

Anne frank diary of a young girl myrna warren

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What was Anne Frank's gender? Annelies Marie "Anne" Frank (German: [ʔanʔ(liʔs maʔʔiʔ) ʔfʔaʔk], Dutch: [ʔʔnʔʔlis maʔʔri ʔfrʔʔk, ʔʔnʔ ʔfrʔʔk]; 12 June 1929 – c. February or March 1945) was a German-born Jewish girl who kept a diary documenting her life in hiding amid Nazi persecution during the German occupation of the Netherlands.

What was Anne Frank's mother tongue? Her mother tongue was German for sure. If they meant that dutch was her mother tongue, they're wrong. Thank you for weighing in. We've updated the caption to reflect that while Anne wrote in Dutch and it was one of her childhood languages, she did learn German first as her native language.

Why did Anne Frank name her diary kitty? What did Anne Frank name and call her diary? She called it Kitty, after a character in a book series that Anne was fond of. Kitty was the name of the diary, but she was writing to an imaginary friend as she filled the pages.

What gender was Anne Frank's cat? Peter initially suspected that Boche was a female cat, because she was getting fatter and fatter. He even expected she would have kittens. Anne had a different explanation: she suspected it was from the many stolen bones. Eventually he realised his mistake and showed Anne at the warehouse that Boche was a male cat.

What are 5 facts about Anne Frank?

Who was the boy with Anne Frank? Peter van Pels was 15 years old when he had to go into hiding with his parents. Together with the Frank family, they went into hiding in the Secret Annex. Peter knew Anne before they went into hiding.

What is Anne Frank's real name? Annelies Marie Frank was born on June 12, 1929, in Frankfurt, Germany. She lived with her older sister Margot and her parents Otto and Edith Frank.

The Norton Anthology of English Literature, Ninth Edition, Vol. D

Q1: What is the Norton Anthology of English Literature? A1: The Norton Anthology of English Literature is a renowned collection of literary works, providing a comprehensive overview of English literature from its origins to the present day. The ninth edition, Volume D, covers the period from the Restoration to the Present.

Q2: What are the major literary movements covered in Volume D? A2: Volume D encompasses various literary movements, including the Restoration, Augustan Age, Romanticism, Victorian Age, Modernism, and Postmodernism. Each movement is represented by a curated selection of works, showcasing the key authors and themes of the era.

Q3: Which notable authors and works are included in Volume D? A3: Volume D features a wide range of acclaimed authors and their seminal works. It includes selections from John Milton, Alexander Pope, William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Charles Dickens, Jane Austen, T.S. Eliot, and many more.

Q4: What are the special features of the ninth edition? A4: The ninth edition of the Norton Anthology incorporates several enhancements. It includes updated author biographies, expanded critical introductions, and a wealth of contextual materials. Additionally, it offers extensive online resources, such as interactive timelines, author interviews, and multimedia content.

Q5: How is Volume D relevant to literary studies? A5: Volume D is an indispensable resource for scholars and students of English literature. It provides a comprehensive and accessible entry point into the major literary movements and authors of the past and present. The anthology fosters an understanding of the historical, cultural, and aesthetic influences that have shaped English literature.

Who wrote the book of misers? Abu Uthman Amr ibn Bahr al-Kinani (776--869 AD; 163--255 AH), nicknamed Al-Jahiz for his bulging eyes, was a leading literary figure who lived during the early Abbasid era. He was born and died in Basra, Iraq.

What was the Islamic empire holy book? Muslims believe that the Qur'an, the holy book of Islam, was revealed to Muhammad over a period of twenty-three years, starting with the initial revelation at Mount Hira. After the Prophet's death, his successors compiled these divine revelations in a manuscript.

Who wrote the book The Miser? Jean-Baptiste Poquelin, poet, actor, and playwright (1622-1673) is known by his stage name Moliere. He is recognized as one of the greatest French writers and writers of world literature.

Who wrote the money book?

