

Night Of Broken Glass



Night of Broken Glass: Understanding Kristallnacht and its Enduring Legacy

The chilling phrase "Night of Broken Glass" – Kristallnacht in German – evokes images of shattered windows, burning synagogues, and a society consumed by hatred. This blog post delves into the events of November 9-10, 1938, exploring its historical context, the devastating consequences, and its enduring relevance in understanding the dangers of unchecked prejudice and violence. We will examine the night itself, its aftermath, and the lasting impact it continues to have on our world today.

What was Kristallnacht?

Kristallnacht, meaning "Night of Broken Glass," refers to the pogrom against Jews throughout Nazi Germany and Austria on the nights of November 9 and 10, 1938. Orchestrated by the Nazi regime, it wasn't a spontaneous eruption of violence but a meticulously planned and coordinated attack. The pretext for the violence was the assassination of a German diplomat in Paris by a young Jewish man.

However, this was merely a convenient excuse to unleash long-simmering antisemitic fury.

The Violence Unleashed: A Night of Terror

The violence was widespread and brutal. Across Germany and Austria, mobs, often encouraged and even led by Nazi officials, attacked Jewish homes, businesses, and synagogues. Windows were smashed, shops looted, and countless sacred spaces set ablaze. Thousands of Jews were arrested and sent to concentration camps, marking a significant escalation in the persecution of the Jewish population. The streets were littered with shattered glass – hence the name, Kristallnacht.

The Destruction of Synagogues: A Symbol of Faith Under Attack

The destruction of synagogues was particularly symbolic. These places of worship, representing centuries of Jewish faith and community, were systematically targeted and burned to the ground. The fires cast an ominous glow across the night sky, a terrifying spectacle that served as a chilling demonstration of Nazi power and the vulnerability of the Jewish community.

The Aftermath: A Turning Point in the Holocaust

The aftermath of Kristallnacht was devastating. Thousands of Jews were arrested and deported, many to concentration camps where they faced horrific conditions. Jewish businesses were destroyed, leaving many families destitute and economically ruined. The event marked a significant escalation in the persecution of Jews, paving the way for the systematic extermination that would follow in the years to come.

The Long Shadow of Kristallnacht: Lessons for Today

Kristallnacht wasn't simply a historical event; it serves as a stark warning about the dangers of unchecked hatred and the devastating consequences of antisemitism and other forms of prejudice. The events of that night highlight the crucial need for vigilance in combating intolerance and discrimination in all its forms. The lessons learned from Kristallnacht are as relevant today as they were in 1938. We must never forget the horrors of this night and strive to prevent similar atrocities from ever happening again.

Understanding the Roots of Prejudice: Combating Antisemitism

Understanding the roots of prejudice, particularly antisemitism, is critical to preventing future acts of violence. This involves examining historical narratives, challenging stereotypes, and promoting education and empathy. Kristallnacht underscores the importance of critical thinking and the need to actively combat hate speech and discrimination wherever it arises.

The Importance of Remembrance and Education: Never Again

Remembering Kristallnacht is crucial in preventing future genocides. By educating ourselves and future generations about this horrific event, we can foster a greater understanding of the dangers of intolerance and the importance of human rights and dignity for all. This remembrance should serve as a constant reminder of our collective responsibility to fight prejudice and ensure that such atrocities never happen again.

Conclusion

Kristallnacht, the Night of Broken Glass, remains a stark reminder of the horrors of unchecked hatred and the devastating consequences of antisemitism. The events of that night serve as a powerful testament to the importance of vigilance, education, and the unwavering commitment to combating prejudice and intolerance. By learning from the past, we can work towards a future where such atrocities are never repeated. The memory of Kristallnacht must serve as a perpetual call to action, urging us to stand up against hatred and build a more just and equitable world for all.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

1. What was the immediate trigger for Kristallnacht? The assassination of a German diplomat in Paris by a young Jewish man was used as a pretext by the Nazi regime to unleash the violence.
2. How many Jews were killed during Kristallnacht? While the exact number is difficult to determine, estimates range from dozens to hundreds. The pogrom's significance lies more in its symbolic and escalating nature, paving the way for more widespread extermination.
3. What was the response of the international community to Kristallnacht? International condemnation was largely muted, highlighting the failure of the global community to adequately respond to the growing threat of Nazism.
4. How did Kristallnacht affect Jewish life in Germany and Austria? It led to widespread destruction of property, arrests, deportations, and a dramatic escalation of antisemitic violence, further marginalizing and endangering the Jewish population.
5. What can we learn from Kristallnacht today? The event underscores the dangers of unchecked hatred, the importance of active anti-discrimination efforts, and the need for constant vigilance against all forms of prejudice and intolerance.

