

THE BOY ON THE WOODEN BOX STUDENT PACKET

Name:

Period:

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| Pg # | Packet Section | Student Responsibility |
| 2 | Background information and author information | Read, review and highlight key elements |
| 3 | Discussion Questions | Read questions and prepare for group discussions by taking notes either from the text or from internet research |
| 4-5 | Foreshadowing and Retrospect | Work with a partnerto complete the charts that consist of quotes from Chapter 1 that make use of both foreshadowing and retrospect |
| 6 | Objects and Places | In the space provided, write about the significance of the object or place listed in the left-hand column |
| 7 | Themes | Find as much evidence as you can that supports the listed themes of the book. Use quotes and page numbers |
| 7 | Figurative Language | As you read, find as many examples of figurative language as you can. |
| 8-13 | Chapters 1 through 10 and Epilogue | Complete the instructions for both the Vocabulary and the Questions for each Chapter |
| 14-15 | Quotes from the text | Below each quote write about its significance on the lines provided. |

BACKGROUND

**THE HOLOCAUST** - The Holocaust refers to the systematic extermination of the Jewish people in Europe during the years that Adolf Hitler and the Nazis were in power in Germany (1933-1945). During that period, six million of Europe’s nine million Jews were murdered, most of them in the infamous gas chambers and crematoria of the death camps. Hitler, who had a pathological hatred of Jews, came to power in 1933 during a time of high unemployment and economic chaos. Using the Jews as scapegoats for Germany’s problems, he roused the people with a virulently anti-Semitic program and a plan to build a pure and superior German “master race.” Hitler’s craving for power and domination led to his invasion of European countries beginning in 1939. As world war ensued, Hitler put into action his plan for the “Final Solution” – the extermination of all Jews.

The first death camp began operating at the village of Chelmo in December 1941, and soon other camps were built. Some camps existed only for killing entire trainloads of people. Others, such as Auschwitz-Birkenau and Buna, were death and labor camps where a small percentage of people were kept alive as slave labor. Valuables were taken from the prisoners, and gold was smelted down. Camp barbers shaved prisoners’ hair, which was then sold to German companies for use in coat linings and as mattress stuffing. It was not until Germany’s defeat in 1945 that the world became fully aware of the incredible atrocities of the Holocaust. To this day, it is difficult to comprehend the enormity of this terrible human tragedy.

***THE BOY ON THE WOODEN BOX*** – Leon Leyson was born in 1929 in the small village of Narewka in northeastern Poland. It was a world he described as “a pretty idyllic place to grow up.” His life centered around his loving family, friends, and a caring community. In the spring of 1939, Leon, his parents, brothers, and sister moved to Kraków where, for a few months, Leon enjoyed the modern conveniences and the adventures this cosmopolitan city offered. When the German army invaded Poland in 1939, his idyllic life was obliterated.

Immediately, Jews’ rights were nullified. Jews could not own businesses, and Jewish children were forbidden from attending public schools. These are just two examples of the pervasive restrictions that followed. Soon, Jews in Kraków and other cities were forced to live in ghettos. Ultimately, the Nazis’ goal to annihilate the entire Jewish population was revealed.

With the arrival of the Nazis, nine-year-old Leon Leyson’s life was changed forever. His once carefree existence turned into a life of fear and suffering. Food became more and more scarce. Leon was always hungry, always searching for something to eat. He was brutalized and eventually was separated from his family. He firmly believed that he would not survive the war. Incredibly, his father had the good luck to be hired by Oskar Schindler, a Nazi Party member who had come to Kraków to make his fortune. As the Nazi treatment of the Jews grew increasingly harsh, Schindler chose to protect the Jews who worked for him, using his money and influence to save over 1,000 lives, including young Leon’s. He did this at great risk to himself.

*The Boy on the Wooden Box*, Leon Leyson’s story of survival during the Holocaust, is told with simplicity and passion. It is a story that raises significant questions about social responsibility, the human potential for good and evil on many levels, and the ability of even seemingly powerless people to resist injustices. Written in 2012, many decades after Leon Leyson’s experiences of the 1930s and 1940s, this memoir teaches readers about the Holocaust and connects them with the powerful story of a boy and his family. Leon Leyson’s survival is ultimately an uplifting story of the power of human resilience and love in the face of evil.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

