

Huck Finn Chapters

Hailed as a great American novel, the book describes the adventures of Huck Finn and a runaway slave Jim, down the Mississippi river. The series of escapades and situations and the journey down the river is truly a voyage. Mark Twain brilliantly etches the contemporary American society, he also captures the comedy, terror, resilience and spontaneity of boyhood.

In these chapters, Twain again provides commentary on human nature and presents a scathing portrayal of society. Twain's 'version' of Shakespeare, Boggs's death, Jim's feelings about his family, and the Royal Nonesuch all seek to provoke the reader into analyzing the foolish ways of society. Huck assists in this encouragement by adding commentary that brings Twain's critiques into sharper focus. The use of Shakespeare is at once funny and tragic. In describing the butchered Hamlet's soliloquy, it is immediately obvious that the Duke has muddled the lines. Moreover, the vision of the King, with his white hair and whiskers, playing fair Juliet makes even more of a mockery of the plays. Boggs's death focuses the reader's attention on a much more serious aspect of the society. Boggs is shot to death in front of a crowd of people, including his daughter. The disrespect Boggs showed to Colonel Sherburn hardly justifies murder. Twain further derides the

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society for its cowardly actions, as the mob ready to lynch Sherburn is easily manipulated and succumbs to cowardice. Twain also makes several pointed comments about the general attitude towards blacks when Jim discusses his family. Huck comments that he is surprised to find that Jim is almost as concerned about his family as a white person. This prevailing attitude, often invoked to justify breaking up slave families, is something Huck is beginning to overcome. Jim's touching story about his daughter Elizabeth, in which he hits her for not obeying him, is a powerful indication to Huck that Jim is in fact more concerned about his children than Huck's father ever was about him. The Royal Nonesuch is perhaps Twain's most brilliant philosophical creation, a show in which the audience sees exactly what it pays for: nothing. Not only does the title accurately describe the show, but Twain cleverly has the Duke and King add the line, "Ladies and Children Not Admitted." Thus the show comments on human nature, namely that we cannot imagine a show being about nothing, even when the very title states it. The men are further fooled into thinking the Nonesuch must be some great, sexual thing, since their wives are excluded. Moreover, to avoid embarrassment, the duped men then talk up the show to their friends. Again, Twain gives a scathing review of his fellow citizens by demonstrating how fragile human egos are. The final showing, which truly is non-existent

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since the Duke and King run off before it starts, is a coup for the two conmen, who once again give the citizens exactly what they pay for. One wonders whether it is possible to hold them guilty of a crime, considering that in reality, they were honest about the content of the show. However, the conmen's next adventure proves them highly despicable individuals. The Duke and King sink even lower in their abuse of human gullibility and nature by pretending to be the uncles of three orphaned girls in order to steal their inheritance. Huck's views on this scheme are clear, as he calls the King and Duke "disgusting" and remarks that he is "ashamed of the human race." These chapters offer us a great deal of new insight into Huck Finn. He is obviously maturing in his views, as evidenced by his belief that black and white people are not so different. He is also changing from a boy who lacks firm morals to a man with a commitment to values. Thus, his commentary is no longer merely descriptive, but increasingly evaluative. It is becoming obvious that Huck will soon not be content to stand aside and let things slide past, as the metaphor of gliding down the river suggests. Instead, Huck will take a stand and assert himself as an individual. Huck's attitudes will eventually bear fruit in his actions, marking the final step in his journey towards maturity.

Adventures of Huckleberry Finn (or, in more recent editions, *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*) is a

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novel by Mark Twain, first published in the United Kingdom in December 1884 and in the United States in February 1885. Commonly named among the Great American Novels, the work is among the first in major American literature to be written throughout in vernacular English, characterized by local color regionalism. It is told in the first person by Huckleberry "Huck" Finn, a friend of Tom Sawyer and narrator of two other Twain novels (Tom Sawyer Abroad and Tom Sawyer, Detective). It is a direct sequel to The Adventures of Tom Sawyer.