night of broken glass: The Night of Broken Glass Uta Gerhardt, Thomas Karlauf,
2021-09-11 November 9th 1938 is widely seen as a violent turning point in Nazi Germany's assault on the Jews. An estimated 400 Jews lost their lives in the anti-Semitic pogrom and more than 30,000 were imprisoned or sent to concentration camps, where many were brutally mistreated. Thousands

more fled their homelands in Germany and Austria, shocked by what they had seen, heard and experienced. What they took with them was not only the pain of saying farewell but also the memory of terrible scenes: attacks by mobs of drunken Nazis, public humiliations, burning synagogues, inhuman conditions in overcrowded prison cells and concentration camp barracks. The reactions of neighbours and passersby to these barbarities ranged from sympathy and aid to scorn, mockery, and abuse. In 1939 the Harvard sociologist Edward Hartshorne gathered eyewitness accounts of the Kristallnacht from hundreds of Jews who had fled, but Hartshorne joined the Secret Service shortly afterwards and the accounts he gathered were forgotten – until now. These eyewitness testimonies – published here for the first time with a Foreword by Saul Friedländer, the Pulitzer Prize historian and Holocaust survivor – paint a harrowing picture of everyday violence in one of Europe's darkest moments. This unique and disturbing document will be of great interest to anyone interested in modern history, Nazi Germany and the historical experience of the Jews.

night of broken glass: Benno and the Night of Broken Glass Meg Wiviott, 2010-01-01 In 1938 Berlin, Germany, a cat sees Rosenstrasse change from a peaceful neighborhood of Jews and Gentiles to an unfriendly place where, one November night, men in brown shirts destroy Jewish-owned businesses and arrest or kill Jewish people. Includes facts about Kristallnacht and a list of related books and web resources.

night of broken glass: The Night of Broken Glass Feroz Rather, 2018-07-05 Over the last three decades, Kashmir has been ravaged by insurgency. While reams have been written on it - in human rights documents, academic theses, non-fiction accounts of the turmoil, and government and military reports - the effects of the violence on its inhabitants have rarely been rendered in fiction. Feroz Rather's *The Night of Broken Glass* corrects that anomaly. Through a series of interconnected stories, within which the same characters move in and out, the author weaves a tapestry of the horror Kashmir has come to represent. His visceral imagery explores the psychological impact of the turmoil on its natives - Showkat, who is made to wipe off graffiti on the wall of his shop with his tongue; Rosy, a progressive, jeans-wearing 'upper-caste' girl who is in love with 'lower-caste' Jamshid; Jamshid's father Gulam, a cobbler by profession who never finds his son's bullet-riddled body; the ineffectual Nadim 'Pasture', who proclaims himself a full-fledged rebel; even the barbaric and tyrannical Major S, who has to contend with his own nightmares. Grappling with a society brutalized by the oppression of the state, and fissured by the tensions of caste and gender, Feroz Rather's remarkable debut is as much a paean to the beauty of Kashmir and the courage of its people as it is a dirge to a paradise lost.

night of broken glass: Ruth and the Night of Broken Glass Emma Carlson Berne, 2019-08 Includes a note from the author, a glossary and discussion questions.

night of broken glass: Kristallnacht Martin Gilbert, 2007-05-29 In the early hours of November 10, 1938, Nazi storm troopers and Hitler Youth rampaged through Jewish neighborhoods across Germany, leaving behind them a horrifying trail of terror and destruction. More than a thousand synagogues and many thousands of Jewish shops were destroyed, while thirty thousand Jews were rounded up and sent to concentration camps. Kristallnacht—the Night of Broken Glass—was a decisive stage in the systematic eradication of a people who traced their origins in Germany to Roman times and was a sinister forewarning of the Holocaust. With rare insight and acumen, Martin Gilbert examines this night and day of terror, presenting readers with a meticulously researched, masterfully written, and eye-opening study of one of the darkest chapters in human history.

night of broken glass: From Broken Glass Steve Ross, 2018-05-15 From the survivor of ten Nazi concentration camps who went on to create the New England Holocaust Memorial, a devastating...inspirational memoir (The Today Show) about finding strength in the face of despair. On August 14, 2017, two days after a white-supremacist activist rammed his car into a group of anti-Fascist protestors, killing one and injuring nineteen, the New England Holocaust Memorial was vandalized for the second time in as many months. At the base of one of its fifty-four-foot glass towers lay a pile of shards. For Steve Ross, the image called to mind Kristallnacht, the Night of Broken Glass in which German authorities ransacked Jewish-owned buildings with sledgehammers.