Prepare for group discussions by taking notes from the text and/or taking notes from Internet research on the topic. *Attach your notes to the back of this packet for credit.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Topic | Question for Discussion |
| 1 | Discuss Oskar Schindler. Who is he? Why is he a well-known historical figure? What did he do? Why does the author consider him a hero? |
| 2 | Discuss the treatment of Jews in pre-World War II Poland. How were Jews treated? Were they treated differently than Catholics or other Christians? Were they punished or made to stay segregated? In what way? |
| 3 | Discuss the Lejzon family. How were they like all the other families in their tiny village? How were they different? Were they treated differently from other families? Were they rich or poor? Were the siblings unusually close or distant to one another? How did their status in the village impact their lives? |
| 4 | Discuss Krakow, Poland in 1938. What kind of city was it? Why did Leyson find it exciting? Was it different from his home village? In what ways? |
| 5 | Discuss the invasion of Poland by the Germans in 1939. Why did Germany invade Poland? What did this invasion mean for the citizens of Poland? What did it mean for the Jewish citizens of Poland? |
| 6 | Discuss the treatment of Jews in the aftermath of the German invasion in Poland. Why were Jews forced to wear armbands? Why were Jewish children no longer allowed to attend school? Why did Jews have to get off the sidewalk when German officers passed? How did Leyson disobey this rule? What was the consequence? |
| 7 | Discuss the ghetto that was built in Krakow for the Jews. Why were they forced to live in these ghettos? Why were the conditions so deplorable? How did the Jews learn to deal with the daily life of overcrowding in these ghettos? How did the Lejzon family survive? |
| 8 | Discuss the concentration and work camps for Jews during World War II. What was the purpose of these camps? Why were Jews sent to these camps? Why did Schindler fight to keep his workers out of these camps? How did Schindler save the Lejzons from these camps? What might have happened to Leyson if he had been forced to remain in the work camp? Why? |
| 9 | Discuss Oskar Schindler’s actions during the war. How did he treat Jews differently from other Nazi businessmen? How did his employees avoid the camps? Why did he build his own camp? Why did he not save more of the Jews? What difference did Schindler make in the lives of the Jews he did save? |
| 10 | Leyson mentions the treatment of blacks in 1950s America at the end of his memoir. How does the mistreatment of American blacks compare to the persecution of Jews in Europe during World War II compare? |

FORESHADOWING AND RETROSPECT

In Chapter 1, the author makes extensive use of **FORESHADOWING** (hinting at what will happen in the future) and **RETROSPECT** (looking back at past events with the knowledge of what actually happened). He uses phrases like “little did I know,” “it turned out that,” “in retrospect,” and “it would never have occurred to me” to contrast what he thought in the past with what he learns in the present. This use of foreshadowing and retrospect makes the narrative dramatic. It raises questions and arouses the reader’s desire to know what actually happened.

**WORK WITH A PARTNER** to complete the charts that consist of quotes from Chapter 1 that make use of both foreshadowing and retrospect. (1) First, read each quote in column 1, focusing on the underlined words. (2) In column 2, write questions that each quote raises. What information do you want to know? (3) Third, after reading the book, write answers to your questions. What is the relationship between the foreshadowing/retrospect in Chapter 1 and the actual events described later in the book?

| Foreshadowing/ Retrospect | Questions Raised by the Foreshadowing/Retrospect | How Actual Events & Foreshadowing/Retrospect Are Connected |
| --- | --- | --- |
| “My father was a tall, handsome man who always took pride in his appearance. He liked the more formal attire of men in Krakow and gradually purchased several elegant suits… ***Little did I know those very suits would help to save our lives*** during the terrible years ahead.” |  |  |
| “Those of us who were Jewish spoke Yiddish at home, Polish in public, and Hebrew in religious school or at the synagogue. I also learned some Germany from my parents. ***It turned out that knowing German would prove more useful to us than were ever could have imagined***.” |  |  |
| “***In retrospect, my parents and many others made a terrible mistake in thinking the Germans who came to Narewka in the Second World War would be like the Germans who had come in the First World War***. They thought they would be people like themselves, men doing their military duty, anxious to return to their wives and children, and appreciative of any hospitality and kindness.” |  |  |
| “How many tears like in these letters/and how much lament,” “in the evenings, when I sang this song with the Lansman family, those words seemed like ancient history. ***It never would have occurred to me that those words were forecasting my imminent and terrifying future***.” |  |  |

TERMS TO FAMILIARIZE YOURSELF WITH

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Aryan | According to Nazi belief, a white Gentile (non-Jew) |
| Fascist | Of or relating to dictatorial control by means of militant nationalism, terror, censorship and racism |
| Gestapo | Nazi internal security police |
| Ghetto | Section of a city where Jews were required to live |
| SS | Special security force of the Nazi party |

