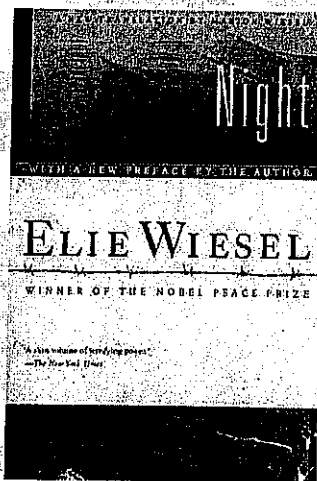


NIGHT



by Elie Wiesel
[Study Guide]

NAME: _____

ENGLISH II

THE WIESEL FAMILY

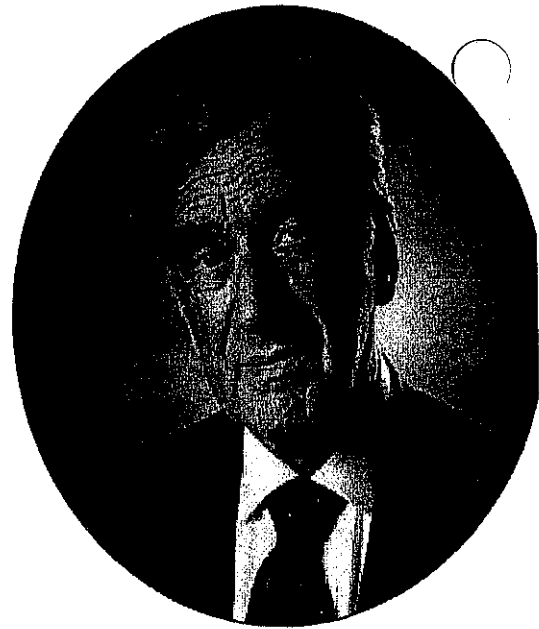


PRIOR TO DEPORTATION



ELIZER "ELIE" WIESEL

AS AN INMATE



PRESENT DAY AUTHOR



ELIE'S MOTHER, SARAH
AT CENTER



ELIE'S FATHER, CHLOMO



ELIE'S YOUNGER SISTER, TZIPORA

TERMS OF JUDAISM & YIDDISH

JUDAISM:

TERM	DEFINITION
HASIDIC	A branch of <i>Orthodox Judaism</i> that maintains a lifestyle separate from the non-Jewish world; everyday is strict observance of Judaic or Mosaic Law.
KABBALAH	The Jewish mystical tradition which, if undertaken with a mentor, allows some of its students to penetrate sacred mysteries and purportedly foretell the future based studying its many tracts.
KADDISH	Originally spoken in <i>Aramaic</i> , it is a <i>mourning prayer</i> that praises God that is uttered for the dead or dying.
PASSOVER	The celebration of the Jews' freedom from slavery at the hands of the Egyptians; it is the subject of the Book of Exodus with <i>Moses leading the Jews out of Egypt</i> .
RABBI	Religious teacher and person authorized to make decisions on issues of Judaic Law; performs many of the same functions as a Protestant minister.
ROSH HASHANAH	The date of the Jewish <i>New Year</i> which falls in the late summer or early autumn; it occurs 163 days after the day of Passover .
SYNAGOGUE	The Jewish house of worship.
TALMUD	The collective body of Jewish tradition, comprised of two parts: the <i>Mishnah</i> and the <i>Gemara</i> ; the teachings and opinions of thousands of rabbis on many subjects including philosophy, law, customs, and lived experience.
TORAH	The first five (5) books of the <i>Old Testament</i> (the first large section of the Holy Bible) that include the Books of <i>Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy</i> ; also known as the <i>Pentateuch</i> ; the basis of <i>Judaic or Mosaic Law</i> .
YIDDISH	A language based on <i>German</i> that is <i>written in Hebrew characters</i> and that was originally <i>spoken by Jews of central and eastern Europe</i> .
YOM KIPPUR	Known in Judaism as the <i>Day of Atonement</i> ; it lasts 25 hours beginning at sunset and lasting until nightfall of the following day; during this period, Jews engage in <i>fasting</i> and day-long <i>prayer</i> , sometimes in <i>synagogue</i> , for their sins.
ZOHAR	The primary foundational text for study of <i>Kabbalah</i> or Jewish mysticism.

YIDDISH:

TERM	DEFINITION
BUBKES	Trivial, worthless, useless, a ridiculously small amount; less than nothing, so to speak.
CHUTZPAH	Nerve, extreme arrogance, brazen presumption. In English, <i>chutzpah</i> often connotes courage or confidence, but among Yiddish speakers, it is not a compliment.
GOY	A non-Jew, a <i>Gentile</i> . As in Hebrew, one Gentile is a <i>Goy</i> ; many Gentiles are <i>goyim</i> , the non-Jewish world in general is "the goyim." <i>Goyish</i> is the adjective form. Putting mayonnaise on a pastrami sandwich is <i>goyish</i> . Putting mayonnaise on a pastrami sandwich on white bread is even more <i>goyish</i> .
KLUTZ	Literally means "a block of wood," so it's often used for a dense, clumsy or awkward person.
KOSHER	Something that's acceptable to Orthodox Jews, especially food. Other Jews may also "eat kosher" on some level but are not required to. Food that Orthodox Jews don't eat – pork, shellfish, etc. – is called <i>traif</i> . An observant Jew might add, "Both pork and shellfish are doubtlessly very tasty. I simply am restricted from eating it." In English, when you hear something that seems suspicious or shady, you might say, "Dude, that's not kosher."

TERMS OF JUDAISM & YIDDISH

<u>TERM</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
KVETCH	complain, whine or fret, but in Yiddish, it literally means "to press or squeeze," like a wrong-sized shoe; chronic complainers
MAZEL TOV	Literally translated to "good luck", however its usage means "Congratulations on what just happened!" such as a wedding ceremony, graduations, bar mitzvahs, and other celebratory occasions.
NOSH	To nibble; a light snack.
PLOTZ	To emotionally explode out of aggravation.
SHLEP	To drag or carry something along that you do not really need.
SCHLOCK	Cheap, shoddy, inferior and low-quality.
SHMOOZE	Small talk of nothing in particular; associated with networking and socializing at business functions.
SPIEL	Long and involved lecture that is primarily a sales pitch.
SHTICK	Something someone is known for doing; entertainers of all sorts have a schtick.

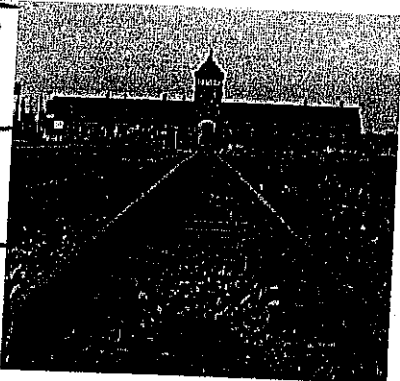
OTHER CAMPS

<u>TERM</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
KAPO	A fellow inmate who is in charge of the other inmates in exchange for only slightly better conditions; was often just as harsh as the SS officers.
GLEIWITZ	A much smaller part of the Auschwitz complex was a satellite camp approximately 40 miles to the west.
SONDERKOMMANDO	Inmates tasked with disposing of victims' bodies from the gas chamber to the crematoria.
BUCHEWALD	Concentration camp located in Poland where Elie spent his last days as a prisoner.