Ross was eight years old when the Nazis invaded his Polish village, forcing his family to flee. He spent his next six years in a day-to-day struggle to survive the notorious camps in which he was imprisoned, Auschwitz-Birkenau and Dachau among them. When he was finally liberated, he no longer knew how old he was, he was literally starving to death, and everyone in his family except for his brother had been killed. Ross learned in his darkest experiences--by observing and enduring inconceivable cruelty as well as by receiving compassion from caring fellow prisoners--the human capacity to rise above even the bleakest circumstances. He decided to devote himself to underprivileged youth, aiming to ensure that despite the obstacles in their lives they would never experience suffering like he had. Over the course of a nearly forty-year career as a psychologist working in the Boston city schools, that was exactly what he did. At the end of his career, he spearheaded the creation of the New England Holocaust Memorial, a site millions of people including young students visit every year. Equal parts heartrending, brutal, and inspiring, *From Broken Glass* is the story of how one man survived the unimaginable and helped lead a new generation to forge a more compassionate world.

night of broken glass: New Perspectives on Kristallnacht Steven J. Ross, Wolf Gruner, Lisa Ansell, 2019 On November 9 and 10, 1938, Nazi leadership unleashed an unprecedented orchestrated wave of violence against Jews in Germany, Austria, and the Sudetenland, supposedly in response to the assassination of a Nazi diplomat by a young Polish Jew, but in reality to force the remaining Jews out of the country. During the pogrom, Stormtroopers, Hitler Youth, and ordinary Germans murdered more than a hundred Jews (many more committed suicide) and ransacked and destroyed thousands of Jewish institutions, synagogues, shops, and homes. Thirty thousand Jews were arrested and sent to Nazi concentration camps. Volume 17 of the *Casden Annual Review* includes a series of articles presented at an international conference titled *New Perspectives on Kristallnacht: After 80 Years, the Nazi Pogrom in Global Comparison*. Assessing events 80 years after the violent anti-Jewish pogrom of 1938, contributors to this volume offer new cutting-edge scholarship on the event and its repercussions. Contributors include scholars from the United States, Germany, Israel, and the United Kingdom who represent a wide variety of disciplines, including history, political science, and Jewish and media studies. Their essays discuss reactions to the pogrom by victims and witnesses inside Nazi Germany as well as by foreign journalists, diplomats, Jewish organizations, and Jewish print media. Several contributors to the volume analyze postwar narratives of and global comparisons to Kristallnacht, with the aim of situating this anti-Jewish pogrom in its historical context, as well as its place in world history.

night of broken glass: Kristallnacht 1938 Alan E. Steinweis, 2009-11-15 On November 7, 1938, a Jewish teenager, Herschel Grynszpan, fatally shot a German diplomat in Paris. Within three days anti-Jewish violence erupted throughout Germany, initially incited by local Nazi officials, and ultimately sanctioned by the decisions of Hitler and Goebbels at the pinnacle of the Third Reich. As synagogues burned and Jews were beaten in the streets, police stood aside. Men, women, and children—many neighbors of the victims—participated enthusiastically in acts of violence, rituals of humiliation, and looting. By the night of November 10, a nationwide antisemitic pogrom had inflicted massive destruction on synagogues, Jewish schools, and Jewish-owned businesses. During and after this spasm of violence and plunder, 30,000 Jewish men were rounded up and sent to concentration camps, where hundreds would perish in the following months. Kristallnacht revealed to the world the intent and extent of Nazi Judeophobia. However, it was seen essentially as the work of the Nazi leadership. Now, Alan Steinweis counters that view in his vision of Kristallnacht as a veritable pogrom—a popular cathartic convulsion of antisemitic violence that was manipulated from above but executed from below by large numbers of ordinary Germans rioting in the streets, heckling and taunting Jews, cheering Stormtroopers' hostility, and looting Jewish property on a massive scale. Based on original research in the trials of the pogrom's perpetrators and the testimonies of its Jewish survivors, Steinweis brings to light the evidence of mob action by all sectors of the civilian population. Kristallnacht 1938 reveals the true depth and nature of popular antisemitism in Nazi Germany on the eve of the Holocaust.

