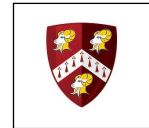


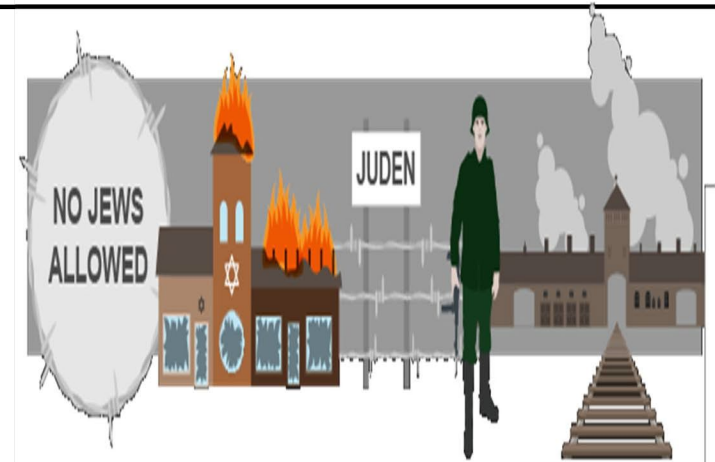
The Holocaust: How and why did it occur?



| Key word | Definition |
|--------------------|--|
| Antisemitism | Hostility and prejudice towards Jews |
| Concentration camp | A place where large numbers of people are imprisoned to provide labour |
| Genocide | The deliberate killing of a large group of people |
| Ghetto | A part of a city occupied by a minority group, usually by force |
| Holocaust | The mass murder of Jews and other minorities during the 1940s |
| Kindertransport | The British operation to evacuate Jewish children from Germany |
| Persecution | Hostility and ill-treatment, especially because of race or religion |
| Prejudice | A preconceived opinion not based on facts |
| Stereotype | A widely-held but generalised image of a type of person |

The Holocaust illustrates the consequences of prejudice, racism and stereotyping on a society. It forces us to examine the responsibilities of citizenship and confront the powerful ramifications of indifference and inaction. The future can only be secured if communities are prepared to set aside all political, cultural and religious differences and work together.

Kitty Hart-Moxon

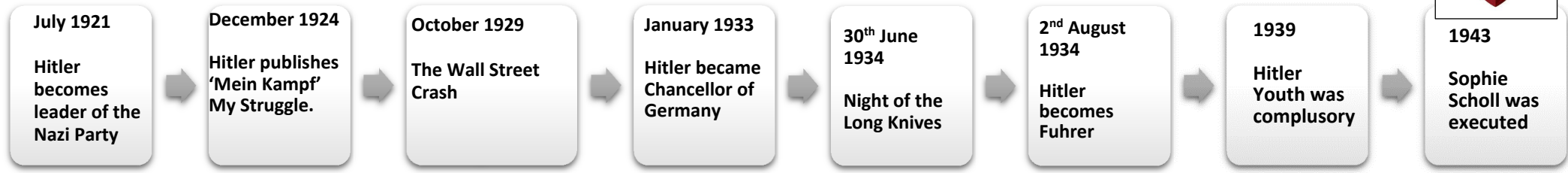
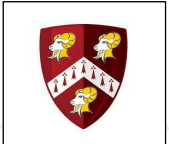


Scan the QR code to find out more about the Holocaust:



