
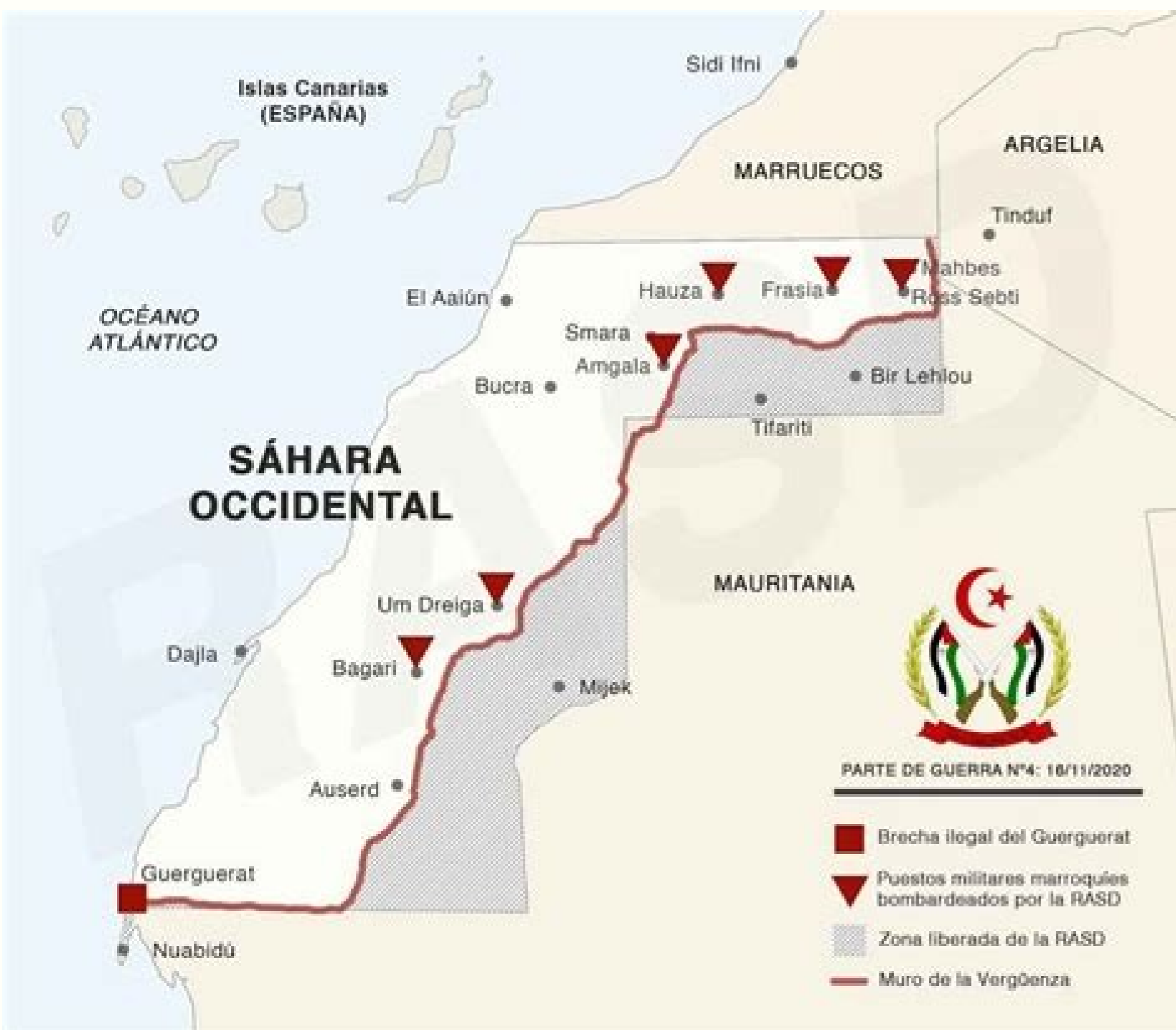


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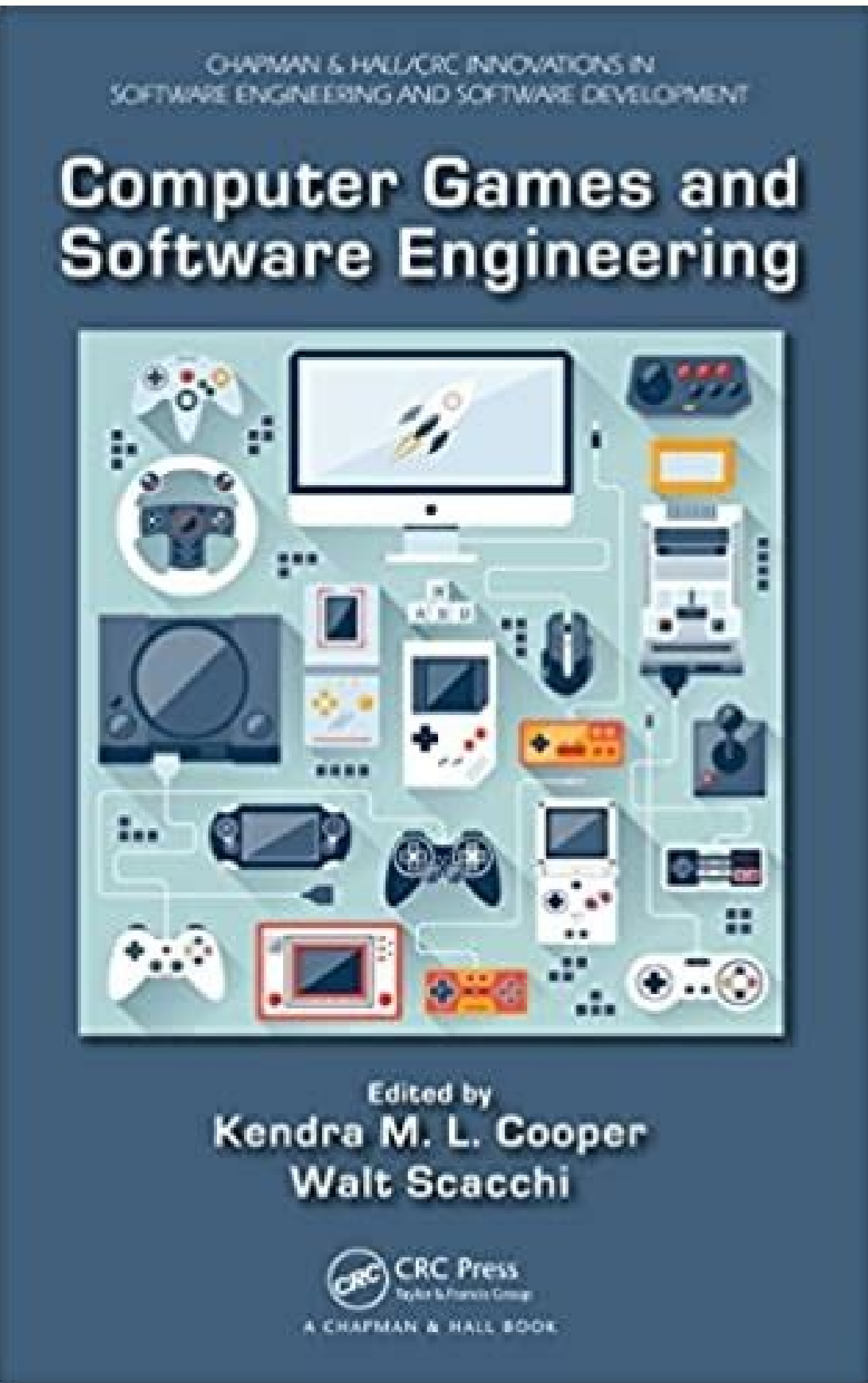
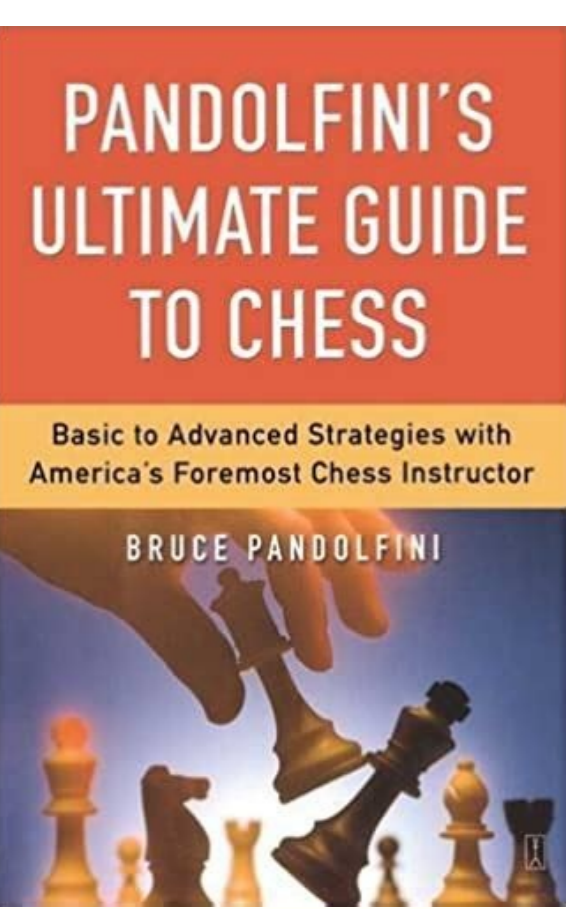
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JASON SCOTTS



He rarely speaks Igbo and forbids his children to speak it outside of the house; Kambili says, "to sound civilised in public, [Papa] told us; we had to speak English". Aunt Ifeoma, also Catholic, embraces Igbo culture and sees that her religion and culture can coincide together. Adichie was first inspired to write by Chinua Achebe, the Nigerian fiction writer most popular in the West and author of *Things Fall Apart*. It is here that we are first introduced to the effects of control. She was awarded the MacArthur Fellowship "Genius Grant" in 2008. He does not see socialising with people of differing beliefs as a sin. She embraces her father Papa Nnuoku, despite their differing religious beliefs and tends to him in his last days. Adichie is currently married and divides her time between Nigeria and the United States. Like Kambili, he is also a quiet high achiever. Papa seems to take no pleasure in his abuse and as he cries it is apparent he believes he is acting from a place of care. Kambili develops a crush on him as she gets to know him. Purple Hibiscus: ThemesNow we will analyse the main themes.Cultural Tradition and ReligionPapa shuns Igbo religious traditions in favour of Catholicism, a Western religion. While staying in Nsukka, Kambili and Jaja experience freedom for the first time and bring it back home with them to Enugu.Fear is the main driving force behind the actions in Papa's house, and freedom is the reason in Aunt Ifeoma'sThe main themes of the novel are cultural traditions, religious fanaticism, Nigerian politics, and familial love. Part of this talk was later sampled in Beyonce's song "Flawless." Loading PreviewSorry, preview is currently unavailable. He beats his wife causing her to miscarry, mangles Jaja's hand, and pours boiling water on Kambili's feet.JajaJaja is Kambili's seventeen-year-old older brother. This marks a turning point in the power dynamic in the household.The narrative of the novel is non-linear and switches to the past to show the events leading up to the breaking of the figurines. The journalist Ade Coker, who is killed by a letter bomb, draws inspiration from a real victim of Bangida's regime, Dele Giwa.Familial loveTwo family dynamics are explored in the story, family according to Papa and family according to Aunt Ifeoma.In Chapter One, Kambili describes the "love sip" of tea that Papa would offer Jaja and her, which was much too hot to drink. The characters with the ability to express their perspective through speech wield the most power. He and Kambili do not spend much time alone together, yet they are close due to their shared abuse from Papa. When Kambili comes to him to confess that she spent time with Papa