seeing it, it is particularly significant that she chooses her pocket as its hiding place. Using her own body and clothes represents a woman herself protecting not only Mrs. Wright but women’s rights by refusing to turn potential motive to an all-male jury. Mrs. Hale knows an all-men jury would not really be “a jury of her peers” because men were viewed as superior in this time period. Their joint decision to keep the men out of the loop comes about because both of them know that, if the men make the connection between the strangled canary and the strangled Mr. Wright, they would not consider hearing Mrs. Wright’s side of the story. Because of their lack of empathy for Mrs. Wright’s sad existence, the men fail to uncover any new evidence that would prove or disprove Mrs. Wright’s guilt.

Written in a time when women were beginning to stand up for their rights but still were encircled by sexism, Susan Glaspell sought to write out against her perceived crimes by men against women. While the woman in the real-life trial was convicted of her crime and sentenced to life in prison, Glaspell sought to expose how men’s self-important pride and sexist attitudes causes their own undoing. She succeeded by writing an alternate scenario of two women who discover the truth and choose to keep it from the prosecuting males. Due to the symbolism in the play and its ending, readers are left with an ironic taste in their mouths even as they consider the question, “Does sexism hurt just women or society as a whole?”

Appendix: Link to enactment of “Trifles”

- Focus their habit
- Cut some sections to focus on symbols
  (1 space),,