AUSCHWITZ – BIRKENAU CONCENTRATION CAMP COMPLEX

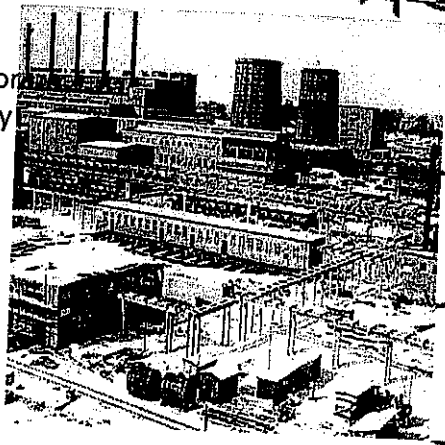
Auschwitz-Birkenau was the largest of all of the Nazi concentration camps, incorporating itself within the actual Polish town of Oswiecim (pronounced *osh-VICH-im*; Germanized to 'Auschwitz'/OUSH-vitz during the Nazi Occupation). The camp complex consisted of *three subcamps* tasked for slave labor and extermination.

Auschwitz I – This part of the complex housed the administrative buildings where records of incoming rail transports of prisoners were meticulously recorded, updated, and filed. Every prisoner who passed through the gates of Auschwitz-Birkenau had their name and information stored on paper file in this part of the camp. The Nazis were ardent, diligent and thorough when it came to information-recording with paperwork. Upon discovery of prisoners' files, Allied investigators were dumbfounded at 1.) the amount of paperwork found, and 2.) how exact and meticulous the information was, given the mass amounts of people imprisoned and exterminated at Auschwitz. Smaller barracks and labor facilities were also located here.



Auschwitz II: Birkenau – This part of the complex was the main extermination center, housing *gas chambers, crematoria*, with railroad tracks leading through its infamous front gate-tower and directly to these buildings for immediate extermination. Prisoners who survived a *selection*, an examination to see who was and wasn't fit to work as slave labor, were housed elsewhere in barracks at this site or in barracks at the other two Auschwitz subcamps. The Nazis used cans of chemical pills that oxidized when exposed to the air called *Zyklon-B*, cyanide gas that killed its victims within 15-20 minutes upon inhalation. Four crematoria cremated the victims.

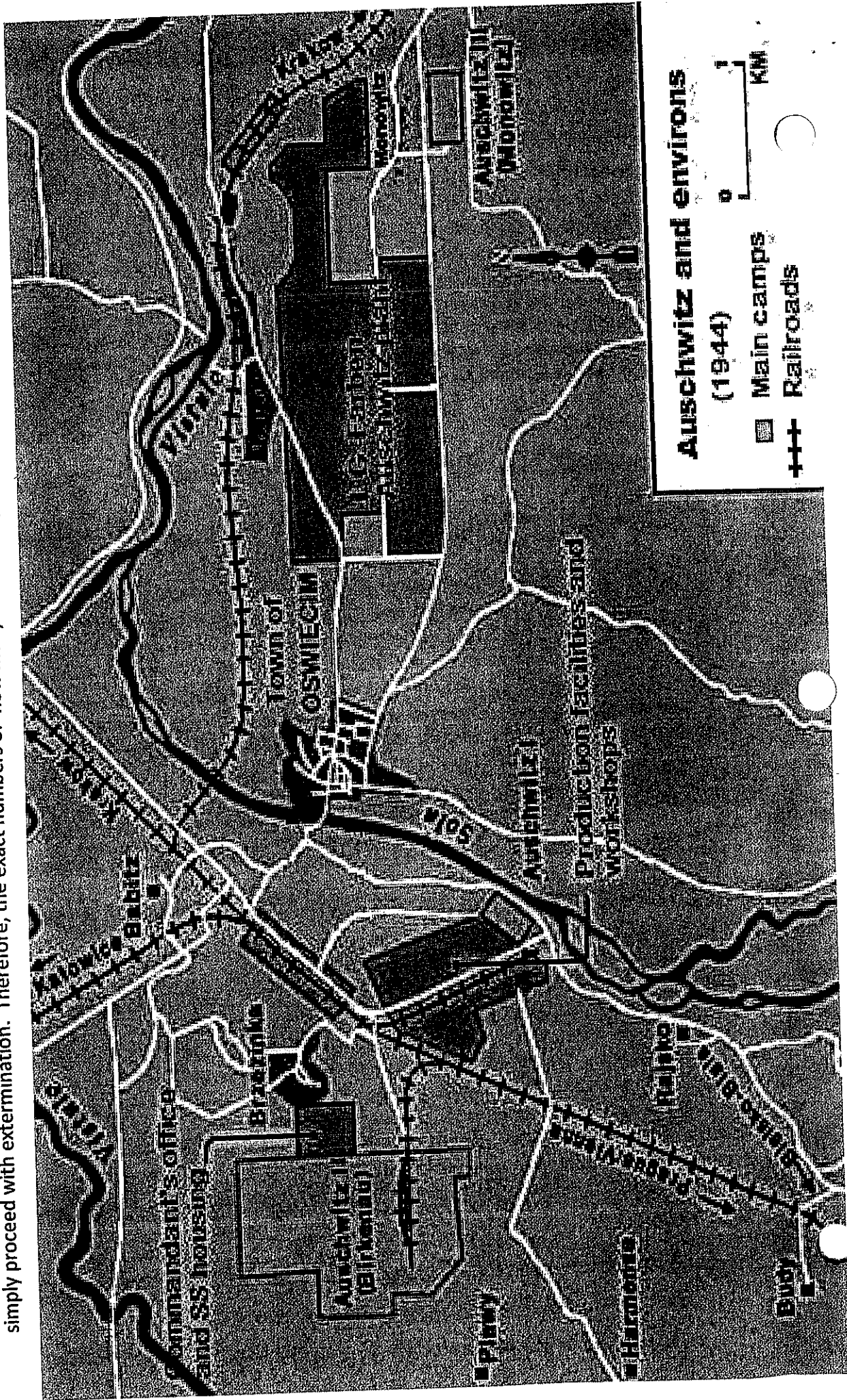
Auschwitz III: Monowitz/Buna – This was the main slave labor camp and factory built by the SS to accommodate the company known as *I.G. Farben* (pronounced *ee. gae. FAIR-bin*). Barracks for inmates were also located here. Inmates toiled away under brutally harsh conditions to produce synthetic rubber and liquid fuels for the Nazi war machine. Production was supervised and managed by *kapos*, inmates who were tasked to supervise their fellow inmates in exchange for being spared regular harsh treatment suffered by other inmates. They also supervised barracks as it saved costs by minimizing SS personnel to constantly supervise inmates. *Kapos* often treated their fellow inmates just as harshly as the SS.



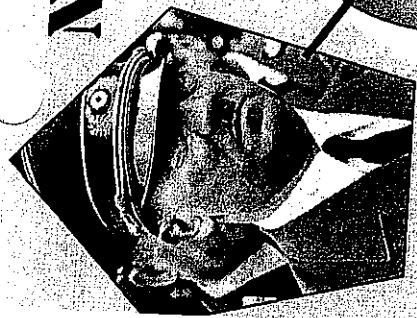
★ SS COMMANDANT RUDOLF HOESS
OVERSAW OPERATIONS AT AUSCHWITZ- BIRKENAU ★

AUSCHWITZ – BIRKENAU COMPLEX MAP

- At the peak of its operation, it was possible to dispose of **30,000 people in one day** at Auschwitz. However, this rate was unsustainable due to intermittent shortages of manpower and assorted materiel, as well as suffering numerous production difficulties.
- Estimates vary of the total amount of people exterminated at Auschwitz-Birkenau, however, it stands at **1.1 – 1.5 million**. Although the Nazis were infamously known for keeping precise records, the advancing Allied fronts forced the Nazis to minimize or skip paperwork altogether and simply proceed with extermination. Therefore, the exact numbers of 'how many' and 'who' perished at Auschwitz are still approximations.