Nnuoku, he sees it as sin and prescribes her a penance to absolve her of her sins. The plants also mark the beginning of Jaja's rebellion against Papa as through them he discovers his love of gardening and his sense of independence.However, it is clear that Papa's actions are motivated by the fear of his family's damnation if they are caught in sin. She did it all the time believing they would scale the rod. Created by the original team behind SparkNotes, LitCharts are the world's best literature guides. Kambili develops a crush on Father Amadi, a young priest in Nsukka. Because it is all she knows, Kambili learns to look forward to the love sip, though it hurts her: "I knew that when the tea burned my tongue, it burned Papa's love into me."The imagery of love burning in Papa's house is continued in Chapter 10 when he pours boiling water on Kambili's feet as punishment for her "walking into sin". He adores Papa and often uses him as an example in his sermons. In a house where the other members speak with "more with [their] spirits than with [their] lips", he holds the monopoly on speech, even praying for "twenty minutes" at a time before they can eat their lunch on Palm Sunday.The purple hibiscus that grows outside Aunt Ifeoma's house is a symbol of freedom and liberation as it's an emblem of the place where Kambili and Jaja first experience freedom from their father. He is quieter than his sister, yet still confident. In this way, perhaps fear is a form of self-oppression.Study Tip: Consider this: can it be said that the final violence of colonialism is the way that it instills the need for the oppressed to police themselves, becoming perpetrators of colonialism while still its victim?Nigerian politicsThe story takes place during the military regime of Ibrahim Babangida. Welcome to the LitCharts study guide on Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's Purple Hibiscus. During this time, Jaja shows increasing defiance to Papa's tyranny. She is a quiet child and a high achiever at school, although she does not have many friends - the other children mistake her quiet disposition for snobbery. We did not scale the rod because we believed we could, we scaled it because we were terrified that we couldn't. He shares Papa's strict religious views and anglicises the church when he joins. Her father was a professor at the University of Nigeria and her mother was the university's first female registrar. They also meet their grandfather (Papa Nnuoku) whilst staying with Aunt Ifeoma, who follows traditional Nigerian Igbo religion, which their father disapproves of. The character of Ade Coker is based on real-life Nigerian journalist Dele Giwa, who was killed by a package bomb in 1986. Both Achebe and Laye gave Adichie a "shock of recognition" that "people who looked like [her] could exist in books." Another influence is the Kenyan writer Binyavanga Wainaina, who is Adichie's contemporary and