

Bellringer

Read the article on Adolf Hitler. Then write a **reader response journal**: include at least one **quote** & be sure to mention the **title** of the article in your opening sentence. When you are finished, put the RRJ in the **basket** and the article back on the **table**.



Bellringer: Reading Check

Answer the following on your own paper.



- 1. True or false? Elie Wiesel grew up in Romania.
- 2. Wiesel helped create what important organization?
- 3. What prestigious prize did Wiesel win in 1986?
- 4. True or false? Wiesel teaches humanities at Columbia University.
- 5. Night is what type of work?
- 6. What was the original name for Night before it was shortened?
- 7. Name two other groups of people (besides Jews) who were persecuted by Hitler.
- 8. What was the name of Hitler's secret police?
- 9. In what year was Night first published in the United States?
- 10. In what year did the United States enter World War II?

Bellringer: Anticipation Guide

- Fill out the anticipation guide. On the back of the sheet, choose one of the statements to write a paragraph about. You should explain why you agree or disagree with the statement, providing examples.

Bellringer

Pick up and read the article from the table. After you have read it, write down five key points from the article on the notecard that is on your table.

Background to *Night*: The Holocaust and Hitler



Holocaust

- Word of Greek origin meaning:
 - “Sacrifice by Fire”
- The systematic, state-sponsored persecution and murder of approximately 6 million Jewish people by the Nazi regime and its collaborators

The Treaty of Versailles

- A peace treaty signed in 1919 at the end of World War I
- Blamed Germany for instigating the war
- Required Germany to:
 - Give up 13% of their territories
 - Severely limit their military
 - Pay back damages caused by war
- Most historians agree this treaty was the seed that sowed World War II

Nazi



- **Stands for “The National Socialist German Worker’s Party”**
- **In 1933, under Adolf Hitler, seized political control of Germany**
- **Believed in the supremacy of a “Master Aryan Race”**
 - **Aryan: a Caucasian of non-Jewish decent**

Bellringer: Thursday

- Put your homework (wordpieces sheet) in the basket.
- Complete DGP for today.

Germany Under Nazi Rule

A historical photograph of a street in Germany during the Nazi era. The street is lined with multi-story buildings. Large red banners with the Swastika symbol are hanging from the buildings. A crowd of people is visible on the street, and a vintage car is parked in the foreground. The overall atmosphere is one of a public display or rally.

- Hitler wanted to create a “master race” where Aryan people would be considered a pure race and superior to other people
- Anti-Semitism or prejudice against Jews had been around for centuries

Swastika



- An ancient symbol used to represent life, sun, power, and good luck
- Derived from Sanskrit meaning "to be good"
- Under Adolf Hitler and the Nazi party, the symbol was used to represent the long German history
- Became a symbol of hate and violence

Adolf Hitler & The Nazi Party

- Hitler gains support in the Nazi Party by attacking the hated Treaty of Versailles
- Blames Germany's problems on Jews and foreign powers
- Appointed Chancellor of Germany in 1933
- Transforms the Weimar Republic into the Third Reich, a total dictatorship