night of broken glass: Rebuilt from Broken Glass Fred Behrend, Larry Hanover, 2017-07-15 Symbolized by a three-hundred-year-old Seder plate, the religious life of Fred Behrend's family had centered largely around Passover and the tale of the Jewish people's exodus from tyranny. When the Nazis came to power, the wide-eyed boy and his family found themselves living a twentieth-century version of that exodus, escaping oppression and persecution in Germany for Cuba and ultimately a life of freedom and happiness in the United States. Behrend's childhood came to a crashing end with Kristallnacht (the Night of Broken Glass) and his father's harrowing internment at the Sachsenhausen concentration camp. But he would not be defined by these harrowing circumstances. Behrend would go on to experience brushes with history involving the defeated Germans. By the age of twenty, he had run a POW camp full of Nazis, been an instructor in a program aimed at denazifying specially selected prisoners, and been assigned by the U.S. Army to watch over Wernher von Braun, the designer of the V-2 rocket that terrorized Europe and later chief architect of the Saturn V rocket that sent Americans to the moon. Behrend went from a sheltered life of wealth in a long-gone, old-world Germany, dwelling in the gilded compound once belonging to the manufacturer of the zeppelin airships, to a poor Jewish immigrant in New York City learning English from Humphrey Bogart films. Upon returning from service in the U.S. Army, he rose out of poverty, built a successful business in Manhattan, and returned to visit Germany a dozen times, giving him unique perspective into Germany's attempts to surmount its Nazi past.

night of broken glass: Broken Glass Arthur Miller, 1994 Presents the script of the 1994 drama in which Sylvia Gellburg, wife of a Jewish banker in Brooklyn, New York, becomes mysteriously paralyzed in 1938 after reading the news about what is happening in Nazi Germany.

night of broken glass: Kristallnacht (Night of Broken Glass) Manfred Klepper, 2016-01-23 Adolf Hitler came to power in Germany in 1933. He then immediately began to pass laws against Jews and other undesirables. He also opened the first concentration camp in 1933, in which persecuted people were forced to work until they couldn't anymore, and then were murdered. Two years later, he passed the Nuremberg Laws, which were legal persecution against Jews. At this point, Jews were no longer even allowed to go to school, and Germans were encouraged not to buy from Jewish shops. Jews were not considered German citizens anymore. Three years later, a synagogue, or Jewish place of worship, was destroyed, Jews' passports were stamped with a J, and that year, Kristallnacht happened. In all, during the Holocaust, 11 million people were murdered. That is the equivalent of everyone in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama being murdered. Six million of those people were Jews, or the equivalent of one and a half times the current population of Louisiana. Manfred Klepper was born in Germany in 1931. He witnessed the first seven years of Hitler's reign. This is his story. All of the royalties from this book will go to Temple Shalom, in Lafayette, Louisiana.

night of broken glass: The Passenger Ulrich Alexander Boschwitz, 2021-04-13 A BEST BOOK OF 2021 FOR THE GUARDIAN * FINANCIAL TIMES * TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT * MINNEAPOLIS STAR TRIBUNE * THE TIMES Hailed as a remarkable literary discovery, a lost novel of heart-stopping intensity and harrowing absurdity about flight and persecution in 1930s Germany Berlin, November 1938. Jewish shops have been ransacked and looted, synagogues destroyed. As storm troopers pound on his door, Otto Silbermann, a respected businessman who fought for Germany in the Great War, is forced to sneak out the back of his own home. Turned away from establishments he had long patronized, and fearful of being exposed as a Jew despite his Aryan looks, he boards a train. And then another. And another . . . until his flight becomes a frantic odyssey across Germany, as he searches first for information, then for help, and finally for escape. His travels bring him face-to-face with waiters and conductors, officials and fellow outcasts, seductive women and vicious thieves, a few of whom disapprove of the regime while the rest embrace it wholeheartedly. Clinging to his existence as it was just days before, Silbermann refuses to believe what is happening even as he is beset by opportunists, betrayed by associates, and bereft of family, friends, and fortune. As his world collapses around him, he is forced to concede that his nightmare is all too real. Twenty-three-year-old Ulrich Boschwitz wrote *The Passenger* at breakneck speed in

1938, fresh in the wake of the Kristallnacht pogroms, and his prose flies at the same pace. Taut, immediate, infused with acerbic Kafkaesque humor, *The Passenger* is an indelible portrait of a man and a society careening out of control.

night of broken glass: *Kristallnacht* Anthony Read, D. Fisher, 1993-04-01

night of broken glass: **When Broken Glass Floats: Growing Up Under the Khmer Rouge** Chanrithy Him, 2001-04-17 A gut-wrenching story told with honesty, restraint, and dignity. —Ha Jin, National Book Award-winning author of *Waiting* Chanrithy Him felt compelled to tell of surviving life under the Khmer Rouge in a way worthy of the suffering which I endured as a child. In a mesmerizing story, Chanrithy Him vividly recounts her trek through the hell of the killing fields. She gives us a child's-eye view of a Cambodia where rudimentary labor camps for both adults and children are the norm and modern technology no longer exists. Death becomes a companion in the camps, along with illness. Yet through the terror, the members of Chanrithy's family remain loyal to one another, and she and her siblings who survive will find redeemed lives in America. A Finalist for the Kiriama Pacific Rim Book Prize.

