

Holocaust Museum & Cohen Education Center

PopUp Museum Teacher's Guide

Sponsored by The League Club

<p>Grades: 4th-College, with 9th-12th Florida Standards</p> <p>Lesson length: 30-60 minutes Subject area/s: Social Studies Vocabulary: See panels</p>	<p>Teaching Strategies: Students can do self-guided tour or go in assigned groups for “Scavenger Hunt”, & can present Student as Docent individually or in pairs</p>
<p>Materials/Equipment: Panels, easels, artifacts in cases, portraits, QR Code labels, artifact labels provided and installed by Museum Staff</p>	<p>Differentiation Strategies: Teacher, aide, other can deliver individual pre/post survey by reading questions, can give an individual guided tour, assist with “Scavenger Hunt”, and write out Student as Docent talking points</p>
<p>Pre/Post Survey: Please see attached below</p>	<p>Florida Standards: SS.912.A.6.1, SS.912.A.6.3, SS.912.S.4.1SS.912.W.7.7, SS.912.W.7.11</p>
<p>Introduction/Pre-Survey: Teacher administers pre-survey (optional), students are advised of either self-guided tour or are assigned a group, activity/ies explained</p>	
<p>Assign: “Scavenger Hunt” (see below for ideas) AND/OR Student as Docent activity (see below)</p>	
<p>Review/Post-Survey: Teacher collects “Scavenger Hunt” answer sheets OR has students present Student as Docent section/s administers post-</p>	<p>survey (optional), discussion and thoughts</p>

Pre-Tour Survey

1. In your own words define, *The Holocaust*

2. What is propaganda? Give one example used by the Nazis

3. Who was the leader of the Nazi Party in Germany?

4. Who fought against the Nazis? Circle the best answer

- a. Partisans
- b. Parsons
- c. Joseph Goebbels
- d. Heinrich Himmler
- e. None of the above

5. What new word had to be created to describe events like The Holocaust?

Post-Tour Survey

1. In your own words define, *The Holocaust*

2. What is propaganda? Give one example used by the Nazis

3. Who was the leader of the Nazi Party in Germany?

4. Who fought against the Nazis? Circle the best answer

- a. Partisans
- b. Parsons
- c. Joseph Goebbels
- d. Heinrich Himmler
- e. None of the above

5. What new word had to be created to describe events like The Holocaust?

Please email Sam Parish, sam@hmcec.org to arrange a pickup for the pre and post-survey at your school OR email results directly

“Scavenger Hunt”

Students work individually or in groups. Students look for all/any of the following:

1. Define *the Holocaust*

2. Name 3 Survivors/Liberators considered local, area residents

3. Identify the book written by Adolph Hitler. Where was he when he wrote it?

4. Note two significant points of the Nuremberg Race Laws

5. Define *pseudoscience*

6. What group/s were defined as “undesirable” by the Nazis **and** killed as part of the T4 Euthanasia Program

7. Who oversaw Nazi propaganda? What is propaganda?

8. Summarize Kristallnacht. Why do you think some people consider it the start of the Holocaust?

9. What is the Führer Principle? How could it lead to soldiers claiming, "I was just following orders"?

10. Which country was first invaded, starting World War II?

11. Name 3 European German Allies.

12. Name 2 Ghettos

13. What do we call Nazi Germany's decision to kill all of Europe's Jews?

14. There were 5 Killing Centers; name them. Where were they located?

15. Two types of Resistance were displayed during The Holocaust. Name them and give an example of each.

16. When American and allied soldiers liberated camps, the emaciated prisoners were called...

17. Name 3 indictments that sought during the Nuremberg Trials.

18. Raphael Lemkin, like the rest of the world, struggled to define what had taken place. What word did he create?

19. After the Holocaust the world said, "Never Again"! Unfortunately, genocides have taken place since then. Name a location where one has occurred since.

20. How many Jews were murdered during The Holocaust? How many other, undesirables were murdered?

21. What words capture the plight of the St. Louis?

“Scavenger Hunt” answers

1. *the systematic, state-sponsored persecution and annihilation of European Jews and other undesirables, by Nazi Germany and its collaborators, from 1933-1945*
2. Abe Price (Poland/Naples), Renee Beddouk (France/Ft. Myers), Rosette Gerbosi (France/Naples), Heinz Wartski (Danzig/Naples), Lorie Mayer (Germany/Naples), Hella Wartski (Hungary/Naples), Anneliese Salomon (Czechoslovakia/Naples) Peter Thomas (USA/Naples), Robert Miksa (USA/Naples)
3. *Mein Kampf* written while in Landsberg Prison
4. They defined Jews based on grandparents, Jewish doctors could only treat Jews, Israel/Sara required on German Jewish documents for identification, a red J added to Jewish passports for identification, marriages forbidden between Jews and non-Jews, Jews could not employ female, German, non-Jews under 45 years of age, Jews could not fly German flag
5. false science
6. mentally and/or physically handicapped, the elderly
7. *widespread promotion of an idea or doctrine*, Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda
8. “Night of Broken Glass”, riots running from November 9 through 10, occurred in Germany, Austria, and Danzig. 7000+ Jewish businesses destroyed, glass smashed, synagogues set afire, nearly 100 people killed, and nearly 30,000 Jewish men and boys arrested

