

## Introduction

A tale of two cities was written in 1859. It is the only historical novel that Charles Dickens wrote.

It is based on the French Revolution <sup>الثورة الفرنسية</sup>. In the novel, Dickens shows the poor conditions <sup>الأحوال السيئة</sup> of the poor peasants <sup>الفلاحين</sup> in France during that period. He also shows the struggle <sup>صراع</sup> of the poor against the nobles <sup>نبلاء</sup> of France at that time.

The title of the novel is very significant <sup>نو مغزى</sup> for the following reasons:

(A) The two cities that are meant in the title are London and Paris. The two cities had many bad features in common at that time. Both cities suffered from poor conditions, oppression <sup>طغيان</sup>, poverty <sup>فقر</sup> and crime <sup>جريمة</sup>.

(B) The characters and the incidents <sup>الأحداث</sup> of the novel are in a rapid transfer <sup>إنتقال</sup> between London and Paris all the time.

(C) The actions that take place in London have their effects on the people of Paris and the vice versa. <sup>والعكس بالعكس</sup>



**It's the year 1775**, and social problems outbreak both France and England. A messenger from Tellson's Bank, stops the Dover mail-coach with an urgent message for Jarvis Lorry.

The message asks Lorry to wait at Dover for a young woman, and Lorry responds with the mysterious words, "Recalled to Life."

At Dover Lorry meets Lucie Manette and tells her that her father, whom she thinks dead, has been discovered in France. Lorry accompanies Lucie to Paris, where they meet Defarge, a former servant of Doctor Manette, who has kept Manette safe in a small room.

When they see him, they find a wreck of an old man who had completely forgotten about his past and believes he was a shoe maker.

Dr. Manette was driven mad by eighteen years in the Bastille. Mr. Lorry tells Lucie that her love and devotion can recall her father to life, and indeed they do.

**Five years later.** Back in London, where Doctor Manette is recovering. Mr. Lorry and Lucie are witnesses at the trial of Charles Darnay. Darnay is accused of treason against the English crown. Finally Charles Darnay is acquitted through the quick intelligence of Sydney Carton – a drunk, good-for-nothing lawyer. Sydney Carton bears a remarkable resemblance to Charles Darnay. Charles Darnay was a French marquis, but he works for his living in England because he hates the oppression of the poor people there.

Darnay and Carton looked the same in appearance but were completely different in character. However, both of them had



fallen in love with Lucie. Carton is jealous of Darnay because the latter enjoys a good social position, has good friends and is above all loved by Lucie. We find Carton a careless young man who cares for no man on earth and no man on earth cares for him.

**The clouds of the coming revolution darken the skies.** So much was the oppression in France that the French led by people such as Defarge and his wife are preparing to rebel. The clouds of the revolution darken the skies and predicting heavy rain of blood. While the Manette family is having dinner with Darnay, Carton and Mr. Lorry, they all think they have heard the sound of footsteps of hundreds of people coming towards them. It is a prediction from Dickens about their coming suffering.

**Monsieur the Marquis,** the cruel Marquis Evermonde runs down a child with his carriage. The Marquis shows no regret, but instead curses the peasants and hurries home to his chateau, where he awaits the arrival of his nephew, Darnay, from England. Arriving later that night, Darnay curses his uncle and the French aristocracy for its inhumane treatment of the people. He announces his intention to return to England. That night, the Marquis is murdered; the murderer has left a note signed with the nickname adopted by French revolutionaries: "Jacques."

**Two Promises:** Charles Darnay proposes to marry Lucie. He promises Dr. Manette not to separate them after marriage. Carton, who loves Lucie too but knows that he is unworthy of

her, promises Lucie that if ever it is necessary, he will give his life for "a life you love". Dr. Manette tells Darnay that he will give his blessing to the marriage if Lucie loves Darnay. However, Dr. Manette relapses due to his fear of losing his child again.

- **Knitting:** A new spy is sent to Saint Antoine in Paris. It is John Barsad who was one of the witnesses at Darnay's trial in London. Defarge and his wife are shocked to know from him that Charles Darnay – the nephew of the murdered Marquis – is getting married to Lucie Manette. Mrs. Defarge immediately knits the names of the Lucie and Darnay in her secret list beside the name of John Barsad. Before the wedding day, Charles uncovered his real identity to Dr. Manette as the new Marquis of St. Evermonde. Darnay's words had a great effect on Dr. Manette who loses his mind again. Once more he becomes a shoe-maker. But then he recovers after nine days.

- **Revolution:** Meanwhile, conditions in France are getting worse. The revolution breaks out against the nobles. Many nobles escape from France for their lives. The poor people damage everything in a wild rage. The crowds rise and move to the Bastille and set the chateau of the Marquis on fire.





Place:  
Dover  
England  
(see the map)



Time:  
1775  
18th  
century

London and Paris, the capitals of the two countries, were uneasy as their revolutions drew near.

## Summary

The same poor conditions in the two cities

It was the year 1775 and conditions in both France and England were very bad. King George III of England was too busy handling his country's problems with the American colonies to worry about his own people who lived in poverty. King Louis XVI of France and the noblemen were more concerned with their pleasure and wealth to worry about the poor hungry lower classes. The Poor people of France had begun to make plans to overthrow their rulers. So it was that London and Paris, the capitals of the two countries, were on the brink of revolution.

## The Dover Mail

There was much crime in England during this period. Thus the passengers travelling out of London on late night in November feared for their safety when they heard a horse coming from behind.



The rider had a message for one of the passengers heading for Dover (Mr. Lorry from Tellson's Bank in London). The message said: "Wait at Dover for Mam'selle." Mr. Lorry answered "Jerry. You can say that my answer is 'Recalled to life.'"



Mr. Lorry, then, began to doze, but his sleep was not restful for his dreams were filled with scenes of him digging a man out of a grave. Over and over Mr. Lorry asked the ghost, "How long have you been buried?" "Almost eighteen years," was the ghost's repeated reply. By mid-morning, the mail coach arrived in Dover, the departure point for boats crossing the English Channel to Calais, France.

Mr. Lorry arranged for a room at the Royal George Inn; then he asked for another room to be prepared for a young lady.

### Recalled to Life

Miss Manette arrived from London. She was very anxious to see the gentleman from Tellson's Bank at once.

Miss Manette was a young lady of not more than seventeen, dressed in a riding coat, with her hat in hand. She was short slim pretty girl with long golden hair and deep blue eyes. The look of the girl made Mr. Lorry remember her as a child when he held her in his arms during a passage from France to England fifteen years before. But Lucie Manette did not recognize him at first.

The young lady told Mr. Lorry that she received a letter from Tellson's Bank informing her about a discovery regarding some property of her father who had been dead for so long. The property was in France. The letter said that she must go to Paris to meet a gentle man from the bank. She replied to the bank asking to be put during that journey



under the protection of that gentleman. The gentleman had already left London, so a message was sent after him to wait for her at Dover. Mr. Lorry told her that he was the man from Tellson's Bank. Then he told her the story of a French customer of the bank. He was a doctor of great talents who was married to an English lady about twenty years ago. Mr. Lorry was a friend of that man and served him in the bank. One day, that doctor had suddenly disappeared. His wife feared that he might have been sent to prison by a powerful enemy who could sign some papers to imprison any person for as long as the enemy wished. The mother begged the people in authority to know anything about her husband but failed. She decided at last to raise the child to believe that her father was dead. The mother then died broken hearted when the child was only two years<sup>2</sup> old. Then the child had been moved to England by Mr. Lorry.

The father had been found alive but changed so much that no one would recognize him. He had been freed from the Bastille Prison and taken to the house of his old faithful servant in Paris. Mr. Lorry told her that they were going there, Mr. Lorry to identify him, and Lucie to comfort him and restore him to health.

Mr. Lorry also warned her that her father had been found under another name and that the people who had put her father in prison still rule the country so they mustn't speak of that matter or carry papers referring to it. They simply use the code words 'RECALLED TO LIFE' to refer to Alexandre Manette's release from prison.

The young lady trembling violently said, "I am going to see his ghost. It will be his ghost – not him." Then she fainted.

A wild looking woman with red hair rushed in and grabbed Mr. Lorry's jacket. She lifted him from his chair and sent him flying across the room. She was so angry with him for frightening Lucie to death. She was Miss Pross who had taken care of Lucie since her childhood.



## Commentary

- **The Dover Mail:** it is a mail coach عربة نقل ركب و بريد that carried letter from London to Dover and the vice versa. The Dover mail took letter and passengers to the Dover port where they crossed the English Channel to Calais, the port on the opposite side in France.



"Jerry. You can say that my answer is 'Recalled to life.'"

horry — Jerry Wucher (rider of horse)

## Questions & Answers

1. Speak about the gap between the high and the low classes in the two countries. England + France

There were huge differences and gaps between people at that time. The nobles were living in comfort and luxury whereas the peasants and common people were living in poverty and misery.

2. Why were the poor in very bad conditions in France and England?

The king of England was too busy with problems with the American colonies to worry about his own people who lived in poverty. The King of France and his noblemen were more concerned with their pleasure and wealth to worry about the poor hungry lower classes.

3. Why did the passengers fear for their safety when they heard a horse coming behind them?



Because there was much crime in England during this period and roads were unsafe and full of thieves

**What did the rider want?**

The rider wanted to speak to one of the passengers, a man called Mr. Lorry. He had a message for him.

**What was the message that the rider carried? What was the reply?**

The rider carried a message to Mr. Lorry to wait at Dover for Miss. Manette. Mr. Lorry's reply was "recalled to life."

**Why didn't Lucie's mother want her to know that her father could be alive?**

Lucie's mother didn't want her to know that her father could be still alive because she spent two years looking for him, but couldn't find out whether he was still alive or dead. She wanted her daughter to grow up happily without doubts and worries.

**"Recalled to Life" Comment**

These words said by That was Mr. Lorry's reply to the Bank's message. It meant that Dr. Manette who was believed to be dead for so long was found alive. He would be recalled to life by the help of Mr. Lorry and Lucie Manette.

**"Wait at Dover for Mam'selle" Comment**

This was the message the horse-rider carried for Mr. Lorry. The message asked Mr. Lorry to wait at Dover for Miss. Manette to accompany her to Paris as she was afraid to travel alone.

**Why was Mr. Lorry not restful in his sleep?**

Because his dreams were filled with scenes of him digging a man out of a grave

Q. "I am going to see his ghost! It will be his ghost, not him!"  
Comment

Lucie Manette said this to Mr. Lorry. She had been told that her father whom she had thought dead all her life, was still alive. He had been in prison for eighteen years and was now free. Mr. Lorry had warned her that he was greatly changed and lost his mind.

11. "Jerry. You can say that my answer is 'Recalled to life.'"

a) Who said this? To whom?

Mr. Lorry said this to the horse-rider

b) Who is meant by "Recalled to life"?

Dr. Manette

c) What did the words "Recalled to life" mean?

Mr. Lorry wanted to assure the bank that his mission to restore Dr. Manette to London was going to be fulfilled successfully.

12. What strange dream did Mr. Lorry have? What did it mean?

In his sleep, Mr. Lorry dreamt that he was digging a man out of a grave and asking him how long he had been buried. The man answered that he was buried for almost 18 years. This was a reflection of Mr. Lorry's mission of recalling Dr. Manette to life after his long imprisonment.

13. Describe Miss Manette?

She was a young lady of not more than seventeen. She was short and pretty girl with long golden hair and deep blue eyes.

14. What secret did Mr. Lorry finally reveal to Miss Manette?

Mr. Lorry told her that her father wasn't dead as she had always believed. He had been found alive in Paris. He had been imprisoned in a French prison for the past 18 years. And that she would accompany him to Paris in a secret mission to bring her father back to London.

15. "It is a story you know because it was you who brought me to England when my mother died, just two years after my father's death." Comment



Lucie Manette said this to Mr. Lorry when she realized from his story that he was talking about her 'dead' father. She remembered she had seen Mr. Lorry before. He was the person who carried her from Paris to London 15 years ago after her mother's death.

The story Lucie Manette knew about her father was different from the story Mr. Lorry. Explain

Lucie believed that her father had died before she was even born but he had been sent away to prison by a powerful enemy who could sign some papers imprisoning him for as long as the enemy wished.

"Why couldn't you tell her what you had to without frightening her to death?" Comment

Miss Pross, the woman who had taken care of Lucie since childhood, said this to Mr. Lorry. Miss Pross attacked Mr. Lorry violently and shouted those words at him when Lucie had fainted after knowing the truth from him.

## Answer Yourself

Why did Tellson's Bank send a messenger after Jarvis Lorry?

When had Miss Manette been taken to England? Who took her there?

Why were Mr. Lorry and Lucie Manette going to Paris?

What had happened to Dr. Manette fifteen years earlier?

What surprising news did Mr. Lorry tell Lucie?

What was Lucie's reaction to the news?

Why were the passengers worried that night?

What mission were Lucie and Mr. Lorry on?

Why was Dr. Manette sent to prison?

"Your father has been found! Alexandre Manette is alive, but he has changed so much that no one would recognize him." Comment

Place:  
Saint Antoine  
Paris France



Time:  
1775  
18th  
century

All the people on the street stopped what they were doing to run over and drink the wine.

## Summary

### The Wine Cask

- Saint Antoine in Paris was a poor part where poor people lived in run down houses and suffered from hunger, poverty, sickness and misery.
- The ragged people were filled with hatred towards the wealthy and noble classes of Paris who never cared for their misery. Therefore Saint Antoine was rapidly becoming a center of unrest.
- It happened one day that a large cask of wine dropped from a cart and the wine spilled everywhere. The miserable people ran to drink the wine that was mixed with mud.

The red wine made the street look as if it was stained with blood.

The owner of the wine shop, Ernest Defarge, a fierce looking, dark haired man of about thirty, was watching the people drinking the muddy wine when he said... "It is not my problem. Let the people from the market bring another cask. It's their fault."



**My Tutor** **A Tale of Two Cities**  
Theresa Defarge, his wife, was a rather fat woman of about his age. Her hands were always busy knitting; however she had watchful eyes that seemed to look at nothing.

