PRICINGPublic & reusable

**The Enemy**

[Monika Kimel](https://prezi.com/user/em4zlsrpz4q-/)

 on 22 December 2014

**The Enemy**  
**Background information**  
In the summer of 1941, the Japanese conquered China and Indochina. In response, America, Britain and the Netherlands froze Japanese financial assets in their banks and started and oil embargo against Japan. America demanded that Japan withdraw from China and Indochina. In return, America would lift the oil embargo. The Japanese, however, continued their offensive, with plans to conquer the rest of south-east Asia as well as islands in the Pacific Ocean. Fearing opposition from the Pacific Fleet of the US Navy, based in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, the Japanese navy undertook to cripple the Pacific Fleet by a surprise air attack. On the morning of December 7, 1941, Japanese airplanes struck Pearl Harbor. This attack brought the USA into the war on December 8. Germany and Italy, Japan's allies then declared war on the USA. In this way, the USA found itself in the war fighting against Japan in Asia, and against Germany and Italy in Europe and Africa. On May 8, 1945, Germany finally surrendered to the Allies. Italy had already surrendered, but the Japanese refused to give up the fight, as surrender was against their tradition. Seeing no end to the fierce was with Japan, the USA dropped an atomic bomb over the city of Hiroshima on August 6 and another over Nagasaki on August 9. Only then did Japan announce its surrender, thus ending WW2.  
**The Enemy - text and test**  
http://www.nelliemuller.com/The-Enemy-Pearl.S.Buck.htm  
  
**Listen to the story**  
http://tlc.cet.ac.il/ShowItem.aspx?ItemID=36ccb108-d73c-4db3-ad15-4112881f0c74&lang=EN  
  
**Literary terms: climax, setting, symbolism, connotation, conflict**  
**Setting**: The story takes place at Sadao and Hana's home on the coast of Japan. It's a misty evening, sometime during WW2.  
**Symbolism**: The fog which appears soon before the American soldier shows up symbolizes Sadao and Hana's predicament (dilemma and problem), the lack of clarity, concerning what they should do with the man on the beach. It might also symbolize secrecy. Considerations of safety compel them to keep the man's presence in their home a secret. They're faced with the dilemma of whether or not to save the man's life. On the one hand, sheltering an enemy in their home, especially an enemy prisoner, could endanger the entire family. On the other hand, they are incapable of throwing a wounded man back into the sea, where he would certainly die. For the same reason, they hesitate to turn him over to the police.  
**Climax**: It is the point of highest interest and the turning point of the action. The climax of the story occurs when a messenger appears with a message from the old General. Hana assumes that the servants have revealed that she and Sadao are hiding an enemy soldier. Knowing what the consequences will be for the family, Hana almost faints with fright. Sadao resolves to get rid of the American somehow. This is the point of highest tension, from which all of the subsequent events lead to the resolution of the problem.  
**Conflict**: The conflict is between obligation to humanity and duty to one's country. In this story, Sadao and Hana are faced with the dilemma of helping the enemy for humanitarian reasons, even though doing so would be an act of treason against the country. In the end, duty to humanity triumph.  
The message of the story: Universal human values take precedence over narrow sectarian considerations (racism, nationalism, chauvinism). The bond uniting all human beings transcends (or should transcend) the difference between us.  
The theme of racism is reflected in the story in several ways. When Sadao recalls how he met Hana, he remembers that he didn't become serious with her until he was sure that she "had been pure in her race" because otherwise his father wouldn't have approved. Yumi refused to touch the American, let alone wash him before the operation, and when he left she "cleaned the guest room thoroughly…to get the white man's smell out of it." Sadao has strong feelings about white people. He thinks to himself that they are "repulsive" and that "it was a relief to be openly at war with them at last." He also believed that "Americans were full of prejudice, and it had been bitter to live in it, knowing himself their superior."  
  