OBJECTS/PLACES

In the space provided, write about the significance of the object or place listed in the left-hand column.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Object or Place | Significance |
| Armbands / Jewish Star |  |
| Deutsche Emalwarenfabrik |  |
| Glass Factory |  |
| Brush Factory |  |
| Plaszow Workcamp |  |
| Gross-Rosen Concentration Camp |  |
| Auschwitz Concentration Camp |  |
| Narewka, Poland |  |
| Krakow, Poland |  |
| Krakow Ghetto |  |
| Brunnlitz, Czechoslovakia |  |
| Los Angeles, California |  |

THEMES

The theme of a work is the central idea or underlying meaning in a piece of writing that may be stated directly or indirectly. While reading *Boy on the Wooden Box*, find as much evidence as you can that supports the following themes of this book. Please include quotes and page numbers! Continue on a separate piece of paper.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theme | Supporting Evidence (Use quotes and page numbers) |
| Desperation |  |
| Cruelty |  |
| Heroism |  |
| Resistance |  |

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

As you read, find as many examples of figurative language as you can. Start by filling in the chart below and then ***CONTINUE ON YOUR OWN PIECE OF PAPER***, which you will then attach to this packet.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Pg # | Type of  Figurative Language | Quote |
|  |  |  |

CHAPTER 1

Chapter 1 Vocabulary - ON A SEPARATE PIECE OF PAPER, please define the following words, list the part of speech and then find it in its context in the text and write the sentence where you find it, including page number.

\*\*\*Example: scrawny (adj) – unattractively thin and bony. “I had been a scrawny, starving boy of fifteen who was the size of a ten-year old. (p.1)

1. Wafted
2. Initiate
3. Remnant
4. Escapades
5. Rambunctious
6. Apparatus
7. Patriarchal
8. Pogroms
9. Ominous

Chapter 1 Questions - ON A SEPARATE PIECE OF PAPER, respond to the following questions, using complete sentences. When possible, ***include evidence from the text*** by providing a quote (and page number). Remember to integrate the quote into your response… don’t just DUMP the quote into your answer.

1. What was the real name of the main character?

2. In what country does the story take place?

3. What job did Leib have when the women were making pillows?

4. What was Leib’s father’s job?

5. Who was the favorite child of Leib’s father?

6. What was meant by “It was like a Jewish synagogue?”

7. During what time of year were Jewish people treated differently than Christians?

8. Where was Leib’s second home?

9. Describe Leib’s home…give two specific details.

CHAPTER 2

Chapter 2 Vocabulary - Follow the Vocabulary instructions from Chapter 1

1. Pedestrians
2. Meanders
3. Lavish
4. Naïve
5. Gullible
6. Precarious

Chapter 2 Questions – Follow the Instructions for Questions from Chapter 1

1. What excited Leib about his new home in Krakow?

2. What trick did Leib and his friends use when riding on a streetcar?

3. How was Leib singled out by his 4th. Grade teacher?

4. Who became the leader of Germany in 1938?

5. Describe what happened on the night of November 9-10, 1938.

6. What does kristallnacht mean?

7. What brother did Leib become closest to during the summer of 1939?

8. What happened on September 1, 1939?

9. What was the luftwaffe?

10. Why did Leib’s father and brother, Hershal, leave Krakow and return to Narweka?

CHAPTER 3

Chapter 3 Vocabulary - Follow the Vocabulary instructions from Chapter 1

1. Grotesque
2. Ransacked
3. Pillaged
4. Precursor
5. Brazenly
6. Obliterate

Chapter 3 Questions – Follow the Instructions for Questions from Chapter 1

1. How did the German soldiers/Nazis describe the Jews?

2. What restrictions were placed on the Jews?

3. Give two specific details describing how German soldiers treated the Jews.

4. Why did Leib’s father get to keep his job?

5. What was the Gestapo?

6. Describe what happened to Leib’s father when the Gestapo came to their apartment.

7. What was Leib’s payment for putting labels on the soda bottles?

8. How did the beating and imprisonment of Leib’s father change him?

9. What were all the Jews, 12 years or older, required to wear?

10. How did Leib’s father defy the Nazis?

11. Who was Nazi businessman whose safe Leib’s father cracked?

CHAPTER 4

Chapter 4 Vocabulary - Follow the Vocabulary instructions from Chapter 1

1. Exploit
2. Intrigued
3. Encounter
4. Whims
5. Monotony
6. Inquisitive
7. Advantageous
8. Bombarding
9. Ingenious
10. Scrounged
11. Retaliation