### The Wine Shop

- Mrs. Defarge looked up from her seat behind the counter in the wine shop when her husband entered. She gave her husband a signal that he should notice the elderly gentleman and the young lady (Lorry and Lucie) who were sitting at a corner table.
- Mr. Lorry went to the counter and spoke softly with Defarge. Mr. Lorry, Defarge and Miss Manette went out of the shop.
- The three of them climbed a set of narrow winding staircase to a small room at the top of the building. (an Attic)
- Lucie Manette looked anxious but Mr. Lorry held her hand to comfort her saying: "**Come, child, we are going in to see your father.**"

### Commentary

- **The scene of the wine cask:** the scene is a symbol of the miserable life in France at that time. The scene has a double meaning. It shows that the oppressed people have reached the climax of their anger. The wine that stained the street with a bloody red colour predicts the real blood that would stain the streets of France during the revolution.
- **The Wine Shop:** it is the place where the rebellious people meet to discuss their suffering and plan for their revolution against the noble men.

### Questions & Answers

1. Describe the conditions of people in Saint Antoine giving example of their misery.

Saint Antoine in Paris was a poor place where poor people lived in hunger, poverty, sickness and <sup>miserable</sup> misery. The streets were dirty. People lived there like animals. The scene of the wine cask shows how poor people were poor and suffering. They gathered around to drink a mixture of mud and wine when the cask broke.

2. (The ragged people were filled with hatred toward the wealthy and noble classes of Paris.)

a) Why were these people filled with hatred?

They were filled with hatred against the nobles because they cared nothing for their misery and poverty.

b) What would that feeling of hatred lead to?

This feeling of hatred would make Saint Antoine a center of unrest which would soon become a bloody revolution in France.

3. What happened when the wine cask dropped from the cart?

The wine spilled on the rough stones in the street. All the people stopped what they were doing and ran over to drink the wine that was mixed with mud.

4. How did the people drink the wine that was spilled on the street?

Some knelt down and sipped every drop they could gather in their hands. Others licked the wine from the stones. Mothers dipped rags into the wine and squeezed drops into their children mouths.

5. "Come, child, we are going in to see your father." Comment

Mr. Lorry said this to Lucie when they were about to see Dr. Manette. Lucie was trembling with fear because she was about to see the wreck of her father. Mr. Lorry comforted her that it would soon be over.

(The wine stains left the street looking blood-stained.) Discuss

The scene of the wine cask is a symbol from Charles Dickens on the miserable life in France at that time. The scene has a double meaning.

- It shows how poor the life of the lower classes in France was.



- It also predicts the real blood that would stain the streets of France during the revolution.

### Describe Therese Defarge

She was the wife of the owner of the wine shop, Ernest Defarge. She was a watchful woman whose hands were always busy knitting. Her eyes seemed to look at nothing; however she seldom left anything unnoticed.

"And he is in the same exact state he was in when his friends asked if I would risk taking him in and not breathe a word about the matter to anyone." Comment

Ernest Defarge said this to Mr. Lorry when the latter asked if Dr. Manette was alone in the room. M. Defarge explained that the man was in the same state he was in when he left the prison and Defarge risked taking him into his house.

### Answer Yourself

- Describe Ernest Defarge ✓
- What does the scene of the broken cask of wine show? ✓
- "I'm afraid to see my 'father'!" Comment ✓
- "I received a letter yesterday from Tellson's Bank, sir, informing me about a discovery . . . regarding some property of my poor father who has been dead for so long."
  - Who said this? To whom?
  - Was the letter from the bank telling the truth?
  - What was the real discovery?



Place:  
Saint Antoine  
Paris  
France

Time:  
1775  
18th  
century



A white-haired man was sitting on a low bench, his back to the door, facing the room's only window.

## Summary

### The Wreck of Dr. Manette

- When Defarge opened the room, Mr. Lorry saw a white haired man sitting on a low bench and busy working on a pair of shoes.
- He was giving his back to the door and facing the only window in the room. His long white hair and beard contrasted sharply with his dark eyebrows and indicated that they have become so from suffering and agony rather than by age.
- When Defarge asked him to tell the visitors his name; he replied ... **"One hundred and five, North Tower."**
- Mr. Lorry tried to make the old man remember him as an old faithful friend and banker, or to remember his faithful servant but in vain.
- Lucie Manette put her fear aside and moved slowly towards her father and stood beside him. Dr. Manette caught sight of her skirt and raised his head slowly until he was looking into her face.



## The same strands of golden hair

The poor man was confused to see a young lady in his prison cell – for he still believed he was in prison. He wondered, "You are not the prisoner's daughter?"

Dr. Manette took out a folded rag where he had kept a few strands of his wife's golden hair and picked up Lucie's hair with a gasp saying, "It is the same! How can it be? When was it?"

Lucie's golden hair and her lovely face made the old man remember his wife whom he had last seen eighteen years earlier before he was taken to prison.

Lucie fell to her knees and took her father in her arms saying: "All I can tell you now is that your misery is ended. I will take you to England and make you well and make a home for us!"

Mr. Lorry and Defarge made the preparations for the journey back to England as soon as possible.

Defarge picked up the shoemaking bench and tools and followed them down into the street.

When he was leaving, Dr. Manette looked up searching for the towers of the prison and the guards but he only saw Madame Defarge who leaned against the door of the wine shop, knitting.

"I hope he won't regret being recalled to life," whispered Defarge as the carriage went away.

*Manette*

## Commentary

Dr. Manette was once a great and skillful doctor in France although we are introduced to him as a shoe-maker. This shows how far he suffered and how his mind and body weakened as a result of his long imprisonment.

- This also shows how fearful the Bastille is. The man became a shoemaker, so weak and shaking, he isn't sure of anything. He even forgot his name. He is shocked when he is called by his real name.
- When he was leaving that dreadful city where he suffered great agony, he didn't forget his shoemaking tools which became an important part of him.

## Questions & Answers

### 1. "One hundred and five, North Tower." Comment

That was Dr. Manette's answer when Defarge asked him about his name. That was the number of his solitary cell in which he had been imprisoned for 18 years. This was the name he got used to hearing for 18 years that he forgot his own name.

### 2. What effect had prison left on Dr. Manette?

Dr. Manette was greatly affected. He became a wreck of a man. He suffered the loss of mind the weakness in body. He became frightened, shaking and uncertain of anything. He could remember nothing of his past life even his name.

### 3. Describe the meeting between Lucie and Dr. Manette?

When Lucie first saw her father she pitied his poor condition; she was afraid to get closer to him. When she stood beside him and his eyes caught the sight of her, he stared at her because she reminded him of his wife.

### 4. "That night long ago, when I was called out of the house. She laid her head on my shoulder. She was afraid for me to go."

#### Comment

Dr. Manette said this when he saw Lucie. She reminded him of his mother and of the night he was taken away to prison. She was still with him laying her head on his shoulder when he was called out.



4. (Lucie's golden hair made Dr. Manette remember a detailed scene that had happened eighteen years earlier.) What is the significance of that?  
Dr. Manette had kept a few strands of his wife's golden hair. When he saw that Lucie had the same hair his memory was refreshed and remembered the moment he was taking out of his house to the prison eight years earlier. This shows that the man's memory wasn't completely lost and there was a good possibility for him to lead a normal life once more.

6. "You are not the jailer's daughter?" Comment  
Dr. Manette was confused when he saw a young lady in his 'prison cell'. He thought he was still in prison and wondered what brought that young lady there. But when he saw that the young lady had the same strands of golden hair of his late wife, his weak memory was refreshed.

7. "It is the same! How can it be? When was it?" Comment  
Dr. Manette said this when he saw Lucie's hair. He was shocked that the young lady had the same hair as his late wife. He didn't know of the birth of his daughter because she was born after he had gone to prison. He wanted to know how and when that happened.

### Answer Yourself

1. Why did Lucie want to take her father away from Paris? Where would she take him? *to keep him away from enemies.*
2. How did prison life affect Dr. Manette?
3. Describe Dr. Manette after his long imprisonment.
4. Could Dr. Manette remember anything of his past life? Why? *yes, bec. he saw the strand of wife's hair, lucie could recover him*
5. Why did Lucie catch the attention of Dr. Manette? Who did he think she was at first? How could he recognize her?
6. "I hope he won't regret being recalled to life." Comment *earnest Defarge said that*

**Place:**  
The Old  
Bailey Court  
in London,  
England



**Time:**  
Five years  
later  
The year  
1780

Mr. attorney General accused Darnay of collecting information about England for the benefit of France.

## Summary

- Five years had passed and Dr. Manette regained his health, returned to practising medicine and lived happily with his daughter in London.
- England had been at war with the Americans for five years but France was helping the Americans and England was losing her battles.
- There was a trial at the old Bailey Court – a trial of treason. The accused man was Charles Darnay.
- Charles Darnay was charged with passing government secrets about the English Army to the French King.
- The Attorney General accused Darnay that he had collected information about the English troops that were going to the English colonies in North America.
- There were six witnesses against Darnay. They were:  

John Barsad	Roger Cly	Mr. Lorry
Lucie Manette	Dr. Manette	And a sixth witness
- Mr. Lorry, Miss Manette and Dr. Manette were called to testify against Charles Darnay because they had met him on board the ship that



carried them from Calais to Dover five years ago when they were moving Dr. Manette secretly from Paris.  
Darnay's lawyer was Mr. Stryver and his assistant was Mr. Sydney Carton.

**The first witness**, John Barsad, said that he discovered that Darnay was a spy because he found lists of the movements of the English Troops in his house. But Mr. Stryver proved that Barsad was an ex-convict and a gambler and spoiled his witness.

**The second witness**, Roger Cly, was Darnay's servant. He said that he had seen Darnay's papers and lists of the troops and military equipment that England was sending to North America. He also said that he saw him give these papers to some French men on the boat that travels between Dover and Calais. But Mr. Stryver proved that Roger Clay was a thief and was once working for the French Government himself and therefore his witness was spoiled.

**The third witness** was Mr. Lorry. The Attorney General asked Mr. Lorry if Charles Darnay was one of the passengers traveling with him in the mail coach from London to Dover five years ago... but Mr. Lorry said that it was so dark to identify him. Mr. Lorry also said that he had met Charles Darnay on the boat that brought them back to England but he hadn't spoken to him as he spent all his time in his cabin.

**The fourth witness**, Miss Manette, didn't want to say anything against Charles Darnay but the solicitor pushed on her to tell the jury what she had seen. She said that the accused met two French gentlemen and she saw him exchange papers with them. He told her that he had been traveling on important business and he was working under a false name because his business would get some people into trouble.

**The fifth witness**, Dr. Manette, said that he couldn't remember anything about that period of time or what had happened on board the ship.



- **The sixth witness** testified that on that Friday night in 1775, he had seen Darnay waiting for someone in a hotel in the town near where the two passengers had left the mail coach. The Attorney General tried to convince the jury that Darnay was exchanging secret military information with those men.
  - Sydney Carton, Stryver's assistant, had something to spoil the witness. He sent Mr. Stryver a piece of paper telling him to ask the witness to look at Sydney Carton and say whether he was the man collecting the information or the accused man, Charles Darnay.
  - The witness was confused; both men looked exactly the same. He couldn't tell which was which.
  - Mr. Stryver summed up his defense saying:
    - John Barsad was a liar
    - Roger Cly was a hired spy and a traitor
    - Lucie couldn't recognize the papers
    - Mr. Lorry and Dr. Manette saw nothing
    - The sixth witness couldn't identify the prisoner
    - And the lists that were found in Darnay's house weren't in his handwriting which proves that the accusation was a trap for the prisoner for family reasons in France.
  - At last, the jury declared that the prisoner was ... **"Not Guilty."**
  - When the crowds left the courtroom, Sidney Carton invited Charles Darnay to dine together. They went to a nearby tavern and Darnay thanked Carton warmly.
- Carton said, *"You don't have to thank me. It was nothing. But it must feel good to have such a beautiful young lady as Lucie Manette pity you and cry for you."*
- It was clear that Darnay and Carton fell in love with Lucie. Carton envied Darnay when Lucie felt pity for him in the court room.



Carton told Darnay that he was disappointed with life. He was a failure at everything. And that he cared for nobody and nobody cared for him. No blue eyes would fill with tears for him, as Lucie Manette's did for Darnay.

Darnay advised him to make better use of his brilliant talents and left. Later that evening, Sidney Carton went to Mr. Stryver's office to help with some legal papers.

Although Stryver was a popular and successful attorney, the truth was that his brilliance in the courtroom came about as a result of his evenings' work with Carton, whose brilliant mind solved many of Stryver's cases.

Stryver asked Carton what gave him the idea of the lookalikes and Carton said, "I just thought that Darnay was a handsome fellow and that I might have been like him if had had some luck."

Stryver told him that success and happiness don't come out of luck but rather out of hard work. He advised Carton to try to help himself a little as he never even tried to do that.

Carton was happy to help others, but never himself. He was that way when he was at the law school and he is that way when he is a lawyer and he is going to be the same way – in love.

## Questions & Answers

**What was Charles Darnay accused of?**

He was accused of being a spy who collected information about the English Army for the benefit of France.

**Who were the witnesses?**

They were John Barsad, Roger Cly, Mr. Lorry, Dr. Manette, Lucie Manette and a sixth witness.

**Why did Mr. Lorry, Lucie and Dr. Manette become witnesses?**

Because they had met him on the same boat that had taken them from France to England five years ago

4. **How was Sydney Carton's presence at the Court of great importance?**

Sydney Carton – the assistant of the lawyer – looked exactly the same as Charles Darnay. This helped Mr. Stryver spoil the witness of the sixth witness, who was confused and couldn't tell which one of the two young men met the two people and exchanged the information with.

5. **Where was the trial of treason?**

It was at the Old Bailey Court in London

6. **What advice did Darnay give to Sydney Carton?**

He advised him to try to use his talents better and to care for people in order to find friends around him.

7. **"If you want to know why I am getting drunk, it is because I am disappointed with life." Comment**

Sydney Carton said this to Darnay in the tavern after the trial. Carton envied Darnay for the many friends who cared for him. He also envied him when he noticed that Lucie cried and felt pity for him.

8. **"You might have made better use of your brilliant talents" Comment**

Charles Darnay said this to Carton in the tavern after the trial. Carton had declared that he never liked anybody. Darnay didn't know that Carton saved his life for the sake of Lucie and to help Mr. Stryver, the lawyer. He advised him to use his talents to make a better life for himself.