Caused by the assassination of Ernst vom Rath, a German diplomat in Paris. Herschel Grynszpan, a 17-year-old whose parents were suffering in a no-man’s land between Germany and Poland after Polish-born Jews’ expulsion from Germany
9. the leaders’ words is above all including policies, decisions, in a hierarchy structure
10. Poland
11. Italy, Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Yugoslavia
12. Lodz, Warsaw, Theresienstadt

13. The Final Solution

14. Auschwitz, Belzec, Chelmno, Sobibor, & Treblinka all located in Poland

15. Active (Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, the White Rose, Irena Sendler & Zegota) and Passive (spiritual ceremonies in ghettos, teaching children in ghettos/concentration camps, recognizing Jewish holidays secretly, hiding children/families)

16. Living skeletons

17. first use of crimes against peace, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and led to the formation of the International Criminal Court

18. Genocide

19. Yes. Sudan, Bosnia, Rwanda, Cambodia and others

20. 6 million Jews, 5 million others

21. *indifference, disregard, uncaring, legalistic, and others*

Student as Docent

Docent n. a lecturer or tour guide in a museum

Teacher assigns a panel/panels to a student or pair of students. The students read, study, and learn their panel.

Students all remain by their panel.

Once ready student or student pair at Panel 1 (marked on back and installed in order) presents a summary of their panel to the entire class. The summary should include basic facts, dates, vocabulary words, and important names.

Student or student pair should attempt to fit their panel into the larger context of the Holocaust, as presented in the exhibit and should create a phrase or concept to transition from their panel to the next.

Pre-War Jewish Life

Has anyone heard of Antisemitism? If so, what is it? (See vocab definition)

Is it a new or old concept? Does it still exist? Do you have examples?

What do you notice about the photographs? What are they doing? (note that all of the photos have a direct connection to South Florida: the little boy in the horse-drawn cart married another Survivor and lived in Naples, FL. She became the Museum's first Curator. The family photo is a picnic in France before the war. The little girl on her father's shoulder is named Rosette. She still does talks for the Museum and lives in Naples)

The idea of the photos is that Jews were assimilated (part of the culture of western Europe) and lived normal lives just like everyone else.

Rise of the Nazi Party

So, if life was normal for Jews, despite Antisemitism being everywhere, what happened?

Treaty of Versailles, which ended WWI was harsh toward Germany.

Hitler and the Nazis hated the treaty and used that for political campaigns to get votes

Where is Hitler in the photograph? (Landsberg Prison, attempted to overthrow the Bavarian Government, was caught, tried and sentenced to 5 years, served 9 months during which he wrote *Mein Kampf*)

Southwest Florida resident Henny Porter mentions Der Stürmer (pronounced: dare stermer). Look at the image below of the newspaper Der Stürmer and at the two, color photos. What do you see?

Der Stürmer is a stereotype of Jews (note the physical features). What is he doing? Compare that to the color photos. How do they look? What are they doing?

The Nazis used imagery to encourage people they favored.

Nazi Germany 1933-1938

Hitler was elected in 1932 and appointed to Chancellor in 1933.

He then became dictator after the President died.

He used propaganda and made laws that were discriminatory.

By 1938 Hitler and the Nazis had taken Austria. How many shots were fired to take Austria?

None. Many of the people welcomed the Nazis in

Then Hitler demanded parts of Czechoslovakia

Look at the photo of the fire. What is taking place there? (burning books that were written by or about Jews and other Socialists and Communists.)

Look at the photo of the men marching (lower right). Who are they and where are they?

Prisoners, probably political enemies of the Nazis at Dachau. Dachau was the first concentration camp and opened in 1933.

World Response

How did the world respond to the plight of the Jews?

Answer: US President Roosevelt called for a Conference to discuss Jewish refugees

Name the 1 country in the world that was willing to take the Jews who were fleeing?

Answer: Dominican Republic

The SS St. Louis is an example of International Indifference (the world didn't really care that much). It sailed from Germany to Cuba, but Cuba would not let the Jews onboard into Cuba while they waited for visas to the US.

It sailed past Florida's coast, seeing the lights in Miami while they waited for the US to take them in. The US did not take them in, so the ship sailed back to Europe. Some of the 900+ Jews went to France, Belgium, and The Netherlands. Many of them died in the Holocaust. Those who made it to England survived.

Kristallnacht (Night of Broken Glass)

Q: Why do you think Kristallnacht (Chris-stall-nakt) is sometimes considered the beginning of the Holocaust?

A: This is when the Nazis became outwardly violent essentially telling the world of their intentions to target and persecute the Jews

Facts: October 1938 Germany expels about 17,000 Polish-born Jews from Germany

Because Poland won't take them back, they are forced into horrible living conditions in 'no-man's land'. The child of one family their protests by shooting a German diplomat and the Nazis use that act as propaganda

About 7,000 Jewish businesses vandalized, broken windows throughout, synagogues destroyed, nearly 30,000 Jewish men and boys taken to concentration camps

Q: Why did the Nazis take Jewish men and boys but not women and girls?