night of broken glass: **Kristallnacht** James Deem, 2012-01-01 Discusses Kristallnacht, a four-day pogrom instigated by the Nazis against Germany's Jews, including stories from the victims, witnesses and perpetrators of the attack, and how it marked the beginning of the Holocaust--Provided by publisher.

night of broken glass: **The Third Reich** Martin Kitchen, 2014-01-14 The twelve years of the Third Reich casts a dark shadow over history. Fierce debates still rage over many of the hows, whys and wherefores of this perplexing period. Leading expert on German history, Martin Kitchen, provides a concise, accessible and provocative account of Nazi Germany. It takes into account the political, social, economic and cultural ramifications, and sets it within the context of the times, while pointing out those areas that still defy our understanding. This lively account addresses major issues such as the reasons for Hitler's extraordinary popularity, his hold over the German people even when all seemed lost, the role of ideology, the cooption of the elites, and the descent into war for race and space, culminating in the horrors of the holocaust.

night of broken glass: *Dancing on Broken Glass* Ka Hancock, 2012-03-13 A powerfully written novel offering an intimate look at a beautiful marriage and how bipolar disorder and cancer affect it, *Dancing on Broken Glass* by Ka Hancock perfectly illustrates the enduring power of love. Lucy Houston and Mickey Chandler probably shouldn't have fallen in love, let alone gotten married. They're both plagued with faulty genes—he has bipolar disorder, and she has a ravaging family history of breast cancer. But when their paths cross on the night of Lucy's twenty-first birthday, sparks fly, and there's no denying their chemistry. Cautious every step of the way, they are determined to make their relationship work—and they put it all in writing. Mickey promises to take his medication. Lucy promises not to blame him for what is beyond his control. He promises honesty. She promises patience. Like any marriage, they have good days and bad days—and some very bad days. In dealing with their unique challenges, they make the heartbreaking decision not to have children. But when Lucy shows up for a routine physical just shy of their eleventh anniversary, she gets an impossible surprise that changes everything. Everything. Suddenly, all their rules are thrown out the window, and the two of them must redefine what love really is. An unvarnished portrait of a marriage that is both ordinary and extraordinary, *Dancing on Broken Glass* takes readers on an unforgettable journey of the heart.

night of broken glass: *Walking on Broken Glass* Christa Allan, 2010-03-01 Leah Thornton's life, like her Southern Living home, has great curb appeal. But a paralyzing encounter with a can of frozen apple juice in the supermarket shatters the façade, forcing her to admit that all is not as it appears. When her best friend gets in Leah's face about her refusal to deal with her life and her drinking, Leah is forced to make a decision. Can this brand-conscious socialite walk away from the country club into 28 days of rehab? Can she leave what she has now to gain back what she needs? Joy, sadness, pain and a new strength converge, testing her marriage, her friendships and her faith.

night of broken glass: *Parallel Journeys* Eleanor H. Ayer, 2011-06-28 She was a young German

Jew. He was an ardent member of the Hitler Youth. This is the story of their parallel journey through World War II. Helen Waterford and Alfons Heck were born just a few miles from each other in the German Rhineland. But their lives took radically different courses: Helen's to the Auschwitz concentration camp; Alfons to a high rank in the Hitler Youth. While Helen was hiding in Amsterdam, Alfons was a fanatic believer in Hitler's "master race." While she was crammed in a cattle car bound for the death camp Auschwitz, he was a teenage commander of frontline troops, ready to fight and die for the glory of Hitler and the Fatherland. This book tells both of their stories, side-by-side, in an overwhelming account of the nightmare that was World War II. The riveting stories of these two remarkable people must stand as a powerful lesson to us all.