9. **"You are content to help others, but never yourself." Comment**

Mr. Stryver said this to Sydney Carton who was upset because he never had any luck in his life and wished he would be happy like



Charles Darnay. Mr. Stryver reminded him that he had always been like a jackal – working hard for the benefit of others.

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"I care for no man, and no man cares for me."

Carton said this to Darnay in the tavern after the trial. He confessed that he never cared for anyone and no one seemed to care for him.

(Mr. Stryver was the mouth that voiced Carton's intelligence.)

Explain

That's right. Stryver was a popular and successful attorney, but it was all because of Carton's intelligence. All the success that Stryver had at the courtrooms came about as a result of his evenings' work with Carton, whose brilliant mind solved many of Stryver's cases.

## Answer Yourself

(Sydney Carton gave himself to the benefits of others.) Explain

Why did Carton envy Charles Darnay?

Who was the accused man? What was he accused of?

Why were Mr. Lorry, Lucie and Dr. Manette called as witnesses?

Which witness was Darnay's servant? What did he say against him?

What did Lucie Manette say about Darnay?

Why couldn't the sixth witness identify Darnay?

Who was the first witness? What did he accuse Darnay of?

Why did Mr. Lorry's witness come to nothing?

How did the lawyer spoil the witness of Roger Cly and John Barsad?

1. "All I can tell you now is that your misery is ended. I will take you to England and make you well and make a home for us!" Comment

2. What are the two cities Charles Dickens meant?

3. How was the life in both France and England at that time?

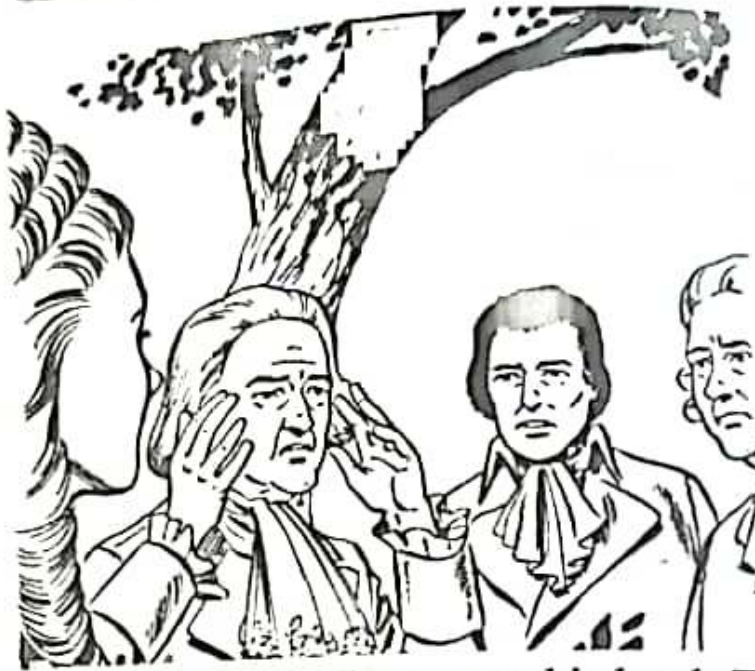
4. When did this story begin?

5. What was the answer of Mr. Lorry to the message?

## Chapter 5: A Moment of Terror

Place:  
England  
Dr. Manette's  
house

Time:  
4 months  
after the  
trial



Dr. Manette gasped, and his hands flew up to his head. Terror spread across his face for a moment.

### Summary

- Four months had passed since Charles Darnay's trial. It was a Sunday afternoon and Jarvis Lorry had come to visit Dr. Manette in his house in London. Mr. Lorry noticed the shoemaker's bench and tools in the doctor's bed room. He wondered why the doctor still keeps the terrible reminders of his years in prison.
- Miss Pross isn't pleased with receiving many visitors whom she believed unworthy of her ladybird – Lucie. She was fond of Lucie. She believed that only one man could be worthy of her – her dear brother Solomon . . . if only he hadn't made that one mistake in life.
- Solomon's mistake was taking all of his sister's belongings years ago and leaving her in poverty.
- Dr. Manette and Lucie entered the room, and they all went out into the garden and then Charles Darnay arrived.



They were talking of old buildings in London, when Charles Darnay told them a curious thing about the tower he was imprisoned in before his trial.

While some repairs were being made, workmen came across an old cell that hadn't been used for many years. Every stone of its wall was covered with names, dates and complaints written by the prisoners. While digging under the floor, the workmen found the ashes of a paper. Some unknown prisoner had written a note and hidden it from the jailer. What was written will never be known.

Dr. Manette gasped, and put his hands on his head. terror spread across his face for a moment.

Lucie felt worried about her father and asked if he was ill but the doctor recovered himself quickly saying: "I just felt some raindrops. We should go inside." But Mr. Lorry had seen that look of terror before.

## Commentary

**Miss Pross** was Lucie's nurse and companion. She was devoted to her and always called her "my ladybird" she didn't like the visits of Charles Darnay and Sydney Carton to her ladybird and believed that they were unworthy of her.

**Doctor Manette** has completely recovered and restored his memory and he practices his old profession as a doctor. However, he still kept his **shoemaker's bench and tools**. This means that his terrible memories and his suffering in the prison didn't easily pass away.

**Charles Darnay's story** about the hidden message of the prisoner caused Dr. Manette a moment of terror because it reminded him of what he himself had done while he was in prison eighteen years before.

## Questions &amp; Answers

1. **How was Dr. Manette's new life in London?**  
He was completely recovered. He lived peacefully in a small house with his beloved daughter and devoted maid. He returned to practicing his old job again.

2. **"I was just wondering why the doctor still keeps those things."**  
**Comment**

Mr. Lorry said this to Miss Pross when he noticed that Dr. Manette still kept the shoemaking tools in his bed room. These things might always remind him of his miserable life in prison.

3. **"I wouldn't know, but I do know that we are having more visitors today – another of these young men who are unworthy of my dear Lucie's time."** **Comment**

Miss Pross said this to Mr. Lorry when she was complaining about the visits of Mr. Charles Darnay and Sydney Carton to Lucie. She felt that they weren't worthy of her.

4. **Who was Solomon? What mistake had he done?**

He was Miss Pross' brother. He had taken all of his sister's belongings years ago and left her in poverty.

5. **What story did Charles Darnay tell them about his prison?**

When he was in prison he learned something very curious. Some workers found the ashes of a paper written by some unknown prisoner while they were doing some repairs in a prison cell.

6. **What was the effect of Darnay's story on Dr. Manette? Why?**

Charles Darnay's story about the hidden message of the prisoner caused Dr. Manette a moment of terror because it reminded him of what he himself had done while he was in prison eighteen years before.







brave, Gaspar! It is better for the poor child to die without pain  
to live with the pain of hunger and such injuries."

## Summary

### The Marquis St. Evremonde

There was a fancy reception at the king's court in France. The expensive clothes and jewelry of the guests and the delicious feast spread on the table contrasted sharply with the rags and the empty stomachs of the people who lived near the palace.

The Marquis St. Evremonde was attending the king's reception. When the reception was over, the Marquis climbed into his coach to leave Paris as quickly as possible. He had been ignored by the king at the reception. He was very angry so he enjoyed the reckless speed of the coach; for it made the common poor people scatter before him.

Suddenly, the Marquis's carriage crashed a small boy. The Marquis would have ordered the driver to proceed, but a lot of poor people gathered around the carriage and grabbed the horses.

- The Marquis was more concerned about his horses than the poor child. He said angrily:  
"I can't understand why you people can't take care of yourselves and your children!"
- The Marquis leaned out of the window and saw a tall man picking up the child from under the horses and began screaming "Killed!"
- The poor man then stood up and rushed toward the carriage; the Marquis reached for his sword but another man in ragged clothes stopped him and apologized to the Marquis saying: "**Pardieu Monsieur the Marquis! But it is his child.**"
- The Marquis looked out at the crowd and threw a gold coin thinking that he was able to pay for anything he broke. He thought that the gold coin would comfort the grieving father and make his pain go away.
- At that moment, Defarge, the wine shop owner, rushed over to the father and comforted him saying: "**Be brave, Gaspar! It is better for the poor child to die without pain than to live with the pain of hunger and such injuries.**" The Marquis liked Defarge's wisdom and tossed him another gold coin.
- Once he sat back in his seat with a satisfied smile, the coin was thrown back into the carriage.
- He got angry and shouted "Who threw that?" but Defarge wasn't there and the poor father was still weeping on the pavement and beside him stood Madame Defarge woman knitting. Getting no reply, the Marquis ordered his carriage to go on.

### A stranger underneath the Carriage

Hours later, the carriage reached a poor village and stopped at a stable to change horses. Poor peasants gathered around the carriage including a road fixer who told the Marquis that he had seen a man swinging by the chain underneath the carriage. The Marquis sent



Gabelle, who was in charge of the stable and ordered him to find this stranger if he tried to spend the night in the village.

### **'He is ready for his tomb' from the Jacques**

That night, the Marquis was expecting a visitor from London. He was his nephew who lived in London under the name of Charles Darnay. Charles was quite different from his uncle and his late father. Charles's mother had begged him on her death-bed to be merciful to the people and to make up for the wrongs both his father and his uncle had done. Charles was trying to convince his uncle to change the way he treated the peasants and the poor people: "Sir, ours is an honorable family, but we have mistreated the people and now we are paying for it. My father punished everyone who interfered with his pleasures, and you, my father's twin brother and heir to his property, have also done wrong." But the Marquis got angry and he swore to fight to stop these revolutionary peasants from changing the ruling system in France, even if it meant fighting and imprisoning his own nephew. Charles told his uncle that had decided to give up his property in France and that he would live in England where he wouldn't feel ashamed of his family's name. With a sly smile, the Marquis said: "Other Frenchmen have fled to England. Do you know a doctor and his daughter?"

When the sun rose the following morning, it found the marquis's face frozen with fear and a knife in his heart. Around the handle of the knife was a note: **HE IS READY FOR HIS TOMB. From the Jacques.**

## **Questions & Answers**

**"It's extraordinary to me that you people cannot take care of yourselves and your children" Comment**

The Marquis of Evermonde said this to the poor people of Saint Antoine when they gathered around his carriage. His carriage had just

crushed a little boy under its wheels and he only was concerned about his horses.

2. **"We have mistreated the people and now we are paying for it."**

**Comment**

Charles Darnay said this to his uncle – the Marquis of Evermonde. Darnay didn't like the way his father and uncle treated the poor peasants. He told his uncle that they – the Evermonde family – had done many wrong deeds and they would suffer because people hated them. The Marquis didn't listen to his advice and threatened to send him to prison.

3. **"It is better for the poor child to die without pain than to live with the pain of hunger and such injuries."** **Comment**

Defarge said this to the child's father when the child was killed under the wheels of the Marquis's carriage. Defarge was trying to comfort the father saying that it was better for the boy to die rather than live in hunger, poverty and sickness.

4. **Why had Charles Darnay returned to France?**

He wanted to fulfill his mother's wish to help the poor people and to make up for the wrongs his father and uncle had done to them.

5. **"He is ready for his tomb. From the Jacques."** **Comment**

These words were written in the note that was left on the Marquis's body. Gaspard, the child's father, had taken revenge for his poor child the same night he was killed.

6. **"And I, for one, will fight to keep these revolutionary peasants from changing the ruling system in France, even if it means fighting and imprisoning you as well!"** **comment**

The Marquis said this to Charles Darnay. He was determined to fight the peasants and prevent them from changing the ruling system.



...ance. He said that he was ready to imprison Charles himself if he  
 ...ed to.  
 ...other Frenchmen have fled to England. Do you know a doctor  
 ...and his daughter?" Comment

a) Who said this? To whom?

The Marquis said this to his nephew – Charles Darnay

b) Who did the speaker mean by "other Frenchmen"?  
 He meant Dr. Manette and his daughter Lucie

c) What did the speaker mean by these words?  
 He meant that he knew everything about Charles' life in England  
 and who the people whom he met and lived with in England were.

There I will not feel ashamed of my family name, for I do not use it."  
 Comment

Charles Darnay said this to his uncle – the Marquis of Evermonde.  
 Darnay declared that he would leave his property in France and live in  
 England under a false name because he felt ashamed of his family's  
 name.

## Answer Yourself

What was the relation between Charles Darnay and the Marquis?

What happened to the Marquis the night he crushed the boy? Who did  
 this?

Why did the Marquis throw a coin to Gaspard?

Why did the Marquis give another coin to Defarge?

Why did Defarge believe that it was better for the child to die? What did  
 this show about the conditions these people lived in?

Why was the Marquis angry while leaving the king's reception?

Why did the Marquis enjoy the reckless speed of his carriage?

Why was the road-fixer staring at the Marquis's carriage?

12. "He wasn't from this part of the country I never saw him before in my life, Monsieur!"
- Who said this? To whom?
  - Who were they speaking about?
13. "My father punished everyone who interfered with his pleasures."
- Who said this? To whom?
  - Who were they speaking about?
14. "My mother, on her deathbed, begged me to be merciful to the people and to make up for the wrongs you both have done."
- Who said this? To whom?
  - Who did the speaker mean by "you both"?
15. Who was Gabelle? Why did the Marquis send for him?
16. "This property and my country are both lost to me, France is a land of misery and ruin. I will live somewhere else and work to support myself." Comment.
17. "One of you is always in the way of the coach. To think that you might have injured my horses!" Comment



## Answer Yourself (Revision)

- What did Mr. Jarvis Lorry tell Miss Manette about her father?
- What change had come upon Dr. Manette as a result of his long imprisonment?
- Where has Dr. Manette been taken after the prison? Who cared for him?
- What did Saint Antoine look like?
- Why did Defarge keep Dr. Manette in a locked room?
- Who did Miss Pross see as a worthy companion of her ladybird?
- Charles Darnay believed that his story was curious however, Miss Manette found it terrible. Why?



Place:  
London  
EnglandTime:  
1781

Lucie froze with fear, realizing that her father was working at his shoemaker's bench.

### Summary

Charles Darnay gave up his properties in France and worked as a teacher and translator of French. His love for Lucie Manette grew and he decided to ask Dr. Manette for Lucie's hand in marriage. Darnay wanted to tell Dr. Manette about his real identity but Dr. Manette stopped him saying it would be better to hear this if Lucie agreed to marry him.