friend. His sister describes him as a "colonial product". The story opens on Palm Sunday, when Papa throws a Bible at Jaja, Kambili's older brother, breaking her mother's treasured ballerina figurines in the process. She has published poems, short stories, a play, and three novels—Purple Hibiscus (2003), Half of a Yellow Sun (2007), and Americanah (2013)—which have been awarded the Orange Prize among other honors. Her father is a successful newspaper editor and a devout Catholic who enforces his beliefs in his family with violence.Papa's liberal sister, Aunt Ifeoma, a university professor, comes to visit and takes Kambili and Jaja with her to her hometown, Nsukka. He would not say my name right." -Freedom vs OppressionAlthough we are following Kambili's perspective, it is interesting to note that Kambili's own voice is impaired. In Papa's house familial equates to fear and in Aunt Ifeoma's it is freedom.Purple Hibiscus (2003) Overview - Key takeawaysPurple Hibiscus is a coming-of-age novel written by Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie. The main characters of the novel are Kambili (the protagonist) and Jaja (her brother)Kambili and her family suffer at the hands of Papa's abuse, caused by his religious fanaticism. Up until this point, no one in Papa's family has defied him. Jaja denies communion on Palm Sunday, which leads to Papa's fit of anger in the first chapter of the book. He is well esteemed in the community. After this, Papa falls ill and grows increasingly weaker. Kambili, a victim of control, struggles to express her own perspective and is heavily influenced by those around her. He is more relaxed than Father Benedict and plays football with the local boys. To purchase a copy of Purple Hibiscus on BN.com, go to the link below. And they did. Kambili is able to come out of her shell whilst in Nsukka, and Jaja and her do not want to leave. Due to Papa's influence, she spends a lot of her life in fear and guilt over her "sins". Control, family, and a desire for freedom - in Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's coming-of-age story, Purple Hibiscus (2003), these themes colour the world Nigerian fifteen-year-old Kambili lives in. At first, she does not get on with Kambili, thinking her snobby, but later the girls become friends. This is why it is particularly fitting that Papa, as the book's main antagonist and the tyrant of his family, is a newspaper editor with the platform to share his perspective with many. When Mama poisons Papa, he takes the blame for it and goes to jail to protect her.Mama Mama is silent and agreeable. At first, outspoken Amaka thinks quiet Kambili is snobby but with time the girls become friends. The story concludes with Kambili and her mother meeting Jaja in prison years later, assuring him that the changing political climate is hopeful and that he may soon be released.Purple Hibiscus: analysisWe will analyse the main characters and