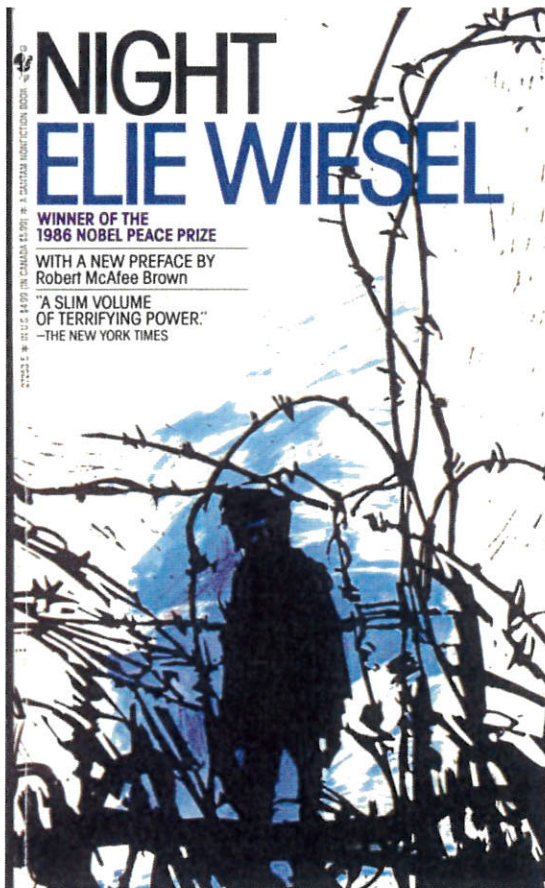
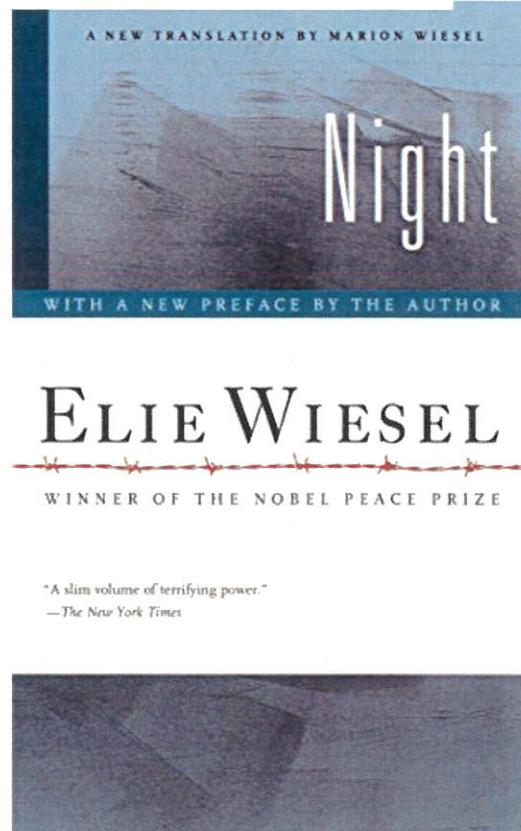


Name: _____
Honors ELA 9

Translation #1



Translation #2



When answering the guided questions, please, note which book you are using. The page numbers are different.

Before reading the book, read each article, respond to each writing prompt, and complete the *Terms to Know and Vocabulary* sections.

During Reading - answer the questions and complete the Active Reading activities.

ELIE WIESEL, A BRIEF BIOGRAPHY

Elie Wiesel was born in 1928 in Sighet, a small village in northern Transylvania, Romania, an area that was part of Hungary from 1941 to 1945. Wiesel was the only son of four children of Shlomo, a grocer and his wife, Sarah (Feig) Wiesel. He was devoted to the study of the Torah, the Talmud and the mystical teachings of Hasidism and the Cabala.

The Nazis, led by Adolf Eichmann, entered Hungary in the spring of 1944 with orders to exterminate an estimated 600,000 Jews in under six weeks. Wiesel was 15 years old when the Nazis deported him and his family to Auschwitz-Birkenau.

His mother and younger sister died in the gas chambers on the night of their arrival at Auschwitz-Birkenau. He and his father were deported to Buchenwald where his father died before the camp was liberated on April 11, 1945. Wiesel did not learn until after the war that his two older sisters, Hilda and Bea, also survived.