Dr. Manette promised Darnay that if Lucie ever agreed to marry him, he wouldn't refuse.

When Darnay left and Lucie came home, she didn't find her father in his reading room as usual. She heard a low hammering in her father's bedroom. When she entered the room she found him working on a pair of shoes!

Lucie gently helped her father to his feet. She walked with him for many hours and finally left him sleeping peacefully.

- Another man also fell in love with Lucie Manette, but unlike Charles Darnay, Sidney Carton did not feel himself worthy of her. He had not made a success of his life and he drank too much, yet something in him drove him to tell Lucie of his love.
- Lucie tried to make him change his way of life but he thought it was too late for a change. He believed that he would sink even lower.
- He loved Lucie with no hope. He knew that she would never love him. However he promised her that he would give his life to save hers or the life of someone dear to her.

## Questions & Answers

1. What was Charles Darnay's new job in London? What did this show about his character?

He worked as a French teacher. He gave up his property in France because he didn't like the way his family treated the peasants. This shows that he was a noble man in heart not just by title.

2. "No, sir. I thought it proper to speak to you first, in case there were other suitors." Comment

Charles Darnay said this to Dr. Manette when he came to ask him for Lucie's hand in marriage. He preferred to talk to Dr. Manette to know if there were any other persons who had proposed for Lucie.

3. "I do not wish there to be any secrets between us. I wish to tell you my real name and why I am living in England." Comment

Charles Darnay said this to Dr. Manette when he asked for Lucie's hand in marriage. He wished to tell Dr. Manette about his real identity because he didn't want to keep any secrets from him.

4. What did Dr. Manette promise Darnay?

Dr. Manette promised that he wouldn't refuse his proposal of marriage if Darnay was necessary for Lucie's happiness.



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Who said this? To whom?

a) Charles Darnay said this to Dr. Manette

b) What did the speaker want to say?

He wanted to tell him about his real identity.

c) Why was the speaker in England?

Because he didn't want to be an oppressor in France

"I shall never be any better than I am now, and I fear that I shall sink even lower." Comment

Sidney Carton said this to Lucie when she advised him to try to live a better life. He said it was too late for trials. He believed that he would sink lower and lower and would be worse.

"Please always remember and believe that the true Sidney Carton is the man here with you now, the man who would lay down his life for you." Comment

Carton said this to Lucie. He promised her to sacrifice his own life for her or for any other life dear to her.

**Do not tell me now! If you and Lucie marry, you can tell me on our wedding day. Comment**

Dr. Manette said this to Darnay when the later tried to tell him his secret. Dr. Manette refused. He would like to know the secret if Lucie agreed to marry him.

**What was the effect of Darnay's proposal on Dr. Manette?**

Lucie was everything to Dr. Manette. When Darnay asked Dr. Manette to marry Lucie the latter felt that he would Lucie forever. He relapsed and returned to his shoemaking tools and bench.

**Why did Carton feel that he was unworthy of Lucie's love?**

Sidney Carton did not feel himself worthy of Lucie because he had not made a success of his life and he drank too much. He saw no hope for change or becoming better in his life. However, he thought he would sink lower in his miserable life.

## Answer Yourself

1. What was Carton's confession to Lucie?
2. Why didn't Carton propose to marry Lucie?
3. What are the two promises given for Lucie's sake?
4. "I know that you love her, but does Lucie know of your love, of your wish to marry her?" Comment
5. What surprise did Lucie find when she came home that day?
6. "Wouldn't it be better to change your way of life?"
  - a) Who said this? To whom?
  - b) How was that person's way of life?
  - c) Why did that person see that there was no hope for change?

## Chapter 8: The Grave Robbers



The boy saw the men "fishing" among the graves in the churchyard.



**Summary**

Jerry Cruncher, the messenger of Tellson's Bank, was going home by the bank when a funeral procession passed before him. It was a very unusual funeral as the people alongside the carriage that held the coffin were shouting, "Spies! Spies!"

Jerry was always interested in funerals. He asked one of the people who told him that the dead man was Roger Cly - one of the people at Charles Darnay's trial!

Jerry followed the funeral to the graveyard, watched the burial, and then went home.

That night, he told his wife and son that he was going fishing. His son wondered: "**But how come whenever you fish at night, your boots get so dirty and you get rust under your fingernails?**"

When Jerry went out that night, his son slipped out of bed and followed his father. Two more "fishermen" joined Jerry. They climbed over an iron gate and went into the graveyard.

The boy saw the men "fishing" among the graves in the churchyard. When they raised a coffin to the surface, the boy ran home terrified!

## Commentary

**The Grave Robbers:** it appeared in this chapter that Jerry Cruncher, the messenger of Tellson's Bank, has a secret night profession which was "*Grave digging*". He used to go with other two men to the graveyard at night and dig fresh graves in order to rob the coffins.

That night when he dug out the coffin of Roger Cly, he found that the coffin was filled with paving stones and there was no body.

We will understand, later, that Solomon - Miss Pross' brother - who was covered under the false name 'John Barsad' had helped his friend Roger Cly, escape from England using that trick.

## Questions & Answers

1. **What did the grave diggers find that night?**  
They found that the coffin was filled with paving stones and there was no body.
2. **Why was the funeral procession very unusual?**  
the people alongside the coffin were shouting, "Spies! Spies!"
3. **Who was Roger Cly?**  
Roger Cly was a spy and one of the witnesses at Charles Darnay's trial!
4. **Why did Jerry follow the funeral to the graveyard?**  
To watch the burial and know exactly which grave he would dig that night.

## Answer Yourself

1. What was Jerry Cruncher's secret profession?
2. Why was Jerry interested in funerals?
3. "But how come whenever you fish at night, your boots get so dirty and you get rust under your fingernails?"
  - a) Who said this? To whom?
  - b) Why did that person's boots get so dirty when he went "fishing"?
  - c) Did that person really go fishing at night? What did he used to do?





## Summary

### The Road Fixer joins the Jacques

Madame Defarge was in the wine shop, knitting as usual, when Ernest Defarge, returned from a trip to the country. He brought the fixer of roads with him. When all customers left the shop, Defarge, the road fixer and other two Jacques sat at the same table.

The road fixer, Jacques Two, told them what had happened to Gaspard the brave man who killed the Marquis. Gaspard was caught after some months and he was hung from a gallows forty feet high in the village square.

The road fixer left the village and kept walking until he met Defarge and decided to join the other Jacques.

After the road fixer had gone out, the Jacques agreed to put the village officials and the entire race of the Evermonde family in the list of destruction – the register in which everything was recorded by Madame Defarge through her knitting.

### John Barsad is enlisted

Defarge learned from one of his "Jacques" on the police force that a new spy was being sent to Saint Antoine. He informed his wife of this immediately.

Madame Defarge always kept her eyes on the look-out for spies that were always being sent into the Saint Antoine by the king.

John Barsad was sent to



You knit very well Madame!

Saint Antoine to spy over the Jacques. He admired Madame Defarge's skill in knitting while she was recording his name in the list. He tried to get information from Madame Defarge by talking about the poor conditions of the people and the anger caused by Gaspard's execution but he failed to gain any information from her.

- Before he left, Barsad told them that Lucie Manette would get married to the new Marquis of Evermonde.
- The news had a strong effect on Defarge who trembled as he lit his pipe. However, Madame Defarge kept knitting and new names were added to the list of destruction.

## Questions & Answers

### 1. "To be listed as doomed for destruction!" Comment

Defarge said this when he knew from the road-mender how they killed Gaspard like an animal. They decided that all the race of the Evermonde Family must be put in the list of destruction.

### 2. "You knit very well, Madame!" Comment

John Barsad said this to Madame Defarge when he came to the wine shop and noticed her skillful knitting. She was at that moment registering his name in the list of destruction.

### 3. "In fact, her husband-to-be is a nephew of the Marquis that Gaspard killed. In England, he goes under the name of Charles Darnay." Comment

John Barsad said this to Mr. and Mrs. Defarge. He wanted to make them angry in order to get some information. He told them that the nephew of the Evermonde Marquis was going to marry Lucie.

### 4. "I'm sure he knew that if he killed someone, he in turn would be executed." Comment



Madame Defarge told this to John Barsad – the spy – when he asked her about her opinion of what happened to Gaspard. She gave him a false answer that Gaspard deserved his end because he used the knife to kill people.

**What did the fixer of roads tell the other Jacques about Gaspard?**  
He told them that Gaspard ran away after he killed the Marquis and managed to avoid the soldiers for months and months. But he was finally caught, and was hung from a gallows forty feet high in the village square.

**"Even if my wife kept the list in her head, she would never forget it. But the list is knitted in a special pattern and design so that it will always be plain as day to her."** Comment  
Defarge said this to the other Jacques. They feared that the list of their enemies might be forgotten but he assured them that his wife kept the list in her mind and in a special pattern with her knitting.

**"He will be put on my list as soon as I see him!"**

a) **Who said this? To whom?**

Madame Defarge said this to her husband.

b) **Whose name was going to be listed? Why?**

John Barsad, the English spy. He was sent by the king to spy over the poor people of Saint Antoine.

**"My husband and I have enough to do just to run this wine shop. We have no time to think of other people."** Comment

Madame Defarge said this to John Barsad when he tried to urge her to speak about the poor conditions of people in Saint Antoine. She was smart enough not to give him any information.

**"Good day, Jacques!"**

a) **Who said this? To whom?**

John Barsad said this to Mr. Defarge.

b) What did the speaker mean?

He wanted to show Defarge that he knows their secret code

c) What was the reply of the other person?

He told him that he was mistaken and his name was Defarge

10. "You are mistaken, sir. That is not my name; I am Ernest Defarge." Comment

Defarge said this to the spy, John Barsad, when the latter addressed him with the name "Jacques". Defarge told him that he was mistaken and he knew nothing about that name.

11. "... Well, if the revolution comes during our lifetime, I hope for Lucie Manette's sake that fate keeps her husband out of France!"

Comment

Defarge said this to his wife when John Barsad told them that Lucie was going to get married to the nephew of the Marquis. He wished that fate would keep Lucie and her husband away from France when the revolution comes.

12. "Fate will lead him where he has to go!" Comment

Madame Defarge said this to her husband who wished that fate would keep Lucie and her husband away from the revolution. Madame Defarge pitied no one and she was determined to get her revenge from the Marquis' family whoever they were.

## Answer Yourself

1. How did Madame Defarge keep the register?
2. Why did the Jacques decide to put the Evermonde Family in the list of destruction?
3. Why did John Barsad visit the wine shop? Was his visit successful?
4. What did the road-mender tell the Jacques?
5. What shocking news did John Barsad tell to Defarge and his wife?



What was Madame Defarge doing all the time? Why?  
Is too bad about poor Gaspard, to be executed that way."

a) Who said this? To whom?

b) Did the speaker really feel pity for Gaspard?

c) What was the speaker's aim?

believe that there is much pity and anger around here about Gaspard. Don't you think so?"

a) Who said this? To whom?

b) What information did the speaker want to get?

c) What was the other person's reply?

There is Jacques Two. Speak, Jacques Two, and tell them everything."

a) Who said this? To whom?

b) Who was Jacques Two?

c) What did Jacques Two tell them?

my journey, I met this good gentleman."

a) Who said this? To whom?

b) Who was that "good gentleman"?

c) What information did they get from him?



## Sample Questions for Final Exam

**Sample (1) Answer TWO questions only:**

1. Why was Dr. Manette sent to prison?
2. "If you want to know why I am getting drunk, it is because I am disappointed with life." Comment
3. What was Carton's confession to Lucie?

**Sample (2) Answer TWO questions only:**

1. Why were Mr. Lorry and Lucie Manette going to Paris?
2. What advice did Darnay give to Sydney Carton?
3. "Please always remember and believe that the true Sidney Carton the man here with you now, the man who would lay down his life for you." Comment

**Sample (3) Answer TWO questions only:**

1. Why did Tellson's Bank send a messenger after Jarvis Lorry?
2. How was Sydney Carton's presence at the Court of great importance?
3. Why did Carton feel that he was unworthy of Lucie's love?

**Sample (4) Answer TWO questions only:**

1. "I am going to see his ghost! It will be his ghost, not him!" Comment
2. What was Charles Darnay accused of?
3. "I shall never be any better than I am now, and I fear that I shall sink even lower." Comment

**Sample (5) Answer TWO questions only:**

1. "Wait at Dover for Mam'selle" Comment
2. Describe the conditions of people in Saint Antoine giving examples of their misery.
3. What did Dr. Manette promise Darnay?

**Sample (6) Answer TWO questions only:**

1. "Recalled to Life" Comment
2. What happened when the wine cask dropped from the cart?
3. "You might have made better use of your brilliant talents." Comment



Sample (7) Answer TWO questions only:

- (The wine stains left the street looking blood-stained.) Discuss  
"You are content to help others, but never yourself." Comment  
"I do not wish there to be any secrets between us. I wish to tell you my  
real name and why I am living in England." Comment

Sample (8) Answer TWO questions only:

- Speak about the gap between the high and the low classes in the two  
countries.  
What does the scene of the broken cask of wine show?  
"I care for no man, and no man cares for me."

Sample (9) Answer TWO questions only:

- "One hundred and five, North Tower." Comment  
What are the two cities Charles Dickens meant?  
What was Charles Darnay's new job in London? What did this show  
about his character?

Sample (10) Answer TWO questions only:

1. What effect had prison left on Dr. Manette?  
2. How was the life in both France and England at that time?  
3. What did Saint Antoine look like?

Sample (11) Answer TWO questions only:

1. "We have mistreated the people and now we are paying for it."  
Comment  
2. When did this story begin?  
3. Why was the road-fixer staring at the Marquis's carriage?

Sample (12) Answer TWO questions only:

1. "You are not the jailer's daughter?" Comment  
2. What was the answer of Mr. Lorry to the message?  
3. Why was the Marquis angry while leaving the king's reception?

Sample (13) Answer TWO questions only:

1. Describe Dr. Manette after his long imprisonment.

2. Why couldn't the sixth witness identify Darnay?
3. Why did Defarge believe that it was better for the child to die? What did this show about the conditions these people lived in?

