



The adventures of huckleberry finn summary chapter 1-5

The adventures of Huckleberry Finn begins where the adventures of Tom Sawyer leaves. At the end of the previous novel, Huck and Tom find a treasure of twelve thousand dollars, sharing. Judge Thatcher takes their money and invests it in the bank at six per cent interest, so that every guy earns a dollar a day on their money. Huck Finn moved with widow Douglas, who agreed to take care of him. Huckleberry Finn is the narrator of this story, and begins describing his life to the reader. After moving with widow Douglas, who buys him new clothes and teaches him the Bible. Huck is uncomfortable with all these "restrictions" on his life, and soon escapes to avoid being "civilized". Tom Sawyer goes after Huck and convinces him to go back to the widow's house after promising that they will start a gang of thieves together. Huck agrees to come back, but he still complains about having to wear new clothes and eat only when the bell of the dinner rings, something that was not used to as he grows with his Pap. The widow Douglas teaches Huck the Bible and prohibits him from smoking. His attention to him is complemented by his sister, Miss Watson, who also lives in the house. Miss Watson is a turntable that decides that Huck must have an education. She tries to teach him to write and teaches him how to behave well so that he will be welcomed in heaven. Miss Watson warns, if you don't change your ways, you'll go to hell. Huck finds the description of hell much more attractive and exciting than the description of hell much more attractive and lights a candle before he falls asleep. It begins to feel very lonely and equates every sound at night, including a owl, a dog and a whippowill, with death. At one point, Huck is a bad omen. Huck is awake until midnight, where he hears a soft meow from under his window. Meow is a Tom Sawyer signal, and Huck responds with a meow like that. He climbs out the bedroom window and goes down to the ground to meet his friend. Chapter 2While the boys are moving away, Huck travels over a root and makes a noise when it falls. Miss Watson's slave, Jim, hears the sound and comes out looking around. Huck and Tom were hiding, and Jim ends up sitting among themselves to wait to hear the sound again. At first, Huck thinks they will never escape, but Jim soon gets tired and falls asleep against a tree. While Jim's sleeping, Tom wants to make a trick with him. He and Huck climb into the house and steal three candles, so they leave a nickel like "pay". Then Tom quietly takes his way to Jim, takes Jim's hat off, and puts it on a tree branch over Jim's head. Soon he comes back and tells Huck what he did. After Jim wakes up, he thinks he's beenand holds nickel as a sign around the neck for the rest of his life. According to Huck, Jim tells all the other slaves that had been driven around the world by some witches, and that nickel was given to him by the devil. Tom and Huck head to the river and meet some of the other guys who should be members of Tom's robbery band. Together, they steal a skiff and float along the river several miles to an area where Tom discovered a cave. Tom shows the boys a hidden room in the cave that make their home robbery. Tom then read them an oath he wrote, taken mainly from books of thief and pirate stories. The boys discuss what Huck Finn's role in the band will be, because Huck doesn't have a family for them to kill in case he reveals one of the gang secrets. Huck finally offers them Miss Watson instead of her real parents, and the boys then sign a blood oath to join the band. Tom is elected captain, Tom explains that as a robber, they're only gonna attack carriages and take things in. The men will be killed and the women will be brought back to the cave. He also mentions that they will redeem some people, because it is what they do in the books, even if you have no idea what "ransom" means. After that, all the boys agree to meet again soon. They go home exhausted and Huck climbs to bed after getting dirty new clothes, and feels tired dead. Chapter 3The morning after his gang robber adventure, Huck receives Miss Watson's conference for getting her clothes dirty. She takes him to a closet to pray, and tells him to pray every day, so he will get what he wants. Huck tries to pray every day, but becomes disappointed when all he gets is a fish line without hooks, when he prayed harder for hooks. When she asks Miss Watson, she tells him to pray brings spiritual gifts. Unable to see any use for this kind of thing, Huck decides to pray is not worth his time. A drowned man is in the river, and citizens believe it is the Pap of Huck. Huck is not convinced after hearing that man was found floating on his back. He says everyone knows that dead men float in their face, so this must have been a woman dressed as a man who looked like his Pap. Tom Sawyer's gang of robbers falls apart after a few weeks because the boys get bored of pretending to rob people. The only real escapade is when a Sunday school picnic is shipwrecked and some children from the elementary school are chased away. Tom pretends that during this battle there were Arabs and elephants and that the boys were attacking a great army, but Huck is too practical to follow Tom's fantastic imaginations. When Huck asks why they couldn't see all