night of broken glass: Anti-Semitism in the Third Reich Herman Graml, 1992-11-10 This book is a history of the course of antisemitism in the Third Reich of Germany. It is also an investigation of the origins of antisemitism in German thought and society from the late 18th century to its maturity in the pathological hatred embodied in Nazi ideology and policy. The book opens with a graphic account of the Reichskristallnacht. On 9 November 1938 in a series of carefully worded orders the National Socialist party instructed the Sturmabteilung (the SA) to destroy Jewish businesses and to burn synagogues. The police and fire brigades were instructed not to intervene. The press were invited to attend. Throughout that night all over Germany Jewish property was burnt and the Jews baited, bullied and beaten, some drowned in rivers and canals, others incarcerated for transport to concentration camps. The Reichskristallnacht, Dr. Graml argues, marked the turning point between persecution and the Holocaust. Using evidence drawn from a wide range of confidential documents, diaries and secret reports he examines the long series of events that led up to it and the inexorable progress thereafter to the Holocaust. He also faces the vexed question as to how far the systematic attempt to exterminate the Jewish peoples of Europe was an expression of Nazi policy and how far the ill of the people. This powerful book will be of compelling interest to all students of the history of the twentieth century. It is fully referenced and indexed, and appended with a selection of contemporary documents, a guide to primary and secondary sources, and a chronology.

night of broken glass: Broken Glass Alex Beam, 2020 In 1945, Edith Farnsworth asked the German architect Mies van der Rohe, already renowned for his avant-garde buildings, to design a weekend home for her outside of Chicago. Edith was a woman ahead of her time--unmarried, she was a distinguished medical researcher, whose discoveries put her in contention for the Nobel Prize, as well as an accomplished violinist, translator, and poet. The two quickly began an intimate relationship, spending weekends together, sharing interests in transcendental philosophy, Catholic mysticism, wine-soaked picnics, and architecture. Their collaboration would produce one of the most important works of architecture of all time, a blindingly original house made up almost entirely of glass and steel. But the minimalist marvel, built in 1951, was plagued by cost over-runs and a sudden chilling of the two friends' mutual affection. Though the building became world-famous, Farnsworth found it impossible to live in the transparent house, and she began a public campaign against him, cheered on by Frank Lloyd Wright. Mies, in turn, sued her for unpaid monies. The ensuing trial covered not just the missing funds and the structural weaknesses of the home, but turned into a trial of modernist art and architecture itself. Interweaving personal drama and cultural history, Alex Beam presents a stylish, enthralling tapestry of a tale, illuminating the fascinating history behind one of the twentieth-century's most beautiful and significant architectural projects--

night of broken glass: Young House Love Sherry Petersik, John Petersik, 2015-07-14 This New York Times bestselling book is filled with hundreds of fun, deceptively simple, budget-friendly ideas for sprucing up your home. With two home renovations under their (tool) belts and millions of hits per month on their blog YoungHouseLove.com, Sherry and John Petersik are home-improvement enthusiasts primed to pass on a slew of projects, tricks, and techniques to do-it-yourselfers of all levels. Packed with 243 tips and ideas—both classic and unexpected—and more than 400 photographs and illustrations, this is a book that readers will return to again and again for the creative projects and easy-to-follow instructions in the relatable voice the Petersiks are known for.

Learn to trick out a thrift-store mirror, spice up plain old roller shades, hack your Ikea table to create three distinct looks, and so much more.

night of broken glass: Landmark Speeches of National Socialism Randall L. Bytwerk, 2008
The power which has always started the greatest religious and political avalanches in history rolling has from time immemorial been the magic power of the spoken word, and that alone.--Adolf Hitler, *Mein Kampf* As historians have long noted, public oratory has seldom been as pivotal in generating and sustaining the vitality of a movement as it was during the rise and rule of the National Socialist Party, from 1919 to 1945. Led by the charismatic and indefatigable Hitler, National Socialists conducted one of the most powerful rhetorical campaigns ever recorded. Indeed, the mass addresses, which were broadcast live on radio, taped for re-broadcast, and in many cases filmed for play on theater newsreels throughout the Third Reich, constituted one of the most thorough exploitations of media in history. Because such evil lay at the heart of the National Socialist movement, its overwhelming rhetoric has often been negatively characterized as propaganda. As Randall Bytwerk points out, however, the propaganda label was anything but negative in the minds of the leaders of the National Socialist movement. In their view, the clear, simplistic, and even one-sided presentation of information was necessary to mobilize effectively all elements of the German population into the National Socialist program. Gathered here are thirteen key speeches of this historically significant movement, including Hitler's announcement of the party's reestablishment in 1925 following the unsuccessful Beer Hall Putsch, four addresses by Joseph Goebbels, the 1938 Kristallnacht speech by Julius Streicher, and four speeches drafted as models for party leaders' use on various public occasions. The volume concludes with Adolf Hitler's final public address on January 30, 1945, three months before his suicide. Several of these works are presented for the first time in English translation. Bytwerk provides a brief introduction to each speech and allows the reader to trace the development and downfall of the Nazi party. *Landmark Speeches of National Socialism* is an important volume for students of rhetoric, World War II, Nazi Germany, and the Holocaust. RANDALL L. BYTWERK is a professor of communication arts and sciences at Calvin College in Grand Rapids, Michigan. The author of two previous volumes on Nazi rhetoric and propaganda, he holds a Ph.D. from Northwestern University.