**Sample (14) Answer TWO questions only:**

1. What was Jerry Cruncher's secret profession?
2. "To be listed as doomed for destruction!" Comment
3. "You knit very well, Madame!" Comment

**Sample (15) Answer TWO questions only:**

1. "In fact, her husband-to-be is a nephew of the Marquis that Gaspard killed." Comment
2. What did the fixer of roads tell the other Jacques about Gaspard?
3. "He is ready for his tomb. From the Jacques." Comment

**Sample (16) Answer TWO questions only:**

1. "Fate will lead him where he has to go!" Comment
2. How did Madame Defarge keep the register?
3. Why did John Barsad visit the wine shop? Was his visit successful?
4. "It's extraordinary to me that you people cannot take care yourselves and your children" Comment





# A Tale of Two Cities



**Charles Dickens**

## Introduction

- A tale of two cities was written in 1859. It is the only historical novel that Charles Dickens wrote.
- It is based on the French Revolution <sup>الثورة الفرنسية</sup>. In the novel, Dickens shows the poor conditions <sup>الأحوال السيئة</sup> of the poor peasants <sup>الفلاحين</sup> in France during that period. He also shows the struggle <sup>صراع</sup> of the poor against the nobles <sup>نبلاء</sup> of France at that time.
- The title of the novel is very significant <sup>نو مغزى</sup> for the following reasons:

(A) The two cities that are meant in the title are London and Paris. The two cities had many bad features in common at that time. Both cities suffered from poor conditions, oppression <sup>ظلم</sup>, poverty <sup>فقر</sup> and crime <sup>جريمة</sup>.

(B) The characters and the incidents <sup>الأحداث</sup> of the novel are in a rapid transfer <sup>انتقال</sup> between London and Paris all the time.

(C) The actions that take place in London have their effects on the people of Paris and the vice versa. <sup>والعكس بالعكس</sup>





**Brief Summary**

- After Lucie's wedding, Dr. Manette loses his mind again. Once more he becomes a shoe-maker. But then he recovers after nine days.
- The revolution breaks out against the nobles. Many nobles escape from France for their lives. The poor people damage everything in a wild rage. The crowds rise and move to the Bastille and set the chateau of the Marquis in fire.
- Dr. Manette's family and friends are drawn to Paris one after the other. Mr. Lorry goes to keep the Bank Documents there from damage. Charles Darnay is asked through a letter from Gabelle – a family servant – to come to Paris in order to save him. Charles Darnay leaves after he has written two letters to his wife and Dr. Manette.
- Charles is imprisoned in La Force Prison as soon as he arrives. Dr. Manette and Lucie – accompanied by Miss Pross and little Lucie – rush to Paris to help Darnay.
- Dr. Manette – as a former prisoner in the Bastille – has great influence with the people and the revolutionary powers. Dr. Manette manages to keep Charles safe and succeeds to bring him into a fair trial whereas other prisoners are being slaughtered by the guillotine and the angry mobs.
- Charles Darnay is accused of being an emigrant – a crime that deserves death at that time. Darnay defends himself giving the names of two witnesses, Gabelle and Dr. Manette whose speech for Charles releases him. However, Charles is arrested once more and accused of being a noble and an enemy of the republic.



- Sydney Carton meets John Barsad – who is working as a spy for the revolutionary government – and makes a deal with him. Barsad is a prison guard in La Force at that time.
- At Darnay's second trial in Paris, we know that the accusers are M. Defarge, Madame Defarge and Dr. Manette! It's a shock to everybody. M. Defarge gives the judge a piece of paper that proves Darnay's crimes – it's a letter written by Dr. Manette when he was in the Bastille.
- That piece of paper was found by M. Defarge on the day the Bastille fell. In it, Dr. Manette curses the Evremonde family for causing his imprisonment and destroying Madame Defarge's poor peasant family. Charles Darnay – as the last living descendant of the Evremonde family is therefore cursed in the paper. Darnay is sentenced to death within 24 hours.
- Sydney Carton is there – ready to save a life that Lucie loved. He makes a plan by the help of Barsad to exchange places with Darnay. He drugs Darnay and is dressed in his clothes and takes his place in destiny. Darnay is taken out by Barsad to a coach where Mr. Lorry was waiting with Lucie and Dr. Manette.
- Madame Defarge decides that it isn't enough that Charles Darnay is killed. The Evremonde Family must be wiped out. There is still a descendant of the family – Lucie and little Lucie. Madame Defarge goes to Lucie's house where she finds Miss Pross alone. In a struggle between the two women, Madame Defarge is killed.
- Dr. Manette's family and friends flee to England safely. Darnay is saved once more through Carton's courage and devotion. Sydney Carton's last moments in life are spent in thinking about Lucie's happy future.



## Chapter 10: Sound Medical Advice

### Summary

#### Dr. Manette relapses

- At Lucie's wedding, Dr. Manette's face appeared happy although his face was covered with deadly fear when he met Charles earlier that morning.
- After Charles and Lucie had left for their honeymoon, Mr. Lorry saw that same fear return to the doctor's face.
- Shortly after the doctor went to his room to rest, Miss Pross heard a low sound of hammering. She rushed into the doctor's room then came out crying to Mr. Lorry: "All is lost! He doesn't know who I am, and he's gone back to making shoes!"
- For nine days, the doctor was again a shoe-maker. And for the first time in his life, Jarvis Lorry took time off from Tellson's Bank, to help Miss Pross bring the doctor's mind back.
- On the tenth day, however, Mr. Lorry found the shoemaker's bench put aside and the doctor in his reading chair.

#### Mr. Lorry discusses the Doctor's case with him

- Mr. Lorry pretended he needed medical advice for a friend of his but in fact he was talking about the doctor's case. Mr. Lorry was trying to awaken his friend's mind and let him know about his problem.
- After Mr. Lorry had explained the case of his assumed friend, Dr. Manette said: "I believe something caused your friend to remember the circumstances that led to the first instance of this strange behavior."
- Mr. Lorry asked Dr. Manette if they should take away the tools of that friend so that he might not relapse again and Dr. Manette agreed.
- When Dr. Manette was finally strong enough to go out, Mr. Lorry and Miss Pross went into his room and destroyed the shoe-maker's tools.

#### Lucie and Darnay come back

- The first person who came to visit Lucie and Darnay after they had come back was Sidney Carton. He wanted to be a friend of the family and have the permission to visit them often.



- Lucie and Darnay agreed to accept him as a friend. Lucie pitied his condition and said: "His heart is bleeding, and we must be kind to him. He is capable of gentle things, good things, even great things!"
- After some year, Lucie gave birth to a little girl. Sidney visited the family often and brought little Lucie gifts and played with her for hours. During these visits, Carton never smelled from wine.
- On one of the hot nights of July 1789, Little Lucie was six years old and Mr. Lorry came with the news that the Revolution had broken out in France.

## Questions & Answers

1. **Why did Mr. Lorry take a time off the bank for the first time in his life? And what does this show about his character?**  
Mr. Lorry took some time off the bank for the first time in his life to help Miss Pross bring the doctor back to his mind. This shows that he is a devoted friend.
2. **Why did Dr. Manette relapse and become a shoe-maker once more? Give two reasons**  
It was a shock for him to know that Charles Darnay was the son of the Marquis Saint Evremonde. And it was a shock for him to be departed from Lucie once more.
3. **What did Mr. Lorry pretend? Why?**  
He pretended he needed some medical advice for a friend of his. He did so to awaken the doctor's mind and let him know about his problem.
4. **What was Dr. Manette's opinion about the case of Mr. Lorry's friend?**  
He believed that he relapses when he remembers his first suffering and the reasons that led to that suffering.
5. **"For his sake and the sake of his daughter, I beg your help!" Comment**  
Mr. Lorry said this to Dr. Manette. He pretended he needed some advice for a friend of his but in fact he was discussing the doctor's case in order to help him understand his problem when he is out of his mind.
6. **"His daughter, or even someone else, might have said or done something to make him remember events that happened before his first period of suffering." Comment**



Dr. Manette said this to Mr. Lorry who was trying to awaken the doctor's mind about his problem. The doctor believed that such cases of relapse only occur when that friend remembers his old suffering.

7. **"But doesn't keeping the forge and tools make him think all the more about that awful past? If they were gone, wouldn't his fear go too?" Comment**

Mr. Lorry said this to Dr. Manette while he was discussing the case of his assumed friend. Mr. Lorry wanted to know what would happen to the doctor if they destroyed his shoe-making tools so as to help him not remember his days of suffering.

8. **"His heart is bleeding, and we must be kind to him. He is capable of gentle things, good things, even great things!"**

Lucie said this to her husband. She was asking him to show more kindness to Mr. Carton, reminding him that he was weak in his misery and they were strong in their happiness together.

9. **"In her name, then, let it be done!"**

- a) **Who said this? To whom?**

Dr. Manette said this to Mr. Lorry

- b) **Who is meant by "in her name"?**

Lucie – (the daughter of Mr. Lorry's friend)

- c) **What were they speaking about?**

They were discussing what would happen if they took away the tools of Mr. Lorry's disturbed friend.

- d) **What is meant by "let it be done"?**

Let it be done means: Ok, take away the tools for the sake of that friend's daughter.

## Answer Yourself

- When did the French Revolution break out?
- Who was the first visitor when Lucie and Charles came home?
- How long did Dr. Manette's relapse take?
- "All is lost! He doesn't know who I am, and he's gone back to making shoes!"  
Comment
- What did Mr. Lorry and Miss Pross do when Dr. Manette went out of the house?
- What did Charles ask the permission for?
- Give two reasons why Dr. Manette relapsed.

8. "Your friend may have needed to do blacksmith's work to keep him from thinking about his years of suffering." Comment
9. What happened to Dr. Manette after the wedding?
10. "But be sure not to take the things away when he is at home." Comment
11. "His quick recovery this time is a good sign."
  - a) Who said this to Mr. Lorry?
  - b) Who were they speaking about?
  - c) Why did Mr. Lorry ask for the doctor's advice?

## Chapter 11: The Revolution Erupts

### Summary

#### The angry people reached the boiling point

- On the 14th of July 1789, the French revolution broke out in Saint Antoine. The center of the revolution was Defarge's wine shop. Defarge and his wife were leading the poor angry people. The people of Saint Antoine were armed with whatever their hands reached: knives, axes and stones.
- Madame Defarge with an axe and a pistol in her hands cried out:  
*"I will lead the women! We can kill as well as men can!"*

#### The Bastille is seized by the people

- The roaring angry people led by M. and Madame Defarge marched towards the Bastille.
- The Bastille was destroyed and taken by the angry mob. The prisoners were freed. Mr. Defarge was curious to see the secret cell (*one hundred and five North Tower*) where Dr. Manette was locked up for eighteen years. There, Defarge found a packet of papers that belonged to the doctor.
- The streets, where the wine cask had once stained with the red colour, were stained again – this time with real blood.





- The Bastille wasn't the only place that fell under the control of the angry people. Many other prisons and palaces throughout France were attacked and burned and among them was the Chateau of the Marquis of Evremonde.

## Questions & Answers

- What did M. Defarge do when the Bastille was taken?**  
When the Bastille was taken, Defarge forced the guards to show him the secret cell 105, North Tower. He found some papers that belonged to Dr. Manette in the chimney of the cell.
- How were the angry people armed?**  
They carried loaded muskets <sup>بنادق محشوة بالبارود</sup>, iron and wooden bars <sup>قضبان حديدية</sup>, knives, and axes <sup>فؤوس</sup>, and even stones from walls and streets.
- What part did M. and Madame Defarge play in the revolution?**  
The center of the revolution was Defarge's wine shop. M. Defarge was giving out <sup>توزع</sup> weapons and orders. He and his wife, Madame Defarge, led the people to the Bastille to destroy it and free the prisoners.
- What did the Jacques do when they seized the Bastille?**  
They freed the prisoners, seized the records <sup>السجلات</sup> and destroyed the instruments of torture. <sup>أدوات التعذيب</sup>
- "Show me 105 North Tower! Quick!" Comment**  
M. Defarge said this to one of the prison guards. He was curious to see the secret cell where Dr. Manette was locked up for eighteen years. There, Defarge found a packet of papers that belonged to the doctor.
- Describe the cell where Dr. Manette was locked up in for 18 years.**  
It was a small, dirty room that contained a stool, a table, and a straw bed. The walls were black with soot <sup>الرماد</sup>, and a pile of ashes lay on the fireplace. There was a single tiny window high up in one of the walls with heavy iron bars across it.
- What did the angry mob <sup>الجماهير الغاضبة</sup> do to the soldiers?**  
They grabbed the soldiers and guards and killed them by beating, shooting and knifing.
- What happened to the castle of the Marquis of St. Evremonde?**  
It was attacked by the angry mob and burned.

9. What changes were there in the villages of France?

The people were no longer oppressed and afraid. Poor people were led by the Jacques to destroy the palaces of the noblemen and kill them.

10. Speak about the revolution and the place where it began.

The revolution began in Saint Antoine. The center of the events was the wine shop of Mr. Defarge. The people were like the raging sea shouting and roaring madly and carrying anything which would serve as a weapon. M. Defarge was giving orders and weapons to the Jacques. The people went to the Bastille and set it on fire. The soldiers and guards were killed and the prisoners were set free.

### Answer Yourself

1. When did the French Revolution break out?
2. Why did the French Revolution break out?
3. "I will lead the women! We can kill as well as men can!" Comment
4. What happened to the Bastille and the noblemen palaces?
5. Describe 105 North Tower. What did M. Defarge do there?
6. How were the people armed?
7. What was Madame Defarge's part in the revolution?
8. What happened to the Chateau?

## Chapter 12: A Dangerous Journey

### Summary

#### Mr. Lorry goes to Paris

- Three years of the revolution had passed and it still raged. Some French noblemen fled to England and gathered in Tellson's Bank in London.
- There was fear that the people in France would break in and destroy the important documents and records of the bank in Paris. So, Mr. Lorry offered to go there to protect and hide the bank documents.
- Charles Darnay tried to discourage <sup>يثنى عن</sup> Mr. Lorry saying that Paris wasn't safe and the journey was long but Mr. Lorry said that he was an old Englishman and nobody would harm him. Mr. Lorry decided to go to Paris at once accompanied by Jerry Cruncher.