(Penguin Classics Deluxe Edition)

CliffsComplete Mark Twain's The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn

A White Heron

Complete version with illustration on each chapters

Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, Chapters 31 To 35

In Mark Twain's classic tale of friendship and adventure, Huckleberry Finn escapes his evil, drunken father, befriends a runaway slave named Jim, and sails the Mississippi River! As Huck and Jim sail to freedom, they encounter con men and thieves and get in plenty of trouble along the way. Follow Huck's coming-of-age journey in the Calico Illustrated Classics adaptation of Twain's The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. Calico Chapter Books is an imprint of Magic Wagon, a division of ABDO Group. Grades 3-8.

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resources of a standard CliffsNotes for Literature. CliffsComplete Adventures of Huckleberry Finn offers insight and information into a work that's rich both dramatically and thematically. Every generation since its publication has been able to identify with some of the novel's themes, including freedom, society versus conscience, and greed. Follow the Mississippi River adventures of this mischief-making Huck Finn and the runaway slave Jim—and save valuable studying time—all at once. Enhance your reading of The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn with these additional features: A summary and insightful commentary for each chapter Bibliography and historical background on the author, Mark Twain A look at 18th-century life and society Coverage of Twain's writing and the reaction to the novel A character map that graphically illustrates the relationships among the characters Review questions, a quiz, discussion guide, and activity ideas A Resource Center full of books, articles, films, and Web sites Streamline your literature study with all-in-one help from CliffsComplete guides!

These chapters mark Huck's first moments of maturity. Up until this point, he followed the authority of those around him, such as Pap, the Widow, Miss Watson, Judge Thatcher, and the King and Duke. The moment Huck decides to steal the money, he breaks free of this authority. For the first time, Huck acts on his convictions and morals to help other people, rather than simply acting on his personal desires. Huck's interaction with Mary Jane also highlights an emerging aspect of his growth, namely an interest in women. In The Adventures of Tom Sawyer, Huck viewed girls as nothing more than an annoyance and did not believe they were to be taken seriously. Here, in contrast, Huck calls Mary Jane

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beautiful, and comments that when he saw her light a candle in the window, his "heart swelled up sudden, like to burst." In addition, it is notable that Huck is desperate to escape the King and the Duke by the end of the Wilks ordeal. Huck is not simply scared of them (when he first meets them he compares them to his Pap), but is truly attempting to break free from the authority and control that they hold over him. Interestingly, Jim is not a part of these scenes. However, we do meet a slave family torn apart by the King and Duke. Twain places this scene directly after Jim's emotionally charged story of his daughter's hearing loss and their subsequent separation, a very purposeful choice. Twain was vehemently opposed to slavery, and abhorred this aspect of the institution. Thus, Twain is trying to subconsciously influence his reader every step of the way by directing their emotions towards sympathy for the slaves. In observing the fate of this slave family, the reader begins to more powerfully grasp Jim's reasons for running away.

Adventures of Huckleberry Finn (Illustrated)

Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, Part 3

Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, Chapters 16 to 20

Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, Chapters 11 to 15 by Mark Twain

Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, Chapters 26 to 30 by Mark Twain

"Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, Chapters 31 to 35" by Mark Twain. Published by Good Press. Good Press publishes a wide range of titles that encompasses every genre. From well-known classics & literary fiction and non-fiction to forgotten—or yet

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Despite Twain's disdain for the romantic, sentimentalized novels, these chapters are a tightly constructed mix of the romantic and the practical. Huck and Jim's meeting on the island begins the main story arc of the novel. Huck and Jim, both alienated from society in fundamental ways, find themselves sharing a pastoral, dreamlike setting: a safe, peaceful island where food is abundant. From this point in the novel forward, their fates are linked. Jim has had no more say in his own fate as an adult than Huck has had as a child. Both in peril, Huck and Jim have had to break with society. Freed from the hypocrisy and injustice of society, they find themselves in what seems a paradise, smoking a pipe, watching the river, and feasting on catfish and wild berries.

Mark Twain created one of America's best loved fictional characters in Huckleberry Finn. In his own words, Huck recounts his adventure as he and the slave, Jim two

runaway raft down the Mississippi River. Uneducated superstitious and literal-minded, Huck experiences a moving growth of character as he journeys downriver and comes into contact with people from almost every social class. Huck may have his faults but in the end it is his virtues we remember his cheerfulness, tolerance unconscious humor, and common sense and Twain's ingenious attack on society.