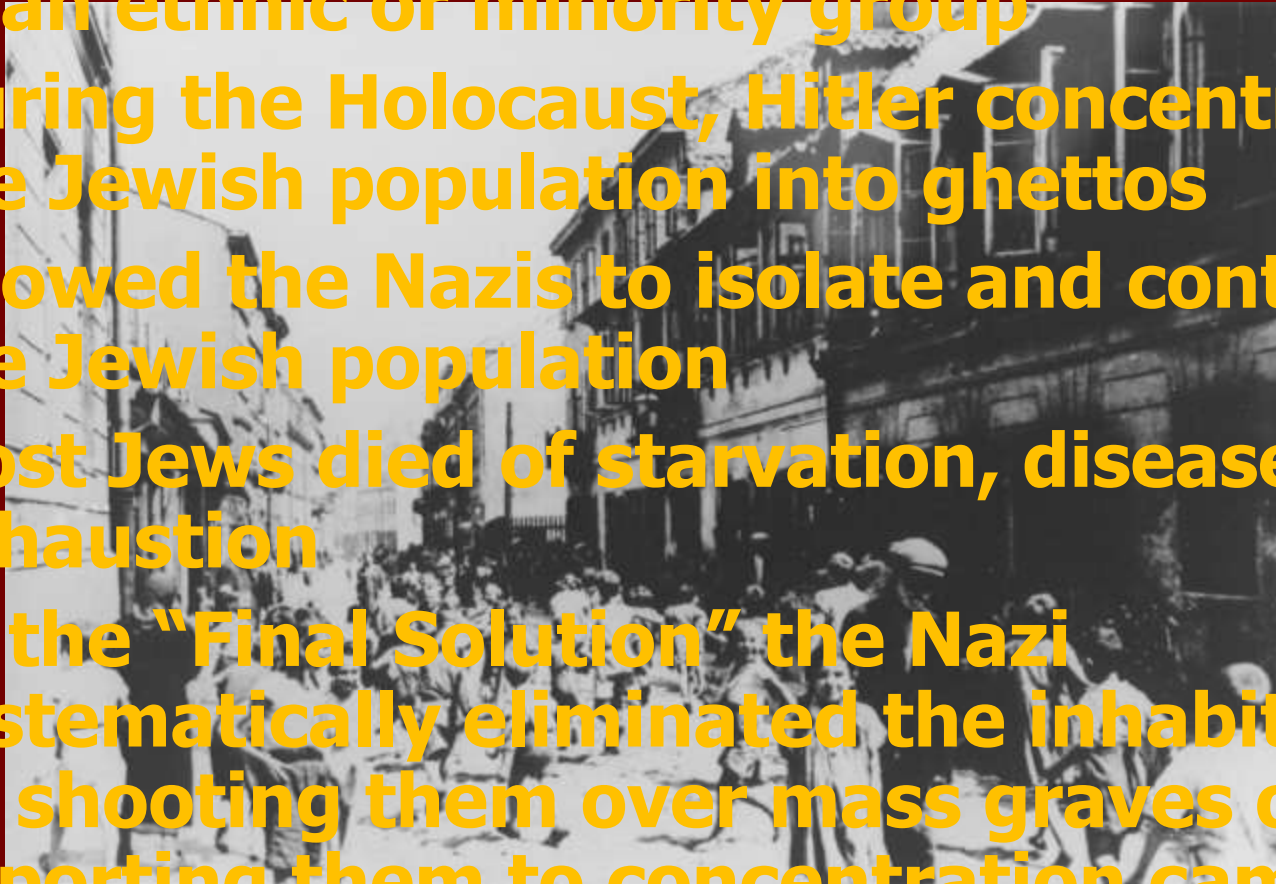
Adolf Hitler



- Austrian born German political leader of the Nazi party
- 1933-1945: Chancellor of Germany
- 1934-1945: as head of state as *Führer und Reichskanzler*
- Most remembered for his role in the rise of Fascism in Europe, World War II, and the Holocaust

Ghetto

- A section of a city inhabited by members of an ethnic or minority group
- During the Holocaust, Hitler concentrated the Jewish population into ghettos
- Allowed the Nazis to isolate and control the Jewish population
- Most Jews died of starvation, disease, or exhaustion
- At the "Final Solution" the Nazi systematically eliminated the inhabitants by shooting them over mass graves or deporting them to concentration camps



The Camps



- Many could better be classified as extermination camps - set up to kill a mass number of Jewish people
- Dr. Josef Mengele carried out experiments on Jewish people at Auschwitz

