

“How could anyone be more dear than my father? Would Chairman Mao let me put pony-tails on him?” (10)	This quotation provides a stark example of Ling’s naiveté and thus creates the environment for a Bildungsroman, i.e. a coming-of-age story. By showcasing Ling’s lack of knowledge about political ideologies, the story prepares for political strife as a main conflict.
“We used to recieve letters from overseas, too, but . . . after receiving a letter that had been opened, Mother became nervous and told father to stop writing to his friends. Why would anyone want to open our letters?” (24)	Similar to the previous quotation, this passage displays Ling’s lack of knowledge about established ideological control; however, it does display a factor of curiosity in her thinking. By implanting this interest in the reasoning behind the status quo, the author could create a narrative in which this curiosity leads to conflict.
“‘Hopefully the mangoes will keep him busy for the night.’ . . . I thought my parents did not like Comrade Li because he bought things from us. I was wrong” (35).	This quotation finally introduces the antagonist of the story whilst hinting towards some kind of plan being set in motion.
“‘They’re arresting an undercover enemy,’ I said. My heart pounded. ‘What undercover enemy? Who is it?’” (50)	After introducing the main antagonist in the last chapter, the author finally implements a moment of heightened stakes and thus allows the plot to move forward in a more succinct manner than before.
“To celebrate the victory of the Communist Revolution, many of the streets had been renamed, such as Big Liberation Road, Victory Road, Workers and Parents Road, and Red Five Stars Road” (56).	It astonishes me that the propoganda of the Communist party permeated even the street names. The contiual use of them prompts a differentiation between the actions of the party and the party themselves.
“That night, I had a horrible dream. Father was taken away by a mob without faces” (68).	This premonition likely foreshadows a dramatic shift in the narrative when Ling’s parents are taken away for being “enemies of the state.”
“The last time we had gone to Hing Shing, someone had sealed off the doors with long strips of red paper that read <i>BOURGEOIS NEST</i> ” (81).	This situation appears similar to pre-WWII Nazi Germany’s discrimination against Jewish business owners. It also evokes memories of Solzhenitsyn’s <i>The Gulag Archipelago</i> .
“The flames leaped out as if trying to grab us. Comrade Li pulled Father’s books from the shelves and threw them into the fire” (95).	And so the conflict begins. The symbol of flames gripping Ling and her family represents the fire of the revolutionaries metaphorically burning her family.
“‘Magic won’t help.’ Niu banged his fist on the table. ‘The only way out is to escape!’” (114)	This declaration provides a clear direction for the story, and I expect there to be a large amount of tragedy in following this path.

“I’d never met Chairman Mao. I doubted he would take care of me when I was sick or sing English songs with me. He could never be dearer than my parents” (124).	Having begun to realize the reality of her situation, Ling makes this stark declaration of resistance to the dictatorship of the proletariat. This mindset might set up the story for Ling to escape from China, however this is still unclear at the moment.
“He grasped Father’s hands and said slowly, ‘They can kill me, but not the truth.’ Father nodded and said, ‘Promise me you’ll live.’” (135)	This dialogue foreshadows the death of Ji, which would thus be the impetus for Ling’s life with her family to fall apart.
“The large metal buckle left a deep scar. His shaking hand pointed to the portrait over the fireplace, and he shouted, ‘The only one who loves me is Chairman Mao!’ He sounded like a kicked dog” (141).	The effect of the Communist Party of China’s ideological subversion is truly striking. There exist few other examples in history of such effective political brainwashing.
“It was then I realized that death could not end the suffering. Would the baby doctor still have killed herself if she had known what would happen to her family?” (160)	This moment represents a larger maturation in Ling. By displaying her gaining a deeper understanding of the consequences of death, the author prepares Ling to face life at the bone.
“I learned to save water by first washing my face, then clothes, and last mopping the floor. I had become skilled at using a washboard” (163)	In contrast to the mental maturation in the previous chapter, this quotation displays a physical manifestation of Ling’s coming of age in the form of taking on more responsibility.
“No! I would not let them humiliate me. I would show them that I was not weak, and I would risk my life” (181)	This determination of Ling displays her adherence to her father’s desire for her to stay strong. The author will likely use this trouble as a plot point to cause greater conflict.
“Something lay on the ground. It was the belt, the heavy buckle stained red. I hesitated, then walked over, picked it up, and tucked it into my schoolbag. Tomorrow–tomorrow at school, if they humiliated me again, they would find out how far I would go to protect myself” (187).	With her father gone and her endurance through constant bullying, Ling reaches a near dangerous level of rage and desires vengeance. This sort of righteous desire for violence displays her maturation.
“Comrade Li let out a loud sigh. Smoke drifted around him. ‘I could have eaten more of those ribs . . .’” (197).	Displays the hypocrisy of the Red Guard’s actions and the proletariat as they themselves live in a manner which would be considered bourgeois.