Chapters XVI. to XX

Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, Chapters 21 to 25

The Adventures of Huckelberry Finn

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer Illustrated Chapters XXXVI. to the Last

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These chapters focus on social commentary of the people and places along the Southern Mississippi. Each chapter introduces new characters and adventures that highlight

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particular prejudices or follies. Huck is also forced to play different roles as he tries to assimilate himself into each new situation. Through each of Huck's roles, the reader receives new insight into his personality and character. Twain offers social commentary in three separate escapades in the novel. First, two slave-hunters approach Huck's raft and Huck makes them believe his smallpox ridden family is aboard. Desperate to avoid the plague, each man forks over \$20 just to keep the raft away from town. While disease is a valid concern, Twain demonstrates the fear with which people treat other sick people who need assistance and support. Rather than offering to help, the two men try to buy off the family and send them elsewhere. Second, the Grangerford and Shepherdson families participate in a violent, tragic feud. In fact, the happenings reflect a modern day Romeo and Juliet theme, as a Grangerford daughter and Shepherdson son elope, causing a familial massacre. Ironically, the two lovers are the only ones that survive. Huck explains how civilized, wealthy and respected the Grangerford family is, but then shatters this image by detailing the feud's excessive and tragic killings. Here, Twain demonstrates the utter stupidity of even the most educated and respected families, who can destroy themselves through nonsensical behavior and excessive pride. The last escapade in occurs when the King

bilks an entire congregation out of money. His story about being a pirate and wishing to convert his brethren is laughable and silly, but at the revival meeting, everyone is so overcome by the love of God and their fellow man that they believe him and donate to his cause. With this anecdote, Twain is commenting on the gullibility of religious zealots, which is consistent with his attack on religion in the very first pages of the novel, when Huck decides that praying and heaven as described by Miss Watson as lousy alternatives to having fun. Twain's view of religion is lucidly set forth in this and other novels, and he tends to express that devotion to religion is simply a waste of time. Throughout these chapters, Huck consistently assumes different characters and roles in order to survive and to protect Jim. At the Grangerfords, he pretends to be an orphan, to the slave-hunters he pretends to be an innocent boy living with a sick family, and to the Duke and Dauphin, he pretends to be an orphan traveling with his only slave. Each of these roles provides great insight into Huck's personality. When Buck is killed, Huck is deeply affected by the entire tragedy and even admits to crying upon pulling his friend's dead body out of the river. He wishes that he had not played a role in causing the death of so many people, and, at the same time, realizes how foolish the feud is. Huck's interaction with the Duke and the King is at first puzzling and later

annoying. He and Jim both are quite aware that the two men are con artists, forcing the reader to question why they put up with them. In fact, Huck is afraid of the consequences of crossing either man. He compares the men to Pap and remarks, "I learnt that the best way to get along with his kind of people is to let them have their own way." Thus, Huck and Jim realize that rather than stir up trouble with either of the men, it is best to play along and pretend they have been duped. Jim is unhappy with the situation, commenting at the end of Chapter 20 that he would prefer it if no more kings arrived during the trip. Huck seems to be considering a way out of the situation, but is unable to come up with a good plan. Partially, Huck enjoys watching the two men at work, since their actions create more of an adventure for him.

The novel begins as the narrator (later identified as Huckleberry Finn) states that we may know of him from another book, *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, written by "Mr. Mark Twain." Huck quickly asserts that it "ain't no matter" if we haven't heard of him. According to Huck, Twain mostly told the truth in the previous tale, with some "stretchers" thrown in, although everyone-except Tom's Aunt Polly, the Widow Douglas, and maybe a few other girls-tells lies once in a while.

