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Persepolis book 1 and 2

Marjane Satrapi's book, *Persepolis 2: A Story of Return*, brilliantly illustrates a coming-of-age story where the young Marji struggles with her Iranian identity and history, while dealing with her frustration and loneliness in Vienna. After escaping the war in Iran, Marji settled in Vienna while trying to assimilate into Western culture, making her feel insecure about her identity. While the first part of Satrapi's *Persepolis* series focuses on the trauma she experienced as a child in Iran, the second book of the series shifted the focus to her identity crisis. In *Persepolis 1*, Marji's relatively young age allows her to remain somewhat anonymous about her identity, as shown in the image below. Here, Marji is sure of her ambition to become a prophet, and expresses her belief in her beliefs. While the trauma that Marji experienced during her childhood was scarring, she was not at war with her identity, as described in *Persepolis 2*. In Vienna, Marji tries to distance herself from his Iranian past, but at the same time finds himself feeling conflicted and ashamed of being abandoned. Harsh illustrations of Marji's stay in Vienna reflect her internal contradictions, as many of her facial and body expressions describe emotions such as anger, loneliness and depression. In the illustration below, Marji criticized her classmates who were mocking Marji's appearance and her denying her Iranian identity. Marji's angry face is drawn to be larger than the other girls to repeat the level of anger and resentment she feels. Further illustrations reflect Marji's desire for the comfort and security she had as a child. The inner turmoil that Marji experienced as she transitioned from the late stages of childhood to an adolescent, allowing Satrapi's readers to connect further with her character and story. The child's innocence in *Persepolis 1* helped the audience understand the difficulty of understanding and portraying trauma. Marji's struggle through some of the lowest moments of Ms. Persepolis 2's life is relevant, and allows the audience to better understand the identities of those displaced by the war. Interestingly, *Persepolis 2* reused the chapter title, *The Veil*, which appeared at the beginning of *Persepolis 1*. The psychological effect of the veil, imposed on the young Marji, creates an incomplete feeling in her identity. Although Marji escaped Iranian fundamentalism in *Persepolis 2* and achieved a greater degree of freedom, her sense of fragmentation persisted. Marji can not escape his traumatic past, thus showing that psychological disconnection is an inevitable by-product of trauma and conflict. The first part of Satrapi's *Persepolis* series sets the difficulty and in vain try to accurately portray the injury. By sharing his difficulties as a young man in *Persepolis 2*, Satrapi's audience has a greater understanding of the effects of trauma on a person's identity. While we may not be able to fully understand the extent of Marji's suffering, we, as listeners, can participate in her witnessing actions through her perspective. *Persepolis* Covers the English version of *Persepolis Books 1 and 2* Date: *Persepolis The Story of a Childhood*: 2000 *Persepolis The Story of a Return*: 2004 Publisher: L'Association Créative team Creator: Marjane Satrapi Original publication Date of publication: 2000, 2004 ISBN: 2844140580 Translation Publisher: Pantheon Books 2004, 2005 ISBN: 0-224-08039-3 *Persepolis* is an autobiographical series of bande dessinées (French comics) by Marjane Satrapi depicting her childhood until her early adult years in Iran and Austria during and after the Islamic Revolution. The title *Persepolis* is a reference to the ancient capital of the Persian Empire. [1] Originally published in French, the graphic memoir has been translated into several other languages, including English, Spanish, Catalan, Portuguese, Italian, Greek, Swedish, Finnish, Georgian, Chinese and other languages. As of 2018, it has sold over 2 million copies worldwide. [2] *Persepolis* was written in 2000 and *Persepolis 2* was written in 2004. French comic book publishing house L'Association published the original work in four episodes between 2000 and 2003. Pantheon Books (North America) and Jonathan Cape (United Kingdom) published English translations in two episodes – one in 2003 and one in 2004. The French and English versions of Omnibus followed in 2007, which coincided with the film's release. Due to its language and graphics, there is controversy surrounding *Persepolis*'s use in classrooms in the United States. [to quote] *Persepolis* was featured in the American Library Association's list of the Ten Most Challenging Books of 2014. [3] Plot summary Note: A summary of the English versions of the novel is divided into two parts, one for each book. *Persepolis 1*: The story of a childhood *Persepolis 1* begins by introducing Marji, the ten-year-old protagonist. Set in 1980, the novel focuses on her adult experience during the Islamic Revolution in Iran. Her story details the impact of war and religious extremism on Iranians, especially women. Belonging to a middle-class family, Marji had access to various educational materials, such as books and radio, which exposed her to Western political ideology at a very young age. By exploring the ideas of many philosophers, Marji reflects on the class privileges of and eager to learn about her family's political background. This investigation inspired her to take part in popular protests against Shah's regime, in which people are demanding her exile as a way to their rights. Unfortunately, after Shah's passing, Marji noticed the rise of religious extremism in her society and was unhappy about it. Anoosh's visit deepened her interest in politics as he told her stories of being imprisoned as a communist revolutionary. His stories led her to appreciate the ideas of equality and resistance. The new government then began reforming Iranian society, especially having women cover themselves while out in public and placing restrictions on social freedom. Marji's family began to fear for their lives since many of their friends and thousands of Iranians fled the new regime to Europe or America, but they resolved to stay. Anoosh was arrested again and charged with espionage. He was executed because of his political beliefs. Marji was upset that God had not done anything to help her uncle and deny her faith. After a sudden family vacation to Europe, Marji returned to Iran, where she learned from her grandmother that the government had declared war on Iraq. When her hometown of Tehran was attacked, she found safety in her basement, doubling as a bomb shelter. One night, the family heard the Iranian National Anthem playing on TV, causing them to shed tears. It was later revealed that the government had released air force soldiers and pilots from prison in protest. The soldiers agreed to fight on the condition that the country's national anthem be broadcast on public television. Amid the chaos of an ongoing war, her family secretly revolted against the new regime by having parties and alcohol consumption, banned in the country. Two years of war forced Marji to explore his rebellious side by skipping classes, obsessing about the boys, and visiting the black market that had grown due to shortages due to war and persecution. As the war increased, Marji rushed home one day to find that a long-range ballistic missile had fallen into her street. Her family escaped the rocket when it struck the neighboring building, home to their (very rare) Jewish neighbor, Baba Levy. Traumatized by her friend's corpse, she expressed her anger towards the Iranian political system. Her family began to worry about her safety and decided to send her to Austria to learn more and escape the war. The novel ends with her passing to Europe. *Persepolis 2: The Story of a Return* The second part of the series takes place in Vienna, where Marji begins her new life at a hostel because her mother's friend has no room for her at her own apartment. As she was unable to speak German upon arrival, Marji found it difficult to communicate but eventually overcame it and made friends. She edified into culture by celebrating Christmas and going public with her room friend. Away from home, Marji's Iranian identity is increasing and she was expelled from school after a word of with a nun making a mendacious comment against Marji. No longer in school, Marji began living with her friend Julie and her mother. Here, she experiences more cultural shock when Julie talks about her sexual efforts because such topics are banned in Iran. Soon after, she underwent a physical and anthropometric by abusing drugs and changing her appearance while continuing to move house. Marji eventually settles on a room with Frau Dr. Heller, but their relationship is unstable. Problems also arise in many of Marji's relationships, in which she finds comfort in drugs. She formed a relationship with Markus, but broke up with him when she found out that he had cheated on her. Marji leaves Dr. Heller's house after she accuses Marji of stealing her brooch. She spent the day on a park bench and realized that she had nowhere to go and ended up living on the street for two months. When she suffered from bronchitis, she almost died, but was rescued and taken to hospital. Marji reached out to her parents, who arranged for her to move back and so after living in Vienna for 4 years, she returned to Tehran. At the airport, she realized how different Iran is from Austria. Wearing her veil again to go out, she took in 65-foot murals of martyrs, rebel slogans, and renamed streets after the dead. At home, her father told her the horrors of war and they talked deeply at night about what she had missed. After hearing