Elie Wiesel, age 15, shortly before deportation

After receiving medical treatment, Wiesel went to France with other orphans but he remained stateless. He stayed in France, living first in Normandy and later in Paris working as a tutor and translator. He eventually began writing for various French and Jewish publications. But Wiesel vowed not to write about his experiences at Auschwitz-Birkenau and Buchenwald because he doubted his ability to accurately convey the horror.

Wiesel's self-imposed silence came to an end in the mid-1950s after he interviewed the Nobel Prize-winning French novelist François Mauriac. Deeply moved by Wiesel's story, Mauriac urged him to tell the world of his experiences and to "bear witness" for the millions of people who had been silenced. The result was *Night*, the story of a teenage boy who survived the camps and was devastated by the realization that the God he once worshiped had allowed his people to be destroyed. The *Nation's* Daniel Stern has described *Night* as "undoubtedly the single most powerful literary relic of the Holocaust."

Night was originally written in Yiddish as an 862-page work called *Un die Welt Hot Geshvign (And the World Kept Silent)*. He pared this manuscript down to an intense first-person account of his experiences. Wiesel translated the manuscript from Yiddish into French and retitled it *La Nuit (Night)*. It was published in 1958 and the English edition was published in 1960. *Night* is written in a taut, spare style. Wiesel's controlled language allows the events to speak for themselves and is in sharp contrast to the reality about which it speaks.

Since the publication of *Night*, Wiesel has written more than 40 books. He became an American citizen in 1963. In 1969, Wiesel married Austrian-born writer and editor Marion Erster Rose, also a survivor of the Holocaust. His wife has edited and translated many of his works. They have a son, Shlomo Elisha, born in 1972. They live in New York.

Since 1976, Wiesel has been the Andrew W. Mellon Professor in the Humanities at Boston University, where he also holds the title of University Professor. Previously, he served as Distinguished Professor of Judaic Studies at the City University of New York (1972–76) and the first Henry Luce Visiting Scholar in Humanities and Social Thought at Yale University (1982–83).

Wiesel has received numerous awards for his literary and human rights activities. These include the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the U.S. Congressional Gold Medal and the Medal of Liberty Award and the rank of Grand Officer in the French Legion of Honor. President Jimmy Carter appointed Wiesel Chairman of the United State Holocaust Memorial Council in 1978. In 1986, Elie Wiesel won the Nobel Prize for Peace. Shortly thereafter, Elie Wiesel and his wife established The Elie Wiesel Foundation for Humanity.

Wiesel has defended the cause of Soviet Jews, Nicaragua's Miskito Indians, Argentina's "disappeared," Cambodian refugees, the Kurds, South African apartheid victims, famine victims in Africa and more recently the victims and prisoners in the former Yugoslavia.

Sources: *A Teacher's Resource for Night by Elie Wiesel*, Boston: Voices of Love and Freedom, Inc. and Facing History and Ourselves National Foundation, 1999.

Current Biography Yearbook 1986. New York: H.W. Wilson Co., 1986.

Wilson, Kathleen, ed. *Major 20th-Century Writers: A Selection of Sketches from Contemporary Authors*. Detroit: Gale, 1999.

Written Response

Review the quote and respond to the prompt.

In presenting the Nobel Peace Prize, Egil Aarvik, chair of the Nobel Committee, said this about Wiesel:

"His mission is not to gain the world's sympathy for victims or the survivors. His aim is to awaken our conscience. Our indifference to evil makes us partners in the crime. This is the reason for his attack on indifference and his insistence on measures aimed at preventing a new Holocaust. We know that the unimaginable has happened. What are we doing now to prevent its happening again?"

What actions can be taken, by everyday citizens, to prevent a Holocaust from happening again?

ELIE WIESEL'S ACCEPTANCE SPEECH FOR THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

It is with a profound sense of humility that I accept the honor you have chosen to bestow upon me. I know: your choice transcends me. This both frightens and pleases me.

It frightens me because I wonder: do I have the right to represent the multitudes who have perished? Do I have the right to accept this great honor on their behalf? I do not. That would be presumptuous. No one may speak for the dead, no one may interpret their mutilated dreams and visions.

It pleases me because I may say that this honor belongs to all the survivors and their children, and through us, to the Jewish people with whose destiny I have always identified.

