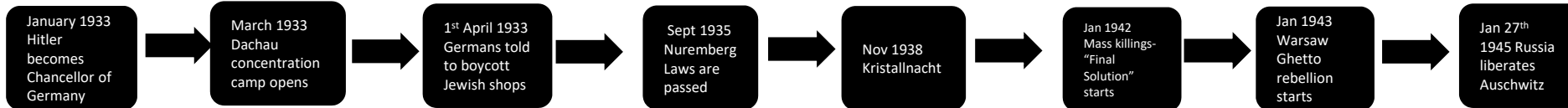


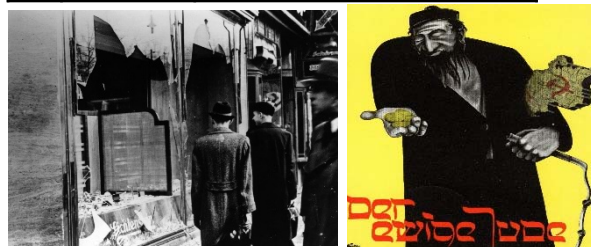
What is the significance of the Holocaust?



	Key Word	Definition
	Holocaust	The murder of Jews and other "undesirables" by Nazi Germany
	Jews	People who follow the Jewish religion or were born to Jewish parents
	Antisemitism	The hatred of Jews
	perpetrators	People who carried out the holocaust
	Concentration camp	Prison camps for Jewish people and other "undesirables" some later became death camps.
	Nuremberg Laws	Laws that stopped Jewish people marrying non Jews and took away their citizenship
	Kristallnacht	The night of broken glass- violent attacks on Jews in Germany
	Persecution	Treating people badly because of their religion or race etc
	Stereotype	A widely believed, but oversimplified view of something or someone.
	Euthanasia	Killing a patient who has a terminal illness or who is suffering.

People often assume that we already know everything about Auschwitz – but there is actually far more ignorance than one might think. A recent study in the US., found that two-thirds of millennials weren't even able to say what Auschwitz was. Auschwitz has been used to make all sorts of political points, and it's become somewhat divorced from its historical reality. We must try to avoid seeing the camp only as a remote monument, and also remember the experiences of prisoners, of perpetrators and of onlookers, looking at the historical actuality of living and dying in Auschwitz. That will help us to more clearly understand and commemorate the crimes that were committed there.

Nikolaus Wachsmann 2020



	Knowledge Milestones	Extra Knowledge	Expert Knowledge
	Hitler blamed Germany's problems – eg financial difficulties, losing WW1- on Jewish people	Antisemitism was not new, since Roman times → Jews had been seen as different and so people feared them.	Jews were blamed for the Black Death and other disasters. This was because people couldn't explain the real cause.
	The Nazis used propaganda to make people in Germany dislike Jews.	Posters would show negative stereotypes of Jewish people- as rich moneylenders wearing dark clothes.	Hitler convinced people that Jewish people were → the problem and that without them Germany would be better.
	Anti Jewish actions built up over time- Jews were not allowed to go to certain places, Jews were humiliated in the streets.	The Nuremberg Laws meant that Jews couldn't be married to non Jews and that they could not hold passports etc	On Kristallnacht Jewish shops and synagogues were attacked, 30000 Jews were arrested.
	The final solution was the plan to exterminate all Jews in Europe- WW2 meant that there were now more Jews in German occupied countries.	At the Wansee Conference in 1941 the Nazis decided to commit mass killings by using poisoned gas in specially made death camps.	Auschwitz was the most famous death camp. → Over 1.1 million people were killed at this camp.
	Jewish people resisted the Nazi actions by running away, refusing to follow the laws and fighting against the Nazis	The Warsaw Ghetto uprising in 1943 lasted over 3 weeks. Approx 200 Nazis were killed.	Although resistance often resulted in death for the Jews, it inspired hope and respect.
	27 th January is holocaust memorial day. It was started in UK in 2001.	Holocaust survivors have been sharing their experiences since 1945. You can watch many of them on YouTube.	After the war, perpetrators of the holocaust were put on trial at the Nuremberg trials.

If you want to find out more check out the following links or scan the QR codes on your phone or tablet.



READ

<https://www.annefrank.org/en/anne-frank/go-in-depth/what-is-the-holocaust/>



WATCH

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sRcNq4OYTYE&t=22s>



LISTEN

<https://www.ushmm.org/learn/podcasts-and-audio/12-years-that-shook-the-world/combatants-and-protectors>

