



Suggested Questions for the recorded tour

Museum Exhibit /Night	Suggested Questions
Mosaic Jewish life in Europe before the war Night Chapter One: Describes what life was like in Sighet-introduces to Moishe the Beadle, and his family. (p. 3-5)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What did you learn about Jewish life before the war? 2. What was Wiesel's life like in Sighet before the war?
Massacre Holocaust by Bullets Night Chapter One: "And then all the foreign Jews were expelled from Sighet. And Moshe the Beadle was a foreigner." (p. 6) "Jews Listen to me! That's all I ask of You." (p.7)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Night, Ch 1: Who is Moishe the Beadle? What is his place in the community? 2. Why was Moishe taken? 3. What did he do when he returned? 4. How was he received by the people of Sighet?
Escape What was needed to flee Europe? Night Chapter One: "In those days it was still possible to buy emigration papers to Palestine. I had asked my father to sell everything, to liquidate everything & to leave." (p.8-9)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What was Elie's father's response to leaving Sighet? 2. What would they needed to escape from Sighet, and where could they have gone?
Star Badges & Ghettos Marking and segregating Jews from the general population	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why were Jews made to wear star badges?

<p>Star Badges</p> <p>"I looked like every other Dutch boy, but while wearing the star, I was branded as a Jew — nameless, faceless, and different."</p> <p>Henry Fenichel, Local Survivor</p> <p>Night Chapter One:</p> <p>"...A new decree: every Jew had to wear a yellow star. The yellow star? So what? It's not lethal..." (p.11)</p> <p>Ghettos</p> <p>Night Chapter One:</p> <p>"Two ghettos were created in Sighet...the street we lived on Serpent street, was in the first ghetto." (p.11)</p> <p>"The barbed wire that encircled us like a wall did not fill us with real fear." In fact, we felt this was not a bad thing; we were entirely among ourselves. A small Jewish republic..." (p.11-12)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Examine local survivor Henry Fenichel's quote about wearing a star. What do you think he means? 3. What were ghettos created for? What were conditions in the ghettos like? 4. Discuss what you think Wiesel means when he says- <i>"The ghetto was ruled by neither German nor Jew; it was ruled by delusion."</i>
<p>Deportation</p> <p>Round up and transportation to the killing centers</p> <p>"A German officer said, 'The Russians are coming close, I don't want you to be killed. I am sending you to a farm to work. You will be with your family together.' We took our baggage, put it on a wagon, and pushed it to where the train would be. We sat waiting a half a day in the heat for the train."</p> <p>Simon Kaltman Lodz Ghetto, Local Survivor</p> <p>Night Chapter One:</p> <p>"The street resembled fairgrounds deserted in haste. Open rooms everywhere. Gaping doors and windows looked out into the void.... An open tomb." (p. 17)</p> <p>Night Chapter 2:</p> <p>The experience on the train & the story of Mrs. Schacter. Page 23-28</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discuss the quote from local survivor Simon Kaltman. How does it relate to Wiesel's own experience? What does it tell us about deception? 2. Discuss Wiesel's description of the deportation in Sighet and how it is illustrated in the photo of the Krakow ghetto. What does this tell you about the process of deportation? 3. In pages 23-28, Wiesel tells us the story of being in the train car with Mrs Schacter. What does the story of Mrs. Schacter tell us about human behavior?

<p>Resistance Jewish resistance during the Holocaust</p> <p>“The question is not why all the Jews did not fight, but how so many of them did. Tormented, beaten, starved, where did they find the strength—spiritual and physical—to resist?”</p> <p>Eli Wiesel</p> <p>“In our minds, we always resisted.” Werner Coppel</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What does Wiesel mean? What are other forms of resistance besides armed fighting? 2. What are some moments of resistance that Wiesel writes about in <i>Night</i>? 3. What is Werner Coppel referring to in this quote? What form of resistance is he speaking about?
<p>Annihilation The Killing Centers & Auschwitz</p> <p>“The door opened, a lot of commotion, a lot of pushing, a lot of shoving, whips, rifle butts, dogs, and the first command we heard was, ‘Women and children to the left, men to the right.’”</p> <p>Werner Coppel, Local Survivor</p> <p>“Eight words spoken... describes his arrival in Auschwitz, and what happens to his mother & sister.” (p.29)</p> <p>Night Chapter Three</p> <p>“Never shall I forget that night, the first night in camp, that turned my life into one long night seven times sealed.” (p.34)</p> <p>“I could not believe that human beings were being burned in our times; the world would never tolerate such crimes.” (p. 33)</p> <p>“The first thing, when I had a chance, I asked about my brother, about my father, and my mother-in-law, and they pointed to the chimneys. We could not understand it. We couldn’t understand that something like that could ever be.” Edith (Knöpfmacher) Carter, Local Survivor</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why do you believe shoes have become a symbol of the Holocaust? 2. Discuss how Werner Coppel & Wiesel describe their arrival in Auschwitz through the quotes above. What does it tell us about their experiences? 3. Discuss Wiesel’s passage which begins with Never shall I forget that night...Why is it written in this style-what is he trying to convey to the reader? 4. What does the word "night" symbolize here? What does the sky represent? 5. Discuss Edith Carter and Wiesel’s realization about what happened to their loved ones upon arrival to Auschwitz.
<p>Survival Daily life in the concentration camps and killing centers</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There was no formula to surviving in the camps, and daily life was mostly about getting through the day. What does Wiesel say was his only real concern?

<p>Night Chapter Four At that moment in time, all that mattered to me was my daily bowl of soup, my crust of stale bread.” (p. 52)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. What do we know about the artwork by David Olere in the exhibit? What is one major reason he created this painting and many others? 3. Why did Elie Wiesel write <i>Night</i>?
<p>Liberation The opening of the camps and freeing of the prisoners Elie Wiesel was liberated from Buchenwald, located in Germany</p> <p>“Hope is eternal — I knew the end was near. Over the loudspeakers they would yell, ‘All Jews come to the front gate.’ I would not go — I stayed. Then on April 11, we were in the barrack. I take a look, and the SS are getting down from the towers. The towers were empty — we hugged each other; we were free!” Ray Kantor, Buchenwald, Local Survivor</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Night, CH 9: Pages 113-115: Why did Wiesel not write about the rest of his experiences in Buchenwald between end of January and liberation? 2. Buchenwald was liberated by the US army on April 11, 1945. Both Wiesel and local survivor Ray Kantor talk about being free. What does it mean to be free after what they and many others went through? 3. Wiesel ends his memoir with this quote <i>“From the depths of the mirror, a corpse gazed back at me. The look in his eyes, as they stared into mine, has never left me.”</i> Who was he referring to? Why would he end his memoir this way?
<p>Humanity Gallery</p> <p>“Everybody-Every human being has the obligation to contribute somehow to this world.”</p> <p>Edith Carter, Local Survivor</p> <p>Night (Elie Wiesel Nobel Peace Prize Acceptance Speech 1986) “And I tell him I have tried. I have tried to keep memory alive, that I tried to fight those who would forget. Because if we forget, we are guilty, we are accomplices.” (p. 118)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Werner Coppel was one of the first survivors to tell his story in Cincinnati. What happened to make him want to bear witness? 2. In Wiesel’s Nobel Peace Prize Acceptance Speech, he says he has “tried.” What does he mean and who is he referring to? 3. What is Wiesel saying about those who forget? 4. In the Humanity gallery we discuss how you can use your character strengths to become an upstander. How will you use yours to stand up for something you care about? How will you contribute to the World?