elephants, Tom explains that some magicians must have turned the entire army into a Sunday school picnic. Tom then says kill everything about genes in bottles, and how genes have to obey anyone who rubs the bottle. Huck gets an old lamp and tries to find a genius, but when he failsthat the genes were just another of the tom lies. chapter 4 huck spends the next three months living with the widow and getting used to her new life. begins to attend school and comments: "I liked the old best roads, but I was getting so I liked the new ones." everything is fine enough until one day when huck accidentally flips a saltpot at the breakfast table. miss watson does not allow him to throw a salt on the left shoulder (as a way to avoid bad luck), and consequently huck begins to worry that something bad will happen. As soon as huck leaves the house, note the boots prints in the fresh snow. After a closer inspection you realize that there is a cross on the left heel, which you only saw in his pap. Huck's dad's back. aware that pap is probably after his money as a gift. the judge is quite surprised by the request, but when huck refuses to reveal why he wants to give away his money, the judge thatcher agrees to buy for a dollar, saying he will take the money "for a consideration". Huck, still very concerned about what's going to happen now that pap is back, goes to Miss watson jim's slave for advice. jim pulls out a ball of hair to make some magic with it for huck. When the hairball refuses to work properly, jim suggests that huck gives it money. huck that Pap is torn between two angels, a good white angel and a bad black angel. He also explains that Huck will have considerable pain in his life and at the same time a considerable joy. Huck returns to his room that night and finds his Pap sitting there. Chapter 5Huck arrives in his room and sees his Pap sitting in a chair. Huck describes Pap as a poor dirty man who was very frightening. Now, however, Huck is no longer afraid of Pap, and instead notes how old his father grew up. Pap harasses Huck to wear good clothes and go to school. Then he accuses Huck of putting in the air and acting better than his father. Pap observes that none of his family could ever read, and that he certainly does not want his son to be smarter than him. He asks that Huck reads something, and soon becomes furious enough when he realizes that Huck is actually able to read. Pap threatens to beat Huck if he catches him back near the school. Huck's hand on the dollar that Judge Thatcher "paid" him and then climbs out the window to go drinking in the city. The next day, Pap goes to Judge Thatcher and tries to make him give the judge's money. The judge refuses, and he and the widow take a case in court to get Huck legally put with one of them. The custody judge is unfortunately new in the city and refuses to separate Huck from his father. Judge Thatcher, knowing he can't win, saves a little money, which huck immediately turns into pap. pap gets drunk a lot and is put in jail for a week. the new judge then nicely takes pap to his house, dresses him well, and tries to reform him. After thinking about reforming pap, the judge goes to bed. That night, pap is ousted by the new judge's house and buys alcohol. In the morning, he's so drunk he breaks his arm in two places and almost freezes to death on the porch. the new judge is smooth at this betrayal of his confidence and comments that the only way to reform pap is with a rifle. analysis the first sentence introduces huck in a conversational and friendly way: "You don't know about me." From the first words of the novel, twain clarifies that huck is the narrator, and that the reader will hear the story of his adventures directly from him. Moreover, to make it clear to readers unknown with the adventures of tom sawyer that this novel exists independently, huck explains that if they did not read the previous work of twain, "no matter." Douglas widow is an honorable woman who hopes to feed huck in a civilized child. Here, the reader immediately includes the main theme of the novel, the conflict between civilization and freedom. in agreement with rousseau, twain tends to suggest that civilization corrupts rather than improves human beings. For example, in the first chapter, huck is forced to change its natural character in the mold that the douglas widow requires He. feels tight in new clothes, and hates being limited to eating dinner only when the bell of the dinner rings. twain intelligently contrasts this new lifestyle. For example, huck compares eating dinner outside a dish to eat from a "barrel of odds and ends," which implies a sleigh bucket of a pig. Here, twain explains that in his previous life, huck participated in food with pigs, but also the notes that huck enjoyed eating from the slop bucket more than eating from the island of jackson and working his way down the river, huck delights and enjoys his ad hoc lunch. in the first chapter, we observe huck is ironically trapped in a civilized world, when it prefers to live freely in nature. irony also appears in other areas of the novel. For example, huck explains that the douglas widow would not have allowed him to smoke, although, irony of fate, or secretly snuff herself. Irony appears once again when Miss Watson tries to warn huck of hell. this warning is rightful by his painful