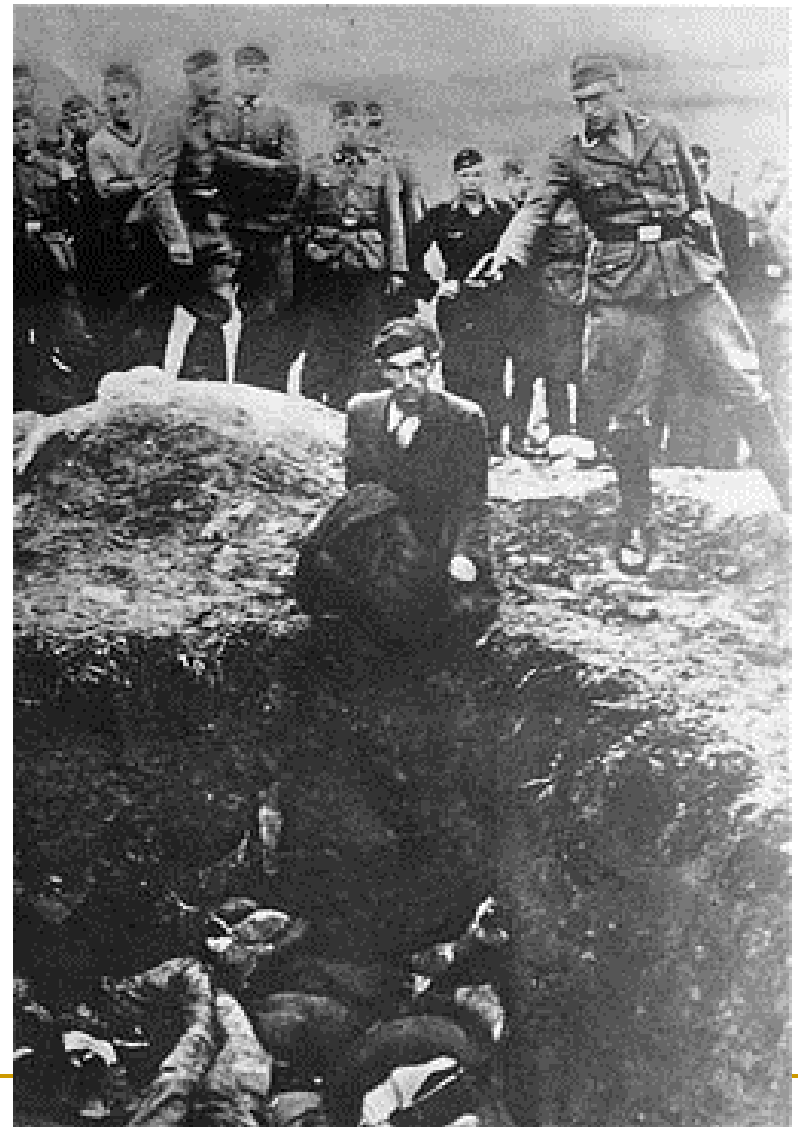


Auschwitz



Jewish children, kept alive in the Auschwitz II (Birkenau) concentration camp, pose in concentration camp uniforms between two rows of barbed wire fencing after liberation. Still from a postwar Soviet film.

German soldiers of the
Waffen-SS and the
Reich Labor Service
look on as a member of
Einsatzgruppe D
prepares to shoot a
Ukrainian Jew kneeling
on the edge of a mass
grave filled with the
bodies of previous
victims.



Buchenwald



“There, our troops found sights, sounds, and stenches horrible beyond belief, cruelties so enormous as to be incomprehensible to the normal mind.”

Col. William W. Quinn

7th US Army

On the liberation of Dachau



Women in the barracks of the newly liberated
Auschwitz concentration camp.



Photographs taken immediately after the departure of the Germans from Auschwitz-Birkenau. Sacks of human hair packed for dispatch to Germany.



Bones of anti-Nazi German women are visible in the crematoria in the concentration camp at Weimar, Germany. April 14, 1945.



A warehouse full of shoes and clothing confiscated from the prisoners and deportees gassed upon their arrival.



Corpses at Dachau camp

Terms to Know

- Holocaust originated from a Greek word meaning "sacrifice by fire"
 - Anti-semitism: hostility toward or hatred of Jews as a religious or ethnic group
 - Human rights: the basic rights and freedoms to which all humans are entitled; includes the right to life, liberty, freedom of thought and expression, and equality before the law
 - Alienation: the state of being an outsider or the feeling of being isolated, as from society
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More Terms to Know

- Dehumanization: to deprive humans of human qualities such as individuality, compassion, or civility
 - Eugenics: the belief in the possibility of improving the qualities of a human population by discouraging reproduction by people having genetic defects or presumed to have inheritable unwanted traits
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More Terms to Know

- genocide: refers to the widespread extermination/attempted extermination of an entire national, racial, religious, or ethnic group
 - pogroms: an organized, often officially encouraged massacre of a minority group; especially one conducted against Jews
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The Nuremberg Laws

- Passed in 1935
- Said anyone with any Jewish blood would be considered a Jew
- Further restrictions were placed and persecution of the Jews increased.

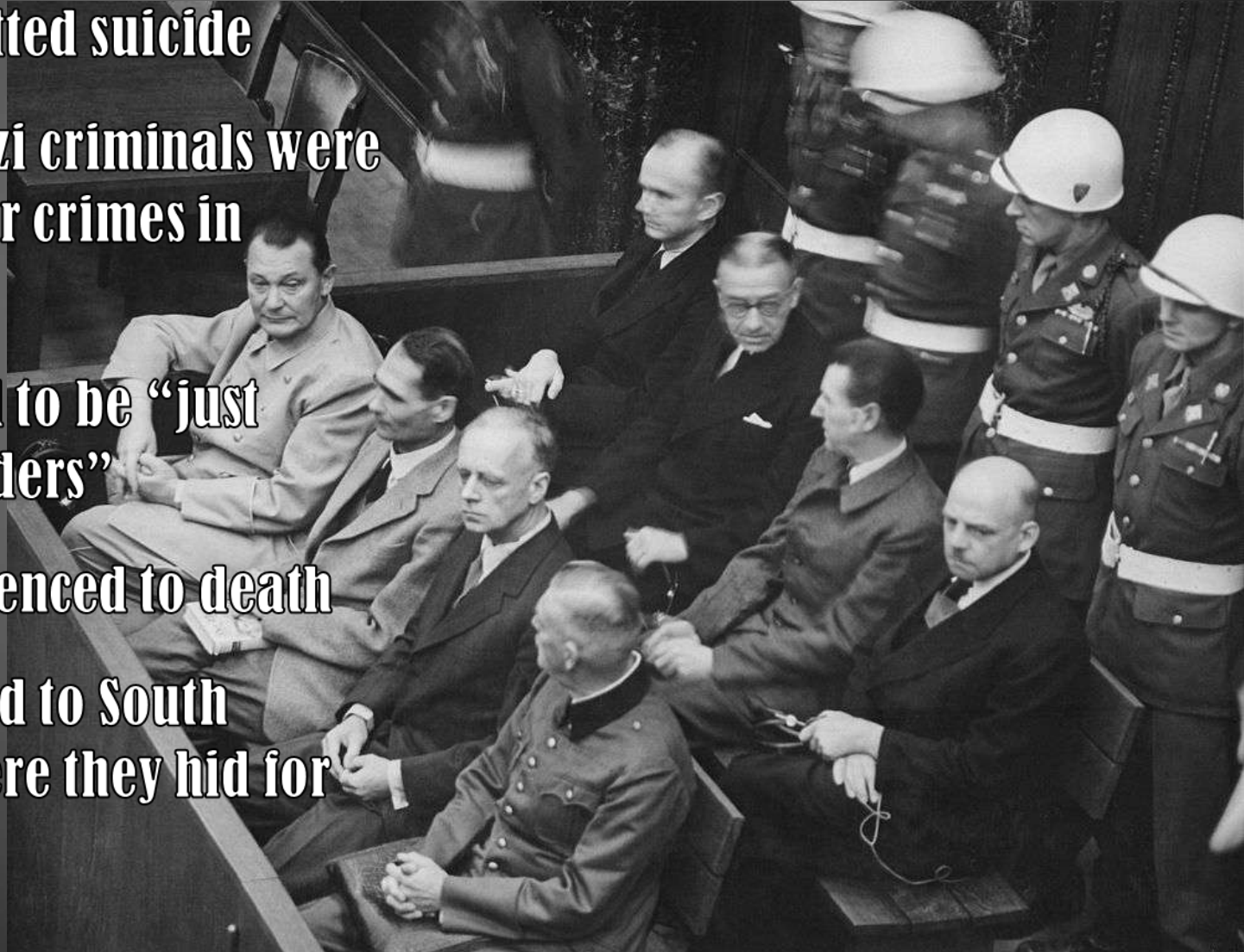


Nuremberg Laws

- Passed in 1935
 - Stripped Jewish people of their rights, citizenship, and property
 - They included:
 - Closing Jewish-owned shops and offices
 - Desecrating and looting synagogues
 - Conducting raids and inspections of Jewish homes
 - Outlawing marriage between Jews and Gentiles
 - Imposing three-day curfew
 - Posting warnings of execution for noncompliance
-

The Nuremberg Trials

- As the war ended, many top Nazis committed suicide
- 22 major Nazi criminals were tried for their crimes in Nuremberg
- Most claimed to be “just following orders”
- 12 were sentenced to death
- Some escaped to South America where they hid for years



The Final Solution

A black and white photograph of Jewish prisoners in a concentration camp. The prisoners are wearing striped uniforms and are standing behind barbed wire. The image is grainy and has a somber tone.

- Plan developed in 1942 to eliminate all Jews from Europe
- Jewish people from across Europe were taken to concentration camps
- In the camps they were used for hard labor or killed

Facts about the Holocaust

- Over six million Jews killed
 - Over five million non-Jews killed
 - Jews were not only targets: Other groups were persecuted, among them Communists, Socialists, Jehovah's Witnesses, the elderly, the handicapped, and homosexuals.
 - One third of Europe's Jewish population killed
 - Over 1.5 million children killed
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Elie Wiesel – Night

- *There may be times when we are powerless to prevent injustice, but there must never be a time when we fail to protest.*
- *We must take sides. Neutrality helps the oppressor, never the victim. Silence encourages the tormentor, never the tormented.*
- *When a person doesn't have gratitude, something is missing in his or her humanity.*