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Persepolis summary chapter 9

This chapter begins by listening to the conversation of her father and uncle. She then goes abroad to see if her friends want to play but one of her friends was going to the United States. The friend who was leaving was the one she admired later all her friends and family were leaving to go somewhere else. Later that night the phone rang and they found out that Mohsen had died. They found his head above the sink like someone drowned him but the truth is that he drowned himself because people were after him so in his place they executed his sister when she returned from school the next day her uncle was gone. They told her that he had to go home to his wife and could not stay to say goodbye. She knew it was a lie because he told her he was no longer talking to her the next day she went to visit him and they had a nice talk and they said goodbye to each other and then he was executed.

Summary: Anoush's uncle, Uncle Anoush, has been with the family for some time. He and her father have sharp political debates and Morgan's father is a little confused about the country's political trajectory - the revolution was left-wing while the republic is now Islamic. Since Iran is largely uneducated and illiterate, the people cannot unite behind ideas, Anoush explains. They must unite around nationalism or religious ideals. Anoush predicts that religious leaders will have no interest in governing the country and will soon return to their mosques, allowing the country's ruling people. Outside play, Morgan discovers that a boy has a crush on moving on to the United States. The boy's parents are afraid to live under an Islamic regime. Another boy is excited for his friend, saying he is likely to meet Bruce Lee, although Marjan knows Bruce Lee is dead. Soon, others from the Morgan family will leave for the United States. Morgan's mother is afraid to leave, but her father refuses to leave their rich station in life. In America, he announces, that he will be a taxi driver and will be a cleaning lady. In the evening, the family receives a phone call and learns that Mohsen has been killed. He had drowned in the bathtub. Authorities call it an accident, but when they found his body, his head was just underwater. A group of men calling themselves executioners of divine justice soon come to Ciarak, and when they can't find him, he kills his sister. Siamak and his family leave Iran hiding among a herd of sheep to cross the border. Anoush's remarks that everything will be fine become more difficult to believe. This is how all the former revolutionaries became sworn enemies of the Republic. One day, Morgan's mother took her from school. Morgan asks why Anoush and Her didn't pick it up. He tells her that Anoush had returned to Moscow to see his wife. Secretly, Morgan realizes that he has been taken and imprisoned again. Her parents avoided the subject at dinner before her father finally tells her the truth: Anoush was arrested but asked to be his visitor and one coral. She goes to visit him and tells her she's the little girl I've always wanted to have. It's the last time she sees her uncle's coral. A few days later, a headline in the newspaper: The Russian spy was executed. Morgan tries to repeat her uncle's words that everything will be fine, but when her boyfriend God Marjan appears he shouts at him and tells him to come out of her life. Morgan imagines floating, alone, in empty space, lost, without any bearings... Shout her dream intersects her parents screaming for her to run downstairs because we're being bombarded! Tripp Morgan's father reads the newspaper one morning and curses the headlines - the U.S. Embassy has occupied. The paper shows a picture of a fire and an American flag. Morgan's mother is not interested because The Americans are dolls and her father tells them that this means there will be no more visas to the United States, so coral is sad that my great dream rose in smoke. I won't be able to go to the United States. A few days later, television news announces that all universities will close. A bearded man declares that it is better not to have students at all than to teach imperialists in the future. Morgan sees other dreams of her dreams -- to be like Marie Curie -- disappear. She fears that at some age Marie Curie first went to France to study, maybe I will have ten children.... One night, Morgan's mother's car collapses, and Morgan and her father drive to get her. Suddenly, they see her mother running down the street, crying and snitas. She tells them that a group of men surrounded her and insulted her. They told her that she had to wear the hijab or she would push to the wall and spoil. Then thrown into the garbage. Her mother was ill for several days after the accident. A decree was issued requiring all women to wear the hijab immediately after the incident. Morgan explains that there are two types of women: fundamentalist women who cover themselves from head to toe, and modern women who cover almost all of their bodies except her face and hands and show opposition by allowing a few strands of hair to be displayed. Men are the same, they only differ in whether a man shaves his beard and tucks in his shirt. Their neighbors change as well, adopting strict dress and habits. Morgan's parents tell her to always tell people that she prays every day and soon becomes a competition between her and her friends to find out who prays the most. Despite this. Rules, the spirit of the revolution is still in the air and for the first time Morgan's parents allow her to attend a gathering. With her face appearing half dark and half light, Morgan goes out in the streets to pass leaflets. Cheer ing crowd: Guns and knives may be carved, but we won't wear your silly scarves! Then things get bad, and a group of fundamentalist men attack the demonstrators with batons. They beat and stabbed several protesters and Morgan and her family ran. This is the last demonstration they attend. After the violence, she and her family go on vacation to Italy and Spain because they know it may be their last chance to leave the country. In the hotel room, one evening, Morgan's father sees a Spanish-language story slowly covering a picture of Iran through a black cloud. Morgan's father is concerned that the report seems to be talking about the whole country, not just the capital. When they arrive home, Morgan's grandmother tells them that the country has gone to war. The fundamentalists have tried to provoke their Iraqi Shiite allies against Saddam Hussein and Iraq has declared war on Iran. It's the second invasion in 1400 years! Morgan is angry and ready to fight for her. The F-14Marjane is with her father at work one day when a group of fighter jets fly over Tehran. Everyone in the office is terrified and Morgan believes that the Iranian Air Force is the Iranian air force, but her father does not recognize Iranian F-14 jets. They turn off the radio to hear that Iraqi aircraft bombed the city. Soon they return home. Morgan asked her father if he would fight against Iran, and he replied: Of course I will not fight. Why should I do that? She tells him that the Iraqis have always been Iran's arch enemies because the Arabs never liked the Persians... They attacked us 1400 years ago. Her father answers: The real Islamic invasion came from our government. When they arrive at the house, they find Morgan's mother in the bathroom, completely unaware that anything has happened. Later that evening, Morgan announced that we should attack Baghdad! Her parents tell her that all fighter pilots were imprisoned during the coup and that they would have to be released first. Morgan recalls that one of her friend's parents is a pilot, but her father told her he was imprisoned. Morgan is angry with her father for being defeatist. Suddenly, the family hears the Iranian national anthem playing on television. The anthem was banned and replaced by a new anthem of the Islamic regime. The family is overwhelmed and they hear music. Iranian fighter jets reportedly bombed Iraq. They celebrate the news and learn that President Beni Al-Qadir has ordered the release of pilots after they negotiated the broadcast of the national anthem.

