

Ch. 14

29. Why is life in the new village so difficult for Okonkwo?

starting over late in life is hard; he is depressed over the loss of his status/titles

30. What do the Ibo (Okonkwo's tribe) mean when they say "fatherland" and "motherland"?

*fatherland = where father is from and where a man lives
motherland = where mother is from and where she is buried*

Ch. 15

31. What stories had Obierika heard of the white men before they ever came to Abame? (pg. 140-141)

white men who made powerful guns and strong drink, and took slaves across the seas (to Britain)

Ch. 16

32. What type of people from the clan are the first to convert to Christianity?

efulefu = empty, worthless men (no titles)

33. What do the missionaries say and do that leads the people of Mbanta to doubt them?

1) they tell them their gods are harmless

2) interpreter doesn't translate correctly

3) they say there is only one God, he has a son but no wife

Christian concept of the "TRINITY" is overwhelmingly confusing to them because it states there is one God, but in three persons (how can it be both? they think)

34. Why is Nwoye attracted to the new religion?

the hymns speak to him and answer his confusion over the twins in the forest and Ikemefuna's death

Ch. 17

35. The village leaders give the missionaries the Evil Forest in order to get rid of them. How does this plan backfire?

they build a church and nothing happens, so they win converts who begin to question their customs and beliefs

36. Why does Nneka join the church?

she had 4 sets of twins thrown into the Evil Forest, and she was pregnant again (didn't want to lose her babies)

37. What terrifies Okonkwo about Nwoye and the rest of his sons converting to Christianity?

they will abandon the gods of their father, become effeminate (less masculine, weak), and no one will be some to the ancestor shrine to worship his spirit once he dies