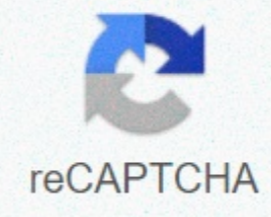




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Why soldiers won't talk questions and answers

LitCharts assigns color and symbol for each theme in salt to the sea, which you can use to track topics throughout the work. Agency, will, family and community fate vs. selfish page 2 LitCharts sets the color and symbol for each theme in salt to the sea, which you can use to track topics throughout the work. Agency, willpower, the fate of family and society versus selfish fear is a hunter. But brave warriors, we get rid of fear with the click of the wrist. We laugh in the face of fear, kicking it like a stone across the street. Yes, Hanelor, I write these letters in my mind first, where I can't give up my men as much as I think of you. You'll be proud of your watchful companion, sailor Alfred Frick, today, saving a young woman from falling into the sea. It wasn't really anything, but she was very grateful because she clung to me, and didn't want to leave her. You're not here to see this. Your drunken heart can't bear the treacherous conditions here at The Port of Gothenburg at the moment, I'm guarding dangerous explosives. I serve Germany well. only seventeen, yet bear more of that courage twice my years. There is talk of an honour ceremony but I am too busy fighting the Führer to accept the honour is for the dead, I told them. We have to fight while we're alive. There's already a hero inside me. LitCharts sets page 2 as a color and symbol for each theme in Salt to the Sea, which you can use to track topics throughout the work. Agency, will, and the fate of family and community vs. selfish page 3 LitCharts sets the color and symbol for each theme in salt to the sea, which you can use to track topics throughout the work. The agency, willpower, and the fate of the family and society versus the selfishness of salt to the sea takes place in East Prussia in January 1945. Thousands of refugees are trying to evacuate as World War II draws to a close. Four young storytellers from different countries experience the horrors of war. Emilia, a 15-year-old Polish orphan, follows Florian, an Oriental Prussian restoration artist. She considers him her knight after he rescues her from a Russian soldier. Both pass to Joanna, a Lithuanian nurse who travels with a group of refugees. Everyone is trying to make their way to West Germany, to the ports of Gothenburg, in the hope of boarding evacuation ships to safety. At the same time, Alfred, a stammering and foul-mouthed Nazi sailor, is stationed in the port of Gothenburg. There's a ship called MV Wilhelm. To evacuate. As refugees make the long and difficult journey, they gradually reveal their secrets. Emilia is eight months pregnant after being raped by Russian soldiers. She is also persecuted for being Polish and must hide her identity. Florian is also on the run because he stole Hitler's favorite piece of art from the Amber Room. He did this for revenge when he realized that the Nazis were using his talent to help steal artistic treasures in Europe. Joanna feels responsible for abandoning her family and leading some of their deaths. By the time the refugee community finally arrives at the port of Gothenburg, their lives are getting more intertwined. Joanna and Florian fall in love, Emilia Florian looks at as proof that there are good men in the world. In Gotenhafen, they all rely on Alfred's help to get boarding passes. On board Gostlov, Joanna works at the infirmary while Florian hides from nazi soldiers looking for him. Emilia gives birth to her baby, Halinka. Suddenly, russian torpedoes (Ghostlov) struck within an hour the ship sank and thousands died. Joanna and Florian escape on a lifeboat with Halinka and Klaus, a young boy who traveled with their group. Emilia ends up on a raft with Alfred. Emilia reveals she is Polish and Alfred tries to kill her. The reader learns that despite Alfred's racist ideology, his interest in love, Hanelor, is Jewish. In the end both Alfred and Amelia die. Years later, Joanna and Florian live with Halinka, Klaus and a child of her own in the United States. A Danish woman named Clara Christensen sends a message to Florian, telling her that Emilia's body was washed up on her beach, and that she buried the body and objects in Florian's package. Salt to the sea occurs in January 1945, during the last days of World War II. Allied forces are gaining ground in both the west and east, so German civilians are evacuated, fleeing violence and running towards the Baltic Sea, where the German navy will take them to safety. They tell the story from four quarters: Joanna is a Lithuanian refugee who was allowed to resettle in Germany; Joanna is a Lithuanian refugee who was allowed to resettle in