With 100 Words Summary

Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, Chapters 06 To 10

Chapters XI. to XV

Merry Tales

Adventures of Huckleberry Finn Thrift Study Edition

ABOUT THE BOOK Since its initial publication in the mid-1880s, author Mark Twain's *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* has remained a perennial favorite of readers young and old. Often included in lists of the greatest American novels ever written, *Huckleberry Finn* has inspired reams of scholarly analysis in the century since its debut for the many ways, overt and subtle, that Twain both reflected and critiqued the cultural and social mores of the times in which he wrote. The story of *Huckleberry Finn* is deceptively simple in its structure, telling of the further escapades of the title character, first introduced by Twain as a secondary protagonist in his 1876 novel *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* (and who would later appear, again in a secondary role, in the sequel novels *Tom Sawyer Abroad* and *Tom Sawyer, Detective*).

MEET THE AUTHOR Born and raised in Chicago before settling in the San Francisco Bay Area, award-winning writer Zaki Hasan is a professor of communication and media studies, and has been a media scholar and critic for more than fifteen years. He is co-author

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of Quirk Books' *Geek Wisdom: The Sacred Teachings of Nerd Culture*, and his work has been featured in *Q-News*, *Illume*, and *The Huffington Post*. He is also contributing editor at *Altmuslimah.com*. Since 2004, his blog *ZakisCorner.com* has been a one-stop forum for musings on news, media, politics, and pop culture, nominated for "Best Blog" by the Brass Crescent Awards in 2010 and 2011. DigiCat Publishing presents to you this special edition of "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, Chapters 11 to 15" by Mark Twain. DigiCat Publishing considers every written word to be a legacy of humankind. Every DigiCat book has been carefully reproduced for republishing in a new modern format. The books are available in print, as well as ebooks. DigiCat hopes you will treat this work with the acknowledgment and passion it deserves as a classic of world literature.

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*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn
Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, Chapters
36 to the Last by Mark Twain
Chapters XXXI. to XXXV*

*Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, Chapters
16 To 20*

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Most of the action in these chapters mirror Tom's humorous adventures in The Adventures of Tom Sawyer. There is a serious anti-slavery undercurrent, as Jim and Huck are concerned only with breaking Jim out of slavery, and don't understand that for Tom, this is all just a game. In truth, these chapters provide a conclusion to Huck and Jim's journey downriver. Huck is reunited with Tom, and it is becoming clear that there will be happy ending for

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all. We have now departed from Huck's story and reentered the story of Tom and Huck, which is where the novel began. Once again, Tom is making the decisions, while Huck merely plays along, and Jim simply accepts. Interestingly, Tom is still the same boy he was when the reader last saw him in the earliest chapters of the novel. However, Huck has developed into a more mature, morally sound individual. Huck always thought Tom's make believe adventures were not worth the time or effort Tom put into them. But, here, he believes they are truly setting Jim free, and releasing him from the bonds of slavery. For Huck, this is one of the most serious and risky actions he has ever undertaken, but for Tom, it is all just a game.

A feisty young boy fakes his own death to escape his abusive father and heads off down the Mississippi River with his newfound friend Jim, a runaway slave.

Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, Chapters 31 to 35

Adventures of Huckleberry Finn

Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, Chapters 06 to 10

by Mark Twain

Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, Part 7

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer - Scholar's Choice Edition

Includes the unabridged text of Twain's classic novel plus a complete study guide that features chapter-by-chapter summaries, explanations and discussions of the plot, question-and-answer sections, author biography,

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historical background, and more.

This book is a large print book, which has easy to read large font sizes. This book is the unabridged original version. We present to you The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn by Mark Twain. The Adventures Of Huckleberry Finn is one of the great American classics. This is a great book to start reading American literary classic books. Set by the Mississippi River in the 1840s, this tale is a follow-up to his original book, The Adventures of Tom Sawyer. The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn is an often scathing satire on entrenched attitudes, particularly racism. This is unabridged, uncensored edition of the book. The book includes 6x9 inches of 720 pages. Large Print For easy reading. Further reading section for finding new interesting books. Includes a summary of the book in 100 words. Unabridged Original version of the book. About the author.