A: They were concerned that men and boys might fight back physically

Conclusion: Ironically the Jews were accused of causing it, were the target of it, had to physically clean the massive mess of broken glass, and had to pay a huge fine from insurance proceeds

Invasion of the East

WWII began with Germany invading Poland in September 1939 after forging an agreement with the Soviet Union

Poland's surrender 3 weeks later especially imperils the 3 million Jews living there

Polish Jews required to wear Stars of David

Ghettos established to contain Jews and others deemed 'undesirable'

Two years later, Hitler would betray the agreement with the Soviet Union and invade it

Q: Why would Germany betray the agreement and invade?

A: Expansion (more land), to persecute and kill Jews living there, to persecute and kill Communists, to get oil for their highly mechanized military

Einsatzgruppen (Eye-n-sots-group-en) murder over a million people via bullets or poison gas vans

Invasion of the West

Q: What do you think *Blitzkrieg* means? Do you recognize the word blitz used in English?

A: Blitz means *lightning* and krieg means *war*. Blitzkrieg means fast, harsh, quick, brutal assault using ground and air and massive numbers of troops. It is like a blitz in football that is a surprise and is fierce in nature

In May 1940 Hitler turns the military to the west invading France, Belgium, and The Netherlands (Holland). They all quickly surrender to Germany's superior military strength and *Blitzkrieg* tactics

Antisemitic/anti-Jewish laws are established in each country they defeat and occupy

The Final Solution

The Holocaust: *state-sponsored persecution and annihilation of European Jews and other undesirables, by Nazi Germany and its Collaborators, from 1933-1945*

Many other groups were targeted

Q: how many concentration camps, work factories, and execution sites were there?

A: according to the US Holocaust Memorial Museum over 42,000!

Concentration camps included slave labor, transit (temporary holding until they could be moved to another site), prisoner of war, and killing center (designed specifically to murder)

The Final Solution was formalized at the Wannsee (Von-see) Conference where leading Nazis decided to murder all approximately 11 million of Europe's Jews

Railroad train Boxcars, also called Cattle Cars, were used to transport prisoners and were harsh and horrific

Killing Centers

All 5 Killing Centers were located in Poland and include Auschwitz, Belzec, Chelmno, Sobibor, and Treblinka. Majdanek (my-Don-ick) is considered a slave labor camp

Several camps had doctors who did experimentation on prisoners. The prisoners had no option but to participate

Josef Mengele is most infamous (famous for bad reasons), was at the notorious Auschwitz Killing Center, and became known as the Angel of Death for his brutal experiments. He is pictured lower left on the panel

Resistance

Resistance came in two forms; passive and active

Passive was without physical violence such as The White Rose, a group of students and professors who used graffiti and published papers for people to see what the Nazis were doing. Members Sophie Scholl and her brother Hans (left) are pictured.

Active was physical and violent and included Jewish and non-Jewish partisans and more. The two photos on the left depict Jewish partisans

Rescue

Many people selflessly rescued Jews and others.

There are 27,000 considered Righteous Among the Nations, as recognized by Yad Vashem, the Jewish memorial in Israel.

Other examples include diplomats like Raoul Wallenberg and Aristides de Sousa Mendes

While 27,000 people helped rescue others. Imagine if 270,000 had. Or 2,700,000!

Liberation

Camps began being liberated (freed) in 1945. Russian soldiers freed many prisoners in eastern Europe

General Eisenhower, later US President, was at Ohrdruf (oar-druff) and stated that the information had to be recorded and documented so no one would ever deny the Holocaust

Q: Have you ever heard someone say the Holocaust never happened or that it wasn't that bad?

{Wait for answers}. Then state that many of the photographs depicted were taken by the Nazis themselves as they proudly recorded *their* history!

Nearly 2/3 of all of Europe's Jews were murdered and over 5 million non-Jews were killed by the Nazi leadership

Justice

Q: If you had survived you would want justice. Would you want a fair trial or revenge?

{Wait for answers}. Then state that the world new that only a fair trial would be effective for the world to see what the Nazis did.

The first set of trials was called the Nuremberg Trials.

Perpetrators were put on trial for

- Conspiracy

- Crimes against Peace

- Crimes against Humanity

- War crimes

Displaced Persons

Refugees, people who were fleeing their homes, had nowhere to go and came be called Displaced Persons, or DPs

The Allies housed many DPs as Europe slowly returned to normalcy. Old concentrations camps were often repaired and used to house refugees

Life was harsh and not easy in the camps. The DPs were free but often had nothing left and wondered if family members survived

Many Jewish refugees sought a new home in a Jewish state: that became Israel in 1948

Genocides After the Holocaust

Q: Has anything like the Holocaust happened since 1945?

A: Unfortunately, many times. Examples include Cambodia in the 1970s and Rwanda in the 1990s

Q: Could something like that happen today in 2019?

A: Yes. There are similar situations happening today in North Korea and the Central African Republic

Anne Frank said, "If God lets me live, I'll make my voice heard. I will work in the world and for mankind"

Q: What does that quote mean to you?

Answers will vary