Is the Quran older than the Bible? The Quran, revealed in the 7th century AD by a man who claimed angelic visitation, lacks verifiable evidence. Contrastingly, the Bible, written between 1400 BC and AD 95, predates the Quran by centuries and was widely distributed before Muhammad's time.

What are the 4 holy books? Being Muslims, we are familiar to four Revealed books: i) The Taurah; ii) Psalms of David; iii) The Bible & iv) The Holy Quran. These four mentioned books were revealed to four different prophets. Taurah was revealed to Moses (PBUH); Psalms to David (PBUH); Bible to Jesus Christ (PBUH).

What is the holiest book of Islam? Quran. The Quran is the central religious text of Islam, which Muslims believe to be a revelation from God (Arabic: ?????, Allah).

Who wrote the book about decluttering? #1 NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER - The book that sparked a revolution and inspired the hit Netflix series Tidying Up with Marie Kondo the original guide to decluttering your home once and for all.

Who wrote the hidden figures book? Writer, researcher, and entrepreneur Margot Lee Shetterly is the author of Hidden Figures: The American Dream and the Untold Story of the Black Women Mathematicians Who Helped Win the Space Race (William Morrow/HarperCollins). A 2014 Alfred P.

Who wrote the story Don Quixote? Don Quixote is a Spanish novel by Miguel de Cervantes. It was originally published in two parts, in 1605 and 1615. Considered a founding work of Western literature, it is often labelled as the first modern novel.

Who wrote the Don Camillo books? Don Camillo (pronounced [ˈdʌŋ kaˈmillo]) and Peppone (pronounced [ˈpɛpˌpoːne]) are the fictional protagonists of a series of works by the Italian writer and journalist Giovannino Guareschi set in what Guareschi refers to as the "small world" of rural Italy after World War II.

The Unification of Italy: 1815-70

Access to History

Paragraph 1: Background

Italy was divided into multiple independent states after the fall of the Roman Empire. Following the Napoleonic Wars, the Congress of Vienna (1815) restored most of these states, including the Kingdom of Sardinia-Piedmont. This kingdom became the driving force behind Italian unification under the leadership of Count Camillo di Cavour.

Paragraph 2: Cavour's Policies

Cavour pursued a series of diplomatic and military alliances to weaken Austrian influence in Italy. He also implemented economic reforms to strengthen Sardinia-Piedmont's military and industrial capabilities. In the Second Italian War of Independence (1859), Sardinia-Piedmont and France defeated Austria, leading to the annexation of Lombardy.

Paragraph 3: The Risorgimento

The "Risorgimento" ("Resurgence") movement inspired a surge of Italian nationalism and popular support for unification. Giuseppe Garibaldi, a charismatic and popular general, led a force of volunteers in conquering Sicily and southern Italy in 1860. His forces joined with Sardinia-Piedmont to capture the Papal States and complete the unification of Italy in 1870.

Paragraph 4: Obstacles and Challenges

The unification of Italy faced significant obstacles, including opposition from Austria, the Pope, and conservative elements within Italy. The process was also marked by political instability and the suppression of dissent. Rome remained under the control of the Pope until 1870, when it was finally annexed as the capital of the newly unified Kingdom of Italy.

Paragraph 5: Significance

The unification of Italy was a significant event in European history, marking the creation of a major nation-state and bolstering the cause of nationalism. It had lasting implications for the balance of power in Europe and shaped the political development of Italy in the following decades.

Questions and Answers

- **When did the unification of Italy take place?** 1815-70
- **Who was the driving force behind Italian unification?** Count Camillo di Cavour
- **What was the "Risorgimento"?** A movement that inspired Italian nationalism and support for unification
- **Who led the volunteer force that conquered Sicily and southern Italy?** Giuseppe Garibaldi
- **When did Rome become the capital of the unified Kingdom of Italy?** 1870

[*the norton anthology of english literature ninth edition vol d, the book of misers al bukhala great book of islamic civilization, the unification of italy 1815 70 access to history*](#)

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