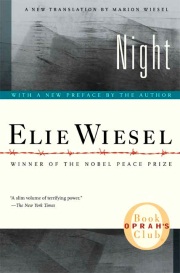
**Night Reading Guide**

**Section 1, pages 1-20**

1. Who was Moshe the Beadle and what did the people of Sighet think of him?

2. Describe Elie Wiesel's father. What was his occupation?

3. Why was Moshe the Beadle important to Elie Wiesel?

4. Summarize the story Moshe the Beadle told on his return from being deported. Why did he say he had returned to Sighet?

5. How did people react to Moshe's story?

6. What was the setting and the year for the first section of the book? What was the world condition at the time?

7. Describe how Elie and his family are treated when they were taken to the small ghetto.

**Vocabulary:** Copy 4 of these words and definitions in your vocab journal. Write a two sentence example or draw a picture that shows the meaning.

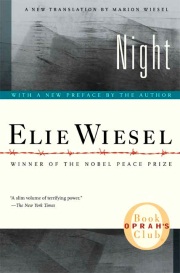
* Kabbala: An ancient Jewish mystical interpretation of the Old Testament.
* Synagogue: A Jewish place of worship.
* Fascist: Government run by a dictator who crushes people who oppose the government.
* Penury: poverty
* Revelation: showing something that was once unknown
* Edict: a law or declaration

**Extended Response: Pick one of the topics and write a ½ page response**

1. What does Moshe the Beadle mean when he says “Man comes closer to God through the questions he asks Him”? How can asking a question make you close to someone?

2. Find an example from the book that shows one of the concepts we’ve studied so far: Obligation, Courage, Evil, or Justice. Explain how this example fits at least 3 of your criteria for that concept.

3. Wiesel writes a lot about the importance of memory. Write him a letter that describes the moment from this section of the book that you connected with the most.

**Night Reading Guide**

**Section 2, pages 21-40**

1. What did Madame Schächter see in her vision?

2. How did the other people in the car react to Madame Schächter?

3. What did the Jews in the train car discover when they looked out the window?

4. When did Wiesel say the travelers left their illusions behind?

5. What happened when the young men talked about resisting?

6. What prayer were the people saying? Why was it unusual?

7. What did Elie do when the gypsy struck his father? Why? What was his father's response?

**Vocabulary:** Copy 4 of these words and definitions in your vocab journal. Write a two sentence example or draw a picture that shows the meaning.

* compatriots *n.* fellow countrymen
* expound *v.* to set forth in detail
* firmament *n.* the sky, or heavens
* hermetically *adv.* completely sealed; airtight
* pestilential *adj.* filled with disease; contagious
* pillage *v.* to rob with open violence
* premonition *n.* anticipation of an event, usually negative, even without actual warning

**Extended Response: Pick one of the topics and write a ½ page response**

1. What are some incidents that suggest or foreshadow the coming danger to the Sighet Jews? Why doesn’t the community believe it is in danger?

2. Find an example from the book that shows one of the concepts we’ve studied so far: Obligation, Courage, Evil, or Justice. Explain how this example fits at least 3 of your criteria for that concept

3. Wiesel writes a lot about the importance of memory. Write him a letter that describes the moment from this section of the book that you connected with the most.

Sections 2, 3, pages 21-43

1. To what did Wiesel compare the world?

2. What did Madame Schächter see in her vision?

3. How did the other people in the car react to Madame Schächter?

4. Where did the train stop?

5. What did the Jews in the train car discover when they looked out the window?

6. When did Wiesel say the travelers left their illusions behind?

7. Which notorious SS officer did they meet at Auschwitz?

8. What was Elie's main thought as the men and women were being herded from the train?

9. What prayer were the people saying? Why was it unusual?

10. What did Elie do when the gypsy struck his father? Why? What was his father's response?

11. How long were Elie and his father at Auschwitz? Where did they go after that?