I remember: it happened yesterday or eternities ago. A young Jewish boy discovered the kingdom of night. I remember his bewilderment. I remember his anguish. It all happened so fast. The ghetto. The deportation. The sealed cattle car. The fiery altar upon which the history of our people and the future of mankind were meant to be sacrificed.

I remember: he asked his father: "Can this be true? This is the 20th century, not the Middle Ages. Who would allow such crimes to be committed? How could the world remain silent?"

And now the boy is turning to me: "Tell me," he asks. "What have you done with my future? What have you done with your life?"

And I tell him that I have tried. That I have tried to keep memory alive, that I have tried to fight those who would forget. Because if we forget, we are guilty, we are accomplices.

And then I explain to him how naive we were, that the world did know and remained silent. And that is why I swore never to be silent when and wherever human beings endure suffering and humiliation. We must always take sides. Neutrality helps the oppressor, never the victim. Silence encourages the tormentor, never the tormented.

Sometimes we must interfere. When human lives are endangered, when human dignity is in jeopardy, national borders and sensitivities become irrelevant. Whenever men or women are persecuted because of their race, religion or political views, that must -at that moment- become the center of the universe . . .

Yes, I have faith. Faith in God and even in His creation. Without it no action would be possible. And action is the only remedy to indifference: the most insidious danger of all. Isn't this the meaning of Alfred Nobel's legacy? Wasn't his fear of war a shield against war?

There is much to be done, there is much that can be done. One person . . . of integrity can make a difference, a difference between life and death. As long as one dissident is in prison, our freedom will not be true. As long as one child is hungry, our lives will be filled with anguish and shame.

What all these victims need above all is to know that they are not alone; that we are not forgetting them, that when their voices are stilled we shall lend them ours, that while their freedom depends on ours, the quality of our freedom depends on theirs.

This is what I say to the young Jewish boy wondering what I have done with his years. It is in his name that I

Speak to you and I express to you my deepest gratitude. No one is as capable of gratitude as one who has emerged from the kingdom of night.

We know that every moment is a moment of grace, every hour an offering; not to share them would mean to betray them. Our lives no longer belong to us alone; they belong to all those who need us desperately.

Thank you Chairman Aarvik. Thank you, members of the Nobel Committee. Thank you, people of Norway, for declaring on this singular occasion that our survival has meaning for mankind.

Written Response

Review the quote and respond to the prompt.

“...action is the only remedy to indifference: the most insidious danger of all....”

“There is much to be done, there is much that can be done. One person . . . of integrity can make a difference, a difference between life and death. As long as one dissident is in prison, our freedom will not be true. As long as one child is hungry, our lives will be filled with anguish and shame.” Elie Wiesel

Describe a recent event in which citizens took action to help each other.

Terms to Know

Look up the missing terms and explain what each means and/or its significance.

The Holocaust	
Torah	The primary source in the Jewish religion is the Hebrew Bible, consisting of twenty-four books divided up into three sections. The Torah includes the first five books of the Bible.
anti-Semitic	
Talmud	Next in importance to the Hebrew Bible is the Babylonian Talmud, a collection of teachings of early rabbis from the 5 th and 6 th centuries.
Fascists	
Cabbala	Hasidic Jews also read this mystical commentary on the Torah.
Nazi Party	
holidays:	Rosh Hashanah - Marks the new year of the Jewish calendar. Yom Kippur - This is the holiest day of the Jewish calendar. This is considered to be the day in which every individual is judged by God. Passover - An eight-day festival commemorating the freeing of the Israelites from Egyptian bondage.
Gestapo	
SS Officers	
concentration camp	

	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Terms to Know</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Look up the missing terms and explain what each means and/or its significance.</p>
Birkenau	
Auschwitz	
Buna	
Buchenwald	
death marches	

Vocabulary for Night

Using a dictionary, define these words. Include the parts of speech. Then, write an original sentence using contextual clues.

Word	Part of Speech	Definition	Original Sentence
prostrate			
interlude			
reprieve			
rations			
dysentery			
liberation			
quarantine			
apathy			
humane			
grimace			

Word	Part of Speech	Definition	Sentence
livid			
pious			
interminable			
wizened			
morale			
infernal			
refuge			
oppressive			
Expelled			
Synagogue			
Rabbi			

Word	Part of Speech	Definition	Sentence
ghetto			
avid			
deportation			
minutely			
hysteria			
truncheons			
fasting			
morale			
barracks			
guerrillas			
crematory			

Active Reading Night chapters 1 and 2

In chapters 1 and 2, a number of significant things happen to Elie Wiesel and the other Jews of Sighet. As you read this section, look for important events and for how people respond to them. List some key events in the Event column. In the Response column identify how Wiesel and the other Sighet Jews respond. In the third column, write what happens next in the story. Discuss whether or not the villagers' responses to events influenced, at least in part, events that followed.

