The Friday Everything Changed:  
The Friday Everything Changed by Anne Hart  
  
The Friday Everything Changed” written by Anne Hart describes how a simple question challenges the  
  
unspoken rule, the tradition and in the process, bringing people closer together.  
  
We are introduced to Alma Niles, a girl who is well-liked among her peers. She was the one who triggered this exciting revolution. Joined by many other girls such as Minnie Halliday and [Doris](https://www.123helpme.com/topics/doris) Pomeroy. These girls rose against tradition and decided to defy the rule: That getting water for the class was a boy's job. To go out every Friday, fill the bucket up with water, and bring it back to class. This showed that you were strong, that you were one of the big guys. Plus, along the way, you got to have some fun missing [half](https://www.123helpme.com/topics/half) an hour of class.  
  
On that faithful Friday, just after Miss Ralston had picked Ernie Chapman and Garnet Dixon to carry the water, Alma asked why girls couldn't go for the water as well. Normally, this kind of question would be laughed at, however this year, the teacher was quite unusual. That was why silence engulfed the room as the students all awaited the teacher's answer. Miss Ralston stared very hard at Alma, as if testing her, and then said, "I will think about it, and let you know next week."  
  
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The boys felt threatened by this question and even more so by Miss Ralston's response. As long as there was the remotest chance that any girl might get to carry the water, they had to do everything in their power to stop it. Immediately, Alma was targeted. They went for her as soon as she came out of the school. Usually, when the boys targeted someone, everyone steered clear, not wanting to get involved but the girls rushed in to help Alma. They had all seen what carrying the water would mean: That they would be able to skip school for half an hour at a time. And that they too, could sneak into [Roswell](https://www.123helpme.com/topics/roswell)'s store on the way back. Moreover, they would get to do something real.  
  
During the following week, the boys began to take drastic measures. By Monday morning recess, the boys had decided not to let the girls field at softball anymore. They picked on the girls whenever the chance presented itself.

Who is telling the story in the Friday everything changed?

The story is told by one of the background girls and alma’s seatmate. She thinks Ms. Ralston doesn’t know what is going on between the two groups. When the teacher comes in and hits the ball out of the park, they are hopeful that they might be able to make a change in the system.

What is the rising action of the Friday everything changed?

Rising Action: Alma Niles is brave enough to ask Miss. Ralston why the girls can’t carry the water. Climax: The guys begin discluding the girls from softball and Arnold, Alma’s cousin, tries to stop her from wanting to get the water. Falling Action: Miss.

**Who wrote the Friday that everything changed?**

An Analysis of The Friday Everything Changed, a Short Story by Anne Hart. It was said by the wise that a small voice can make a big difference. This saying is well portrayed in the short story The Friday everything changed written by Anne Hart.

What was the tradition in Miss Ralston’s class?

Tradition. In Miss Ralston’s class the boys have always carried the water bucket. Until one day, the girls decide it’s time to challenge the rule. .. The last hour of school on Friday afternoons was for Junior Red Cross.

Who is the antagonist in the Friday everything changed?

The antagonists of the story would be the boys, at the end of the story they still don’t value the girls as equal to themselfs. The boys actually try and hit the teacher with the baseball, to prove tht girls shouldn’t be allowed to play with the boys.

**Where did Miss Ralston come from?**

Miss Ralston is a strict, yet kind, teacher from River, Hibbert. She is a very young, beautiful, and intelligent woman.

Why did the boys like carrying the water?

Why did the boys always carry the water bucket? They wanted to. They were stronger than the girls. It was tradition.

What is the main idea of the Friday everything changed?

The main theme of Anne Hart’s ‘The Friday Everything Changed’ is that boys and girls should have equal rights, like Alma says at the beginning of the story. All students should have equal opportunities, girls and boys, even if it’s just to carry the water bucket.

**Who is the protagonist in the Friday everything changed?**

Alma Niles is the protagonist in the story. She is a round character. Her traits are brave and strong willed. Alma was the one who asked Miss Ralston the most important question in the story.

Why did the boys refuse to let Alma potentially carry the water?

Why did everyone leave Salva alone in the barn?

Why do they leave Salva in the barn the next morning? The group leaves the rebels because where ever the rebels were going they knew there would be fighiting. The group left Salva because he would slow them down.

**How did salvas uncle died?**

Because of his military training, his gun, and his helpful nature, Jewiir becomes the de facto leader of the refugees. However, he’s later murdered by soldiers from the North. Jewiir’s death is a traumatic event for Salva, who is forced to fend for himself and beg for food without Jewiir to protect him.