themes of the novel.Purple Hibiscus: CharactersFirst, we will discuss the characters.KambiliKambili is our fifteen-year-old narrator. Adichie was born as the fifth of six children and raised in Nsukka, Nigeria. The story takes place within the uncertain and tense political climate of postcolonial Nigeria. Papa forces Kambili to stand in boiling water as punishment for keeping a painting of Papa Nnuoku given to her by Amaka. This point is supported by the tears Papa sheds as he pours boiling water on Kambili's feet in Chapter 10. Papa dies. She admits this to her children and allows Jaja to go to jail instead of her.Aunt Ifeoma is Papa's liberal sister who lives in Nsukka. She pretends that Papa's abuse is not happening and instead fervently polishes her porcelain ballerina figurines in the living room. It is the perfect metaphor for the familial love in Papa's house which is conflated with pain and control. She also introduces Kambili and Jaja to him back home.Papa NnuokuPapa Nnuoku is the "heathen" father of Papa and Aunt Ifeoma. She received master's degrees from Johns Hopkins and Yale, and rapidly gained critical praise and numerous prizes for her writing. Purple Hibiscus: overview and main ideasChimamanda Ngozi Adichie is an award-winning Nigerian writer, primarily known for writing novels about Nigerian politics, race and gender.Purple Hibiscus, Adichie's first full-length novel, is her most emotionally evocative novel and it delves into the damage religious fanaticism can do to a family. The great Nigerian writer Chinua Achebe was one of Adichie's most important inspirations and influences, and when she was a child Adichie's family even lived in Achebe's former house. Amaka and Obiora, her children seem happy and wiser than their years. The military leader in the novel is based on Ibrahim Babangida, who took power through a military coup in 1985. She has raised her children to be independent and Kambili is in awe of this as she eats lunch with them.The differences in the types of familial love can be seen when comparing the cousins: Amaka and Obiora are pushed to be high achievers like Kambili and Jaja, but the difference is noted by Kambili in Chapter Twelve Aunt Ifeoma... [set] higher and higher jumps for them in the way she talked to them, in what she expected of them. He practises Igbo traditional religion and loves his children, having a good relationship with Aunt Ifeoma and her children. Though there is little overt discussion of politics, we can see the effects of the political landscape with the police accepting bribes, the workers' strikes which affect the population's access to power and water. When others around her question the authority around them, she starts to as well.PapaPapa is a wealthy newspaper editor and owns several factories. When Kambili called Papa Nnuoku a "heathen" (a term she learned from her father), Aunt Ifeoma says "Papa-Nnuoku was not a heathen but a