night of broken glass: *The Boy on the Wooden Box* Leon Leyson, 2013-08-29 Leon Leyson (born Leib Lezjon) was only ten years old when the Nazis invaded Poland and his family was forced to relocate to the Krakow ghetto. With incredible luck, perseverance and grit, Leyson was able to survive the sadism of the Nazis, including that of the demonic Amon Goeth, commandant of Plaszow, the concentration camp outside Krakow. Ultimately, it was the generosity and cunning of one man, a man named Oskar Schindler, who saved Leon Leyson's life, and the lives of his mother, his father, and two of his four siblings, by adding their names to his list of workers in his factory - a list that became world renowned: Schindler's List. This, the only memoir published by a former Schindler's List child, perfectly captures the innocence of a small boy who goes through the unthinkable. Most notable is the lack of rancour, the lack of venom, and the abundance of dignity in Mr Leyson's telling. *The Boy on the Wooden Box* is a legacy of hope, a memoir unlike anything you've ever read.

night of broken glass: *Letter from Birmingham Jail* Martin Luther King, 2025-01-14 A beautiful commemorative edition of Dr. Martin Luther King's essay *Letter from Birmingham Jail*, part of Dr. King's archives published exclusively by HarperCollins. With an afterword by Reginald Dwayne Betts On April 16, 1963, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., responded to an open letter written and published by eight white clergymen admonishing the civil rights demonstrations happening in Birmingham, Alabama. Dr. King drafted his seminal response on scraps of paper smuggled into jail. King criticizes his detractors for caring more about order than justice, defends nonviolent protests, and argues for the moral responsibility to obey just laws while disobeying unjust ones. *Letter from Birmingham Jail* proclaims a message - confronting any injustice is an acceptable and righteous reason for civil disobedience. This beautifully designed edition presents Dr. King's speech in its entirety, paying tribute to this extraordinary leader and his immeasurable contribution, and inspiring a new generation of activists dedicated to carrying on the fight for justice and equality.

night of broken glass: *The Day the Holocaust Began* Gerald Schwab, 1990-11-09 On November 7, 1938, 17-year-old Herschel Grynszpan shot Third Secretary Ernst von Rath in Paris, setting off the Night of Broken Glass and the Holocaust. Examining German documents never-before-revealed—including a startling coded confession, Schwab probes the background of Grynszpan and demonstrates the power of the human spirit against overwhelming odds.

night of broken glass: *The Things They Carried* Tim O'Brien, 2009-10-13 A classic work of American literature that has not stopped changing minds and lives since it burst onto the literary scene, *The Things They Carried* is a ground-breaking meditation on war, memory, imagination, and the redemptive power of storytelling. *The Things They Carried* depicts the men of Alpha Company: Jimmy Cross, Henry Dobbins, Rat Kiley, Mitchell Sanders, Norman Bowker, Kiowa, and the character Tim O'Brien, who has survived his tour in Vietnam to become a father and writer at the age of forty-three. Taught everywhere—from high school classrooms to graduate seminars in creative writing—it has become required reading for any American and continues to challenge readers in their perceptions of fact and fiction, war and peace, courage and fear and longing. *The Things They Carried* won France's prestigious Prix du Meilleur Livre Etranger and the Chicago Tribune Heartland Prize; it was also a finalist for the Pulitzer Prize and the National Book Critics Circle Award.

night of broken glass: Antiauthoritarian Youth Culture in Francoist Spain Louie Dean Valencia-García, 2018-05-17 How did kids, hippies and punks challenge a fascist dictatorship and imagine an impossible dream of an inclusive future? This book explores the role of youth in shaping a democratic Spain, focusing on their urban performances of dissent, their consumption of censored literature, political-literary magazines and comic books and their involvement in a newly developed underground scene. After forty years of dictatorship, Madrid became the centre of both a young democracy and a vibrant artistic scene by the early 1980s. Louie Dean Valencia-García skillfully examines how young Spaniards occupied public plazas, subverted Spanish cultural norms and undermined the authoritarian state by participating in a postmodern punk subculture that eventually grew into the 'Movida Madrileña'. In doing so, he exposes how this antiauthoritarian youth culture reflected a mixture of sexual liberation, a rejection of the ideological indoctrination of the dictatorship, a reinvention of native Iberian pluralistic traditions and a burgeoning global youth culture that connected the USA, Britain, France and Spain. By analyzing young people's everyday acts of resistance, *Antiauthoritarian Youth Culture in Francoist Spain* offers a fascinating account of Madrid's youth and their role in the transition to the modern Spanish democracy.

