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Number the stars anne marie story

Are you brave, little Annemarie? [Uncle Henrik] suddenly asked. She was surprised. And appalled. It was a question she did not want to be asked. When she asked for it on her own, she didn't like her own answer. Not very, she confessed, looking at the barn floor. Great Uncle Henrik knelt before her so that her face was level with his own. Behind him, Blossom bowed his head, grabbed a mouthful of hay in his mouth, and drew him with his tongue. The kitten arched his head, waiting, still hoping for spilled milk. I don't think that's true, says Uncle Henrik. e think you're like your mother, and like your daddy, and like me. Frightened, but determined, and if the weather had just been brave, I am sure you would be very, very brave. But, he added, it's much easier to be brave if you don't know everything. And so your mother doesn't know everything. Me neither. We only know what we need to know. Do you understand what I'm saying? he asked, looking her in the eye. Annemarie frowned. She wasn't sure. What did bravery mean? Annemarie is a typical girl in many ways. At the age of ten, she took care of the typical difficulties of growing up: getting along with a brother or sister, understanding the workings of the adult world. But these difficulties are played out in the complicated and frightening context of war. The war made Annemarie a thoughtful and introspective girl. She spends much of her time reflecting on what she sees around her. Annemarie is very attentive to her parents' concerns and unusually aware of their vulnerability. Because of the death of her older sister Lise, Annemarie worries about her parents and takes care not to upset them. She also has enormous respect for her mother and father, especially Mr. Johansen. From her father's great sense of patriotism and devotion to her king, Annemarie learns to value bravery as the best quality a person can have. Despite all the seriousness that the events of her life have instilled in her, Annemarie is still a dreamer and a free spirit. She loves to run. She dreams of the campaign of her childhood before the war. Although she doesn't care about the fairy tales she tells her younger sister Kirsti, Annemarie sometimes makes the bizarre reality of war in a kind of game. For Annemarie, growing up in a country at war increases the typical dilemma of childhood on how to find a balance between being a child and entering the world of adulthood and responsibility. Because Annemarie is a child, she gives the reader an unusual view of war. The simplicity of his observations makes them profound. Comments events allow us to see the fundamental absurdity of waging war. Annemarie's point of view allows us to see issues that would not otherwise surface. Annemarie must try to understand the events for which she receives no explanation. The lessons she draws apply not only for children, but for all people who are going through a war. In order to continue to enjoy our site, we ask you to confirm your human identity. Thank you very much for your cooperation. Number the Stars is told from the point of view of Annemarie Johansen, 10 years old. The story takes place in the city of Copenhagen, Denmark, in September 1943, the third year of the Nazi occupation of Denmark. Annemarie and her best friend Ellen, who is Jewish, are stopped by soldiers on their way home from school. The two girls, who go to the same school and live in the same building, are troubled by their first direct encounter with the Germans. Ms. Johansen and Ms. Rosen are concerned and are asking the girls to take a new route to school. This meeting makes Annemarie reflect on what her father taught her about Denmark and also about the death of her older sister Lise a few years before the novel began. Later in the fall, Annemarie and her younger sister Kirsti discovered that Ms. Hirsch's neighbourhood shop had been closed. This event still alarms Mrs Johansen, although Annemarie does not understand why. During a night visit by Peter Neilsen, a member of the Resistance and the man Lise was to marry, Annemarie talks more about the war. His parents and Peter explain that Jewish shops are closed. The next day, the Rosens have to flee. They leave Ellen with the Johansens. During the night, German soldiers went to the apartment to ask Mr. Johansen to reveal the location of his friends. He refuses and they search the apartment. Ellen pretends to be one of the Johansen's daughters, but her dark hair causes the soldier to be suspicious. Fortunately, Mr. Johansen is able to show them a picture of Lise's baby with dark hair, which convinces the soldiers. The next day, Ms. Johansen took the three girls to her brother Henrik's house in Gilleleje, Denmark, where Henrik was a fisherman. They spend a peaceful day in the house by the ocean before Henrik announces that their great-aunt Birte is dead. The service will take place