traditionalist, that sometimes what was different was just as good as what was familiar, that when Papa-Nnuoku did his itu-nzu, his declaration of innocence, in the morning, it was the same as our saying the rosary."How can we relate this to their individual political views and the political landscape of Nigeria at the time? His regime was one of the most corrupt in Nigerian history, and included many human rights abuses present in the novel. Adichie studied medicine at the university and then moved to the United States at age 19. She raises her children Amaka and Obiora to be high achievers at school and also express their opinions vocally. When Papa finds out about this upon their return, tensions at home rise further. He takes no pleasure in oppressing his family, in fact he sees his actions as freeing them from an eternal damnation from God. She is outspoken and opinionated and serves as a foil to Kambili. As Kambili leaves Nsukka, Amaka gives her a painting of Papa Nnuoku which Papa finds and punishes Kambili for.ObioraObiora is the fourteen-year-old son of Aunt Ifeoma. Jaja weaponises his silence and does not speak to Papa, which scares Papa. AmakaAmaka is the fifteen-year-old daughter of Aunt Ifeoma. Growing up with a stutter, Kambili is painfully quiet and initially prefers not to speak much. You can read a Plot Overview of the entire novel as well as Chapter-by-Chapter Summaries. Whilst at Aunt Ifeoma's, Jaja comes out of his shell and when he returns home he defies Papa's religious fanaticism. His religious fanaticism is born from fear. Purple Hibiscus takes place years after that, probably in the 1980s. Unfortunately, his strong beliefs also extend how he practices Catholicism, to the point of religious fanaticism. She was also inspired by Camara Laye, author of *Dark Child*. After his father's death, he feels it is his responsibility to be the man of the house. He calls Kambili "precious" with "tears streaming down his face" as he pours the water on her feet.In contrast, Aunt Ifeoma's familial love is of freedom and acceptance. You can download the paper by clicking the button above. Flawless Feminism. She is also a Catholic, but does not use her religion as a reason to deny her Igbo culture as Papa does. Read summaries of Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's Purple Hibiscus. He is also revolutionary in his resistance to the government and he fights strongly for what he believes in. In 2012 Adichie gave a TED talk titled "We Should All Be Feminists," discussing the problems with gender roles. Kambili's mother admits to poisoning him and Jaja takes the blame for it when the police arrive, landing him in prison. However, he has no contact with Papa, who views contact with non-Christians as sinful.Father BenedictFather Benedict is a British Catholic priest who has moved to Nigeria. It also won the Hurston-Wright Legacy Award in 2004 in the Best Debut Fiction Category.The