Chapter 4 Questions – Follow the Instructions for Questions from Chapter 1

1. Why did Schindler’s name mean something to Leib?

2. How many Jews did Schindler hire?

3. What product was produced at Schindler’s factory?

4. What was most important about Leib’s father finding a job?

5. What new phrase replaced, “It will soon be over.”

6. What happened when German soldiers found out Leib was a Jew?

7. In May 1940, what new policy did the Nazis implement in Krakow?

8. Describe the Ghetto that the Jews were forced to live in.

9. What was on the top of the wall of the Ghetto?

CHAPTER 5

Chapter 5 Vocabulary - Follow the Vocabulary instructions from Chapter 1

1. Replicated
2. Loathed
3. Spontaneous
4. Mimicked
5. Inevitable
6. Concocted
7. Obsession
8. Speculate
9. Contradictory
10. Squalid
11. Vacate
12. Chaos

Chapter 5 Questions – Follow the Instructions for Questions from Chapter 1

1. Name the family that shared the apartment in the ghetto with Leib’s family.

2. How did the Jewish people in the ghetto show some form of resistance of Nazi control?

3. Name the girl that Tsa1lig fell in love with.

4. How did Leib have to spend most of his time in the ghetto?

5. What was the unexpected treasure Leib received from the lady in the apartment above his?

6. What did Mr. Luptig leave Leib when he and his wife were deported to another location?

7. Describe what happened to Tsalig.

8. Why didn’t Tsalig let Schindler help him?

CHAPTER 6

Chapter 6 Vocabulary - Follow the Vocabulary instructions from Chapter 1

1. Alcove
2. Hysterically
3. Devised
4. Outmaneuver
5. Reverberated
6. Ferret
7. Ferociously
8. Depleted
9. Sanctuary
10. Persevere
11. Oblivious

Chapter 6 Questions – Follow the Instructions for Questions from Chapter 1

1. What mistake did Leib and his friend Vossel make when they carried the elderly woman to

the ghetto infirmary?

2. What plan did Leib’s mother and Mrs. Biraz devise that would protect the family?

3. What problem did the teapot create for the boys and Leib’s mother?

4. How long did Leib, the boys, and mother had to stay hiding in the rafters?

5. When David, Pesza, and father returned to the apartment what news did father have?

6. What did Leib take with him when he and mother moved from Ghetto B to Ghetto A?

7. Why did Mother push the remaining pieces of furniture out the balcony?

CHAPTER 7

Chapter 7 Vocabulary - Follow the Vocabulary instructions from Chapter 1

1. Alien
2. Desecrated
3. Plummeted
4. Legacy
5. Miraculous
6. Emaciated
7. Pandemonium
8. Provocation
9. Desolation
10. Despondently
11. Exuberant
12. Meticulous
13. Expendable
14. Cajoled
15. Cowering
16. Audacity

Chapter 7 Questions – Follow the Instructions for Questions from Chapter 1

1. Give three specific examples of what life was like at Plaszow

2. What were the only two items Leib had with him at Plaszow?

3. When Leib first found his mother what did she give him when she sent him away?

4. What did the commandant, AmonGoeth, do in the infirmary shortly after Leib had left

the infirmary?

5. What did “Jews twelve, Nazis zero” mean?

6. Describe the whipping Leib received?

7. What did the guard say to Leib as he worked in the brush factory?

8. What did Goeth do the night he entered the factory with his two dogs?

9. Describe how Leib was able to get in the group of “Schindler Jews” that would work at

Schinder’s sub-camp?

CHAPTER 8

Chapter 8 Vocabulary - Follow the Vocabulary instructions from Chapter 1

1. Petrified
2. Nondescript
3. Façade
4. Placate
5. Meander
6. Intricacy
7. Ideology
8. Omen

Chapter 8 Questions – Follow the Instructions for Questions from Chapter 1

1. How was the Plaszow sub camp different from what Leon was used to in the regular camp?
2. How did Leon become the “boy on the wooden box?”
3. How many casings had Leon made when Schindler stopped to talk with him one night? Why was that amount a significant fact?
4. What act of kindness did Leon discover that Schindler had shown him after some of his late night visits to the factory?
5. As the war began to wind down, how did Leon and his parents and brother make it onto “Schindler’s List?” What were their numbers?
6. Where was Oskar Schindler moving his factory?
7. What was brother David’s job after the enamel factory closed and the workers were sent temporarily back to Plaszow?
8. Who did the family reunited with when they returned to Plaszow?

CHAPTER 9

Chapter 9 Vocabulary - Follow the Vocabulary instructions from Chapter 1

1. Spewing
2. Periphery
3. Resistance
4. Bounty
5. Liberated
6. Tumult
7. Affirmation

Chapter 9 Questions – Follow the Instructions for Questions from Chapter 1

1. What is Gross-Rosen?
2. What would Schindler’s Czechoslovakia plant make?
3. What happened to the train carrying the women from Krakow who were supposedly headed to the Schindler’s new factory in Czechoslovakia?
4. What was the one thought that obsessed Leon as the war wore on?
5. What did Schindler give his Jewish workers once they were freed?
6. What did the Jewish prisoners give Schindler as a goodbye gift?
7. How many Jews did Leon say that Oskar Schindler save?

