The Split Cherry Tree:

**Part 1:**

P. 39:

Line 18: the conflict- Dave must do the punishment and he expects a problem with his father.

p.40:

Line 9: A description on the farm chores

p. 41:

Line 15: Pa's old fashioned view of education. He can't understand the field trip.

Line 27: Pa is insulted by the discrimination against poor people.

p. 42:

Line 6: adds insult to injury ashamed of his father.

Line 11: the climax begins: Luster goes to school with the gun.

Line 19: Dave wants to bridge the gap between Pa and the Professor.

p. 43:

Line 6: Prof. H doesn't know much about the lives of the students.

Line 24: Mom knows Pa and she tried to dissuade him from going to school.

What two arguments does she use to convince him?

p. 44:

Line 10: Pa blames others but not his son. Dave is very worried about the next day.

**Part 2:**

p. 47:

Line 1: morning of the farm

Line 16: Dave is ashamed

Line 21: climax

Line 25: Dave knows that knowing someone means an option to understand him.

p. 48:

Top of the page: why does he put the gun there?

Line 5: Pa explains why Dave is special in his family.

Line 23: Pa's physical description. Pa is like a god in Dave's eyes. He decides everything including who lives and dies. That's why he uses the word "mighty"

Line 18: He explains to Pa the educational state program. Pa argues.

p. 49:

Line 10: the tension rises. Notice the nature metaphors especially the leaves.

Line 14: Prof. H explains the idea behind a field trip.

Line 19: and the punishment.

Lines 22-25: Pa's way of education.

Lines 30-34: the tension drops as the prof. and Pa talk and Pa puts his gun in his holster.

p. 50:

Line 7: the change begins. Pa wants to be called by his first name. Prof. H tells him about germs.

Line 21: Pa shows respect.

Line 27: Pa describes his own school.

Line 30: the inevitable realization- The world is changing.

Line 32: Dave is the new generation. He knows things his Pa doesn't.

p. 51:

Line 1: Pa feels the excitement of learning new things.

**Part 3:**

P. 53:

Line 5: Physical description of Pa that reflects his lifestyle.

Line 23: Dave is still unease about the gun.

Line 27: they eat together and Pa's bad table manners. Dave wasn't ashamed of Pa even though the boys felt sorry for him.

p. 54:

Line 9: he has a natural child like curiosity.

Line 19: Pa realizes he had been wrong to consider violence as a solution to this conflict.

Line 26: we see a kind soft side of Pa.

1. Snakes help us
2. Farm animals can't defend themselves so he doesn't heat them.

Line 31: two opposite sides of Pa.

p. 55:

line 8: Dave understands his father is different. The teacher is willing to let him go without doing the punishment but Pa doesn't agree. He stands up for his values.

Line 20: "I'm a dead leaf", Pa understands he's behind and that the world has changed. He wants something better for his children.

He summarizes his world view and values:

1. Be a family man
2. Be honest
3. Be just
4. Don’t skip debts
5. Know right from wrong
6. Be open to change if you see through it, and as stated before
7. Be kind to those who help and to helpless animals.

Line 3: traditional work task- division between the man and the woman.

Line 16: resolution- through honesty and respect Prof. H diffuses the situation and wins Luster over.

Line 21: Pa sums up his message which is all his values and what will come out of it- A decent man.

However, with education, Dave's future will be better. He will have a better job, clothes, and softer hands- no hard labor.

The story ends on a positive note when they walk home together and then Pa tells Mom all about their day and his lesson.

The Enemy:

Legend:

Example – stages of the short story

Example – important quotes

Example- to notice and analyze

Example- reasons not to help him

Example – reasons to help him

Example – questions for class

**Part 1:**

p. 72:

Lines 1-26: exposition

Line 10: ironic because USA is also beyond the ocean where the father saw his son's future. He understands it literally.

Line 14: that's why he was a serious child.

Line 15: a lot of time and effort.

Lines 20-22:

2 reasons why he was drafted:

1. He was working on a project
2. The general was sick

Line 26: the weather hints the beginning of trouble. A stressful atmosphere. The mist creeps like a predator.

p. 73:

Line 6: traditional outfit. This shows his racist and prejudiced background.

Kind and hospitable to foreign students but there are drawbacks bad food, small room, boring evening.

Line 22: his father's approval

Line 27: complication. The plot begins here.

p. 74:

Line 13: the dilemma starts here.

Line 18: Sadao the doctor Vs. Sadao the Japanese.

Line 28: the doctor in Sadao. He consults Hana but decides by himself.

Line 33: Sadao the Japanese.

p. 75:

Line 5: main dilemma of the story.

Line 8: both of them have the same problem.

Line 11: they realize he's a prisoner of war.

Lines 23-25: Sadao the brainwashed Japanese speaking and a moment later comes to his senses and speaks as a doctor. Explanation of the doctor's dilemma.

1st time they postpone the decision.

Line 29: Hana is being practical. She protects the children and her job.

Line 31: the consequences of their risk.

**Part 2:**

p. 78:

Lines 5-12: they break the Japanese tradition for him.

Line 15: Sadao decides to save him then the complications start.

Line 23: the decision to help him.

Line 28: Hana is the practical- what if he should live?