  
The author of the story, Pearl S. Buck, was the daughter of American missionaries living in China, where she grew up. In 1934, conditions in China forced her to return to the USA. In 1942, while America was fighting Japan and anti-Japanese sentiment was common, she and her husband founded the East and West Association to promote cultural exchange and understanding between Asia and the West. Buck strongly believed that all people are equal. In 1949, angered that American adoption services didn't consider Asian and mixed-race children adoptable, Buck founded Welcome House, the first international, inter-racial adoption agency in the USA. She and her husband adopted six children, two of whom were of mixed race.  
Pearl S. Buck  
The story reveals the conflict between East and West. When we are told about Sadao's father we see that Sadao's father's room has no western furniture, there are mats on the floor and wall cupboards with bedding. This description reinforces the importance to Sadao's father of Japanese culture and tradition. It suggests a complete rejection of western culture, reinforcing the idea of cultural conflict between East and West.  
Hana and Sadao are different from other Japanese because they have been exposed to western culture and so are more open-minded and tolerant. They live a good life which combines both traditional values and modern ideas. Because they are well educated and aware, they believe they also have a duty to humanity in addition to their duty to Japan.  
Sadao and Hana are both well-educated and acquired some of that education in the USA. Therefore, they possess a great deal of knowledge of the world beyond Japan and, particularly, about Americans and their culture. Furthermore, Sadao is a surgeon and took an oath to save lives, which he takes very seriously. As a result, his loyalty to his country isn't the only driving force in his life. The General is also an educated man who studied at Princeton University in the USA, and this is perhaps why he can understand Sadao's predicament (big dilemma). As a general, his loyalty to his country is unquestionable.  
The servants are simple, uneducated people. As servants, they aren't trained to think for themselves but to obey orders. However, we see that their loyalty to their country surpasses their loyalty to their masters. Their knowledge of the world is limited, so they can't begin to understand the dilemma that Sadao and Hana are facing.  
In part 4, the General's offer solves Sadao's dilemma. With the man gone from the house, he needs no longer fear arrest. In addition, it solves the moral dilemma of what to do with the man by taking the responsibility out of Sadao's hands. Since he had already resolved to get rid of the man for Hana's sake, when the General offered a solution, Sadao readily accepted it. He doesn't tell Hanna about it because the idea of assassins in the house would upset her, as might the idea of having a man murdered.   
The story takes place during WW2. From the story, we can understand that Japan was a totalitarian (absolute) state in which rulers dealt harshly with those who opposed them. People could be informed on, arrested and condemned to death. An atmosphere of fear and mistrust prevailed. Hana and Sadao mistrust the servants. Sadao and the general mistrust each other.  
  
**Bagrut questions with possible answers**

**Answer questions 6-8 and either question 9 OR question 10.**6. When Sadao and his wife first find the white man why do they decide not to throw him back into the sea?  
(i) He was a prisoner of war.  
(ii) He was very young.  
(iii) He was wounded.  
(iv) He was American.   
(5 points)  
7. Name TWO things that Sadao does to save the white man's life after he brings him home.  
(1) ......................................................................................................... .  
(2) ......................................................................................................... .  
(5 points)  
8. Why do you think Sadao doesn't want to know any details about the white man?  
ANSWER: ..................................................................................................  
...................................................................................................................   
...................................................................................................................   
...................................................................................................................   
...................................................................................................................   
(10 points)  
  
9. a. "Stupid Yumi," she [Hana] muttered fiercely. "Is this anything but a man?"   
What is the importance of this quote to the story?  
NOTE: For this question use ONE of the thinking skills from the Appendix on page 15.  
Thinking skill I chose: ...................................................................... (5 points).  
ANSWER: ................................................................................................................................................................................(10 points).  
Supporting details ................................................................................................................................................................  
  
OR:  
10. a. Compare and contrast the servants' reaction to the white man to that of Hana and Sadao.  
ANSWER: ...................................................................................................................................................................................(7 points).  
  
b. After he recovers from the operation, the white man says to Sadao,   
"I guess if all the Japs were like you there wouldn't have been a war."What do you think he means by this?   
ANSWER: ...................................................................................................................................................................................(8 points).  
  
  
  
**Answers**  
THE ENEMY/ Pearl S. Buck  
6. iii) He was wounded.  
7. Two of the following: He operates on him. / He feeds him. / He gives him shelter. / He helps him escape.  
8. He doesn't want to know any details about the white man because he doesn't want to become emotionally involved with him. The less he knows about the white man the better, both for him and for the white man.  
9. a. Possible thinking skills: Distinguishing different perspectives / Inferring  
Any other thinking skills are acceptable as long as they are supported by the text and can be explained in question 9b.  
Hana sees the white man as a person who is in need of help and not as a nameless enemy who should be killed which is the way Yumi looks at the white man. This point is central to the story because it talks about how all people are similar and that they should all be treated in a humane and respectful way.   
b. Possible explanations for thinking skills:  
Distinguishing different perspectives: I chose this thinking skill because I had to understand how Hana's view of the white man is different from that of Yumi.  
Inferring: I chose this thinking skill because I could infer from what Hana said that she feels sympathy for the man.  
10. a. The servants think that the white man should have been thrown back into the sea and that Sadao and Hana shouldn't have brought him into the house. Sadao and Hana feel a responsibility to the white man and they decide to look after him.  
b. He means that if the Japanese and the Americans saw each other as individuals and not enemies, there wouldn't have been a war. They would respect each other's views and understand that all people are the same.