Germany; Joanna is a Lithuanian refugee, allowed to resettle in Germany; Joanna is a Lithuanian refugee; Amelia is a pregnant teenager who survived the genocide that killed many of her fellow Ethnic Poles and tries to stay out of the radar of German soldiers on the run. Florian is a former art restorer from Prussia who is smuggling an invaluable statue he stole from the Nazis in retaliation after they killed his father; Alfred is a phantom Nazi soldier working on Wilhelm Gustloff. Emilia meets Florian in a potato cellar, where he saves her from an attempted assault by a Soviet soldier. Emilia becomes attached to Florian, whom she sees as her knight, and begins to follow him on his journey from East Prussia. That evening, the two were hiding in the barn, where they meet Joanna and her fellow travelers -- Klaus, Eva, Ingrid, and a man called Poet. Although other refugees do not trust Florian, Joanna is a nurse and feels obliged to help him. Removes shrapnel from a wound on his side and sews the site. In the morning, Florian comes out, and Amelia follows him. The next day, Florian and Emilia accidentally ran to Joanna again when they all decided to spend the night in the same abandoned Prussian mansion. Although Florian's wound has begun to heal, Emilia is now clearly ill. Joanna examines her and realizes that, despite only fifteen, she is nearly nine months pregnant. Joanna is concerned that pregnancy is the result of rape, but Amelia assures her that the father of her child is a man named Augustus, who loves her on her way to meet. The two groups decide to travel together. They walk for another day until they reach the coast, at which point they must cut across a frozen bay. As they begin to cross the water, allied planes shoot through the ice and Ingrid, who was the first to cross, falls into the water and drowns. Shocked by the death of their friend, the group nevertheless makes it across the Gulf, where they face a German soldier. Florian changed his identity papers to make it look like he was on a personal mission to Erich Koch, so the soldier offers to take him on a boat wherever he needs to go. Joanna and the rest of the refugees convince Florian to allow them to advertise along, so the group is moved to Gothenburg, a seaside town where they will be able to board a ship, hoping to sail to freedom. In Gothenburg, the group meets Alfred, who works on Wilhelm Gostov. Everyone but Eva managed to get a boarding pass for the same ship - Joanna by trading her experience as a safe passage nurse, Florian by faking him. Joanna starts working in the maternity ward. There, taking care of Amelia, who gives birth to a baby (Halinka) as she goes to work, Emilia reveals that Halinka is not August's child, but as a result of rape by Soviet soldiers. At first unable to face the prospect of motherhood, Emilia eventually warms up to her daughter encouraged by her friends and fellow travelers. Two days after her ascent to the ship, she finally sails. On the same day, however, allied torpedoes Pierce Hull caused Wilhelm Gustloff to begin to sink. Joanna, Klaus, Florian and Hancana make it on deck and on a lifeboat. Emilia asks Florian to carry her baby in the lifeboat. Meanwhile, Florian asks Alfred to briefly hold his package (which contains an invaluable stolen artifact, amber swan), but then the lifeboat is dropped into the water, and Emilia is separated from her child, Florian from his property. Joanna and Florian are eventually rescued by a boat that comes to rescue the drowned and freezing refugees, but Emilia and Alfred, although they managed to ride the raft, still exist At sea. Alfred, who wrote letters to his beloved Hanelor in most of the novel, reveals that Hanelor was Jewish, and that he turned them to the Nazis when she rejected him. Overcome by anger, delirium and hypothermia, Alfred first confuses Emilia Hanelor, and then lashes when he realizes she speaks Polish and thus belongs to a group Hitler has considered undesirable. As he advances on them, Alfred falls into the water and dies. Emilia also freezes to death on the raft, but the final chapter means she is reunited with her family and friends in the afterlife. In a final letter that serves as a later word, a woman named Clara Christensen writes to Florian about how Emilia's body was found on the beach from her home 20 years ago. She explains how Amelia was buried, and hopes to be at peace. She adds that she also buried Florian's bag, along with the amber swan, and hopes to be at peace as well. LitCharts sets page 2 as a color and symbol for each theme in Salt to the Sea, which you can use to track topics throughout the work. Agency, willpower, the fate of family and society versus selfishness

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