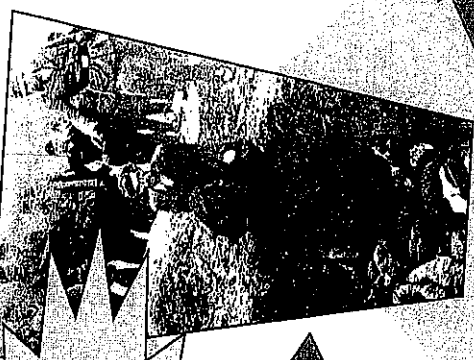


NAZI OVERSIGHT OF THE "FINAL SOLUTION"



ADOLF HITLER
FURHER
"LEADER"

Heydrich convenes Wannsee Conference in Spring, 1942 to settle the "Final Solution" to the "Jewish Question," first step: einsatzgruppen or killing squads



Eichmann's minutes of the Wannsee Conference with the mass numbers of European Jews to be deported by railway

1. Polen	3,000,000
2. Frankreich	1,000,000
3. Italien	800,000
4. Griechenland	500,000
5. Jugoslawien	400,000
6. Tschechien	300,000
7. Rumänien	200,000
8. Spanien	100,000
9. Portugal	100,000
10. Türkei	100,000
11. Arabien	100,000
12. Asien	100,000
13. Afrika	100,000
14. Australien	100,000
15. Neuseeland	100,000
16. Südamerika	100,000
17. Ozeanien	100,000
18. Island	100,000
19. Norwegen	100,000
20. Schweden	100,000
21. Dänemark	100,000
22. Finnland	100,000
23. Lettland	100,000
24. Litauen	100,000
25. Estland	100,000
26. Ungarn	100,000
27. Slowakei	100,000
28. Tschechoslowakei	100,000
29. Jugoslawien	100,000
30. Albanien	100,000
31. Griechenland	100,000
32. Türkei	100,000
33. Arabien	100,000
34. Asien	100,000
35. Afrika	100,000
36. Australien	100,000
37. Neuseeland	100,000
38. Südamerika	100,000
39. Ozeanien	100,000
40. Island	100,000
41. Norwegen	100,000
42. Schweden	100,000
43. Dänemark	100,000
44. Finnland	100,000
45. Lettland	100,000
46. Litauen	100,000
47. Estland	100,000
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49. Slowakei	100,000
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51. Jugoslawien	100,000
52. Albanien	100,000
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54. Türkei	100,000
55. Arabien	100,000
56. Asien	100,000
57. Afrika	100,000
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59. Neuseeland	100,000
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113. Estland	100,000
114. Ungarn	100,000
115. Slowakei	100,000
116. Tschechoslowakei	100,000
117. Jugoslawien	100,000
118. Albanien	100,000
119. Griechenland	100,000
120. Türkei	100,000



HENRICH HIMMLER
REICHSFURHER
"GENERAL FIELD MARSHALL"

As #2 man of the Nazi Party, Himmler coordinated and oversaw all camps and einsatzgruppen as seen here visiting Dachau



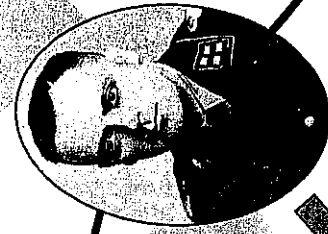
REINHARD HEYDRICH
OBERGRUPPENFURHER
"GENERAL"



ADOLF EICHMANN
OBERSTURMBANNFURHER
"LIEUTENANT COLONEL"
TRANSPORT ADMINISTRATOR

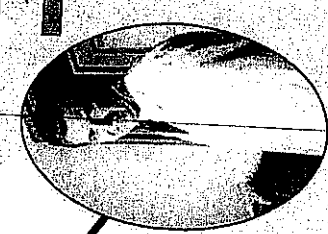


As commandant of Auschwitz, Hoess (middle) gives notes on more "effective" extermination methods he'd like to use



RUDOLF HOESS
COMMANDANT
AUSCHWITZ

Joseph "Angel of Death" Mengele conducts medical experiments on prisoners



DR. JOSEF MENGELE
HAUPTSTURMFURHER



Hitler's book *Mein Kampf* discusses racial theory, promoting "pure" Aryan ideals and disparages "impure" Jews, Slavs, and Poles

NAZI OVSIGHT OF THE "FINAL SOLUTION"

PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS DOCUMENT OF 'THE NAZI OVSIGHT OF THE "FINAL SOLUTION"':

1. What was Hitler's "manual" on racial theory and Aryan ideals?

2. What even happened in the spring of 1942 that officially established extermination proceedings against the Jews and other undesirables of the Third Reich?

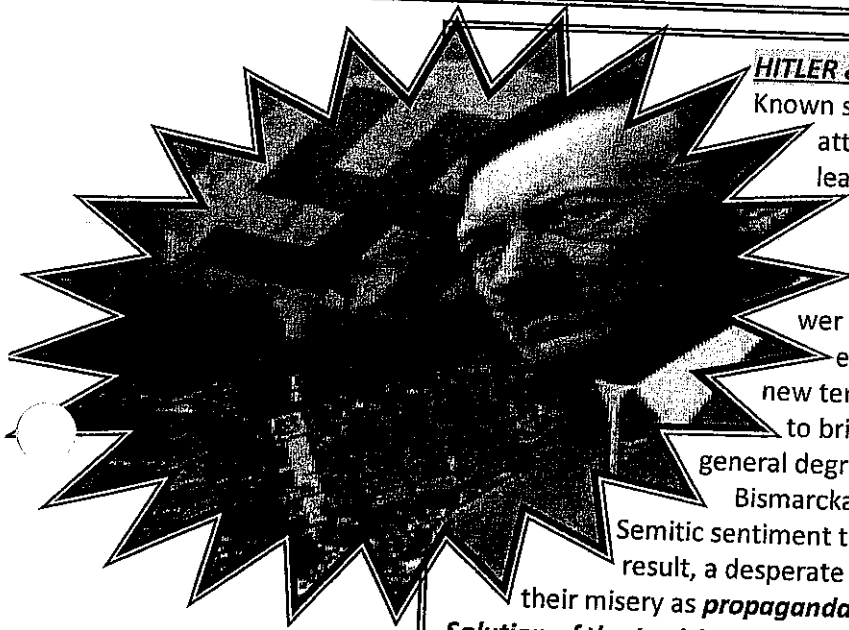
3. Who was responsible for establishing the transportation network for the Holocaust?