| What do I need to know? | |
|-------------------------|---|
| | Before 1933 Jews lived throughout Europe- around 9 million people in countries that would later be occupied by the Nazis. Those in the East were fairly traditional and kept themselves segregated, but in Western Europe they were more modern and integrated. |
| | The Nazis began a systematic persecution of the Jews from the beginning. The Nuremberg Laws allowed them to do this legally. Jews were fired from their jobs, their businesses destroyed and forced to live in cramped, dirty ghettos where many died of starvation. |
| | There are plenty of instances of resistance , most famously the Warsaw Ghetto uprising where Jews attempted to fight back. The British government did some to help by organising the Kindertransport , and many individuals helped to rescue and hide Jewish families, like that of Anne Frank. |
| | Concentration camps were where prisoners were forced to live and work in appalling conditions until they died of disease, starvation or exhaustion. Death camps were where Jews were murdered in gas chambers as soon as they arrived. Around 11 million people died in the camps during the Holocaust. 6 million of them were Jewish. |
| | Most people blame Hitler and his deputies for this genocide , but blame can also be laid at the feet of perpetrators like the camp guards and those who took part in violence and persecution against Jews. There is also an argument that bystanders were also to blame as they did nothing to stop what they saw happening to Jews and others. |

Nazi Germany: What lessons can be learned?



| Key word | Definition |
|----------------------|--|
| SA | 'Stormtroopers'. The brown shirted gangs set up by Hitler to protect his meetings and break up the meetings of opponents in the early days of the Nazi Party |
| SS | Originally the private bodyguard of Hitler, used later as the organisation that removed opposition to the Nazi government |
| Censored | Controlled/banned |
| Fascism | This emphasized patriotism, national unity, hatred of Communism, admiration of military values and unquestioning obedience. |
| Extremist parties: | groups holding extreme political views. In Germany, the Nazis (Right wing) and Communists (Left wing) were seen as extremist parties, especially when they attempted to overthrow democracy. |
| Treaty of Versailles | The treaty which ended world war one. Germany was forced to sign and was blamed for starting the war. The German army was reduced to 100,00. German land was given to other countries |
| Fuhrer | 'Supreme leader' in German; Hitler's name for himself |
| Communism | A theory that everyone in society should be equal and everything should be shared. |
| Concentration camps | Hitler's prison camps |
| Aryan | They were seen as Ubermenschen (master race) they had blond hair and blue eyes. |



"Consistent only with his own warped and peculiar brand of logic, he was prepared to take measures with such far-reaching consequences for the German population that the very survival he claimed to be fighting for was fundamentally threatened. Ultimately, the continued existence of the German people – if it showed itself incapable of defeating its enemies – was less important to him than the refusal to capitulate."
— Ian Kershaw, *Hitler, Vol. 2: 1936-1945 Nemesis*

Scan the QR code to find out more about Nazi Germany:

| What do I need to know? | |
|-------------------------|--|
| | Between the end of WW1 and the Nazis taking power Germany was called the Weimar Republic. It had a new constitution and tried to get Germany moving forwards. However, this was very difficult due to reparation payments Germany had to make after the signing of the Treaty of Versailles. |
| | The Wall Street crash of 1929 spelt disaster for Germany. Due to massive loans taken from America to re-pay reparations Germany felt the economic collapse of America the most. As world trade began to slow and unemployment rose dramatically in Germany. |
| | The Nazi Party used propaganda to manipulate people into following their ideas. Joseph Goebbels was placed in charge and he used film, radio, posters, rallies, newspaper and even the Berlin Olympics. He used simple, clear messages. Most of the propaganda messages were anti-Semitic (Jewish) and about the strength of the Nazi Party. |
| | Life in Nazi Germany was strictly controlled by the terror network. The SS, Gestapo, Concentration Camps were used to monitor, arrest and imprison political opponents. Communists, Social Democrats, Jews, Gypsies, Homosexuals and the work shy were sent to concentration camps and forced into hard labour. |
| | Children were manipulated into following Nazi beliefs at school and by the Hitler Youth. In schools Jewish teachers were sacked and the curriculum was modified to allow Nazi views to be shared i.e. in Maths and Science lessons. In their free time children were encouraged and then by 1939 forced to join the Hitler Youth where boys would learn to be soldiers and girls would learn to be good wives and mothers. |
| | The Nazis had a very traditional view of women- being a mother was essential. Women were encouraged by medal giving to have large families i.e. a gold medal for 8 or more children. Women were encouraged to stay and home and not go to work or university. |