Why did Anne Hart write the Friday Everything changed?

The purpose of this story is to compare how far gender equality has come since the story took place. Anne Hart, the author of the story, must want to present that we should always fight against inequality like Alma does in ‘The Friday Everything Changed’.

When was the Friday that everything changed written?

The short story,“The Friday that everything changed” by Anne Hart was written in 1958 .I believe that society and the time period had a large impact on Hart while writing her short story.During the 1950’s the roles of women were greatly restricted.

**Who are the characters in Friday Everything changed?**

Generating Preview It was said by the wise that a small voice can make a big difference. This saying is well portrayed in the short story The Friday everything changed written by Anne Hart. The protagonist in the story is a girl name Alma Niles she is a girl who is well liked thought out the school she attended.

What was the setting of free the Friday Everything changed?

The role expectations of the children in the story are greatly influenced by tradition and by the setting of the story. The isolated rural setting creates standards unlike those of a more sizeable community. The children in the one-room schoolhouse are not exposed to the outside world except for what they hear and read about.

In the story “The Friday Everything Changed” by Anne Hart, the main conflict is that Alma, the main character, is trying to change society’s expectations of equality between genders, even though there is opposition. The conflict begins when Alma brings out the idea of this opposition: “Why can’t girls go for the water, too?” (pg. 16) This portrays the start of the conflict because it states that she triggers a change in expectations of not just boys carrying the water, but the girls too. Secondly, the conflict develops when “the boys [decide] not to let us girls field at softball anymore.” (pg.17) This illustrates the development because the boys opposes to the idea of change. The reasons for opposition is only because they only wanted to carry

Role expectations have been a part of our society for hundreds of years. Tasks involving physical labor were assigned to males, and lighter work was designated for females. Traditions involving these roles were gradually formed, and they quickly became the norm. As generations progressed, most people simply accepted the roles the way they were. However, some questioned the roles in society, which took bravery and determination. The Friday Everything Changed, by Anne Hart, demonstrates that challenging role expectations takes courage and often results in changes for everyone.  
             The role expectations of the children in the story are greatly influenced by tradition and by the setting of the story. The isolated rural setting creates standards unlike those of a more sizeable community. The children in the one-room schoolhouse are not exposed to the outside world except for what they hear and read about. The teacher, Miss Ralston, comes from River Hibbert, where they had fancy things like Grade 11. Doris, a Grade 9 student at the school, states that she know[s] for a fact that girls there get to play on softball teams just like the boys. This is contrasting to the way things are in this area, where the girls are allowed to play, but only as outfielders. The boys dominate their female peers and even the teacher at times. The custom here is that the boys have more privileges than the girls. Every Friday, an hour at the end of the day was reserved for Junior Red Cross, which was a reading session. Because the boys were stronger and sat near the back they usually got the National Geographics first, which meant they could spend the rest of Red Cross looking at African ladies wearing nothing on top, while [the] girls had to be satisfied with the Junior Red Cross News, which show[ed] little African kids wearing lots of clothes and learning how to read. More prominent than who got to read what was who would carry the water for the next week.

The school did not have a well and therefore had to get water from the railway station pump. If [one] [was] a boy, it was something [he] started dreaming about in Grade 1, even though there was not the remotest chance it could ever happen before at least Grade 5, and only then if the teacher thought [he] [was] big and strong enough. Both the boys and girls consider these practices to be normal, as custom has embedded the role expectations in them. The setting inevitably contributes to how they respond to these situations and ultimately how the next generation will.  
             When Alma Niles has the courage to question established practice, the classroom is changed forever. Alma is a deep enough thinker that she wonders why it is accepted that the boys get to carry the water. She finds it unfair that the boys have the chance to "skip school for half an hour at a time [or] get to sneak into Rowsell's store on the way back." Miss Ralston also has a certain amount of courage, for she surprises everyone by saying, "I'll think about that, and I'll let you know next Friday." The teacher is respected and therefore is not punished for what she said, but Alma suffers immediately from her actions. "The trouble started right away as soon as [the children] got into the schoolyard, because all the boys knew, from the moment Miss Ralston had spoken, that something of theirs was being threatened and that, at long as there was the remotest chance that any girl might get to carry the water, they had to do everything in their power to stop it." Alma and her friends got ink balls in their hair, nasty notes, were tripped while going down the aisle, and locked in the outhouse. Through all this though, the girls "stuck to [Alma] like burrs." "Instead of just standing back and watching Alma get beaten up, as [the girls] usually did when the boys were after someone, the girls rushed right in to try and help her." The conflict over the water also brought about changes among the boys and girls as a group.