4. Who was the head SS Officer at the Auschwitz concentration camp?

5. What did Josef Mengele conduct and oversee as leading camp doctor of all the concentration camps?

THE HISTORY BEHIND THE RISE OF THE NAZIS

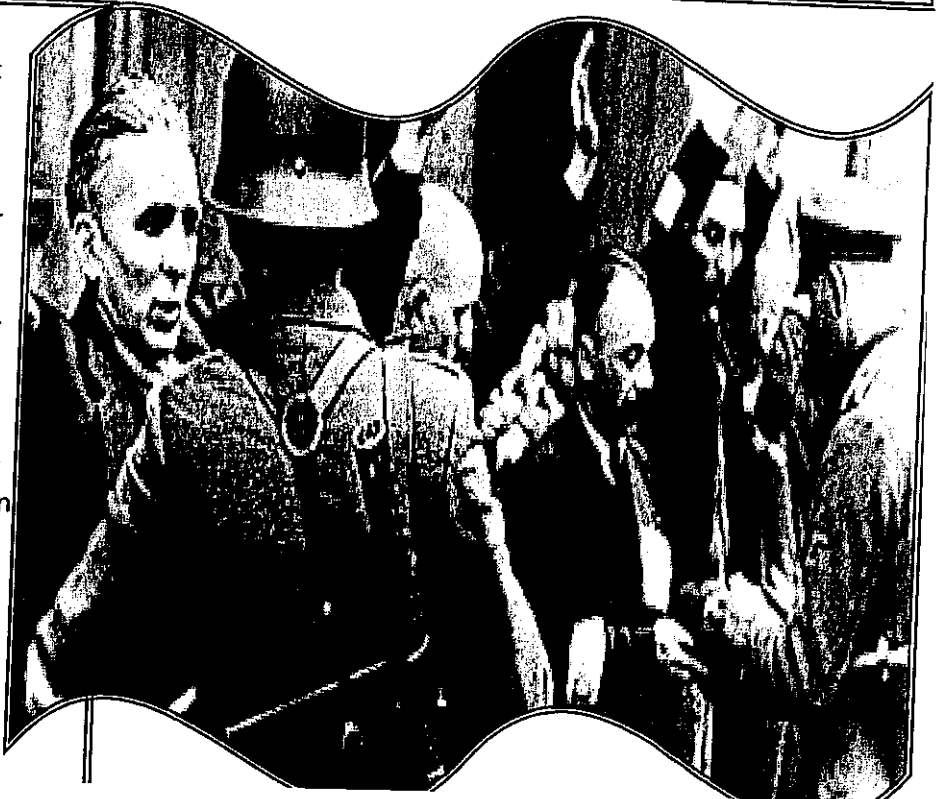
TREATY OF VERSAILLES – After Germany's defeat at the end of World War I, the Allied nations demanded that Germany make *war reparations* on damaged territories, sucking out millions from the German economy. Coupled with *soaring inflation*, the *German mark* became worthless, especially during the *worldwide depression of the 1930s*. The allies also demanded that *Germany could not rearm itself* by building up an army, navy or air force with all of its associated weaponry, ordnance, and equipment. As a result, *unemployment soared*, destroying small businesses and shopkeepers as everyone's savings disappeared. Because of this, the German population experienced an enormous *crisis of confidence* in its government to dig the German economy out of its financial hole.



HITLER & THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN WORKERS' PARTY

Known simply as the *Nazis*, they had clear policies which seemed attractive to the hopelessly desperate German people. Their leader, *Adolf Hitler*, offered "simple" solutions to Germany's problems with the political creed of *National Socialism*, based on extreme *nationalism* and staunch *racism*. This creed also advocated for a *dictatorship* as the answer to indecision in government, using the aforementioned extreme nationalism to grow and expand Germany into new territories—geographically, militarily, socially, culturally—to bring increased wealth for all Germans. With already a general degree of *anti-Semitism* entrenched in Germany from the Bismarckian empire of the late-19th century, Hitler amplified anti-Semitic sentiment through his powerful and impassioned *oratory*. As a result, a desperate German population finally found a *scapegoat* for all their misery as *propaganda* about and *intimidation* of Jews helped effect the "*Final Solution of the Jewish Question*" the Nazis' cover name for the *Holocaust*.

FASCIST IDEAS – Most members of the Nazi party upheld *fascist* ideals. They believed that people were not equal. They considered their own race to be superior to all others and believed that their nation should only include people like themselves. They rejected a democratic government where each person had an equal say and equal rights. *Blind obedience to Adolf Hitler was essential*. *Dissent*, or questioning authority, was not tolerated and was considered a punishable crime. Also, anyone who was deemed weak, handicapped, or mentally ill or of another race or in any way different—or seen as "polluting" the purity of the German nation—was considered subhuman and experienced harsh persecution and eventually expulsion from society to a *concentration, labor, or extermination camp*. To the Nazis, anyway of achieving these aims was considered justified. They glorified *war, violence*, and worshipped *raw power* to the public through



THE HISTORY BEHIND THE RISE OF THE NAZIS

PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS DOCUMENT OF 'THE HISTORY BEHIND THE RISE OF THE NAZIS':

1. In the Treaty of Versailles after World War I, what two restrictions on Germany did the Allies demand?

2. National Socialism was based heavily on two ideas. What were they?

3. What did the Nazis use extreme nationalism to do for the German nation and its people?

4. What two methods did the Nazis use to persuade people to view the Jews as scapegoats for all of Germany's problems?

5. What was the Nazi cover name for the Holocaust?

6. Define three (3) traits of a fascist regime:

THE "HOW" #1 - PSYCHOLOGICAL AND IDEOLOGICAL MANIPULATION - PROPAGANDA

PROPAGANDA - ideas or statements that are often false or exaggerated that are spread in order to persuade and influence people to help a cause, a political leader, a government, or an organization. Propaganda is spread through visual print means such as posters and billboards (see below) or through electronic media *especially radio and film*—for our times, add TV, Internet, and all mobile devices. People encounter propaganda everyday by its less-pejorative term called **ADVERTISING**, which is used to persuade people to consume—**BUY**—products, services and information. Leading up to and during World War II, *both Axis Powers (Germany, Italy, Japan) and Allied Powers (United States, United Kingdom, Soviet Union)* used propaganda posters, in addition to radio broadcasts and film (both feature and documentary), to influence their respective populations to support their cause. Below are propaganda posters utilized by the Third Reich to shape public opinion against “undesirables” while promoting pro-Nazi ideology. Take a careful look at each one and its meaning.

POSTERS



**"The Jew:
War Instigator
War Profiteer"**



**"The Eternal Jew:
A Documentary About
Worldwide Jewry"**



**"Degenerate Music'
Brought to You by the Ministry
for Public Enlightenment"**



**"This Person Suffering from Hereditary
Defects Costs the Community 60,000
Reichsmark During His Lifetime.
Fellow German, That is Your Money, Too."**

POSTERS



**"They Need Your Help.
Support Your Local Community."**



**"New People.
Calendar of the Race and Resettlement Office"**



"Together, We Can Do Push-Ups!"



**"Hitler Builds With Our Help.
Buy German."**

The Nazis established the *Reich's Ministry for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda*. All German news, literature, filmmaking, theatre, music, visual arts and broadcasting were carefully screened and infused with ideas and concepts promoting National Socialism, the Third Reich and associated Nazi ideology.

Nazi propaganda included and openly promoted the following concepts:

- **Racialism**—a focus on the existence of an Aryan “master” race specific only to Germans that stressed blond hair and blue eyes; Jews, Africans, Poles and Slavs, and the disabled, among others, were considered racially inferior.
- **Nationalism and Expansionism** – a strong belief in the rise of the German state, known as the third empire, or Third Reich; there should be no limits placed on the imperial pursuits of the Third Reich; local community support for the Reich was required.
- **Anti-Communism** – the protection of private property and a stratified class order was essential to Nazism.
- **Totalitarianism** – the needs of the individual are subordinated to the needs of the state and the wider community; the needs of the individual are sacrificed for the Reich and the Führer.
- **Anti-Semitism** – anti-Jewish perspectives are known as anti-Semitism; purchasing of goods and services from Jewish merchants was strictly prohibited; denunciations of Jews in Nazi-controlled communications were nearly constant.