“Drawing the belt from under my shirt, I stood and whipped the buckle down on the desk between us. Bits of wood flew off the desk. I wanted to show him I was not a bug, but a fearless dragon” (219).	This moment displays the climax of Ling’s coming-of-age story, and showcases her newfound resolve in a more concrete, physical manner than in previous chapters.
“Even though it was the only valuable item left in our home, Mother never had sold Father’s watch” (222).	By holding onto Father’s watch, Ling’s Mother symbolically keeps both her ability to endure through the struggles of being an enemy of the state and her memories of her husband. It is a very sentimental attachment and a rather heartwarming addition to this novel.
“When I looked up, I saw my hidden hope through Mao’s smiling face. I vowed that someday I would find my way to the Golden Gate Bridge” (243).	This beautiful ending quotation echoes the previous anthems praising Mao whilst simultaneously hinting towards the picture behind Mao’s. This addition created a great ending to this novel.

### Vocab

- Ch 1.1

- There are no vocabulary in this chapter with which I am unfamiliar.
- n/a

- Ch 1.2

- The Communist Party (I already know the definition, but for the sake of a grade lets assume I don’t): Political party which guides the political education and development of the working class (proletariat).The communist party exercises power through the dictatorship of the proletariat.
- n/a

- Ch 1.3

- Mung Bean: a plant species in the legume family. The mung bean is mainly cultivated in East Asia, Southeast Asia and Indian subcontinent. It is used as an ingredient in both savory and sweet dishes
- fen (I assume that it is a unit of currency; however, I want points): a unit of currency used in Greater China, including People’s Republic of China, Republic of China (Taiwan), Hong Kong and Macao.

- Ch 1.4

- Han Bridge: a cable-stayed swing bridge in Da Nang, Vietnam, on the west side of the Hàn River.
- Han River: The Guangdong river.

- Ch 1.5

- revolutionary operas: a series of shows planned and engineered during the Cultural Revolution by Jiang Qing, the wife of Chairman Mao Zedong. They were considered revolutionary and modern in terms of thematic and musical features when compared with traditional Chinese operas.
- Cultural Revolution: a sociopolitical movement in the People's Republic of China that was launched by Mao Zedong. Its stated goal was to preserve Chinese Communism by purging remnants of capitalist and traditional elements from Chinese society, and to re-impose Mao Zedong Thought as the dominant ideology in the Party.

- Ch 1.6

- bourgeois: of or characteristic of the middle class, typically with reference to its perceived materialistic values or conventional attitudes.
- There are no other unfamiliar vocabulary in this chapter.

- Ch 1.7

- Red Guard: a mass student-led paramilitary social movement mobilized and guided by Mao Zedong during the first phase of the Chinese Cultural Revolution.
- There are no other unfamiliar vocabulary in this chapter (I do not wish to dodge work; however, I also do not wish to paint myself as an idiot who does not understand the basic vocabulary of my native language, English).

- Ch 1.8

- n/a
- n/a

- Ch 2.1

- Canton: A city in southern China.
- “the dial (108)”: I assume this is referring to a radio.

- Ch 2.2

- People's Liberation Army: the armed forces of the People's Republic of China and its founding and ruling political party, the Communist Party of China

- Young Pioneers: a mass youth organization for children aged six to fourteen in the People’s Republic of China. The Young Pioneers of China is run by the Communist Youth League, an organization of older youth that comes under the Communist Party of China.
- Ch 2.3
  - Samuel Coleridge: an English poet, literary critic, philosopher and theologian who, with his friend William Wordsworth, was a founder of the Romantic Movement in England and a member of the Lake Poets.
  - n/a
- Ch 2.4
  - *Red River Valley*: a folk song and cowboy music standard of uncertain origins.
  - “GGB” (141): Golden Gate Bridge
- Ch 2.5
  - Public criticism meeting: a form of public humiliation and torture that was used by the Communist Party of China in the Mao era, particularly during the Cultural Revolution, to shape public opinion and humiliate, persecute, or execute political rivals and those deemed class enemies.
  - n/a
- Ch 2.6
  - class enemy: syn. enemy of the people or enemy of the nation. def: is a designation for the political or class opponents of the subgroup in power within a larger group. The term implies that by opposing the ruling subgroup, the “enemies” in question are acting against the larger group, for example against society as a whole.
  - n/a
- Ch 3.1
  - *The People’s Daily*: the central government’s newspaper
  - n/a
- Ch 3.2
  - Left vs. Right Red Guards: In the Red Guard, factions quickly formed based on individual interpretations of Mao’s statements. All groups pledged loyalty to Mao and claimed to have his best interests in mind, yet they continually engaged in verbal and physical skirmishes all throughout the Cultural Revolution.
  - n/a
- Ch 3.3

- Barefoot Doctors: young peasants which were given eight weeks of medical training and who were used by Chairman Mo as replacements for the doctors he'd killed or sent to labor camps.
- Rights: Right-winged Red Guards
- Ch 3.4
  - Maoist: most likely a follower of Mao's doctrine.
  - coal oil: oil made from coal for the sake of burning for heat.
- Ch 3.5
  - Surgical thread: a medical device used to hold body tissues together after an injury or surgery.
  - Lard: a semi-soft white fat derived from fatty parts of the pig, with a high saturated fatty acid content and no trans fat
- Ch 3.6
  - fish-tail wrinkles: I would assume that fish-tail describes the shape of the wrinkles.
  - n/a