Event	Response	What happens next
Moché the Beadle is deported because he is a foreign Jew		

Guided Questions - answer these in complete sentences.

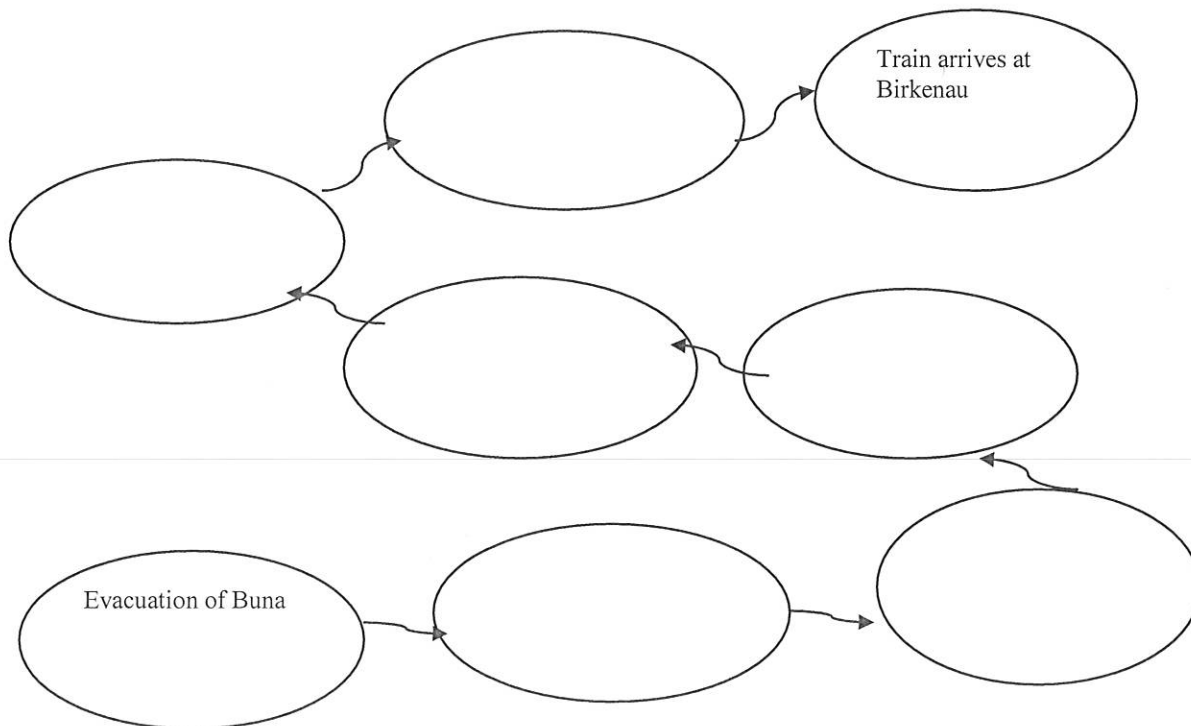
Chapter 1 Translation #1 pp. 1-20, Translation #2 pp. 3-22

Describe Moshe, the Beadle.	
Why did Eliezer pray, and why did he cry when he prayed?	
Upon his return, what story did Moshe tell?	
Why didn't the people believe him?	
Cite examples of how the Jewish citizens of Sighet began to lose their rights.	
What is a ghetto?	
Why did the citizens resist the truth, even when it was in front of them?	
Describe the conditions in the train (at the end of the chapter).	

Explain, "our eyes were opened, but too late." Where was the train at this point?	
What was foreshadowed by Madame Schacter's nightmare?	
What did some of the passengers do to quiet Madame Schacter?	
Where did the train finally stop?	

Active Reading - Night chapters 3 through 5

As you read chapters 3 through 5, complete the flow chart below by listing in chronological order the major events that occur from the arrival of the trains at Birkenau to the evacuation of Buna. Add more circles if necessary.