Sadao the doctor- if he dies he fails as a doctor.

p. 79:

Line 17: tradition- sleeping on the floor.

Line 24: the servants are superstitions.

They are very patriotic and refuse to deal with the white man. Hana is afraid they will twist the story so she washes him (next page).

Line 27: Japanese politeness even with the servants.

P. 80:

Line 5: the morality of the command

Line 25: Hana sees him as a child and it helps her deal with the dilemma. She is a mother of a baby herself.

p. 81:

Line 2: he decided to operate.

Lines 26-29: Sadao the doctor.

p. 82:

Lines 1-6: Sadao the doctor

Line 9: Sadao becomes tough with Hana. It shows Sadao the doctor. He doesn't listen to Hana but gives her orders.

Line 14: he is not convinced that he should save the man's life.

p. 83:

Top of the page:

The newspapers tried to mislead but Hana wonders about the rumors of the tortures of prisoners.

First time the General is mentioned and his cruelty. If he can be cruel to his wife, she can't imagine how cruel he would be at war.

Line 20: gives credit to his anatomy professor.

Line 24: he calls the enemy "my friend".

p. 84:

Line 2: the doctor is disgusted by his patient.

Line 4: the Japanese. He keeps convincing himself that he doesn't care if he dies.

Line 11: a sigh of relief perhaps.

**Part 3:**

p. 87:

Line 1: typical of white people as opposed to Japanese.

Line 3: frightened like a trapped animal.

The servants continue to refuse to take care of him.

Line 7: Hana calms him down and he's surprised she speaks English.

Line 10: Japanese tradition.

Line 11: but taking care of him anyway.

Line 15: 3- mythological number.

Line 17: Sadao is angry with him just for making an effort.

Line 21: he looks 17. Will they turn him in?

Line 27: it's easier to refer to him as an enemy if you don't know his name.

p. 88:

Top of page: the servants refuse to stay with them as long as they keep him.

Lines 7-8: Sadao describes his conflict.

Line 12: the servants stay but they are very suspicious.

Line 23: they talk about him and then describe the killing of the fowl- to let the blood flow. They water the plants with blood- superstitious.

p. 89:

Line 5: tells Hana his name. She takes care of him but with a cold distance. Sadao writes a letter to report the case but hides it.

Like 15: "seventh"- mythological number.

The crisis begins:

1. The servants leave
2. The manager comes.

These 2 things increase the tension.

Line 21: Hana paid them to keep them quiet. She behaves like a lady.

Line 33: they talk about their dilemma. They were educated and had been exposed to western culture.

p. 90:

Top of page:

Tom thanks him and Sadao takes it coldly. He's afraid to ask him about the scars because he know subconsciously that Japanese torture prisoners.

Line 7: "boy" – seen as a child.

Line 13: again his fear is compared to an animal's fear.

Line 16: the climax- they think that the servants told on them and the messenger scared

Hana.

Lines 24-25: A relief- the messenger only came to call Sadao to treat the General.

**Part 4:**

p. 93:

Line 1: Sadao tells the General and he understands because he took a degree in America. He apologizes for the success of the operation.

The turning point is that he moves the responsibility onto the General. The General is aware of Sadao's skill and now valuable he is to him now. He does this out of selfishness.

Lines 15-18: the German trained Japanese surgeons are ruthless like the Germans. They are good as dies but not as surgeons for the General.

p. 94:

Line 1: cruel sense of humor.

Line 14: the General suggests solving the problem with his own private assassins. Sadao would leave the door open and they will come, kill him and take the body.

Line 21-25: the plan.

Sadao is glad to find a way out of it and he decides not to tell Hana.

p. 95:

Lines 3-4: Tom is in a good mood.

Lines 11-12: tom tries to thank Sadao again. Tom shows Sadao the human side of him, which would prevent the war if all Japanese had it.

Line 24: double meaning- heavy body / guilt.

Line 28: Sadao discovers Tom is still alive blond-distinctive of Americans or at least non-Japanese.

p. 96:

Top of page:

Sadao realizes that the General had forgotten or perhaps lets him decide.

This puts the General in a vulnerable position because now Sadao can report him. Therefore, Sadao knows that if he lets him go now he won't be punished.

Lines 19-30: the resolution starts here. Sadao decides to set him free.

p. 97:

Line 2 "fathoms" – 18 meters

Line 5 "gently" – the human side has won in Sadao.

Line 16: he doesn't tell Hana about it.

Line 27: Sadao saves him again and makes sure he will survive even after he leaves.

p. 98:

Line 5: not to make it so obvious that he isn't Japanese. Sadao is relieved- his conscience is clean so he can sleep now.

**Part 5:**

p. 101:

Top of page: Sadao operated the General and told him the prisoner had escaped.

Line 13: coughs to show he has not finished saying what he knows.

Line 21: the General wasn't feeling well and forgot his promise.

Line 24: he's afraid Sadao will report him.

Sadao is safe because the General is in his hands now.

The General promises to reward him but the real reward was the knowledge and satisfaction of saving Tom and that he's not on the island anymore.

p. 102:

Line 14: he remembers with disgust how prejudiced the Americans had been to him.

Line 22: they were repulsive. He speaks in slogans as if he was brainwashed. It is strange to him that he couldn't kill him. It has doubts again often helping him and risking himself, his family and his job.