

Night Unit Schedule

Date	Classwork	Homework
Monday, 4/21/14	EOC Practice Test Assign novels Discuss projects	Chapters 1-2; pg. 3-21
Tuesday, 4/22/14	Quiz for Chapters 1-2 1 st journal entry Close Reading Activity	Chapter 3: pg. 22-34
Wednesday, 4/23/14	2 nd journal entry Wiesel and Oprah visit Auschwitz Movie Vocabulary Unit 7	Chapter 4: pg. 35-48
Thursday, 4/22/14	Quiz for Chapters 3-4 3 rd journal entry	Chapter 5: pg. 49-62
Monday, 4/28/14	4 th journal entry Library for research	Chapters 6-7: pg. 63-75
Tuesday, 4/29/14	Quiz for Chapters 5-7 5 th journal entry	Chapters 8-9: pg. 76-83; Paragraph for Philosophical Chairs activity due Thursday
Wednesday, 4/30/14	Vocabulary Unit 7 Quiz Library for research	Work on projects
Thursday, 5/1/14	Turn in all journal entries Philosophical Chairs Activity Unit Review	Study for test; work on projects
Friday, 5/2/14	Library for research	Projects due Tuesday
Monday, 5/5/14	Unit test	Projects due Tuesday
Tuesday, 5/6/14	Project presentations	

**Schedule may change at any time, but any changes will be announced. Keep up with assigned reading! Even if you are absent the day before, you are still expected to have the reading completed for the day.*

Words & Terms to Know

- **Auschwitz-Birkenau**—established in 1940 as a concentration camp, a killing center was added in 1942 at Birkenau. Also part of the huge camp complex was a slave labor camp known as Buna-Monowitz.
- **Beadle**—a caretaker or “man of all work” in a synagogue.
- **Concentration camp**—a prison camp in which individuals are held without regard for accepted rules of arrest and detention. The Nazis constructed concentration camps to hold Jews, “Gypsies,” communists, and others considered “enemies of the state.”
- **Death camp**—a camp where the Nazis murdered people in assembly-line style. The largest death camp was Auschwitz-Birkenau. The term was also used for concentration camps such as Bergen-Belsen and Dachau where thousands died of starvation, disease, and maltreatment.
- **Kabbalah**—Jewish mysticism. Followers believe that every aspect of the Torah has hidden meanings that link the spiritual world to everyday life. The teachings of the kabbalah can be found in the *Zohar*, which was compiled in the thirteenth century.
- **Kapo**—a prisoner forced to oversee other prisoners.
- **Hasidism**—a Jewish reform movement inspired by the cabbala that spread through Eastern Europe in the 1700s. For Hasidic Jews, the divine presence is everywhere, in everything. They therefore try to live a life of total dedication to God. The word *hasidic* is an adjective used to describe followers of Hasidism or some aspect of their practices and beliefs.
- **Job**—a biblical figure who questioned why the just must suffer while the wicked flourish.

- **Kaddish**—a prayer Jews recite in memory of a loved one. The prayer praises and reaffirms a belief in one God.
- **Maimonides**—a great Jewish scholar who lived in the twelfth century.
- **Mengele, Josef (1911–1979)**—senior SS physician at Auschwitz-Birkenau from 1943–1944. He carried out “selections” of prisoners upon their arrival at the camp and conducted experiments on some of those prisoners.
- **Messiah**—the savior and deliverer of the Jewish people. Jews believe the Messiah is yet to come; Christians believe that Jesus was the Messiah.
- **Palestine**—territory assigned to the British in 1920 by the terms of the post-World War I treaty with Turkey, the former ruler of the area. British control ended in 1948 when the territory was divided into the State of Israel and the Kingdom of Jordan. Palestine is the ancient homeland of the Jewish people.
- **Passover**—a Jewish holiday that is celebrated for eight days each spring to recall the Exodus of the Jewish people from Egypt where they were held in slavery.
- **Phylacteries (te lin)** —two small leather boxes containing four excerpts from the Bible. One box is strapped to an arm and the other to the forehead during weekday morning prayers. Tefilin help religious Jews focus their entire being on God as they recite their weekday morning prayers.
- **Rosh Hashanah**—the Jewish New Year. The holiday, which falls in September or October, marks the beginning of a ten-day period of divine judgment—a time when Jews believe God calls them to account for their actions. These days are marked by repentance, regret, and resolutions to make amends to one another as well to God. The period ends on Yom Kippur.
- **SS**—in German, Schutzstaffel; the elite guard of Nazi Germany. It provided staff for the police, camp guards, and military units within the German army.
- **“Selection”**—the process the Nazis used to separate those prisoners who would be assigned to forced labor from those who were to be killed immediately.
- **Shavuot**—the Jewish holiday that commemorates the revelation of the Law on Mount Sinai. It is celebrated about seven weeks after Passover.
- **Synagogue**—a Jewish house of prayer.
- **Talmud**—from a word that means study or learning. A collection of rabbinical teachings and commentaries on the Torah, the Five Books of Moses.
- **Temple, The**—a reference to the Temple in Jerusalem, which the Romans destroyed in 70 A.D. It was the center of Jewish worship in ancient times. Today Jews recall its destruction in their daily prayers.
- **Yom Kippur**—the Jewish Day of Atonement, a fast day devoted to prayer. It marks the end of the ten most solemn days in the Jewish calendar, which begins with Rosh Hashanah.
- **Zohar**—the Book of Splendor; a commentary on the Five Books of Moses and the major work of the kabbalah.
- **Zionism**—the belief that Jews must once more become a nation with a land of their own in Palestine. A commitment to Zionism led a number of European Jews to settle in Palestine in the early 1900s.