THE "HOW" #1 - PSYCHOLOGICAL AND IDEOLOGICAL MANIPULATION - PROPAGANDA



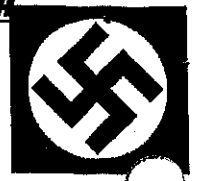
Propaganda Minister **Dr. Joseph Goebbels** (pronounced **GER-buls**) infamously stated, "If you tell a lie big enough and keep repeating it, people will eventually come to believe it."



German filmmaker **Leni Riefenstahl's** documentary *Triumph of the Will* which promoted Nazi ideology remains a classic example of pro-Nazi film propaganda.



19th c. German classical composer **Richard Wagner's** music, like "The Valkyrie", was promoted by the Reich as exemplifying the sound of the German national spirit.



Nazi Symbolism:

- The Swastika
- SS lightning bolts
- Nazi death's head
- Nazi Eagle's Crest



Publisher **Julius Streicher** (pronounced **STRIKE-er**) was instrumental with propaganda activities by publishing his newspaper *Der Stürmer*.



Der Stürmer ("The Attacker") was published in 1923 and continued publication until the end of WWII. Its tabloid-style was heavily **anti-Semitic**. Between 1941 - 1943, Streicher authorized articles demanding the annihilation and extermination of the Jews.

NAZI BOOK BURNINGS!!!

- Proclaimed as an "Action Against the Un-German Spirit", by the Main Office for Press and Propaganda of the German Student Union, books deemed to contain subversive ideas to the Reich were systematically burned in huge public bonfires as demonstrations of a literary purge or "cleansing" of ideas. Any literature or books that contained liberal, anarchist, socialist, pacifist, communist, and Jewish ideas were banned and incinerated in towns all over Germany (see below) on May 10, 1933.

• Authors whose books were banned & burned:

GERMAN/ RUSSIAN	AMERICAN	UK/ FRENCH
- Albert Einstein	- John Dos Passos	- Aldous Huxley
- Sigmund Freud	- Ernest Hemingway	- H.G. Wells
- Karl Marx	- Upton Sinclair	- Joseph Conrad
- Friedrich Engels	- Jack London	- D.H. Lawrence
- Bertolt Brecht	- Walt Whitman	- James Joyce
- Leo Tolstoy	- Helen Keller	- Victor Hugo
- Vladimir Nabokov	- Ralph Waldo Emerson	
- Erich Maria Remarque		
- Franz Kafka		
- Leon Trotsky		

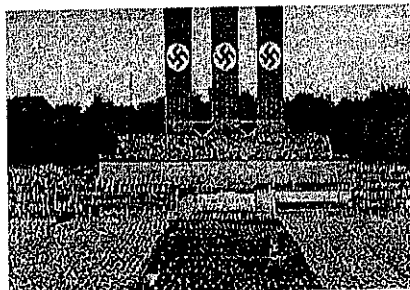


PAGEANTRY

The **Nuremberg Rally** was an annual propaganda rally held in the city of Nuremberg from 1923 - 1939 where numerous speeches and presentations were delivered promoting German nationalism and National Socialism.

SPEECHES!!!

Speeches focused squarely on "being German" as opposed to being pro-Nazi or anti-Semitic. However, the Nazi party employed skillful **rhetoric** in these speeches to insinuate or suggest these ideas without overtly, directly stating them.



THE "HOW" #1 - PSYCHOLOGICAL AND IDEOLOGICAL MANIPULATION - PROPAGANDA

PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS DOCUMENT OF 'PROPAGANDA':

1. In your words, describe what you think makes the propaganda posters effective for spreading the concepts of Nazism:

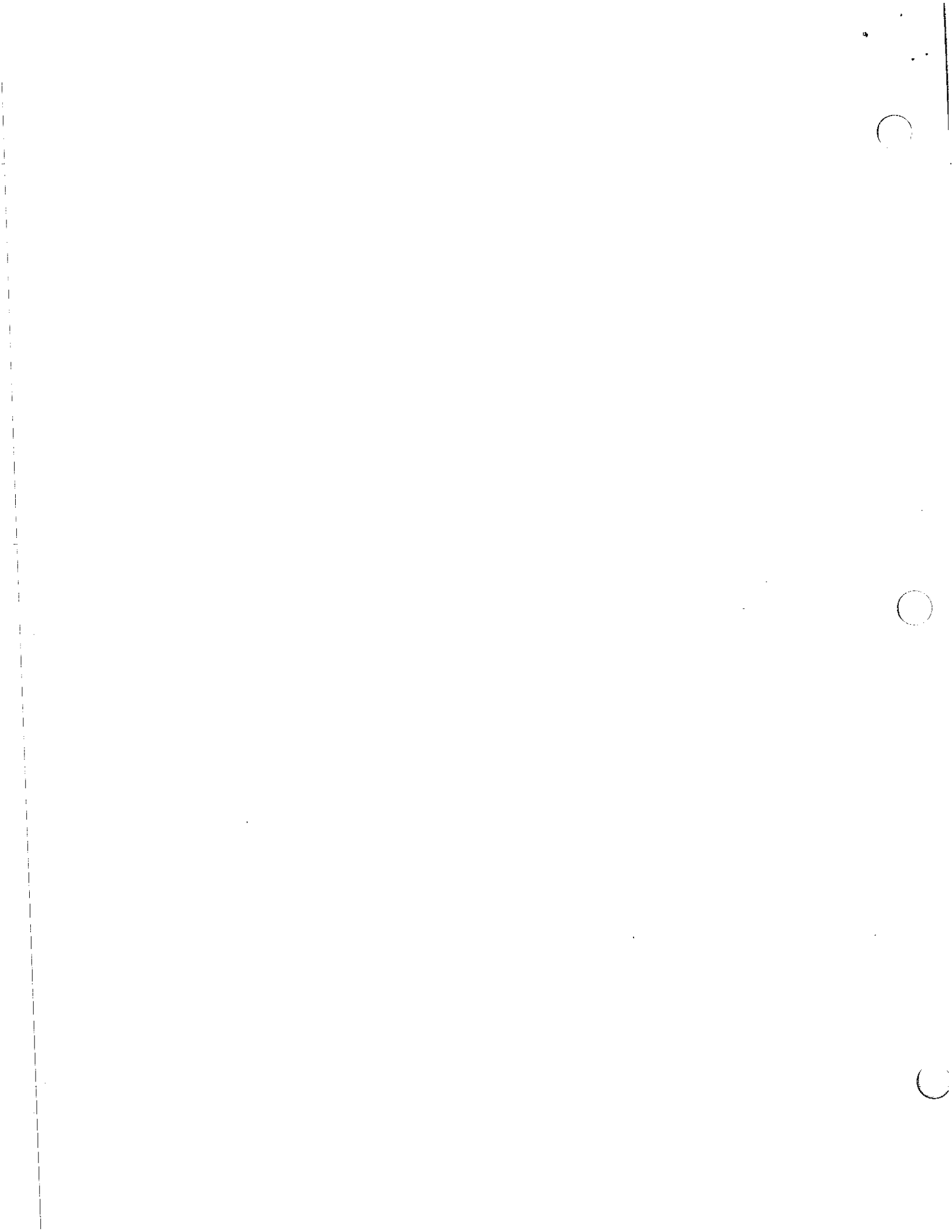
2. What were at least three (3) of these concepts?