- The clerk of the Bank brought a letter to Mr. Lorry while Charles was sitting with him. Charles recognized the handwriting on the letter at once. It was a letter from France to the "Marquis of Evremonde of France". The bank was unable to deliver the letter because nobody knew who the Marquis of Evremonde was. Charles offered to deliver the letter himself because he knew the man.

### Charles Darnay decides to go to Paris

- The letter was from Darnay's faithful servant Gabelle who was imprisoned in the prison of Abbaye in Paris and was going to be killed because he was serving the Evremonde Family.
- He told the Patriots <sup>الوطنيون الثوريون</sup> that the new Marquis had ordered him not to collect rent and to return the taxes. However, he was accused of treason. <sup>الخيانة</sup>
- Charles decided to go to France to save his loyal servant and restore his good name.
- Before he left, Darnay had written two letters to Lucie and her father explaining the reasons for his journey to Paris.

### The Trip to Paris

- Darnay's journey to Paris was not easy at all. The patriots stopped him at the gates of every village and demanded identification papers <sup>تحقيق الشخصية</sup> to check his name against the lists of names they had.
- Darnay had to show Gabelle's letter every time he was questioned to prove that he had come to save his faithful servant.
- When he reached Paris, they treated him as a prisoner and the officer ordered citizen Defarge to take the prisoner to the prison "La Force"
- Charles tried to defend himself but the officer told him that: "Emigrants have no rights."
- Citizen Defarge asked Charles: "Why on earth did you come back to France?"
- Darnay asked if he would be imprisoned just because he was "The Emigrant Evremonde" without any trial. Defarge responded that he would be treated like those poor people had been treated before.
- Charles asked Defarge to help him send a message to Mr. Lorry telling him that he was imprisoned in La Force.
- Defarge replied: "I will do nothing for you, Evremonde! You are my enemy!"

## Questions & Answers

1. What were the strong obligations <sup>الزام قوی</sup> that drew Charles and Mr. Lorry to Paris during the time of danger?  
Darnay's obligation to Gabelle and his sense of honor drew him to Paris to meet his fate. Mr. Lorry too was drawn to Paris by his obligation to save the bank's office in Paris.
2. What did Tellson's Bank represent <sup>بمثبت - يعتبر</sup> during the revolution?  
Tellson's bank was the meeting place for all the French noblemen who had sent their money to England before the revolution. Some went there for business and others went there to know news about the French Revolution.
3. What was written in Gabelle's letter? Why was he put in Prison?  
Gabelle was put in prison because he was accused of treason for serving The Evremonde family. He was going to be sentenced to death. He tried to tell the people that Darnay was on their side and that he had ordered Gabelle to return the taxes to the people but in vain. Gabelle begged Charles to come to Paris and help him.
4. (What happens in Paris has its effect on London.) Explain  
That's right. When the revolution broke out in France, the noblemen escaped to London. Mr. Lorry had to go to Paris to protect the bank's documents during the revolution. Charles Darnay was forced to go back to France too in order to save his servant's life.
5. "For weeks I have been asking every Frenchman I know, but no one can tell me where this Marquis St. Evremonde can be found."
  - a) Who said this? To whom?  
Mr. Lorry said this to Charles Darnay.
  - b) Who was the Marquis St. Evremonde?  
He was Charles Darnay.
  - c) Why couldn't the speaker find him?  
Because Charles Darnay lived in England under a false name
6. "My crime is said to be treason against the people, treason because I have served you." Comment



Gabelle said this in his letter to Charles Darnay. He was put in prison because he was accused of treason for serving The Evremonde family. Gabelle begged Charles to come to Paris and help him.

7. "Will I be left to rot <sup>تعتن</sup> unjustly <sup>ظلمًا</sup> in the prison without being able to communicate with the outside world?" Comment

Charles Darnay said this to citizen Defarge. He wondered if he wouldn't be given the right to contact his friends and tell them about his place. Defarge responded that he would be treated like those poor people had been treated before. They were put in prison for so long without trials or even accusations.

8. (Although Darnay knew how dangerous it was to go to Paris he decided to go there at once.) Explain telling what this shows about his character!

Charles Darnay knew that it was very dangerous to go to Paris during the revolution and he was trying to convince Mr. Lorry not to go. However, when he read Gabelle's letter he decided to go to clear his name and to help the poor servant. This shows that he is a man of duty and honour. <sup>رجل يلتزم بالواجب والشرف</sup>

9. (Mr. Lorry and Darnay decided to go to Paris for different reasons but similar motive.) Explain.

Charles Darnay decided to go to Paris to clear his name and to help the poor servant whereas Mr. Lorry went there to help save the bank's documents. But both of them went there driven by the motive of duty.

10. "The trip is long and difficult, especially in winter. Paris is in great disorder and you might be in danger."

- a) Who said this? To whom?

Charles Darnay said this to Mr. Lorry.

- b) What was the speaker trying to do?

Charles was trying to discourage Mr. Lorry against going to Paris during such a dangerous period.

- c) What's the irony <sup>المفارقة الساخرة</sup> in these words?

Charles was telling Mr. Lorry about the dangers of the journey, however he didn't hesitate <sup>لم يتردد</sup> to go there to help his servant.

### Answer Yourself

1. Why was Mr. Lorry going to Paris? Who was going with him?
2. What made Darnay decide to go to Paris?

3. What letters did Darnay write before he left?
4. How did Darnay try to discourage Mr. Lorry from going to Paris?
5. What was the importance of Tellson's Bank in London?
6. What was the effect of Gabelle's letter on Charles Darnay?
7. "I will do nothing for you, Evremonde! You are my enemy!" Comment
8. (Urgent! To be forwarded to the Monsieur who used to be known as the Marquis St. Evremonde of France.) Comment
9. "I have been seized and brought to Paris, to the Prison of the Abbaye. I will have a trial and surely be sentenced to die." Comment
10. "Emigrants have no rights! Now follow Citizen Defarge!" Comment
11. "Why on earth did you come back to France?"
  - a) Who said this? To whom?
  - b) Why was the speaker sad?
  - c) Did the speaker help the other person? Why?

## Chapter 13: Dr. Manette's New Power

### Summary

#### Long Live the Bastille Prisoner

- Tellson's Bank office in Paris was part of a large house whose owner had fled the country wearing his servant's clothes.
- One night and while Mr. Lorry was working, he was shocked to see Dr. Manette and Lucie enter his office. They had come to help Charles.
- Mr. Lorry thought that Lucie and Dr. Manette would be in danger but Dr. Manette believed that his suffering in the Bastille would give him power among the revolutionaries. <sup>الثوار</sup>
- Mr. Lorry took the doctor alone to show him how mad were the revolutionaries. They looked out of a window and saw a huge grindstone <sup>حجر شحذ السلاح</sup> and crowds of people fighting to get close to sharpen their weapons. They were getting ready to kill the prisoners at La Force!
- Mr. Lorry asked Dr. Manette to use his power as an ex-Bastille-prisoner to make the patriots sympathize with him. Dr. Manette went out and after a few minute's talk, the



people shouted ... "Long live the Bastille Prisoner! ... Save Evremonde from La Force ..." Then they marched towards La Force.

### Dr. Manette's Messenger

- Mr. Lorry couldn't shelter <sup>ياوي</sup> Lucie in the bank because she was considered the wife of the "emigrant Evremonde". So, he found a small house for her to live in with her daughter and Miss. Pross.
- The following day, Dr. Manette sent Defarge to Mr. Lorry with a message that Charles Darnay was safe but Dr. Manette couldn't leave La Force at that moment.
- Defarge said that he had another message from Charles to his wife, Lucie, and asked Mr. Lorry to lead him to her.
- Defarge also asked Mr. Lorry to take Madame Defarge with them saying that she wanted to see Lucie and her child for their safety!
- Charles' message said ... **"Be Brave, darling. I am well, and your father is helping me. Kiss our child for me."**
- Lucie thanked Defarge and his wife for their help but Madame Defarge was so tough and aggressive with Lucie that the latter felt terrified.
- In fact, Madame Defarge hadn't come to see Lucie and her daughter for their safety. She had come to knit their names in her list of destruction. Her hatred and desire for revenge on the Evremonde Family were stretching to Lucie and her daughter.

### Saving Darnay's Life

- Dr. Manette spent four days at La Force. He did his best to convince the people's court <sup>المحكمة الأهلية</sup> to spare Charles Darnay's life <sup>تحفظ حياته</sup>. So it was decided that he should stay in jail for his safety.
- Dr. Manette begged the people's court to remain in prison to make sure that Darnay's wouldn't be killed by the angry mob like other prisoners. So he was appointed <sup>تم تعينه</sup> as an inspecting doctor <sup>طبيب تفتيش</sup> of La Force.
- Those who were tried <sup>بحاكموا</sup> and found guilty <sup>وثبتت إدانتهم</sup> of crimes against the people were carried through the streets in wooden carts to be killed by the guillotine <sup>المقصلة</sup>. The guillotine was a terrible instrument of death created by the Revolution. Even the king was killed by that terrible instrument.
- Dr. Manette could help Lucie see Charles from a certain place





in the road across from the prison.

- On that same street, a woodcutter whose business was sawing wood to build guillotines, came and told Lucie that he saw Lucie come often to that place. That woodcutter was himself the road-mender, one of the Jacques.
- Dr. Manette came with happy news to Lucie one day that Charles would be tried the following morning.

## Questions & Answers

### 1. What was the Doctor's special power in Paris?

Doctor Manette's special power in Paris was that he was an old Bastille Prisoner. Every patriot in Paris tried to help him. This privilege <sup>ميزة</sup> helped him to know the news of his son in law.

### 2. "Why on earth did you come back to France?" Comment

These words were said by M. Defarge to Charles Darnay while he was taking him to La Force. M. Defarge was sad because he knew that Darnay was going to be killed and this would affect the family of his ex-master, Dr. Manette. He wished that Darnay had never come to France at that time.

### 3. "Who knows? Many other people have been put in prison unjustly too." Comment

M. Defarge said this to Darnay when he asked him if he would be buried in La Force without trial. M. Defarge reminded him of the many people who were treated the same way before the revolution. He was refereeing <sup>يشير إلى</sup> to Dr. Manette who had been buried in a worse prison for 18 years without a trial or even an accusation.

### 4. What fearful sight did Mr. Lorry and Dr. Manette see through the window?

They saw a large grindstone surrounded by a large crowd of patriots sharpening their knives and swords. They were getting ready to march towards La Force and kill the prisoners.

### 5. Why wasn't Darnay released after the doctor had spoken to the tribunal <sup>المحكمة</sup>?

Darnay wasn't released for his own safety. It was much better for him to stay in his cell till the trial because the angry people were killing all the nobles in the streets.

### 6. What was the real reason for Madame Defarge's visit to Lucie?

She wanted to see Lucie and her daughter in order to knit their names in the list of destruction as they were members of the Evremonde Family.

### 7. How was Dr. Manette's imprisonment a source of help for Darnay during his difficulty?



Dr. Manette was a Bastille prisoner. His long imprisonment and suffering gave him power in Paris during the revolution. He gained the love and sympathy of everyone as a survivor of the terrible prison. For his sake, they spared Darnay's life. He was appointed as a medical officer for La Force. He was able to bring Darnay to a fair trial.

8. **Why was it very important that Dr. Manette stay in prison?**

Dr. Manette saw that eleven hundred prisoners had been killed by the angry people, who attacked the prison, without any trial. This shows the state of disorder that troubled the streets of Paris and it also shows the great danger Darnay and his wife were facing.

9. **How was Mr. Lorry loyal to Tellson Bank?**

Mr. Lorry couldn't shelter Lucie and her daughter in the bank because she was the wife of an emigrant. This shows his loyalty to the bank. He didn't want to get the bank involved in any kind of trouble.

10. **"Charles is safe, but I cannot safely leave this place yet. The bearer of this message also has a short note from Charles to his wife." Comment**

This was the message sent to Mr. Lorry by Dr. Manette through M. Defarge. Dr. Manette was able to save Darnay's life but he wasn't able to leave the prison. He stayed near Charles to save him from the angry mob. He asked Mr. Lorry to let M. Defarge see Lucie because he had a message for her from Charles.

## Answer Yourself

1. Why did Lucie and Dr. Manette come to Paris?
2. What did Mr. Lorry advise Dr. Manette to do?
3. What was the result of Dr. Manette's appeal <sup>منشدة</sup> to the mob?
4. Who accompanied Mr. Lorry and Defarge to Lucie's house? Why?
5. Why did Lucie stand for two hours every day in the corner of a dirty street? Who noticed her?
6. What was Dr. Manette's position in the prison? How did this position enable him to comfort Lucie?
7. What were the two messages carried by M. Defarge?
8. "Dearest, Take courage. I am well, and your father has influence around me. You cannot answer this. Kiss our child for me." Comment
9. Why was Mr. Lorry worried about Madame Defarge's attitude towards Lucie and her daughter?



## Chapter 14: A Spy is Unmasked

### Summary

#### A prisoner of the Republic

- Dr. Manette and Gabelle spoke for Charles Darnay and they could convince the jury that he was innocent. Charles was freed and went home with his happy family.
- However; the same night, four rough men in red caps armed with guns and sabers <sup>سيوف</sup> rushed into the house and arrested him once more.
- The four men told Dr. Manette that Darnay was accused by M. Defarge, Madame Defarge and one other person and therefore ... "He is again a prisoner of the Republic!"

#### Solomon and John Barsad

- Jerry Cruncher and Miss Pross were doing the shopping when suddenly Miss Pross saw her brother Solomon whom she hadn't seen for years.
- Solomon had taken Miss Pross' money and left her alone in England and now he lives under another name in Paris and has become a prison guard in Paris
- While they were talking, Jerry Cruncher recognized Solomon. He was himself one of the witnesses at Charles Darnay's trial at the Old Bailey.
- Just then Sidney Carton appeared and interrupted the conversation saying that Solomon was himself John Barsad, the spy.
- Sidney Carton was following Solomon or John Barsad because he realized he was a prison spy and he could help him with a plan in Carton's mind.
- Sidney Carton asked Barsad and Jerry Cruncher to go with him to Mr. Lorry's office. Barsad agreed to go for fear of being exposed. <sup>يفتضح أمره</sup>

#### A plan to help Charles Darnay

- Sidney explained to Mr. Lorry that Darnay was arrested again and that Dr. Manette would have no power to help him tomorrow when Charles is put on trial. So, Carton was planning to use John Barsad to carry out a plan in his mind in order to help Charles Darnay.



