

Year 9:

What was the Holocaust?

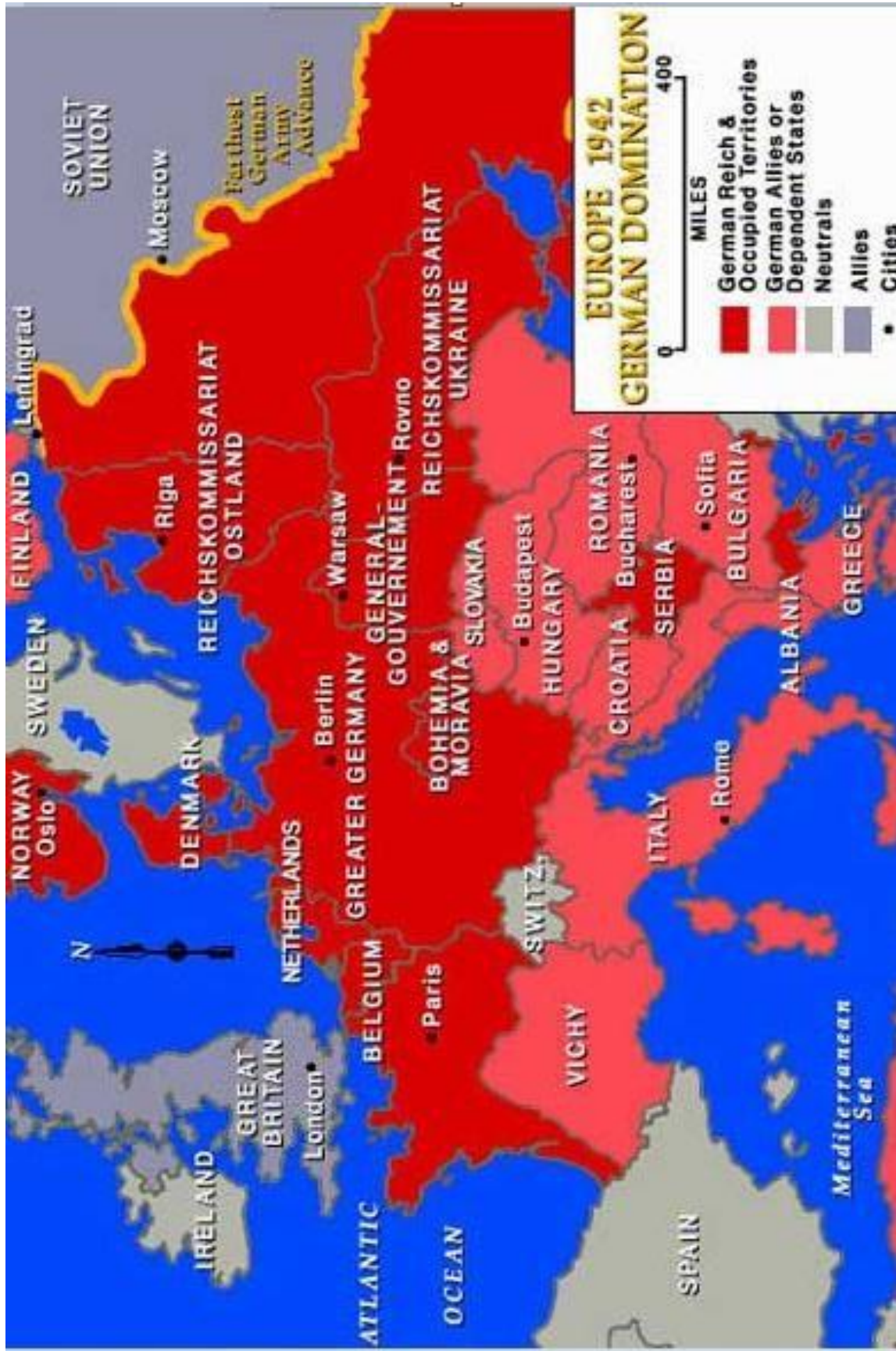
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Contents		
Lesson/Resource	Page Numbers	Tick when complete
Maps	2	
Knowledge Organiser	3-4	
Lesson 1	5-11	
Lesson 2	12-17	
Lesson 3	18-20	
Lesson 4	21-24	
Lesson 5	24-26	
Lesson 6	26-30	



What was the Holocaust? Knowledge Organiser

- **Who was Leon Greenman, a British Jew?**
- Married Else van Dam in 1935 & both moved to Holland
- Else cared for her 80 yr old gran & Leon commuted to London.
- 1940 – son Barney was born
- March 1940 - Nazis invaded and occupied Holland
- Jews subject to restrictions – eg. not allowed to work, wear star
- 1942 – Leon goes to collect their British passport from friends
- Discovers they destroyed it – visits British consulate for help
- Oct 1942- middle of night they are taken to Westerbork camp
- Jan 1943 – family are moved East to Auschwitz.
- Else & Barney are gassed immediately.



What was the Jewish population of Europe in 1933?

Germany: Less than **0.75%** of the German pop was Jewish. **500,000** Majority of Jewish families were totally assimilated, spoke German. They were reform Jews – not as traditional. Been here **1600 years**.
Poland: about **10%** of the pop was Jews, around **3,300,000** people. The Nazis occupied Poland - 1st Sept 1939 - until May 1945. Yiddish was their first language at home. Jews has been here **800 years** Most Jewish families here lived in small towns or shtetls
Norway: About **0.05%** of the pop was Jewish – **1400** people There had been a Jewish community here for **80 years**
 Young community, the 3 synagogues were named in Norwegian. Concentrated in 2 cities, most from E Europe. All were Ashkenazi or orthodox Jews.
Greece: Approx **1.25%** of the population were Jews, around **73,000**. Jews had lived here for over **2,200 years**
 Ladino, Yevani, Italian and Greek were spoken by the Jews here. They were made up of Romaniot Jews and Sephardi Jews

How did Nazis remove Jewish influences? (Just some)

- 1933 – Hitler is appointed Chancellor of Germany
- 1933 - Jewish Lawyers banned from practice in Germany.
- 1933 - Aryan & non Aryan children to have separate play
- 1933 – Mass boycott of Jewish shops.
- 1935 - Jews excluded from choirs, orchestras
- 1935 - race studies becomes part of the school curriculum and exam
- 1935 - Jews banned from going hiking in groups of more than 20.
- 1935 - Nuremberg laws – Jews had their citizenship removed and marriage and sexual relations between Germans and Jews illegal
- 1936- Jews banned being vets, surgeons, doctorate and journalists
- 1938 – Jewish passports have to be stamped with a J.
- 1938 - Passports belonging to Jews whose emigration is undesirable are to be confiscated. – eg) members of political groups, journalists
- 1938 - Kristallnacht – Goebbels organised mass vandalism of Jewish homes, properties, synagogues and businesses. 20,000 Jews sent to
- 1939 - Jews not allowed out after 8pm
- 1939 - Jewish emigrants are not allowed to take their valuables .
- 1939 - Jews removed from all medical professions.
- 1939 - Jews can be evicted from their homes without a reason.



Key words

Holocaust - the systematic murder of Europe's Jews by the Nazis and their collaborators during WWII – IWM definition
Shoah – A Hebrew word for the Holocaust.
Genocide -deliberate killing of a large group of people, especially those of a particular nation or ethnic group.
Aryan – Nazis used this word to describe their ideal race.
Untermenschen – Nazis used this word for master race
Einsatzgruppen – mass murder by SS killing squads.

How did the Nazis persecute other groups? Timeline:

- 1933 – sterilisation law – for those regarded disabled.
- 1934 – Gestapo order local police to draw up 'pink lists' of gay men.
- 1935 – Jehovah Witnesses sent to prison & concentration camps
- 1935 – Law against homosexuality widened to "appearing gay."
- 1935-38 - Roma forced into camps
- 1936 – Roma included in Nuremberg laws – lost citizenship
- 1936 – office for the suppression of the Gypsy nuisance – sterilisation
- 1936 – Office for combating abortion and homosexuality
- 1937-39 – persecution of gay men worsens – secret raids & no trial
- 1937 – sterilisation of black men
- 1939 – preparing for the genocide of the Poles – 1.8 million + victims
- 1939 – The euthanasia programme – 170,000 victims +
- 1939-40 – preparing for the deportation of the Roma – 30,000+
- 1940 – Roma deported out of Germany to Nazi occupied Poland
- 1940 – Himmler orders castration of gay men who have +1 partner
- 1941 – preparing for mass murder in the Soviet union
- 1941 – Mass murder of Roma – part of the *Einsatzgruppen* – 100,000 men, women & children are shot dead into mass graves
- 1942-3 – 5007 Roma killed from ghetto conditions and death squads
- 1942 – Hitler orders all Roma to be sent to Auschwitz, surviving Roma are killed in the gas chambers on the night of 2-3 August. Croatian Fascists & Romanians collaborate in the persecution of the Roma, 1000s more victims.
- 1943 – SS begin extermination through work policy – Affects the Jewish, Roma, Ukrainian, Poles, Czechs, homosexuals and Germans.

Jews were at the heart of early 20th European culture

- Marc Chagall was a leading artist
- Ida Rubinstein was a top ballerina and actress
- Gustav Mahler – Europe's leading music composer
- Albert Einstein – World famous mathematician & scientist
- Sigmund Freud – World famous Psychologist



What was the Holocaust? Knowledge Organiser

What was the Holocaust?

Stage 1 1933-39 Nazi remove Jewish influences from society, eg. the Nuremberg laws removing their German citizenship & banning marriages & relationships with Jews. Kristallnacht saw over 100 Jews killed in 1938. By 1939 over half of the Jewish population in Germany have left. (250,000+)

Stage 2 1939–The Nazi occupy Poland, where 10% of the population are Jews, over 3.3 million. They change their strategy. Jews are forced from their properties and moved into over 1000 ghettos across Eastern Europe, awaiting for a later move to a “reservation” which never happened.

Stage 3 1941- The Nazi invade the Soviet Union – Hitler talks of removing “hostiles” –The Einsatzgruppen killing squads of Jews and other groups deemed to be “subhuman” began on an industrial scale. It involved the SS with locals. About 1000 men. The victims were forced to build large pits before they met their fate. Between autumn and winter of 1941 – over 1 million Jews were victims of this. The Babi Yar is just 1 massacre from many more.

Stage 4- Autumn 1941 Top secret Operation Reinhard begins, managed by 20-35 officers. The new weapon of terror was gas and the first death camps were created in wooded areas, away from towns. Trains brought Jews from ghettos, they would be stripped and gassed in showers immediately after arrival. Over 1.7 million Polish Jews were murdered in camps like Belzec, Sobibor and Treblinka. There was little evidence because there were no survivors. The ash from the crematoriums was used as fertilizer. Any records were from a few who escaped. The Nazis flattened the land by 1944 and converted it to farm land.

Stage 5 – January 1942 – Heydrich organises the “Final Solution” at the Wannsee conference in Berlin where the Nazis agree to the coordination of mass murder of Jews across Europe. Many death & slave labour camps were set up, Auschwitz was the most notorious because over 1.1 million Jews were killed here. Historian Christian Browning estimated “In March 1942 – 80% of all those killed in the Holocaust were still alive, just 11 months later, February 1943 80% of them were already dead. (over 4 million)

What was life like in the Ghettos

Ghettos had to set up a Judenrat, a Jewish council that would be responsible for enforcing German orders. The largest ghetto was in Warsaw. It was completed in Nov 1940. The ghetto had 3 metres high wall with barbed wire. March 1941 – 445,000 inhabitants – a third of the cities population – in just 2.4 % of its area. On average 15 people live in a small apartment. By 1941, 7 per room. These conditions lead to disease. Autumn 1941 - 900 cases of typhus – severe infection – fatal without antibiotics. Over 140,000 died here of the poor living conditions.

The Lodz ghetto was the second largest in Poland. It was a huge labour camp and essential to Germany, making the Reich with garments, shoes and other necessary goods, particularly for the military. But the work conditions were excruciatingly cruel for the Jews. By the end of 1941, Jews from Austria, Czechoslovakia, Luxembourg and Germany were brought to Lodz, along with more than 5,000 Gypsies. In total, more than 200,000 people would pass through the Lodz ghetto. Approximately 45,000 people died of starvation, cold and emaciation here.

By 1942 ghettos began to be liquidized and their inhabitants were unknowingly forced into cattle trucks to death camps. When rumours leaked out uprisings did appear in the ghettos like Warsaw.

Internationalist historians argue that mass murder was planned from the beginning in 1933. Functionalist historians believe it was not planned and developed as the Nazi advanced across Europe.

Who were the victims of the Nazis vast operation of genocide?

Jews – An estimated 6 millions
Soviet prisoners of war – over 3 million +
Polish civilians – 2 million +
Men, women and children with mental and physical deformities. 70,000-170,000
Gypsies – over 200,000
Political prisoners – unknown
Resistance fighters – unknown
Deportees – unknown
Homosexuals – Estimates are 15,000+

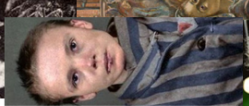


How do we know about the Holocaust?

Many survivors have spoken of their memories. The Nazis also documented a lot but many of those who didn't survive at great risk left records to ensure we would find out.

Emanuel Ringelblum – hid records underground in the Lodz ghetto.
Wladyslaw Szpilman – “The Pianist” wrote a book of his experience in Poland from 1939-45.

Ziggy Shipper – Auschwitz survivor
Hannah Lewis – watched her Mum killed at Adampol concentration camp.



Lesson 1: Who were the Six million? What can we learn from Leon?



This is an image of Leon and Else van Dam. What might this photo tell us about Leon & Else?

A series of ten horizontal dotted lines for writing.

Below, record any additional facts you have learnt from each other and from your teacher:

A series of ten horizontal dotted lines for writing.

Watch the video clip of Leon talking about his life with Else and answer these questions.

When Leon first met Else he was...

Else knew when she first met Leon that...

Else lived in... and came from...

Else's job was...

Leon gave up his business of...

to join her father and become partners in his intended father-in-laws bookshop.

Leon married Esther in Stepney Green London. For their honeymoon they spent a night at the Blenheim palace in Brighton. The next day they went to...

They intended to stay in Holland for 2 or 3 weeks but plans changed. More specifically...

From this clip from Leon, what can you learn about Leon & Else as a couple? Is there anything that surprises you?



What can you learn from this photo about Leon & Else's family?



What can we learn from this object about Leon and their experience?

What was happening in Holland at the time this photo was taken?



This is the Summer of 1942, 2 years into the Nazi occupation of Holland.

At the same time as this photo, Nazi restrictions against Jews in Holland were already in place. For example, Jews were not allowed to work, they had to wear a star, they could not mix with their non Jewish community and did not have freedom of movement. So this photo taken at their non-Jewish friend's house shows that Leon was already taking some risks. Leon was a British citizen, he had hidden his valuables and passport with non-Jewish friends to secure their departure when they were ready or needed to return to the UK.

Why do you think they delayed their return the Britain?

Why was Westerbork nicknamed the "Foyer of hell"?



Leon desperately tried to avoid his family being put on the train to be sent to East. For example ...

On the train Leon and Else discussed...

On arrival, Leon makes an observation that shows he is not fully aware of the danger they face. He noticed...

Leon's world is turned upside down in the following minutes when...

Out of the 750 Jews on his train, Leon was one of just 2 to survive Auschwitz. Both Else and his son Barney died there.

Leon was a citizen of which country?

Holland	The United Kingdom	Germany
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Which of these jobs had Leon worked in? (pick 3)

Hairdresser	Bank accountant	Singer in a band	Partner in a bookshop
-------------	-----------------	------------------	-----------------------

His wife Else was a citizen of which country?

Holland	The United Kingdom	Germany
---------	--------------------	---------

Else worked as a ...

Hairdresser	Dress maker	Secretary
-------------	-------------	-----------

After Leon and Else were married they moved to ..

London	Rotterdam	Berlin
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This was to look after Else's

Mum	Dad	Gran
-----	-----	------

The German Nazis occupied Holland in

May 1939	May 1940	May 1941
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Leon and his family experienced many restrictions in the summer of 1942. For example.. (pick 3)

Could not work	Could not mix with their non-Jewish friends	Could not return to UK, even with passport	Wearing a star to indicate their Jewish religion.
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Leon's family were arrested and taken to a transit camp in North Holland called..

Westerbork	Dachau	Auschwitz
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They were then deported East to Auschwitz. This was in which country?

Germany	Russia	Poland
---------	--------	--------

What is Leon's identity? (circle all relevant)

British	Husband	Father	Jew
---------	---------	--------	-----

Lesson 2: Who were the 6 million Jews? What was it like to be Jewish before the Second World War?

Who...?



Freda Isaksen



Laura Varon



Esther Brunstein



Roman Halter



Ruth Foster



Marianne Strauss

<p>RH ...was born in a shtetl, where most people were poor <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>EB ... saw her friends' families children would try to assimilate completely</p>	<p>JI ...never went to synagogue, except for weddings, and her parents were not religious <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>RF ...lived like one of the Germans, but was very Jewish at heart and home <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>FI ...was interested in Zionism and was a member of WIZO? <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>MS ...had no sense that her German-Jewish identity was in any way problematic before 1933 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>LV ...carefully observed their Jewish Sephardic religious traditions <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>MS ... saw that most of the recently arrived immigrants from Eastern Europe, called Ostjuden, were more observant Jews</p>
<p>FI ...comes from a country which has the most northern synagogue in the world <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>RH ...remembers when travellers came to town on the Sabbath, they were invited into people's homes for supper and for a bed</p>	<p>EB ...belonged to the Bund, which built a strong sense of Jewish identity on Yiddish language and culture <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>HB ...thought that in Freiberg the real division in the Jewish community was between rich and poor</p>



Janine Ingram



Henry Buxbaum

What can you infer about the Jews in Europe before 1933 from these eye witness accounts from Jews?

I can infer...

Details that support this are...

What can you learn about the Jews in Europe before World War 2 from this documentary?

The Harper family in Czechoslovakia were...

Whereas, the family in Poland...

In Europe there were over million Jews

Jews were very important to European life but they differed from each other. For example...

However, all belonged to a world that was...

Some Jews were successful and lived in Europe's most vibrant cities such as...

Gustav Mahler was...

Ida Rubinstein was...

Marc Chagall...

Albert Einstein...

What was the Jewish population across Europe like?

The Jewish population in Germany



Jews made up just of the German population

Overall, the Jewish population was around...

Most Jews were well integrated into German society. This meant that...

Jewish communities were mostly centred around...

Most Jews were reform Jews. This meant...

The Jewish population in Poland



Jews made up... of the population in Poland.

Overall, the Jewish population was around... people

The Nazis invaded Poland on...

Their first language was...

Most Jewish families here lived...

Jewish families were orthodox, Ashkenazi Jews. This means that...

Jewish population in Norway



Jews made up... of the population in Norway.

Overall, the Jewish population was around... people

Jews had been here for only... years

There were only...

They mostly lived in...

The type of Jews in Norway were mostly....

Jewish population in Greece



Jews made up... of the population in Greece.

Overall, the Jewish population was around... people

Jews had been here for over... years

The type of Jews in Greece were mostly....

Case Study: Poland – Roma Halter

"I was born in Chodecz, a small town which in Yiddish would be called a shtetl. The Jewish community of 800 people consisted of poor and very poor people. I thought we were very well off and we belonged to the three or four families who were considered rich. My father was a timber merchant and he also dealt in coal and building materials.



Our synagogue was built with an outer wall and an inner compound and it had a wooden structure ... My father was on the Rabbinic Council and the Town Council, so he sat close to the rabbi. I had to sit next to my father and grandfather and not fidget because I was in a very prominent position.

My father took a paper and on Friday after the (Shabbat) meal he would read many of the interesting articles in Yiddish, we would all sit there.

There was also the custom that when travellers were coming through the town, after the service on a Friday they lined up next to the rabbi, and certain families were obliged to invite them to a meal and stay overnight ... and this was reciprocated when people travelled to other places. In this way we heard of the world outside Chodecz."

One thing I can infer about Jews in Poland is...

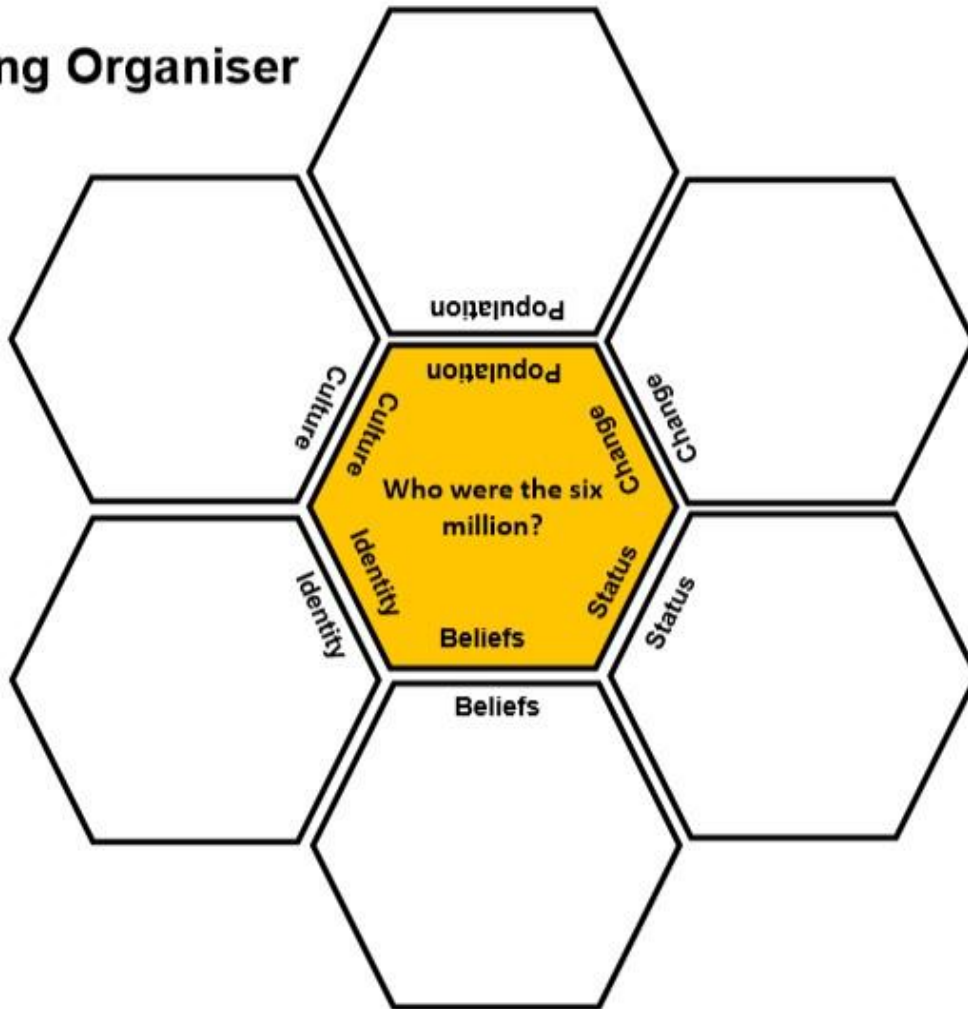
I know because it says....

Another inference is...

I know because it says....

Third inference:

Thinking Organiser



So...Who do many students in England think 'the Jews' were?

Population



'Germany had more Jewish people than really anywhere else and they like overpopulated the actual ... the thoroughbred German'

Your response to this misconception...

Status



'I think they had a lot of money and things like that. Germans weren't as wealthy as them, they like owned business and stuff so I guess they [the Germans] were asking 'okay why are they all so good with money and how come they have got so much money.'

Your response to this misconception...

Beliefs



'Jews were persecuted simply because of their religion'

Your response to this misconception...



Here are 3 incorrect opinions from misinformed students. Your job is to write your response to this misconception.

The Jewish population of Europe in 1933? Who were the 6 million?

1. Who was a top European Jewish psychologist?		
Albert Einstein	Sigmund Freud	Marc Chagall
2. The % of Jews who lived in Germany in 1933 was..		
0.75%	10%	50%
3. The amount of Jews who lived in Germany at this time was...		
500,000	1 million	2 million
4. Jews had lived in Germany for		
80 years	800 years	1600 years
5. The % of Jews who lived in Poland was		
10%	20%	50%
6. The amount of Jews living in Poland		
3.3 million people	5 million people	10 million people
7. Name 3 other countries where Jews lived in Europe in 1933		
8. Some Jews were members of the BUND. This was...		
An organisation promoting worker's rights	An organisations promoting women's rights.	An organisation promoting civil rights.
9. The Jewish holy day of the week is known as the ..		
Shabbat	Shul	Shteti
10. A small town, often with poor living standards where a Jewish community live		
Shabbat	Shul	Shteti
11. You cannot generalise about Jews in Europe because...		
The population of European Jews was too small and centred in Germany.	European Jews are all the same and like to be seen as the same as each other.	European Jews all have different histories, traditions, ways of life, language and worship.

Lesson 3: What was the Holocaust? Stage 1 Removing Jewish Influences from society.



Historian Christopher Browning defines the Holocaust as the 'genocide of the Jews.' The Holocaust (Shoah in Hebrew) is the term for the murder of an estimated six million Jews by the Nazi regime and their collaborators during the Second World War.

What were the different stages of persecution? 1933-45

Removing Jewish influences



Forced emigration



A 'territorial final solution'



This was _____

The aim of this policy was _____

The plan was to deport massive numbers of Jews to _____

The Nazi leadership plans and orders mass murder: the genocide of Jewish people in the newly occupied lands of Serbia and the Soviet Union.

The final solution, known




The Holocaust
 The genocide of Jews in eastern Europe becomes global and total as the Nazi develop and carry out a plan to murder every Jewish person, everywhere they can reach them.

Task: Match the meaning of the word with the definition by drawing a line

Genocide	The term for the murder of an estimated six million Jews by the Nazi regime and their collaborators during World War 2.
Anti semitism	The Hebrew word for the mass murder of Jews under the German Nazi regime during 1941–5; the Holocaust.
Shoah	Hostility to or prejudice, discrimination and persecution against the Jews.
Ghetto	The deliberate killing of a large group of people, especially those of a particular nation or ethnic group.
Holocaust	A part of a city, especially a slum area, occupied by a minority group or groups. Often people are put in or restrict to an isolated or segregated area or group.

Stage 1: How did the Nazis remove Jewish influences from their society? 1933-3

Here are just a small selection of laws that were put into place between 1933 and 1939

	<u>Anti Semitic legislation</u>	<u>How would this have impacted on the lives of Jews?</u>
<u>March 1933</u>	Jewish lawyers are banned from conducting legal affairs in Berlin.	
<u>April 1933</u>	Aryan and non Aryan children not allowed to play with one another.	
<u>August 1933</u>	Jews are excluded from choirs	Jews are beginning to be socially isolated from their peers. Their lives begin to lose meaning, they are being prevented from contributing to culture.
<u>September 1933</u>	 <p>'Race studies' becomes part of the school examination syllabus.</p>	
<u>March 1935</u>	Jewish musicians are not allowed to practice their profession & Jewish writers cannot write.	The Nazis intensified their range and depth of discrimination and removal of Jewish influences. Jews with money would be attempting to emigrate by now.
<u>July 1935</u>	Young Jews are not allowed to go hiking in groups of more than 20.	

<p><u>September 1935</u></p>	<p>Nuremberg Laws – Marriages and sexual relationships with Jews was now banned. Jews had their German citizenship removed.</p>	
<p><u>January 1936</u></p>	<p>Jews must hand over all electrical equipment, bicycles, type writers and records.</p>	<p>Jews would struggle to communicate and spread messages within Germany and outside to the world. Forming opposition and defence would be tough.</p>
<p><u>April 1936</u></p>	<p>Jewish vets are banned from practising.</p>	<p>Jews were prevented from becoming professionals. Not only are Jews being forced into low paid jobs but they have lost their power, influence and status.</p>
<p><u>April 1937</u></p>	<p>Jews are forbidden to obtain a doctorate</p>	
<p><u>October 1938</u></p>	<div data-bbox="293 1043 703 1317" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>Jewish passports stamped with a J. Any Jews whose emigration was seen as undesirable had their passport removed.</p>	
<p><u>November 1938</u></p>	<p>Jewish children expelled from state schools. Jews cannot buy newspapers Jews banned from running a business, university, going to cinemas, theatres, operas & concerts.</p>	<p>Jews are being forced into absolute isolation, they have no rights, no opportunity to earn money, no access to society. This is social, economic and political isolation. They have no power to defend themselves and are losing the ability to even escape Germany.</p>

<p><u>April 1939</u></p>	<p>Jews can be evicted from their homes without any reason. They had already lost their jewellery in Feb 1939.</p>	
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An example of a law that would have had a social impact on the Jews was ...

More specifically....

An example of a law that would have had an economic impact on the Jews was ...

More specifically....

An example of a law that would have had a political impact on the Jews was

More specifically...

Thinking point: Was there a turning point in the pattern of the anti Semitism? Was there a point where there was an opportunity for it to be stopped?

What can we learn from Uri Ben Ari about the experience of a Jew living in Germany during the years 1933-

39?

The number of Jews in Uris school was ...

Every morning Uri had to study...

When Uri asked to be excused from this lesson he received...

The other account highlighted how as Jewish children they faced extreme persecution in 1934. For example...

His father was a gunner in world war 1 and a member of the German Front Fighter Association. But in 1933...

His parents said they may never have thought about leaving Germany until 1938. This was because...

The final comment was the "The problem with the German Jewry ...it was so much a part of German society...that the Nazis blew hit from within...It didn't come from without as for the Polish Jews." This means that...

What can we learn from John Fink about the nature of anti-Semitism in Germany between 1933-39?



John Fink was a German Jewish Youth, an electrician's apprentice, Berlin.

"When Hitler came to power I had to leave my school. I went to a Jewish school for one year then my parents decided, as there was no sense in continuing education, I should learn a trade. They found me a position as an apprentice in a small Jewish outfit, just the boss and me. I was fourteen years old. We had a motorcycle with a sidecar and we did gas and water installations as well as electrics. In 1936 the boss, who was married to an 'Aryan' woman, had to flee Germany. He went to South Africa and I lost my job. I was lucky enough to find another job in Berlin, again in a small electrical contractor where I finished the four years' apprenticeship."

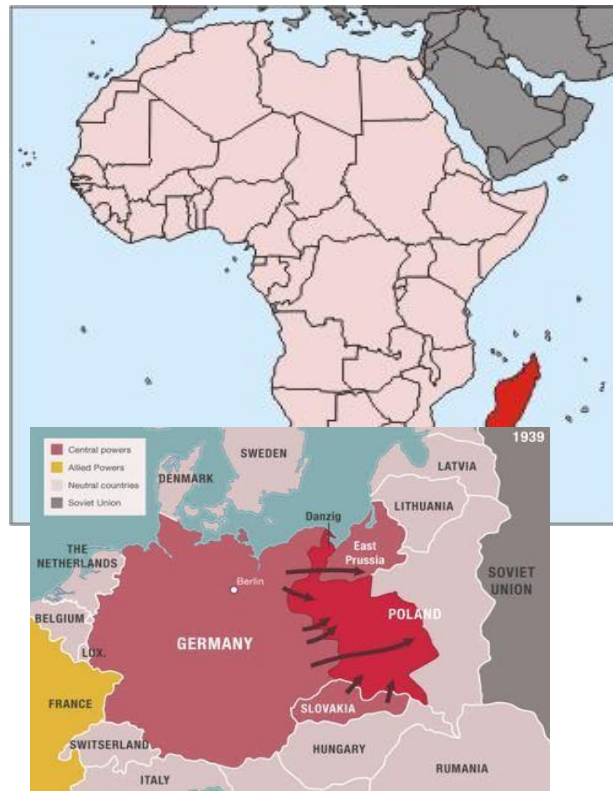
It is possible to infer...

Because he says...

The Nazis began removing Jewish influences to encourage them to leave Germany voluntarily from..		
1918	1933	1939
After 1945 which of these words was created to explain what happened to the European Jews? (pick 2)		
Genocide	massacre	Holocaust
Phase 1 of the events that built up to the Holocaust has been referred to as..		
Removing Jewish influences	Ghettos	Forced migration
In 1933 which of these laws were introduced? (pick 2)		
Jewish lawyers banned from practise	Jews forced into ghettos	Aryan children were not allowed to play with non Aryan children.
Jewish people could not go hiking in groups of more than 20 from		
1933	1935	1939
The Nuremburg Laws were introduced in what year?		
1933	1935	1939
The Nuremburg laws meant the Jews lost their right to..... (pick 2)		
work	Be a German citizen	Marry and/or have a relationship with a non Jew.
Jewish passports have to be stamped with a J. Passports belonging to Jews whose emigration is undesirable are to be confiscated. In what year were these restrictions introduced?		
1935	1938	1939
Jews were not allowed out after 8pm after what year?		
1933	1935	1939
From 1939 restrictions on Jews increased. (Pick 2)		
Jews forcibly be evicted from their own home	When emigrating Jews had their personal valuables removed	Jews could keep their own businesses.

Lesson 4 Today we are going to examine how the persecution of the Jewish community lead to the Holocaust.

Phase 2



The Nazis from December 1938 began to force their migration. More specifically, the Jewish community faced...

Goering ordered the Jews to...

Things worsened by January 1939 when Hitler commented...

The Nazis even talked about creating Jewish reservations in ...

Invading Poland after 1939 meant the Germans had to change their policy on how they had been treating the Jews. This was because...

The hell of the ghettos: Phase 3

The Nazis solution with dealing with the Jews in Poland was to concentrate Polish Jews into ghetto's with the aim of transporting them to a reservation when it was found.

A ghetto were enclosed districts that isolated Jews by separating Jewish communities from non- Jewish communities. They varied in size but there were hundreds in German occupied Poland.

The largest ghetto was in Warsaw and was completed by November 1940. The conditions were beyond difficult. More specifically...

What can we infer from Izrael Leizerowicz's painting about life in the Lodz ghetto for Jews in 1940?



I can infer....

Detail that tell me this is...

Second inference:

Why is Emanuel Ringelblum's diary so important?

Emanuel was a Polish- Jewish historian, teacher and political activist. In 1940 he and his family were forced into Warsaw ghetto. He realised the world needed to have evidence of what was happening to the Jews. At risk he and others documented what was going on. They hid notes in 3 metal milk cans and 10 metal boxes. The documents were discovered after the war, sadly Ringelblum and his family were killed by the Gestapo.

Remaining alive are only those who worked, directly or indirectly, for the Germans. The history has never seen such a tragedy of a nation. The nation which hates the Germans with all their senses, can escape death only by paying the price of helping the enemy [...]. As a result, the Warsaw Ghetto works intensively for the Germans.

Clothes of killed soldiers are being altered, waistcoats, jackets and padded trousers are being made for winter. They are also making straw shoes, furniture etc. The main center for all of this is the company "Toebbens" at Prosta 12, where more than (Jewish) 1000 workers are employed.

Emanuel Ringelblum, 8th May 1942, Warsaw

We can learn a lot about the ghetto from Ringelblum's account, for example...+More specifically...+furthermore....

Dozens of smugglers were eliminated tonight through the known process of dragging people from their homes and shooting them in the street. The slaughter by the walls took place also this morning and last night. „Frankenstein”, disguised as a Jew, with an armband — shot, with a machine gun hidden in a bag, a few Jews. The same thing happened in other places, especially in the small ghetto, in the Krochmalna and Warm Street.

The plan to exterminate the Jews in Poland is apparently being executed in larger cities through starvation. They are doing it in Łódź. The same is beginning to happen now in Warsaw, where they [the occupiers] want, at all costs, to eliminate smuggling and thus force the Jewish people to be content with 7.5 decks of bread a day.

Emanuel Ringelblum, 10th June 1942, Warsaw.

We can learn a lot about the ghetto from Ringelblum's account, for example...+More specifically...+furthermore....

Ringelblum's account is very valuable. This is because...

Lesson 5: The Final solution: Phase 4: mass murder. The hell of the Einsatzgruppen



When the Nazis entered the Soviet Union an order was given to target...

The men who carried this out this belonged to the Einsatzgruppen – These were...

This had a devastating impact, the Holocaust had begun. More specifically...

One of the worse massacres was...

What can we learn from Raisa Dashekevich about the Einsatzgruppen?

What was operation Reinhard?

From Autumn 1941 the idea of creating reservations or resettling Jews ended as plans moved to mass murder. This was known as Operation Reinhard. In Poland, at Chelmno exhaust fumes in vans were being used to suffocate the Jews.

The Nazis felt this had less psychological impact on the SS killing squads and allowed larger numbers of Jews to be killed. 1942: New death camps were created. Belzec, Sobibor and Treblinka



Camps like Sobibor, Belzec and Reblinka were top secret. They were run by...

Typically located near...

Because...

On arrival to these camps, the procedure was...

Why was the Wannsee conference important?

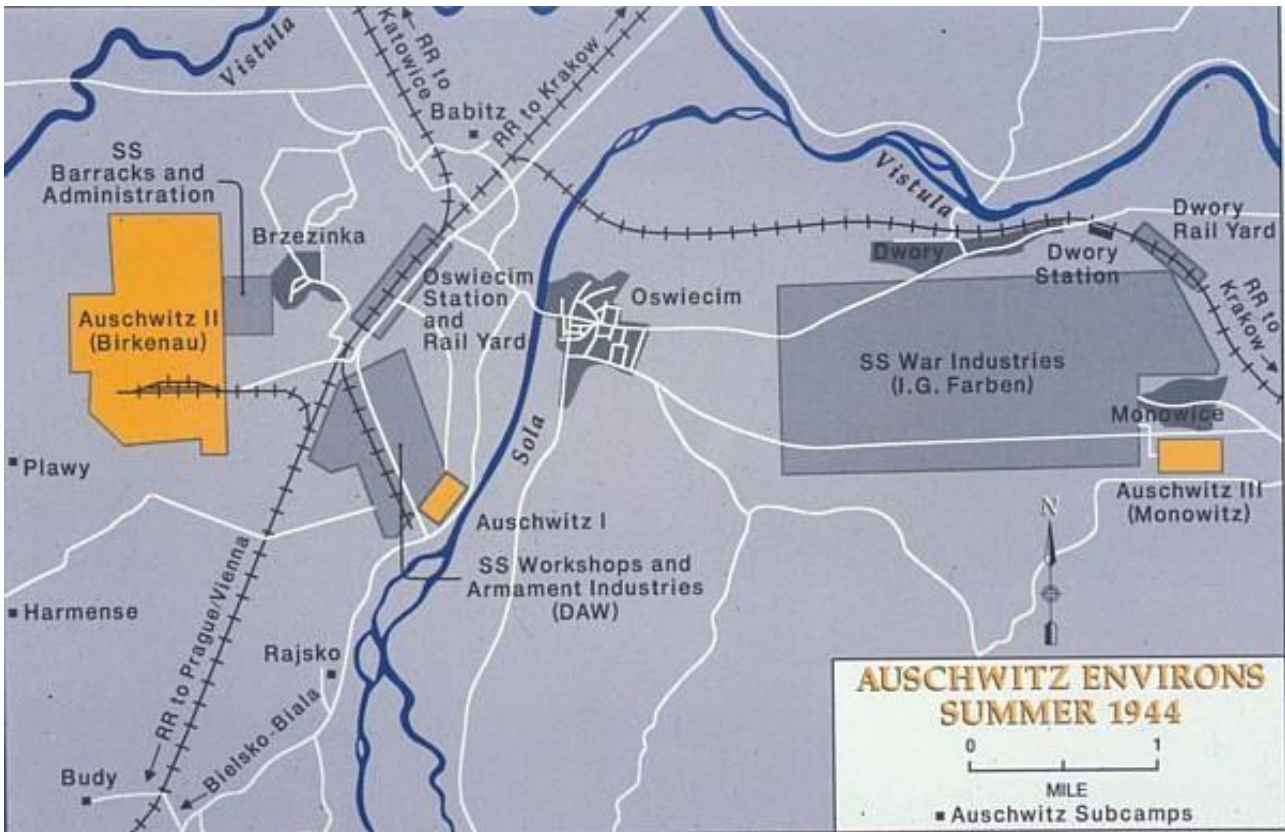
Organiser of the Wannsee conference was the Nazi lieutenant called...

The date of the meeting was...

At this meeting he organised...

Historian Christian Browning highlights the statistics show significance of this conference. Shockingly...

Auschwitz, the horror of the largest death camp



Auschwitz in Poland was constructed by October 1940, outside a village called Oswiecim –the German name was Auschwitz. Experiments using Zyklon B, a gas begun here in Sept 1941. By late 1941 it was expanded and was the Nazis chosen site for mass extermination. Auschwitz II – Birkenau was created. There were 4 gas chambers and a crematoria. Jews were brought here in cattle trucks with no water or toilets, they endured journeys from hell. On arrival Jews were split by doctors and guards into those fit to work as slaves in their factories or those who faced immediate death.

At its peak 12,000 Jews were killed here every day. An estimated 1.1 million Jews were killed here, 1 in 6 of all victims. In January 1945 the Soviets liberated camp, sadly not before Himmler had ordered the destruction of the gas chambers and took thousands on death marches to Germany.

What can learn from Ziggy Shipper about the Holocaust?

Ziggy eventually understood why so many women were dying in the ghetto. This was because...

Ziggy jumped from the lorry because he realised ...

Ziggy's experience about being transported on the cattle trucks was..

On arrival Ziggy observed...

Even today Ziggy struggles to understand what about the guards:

Ziggy would like to meet Hitler today and tell him...

When the Nazis invaded what country was the order given to kill all hostiles, what begun?

Holland	Poland	Soviet Union
---------	--------	--------------

The SS sent mobile killing units who were supported by the locals from Autumn 1941, this was called the

Einsatzgruppen	segregation	Extermination camps
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How many SS men and locals were involved in these killings, like the Babi Yar

10	100	1000
----	-----	------

Between Autumn and winter 1941 how many Jews were killed this way?

Over 6 million	Over 1 million	Over 445,000
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In 1941 operation Reinhard begun, they felt that shooting squads were psychologically draining so begun to use

Gas	bullets	ghettos
-----	---------	---------

To achieve this camps were set up in

Germany	Belzec, Sobibor and Treblinka	Warsaw and Lodz
---------	-------------------------------	-----------------

Heydrich's Wannsee conference was in

January 1939	January 1941	January 1942
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The Wannsee conference was important because...

Between March 1942 and February 1943 what proportion of Jews were killed across Europe?

20%	60%	80%
-----	-----	-----

One of the largest extermination camps killed over one sixth of all Jews, over 1.1 million was..

Belsen	Treblinka	Auschwitz
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Lesson 6: Who were the non-Jewish victims of Nazi persecution?



The aim of the Nazis party was to create a master race. The term *Übermensch* was used frequently by Hitler and the Nazi regime to describe their idea of a biologically superior Aryan or master race, *Herrenvolk*. These people were seen to be the strongest and most elite part of the population. The Nazis divided people up in terms of their suitability and closeness to this aim. Hitler made his desire clear when he wrote *Mein Kampf*, 10 years before he came to power.



Leading German scientist Gunther helped the Nazis to categorise Germans. He said that Aryans could be identified by their distinct features. Gunther created this profiling of what should be considered Aryan. The Nordic Aryan was seen as the superior of this group.



The term *untermenschen*, meaning sub human was used by the Nazis to describe a wide range of people, this included gypsies, black people and Slavs, people from Eastern Europe like the Poles and Russians. Slavs were also called *dungervolk*, the dung people.

Homosexuality was a crime in Germany long before the Nazis came to power. But during the 1920s this law was not widely used. When the Nazis came to power in 1933 they raided gay clubs & bars & shut them down. The Gestapo ordered local police to draw up 'pink lists' of gay men. – 1000s were sent to trial. From June 1935 not only is it illegal to have gay sex but it became illegal to act in a way considered or perceived to be homosexual.

Later, it is against the law even to have homosexual desires. This means that men were imprisoned if they haven't had a homosexual relationship but were seen as gay. The first transportation of homosexuals noted by the Nazis arrived at Fuhlsbuttel concentration camp in Autumn 1933. They were marked with the letter "A," which was later replaced by the pink triangle. From 1936, they can be imprisoned without trial. From 1937, terror in the camps got worst. The Nazis intended not to exterminate homosexuals, but to "re-educate" them. However, 55% of homosexual prisoners died in the camps, Between 5,000 and 15,000 are estimated to have been killed through conditions and treatment in the camps.

As soon as Hitler came to power in 1933 Jehovah Witnesses were targeted. Their meetings were broken up, occupied their offices and their books destroyed. From 1935 this persecution worsened because military conscription was brought in. Their Pacifist beliefs prevented them from signing up and put them in direct opposition to Nazis values. By 1939, an estimated 6,000 Witnesses were detained in prisons or camps.

Others fled Germany, continued their religious observance in private, or ceased to observe altogether. Some Witnesses were tortured in attempts to make them sign declarations renouncing their faith, but few gave in to this pressure. In the concentration camps Jehovah's Witnesses were marked by purple triangular patches. Even in the camps, they continued to meet, pray, and seek converts. In the Buchenwald concentration camp, they set up an underground printing press and distributed religious tracts.

The Nazis saw the Roma, gypsies as born criminals, anti-social, and lazy. Nazi scientists promote that the Roma have "bad racial blood" so they should not reproduce. In 1936, to 'clean up' Berlin for the Olympics, the police force all Roma to move to Marzahn, a field in eastern Berlin. Similar camps appear across Germany and they are turned into labour camps over time.

1936 was also a difficult year for the Roma people because the Nuremburg laws are extended to them. This means they are not allowed to be German citizens, to marry German citizens, or to have sex with German people. Himmler orders the Gestapo to persecute Roma. They are forced into sterilisation, and are arrested under the 'Law Against Habitual Criminals'. From June 1938, a Nazi campaign against tramps, prostitutes, beggars and 'Gypsies' sees thousands of German and Austrian Roma sent to concentration camps. From April 1940, 30,000 Roma were deported on trains from Greater Germany to Nazi-occupied Poland. Over 90% of the Roma held at Auschwitz did not survive the war. In total, it is estimated that between 250,000 and 500,000 Roma died during the Holocaust.



The man on the right is thought to be Jean (Johnny) Voste, born in Belgian Congo -- the only black prisoner in Dachau. Black Germans were racially discriminated against before Hitler was in power. But persecution against them gets worse in 1937 when forced sterilisation was introduced. From 1941, black children were officially excluded from public schools as part of the law that had banned Jewish children. They weren't permitted to go on to high school, university or professional

Who is responsible for the Holocaust? Who killed Leon's wife and child?

The UCL centre of Holocaust education highlighted that there are 4 groups of people who are involved in the Holocaust. In the table can you match the category of these people with their correct definition?

Perpetrators Collaborators Bystanders Rescuer and resisters		Saved people or tried to stop the Nazis.
		Ordered, organised or carried out the persecution.
		Supported the Nazis. Helped make the killing possible.
		Did nothing to support the Nazis or to help their victims.

Person involved in the Holocaust	Named example	Explain why they fit this category?
The Perpetrators		
The collaborators		
The Bystanders		

Rescuers		
The resisters		

Who killed Barney Greenman? Is Hitler solely responsible for the Holocaust and the deaths of over 6 million Jews and over 7 million citizens across Germany and Nazi occupied Europe?

Lined writing area for student response.

What was the nature of Jewish resistance?

What caused the Warsaw ghetto uprising?
What actually happened?
Why was the uprising important?

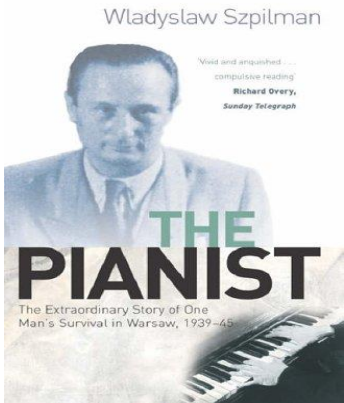
Name & details	Details of their resistance	What type of resistance was this?	Why was their resistance important? What was the effect of it? (Short term and long term)
<p>HenryK Ross was a talented Polish photographer imprisoned in Lodz ghetto</p>	<p>Henryk took photographs of living conditions and working conditions of life in the Lodz ghetto. Henryk even took photos of formal events and provided evidence to the Nazi occupiers of the ghetto's usefulness.</p> <p>He also secretly recorded everything from children playing, through to starvation, deportation and death. When the ghetto was liquidized in 1944 Henry buried a box containing thousands of negatives. After surviving the war, Henryk returned and recovered the box with images . He gave evidence at the trial of Adolf Eichmann in 1961.</p>		
<p>Alice Herz-Sommer was a exceptionally talent pianist living in Czechoslovakia. Married Leopold and had 1 son called Raphael.</p>	<p>When the Nazis occupied Czechoslovakia she was no longer allowed to play in public but raised money by teaching. In 1943 Alice, Leopold and Raphael were sent to the camp-ghetto Theresienstadt. She performed concerts for the other prisoners, some were used by the Nazis to mislead the International Red Cross that the Jews were treated humanely.</p> <p>In September 1944 Leopold was sent to Auschwitz, and then Dachau where he died of an illness. Alice and Raphael managed to survive and were liberated in 1945.</p> <p>“People ask, 'How could you make music?' We were so weak. But music was special, like a spell, I would say. I gave more than 150 concerts there. There were excellent musicians there, really excellent. Violinists, cellists, singers, conductors and composers.”</p>		

<p>Masha Brushina was a teenager who lived in the Soviet Union. When the Nazi invaded Minsk in June 1941 Masha and her mother were forced to move to the ghetto.</p>	<p>After escaping Masha tried to hide her Jewish identity by dying her hair and using her mother’s maiden name. A fierce Communist, Masha joined a resistance group. She worked in the hospital nursing wounded Soviet soldiers before helping them escape into the forests.</p> <p>On 14 October Masha was arrested after a patient told the Nazis what she was doing. Along with other prisoners she was tortured, but Masha refused to submit. Twelve days later the Nazis paraded Masha and two other prisoners through the streets. A placard was hung around her neck saying “We are partisans who shot at German soldiers”. The three were then hung, their bodies were left hanging for three days. Masha was 17 years old.</p>		
<p>Rabbi Kalonymus was a religious leader, writer, teacher and founder of a religious school in Warsaw, Poland. When the Nazis invaded Poland his wife, son and close family were killed in a bombing raid.</p>	<p>Kalonymus was given opportunities to flee Warsaw, but he chose to stay and was interned in the ghetto. There, he worked tirelessly to maintain Jewish cultural life and act as a spiritual leader. He upheld various social customs, created a secret synagogue, and delivered sermons to a small congregation. In early January 1943 Kalonymus buried his writings. Months later he was deported from the ghetto and after passing through various camps was killed in Operation Harvest Festival, November 1943.(The largest single execution of Jews during the Holocaust – 43,000 murdered)</p>		
<p>Nahum Remba was the secretary of the Jews in the Warsaw ghetto and did his best to fight corruption and support cultural activities.</p>	<p>During the deportation process in 1942, Jews would be rounded up in the Umschlagplatz –a sealed-off area by the railway station. They were held here before being taken to Treblinka death camp. Here the Jewish council put a first-aid post, although it offered little. As the deportations began in July 1942 Nahum took to wearing a white doctors’ coat and went around the area identifying people he claimed were too ill to travel, and convinced the guards to allow them into his “clinic”. Once they were inside, the Jews were then “treated” before being smuggled back to the ghetto. By the spring of 1943 the Nazis had discovered this, and he was deported to Majdanek, where he was killed in Operation Harvest Festival, November 1943.</p>		

<p>Zalman Gradowski was a prisoner in Auschwitz-Birkenau who was forced to lead Jews into the gas chambers. He dragged out their bodies, took their gold teeth and burned their bodies.</p>	<p>After the war, documents were found buried in the soil of Auschwitz-Birkenau, written by Jewish prisoners like Zalman Gradowski.</p> <p>They knew that the Nazis would try to hide their crimes, and that they would be murdered to stop them telling what they had seen. So they hid these papers in the human ashes they were made to bury, in the hope that one day the truth might be discovered. Zalman Gradowski was also one of the leaders of the revolt of 7 October 1944. He was killed after the Jewish prisoners attacked their SS guards and blew up one of the crematoria in Auschwitz-Birkenau.</p>		
<p><u>The Auschwitz Revolt</u></p> <p>Esther, 17, her sister, Hanka, 15, smuggled out tiny bits of gunpowder from the factory, hidden in their clothing. They gave this to Rosa who passed it to members of the Auschwitz resistance to make homemade bombs.</p>	<p>On 7 October 1944, the Jewish prisoners attacked their SS guards with hammers, stones and axes. With their homemade bombs they blew up the crematoria then cut the barbed wire surrounding the camp and fled into a nearby wood. Hundreds of prisoners escaped, but all were recaptured and killed.</p> <p>The SS discovered that Rosa, Regina, Ella and Ester had stolen the gunpowder. Despite being tortured they refused to give the names of others in the resistance. The four women were taken to the gallows to be hanged in front of the other inmates. At the last moment of her life, Rosa Robota cried out to the crowd: 'Be strong and have courage!'</p>		

<p>Jack Kagan was 14 when in September 1943 he was in a labour camp in Nowogrodek, Poland. He joined Jews planning to escape from the camp through a dug-out tunnel and meet up with local partisans.</p>	<p>Jack was one of 200 who fled the camp, but as he crossed a frozen river his boots became drenched with frozen water. He missed his rendezvous with the partisans. Jack came across a farm, but the lady living there was too frightened to give him shelter. Jack made his way back to Nowogrodek and sneaked into the camp on a horse-drawn cart. His toes were frost bitten so a dentist amputated them. Some remaining in the camp began a new tunnel, once completed Jack was one of the last to get out before it was discovered. This time he managed to meet the partisans and joined the Bielski brothers. Jack survived the war as one of the 30,000 Jews who fought the Nazis in the forests of Eastern Europe.</p>		
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Lesson 9: How useful is Source A for an enquiry into life for Jews in Poland whilst under Nazi occupation?

	<p>He was an eye witness who as a Jew experienced life under Nazi occupation in Poland. The Pianist as the book won the non fiction category of the Jewish Wingate Literary Prize. The film of the book won 2 BAFTA awards and 3 Oscars including best adapted screen play.</p>
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Source A

The Pianist, the book the Pianist is an autobiography which means it is an account of Szpilman’s life written by Szpilman. In this extract Szpilman talks about what life was like in the first weeks after the Nazis occupied Warsaw.

“Soon decrees applying exclusively to Jews were being published. A Jewish family could keep no more than two thousand zloty at home. Other savings and items of value must be desposited in the bank, in a blocked account. At the same time Jewish real estate had to be handed over to the Germans. Naturally hardly anyone was naïve enough to give his property to the enemy of his own free will. Like everyone else, we decided to hide our valuables, although they consisted only of my father’s gold watch and chain and the sum of five thousand. Zloty. We argued over the best way to hide them....we came to an agreement: the watch was hidden under the cupboard, the chain in my father’s violin and the money was jammed into the window.” (Szpilman:1999:45)

I can infer:

The details in the source that tell me:

At the time...

This source’s background (NOP) is particularly useful. For example

How useful is Source B for an enquiry into life in the ghettos during Nazi occupation of Europe?

Source B

Szpilman describes a typical day surviving inside the ghetto.

“Merely getting from the tram stop to the nearest shop was not easy. Dozens of beggars lay in wait for a brief moment with a prosperous citizen, mobbing him by pulling their clothes. But it was foolish for anyone to feel sympathy, that would signal more wretched figures streaming up from all sides, and the good Samaritan would find himself besieged, hemmed in by ragged apparitions spraying him with tubercular saliva, by children covered with oozing sores who were pushed into his path, by gesticulating stumps of arms, blinded eyes, toothless, stinking open mouths, all begging for mercy at this, the last moment of their lives, as if their end could be delayed only by instant support”. (Szpilman:1999:68)

Szpilman’s states that...

This tells us a lot about life in the ghetto’s for Jews during the Nazi occupation of Warsaw in Poland. For example...

At the time we know (remember for talk about what you know about Warsaw ghetto)

Szpilman’s source is very useful. This is because...

What was the Holocaust?

1. The Nazis began removing Jewish influences to encourage them to leave Germany voluntarily from..		
1918	1933	1939
2. The Nuremburg Laws were introduced in what year?		
1933	1935	1939
3. The Nuremburg laws meant the Jews lost their right to..... (pick 2)		
work	Be a German citizen	Marry a non Jew
4. Who was a top European Jewish psychologist?		
Albert Einstein	Sigmund Freud	Marc Chagall
5. % of Jews who lived in Germany in 1933 was..		
0.75%	10%	50%
6. The amount of Jews who lived in Germany at this time was...		
500,000	1 million	2 million
7. Jews had lived in Germany for		
80 years	800 years	1600 years
8. The % of Jews who lived in Poland was		
10%	20%	50%
9. From 1933 the Nazis aimed to remove the Jews from Germany by		
Moving to Jews to ghettos	Segregating Jews in society	Offering Jews cheap transport
10. In 1939 Heydrich was in charge of coming up with a plan to		
Separate all Jews from Aryans	Remove Jews from Germany	Remove Jews from Europe
11. The Nazis changed their plans to deal with the Jews when they invaded		
France	Holland	Poland
12. The largest ghetto in Poland was Warsaw with how many residents in just 2.4% of its area?		
40,000	140,000	445,000
13. Emanuel Ringelblum was very important because.... Please complete		
14. When the Nazis invaded what country was the order given to kill all hostiles, what begun?		
Holland	Poland	Soviet Union
15. The SS sent mobile killing units who were supported by the locals from Autumn 1941, this was called the		
Einsatzgruppen	segregation	Extermination camps
16. In 1941 operation Reinhard begun, they felt that shooting squads were psychologically draining so begun to use		
Gas	bullets	ghettos
17. To achieve this death camps were set up in		
Germany	Belzec, Sobibor and Treblinka	Warsaw and Lodz
18. The Wannsee conference in January 1942 was important because...		
19. Between March 1942 and February 1943 what proportion of Jews were killed across Europe?		
20%	60%	80%
20. One of the largest extermination camps killed over one sixth of all Jews, over 1.1 million was..		
Belsen	Treblinka	Auschwitz

1. What was the experience of Jews in Europe before Hitler came to power? (Population and life)

2. As soon as Hitler became Chancellor in Germany in 1933 he introduced anti Jewish laws. For example....

3 . The Nuremburg laws had a particularly bad effect on Jews in 1935. For example

4. By 1939 life for Jews worsened in Germany. For example

5. When the Nazis invaded Poland in 1939 life for Jews got worse they were moved to ghettos. Here..

6. When the Nazis invaded the Soviet Union in 1941 the Einsatzgruppen begun. This was..

7. Later in 1941 Operation Reinhard begun. This was when...

8. In January 1942 the Wannsee conference in Berlin was organised by Heydrich. This was important because...

9. Many more death camps were set up. For example...

10. Many survivors have left invaluable details of their experience of the Holocaust. For example...