

Night Chapter 5

Name: KEY

Personal Response: As we read the chapter, look for details, images, or lines that strike you. Record at least one such line here and explain why it stuck out to you, what it makes you feel/think of, or what questions you have. (2 sentences)

Striking Detail, Image, or Line: "I have more faith in Hitler than in anyone else. He alone has kept his promises, all his promises to the Jewish people" ()	Thoughts: This line is striking to me because it shows how Hitler is brainwashing the prisoners to think that he is doing things in favour of the Jewish people.
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Reading Questions:

1. (Pg. 66-67) *Rosh Hashanah* is one of the holiest days of the Jewish year. How does Elie react internally during this Rosh Hashanah service? Why is he reacting this way?

He was angry and confused as to why people were worshipping God because God was letting people be beaten, abused and burned in crematoriums daily. In Elie's eyes, God had created Auschwitz, Birkenau and Buna. Elie was having a hard time following God during this time in his life.

2. As Elie write about God in this passage, what is his tone?

Tone Words (2-3):	Evidence (Quotes)
Anger Frustration/Confusion	1. "Why, but why would I bless Him? Every fibre in me rebelled." (pg 67) 2. "How could I say to Him: Blessed be Thou, Almighty, Master of the Universe, who chose among all nations to be tortured day and night, to watch as our fathers, our mothers, our brothers end up in the furnaces?" (pg 67)

3. (2nd paragraph 68) How does Elie say he has changed from the way he used to observe this holiday?

He has changed because now he doesn't plead for anything and he feels alone and detached from God. The holiday no longer meant a new beginning, Elie felt like an outsider to it all.

"My eyes had opened and I was alone, terribly alone in a world without God, without man. Without love or mercy" (pg68)

4. (Pg. 69) Why is eating bread and soup on Yom Kippur significant for Elie? How does he feel after he does it?

It is significant because usually Elie fasted on Yom Kippur but fasting in these circumstances would mean a more rapid death. After he eats his bread and soup, Elie feels a void opening. He says that he turned his act of eating a meal into a rebellion against God.

5. (Pg. 69-70) How does the “selection” affect the men in the camp? (Think about attitudes, treatment of each other, their focus, etc.)

It turned into “Survival of the Fittest”. The prisoners no longer cared about others around them. All they thought about was running fast and looking strong so that they could pass the “selection”.

6. (Pg. 73) Elie says, “Whenever I happened to dream of a better world, I imagined a universe without a bell.” What does the bell represent to Elie? What literary device is this an example of?

The bell represented the lack of freedom that Elie and the other prisoners had. The bell regulated everything in Elie’s life and he obeyed it without even thinking. This is an example of a symbol.

7. (Pg. 76) What happens to Akiba Drumer? Why?

He was a victim of the selection. He was weak and couldn't go on any longer. He was out of strength and out of faith.

8. (Pg. 80) Explain the following piece of figurative language:

<p>“We were already accustomed to rumors of this kind. It was not the first time a false prophet had foretold to us peace-on-earth, negotiations-with-the-Red-Cross-for-our-release... And often we believed them. It was an injection of morphine.”</p> <p>Pg. 53</p>	<p><i>Identify the two things being compared in the metaphor:</i></p> <p>Comparing the rumours of a false-prophet. They always believed that it was true.</p> <p><i>Why does the author use this metaphor? (Hint: how are these two things alike?)</i></p> <p>It took their mind off of the truth and gave them hope.</p>
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9. (Pg. 81) Why does Elie’s neighbor in the hospital say that he has “faith in Hitler?” What is **ironic** about this faith?

He says he has faith in Hitler because Hitler has kept all of his promises thus far. This faith is ironic because Hitlers promise is to kill many Jews and he does exactly that.

10. (Pg. 82) Look at the small paragraph in the middle of the page. What is especially striking about this paragraph, and why do you think the author separated it from the rest of the text?

This paragraph is striking because the text that you read right before it presents a choice of staying in the infirmary or evacuating and both options have an unknown consequence. I think this paragraph is separated from the rest of the text because it is a tiny glimmer of hope among a lot of darkness (those in the infirmary were liberated by the Russians).

11. (pg. 84) Read the following selection:

The head of the block suddenly remembered that he had forgotten to clean out the block. He ordered four prisoners to wash the wooden floor....An hour before leaving the camp! Why? For whom?

“For the liberating army,” he cried. “So that they’ll realize there were men living here and not pigs.”

Why is it important to the head of the block for the liberating army to realize this?

They wanted them to know that they were men with dignity, who lived like humans and not animals. Seeing where/how they live will leave an impression on the liberating army.