Woman, plead with him! *He starts to rush out the door, and then goes back to her.* Woman! It is pride, it is vanity. *She avoids his eyes, and moves to the window.* *He drops to his knees.* Be his helper! What profit him to bleed? Shall the dust praise him? Shall the worms declare his truth? Go to him, take his shame away!

Elizabeth, supporting herself against collapse, grips the bars of the window, and with a cry: He have his goodness now. God forbid I take it from him! 

The final drumroll crashes, then heightens violently. Hale weeps in frantic prayer, and the new sun is pouring in upon her face, and the drums rattle like bones in the morning air.

The curtain falls

**IN OTHER WORDS** Crying, John tears up his confession, knowing this means he will be hanged. John says that the trial has finally shown some magic—it has not proved that there are witches, but it has made good in him where he did not think there was any. The good in him, he says, is the part that will not lie to save his life. Elizabeth cries, and John tells her not to give Danforth that satisfaction. Rebecca, collapsing, says the final judgment comes after death. Danforth orders John and Rebecca to be hanged immediately. Hale and Parris beg Elizabeth to go to John and change his mind. Elizabeth says she will not—that John has found the goodness in himself, and she would rather that he die with such goodness than that he give it up and live. As the drums beat for the hangings, the play ends.

**Literary Focus** I think I understand why Elizabeth does not go after John when they take him out to be hanged. She believes that he has done the right thing. She already believed John was a good man, but John had to tear up his confession to convince himself. So Elizabeth's motivation is love, respect, and admiration for her husband.

**YOUR TURN**

**Reading Focus**

Draw a conclusion about why Hale is weeping as John and the others are taken away to be hanged.

Do you think the play ends on a positive or negative note, or is it mixed? Why do you feel this way?