**Bridging text co context questions**THE ENEMY/ Pearl S. Buck  
In 1929 a large group of nations agreed on certain standards for how to treat prisoners   
of war (POWs). Among other things, they said they should receive food, clothing, a   
place to live and medical care. During the Second World War, the Japanese ignored   
these agreements and were extremely cruel to prisoners of war.  
Make a connection between the above description and the story. Support your   
answer with information from the story.  
Bridging text to context with possible answers  
THE ENEMY / Pearl S. Buck  
In "The Enemy," Sadao's first reaction is to behave like many Japanese at the time would have behaved,   
and throw the wounded POW back into the sea. However, because he is a doctor who was educated in   
the United States, Sadao has learned some of the values that the group of nations described in the quote   
accepted. Therefore, he feels it is his duty to treat the POW well and to save him. His wife in the end agrees   
with him. Sadao's servants, like most Japanese, insist that the POW should die.  
Accept the following connections:  
° Sadoa and Hana not acting like typical Japanese / acting like people from other countries.  
° Sadoa and Hana not turning the prisoner over because they knew how the Japanese authorities would  
treat him.  
Good supporting details for torture / not being fed:  
\* scars on his neck  
\* being very thin  
\* NOT being shot in the back  
LOTS questions and answers  
1. What two events took place on the seventh day?  
ANSWER: All the servants left and a messenger came to summon Sadao to look after the General.  
2. What did Sadao and the general have in common?  
ANSWER: Both studied in America.  
3. What was the general worried about?  
ANSWER: The General was worried that if something happened to Sadao, there would be no one he trusted to operate on him if necessary.  
4. What offer did the General make to help Sadao get rid of Tom?  
ANSWER: The General offered to send assassins to kill Tom and remove the body.  
PART VI-HOTs question and answers  
  
1. Why do you think Sadao does not ask about the scars on the boy's neck?  
ANSWER: Sadao wants to be loyal to the Japanese. He doesn't want to hear bad things about them, so he doesn't ask about the scars.   
2. What is the boy so terrified of?  
ANSWER: Tom is terrified he would be handed over to the Japanese and killed.  
3. Sadao says: " I must get rid of this man for your sake? What does this tell you about the relationship between Sadao and Hana?  
ANSWER: Sadao really loves and carries about Hana.  
4. What motivates Sadao to tell the General about the prisoner?  
ANSWER: Sadao doesn't want Hana to suffer.  
  
**Useful vocabulary**  
http://quizlet.com/\_dnf18  
ACCESS CODE: 123456  
**LOTS tasks:**1. Describe the settings  
2. Who are Sadao and Hana?  
3.Where did they meet?  
4. What happened on the beach?  
5. What happened to the man on the beach?  
6. What was the couple's dilemma?  
7. What did they decide to do with the wounded man?  
8. How do they intend to explain their decision to the servants?  
9. What is Hana's reaction when Sadao considers operating?  
10. How does the social class influences the characters' view? Find the lines the express that.  
  
11. How did the servants react to the American's presence in the house?  
12. What was Hana afraid the servants might do?  
13. How does Hana see the wounded man?   
14. What is Sadao's attitude towards his work?  
15. What happens to Hana during the operation?  
16. What rumor is Hana wondering about?  
17. What makes Hana wonder if the rumors she had heard are true?  
  
**HOTS Tasks**  
1.Why hadn't Sadao been sent to fight in the war?  
  
2. Compare and contrast between Sadao and Hana relationship to the relationship between Sadao and his father.  
  
3. What dilemma are Sadao and Hana faced with? Explain their decision by using the Problem Solving thinking skills.  
  
4. Why is Sadao worried about the servants? Use the Cause and Effect thinking skill.  
  
5. What was the servants reaction to the fact that Sadao and Hana were hiding the American? Use the Comparing and Contrasting thinking skill.  
  
  
6. What was Hana's conflict regarding the prisoner?  
7. Why do you think Sadao didn't send the report about the prisoner?  
8. Why do you think Sadao didn't ask the young man about his scars?  
9. How does Hana react when she sees the messenger? Why does she react this way? Why is she relieved?  
10. Why is Sadao determined to get rid of the prisoner?  
11. What do Sadao and the General have in common?  
12. Why can't the General allow Sadao to be arrested? Use the thinking skill of Cause and Effect  
13. Why does Sadao accept the General's offer to send assassins? Why doesn't he tell Hana about it?  
14. What is Tom's opinion of most Japanese?  
15. Why does Sadao decide to help Tom escape?  
16. Why did the General look at Sadao "anxiously" after admitting that he had forgotten to send assassins? What was he afraid Sadao might do?  
  
17. Why did the General say to Sadao " You are a good man. You will be rewarded? What was the reward?  
  
18. Sadao considered himself superior to white people. Do you think this attitude was a result of his experiences in America? Why or why not?

**More presentations by**[**monika kimel**](https://prezi.com/user/em4zlsrpz4q-/)

* [**Diplomacy and International Communicatio...**](https://prezi.com/f15hwpl3t4kp/diplomacy-and-international-communication-in-english/)
* [**HOTS**](https://prezi.com/ysspb5nvwp2y/hots/)
* [**The Treasure of Lemon Brown**](https://prezi.com/fwil4ydzigbv/the-treasure-of-lemon-brown/)

[bagrut 4 points](https://prezi.com/fwil4ydzigbv/the-treasure-of-lemon-brown/)

[More prezis by author](https://prezi.com/user/em4zlsrpz4q-/)

ראש הטופס

תחתית הטופס

**Popular presentations**