CHAPTER 10

Chapter 10 Vocabulary - Follow the Vocabulary instructions from Chapter 1

1. Vanquished
2. Decimated
3. Backlash
4. Impetuous
5. Whitewash
6. Incomprehensible

Chapter 10 Questions – Follow the Instructions for Questions from Chapter 1

1. How many years did Leon spend as a prisoner of the German Nazis?
2. What did the family discover about Herschel, the oldest brother, after the war ended?
3. How did Leon and his parents make it out of Poland after the war?
4. Why did Leon learn to speak Hungarian?
5. What item of clothing became Leon’s trademark during his time in the German refugee camp?
6. Who was Dr. Neu?
7. What relatives did the family connect with in the United States?
8. What did Leon’s brother and sister, David and Pesza do after the war?
9. How long did Leon and his parents stay in the German refugee camp?
10. When did the family’s name change?
11. What did Leon learn from a woman on a train as he traveled to Los Angeles with his parents?
12. What did Leon symbolically leave on the train when he arrived in Los Angeles?
13. How old was Leon when he arrived in California?

EPILOGUE

Epilogue Vocabulary - Follow the Vocabulary instructions from Chapter 1

1. Serendipitous
2. Liquidation
3. Unorthodox

Epilogue Questions – Follow the Instructions for Questions from Chapter 1

1. What did the Leysons do once they settled in Los Angeles?
2. What happened to Leon on a shuttle bus outside Atlanta in 1951?
3. When the Army tested Leon, what languages other than English was he fluent in?
4. What was his overseas assignment from the Army?
5. What did Leon do after he left the Army?
6. Where did Leon meet his wife?
7. What became of Schindler after the war?
8. What is the “1939 Club?”
9. How did Leon’s story of his life in Poland get out?
10. Near the end of the book, how does Leon say he believes Oskar Schindler defines heroism?

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**\*\*\*ATTACHED TO THE BACK OF THIS PACKET SHOULD BE…**

1. Your notes from the Discussion Questions used in preparation for your group discussions
2. The continuation of the Themes evidence and Figurative Language chart from page 7
3. Vocabulary definitions and contextual quotes for each Chapter
4. Responses to questions and supporting evidence from the text for each Chapter.

**QUOTES FROM THE TEXT**

Instructions: Below each quote write about its significance. Why is the quote an important part of the book?

"After all, I was the youngest of our group, and it was only right that those who were older should go ahead of me. To be honest, I wanted to postpone as long as I could my disappointment if the man to whom I owed so much didn’t remember me." -- Leon Leyson (Prologue) **Importance**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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"What made the escapades even more exciting was that my mother had forbidden my going to the river." -- Leon Leyson (chapter 1) **Importance**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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"What excited me most was the indoor plumbing." -- Leon Leyson (chapter 2) **Importance**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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"As the Nazis tightened their grip on Krakow, Jews were barraged with all kinds of insulting caricatures." -- Leon Leyson (chapter 3) **Importance**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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"Then one night, I experienced the soldiers’ wrath firsthand." -- Leon Leyson (chapter 4) **Importance**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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"Without valuables of our own, my family’s only hope to fend off starvation was work, since work meant food, maybe soup at lunchtime and sometimes a small chunk of bread to take home." -- Leon Leyson (chapter 5) **Importance**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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"My father delivered the latest news. He, David, and Pesza had been ordered to report immediately to the Plaszow labor camp, about two and a half miles from the ghetto. For the first time since our family had been forced into the ghetto some eighteen months before, the five of us still together were to be separated." -- Leon Leyson (chapter 6) **Importance**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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"My first impression of Plaszow as hell on earth never changed." -- Leon Leyson (chapter 7) **Importance**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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"Sometimes, the morning after one of his late night visits, I would go to get my rations only to discover that Schindler had left word I should receive two portions. He had to make a special effort to do this, and I was overwhelmed by his kindness." -- Leon Leyson (chapter 8) **Importance**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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"Sadly, in Krakow, I soon realized the suffering wasn’t over." -- Leon Leyson (chapter 10) **Importance**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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"In the United States, I rarely spoke about my experiences during the war. It was too hard to explain to people. There didn’t even seem to be a vocabulary to communicate what I had gone through." -- Leon Leyson (Epilogue) **Importance**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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