***Twelve Angry Men:* Act III**

*Directions*: Please answer the following questions in complete sentences using direct examples from the play.

**Vocabulary**

1. **hung jury***—*a jury which cannot reach a unanimous verdict; even an eleven to one vote results in a hung jury
2. **tenement**—a large apartment building offering only the basics, usually located in an urban setting
3. **reflectively** – with insight and deep thought
4. **writhing** – squirming, moving in twisting movements
5. **conceivable** – able to be pictured mentally and believed
6. **intimidate** – threaten, frighten into submission

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1. Act III starts with a vote. Now where do the men stand?
2. In the opening of Act III, Juror Eleven praises the fact that people can hold unpopular opinions in this country. He continues speaking about democracy. Why does Reginald Rose, the author, give him these lines?
3. What is the problem with declaring a “hung jury”? Explain this.
4. In the beginning of Act III, they examine more of the old man’s testimony about seeing the boy flee the scene. What faults do they find with it?
5. Describe their efforts to examine this element.
6. What does Three do to Eight in the beginning of Act III that causes the others to cry, “Look out!”
7. How is this also an example of irony?
8. What did Juror Four do that keeps the group from being a hung jury?
9. Juror Eleven makes a suggestion that one of the others does not understand “reasonable doubt.” To whom is he directing his remark, and why is the other juror angry?
10. Next the jurors examine the stabbing itself. What questions do they wish to clarify here? How do they go about this?
11. Why is Five convinced that the boy did not stab his father?
12. What makes Five an authority?
13. After the discussion about the stabbing, the jurors vote again. What’s the count this time?
14. In the scene where Ten starts talking about “those people,” why do the other jurors get up from the table?
15. What comments does Juror Eight make that seem to settle the argument about “doubt”?
16. To Four, what is the most convincing evidence that the boy is guilty?
17. Explain what troubles the jurors as they examine the old woman’s testimony.
18. What is brought up to refute the woman’s claim that she saw the boy kill his father?
19. What piece of stage business forces the jurors to think about the woman and her glasses?
20. Why does Four change his vote to not guilty?
21. What is the dramatic climax of this act?
22. Who is the last juror to wish to vote guilty? What changes his mind?
23. Did Three finally believe the boy was not guilty, or did he vote just to get it over with? Support your answer.
24. What is the major theme of this play?
25. What do you think about the verdict? Explain.
26. Why do you think Juror 8 is so determined not to have a hung jury? Explain.
27. Which juror was the most objective? Give examples of his objectivity.
28. Towards the end, jurors 3, 4, and 10 are the only ones voting guilty. Compare and contrast their personalities and motives.

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| **Juror 3** | **Juror 4** | **Juror 10** |
| Personality: | Personality:  | Personality: |
| Motive: | Motive: | Motive; |