- When John Barsad refused to help, Carton threatened that he would tell the revolutionary committee <sup>لجنة الثورة</sup> of Saint Antoine about his real identity and that his name was knitted in Madame Defarge's list.
- Carton also told him that he had seen him talk with his partner Roger Cly who was a spy too.
- Barsad said that Roger Cly is dead and he keeps his death certificate in his pocket. But Jerry Cruncher gave Barsad another shock. He has a proof that Barsad had taken Roger Cly out of his coffin and replaced him by paving stones!
- John Barsad broke down and confessed that it was their only way to escape from England but he wondered how Jerry Cruncher knew all about their plans.
- Finally John Barsad agreed to help Carton with his plan but not to expect too much from him because he was only a guard at La Force.
- When Carton made sure that Barsad has the keys to the prison cells, he asked to have a talk with him in private.
- Mr. Lorry wanted to know more about Carton's plan but Carton only said: **"Only that if it goes badly with Charles, I will be able to see him one last time."**
- Carton couldn't sleep that night. He kept wandering in the dark streets. He went to a chemist's shop, where he bought two bottles of liquid drugs.

## Questions & Answers

1. Who were the witnesses at Darnay's first trial? How were their words in favour of the prisoner?

The witnesses were Dr. Manette and Gabelle. They showed the court that Charles was different from the other nobles. The people were greatly touched by the words of a servant and an ex-Bastille prisoner in the favour of a noble man.

2. How was Charles Darnay freed? And why was he arrested once more the same night?

Dr. Manette and Gabelle spoke for Charles Darnay and they could convince the jury that he was innocent. But he was arrested once more because he was denounced <sup>تُكَلِّم</sup> by M. Defarge, Madame Defarge and some other person.

3. "We seek the Citizen Evremonde, called Darnay! He is again a prisoner of the Republic!" Comment

This was said by the four rough men who rushed into Dr. Manette's house to arrest Charles Darnay. He was taken as a prisoner because he was accused by M. Defarge, Madame Defarge and a third person of being an enemy of the republic.

**4. "Don't call me Solomon! Do you want me to be killed?"**

**a) Who said this? To whom?**

John Barsad – Miss Pross' brother – said this to Miss Pross

**b) Why did the speaker refuse to be called Solomon?**

Because he was disguised as a French citizen and didn't want people to know that he carried an English name.

**5. "You didn't use the name Solomon Pross when you were in England! I recognize you now."**

**a) Who said this? To whom?**

Jerry Cruncher said this to Solomon

**b) What name did the other person carry in England?**

He carried the name John Barsad

**c) Why did he carry another name in Paris?**

Because he was disguised as a French Citizen

**6. "I have other news...bad news. Charles has been arrested again!" Comment**

Sidney Carton said this to Mr. Lorry when he went to his office with Jerry Cruncher and John Barsad. Carton knew through John Barsad that Charles was arrested and Dr. Manette wouldn't be able to help him that time.

**7. "And if I refuse to help you? There is no way you can force me!"**

**a) Who said this? To whom?**

John Barsad said this to Sidney Carton

**b) What did the other person want from him?**

He wanted his help to let Charles Darnay escape from La Force.

**c) Could the other person force the speaker to help him? How?**

Yes, he could. He threatened to tell the people of Saint Antoine that he was spying over them and that his name was knitted in Madame Defarge's list.

**8. "Roger Cly, who once was a partner of mine, has been dead for several years." Comment**



John Barsad said this to Sidney Carton when the latter told him he had been talking with Roger Cly in the wine shop. John Barsad and Roger Cly had escaped from England and lived under false names in Paris. However, Sidney Carton could uncover them both.

9. **"Then who took him out of it? All that was in that coffin was paving stones!"**

a) **Who said this? To whom?**

Jerry Cruncher said this to John Barsad

b) **Who were they speaking about?**

They were speaking about Roger Cly

c) **Why were the above words shocking to the other person?**

John Barsad was shocked how Jerry Cruncher knew about his plan with Roger Cly to escape from England.

10. **"Only that if it goes badly with Charles, I will be able to see him one last time."**

**Comment**

Sidney Carton said this to Mr. Lorry when the latter asked him about his plan with John Barsad to help Charles Darnay. Carton was planning to visit Charles in prison and put himself in his place.

11. **"So, now you can also be accused in Saint Antoine of having links with another spy working for the English Government."** **Comment**

Sidney Carton said this to John Barsad when they uncovered his plan to help Roger Cly escape from England. Sidney Carton was pushing hard on Barsad to force him to help in his plan to save Charles Darnay's life.

12. **"I know that, but there is nothing more that you or Dr. Manette can do! Do not ask me what I am planning, sir."** **Comment**

Sidney Carton said this to Mr. Lorry when the latter asked him about his plan to help Charles Darnay. Carton refused to tell Mr. Lorry about his plan.

## Answer Yourself

1. How could Sidney Carton force John Barsad to help him in his plan?
2. Why was Darnay arrested for a second time?
3. What did Carton threaten John Barsad to do?
4. Who did Miss Pross suddenly see in the streets of Paris?

5. "He has been denounced by the Citizen and Citizeness Defarge and by one other person." Comment
6. "Who is to say that you are not, in fact, still spying for England? You, who had one name in England, now go by another in France."
  - a) Who said this? To whom?
  - b) What did the speaker want from the other person?
  - c) How could the speaker force the other person to help him?
7. "Don't expect too much of me. I'm not a very important official – only a guard at La Force Prison." Comment
8. "Do you have keys to the prison cells in your guardhouse?" Comment
9. "Is that all? Seeing him once will not save him from death!" Comment
  - a) Who said this? To whom?
  - b) What was the other person's plan?
10. How did Sidney Carton spend his night before Darnay's trial?

## Chapter 15: Doomed!

### Summary

#### A family of Tyrants

- Charles was accused this time of being an enemy of the republic and a nobleman of a tyrant family. اسرة طاغية
- The prosecutor المدعي العام said that the prisoner was denounced by: Ernest Defarge, Therese Defarge and Alexandre Manette.
- Dr. Manette went pale on hearing his name among the people who had denounced Charles.
- Defarge was called in to give his witness. He said that he had worked for Dr. Manette when he was a boy, then Dr. Manette was put in prison. After many years the Doctor came out of prison and Defarge looked after him.
- When the revolutionaries broke into the Bastille, Defarge searched for Dr. Manette's cell where he found a paper written by Dr. Manette. He handed the paper to the president of the court.



## I denounce them and their heirs ورثة

- Dr. Manette had written that paper when he was in his cell in the Bastille prison. He wrote it to register his story before he goes mad. In his paper he said that:
  - Two twin brothers took him by force to their house in order to examine a very sick woman. The woman's hair was torn and her hands were tied up.
  - Her brother was lying wounded in a stable.
  - That wounded young man told Dr. Manette that his sister was married to a poor peasant who was killed by the twin brothers to take his wife for their pleasure. Then one of the brothers raped اغتصب the woman.
  - The woman's father died broken hearted. And when the brother tried to defend his honour and came to fight with the rapist المغتصب, he stabbed him with the sword. The twin brothers were the Marquis of Evremonde and his brother.
  - The woman died after a while and the doctor decided to write a letter to the minister to tell him about that crime.
  - The wife of the Marquis came with her little son (*Charles Darnay*) to express her sorrow for the girl's family. She wanted to help the little sister that remained but Dr. Manette knew nothing about her place.
  - Later Dr. Manette was taken by force to the Bastille and locked in a solitary cell without an accusation or even a trial.
  - The doctor ended his paper by cursing the Evremonde Family to the last of their race.
- The courtroom burst out in a fearful roar when the president finished reading the letter. The vote of the jury was against Charles who was sentenced حكم عليه "Death by the guillotine in twenty-four hours"

## Questions & Answers

1. Why did Dr. Manette write his secret note?  
He wanted to expose بفضح - يكشف the crimes of the Evremonde Family before he went mad. He wished that someone would find it after his death and use it against the tyrant family.
2. "I write it now, in the tenth year of my imprisonment, for there is no hope of my ever being freed, and I fear that I will soon lose my mind." Comment

This was written in the paper that Dr. Manette had written in prison to expose the crimes of the Evremonde Family against a poor peasant family. He felt he would go mad, so he tried to write the paper hoping that someone might find it later.

3. **Who were the twin brothers that tortured <sup>عذبوا</sup> the poor family and put Dr. Manette in prison for 18 years?**

They were the Marquis of Saint Evremonde (Charles' father) and his twin brother (Charles' uncle)

4. **"My husband, my father, my brother!"**

- a) **Who said this?**

The poor woman who was sick with fever in the Evremonde house

- b) **What happened to her father, her husband and her brother?**

She was raped by the Marquis and her husband was killed. Her father died with grief and her brother was killed while trying to defend her.

5. **"A crazy young common dog, a slave! He forced my brother to stab him."**

- a) **Who said this? To whom?**

The Marquis said this to Dr. Manette.

- b) **Who were they speaking about?**

They were speaking about the girl's brother.

- c) **How was he stabbed?**

He broke into the Marquis's house with a sword to kill him for destroying his little family. But the Marquis stabbed him to death.

6. **"Marquis, when the time comes that your crimes will be answered for, I call upon you and your brother, the last of your evil race, to answer for them."**

- a) **Who said this? To whom?**

The poor peasant young man said this to the Marquis Twin brother

- b) **Who would pay for the Marquis' crimes?**

The last of the family's descendant <sup>سليل العائلة</sup>, Charles Darnay

7. **"So that nobleman harnessed <sup>ربطه بمنرج العربى</sup> her husband to a cart like an animal and drove him over the estate day after day, beating him to keep him moving."**

- a) **Who said this? To whom?**

The girl's brother said this to Dr. Manette

- b) **Why was that man tortured?**

To force him give away his wife for their pleasure



8. "I had to unburden <sup>اتخلص من عبء</sup> myself of the terrible secret."

a) Who said this?

Dr. Manette

b) What was the terrible secret?

It was how the Marquis and his twin brother destroyed a poor peasant family.

c) Why did that man do to unburden himself of the secret?

He decided to write a letter to the minister telling him of the Evremonde Family's crime.

9. Why did the wife of the Marquis St. Evremonde visit Dr. Manette?

She felt pity for the dead girl and wanted to help her family in order to turn the anger of Heaven away from the Evremonde family. She also wanted to reach the younger sister, but the doctor could not tell her the girl's name or address because he didn't know them.

10. "For I fear if I do not, one day Charles may have to pay for his father's crimes."

**Comment**

The wife of the Marquis (Charles' Mother) said this to Dr. Manette when she came to try to help the little girl who remained from the poor family. She was afraid that Charles would pay for his father's crimes one day. She foresaw <sup>تنبأت</sup> what would happen to Charles one day.

11. What happened when Dr. Manette delivered his letter to the king's court?

He was called out of his house for a medical emergency. When he went out he was kidnapped <sup>اُختطف</sup> and pushed into a carriage. He saw the brothers Evremonde and one of them was holding the letter he had written to the king's court. Then he was taken to the prison and thrown into a solitary cell.

12. "For this I denounce them and their heirs, to the last of their race."

a) Who said this? About whom?

Dr. Manette said this in his letter about the Marquis and his brother.

b) What did the speaker mean by "for this"?

Their crimes against the poor peasant family

c) What did the speaker mean by "them"?

The Marquis and his twin brother

d) Who are the people included under the phrase "the last of their race"?

Charles Darnay and his little daughter

**13. "Death by the guillotine in twenty-four hours!" Comment**

This was said by the president of the court after reading Dr. Manette's letter and taking the opinion of the Jury. He sentenced Charles Darnay to be killed by the guillotine in 24 hours.

## Answer Yourself

1. Who were the witnesses at Darnay's second trial in Paris?
2. What made Dr. Manette write the paper?
3. Who visited Dr. Manette the day after the girl's death? Why?
4. What was the reaction of the people in the court after Dr. Manette's paper was read?
5. How strong was the evidence against Darnay in his second trial in Paris?
6. Who denounced the prisoner?
7. What was Darnay accused of? And by whom?
8. "For his sake, doctor, for the sake of little Charles, I want to do anything I can to make up for my husband's evil deeds."
  - a) Who said this? To whom?
  - b) What were her husband's evil deeds?
  - c) What did the speaker want to do?

## Chapter 16: A Fateful Meeting

### Summary

#### To the last of their race

- Sidney Carton went to the Defarge's wine-shop in Saint Antoine. Madame Defarge noticed how much Sidney looked like Charles St. Evremonde.
- M. Defarge, his wife and Jacques three went on their conversation believing that the English man wouldn't understand their language.
- M. Defarge said that they must stop after having their revenge on Charles. However, Madame Defarge wasn't happy with the execution of Charles only; she wanted





more revenge over the Evremonde Family. She wanted to destroy Lucie and her child as well.

- When Jacques three asked why Madame Defarge wanted to destroy the entire family, she explained that the family mentioned in Dr. Manette's story was her own family. She was the only surviving member of the poor unhappy family.

### Sidney Carton the Savior المنقذ

- Carton went to Mr. Lorry's room. There he saw Dr. Manette who had relapsed once more. He kept looking for his shoe-making tools while shouting and tearing his hair madly.
- Sidney gave Mr. Lorry all the travelling paper explaining that Dr. Manette and Lucie all must leave Paris quickly because they were in great danger as Madame Defarge was planning to denounce them all.

### Sidney Carton's Plan

- Carton told Mr. Lorry that he must get a carriage ready to leave Paris at two o'clock the following afternoon, just before the execution.
- He asked Mr. Lorry to tell Lucie that it was her husband's wish that they should leave Paris for the sake of her father and child.
- He also asked him to wait near the court-yard and as soon as he appears he should pull him inside the carriage and leave for England.