that evening. Annemarie knows that such an aunt does not exist, and demands the truth. Uncle Henrik explains the importance of not knowing too much when bravery is needed. That night, the coffin arrives and they gather around her. Many more people are coming, but all are silent. Soon Peter appears with the Rosens, who are reunited with Ellen. The soldiers, attracted by the post-curfew lights, come to the house. They demand that the coffin be opened, a problem since the coffin is empty. Ms. Johansen thinks quickly and says that her aunt died of a very contagious typhus. The soldiers are leaving. Henrik takes the first group of people to his boat. Mme Johansen with the Rosens. Annemarie, who now understands that people are being taken safely to Sweden, is waiting for her mother to return safely. When her mother did not appear, she discovered that Mrs. Johansen Johansen broke his ankle. For this reason, Annemarie must take an important package from her uncle before they can leave. On the way to the boat, the soldiers with dogs stop him. They search his basket and discover the package. But when they open it, it contains only a handkerchief, and they let it go. Annemarie arrives at the boat in time, to Henrik's obvious relief. That evening, Henrik is safe at home having dinner with Annemarie, Kirsti and Ms. Johansen, whose ankle was taken care of by the local doctor. After dinner, Uncle Henrik takes Annemarie to learn how to milk the cow. They talk about the day's events. He explains that he hid his passengers at the bottom of the boat, and the handkerchief was essential because it prevented German dogs from smelling the human cargo. Uncle Henrik congratulates Annemarie on her bravery and reassures her that Ellen is safe and that they will one day be back. The war ends in May, and Annemarie and her family look from their balcony as people parade through the streets with the Danish flag. Annemarie thinks of the Rosens and realizes that they, along with all the others who have been forced to flee, will soon be back home. Peter Nielsen is dead. He was shot dead in a public square for his involvement in the Resistance. Annemarie's parents tell her that Lise was also a member of the Resistance and that she did not die in an accident, but that she was killed by the Germans. Thinking of Lise and Ellen, Annemarie goes into Lise's belongings in her room and pulls out the Star of David pendant she kept for Ellen. She says she will wear the necklace herself until Ellen returns. In Number the Stars, young readers learn the horror of the Holocaust through the eyes of Annemarie Johansen, a 10-year-old Danish woman who is forced to find bravery and courage in her own to save her family and friends. Throughout their reading, students will learn the importance of symbolism as a literary device and what it means when a young person, like them, is forced to grow up too fast. To help students think fully about reading, encourage them to focus on how Annemarie's experience in the world is distinctly different from their own and to keep an eye on the symbols, and their meaning, as they appear in the story. In this way, they will better understand the sophisticated themes presented and be well prepared to discuss and write effectively about what they have just read. To increase students' understanding of Number the Stars and the complex ideas that the story presents to students, here are five writing and discussion sessions to inspire student writing and conversation: 1. Shooting from What kind of risk did the Johansen family take in letting Ellen stay at home? 2. Synthesis of Ideas What is the symbolic statement in the weather good for fishing? 3. 3. sequence of events What happens to Mom when she returns to bring families to Peter's boat? What does Annemarie find on the field after helping Mom? 4. Making Predictions At the end of the story Annemarie retrieves the Star of David necklace from the chest in which it was hidden. She puts it on and says she will wear it until Ellen comes back. Do you think she will see her friend Ellen again and, if so, what clues in the story help you draw that conclusion? 5. Thinking critically Throughout history, the Star of David appears several times. What are the symbolic meanings of this star? Once students have successfully answered these questions, inspire them even more to think by encouraging them to develop a letter of recommendation for Annemarie to receive an award for bravery. In this writing exercise, they will show how brave she was and give reasons why they think she should receive the award. The final piece will eventually be the one that will persuade readers to agree with their point of view. In addition, to help them dive deeper and develop their persuasive skills, ask students to research exhibits and collections in museums or Holocaust memorials to create a graphic poster that would inform spectators and persuade them to visit the museum or memorial. Memorial.