

## ***Night Chapter 6***

A **motif** is a recurrent image, idea, or symbol that develops or explains a theme in a literary work.

A **hyperbole** makes an overstatement to help explain an intense feeling or situation.

**Personification** helps us relate actions of an inanimate object to our own activities and emotions.

1. "We were masters of nature, masters of the world. We had forgotten everything—death, fatigue, our natural needs. Stronger than cold or hunger, stronger than the shots and the desire to die, condemned and wandering, mere numbers, we were the only men on earth" (83 white, 87 blue).

What does this quote mean?

What literary device is this an example of? Explain why.

Explain how the use of this literary device helps Elie to effectively describe the experience of marching in the "Death March."

2. "Death wrapped itself around me till I was stifled. It stuck to me. I felt that I could touch it. The idea of dying, of no longer being, began to fascinate me" (82 white, 86 blue).

"Around me everything was dancing a dance of death. It made my head reel" (84 white, 89 blue).

"...deep down, I felt that to sleep would mean to die. And something in me revolted against death. All around me death was moving in, silently, without evidence" (83 white, 89 blue).

What literary device is being used in these quotes? What (one word) is being exaggerated or described?

Explain why it is being described this way.

3. Locate 2 example for each of the 3 type of death described in Elie Wiesel's *Night*. These must be direct quotes with proper citations!

Physical:

Emotional:

Spiritual:

4. (BONUS) How is Elie able to effectively explain what happened to him using these personification hyperboles? You must be more specific than saying it "describes" or it "paints a picture!"