title Purple Hibiscus comes from a special flower that grows in Nsukka, a place in the novel that becomes synonymous with freedom and liberation. Although she is not as wealthy as Papa, Aunt Ifeoma is loving and practises a more relaxed version of Catholicism. He finds it absurd that Papa Nnuoku is not allowed to see his family due to differing beliefs. Behind closed doors, he rules his family with an iron fist, abusing them in the name of "love". Father AmadiFather Amadi is a younger Nigerian Catholic priest who Kambili meets in Nsukka. It was different for Jaja and me. Aunt Ifeoma is strikingly different from Papa and under her roof, Kambili and Jaja experience a taste of freedom. In such, it is a coming-of-age story, as we watch as Kambili (and her brother Jaja's) time in Nsukka changes them from frightened teenagers to young people willing to take a stand against injustice.Purple Hibiscus: summarySet in Adichie's hometown Enugu, this coming-of-age story follows Kambili's family life with an abusive father (Papa). This event is significant because it was triggered by Jaja defying Papa. Unlike Adichie's other work, which characteristically has parallel narratives, this story is told by one narrator, Kambili.Purple Hibiscus was released to critical acclaim, winning the Commonwealth Writers' Prize in 2005 for Best First Book in both the Africa and the Overall categories. This fear is not because he fears that he is losing his influence in his home, but rather because he fears the outcome of what he sees as Jaja's sinful behaviour. Let's delve into this emotional and turbulent tale of religion, control, and the harrowing effect it can have on the family unit. Hint: compare Father Benedict (older, White British, strict with extremely orthodox Catholic views) and Father Amadi (younger, Nigerian, approachable, incorporates Igbo songs in his worship)Being raised by Papa, Kambili imagines God as a symbol of Western power, at odds with her cultural identity, "his rumbling voice British-accented. Kambili is a smart girl, alienated from her peers by her family's apparent wealth and her quiet nature, which they mistake for snobbery. Nigeria first gained its independence from British colonialism in 1960, but then faced a brutal civil war seven years later (described in Adichie's novel Half of a Yellow Sun). The first line of Purple Hibiscus references Achebe's novel Things Fall Apart. Although he is not explicitly mentioned in the book, he is the "Big Oga" and Head of State.

Iris is a genus of 260–300 species of flowering plants with showy flowers.It takes its name from the Greek word for a rainbow, which is also the name for the Greek goddess of the rainbow, Iris.Some authors state that the name refers to the wide variety of flower colors found among the many species. As well as being the scientific name, iris is also widely used as a common name ...

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