Night, Chapter 2

1. Describe the horrible conditions aboard the train.

2. Explain the line, “Our eyes were opened, but too late.”

3. Why did Madame Schacter cry out?

4. How do her fellow passengers eventually treat Madame Schacter?

5. List three lies the Jews were told about the concentration camp Auschwitz.

6. The train arrives at last at Birkenau/Auschwitz and the Jews learn the truth. Describe three horrors they immediately encounter on arrival there.

Night, Chapter 3

Vocabulary:
- barracks: very simple buildings without furniture, used to house soldiers or prisoners.
- block: another word for barracks or a group of barracks.
- gypsies: a homeless ethnic group in Europe whom the Nazis hated.
- remorse: the feeling of regret for doing something wrong.
- humane: like a human should be, kind and good.
- transport: a train, ship, or truck carrying people or goods.
- job: a man from the Bible who suffers & suffers but does not lose his faith in God.

1. The Jews leave their possessions behind as they leave the train. The orders are, “Men to the left! Women to the right!” What do you suppose happened to Eliezer’s mother and his little sister Tzipora?

2. What lies were Eliezer and his father warned to tell the SS officers?

3. Who is Dr. Mengele? What does he do?

4. As the Jewish men marched toward the flames, Eliezer remembers Madame Schacter’s screams on the train. What literary technique is it to give a hint or clue about what is going to happen later?
5. Using repetition Wiesel tells us, “Never shall I forget that night, the first night in camp, which has turned my life into one long night.” Night is the title of this book. What can night symbolize? Make guesses if you need to.

6. In the camp, the Jews are **dehumanized**—that is, they are made less than human and stripped of their human dignity. Put these dehumanizing events that happened to Eliezer and his fellow Jewish prisoners in the correct order.

   - the men’s hair is all cut off
   - the Jews had to run naked from their barracks
   - the men had to strip off all their clothes
   - Eliezer sees their sense of self-preservation & self-defense has deserted them
   - all the men were given a hot shower
   - the men had to dress in new prison uniforms
   - the strongest men were taken to work at the crematory ovens

7. Wiesel describes himself with these words, “I too had become a completely different person. The student of the Talmud, the child that I was, had been consumed in the flames. There remained only a shape that looked like me. A dark flame had entered into my soul and devoured it.” How would you paraphrase his thoughts? Put them into your own words. Start with:
   
   *Eliezer tells us that he...*

8. Summarize the SS officer’s instructions to the new prisoners.

9. How do you feel about Eleizer’s reaction to his father’s beating? Study his remorseful thoughts carefully.

10. Explain the **irony** of the words, “Work is Liberty” over the gates of Auschwitz.

11. What single factor does the kindly Kapo suggest all the prisoners follow to survive?

12. Record Eliezer’s new ‘name’ _______________________

13. What was the prisoners’ typical ration of food?

14. The Wiesel’s cousin Stein says, “The only thing that keeps me alive is that Reizel and the children are still alive. If it wasn’t for them, I couldn’t keep going.” Eliezer had told Stein that Stein’s family was doing well. But one day a transport arrives and Stein is never seen again. Eliezer reports, “He had had news. Real news.” What do you suppose was the real news Stein learned from the new prisoners on the transport and then what do you suppose Stein did?

15. All **allusion** is a reference to some person, event, or place from literature or mythology or history. In describing God’s injustice to the Jews, Eliezer makes an **allusion** to whom? ______________________

16. What do Eliezer and his father both pretend to believe to keep up their spirits?