### Switching Places

- Charles was in his prison cell, writing his final letters in which he asked Lucie to be brave for the sake of her father. He asked Dr. Manette to take care of his wife and child; and he thanked Mr. Lorry for his friendship and entrusted <sup>عهد إليه</sup> him with his business affairs.
- Just an hour before the prisoner would be dragged to a wooden cart for the ride to the guillotine, Sidney Carton entered the cell.
- Sidney asked Charles to take off his clothes and put on Sidney's. He also asked him to shake his hair loose and give him his hair ribbon.
- When Charles told Sidney that it was madness and nobody could escape from the prison, the latter replied that it was a request from Lucie and asked him to sit and write these words:

*"If you remember the words that passed between us long ago, you will understand what I am doing. I am thankful to get the chance to prove those words I said to you so long ago – that I would lay down my life for you. I do it now eagerly, and you are to have no grief, no regret."*

- Sidney pulled out a piece of cloth soaked <sup>مبللة</sup> with the chemist's liquid and put it around Charles's nose. After a few seconds, Charles lay unconscious <sup>تعمد فاقدا للوعي</sup> on the ground.
- Sidney quickly put on Charles' clothes and tied his hair back with the ribbon and called out for the guard.
- John Barsad entered the cell and Sidney ordered him: *"Take my visitor out; he has become ill. Carry him to his coach and take him immediately to Mr. Lorry at the place of our plans. Keep your end of the deal, Barsad, and my lips will be sealed <sup>تتقى</sup> forever."*
- When the clock struck three, the guard entered and told Sidney Carton: *"Follow me, Evremonde! The guillotine awaits!"* <sup>في الإنتظار</sup>

## Questions & Answers

1. "We can't stop short of execution!" <sup>لا يمكن أن نتقلى بالإعدام</sup>
  - a) Who said this? To whom?  
Madame Defarge said this to her husband
  - b) Whose execution is meant in this quotation?  
The execution of Charles Darnay
  - c) What did the speaker want?  
She wanted to destroy the Evremonde Family to the last of their race. She wanted to kill Lucie and her child as well.
2. "If I left it up to you, you would try to save the prisoner even now," Comment  
Madame Defarge said this to her husband who was trying to convince her that sending Charles to the guillotine was enough for revenge. She refused this. She wanted more blood and more revenge. She accused him that he had a soft heart and he might even think of saving Charles Darnay's life.
3. "In great danger, sir. Just tonight, I heard Madame Defarge make plans to denounce them. But you, Mr. Lorry, can save them all!" Comment



Sidney Carton said this to Mr. Lorry who had asked if Lucie and her child were in danger. Sidney told him of Madame Defarge's plan to denounce them and send them to the guillotine.

4. **"They must all be destroyed – Lucie and the child as well!" Comment**

Madame Defarge said this to her husband who had asked her that they should stop their revenge. She was angry with him for saying this. She wanted to kill Lucie and her child as well.

5. **Why was Madame Defarge so bitter <sup>تشعر بالمرارة تجاه</sup> against Lucie and the child?**

Because the poor peasant family that Dr. Manette had mentioned in his story was her own family. Madame Defarge was the poor little sister that remained from the whole family.

6. **"That slain <sup>المنبوح</sup> boy was my brother, that kidnapped girl dying of brain fever was my sister, their heartbroken father was my father! I am the only surviving member of that family."**

a) **Who said this? To whom?**

Madame Defarge said this to Jacques three

b) **Who destroyed that poor family?**

The Marquis of Saint Evremonde and his twin brother

c) **What did the speaker want to do in return?**

She wanted to destroy the last descendants of the family.

7. **"I can't find it! Where is it?" Comment**

Dr. Manette said this to Charles and Mr. Lorry. He had completely relapsed. He was tearing his hair and searching for his shoe-making tools.

8. **"I do it now eagerly, and you are to have no grief, no regret."**

a) **Who said these words? To whom?**

Sidney said this to Lucie through the letter he had dictated to Charles Darnay

b) **What did the speaker mean by "it"?**

His sacrifice <sup>تضحيته</sup> and offering his head to the guillotine instead of Charles' head

c) **Why did the speaker ask the other person not to regret?**

Because he was proud of his sacrifice

9. **What did Charles write in his final letters?**

He reassured Lucie of his love for her and begged her to be strong for her father's sake; he asked Dr. Manette to take care of his wife and child; and he thanked Mr. Lorry for his friendship and entrusted him with his business affairs.

**10. What was Sidney Carton's plan to save Lucie's family?**

He asked Mr. Lorry to hurry with them in a carriage before the execution of Charles Darnay and before their travel papers got cancelled.

**11. "If you remember the words that passed between us long ago, you will understand what I am doing."**

**a) Who was Sidney addressing by these words?**

He was addressing Lucie Manette

**b) What were the words that he meant?**

That he was ready to save a life that she loved

**12. "Keep your end of the deal, Barsad, and my lips will be sealed forever."**

**Comment**

Sidney Carton said this to Barsad when he asked him to carry Charles Darnay to the carriage outside the prison. He wanted to make sure that his plan goes well to its end.

**13. "Follow me, Evremonde! The guillotine awaits!" Comment**

The prison guard said this to Sidney Carton who had remained in prison instead of Charles Darnay giving his life willingly <sup>برأفته</sup> and happily to make Lucie lead <sup>تحيا</sup> a happy life.

**14. For whom was the letter Carton dictated to Darnay really addressed?**

It was addressed to Lucie because he referred to the conversation they had together and reminded her indirectly of his promise to sacrifice his life to keep a life she loved.

## Answer Yourself

1. What did M. Defarge and his wife disagree upon?
2. Why did Madame Defarge hate the Evremonde family?
3. Why were Dr. Manette and his family in danger?
4. Why did Sidney Carton switch places with Charles?
5. What were the arrangements agreed upon between Carton and Mr. Lorry?
6. What was Charles doing when Sidney entered his prison cell?
7. What was written in the paper that Defarge found in 105 North Tower?
8. Why were Lucie and her child in great danger?



## Chapter 17: Fleeing the Revolution

### Summary

- While the wooden cart was taking Sidney Carton to the guillotine, the carriage that carried Mr. Lorry, Dr. Manette, Lucie, her daughter, and Charles Darnay was rushing towards the gates of Paris.
- A guard stopped the carriage at the city gates to check the travel papers. Mr. Lorry handed out them to the guard.
- The guard noticed that Dr. Manette wasn't in his right mind and guessed that the fever of the revolution was the reason.
- The guard knew that Lucie was the wife of Evremonde who was to be executed by the guillotine the same day but he didn't yet have any reasons to stop her from leaving Paris.
- Charles Darnay, unconscious in his seat, was introduced to the guard as Sidney Carton an English Lawyer. Mr. Lorry explained that the man had been in poor health lately and that's why he is unconscious.
- "Have a good journey!" were the last words of the guard who let the carriage drive on its way out of Paris fleeing هاربة من the madness of the revolution.

### Questions & Answers

1. (Just before three that afternoon, a carriage going out of Paris stopped at the city gates.)
  - a) What was going to happen at three that afternoon?  
Sidney Carton was going to be executed by the guillotine instead of Charles Darnay
  - b) Who were in that carriage?  
Dr. Manette, Mr. Lorry, Lucie, her child and her husband
  - c) Why did the carriage stop at the city gates?  
The guard wanted to check their travelling papers
2. What was Dr. Manette's condition while leaving Paris?  
He was a helpless, murmuring old man who didn't seem to be in his right mind.

3. "He has been in poor health and has just come from a sad parting <sup>وداع</sup> from a friend who is in trouble with the Republic."

a) Who said this? To whom?

Mr. Lorry said this to the guard at the city gates of Paris.

b) Who were they speaking about?

They were speaking about Charles Darnay – disguised as Sidney Carton

c) How did the speaker justify <sup>برر - فسر</sup> the condition of the unconscious traveler?

He told the guard that he had been in poor health and that he was sad because he left a friend behind.

### Answer Yourself

1. "I, Alexandre Manette, write this sad note secretly in my cell in the Bastille, in December, 1767."

a) Who found this secret note?

b) How was this note against Charles Darnay?

2. "The duty to avenge <sup>انتقم</sup> the crimes of the Evremonde – every last one – falls upon me." Comment

a) Who said this?

b) Why did the speaker want to avenge?

3. Why could Dr. Manette help Darnay in his first trial but not in the second one?

4. What did M. Defarge want to stop? Why did his wife refuse his suggestion?

## Chapter 18: Outwitting the Guillotine

مغافلة المقصلة

### Summary

#### The Guillotine needs more blood

- Madame Defarge had a meeting with Jacques two and three at the woodcutter's hut near the prison.
- She had that meeting away from the wine shop because she didn't trust her husband with her revenge plans.
- Madame Defarge insisted that Lucie and her child must follow Charles to the guillotine.



- She asked the woodcutter to testify in court that he had seen Lucie making signs to her husband while he was a prisoner in La Force. She wanted to prove that Lucie was plotting <sup>تآمر ضد</sup> against the republic.
- Madame Defarge also asked Jacques three who was a member of the court's jury to make sure the jury members would condemn <sup>تدين</sup> Lucie.
- She was blinded by revenge. She even wanted to send Dr. Manette – *the ex-Bastille prisoner* – to the guillotine. She forgot that Dr. Manette was put in prison because he had tried to help her poor family. She believed that the guillotine needed more heads and more blood.

### Seeking proof against Lucie

- Madame Defarge went to Lucie's house to make sure she would speak badly about the revolution and use her words against her at the trial.
- Only Miss Pross was left behind in the house and she was about to leave to follow the other carriage that had left a few minutes earlier.
- Madame Defarge stormed in the house asking about the wife of Evremonde.
- Miss Pross knew that the longer she delayed Madame Defarge the more time her dear Lucie would have to escape. She grabbed the violent woman around the waist preventing her from reaching the dagger in her belt.
- Madame Defarge seized her pistol but she was not quick enough, for Miss Pross seized it and shot Madame Defarge dead at her feet!

### Missing the Execution

- The wooden carts bringing the fifty-two prisoners arrived at the guillotine. Evremonde was among them.
- One of the women looked around at the empty chair near her and wondered where Therese Defarge was.
- It wasn't her habit to miss executions! And surely not this one!
- When Sidney Carton's turn approached, he turned his eyes toward Heaven and whispered:  
*"I see my dear friends for whom I am giving my life living peaceful, useful, happy lives. I see them holding a special place for me in their hearts, remembering me with love, as no one ever did before. Yes, this is a far, far better thing that I am*



*doing than anything I have ever done in my life. The eternal rest that I am going to will be a far, far better rest than any I have ever known."*

## Questions & Answers

1. **Why did Madame Defarge not trust her husband with her plans?**  
She thought that her husband would help Dr. Manette and his daughter escape from Paris.
2. **"I am here alone, because while my husband is a good Republican and a brave man, he feels sorry for the doctor." Comment**  
Madame Defarge said this to Jacques two and three when she met them at the woodcutter's hut. She didn't trust her husband with her plans because she knew he loved the doctor and his family.
3. **What did Madame Defarge ask Jacques two to do?**  
She asked him to testify in court that he had seen Lucie making signs to the prisoners from the road and that she was plotting with the prisoners against the Republic.
4. **How did Madame Defarge ask Jacques three to help her in her plan?**  
She asked him to urge <sup>بحث</sup> the jury to go along with her accusations against Lucie. She wanted to guarantee that Lucie and her child are sent to the guillotine.
5. **"I really cannot let the doctor go free, even for my husband's sake. The guillotine needs more heads!" Comment**  
Madame Defarge said this to Jacques two and three. She was blinded by revenge and she even wanted to kill Doctor Manette who was imprisoned because he had tried to help her family.
6. **Why did Madame Defarge go to the Manette house?**  
She believed that Lucie would say something against the Republic while she was mourning <sup>تنبأ على</sup> Charles' death. She wanted to use this as evidence against her at the trial.
7. **Why didn't Sidney Carton regret his sacrifice?**  
Sidney Carton didn't at all regret his sacrifice. He felt that Lucie and the other people he had saved would hold a special place for him in their hearts. He believed that his sacrifice was the best thing he had ever done in his miserable life.
8. **"I know of your evil plans, but you won't succeed."**
  - a) **Who said this? To whom?**  
Miss Pross said this to Madame Defarge



- b) What were the "evil plans"?  
She wanted to kill Lucie and her child.
- c) Did the evil plans succeed? Why?  
No, because Miss Pross killed Madame Defarge.
9. Why did Madame Defarge miss the execution of Evremonde?  
While she was seeking more revenge over Lucie and her little child, she lost her own life in a fight with Miss Pross.
10. "She never misses executions! And surely not this one!" Comment  
One of Madame Defarge's friends said this. She wondered what on earth could make Madame Defarge miss the execution of Charles Evremonde. She couldn't imagine that Madame Defarge's madness about more revenge had killed her.
11. "I see my dear friends for whom I am giving my life living peaceful, useful, happy lives." Comment  
Sidney Carton felt happy before his execution. He felt that he could do something useful in his useless life. He felt that his sacrifice would bring happiness to Lucie and her family forever.
12. (Both Miss Pross and Madame Defarge were determined women.) Discuss  
Miss Pross was a strong and determined woman who fought to the last minute in order to save her beloved Lucie. Madame Defarge also was a determined woman who spent her life trying to avenge the crimes committed against her poor family. To the last minute of her life she was trying to fulfill her mission.

## Answer Yourself

- What did Madame Defarge say about her husband? And what did she intend to do?
- Why did not Miss Pross and Jerry go with the others in the first carriage?
- What was the result of the fight of the English woman and the French woman?
- Why did Miss Pross want to delay Madame Defarge as long as she could?
- Why did Carton look peaceful when he was facing death?
- (The person whom Darnay never thought of was the one that saved his life.) Explain
- How did Sidney Carton feel before his execution?
- How would Carton's name continue to live after his death?
- Where did Madame Defarge meet Jacques Two and Three? Why?
- "I myself care nothing for Dr. Manette, alive or dead!"  
a) Who said this?

- b) How do the above words show that the speaker is blinded by revenge?
11. "But I cannot trust my husband in this matter."  
a) Who said this? To whom?  
b) Who was the speaker speaking about?  
c) What did the speaker mean by "this matter"?
12. "The wife and child must follow the husband and father to the guillotine!"  
a) Who said this?  
b) What did the speaker mean by the above words?  
c) Who was meant by "the husband" and "the father"?

