



Elie Wiesel's *Night*: Trauma, Remembrance, and Hope

Guidelines:

- We read survivor memoirs to become better people and to make a difference
 - Make room for the other. Recognize the distance and respectfully make room for mourning
1. According to a 2013 USHMM, study, how many Nazi institutions were used for persecution and murder of Jews?
 2. What percentage of Wiesel's hometown Sighet was Jewish?
 3. Who was the founding figure of the Hasidic movement?
 4. Hasidism
 - An awareness of God's presence
 - A joyful, robust embrace of God's world
 - Every person is unique and has a holy spark within
 - Fervent waiting and longing for redemption
 - Parents treated with reverence
 - Children cherished as God's blessing and inheritors of Torah
 - Traditional way of learning is through song
 5. Why was 1942 significant to Wiesel?
 6. Who was the Nazi in charge of working with the Hungarians during the Hungarian deportations?
 7. When did the Nazis arrive in Wiesel's hometown of Sighet?
 8. How many Jews were deported to Auschwitz-Birkenau from May 15 to July 9, 1944 from Hungary?
 9. *Night* is not a novel, it is a self-constructed _____.
 10. *Matzeva*
 11. *Night* attempts to _____ so we might remember, encounter it... not explain it.
 12. *Night* is the _____ of the journey for Wiesel.
 13. The *Haggadah* is a guide at the _____ Seder table.

14. *Night* functions as a counter-narrative to his childhood beliefs.(Using paradox to help the encounter)

- Passover *Haggadah*: “What makes this night different from all other nights?”
- Orienting symbols of his childhood become disorientating during the Holocaust

15. Surviving survival:

“Because I remember, I despair. Because I remember, I have the duty to reject despair.”

“To be a Jew means not to despair, even when it seems justified.”

16. What does Wiesel mean when he states, “Fire cannot be destroyed by fire.”?

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