3. List one infamous public event that served as propaganda (there are more than one) and briefly describe what happened at this event:

4. Who was in charge of all propaganda as well as other information dissemination?





5. What types of books were burned at book burnings?

6. Why was Richard Wagner's "Valkyrie" promoted as a piece of propaganda?



THE "HOW" #2 – SURVEILLANCE & INTIMIDATION – THE NAZI POLICE APPARATUS

The Third Reich had an intricate and overlapping web of state police and intelligence services to ensure complete, total obedience and compliance of its citizens to Nazi Party ideology and authority. Below are a few of the more well-known police and intelligence services:

BRANCH	INSIGNIA	ALLIES' COUNTERPART	FUNCTION WITHIN THE REICH
GESTAPO		FBI (US); MI-5 (UK)	The official domestic secret police throughout Nazi Germany and Nazi-Occupied Europe. Often dressed as plainclothes detectives, the Gestapo was charged with strenuous enforcement of Reich laws based on surveillance and counterintelligence report identifying and eliminating political opponents and dissenters. Anyone deemed a political, racial, or social threat were forcibly removed from society and interred in "protective custody" or imprisoned without recourse to any judicial proceedings. In some cases, prisoners were sent to concentration camps or were simply disappeared. The Gestapo depended upon loyal Germans to report any dissenting or suspicious behavior of its own citizens.
SA or Sturmabteilung ("Brownshirts")		NONE	The SA was the paramilitary wing of the Nazi party that helped Hitler's rise to power. They provided protection for Nazi rallies, assemblies, and other associated political gatherings. Using brute force and physical violence, they disrupted meetings of opposing parties, fighting against security units of opposing parties and intimidating Slavic and Romani citizens, unionists, liberals, socialists and Jews—anyone deemed a political threat or socially inferior. After Hitler's rise to power in 1933, he and his top officers felt the SA posed a threat to his newly-acquired power so they had its leader, Ernst Rohm, killed, weakening the SA and bringing them into line. The SA was responsible for most of the violent public attacks against Jews and Jewish businesses, culminating in <i>Kristallnacht</i> , the "Night of Broken Glass."
SS or Schutzstaffel		NONE	Groomed exclusively in Nazi ideology with fanatical loyalty to Hitler, the SS was Hitler's inner political and paramilitary circle, led by Heinrich Himmler. This organization was responsible for developing, organizing and implementing what was known as "The Final Solution to the Jewish Question", otherwise known as <i>The Holocaust</i> . They ran all the camps as well as coordinating all other police and intelligence services such as the Gestapo and SD. They also formed <i>Einsatzgruppen</i> , death squads who canvassed Occupied Europe, killing more than one million people, mostly Jews, Poles, Slavs, and Gypsies, usually through mass shootings and public hangings.
SD or Sicherheitsdienst		SSA/OSS (US); GC&CS/SIS (UK)	A smaller, separate branch of the SS, this supersecret intelligence agency of Nazi Germany monitored all <i>electronic activities and communications</i> within the Third Reich even the Reich's own soldiers, officers, and leadership so as to collect information on subversives and potential threats. They were the main information gathering organization of the Reich. They also tracked and monitored foreign opinion and criticism of Nazi policies. The SD also monitored domestic communications and discovered that the <i>Nuremberg Laws</i> (which restricted, and in some cases even eliminated, rights of Jews) were well-received by the German population.



Heinrich Himmler – Rising to Chief of German Police and Minister of the Interior in 1943, Himmler presided over all Nazi police organizations, especially the SS in which he began his Nazi career. Himmler also oversaw the construction and operations of all concentration and extermination camps. He also established the *Einsatzgruppen*, SS killing squads, on Hitler's behalf. At the very end of WWII, Hitler discovered Himmler tried to negotiate a truce with the British without his knowledge. Hitler attempted to have Himmler arrested but the British beat him to it. While in British custody, Himmler managed to commit suicide.



Ernst Rohm – Head of the SA, or "Brownshirts" for their brown button-down shirts with red arm bands. Rohm presided over this militia wing of the Nazi party of which he granted full authority to harass and attack Jewish persons and businesses with impunity. Eventually, Rohm was murdered in "The Night of the Long Knives" because he and the Brownshirts were viewed by Hitler and Himmler as a

THE "HOW" #2 – SURVEILLANCE & INTIMIDATION – THE NAZI POLICE APPARATUS

PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS DOCUMENT OF 'THE NAZI POLICE APPARATUS':

1. According to the Nazi police state, what is 'protective custody'?

2. What is the American equivalent of the Gestapo?

3. What were the tactics of the SA, a.k.a. – the Brownshirts?

4. Which police service was responsible for the establishment, coordination, and implementation of the Holocaust?

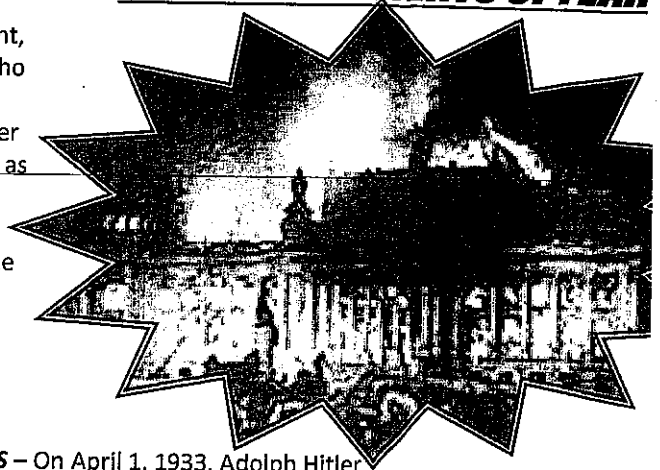
5. What did the SD discover about Germans' response to the Nuremberg Laws?

6. Who was in charge of all Nazi police organizations?

7. Why was Ernst Rohm murdered?

THE "HOW" #2 – SURVEILLANCE & INTIMIDATION – *SIGNIFICANT EVENTS OF FEAR*

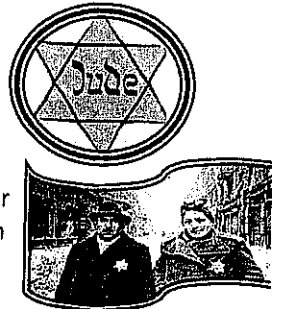
THE REICHSTAG FIRE – On February 27, 1933, the German building of parliament, the *Reichstag*, was set ablaze. To this very day, historians have debated over who started the blaze but it was, indeed, an act of arson. However, by "who" still remains a question of historical speculation that drives historians mad. Whoever started the fire and for whatever reason, Hitler and the Nazis used this incident as an excuse to target and imprison anyone suspected of having communist sympathies and associations, for the communists and other left-wing sympathizers were seen as rivals to the Nazis. Historians have theorized that the Reichstag fire was deliberately started by the Nazis as a "false flag" operation in order to consolidate their power by blaming and then eliminating their rivals. They imprisoned, tried and executed Marinus van der Lubbe, a communist sympathizer, along with four others, on extremely weak evidence. He was beheaded by guillotine which was still allowed in Germany at that time.