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[Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, Chapters 11 to 15](#)

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[The Adventures of Tom Sawyer & Huck Finn \(Illustrated\)](#)

[Quicklet on Mark Twain's Adventures of Huckleberry Finn \(CliffsNotes-like Book Summary\)](#)

The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn

Adventures of Huckleberry Finn (often

shortened to Huck Finn) is a novel

written by American humorist Mark

Twain. It is commonly used and

accounted as one of the first Great

American Novels. It is also one of the

first major American novels written

using Local Color Regionalism, or

vernacular, told in the first person by

the eponymous Huckleberry "Huck" Finn,

best friend of Tom Sawyer and hero of

three other Mark Twain books. The book

is noted for its colorful description

of people and places along the

Mississippi River. By satirizing

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Southern antebellum society that was already a quarter-century in the past by the time of publication, the book is an often scathing look at entrenched attitudes, particularly racism. The drifting journey of Huck and his friend Jim, a runaway slave, down the Mississippi River on their raft may be one of the most enduring images of escape and freedom in all of American literature.

The drifting journey of Huck and his friend Jim, a runaway slave, down the Mississippi River on their raft may be one of the most enduring images of escape and freedom in all of American literature. Although the society it satirized was already history at the time of publication, the book was quite controversial, and has remained so to this day.

*Adventures of Huckleberry Finn -
Chapters 1 to V*

Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, Part 4

*Adventures of Huckleberry Finn,
Chapters 16 to 20 by Mark Twain*

*Adventures of Huckleberry Finn,
Chapters 31 to 35 by Mark Twain*

Adventures of Huckleberry Finn,

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Chapters 01 to 05 by Mark Twain

This section of the novel dramatically forces Huck to finally decide what he believes about slavery, and, as such, solidify his own morality. The most powerful scene occurs when Huck writes a letter to Miss Watson explaining where Jim is, only to tear it up, accept his fate no matter what the consequence of following his conscience, and set out to free Jim. Huck is willing to sacrifice his soul for Jim's freedom, showing a tremendous amount of personal growth. This scene indicates how his relationship with Jim has changed over the course of the journey downriver, from companion, to respected friend, to the only family Huck will acknowledge. Huck decides to free Jim after remembering all the times Jim protected and cared for him, something which no one else has ever done for Huck. Therefore, there is bitter irony in Huck's story about the steamship cylinder exploding. Huck concocts the tale as an excuse for arriving in town so much later than expected, and when asked if anyone was hurt, he replies "No'm, killed a nigger." Aunt Sally is relieved to hear that no white people were hurt or killed, and does not care that a black person died. In the beginning of the book, the reader could easily attribute racist attitudes to the culture and time, forgiving the speaker for his or her ignorance, but after being introduced to Jim, the reader is unable to

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maintain that distance. Thus, it is surprising to hear Huck make such a racist and hypocritical off handed comment, but perhaps he is simply speaking in a way he thinks Aunt Sally would relate. In this section, Twain's writing style also returns to that of *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*. Tom's return signifies that logical thinking will disappear, and an excessive sense of adventure and fantasy will take over. Huck quickly takes a backseat when Tom's unlimited creativity is released upon the Phelps home. Tom's willingness to steal a slave is surprising to Huck. It is somewhat of a surprise to the reader too, considering the long moral journey Huck experience to decide he would risk hell for his friend. Thus, Huck questions Tom's motives, and finally concludes it is simply Tom's juvenile love for adventure that is spurring him on. The reader must recognize this as a false assumption. Tom has never committed a true crime with serious moral repercussions, and is thus unlikely to do so now. As the reader discovers in later chapters, Tom knows that Jim is already free, although Jim is unaware. Therefore, Tom knows he and Huck aren't breaking the law, but keeps this information from Huck so he will continue to play the prisoner game.

Adventures of Huckleberry Finn (or, in more recent editions, *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*) is a novel by Mark Twain, first published in the United Kingdom in