academic lessons. huck finds spelling very difficult to learn and hates lessons so much, that he observes hell sounds more enjoyable. in this ironic reference, twain reminds the reader of the childhood innocence of huck. Only a child would rationally choose hell over the sky. the superstition permeates the novel. the first chapter provides several examples of the superstitious side of huck, in his interpretation of the sounds at night (like death), and in how he believes that the spider burning to death in the flame of his candle is a serious omen of bad luck. After killing the spider, Huck immediately tries a countercharm, although he knows there is no way to cancel the bad luck. Usually, Huck is a very sensitive person, making his adherence to the slightly ironic superstition. Huck is very logical reasoning that the reader can understand. The superstition, however, is completely irrational. So, when faced by the Huck superstition it behaves contrary to its usual way, perhaps a reminder that it is only a child, or an allusion to the typical sensitivity of time. In addition, superstition symbolizes the fear of Huck of the unknown; Huck is more superstitious every time he is extremely concerned about his future, as in this opening chapter and later while on Jackson Island. The superstition also serves to prefigure events during the novel, as Huck knows that bad luck will return to persecute him. For example, after Huck accidentally brushes the spider in his candle flame, Pap returns to the city. This chapter is used to introduce the other boys into the city of Huck. It is important to note that even though Huck Finn and Tom Sawyer are best friends, the other guys are more than willing to cut Huck out of Tom's gang. Understand thatis not very popular helps to explain his feelings of isolation in the city; Adults continue to try to "sivilize" him, and other boys tend to ignore him. Here, Twain interestingly juxtaposed theft and honor. These contradictory ideas are easily joined by Tom Sawyer, who logically explains to the other boys that the robbery is honorable. Tom's definition seems to be a total nonsense. However, as the reader will see at the end of the book, this scene actually parallels the final of the novel, where Huck and Tom "rub" Jim from slavery. So, Twain really shows how honor and robbery can coexist. Tom Sawyer's gang can be seen as a childish representation of society as a whole, an example of a synod. Tom creates a series of rules, ideas and morals that the boys are expected to adhere to, everything he gets from the books. Thus, books form a basis for civilization; Using books, Tom creates a company for his gang of friends. Ironically, Twain makes the adult world rage in this chapter showing that even if the adult world relies on books like the Bible to define civilization; Dirate books and thieves could also suffice. Slavery is introduced into this chapter through Tom and Huck's interactions with Miss Watson's slave, Jim. While the novel progresses, slavery at this point so that they can be compared to his views later. In this chapter, Huck comments that Jim. "was more ruined, a servant", thus demonstrating to support the idea of slavery. Only later in the novel Huck begins to question whether Jim should be a servant. Huck's rationality and freedom appear here. Twain goes to great lengths to show that Huck is a logical thinker who only believes what he can see with his eyes. So, Tom's band becomes boring when all they do is attack the rapa wagons and picnics of the school Sunday. Unlike Tom Sawyer, Huck can't believe that picnic is really an Arab army. The same thing happens compared to the Pap of Huck; Huck decides that Pap cannot be dead because the dead person floated on his back rather than on his face, which means he must have been a woman. This focus on rationality and literality is used by Twain to further attack religion. Huck is said to pray for what he wants, but when he prays and does not get anything, he decides that praying is useless. Huck also thinks of the Christian concept of always helping others. When he realizes that Christianity seems to offer him no personal advantage in life, he guickly rejects it as rather useless. The superstition appears again when Huck asks Jim to help him decide what to do on Pap. Jim uses a big hairball that thinks he has magic skills to help Huck. This is the first time that Twain prefigures the events of the novel. Jim quotes "two girls flying" around Huck's life, a light and a dark, rich and poor. This is reference to huck and jim, since huck is rich and jim is poor. jim comment that huck should avoid water going unnoticed when both end up running down. huck strengthens a division between what can be defined "natural learning" against "book learning" has been brought with only "natural learning", such as how to survive in nature. this can be countered with the "book learning" of tom sawyer, which has little real application in the life of huck, and of which twain takes play by portraying the stupidity of the band of thieves of tom. the utility of the type of learning of huck is constantly tested. for example when it finds pap start marks in the snow. this split between natural learning and book will be brought to a head when huck meets pap directly. directly.

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