night of broken glass: *Once Upon a Broken Heart* Stephanie Garber, 2021-09-28 #1 NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER! *ONCE UPON A BROKEN HEART* marks the launch of a new series from Stephanie Garber about love, curses, and the lengths that people will go to for happily ever after For as long as she can remember, Evangeline Fox has believed in true love and happy endings . . . until she learns that the love of her life will marry another. Desperate to stop the wedding and to heal her wounded heart, Evangeline strikes a deal with the charismatic, but wicked, Prince of Hearts. In exchange for his help, he asks for three kisses, to be given at the time and place of his choosing. But after Evangeline's first promised kiss, she learns that bargaining with an immortal is a dangerous game — and that the Prince of Hearts wants far more from her than she'd pledged. He has plans for Evangeline, plans that will either end in the greatest happily ever after, or the most exquisite tragedy.

night of broken glass: Witnesses to the Holocaust Joni Sussman, Laura Zelle, 2016-12-01

night of broken glass: Unstoppable Joshua M. Greene, 2021-04-06 Winner – Best of Los Angeles Award's Best Holocaust Book - 2021 "A must-read that hopefully will be adapted for the screen. Greene lets Wilzig's effervescent spirit shine through, and his story will appeal to a wide variety of readers." - Library Journal *Unstoppable* is the ultimate immigrant story and an epic David-and-Goliath adventure. While American teens were socializing in ice cream parlors, Siggie was suffering beatings by Nazi hoodlums for being a Jew and was soon deported along with his family to the darkest place the world has ever known: Auschwitz. Siggie used his wits to stay alive, pretending

to have trade skills the Nazis could exploit to run the camp. After two death marches and near starvation, he was liberated from camp Mauthausen and went to work for the US Army hunting Nazis, a service that earned him a visa to America. On arrival, he made three vows: to never go hungry again, to support the Jewish people, and to speak out against injustice. He earned his first dollar shoveling snow after a fierce blizzard. His next job was laboring in toxic sweatshops. From these humble beginnings, he became President, Chairman and CEO of a New York Stock Exchange-listed oil company and grew a full-service commercial bank to more than \$4 billion in assets. Siggi's ascent from the darkest of yesterdays to the brightest of tomorrows holds sway over the imagination in this riveting narrative of grit, cunning, luck, and the determination to live life to the fullest.

night of broken glass: Stormtroopers Daniel Siemens, 2017-10-24 The first full history of the Nazi Stormtroopers whose muscle brought Hitler to power, with revelations concerning their longevity and their contributions to the Holocaust Germany's Stormtroopers engaged in a vicious siege of violence that propelled the National Socialists to power in the 1930s. Known also as the SA or Brownshirts, these "ordinary" men waged a loosely structured campaign of intimidation and savagery across the nation from the 1920s to the "Night of the Long Knives" in 1934, when Chief of Staff Ernst Röhm and many other SA leaders were assassinated on Hitler's orders. In this deeply researched history, Daniel Siemens explores not only the roots of the SA and its swift decapitation but also its previously unrecognized transformation into a million-member Nazi organization, its activities in German-occupied territories during World War II, and its particular contributions to the Holocaust. The author provides portraits of individual members and their victims and examines their milieu, culture, and ideology. His book tells the long-overdue story of the SA and its devastating impact on German citizens and the fate of their country.

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Jews depended upon many factors, including the cooperation of local authorities and police departments, and the passivity of the populations, primarily of their political and spiritual elites. Necessary also was the victims' willingness to submit, often with the hope of surviving long enough to escape the German vise. In this unparalleled work—based on a vast array of documents and an overwhelming choir of voices from diaries, letters, and memoirs—the history of the Holocaust has found its definitive representation.

night of broken glass: Rescue and Resistance , 1999 The Macmillan Profiles series is a collection of volumes featuring profiles of famous people, places and historical events. This text profiles heroes and activists of the Holocaust, including Elie Wiesel, Oskar Schindler, Simon Wiesenthal, Primo Levi, Anne Frank and Raoul Wallenberg, as well as soldiers, Partisans, ghetto leaders, diplomats and ordinary citizens who fought German aggression and risked their lives to save Jews.

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night of broken glass: Shattered Crystals Mia Amalia Kanner, 1997

night of broken glass: Auschwitz Lucie Adelsberger, 2006-07-05 A taut, terse Holocaust narrative that is all the more powerful for its ironic reserve. -- Kirkus Reviews

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