BOYCOTT OF JEWISH BUSINESSES – On April 1, 1933, Adolph Hitler declared a boycott of Jewish businesses after hearing of a rally in New York City at Madison Square Garden that rallied for the Jewish boycott of all German goods. Stores known to be owned by Jews were branded with a painted Star of David along with the words "Jude" or "Juden" to identify which businesses to avoid. In the months afterward, there was widespread physical violence directed at Jews and Jewish-owned businesses, carried out chiefly by the "brownshirts", or the SA with impunity. Signs were tacked up on these businesses with messages such as "Kauf Nicht Bei Juden!" and "Die Juden Sind Unser Ungluck!" ("Don't buy Jewish goods!" or "Jews are our misfortune!").

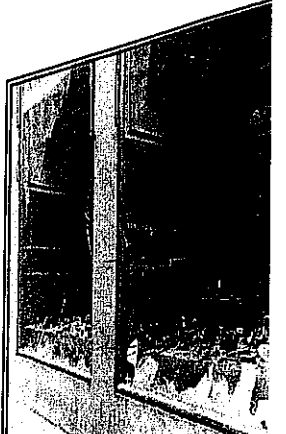
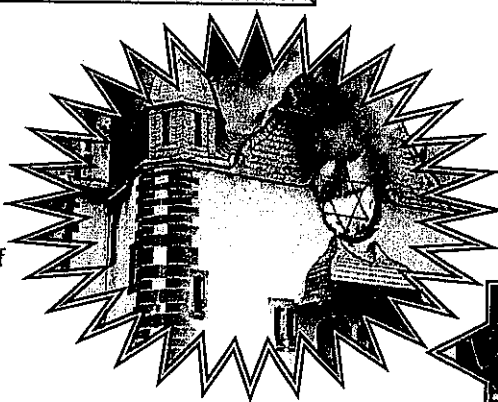


THE NUREMBERG LAWS – On September 15, 1935, these laws stipulated two conditions: 1.) *citizens of the Third Reich were prohibited from marrying or engaging in extramarital associations with Jews*, 2.) *those of non-German blood are relegated to status as "state subjects" only, effectively stripping Jews of their citizenship*. As a result, all Jews were required to wear white armbands with a blue Star of David stitched into it as well as yellow cloths of the Star of David with "Jude" imprinted upon it to identify themselves, thereby sanctioning openly legal discrimination and segregation.



BLOCK WARDENS – The Gestapo established neighborhood political links between the police state and everyday citizens in the form of a *block warden* or "*blockleiter*" or "*blockwart*". They monitored day-to-day activities of their respective neighborhoods and reported any suspicious persons (critics, dissenters) who demonstrated any behavior as subversive to the Reich. In the photo to the left, a block warden confronts a group of "*swing kids*" or "*swingkinder*", German high school students who secretly rebelled against the Nazis by staging underground dances that played American swing music which was officially banned by the Reich as "degenerate music". It was also a sign of protest against the encouragement of joining the *Hitler Youth* or *Hilferjugend*.

KRISTALLNACHT – The "*Night of Broken Glass*" was a series of *pogroms*, or coordinated attacks, across all of Nazi Germany and Austria on November 9-10, 1938, that targeted Jewish-owned stores, businesses, synagogues, and other Jewish-owned property, led by the SA or "brownshirts". The Nazis used the death of a German diplomat at the hands of a 17-year-old Polish Jew as the pretext for Kristallnacht. Many scholars agree that this event was the beginning of the Nazi's "Final



THE "HOW" #2 – SURVEILLANCE & INTIMIDATION – SIGNIFICANT EVENTS OF FEAR

PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS DOCUMENT OF 'SIGNIFICANT EVENTS OF FEAR':

1. Which group carried out most of the acts of violence, vandalism, and assault on Jews, Jewish-owned businesses as well as other undesirables?

2. After hearing about a 'boycott of German goods' in New York City, what did Hitler declare?

3. What were the two items Jews were forced to wear in public?

4. What were the block wardens, or blockleiters, assigned to do?

5. What happened on the night of Kristallnacht?

6. Using the information about the Reichstag Fire, define what you think a false flag operation is:

7. Who were the 'Swing Kids' or the 'swingkinder'?

MAP OF THE NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMP NETWORK

PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS DOCUMENT OF 'MAP OF THE NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMP NETWORK':

1. How many cities in this network had ghettos?

2. How many Extermination camps were there?

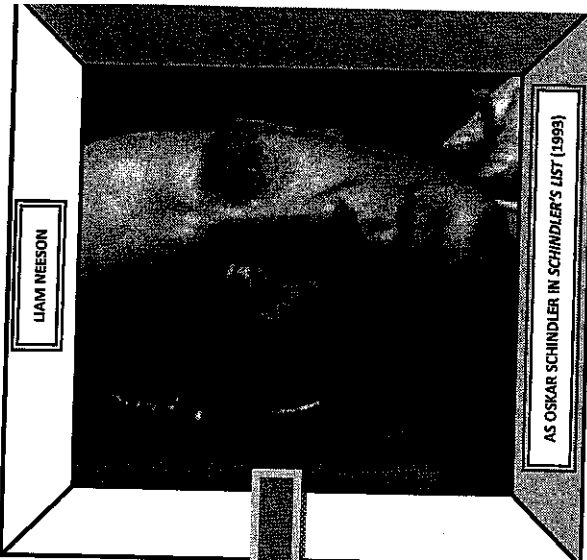
3. How many countries contained at least one type of camp?

4. Which camp was an extermination, with a nearby concentration/labor camp and a city with a ghetto?

RESISTANCE – THE LEGACY OF OSKAR SCHINDLER

One of the biggest questions of all is: "Why didn't people try to help those selected for persecution by the Nazis? If there was, who was it or who were they?" The answer to these questions are "People tried to help when they could. There were many people who had to operate secretly, from hiding Jews and others selected for persecution, to going as far as attempting to assassinate Adolf Hitler."

Oskar Schindler - was a German businessman who owned a company called *Deutsche Emailwarenfabrik (DEF)* in the city of *Krakow* (pronounced *KRAK-of*), Poland, which made pots, pans and other finished metal products for the German war effort. Schindler was also a member of the German *abwehr* (pronounced *OB-vair*), the German military intelligence. Since most German war industry depended upon slave labor of Jews, Poles, and others destined for one of the concentration camps, Schindler was able to employ and safely shelter roughly 1,700 workers, most of them Jews, who would have been sent to concentration or extermination camps. Schindler's connections within the *Abwehr* made it possible for him to get away with this. Schindler, along with other industrialists, took his labor force from nearby *Płaszow* (pronounced *PWAZSH-of*) concentration camp. Upon learning of the camp's closure in the summer of 1944 with its prisoners destined for *Auschwitz* for extermination, Schindler bribed the camp's commandant, **Amon Goeth** (pronounced **GAIRTH**) to "purchase" the selected inmates as a labor force. With his own accountant, camp inmate **Itzhak Stern**, Schindler created what is famously known as *Schindler's List*, a list of 1,100 Jewish enamelware workers (*Schindlerjuden*) who survived the by working at a factory in Schindler's hometown, Brinnlitz, Czechoslovakia.