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December 1884 and in the United States in February 1885. Commonly named among the Great American Novels, the work is among the first in major American literature to be written throughout in vernacular English, characterized by local color regionalism. It is told in the first person by Huckleberry "Huck" Finn, the narrator of two other Twain novels (Tom Sawyer Abroad and Tom Sawyer, Detective) and a friend of Tom Sawyer. It is a direct sequel to The Adventures of Tom Sawyer. The book is noted for its colorful description of people and places along the Mississippi River. Set in a Southern antebellum society that had ceased to exist about 20 years before the work was published, Adventures of Huckleberry Finn is an often scathing satire on entrenched attitudes, particularly racism. Perennially popular with readers, Adventures of Huckleberry Finn has also been the continued object of study by literary critics since its publication. The book was widely criticized upon release because of its extensive use of coarse language. Throughout the 20th century, and despite arguments that the protagonist and the tenor of the book are anti-racist, criticism of the book continued due to both its perceived use of racial stereotypes and its frequent use of the racial slur "nigger." This carefully crafted ebook: "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer & Huck Finn (Illustrated)" is formatted for your eReader with a functional and detailed table of contents. "The

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"Adventures of Tom Sawyer" is a novel about a young boy growing up along the Mississippi River. The story is set in the fictional town of St. Petersburg, inspired by Hannibal, Missouri, where Twain lived. Tom Sawyer's best friends include Joe Harper and Huckleberry Finn, who will get him into troubles, but also accompany him in glorious adventures... "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" - Huckleberry "Huck" Finn and his friend, Tom Sawyer, have each come into a considerable sum of money as a result of their earlier adventures. Huck is placed under the guardianship of the Widow Douglas, who, together with her stringent sister, Miss Watson, are attempting to "civilize" him and teach him religion. Finding civilized life confining, his spirits are raised somewhat when Tom Sawyer helps him to escape one night past Miss Watson's slave Jim, to meet up with Tom's gang of self-proclaimed "robbers."

Chapters VI. to X.

Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, Chapters 21 to 25 by Mark Twain

Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, Chapters 36 to the Last

And Other Stories

Level 3: The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn

"The Adventures of Tom Sawyer by Mark Twain is an 1876 novel about a young boy growing up along the Mississippi River. It is set in the 1840 in the fictional town of St. Petersburg, inspired by Hannibal, Missouri, where Twain lived as a boy. In the novel Tom Sawyer has several adventures, often with his friend Huckleberry Finn. Originally a commercial

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failure, the book ended up being the best selling of any of Twain's works during his lifetime. Though overshadowed by its sequel, *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, the book is by many considered a masterpiece of American literature, and was one of the first novels to be written on a typewriter."

These chapters provide insight into Jim's character. Jim is sincere and trustworthy, but also stubborn and mature. The chapters test Jim's loyalty to Huck, and vice-versa. For the first time the novel is dealing with the issue of loyalty, which will later have a strong impact on each character's decisions. Jim's sincerity is established in several ways. The most potent example is his joy at seeing Huck alive again after they are separated by the fog. Jim gets upset with Huck for tricking him into believing it was all a dream precisely because he had invested a great deal of emotional pain into the adventure. In this section, it becomes obvious that Jim would be willing to sacrifice a great deal to ensure Huck's safety. The problem at this juncture of the novel is that Huck does not yet reciprocate Jim's feelings. Huck is not yet willing to sacrifice part of his life to ensure Jim's safety, and thus leads Jim from one adventure to another, be it on the wrecked steamboat or during the fog. This is important because it is Huck's loyalty to Jim that will be tested later. The stubborn and mature side of Jim is evidenced by his arguments with Huck and his attitude towards adventures. Huck comments that once Jim gets an idea into his head it is impossible to change it, and proves this to the reader by discussing Jim's opinions of Solomon and Frenchmen. Jim's stubbornness can partially be traced to his maturity. He desperately wishes to avoid any adventures because adventures bring complications. Jim would be happiest if he were able to get to Cairo and take the steamboat upriver with no interruptions. Twain is famous for his sense of irony, and this section contains several examples. His best use of irony

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concerns the three robbers on the wrecked steamboat. When Huck and Jim lose their raft, they need to steal the robbers' skiff. However, the robbers return before they can steal it. The robbers then decide that they want all of their money, including their partner's share, and thus head back into the steamboat. Huck and Jim immediately steal the skiff. The irony is two-fold: not only are the robbers "robbed," they are also condemned to die on the steamboat as a result of their greed. Huck attempts to have them rescued, but the river acts faster than he can, by dragging the wreck further and causing it to sink too far for anyone to survive. Thus, the robbers meet the fate they condemned their partner to, namely drowning.

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