The rest of the news is not good: many aircraft and pilots lost their attacks. The next day at school, Morgan works to find her friend Pardis, whose father was one of the released pilots. She immediately learns that Bardis's father was killed in class, and the teacher asks all students to write a report on the war. Morgan writes a long article about the historical context of war. However, the teacher is not impressed, and instead invites Bardis to read her article. In that article, Bardis writes about how she promised to take care of her mother and younger brother after her father's death. After class, Morgan tells Bardis that her father is a true hero. I wish he was alive and in prison instead of being dead and a hero, Bardis tells her. Analysis in sheep, Satrabi uses a conversation between her uncle and her father to explain why the Iranian revolution resulted in the rule of a fundamentalist Islamic regime. During the revolution, leftist and religious factions joined to protest the Shah's rule and bring about his death. After the revolution, however, Islamist religious leaders intervened to bring order to the country. Anoush's explanation for this is that the Iranian people, illiterate and uneducated, need a religious and moral basis for establishing a new state. Religion, not ideas, provides this basis. Thus, religion is seen as a tool used by the powerful to rule the ignorant. The title of this chapter, Sheep, works on a metaphorical level. Literally, the sheep herd is the means of transport that Siamak and his family use to cross the Iranian border and escape persecution, but it also represents the general population of Iran, as well as the Marjan family who leave for the United States. Like sheep that simply follow each other without any idea of direction or purpose, Satrabi argues here that the Iranian people have made an unconscious decision to follow religious leaders for no other reason than that they cannot determine the purpose or direction of the country without them. The Coralan family also imitates sheep, blindly leaving for life in the United States. Its hero, Anoush, once again becomes a victim of political persecution. While Morgan's relationship with her parents is certainly a loving one, the novel portrays her relationship with her uncle as the most tender. This means that his death is particularly difficult for her. Anoush's death represents Morgan's separation from a childish conception of a god who represented love, justice and sacred anger to evil. Morgan finds herself lost and without guidance, as much as the general Iranian people. lost and without direction. The Morgan crisis, however, is the opposite, in that it begins its rejection of religion while the people of Iran embrace what becomes a harsh religious fundamentalism. The flight chapter uses important images to chart the progress of Morgan's struggle with identity. The first perception is that the author uses a picture of her own face before she goes to protest against the system. Half is covered in darkness and half covered with light. Darkness symbolizes the metaphysical void that has occurred. She rejected God, and she is lost in a kind of inner darkness. Light is a representative of the spirit of the revolution that continues to permeate Tehran. She and her parents still see hope for the rise of leftist protesters, yet they find that religious fundamentalists go much further into their violence than with the Shah's forces. This leads to the second image of darkness - the dark cloud that Morgan's father sees descending over the country in a television news release. This cloud represents the same darkness and emptiness that corals experience in their own lives. In F-14, Morgan begins a struggle with her nationalist sentiments. It is unable to find a reason to take root in the fundamentalist government and, instead, finds its national pride in the great Persian empires. It links the war with Iraq to the Arab invasion 1,400 years earlier, and claims that it is patriotic and merely fighting Arab forces. Her father realizes that a real war is not only with another country, but is, instead, a war within the country between those who perceive a modern Iran and those who adhere to extremism. Extremism.

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