When questioned by the S.S. Officer, why did Elie lie about his age and occupation?	
What was the first horrifying sight that Elie at first disbelieved?	
Explain what Elie meant when he said, "Never shall I forget these flames which consumed my faith forever."	
How had Elie changed in a short time?	
What was Elie's first impression of Auschwitz after leaving Birkenau?	
What was the "compulsory formality" at the entrance to all camps?	
What sort of identification was used on the prisoners?	
Why was the prisoner in charge of Elie's block removed from this position?	
What were the prisoners' rations at each meal?	
What was Bela Katz forced to do once he was chosen for his strength?	

Chapter 4 - Translation #1 pp. 45-62, Translation #2 pp. 47-65

What were the objectives of the medical examinations?	
Why were the Jewish musicians not allowed to play music by Beethoven?	
Describe one of Idek's bouts of madness.	
How did Elie initially avoid losing his gold crown?	
Whom did Elie meet years later on the Paris Metro?	
What happened when Elie refused to give his crown to Franek? What was the end result?	
Describe the scene with the soup cauldrons.	
During one of the preliminary "ceremonies" for a hanging, what did Julieik whisper to Elie? What does this suggest?	
During one hanging, Elie and the other prisoners cried. What made this hanging different from others?	

Chapter 5 - Translation #1 pp. 63-80, Translation #2 pp. 66-84

Why didn't Elie fast on Yom Kippur?	
What advice was Elie given to pass the selection process?	
How did Elie's father respond when he learned his name had been written down?	
What did Akiba Drumer ask the others to do for him? Did they do it?	
Why was Elie placed in the hospital?	
Why was the camp to be evacuated? What did Elie learn of the fate of those-who stayed behind in the hospital?	

Active Reading - Night chapters 6 through 9

In this section, Wiesel is pushed closer and closer toward hopelessness and death. His inexplicable will to live and the realities of life pull him back again and again. As you read, think about the events and emotions that influence Wiesel's zigzag journey between death and life. In the chart below, record examples of events that create a sense of hopelessness and events that provide hope.

Hopelessness and Death	Hope and Life
<i>pain in foot, exhaustion, death seems a release</i>	<i>his father needs Wiesel's support, Wiesel cannot abandon him</i>

Chapter 6 - Translation #1 pp. 81-92, Translation #2 pp. 85-97

What happened to anyone who could not keep up with the march?	
How did Zalman die?	
What horrible realization did Elie come to concerning Rabbi Eliahou and his son? How did Elie respond to this?	
What was Juliek's last act?	
How did Elie help his father when the selection was made?	

Chapter 7 - Translation #1 pp.93-98, Translation #2 pp. 98-103

How did Elie again help his father when they were on the train?	
Describe the scene Elie witnessed between the father and son.	
How many got out of the wagon? Where had they arrived?	

Chapter 8 - Translation #1 pp. 99-106, Translation #2 pp.104-112

Explain how the father/son roles had been reversed in the case of Elie and his father?	
Why was Elie's father being beaten?	
What did Elie think of the advice given to him by the head of the block?	

Chapter 9 - Translation #1 pp. 107-109, Translation #2 pp.113-115

What happened on April 5th?	
What was the resistance movement? What did they do?	
What did the prisoners do when they were freed?	

