| Listening Guide- Episode 2- Elie Wiesel- Night | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| 1. <i>Night</i> begins with describing a homeless, Jewish man named | | | |
| 2 is the world's oldest monotheistic religion. | | | |
| 3. Judaism is an religion. | | | |
| 4. Magyar is the Hungarian ethnic group, of which the Jews were not | | | |
| considered a part. | | | |
| 5. Hasidism is a mystical, smaller movement and is connected to | | | |
| 6. What does mean? Is one of the looming questions that goes through the book. | | | |
| 7. At what age is Elie Wiesel at the start of the book? | | | |
| 8. Elie defines his identity as an observant, practicing Jew that studies the | | | |
| all day. | | | |
| 9. In the United States, only of Jews consider themselves Orthodox. | | | |
| 10. There is a discussion in the Wiesel household about immigrating to | | | |
| in 1944. podcast | | | |
| 11. Hungary was an ally with Germany as early as | | | |
| 12. Hungary had Jewish citizens during this time. | | | |
| 13. When is D-Day? June 6, | | | |
| 14. One soldier bought a box of for his Jewish "host family". | | | |
| 15. What is Elie Wiesel's most powerful literary technique? | | | |
| 16. There are kinds of irony. | | | |
| 17. What is the most important type of irony in <i>Night?</i> | | | |
| | | | |

| 18. Ghettos are | neighborhoods, where ethnicities are forced to | o live |
|-------------------------------|--|---------------|
| together. | | |
| 19. What comment did Elie | 's dad make about the star? "The star, so what? It's no | ot" |
| 20. The earliest ghetto dates | to 1280 in | |
| 21. The | _ made the announcement that the ghettos were to be | e liquidated. |
| 22. How many opportunitie | s to leave, after they moved into the ghetto, did Elie h | nave to leave |
| Hungary? | | |
| 23. The actual deportations | in Hungary took only to co | mplete. |
| 24. The only two countries | where Jews experienced a greater number of deaths a | re |
| and th | e | |
| 25. Where is the famous We | orld Holocaust Remembrance Center? | |
| 26. The German | were known as the Reichsbahn. | |
| 27. The Reichsbahn was on | e of the largest organizations of the Third Reich and e | employed |
| | in 1942. | |
| 28. Not one railway man wa | as a defendant or a witness in the | |
| 29. Each train carried | transports. | |
| 30. How did the SS pay for | the train transports? With the money they | |
| from the Jews. | | |
| 31. In Chapter 2, what was | Madame Schachter screaming in the train car? | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |