Imagine having to fear for your life everyday... because of your religion, race, hair color, or eye color.

Dachau. Statue by Fritz Koelle. Den Toten zue Ehr den Lebenden zur Mahnung. To honor the dead and warn the living.

Photo credit: Florida Center for Instructional Technology.
Why do we study the Holocaust?

- To understand how hate can destroy people
- To remember what can happen when people do not get involved
- To become better citizens of the world
- To create a better world for our children’s future
Look at the people in the striped uniforms.

What kind of people do you think they are?

Prisoners in the concentration camp at Sachsenhausen, Germany, December 19, 1938
Holocaust

- Government-organized persecution of Jews and other targeted groups by the Nazis
- 2/3 of Europe’s Jewish population was slaughtered, which was 1/3 of the world population of Jews
- Nazis referred to it as the “Final Solution”
Words To Know

**GHETTO**: an area where people from a specific racial or ethnic background live as a group, voluntarily or involuntarily, in milder or stricter seclusion.

**HOLOCAUST**: calamity or great disaster of fire; today means the time during World War II of genocide by Hitler’s Nazi army.

**EVACUATION**: forced removal of a group of people.

**CONCENTRATION CAMP**: also called INTERNMENT CAMP, DEATH CAMP, or WORK CAMP - the place for the imprisonment or forced confinement of people, commonly in large groups, without trial.
Chronology of Events

1933

- Hitler became Chancellor of Germany (he was a dictator)
- German-Jewish people experienced the very beginning of anti-Jewish policies
- First concentration camp at Dachau was established

In the United States:

- Great Depression
- President Franklin D. Roosevelt elected
Adolf Hitler

Nazi Party leader Adolf Hitler appointed Chancellor of Germany on January 30, 1933. He was known for his fiery speeches and his hatred of Jewish people. A month later, he assumed dictatorial power, and soon opened the first concentration camps for political prisoners.

Picture from the USHMM, courtesy of Richard Freimark
Nuremberg Laws

Nuremberg Laws were passed in September, 1935, depriving Jews of their rights to own businesses and go to school. Anti-Jewish propaganda spread across the country.
1938

- 1,500 German Jews sent to concentration camps
- Passports of German Jews marked with a “J” for Jew
- Jewish children excluded from German schools
- Kristallnacht, “Night of the Broken Glass”
  - Jewish synagogues and businesses destroyed
  - 30,000 Jews put into camps

In the United States
- Great Depression ended
- Recovery initiatives help Americans find work
In November, 1938, the “Night of Broken Glass” occurred. German citizens looted and burned Jewish businesses and synagogues. Soon after, 30,000 German Jews were sent to concentration camps.
A prisoner in Dachau forced to stand without moving for hours as a punishment.

Photo credit: KZ Gedenkstatte

Dachau
1939

- Hitler declared world war will mean the "annihilation of the Jewish race in Europe" - this means "the complete destruction"
- Germany invaded Poland
- Great Britain and France declared war on Germany
- Denmark occupied by German forces
- World War II began
Germany invaded Poland
Poland

In September, 1939, Britain and France declared war on Germany to begin World War II. In 1940, Nazis established the Warsaw Ghetto in Poland, a walled section of the city where Jews had to live in poverty, sickness, and malnutrition.
Jews at the Muiderpoort railroad station in the Polderweg district before their deportation to the Westerbork transit camp. Three children wait with toys and bedrolls while their father has their luggage checked. The star identified the man as a Jew.
1940

- Germany invaded Norway, Holland, France, and Belgium
- Auschwitz death camp established
Denmark after German Occupation

- **Ration** coupons required to purchase groceries and other necessities
- Gasoline shortage; few cars driven during the occupation
- 1941-1942: secret **resistance groups** formed to free Denmark and help protect Denmark’s Jewish population
- 1943: Danish Freedom Council established
- October 1943: Hitler ordered the Gestapo to take action against the Danish Jews. Thanks to the resistance groups in Denmark, almost all of the 7,000 Jews escaped.
Denmark’s Part in the War

The Nazis invaded Denmark in 1940, and Denmark surrendered to them without firing a single shot in order to save their country. King Christian X ordered the sinking of all the Navy's ships, to keep them from being used by the Nazis.
Prisoners

Prisoners were tattooed with numbers to humiliate them and take away their individuality and self-worth.
Auschwitz

“Work Shall Make You Free.”
United States Attacked 1941

- Japan attacked Pearl Harbor; United States declared war on Japan
- Germany and Italy declared war on the United States
Prisoners with their mess kits on their way to the camp kitchen. Three times a day the prisoners walked with their mess-tin outside the inner camp to the kitchen for their meals.

Photo credit: KZ Gedenksatthe Dachau
1942

Anne Frank and her family were deported to Auschwitz

Excerpt from her diary, where Anne Frank comments on the deportations of the Jewish people:

"Our many Jewish friends and acquaintances are being taken away in droves. The Gestapo is treating them very roughly and transporting them in cattle cars to Westerbork, the big camp in Drenthe to which they're sending all the Jews....If it's that bad in Holland, what must it be like in those faraway and uncivilized places where the Germans are sending them? We assume that most of them are being murdered. The English radio says they're being gassed."

October 9, 1942
Final Solution

In January 1942, the Nazis finalized their plan to kill all the Jews. Killings increased at the death camps. Five million people died in the camps from 1942-1943; 1.6 million died in Auschwitz.
1944

- Warsaw Ghetto uprising
- Heinrich Himmler ordered liquidation of all ghettos; Jews were sent to camps
- Danes evacuated 7,000 Danish Jews to safety in Sweden
1945

Germany
- Hitler committed suicide
- Germany surrendered

United States
- The period of U.S. history 1945-1964 becomes known as a period of active foreign policy designed to rescue Europe from devastation and Communism
- United States declared war on Vietnam – 1945-1975
- The digital computer, named, ENIAC, weighing 30 tons and standing two stories high, was completed in 1945.
Surrender

The tide of the war turned against Germany in 1945, and in May, Germany surrendered.
Many people were killed as a result of the Holocaust.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jewish</td>
<td>over 6,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polish Catholics</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbians</td>
<td>700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soviet prisoners</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gypsies</td>
<td>over 220,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Handicapped and alcoholics</td>
<td>70,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Political prisoners, journalists, and activists</td>
<td>80,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Homosexuals</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jehovah Witnesses</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13,364,500 innocent people were killed

61,000,000 total war fatalities

New Jersey Population: 8,414,350
Ten-year old Annemarie Johansen and her best friend Ellen Rosen often think about life before the war. But it's now 1943 and their life in Copenhagen is filled with school, food shortages, and the Nazi soldiers marching in their town.

The Nazis won't stop. The Jews of Denmark are being "relocated", so Ellen moves in with the Johansens and pretends to be part of the family. Then Annemarie is asked to go on a dangerous mission. Somehow she must find the strength and courage to save her best friend's life. There's no turning back now.
“Lois turned again to personal experience and memory for inspiration in the writing of her Newbery Award winning *Number the Stars*. Annemarie Johansen is based on Lois’s real life friend Annelise. She used the role played by Annelise and her family during the occupation of Denmark to bring some awareness of the Holocaust to a slightly younger than usual audience. Here the characters, especially Annemarie, call on courage they didn’t know they had, to help a Jewish family escape. “

- From the website: http://www.carolhurst.com/authors/llowry.html

http://www.loislowry.com/bio.html
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HAS THE WORLD LEARNED THE LESSON?
Mass extermination of people has happened after WWII and is still happening

- **Cambodia**: the Cambodian genocide of 1975-1979, approximately 1.7 million people lost their lives (21% of the country’s population).
- **Bosnia**: in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina (1988-1995), conflict between three main ethnic groups, the Serbs, Croats, and Muslims, resulted in genocide committed by the Serbs against the Muslims in Bosnia. By 1995, over 200,000 Muslim civilians have been systematically murdered. More than 20,000 are missing and feared dead, while 2,000,000 became refugees.
- **Rwanda**: Rwandan President Habyarimana was killed (1994) after a still-mysterious missile shot down his plane. Extremists quickly seized control of the government. Over the next 100 days, on average, 8,000 Rwandans a day were butchered. It is the fastest rate of mass killings in the twentieth century. Some 800,000 people - roughly 10% of the population - were murdered.
- **TODAY in Darfur**: The Sudanese Government, using Arab "Janjaweed" militias, its air force, and organized starvation, is systematically killing the black Sudanese of Darfur. On March 4, 2009 Sudanese President Omar al Bashir, became the first sitting president to be indicted by ICC (International Criminal Court) for directing a campaign of mass killing, rape, and pillage against civilians in Darfur. The arrest warrant for Bashir follows arrest warrants issued by the ICC for former Sudanese Minister of State for the Interior Ahmad Harun and Janjaweed militia leader Ali Kushayb. The government of Sudan has not surrendered either suspect to the ICC. According to UN estimates, 2.7 million Darfuris remain in internally displaced persons camps and over 4.7 million Darfuris rely on humanitarian aid. Resolving the Darfur conflict is critical not just for the people of Darfur, but also for the future of Sudan and the stability of the entire region. This is happening NOW.
“Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it.”

George Santayana
1863–1953
American philosopher