

1	“He (Okonkwo) was tall and huge, and his bushy eyebrows and wide nose gave him a very severe look” pg 3	<p>This quote is a good physical description of the main character Okonkwo.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He comes off as a powerful guy ‘tall and huge’ • He looks intimidating.
2	“He (Okonkwo) had no patience for his father” pg.3	<p>This quote plants the idea of Okonkwo’s detest of his father’s being in the reader and helps them follow this as one of the plot lines in the story. It becomes of great importance for the reader to always remember how Okonkwo loathes everything about his father because of the big importance it plays in his relationship with his son (Nwoye)</p>
3	“Okonkwo ruled his house with a heavy hand. His wives, especially the youngest, lived in perpetual fear of his fiery temper” pg. 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This quote shows Okonkwo’s controlling side. And his impatience with people. • Intimidating not only in his looks but in his personality. The fear he instills in his family is very controlling.
4	“If any money came his (Unoka) way, and it seldom did, he immediately bought gourds of palm-wine, called round his neighbors and made merry” pg. 3-4	<p>Throughout the novel Unoka is portrayed as the lowest of the low on the social scale of the village. But seeing as this quote shows that he is a man of community, so should Unoka be judged by how Okonkwo judges him or should the reader judge him based on the actions the narrator describes?</p>
5	“Okonkwo had clearly washed his hands and so he ate with kings and elders.” Pg.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Okonkwo had worked hard to get to the position he is at. • “Washed his hands” is a metaphor for the fact that he has gotten rid of the stain that was his father’s reputation.
6	“‘Since I survived that year’, he always said I shall survive anything” p. 19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shows Okonkwo’s confidence in his behavior. • Shows a trait that really plays a big part in the plot, Okonkwo’s stubbornness.

7	“Even Okonkwo himself became very fond of the boy....” P. 22	Ikemefuna had some likeable characteristics that even pushed a tough man who doesn't show emotion often, like Okonkwo, to like his personality. Perhaps Okonkwo saw qualities in him that he wanted in his own son.
8	“He (Okonkwo) would stamp out the disquieting signs of laziness he thought he already saw in him(Nwyoie).” Pg. 22	Okonkwo is showing signs of shame for his son. Perhaps Okonkwo wishes his son was more like Ikemefuna? This could be true especially since dialectical journal number 7 analyzed how Okonkwo's admiration of Ikemefuna's manly qualities made him an ideal son for him.
9	“Dazed with fear, Okonkwo drew his matchet and cut him down. He was afraid of being thought weak.” Pg. 49	Shows how important Okonkwo's reputation is to him. For him to cut down someone he saw as a son. And not just a son, someone who he wished would take on his legacy and become the ideal son he had always wanted.
10	“That boy calls you father. Do not bear a hand in his death.” Pg. 45	Going back to this quote it raised a question in my head to whether or not Okonkwo would kill Ikemefuna again if given another chance? And since he did it to Ikemefuna, would he kill his own son Nwyoie in his place if he had to?
11	“Okonkwo was inwardly pleased at his son's (Nwoye) development and he knew it was due to Ikemefuna.” Pg. 52	Okonkwo is pleased that Ikemefuna has made a good impression on his son, and can see the progress that his son is going on that he can attribute to Ikemefuna.
12	“He wanted Nwoye to grow into a tough young man capable of handling his father's household when he was dead and gone to join the ancestors” Pg. 52	He wanted Nwoye to grow up into the man that Okonkwo was. He wanted him to be more like him and less like his grandfather Unoka, whom Okonkwo hated so deeply. He want Nwoye to become more like Ikemefuna, and take his more “manly” qualities that Okonkwo saw in him.
13	“Okonkwo was beginning to feel like his old self again.” Pg. 54	This change in Okonkwo's personality reveals a crack in his armor. Perhaps the killing of Ikemefuna played a bigger role in Okonkwo's life than he would like to admit.

14	“‘Give me a pot’ he (Okonkwo) said ‘and leave the child alone’” pg. 68	This incentive that Okonkwo takes to help his daughter to health shows the more fatherly side he shows towards his children, rather than the oppressive heavy handed head of his house.
15	“He drank palm-wine from morning till night, and his eyes were red and fierce like the eyes of a rat when it was caught by the tail and dashed against the floor.” Pg. 50	This period after Okonkwo has killed Ikemefuna can prove be a good thing for him, in that he is being transitioned into a different mental state. Perhaps the killing of Ikemefuna may provide Okonkwo with a more fatherly affection for his children.
16	“It was on his (Okonkwo) fourth trip that he had found Ekwefi, and by then he had <u>become gravely worried.</u> ” Pg. 90	As the story progresses Okonkwo continues to appear more and more like a warm loving fatherly figure. Perhaps what he did to Ikemefuna has something to do with his change in character?
17	“The elders sat in a big circle and the singers went round singing each man’s praise as they came before him.” Pg. 94	There is a great gender divide that affects the plot greatly. This affects how children are brought up and how expectations for characters.
18	“The only course open to Okonkwo was to flee from the clan. It was a crime against the earth goddess to kill a clansman” Pg. 99	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plot begins to thicken as Okonkwo begins to face trial. • The “goddess” is an entity in their religion that instills fear into the hearts of the clansmen, but is Okonkwo really afraid of the goddess?
19	“And before the cock crowed Okonkwo and his family were fleeing to his motherland” Pg. 99	Is Okonkwo slowly becoming that which he hates; his father? In that he is becoming in a position of the village failure. Or someone being shunned by the village like his father was even in death.
20	“He trembled with the desire to conquer and subdue. It was like the desire for women.” Pg. 34	This quote reveals a dark violent side in Okonkwo that the readers can clearly see when the author uses the metaphor of a man’s desire for women for the feeling that comes over Okonkwo. The desire for women is strong in men and

20	<p>“He trembled with the desire to conquer and subdue. It was like the desire for women.” Pg. 34</p>	<p>This quote reveals a dark violent side in Okonkwo that the readers can clearly see when the author uses the metaphor of a man’s desire for women for the feeling that comes over Okonkwo. The desire for women is strong in men and the author makes this feeling of conquering a strong part of Okonkwo’s life with this metaphor.</p>
21	<p>“We have heard stories about white men who made the powerful guns and the strong drinks and took slaves away across the seas, but no one thought the stories were true.” Pg. 112</p>	<p>This is a reference to colonial slavery in the 1800’s. This is important to the novel because of it introduces who the invaders are and what kind of influence they have over the clans. The reason they can spread there influence is because of the fear they instill by the rumors that are spread about them, and the reputation they build up.</p>
22	<p>“‘Before God’, he said, ‘there is no slave or free. We are all children of God and we must receive these our brothers.’” Pg. 125</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is ironic as the “white man” promotes these values, yet in the west they continue the practice of slavery. Where the slaves are seen as a lower class of people all together. • Perhaps the clansmen are attracted to the new religion because it resembles the good part of their previous religion; which was the community that they held together.
23	<p>“The white man is very clever. He came quietly and peaceably with his religion. We were amused at his foolishness and allowed him to stay. Now he has won our brothers, and our clan can no longer act like one. He has put a knife on the things that held us</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is the climax and overall summery of the story. The “white man” has rid the clans of their religion and split them into different groups. Stripping them of the most important thing they had, which was their community. • At this point of the novel it becomes lucid to the reader what Achebe is trying to show. He is trying to show a time when Africa was not always