Night Terms

S U R R T S X A U G A U L K A D K R Z C M C A H C R F L Y U B I Y V M D J N E Y
W Q J D Y P C F U I G H M A J T V V J Q X X Q P D A X D Q J U R R Q W S T N C S
B W P T Q E N E R F P G H X S O S Q N N N H G D D E M G Z G G C C E T G N Y M N S
R V G J J A R E F F R P Z D U F X K O O W J J J Y N P V Y S H V T K L Y I Q Z T
A O I H R R T O Z A U Z A I S U B C Y I F Z Q I I X C Z G Q E U N L N Y X L V G
H K R U I S T T F K Y Q X V O B L J L T T C G T C X G Q K I N Z E L J X R U B V
H F K L Y T B W X E M M I E F S I N E A U A S H J N X Q N M W Y S S F Z V W N Y
N K L H E J O Q P M B U N T F N Z K T R G A T T M B U T A A A H Y A X V Q Y G M
O A O H V E V C F F H B Q J I Z A V U E F P V R A A E J T M L Z D W A I Q Z A U
S E G G C Q B H U S U N A M C F B A N B Q M J R O R F H F H D H N I X X W E Y C
I V D D M N P G H X Y Q Y R E P C S I I L S R U M P N K C R P M W R N Z T B O R
O K Q U G K G Z S Q X N X D R N Q A M L N A I I J S E F O J K G P F X A B C D Y
N B M E L U I R Q G B M O J S P E T B E C E N G K S Y D N E T A R T S O R P E C
A Q Y L I R E C M N C X Z K R I T V V K C A Q P L S Y Z C O Z Q L U S M F S N G
Z A H X B P E V J G I C P V F O G C S L B A Z E A D M U E F F Q J K Y V P H E V
I T Y J R X E T B I R K E N A U M J K L M M M T H Y A Y N W A P G N C H L M Z E
Z R R I J V T H N E D E W S B S V Y E L O O D I R P R U T V T S A S X L U D I G
L Y E U O L M W N I U H M Y Z N L A N R E F N I R H C F R L N F C A P S X G W U
F V T A N V H I W G B U N A A E K I T X M F P C I G H C A H K N M I L B G M F F
E W X R J C T Z O N H P S F N Z I L A E D D V I Z W E Z T O P P R E S S I V E E
B H O O A N H G U I G F W C E C Q Z C Q E C Y A E O S L I M Q H W P S T C O K R
O S O C A P A E Q F Y N F M L H A U O H J V J D H L Z F O X G Q E L P Z S B L Z
X K G R G N H H O A N F H O K H G K U N O V Z X T J A K N C X D K V C K G O I P
C C A Z Y H A K Y N T A L M U D H D C S Q J L K F C E R U Q A J E R Q Q P V Y R
S U Z S L R R Q X V S H S W K L Z F R E W T H G E P N F O F R M Y G M A R Y Y J
Q Y T Z Y C O P U Y E O S H R E G P E V N T U H Y Z E N A M U H P S Y X L H H Z
I T Z E I M T A O Y K C C A E G G T M B J U R V Q K Y E R M G P H Y E L G W H S
C W W I L G K R U L J C B D W L A K A N Z C I J X I Y Z Y W S V H J U E S Z Q L
H T A E D N E Y X Q G B I Y J D I G T J U V S I A X G Q L O D K T Y H G I T F Q
C V A L M S P S G S I V M I G E R Z O M B T A A A K V U K I I R I P M O C K A I
R B C I N H J X T W A N G L S R B Q R L R N W I X P U J F K V P R Q O X M G T J
D F J K U B N B R A I M H G H I Z D Y H J F C E V N G P A Z C I O U U R H S Y I
A U S C H W I T Z W P L M O U Q F N E D I Q V Q Y Y S Y M D W M D E R U J A U G
E C H X S A W I F L X O L S L W J F A F E P U Q U D T M C S T N C V I Y P N L Y
E W O J T A T E P S E S R U O O B M A V J L K C L L S R P S E Y Z A W A I T F C
K L P T D N V T G B Y W B K P R C I R X X N L T Z W E G F H U E N H T M H W Q N
F F H N J N G H R D H S R G Q B D A W B F M T E A Q R Y J E O C U H H A M J M V
B E C I Q I E T R K Q O Z U W Y U N U H Z E I J P S N O I T A R Y N M U V S J Z
C R Q E Y F S T P E I T T C I T I M E S I T N A T X Z B D Z L K E X U G Z M E E
O C L F F E K U F C A B B A L A C C R X T G I F T M E O Y V V X D R E O D Y R H

ANTI-SEMITIC
APATHY
AUSCHWITZ
AVID
BARRACKS
BIRKENAU
BUCHENWALD
BUNA
CABBALA
CAMP

CONCENTRATION
CREMATORY
DEATH
DEPORTATION
DYSENTERY
EXPULSED
FASCISTS
FASTING
GESTAPO
GHETTO

GRIMACE
GUERRILLAS
HOLOCAUST
HUMANE
HYSTERIA
INFERNAL
INTERLUDE
INTERMINABLE
LIBERATION
LIVID

MARCHES
MINUTELY
MORALE
NAZI
OFFICERS
OPPRESSIVE
PARTY
PIOUS
PROSTRATE
QUARANTINE

RABBI
RATIONS
REFUGE
REPRIEVE
SYNAGOGUE
TALMUD
TORAH
TRUNCHEONS
WIZENED

