

Night Chapter 1

Part 1

Definitions	
Allies	The alliance of countries fighting against the axis powers in WWII including the U.S., Britain, France, USSR, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Greece, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, South Africa, and Yugoslavia.
Axis	The alliance of Germany, Italy, Japan, Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria in WWII.
Fascism/Fascist	One who supports a political movement that advocates a nationalist dictatorship, private ownership of property, but state controlled economy. Primarily, Fascism is linked to the regime of Italy's Benito Mussolini, but Naziism is an example of a Fascist government.
Gestapo	The German internal security police—secret police. The Gestapo was organized in 1933 to protect the regime from political opposition.
Red Army	Slang term for the Russian army.
Shtibl	Little room” centre of prayer, study, and social life
Talmud	The most significant collection of Jewish oral tradition interpreting the Torah.
Shekhinah	The Hebrew feminine word meaning the dwelling or settling presence of God.
Shoah	The Hebrew word for the Holocaust
Exile	Term used to refer to the Jewish presence outside of the Land of Israel which came out through the Babylonian and Roman conquests of the land.
Kabbalah	The Jewish mystical tradition.
Maimonides	Jewish rabbi, physician and philosopher
Zohar	The primary written work in the mystical tradition of the Cabbala.
Shavuot	A holiday celebrating harvest, pilgrimage, and most importantly the giving of the Torah on Mt. Sinai. It happens in the spring. (May or June)
Phylacteries	a small leather box containing Hebrew texts on vellum, worn by Jewish men at morning prayer as a reminder to keep the law.
Yellow Star	The Nazis demanded that all Jews wear a yellow star on their clothing to distinguish them as Jews. In medieval times, yellow was a color that Jews identified with. The five-pointed star stands for the Star of David, the Bethlehem star that guided the wise men to Jesus' cradle. Jews use the star of David to symbolize their religion, much as Christians use the cross.

Ghetto	The ghetto was a section of a city where all Jews from the surrounding areas were forced to reside. Surrounded by barbed wire or walls, the ghettos were often sealed so that people were prevented from leaving or entering. The ghettos were characterized by overcrowding, starvation and forced labor. All were eventually destroyed as the Jews were deported to death camps.
mysticism	a system of contemplative prayer and spirituality aimed at achieving direct intuitive experience of the divine
edict	command given by an authority

Part II

Chapter 1 Questions

Directions: Please answer the questions using complete sentences. Be sure to use support from the chapter to answer each question. You may quote descriptions from the book if you'd like. USE A SEPARATE SHEET OF PAPER TO ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

1. Describe Moshe, the Beadle.
2. Why did Eliezer pray, and why did he cry when he prayed?
3. Upon his return, what story did Moshe tell?
4. "They think I'm mad," he whispered and tears like drops of wax, flowed from his eyes. (page 7) Describe what this means and what figure of speech it is.
5. Why didn't the people believe him?
6. Why did the citizens resist the truth, even when it was in front of them?
7. Describe the conditions on the train (at the end of the chapter).

Part III

Characters

Describe who each character is.

Eliezer
 Shlomo (Eliezer's father)
 Moshe the Beadle
 Hilda
 Béa
 Tzipora