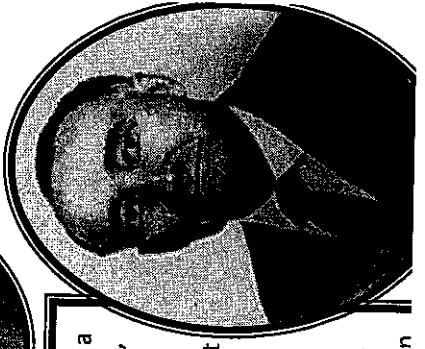


LIAM NEESON

AS OSKAR SCHINDLER IN SCHINDLER'S LIST (1993)

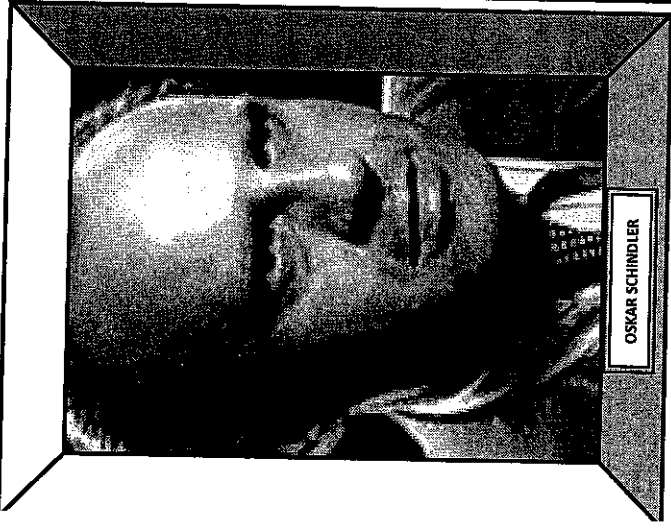


Ben Kingsley as *Itzhak Stern*. Kingsley kept a picture of Anne Frank with him in his coat pocket during the course of filming *Schindler's List*.

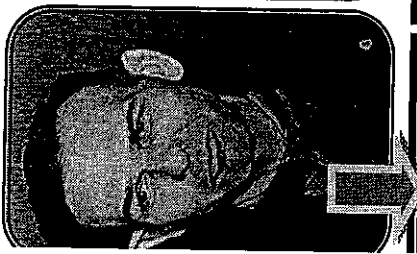


Itzhak Stern, a camp inmate, was Schindler's accountant at DEF and helped orchestrate the famous list of *Schindlerjuden*.

KRAKOW GHETTO LIQUIDATION – The event that had a profound impact upon Schindler was the *liquidation* (or *the doing away with, breaking apart of, especially by killing*) of the Krakow ghetto. From afar, Schindler witnessed the indiscriminate killing of men, women and children, forcing him to declare to himself: "Beyond this day, no thinking person could fail to see what would happen. I was now resolved to do everything in my power to defeat the system".



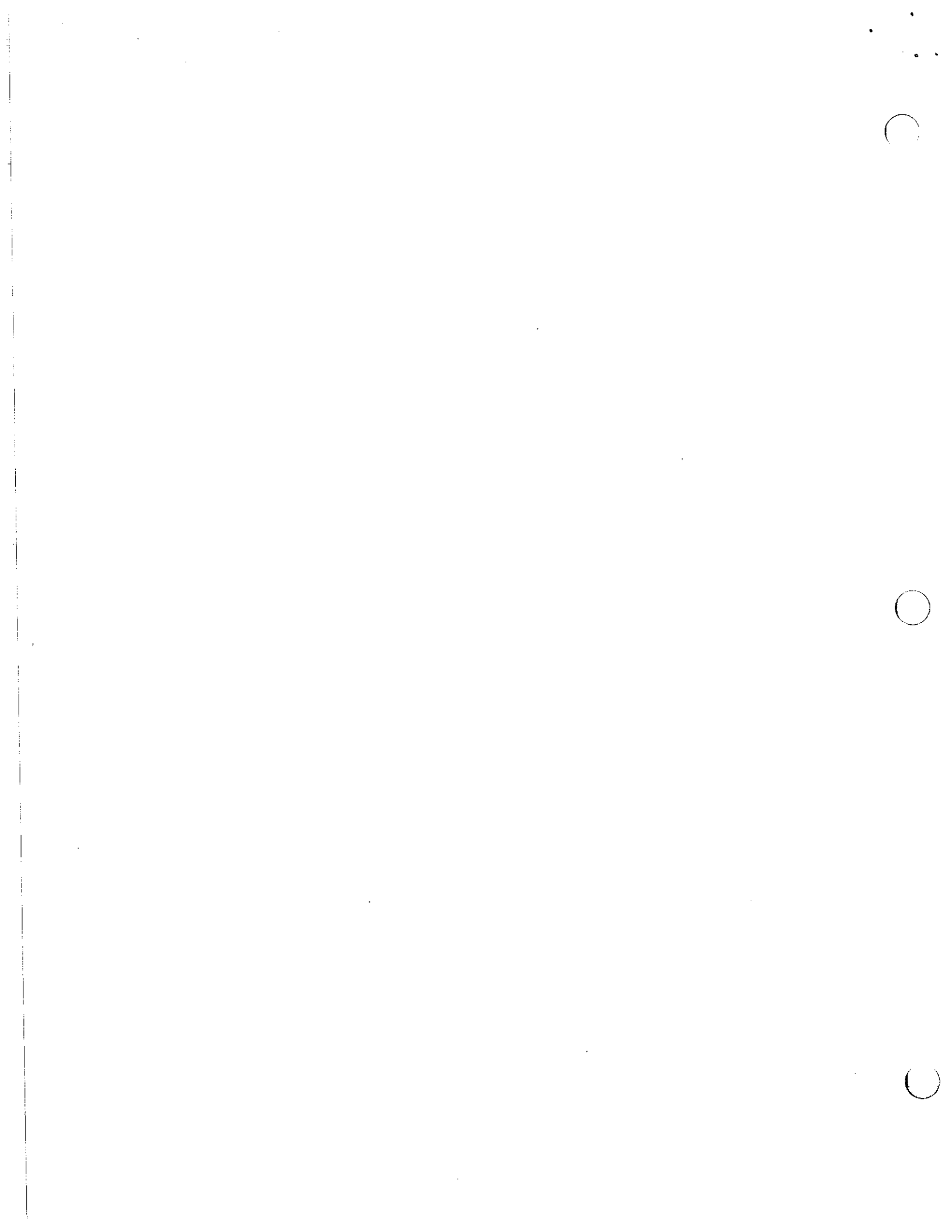
OSKAR SCHINDLER



Amon Goeth – The ruthless commandant of Płaszow. He would, at a moment's notice, execute prisoners on a



Ralph Fiennes as **Amon Goeth**. Fiennes was so convincing in his portrayal of Goeth that a former Płaszow inmate, brought on set as an advisor to Steven Spielberg's *Schindler's List*, could not stop shaking at the sight of Fiennes as Goeth due to the emotional trauma



RESISTANCE – THE LEGACY OF OSKAR SCHINDLER

PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS DOCUMENT OF 'RESISTANCE – THE LEGACY OF OSKAR SCHINDLER':

1. What German military intelligence service was Schindler a secret agent for?

2. What were some of Schindler's actions that rescued his Jewish workforce from extermination at Auschwitz?

3. What exactly is "Schindler's List"?

4. What was the significant event in Schindler's life that deeply affected him into helping protect his Jewish workers from imminent slaughter?

5. What was the name of the camp from which Schindler took his slave labor?

6. Who was in charge of this camp?

7. Who assisted Oskar Schindler in his creation of the list of workers to be spared and sheltered?

8. At Schindler's factory, DEF, what did his workers make for the war effort?

RESISTANCE – THE LEGACY OF OSKAR SCHINDLER