

(1) Pre war Jewish life and antisemitism

- Less than 1% of the German population were Jewish in 1939.
- Poland has the largest Jewish population in Europe before the Second World War.
- Medieval antisemitism is based around religion, misconceptions and beliefs.
- Nazi Antisemitism was developed by Hitler, it is based upon beliefs about race. It is fuelled by anxieties and worries during the interwar years.

The Holocaust	The Holocaust was the attempt by the Nazis and their collaborators to murder all the Jewish people in Europe.
Antisemitism	Discrimination against or prejudice or hostility towards Jewish people.

(2) Persecution

- Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany in 1933 and starts to pass laws that slowly socially, politically and economically persecute Jews.
- Persecution started by trying to remove Jewish influence from Germany, this progresses to forced migration.
- Hitler and the Nazis also persecuted people with disabilities, gay people, Roma Europeans and black people.

1938	Kristallnacht- Night of the broken glass. A night of violence against Jewish people, also known as a pogrom. This led to the destruction of buildings and murder of innocent people.
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Persecution	A program or campaign to exterminate, drive away or control people based on their religion, ethnicity, social or racial group.
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(3) The Final Solution

- After the initial success operation Barbarossa, (the invasion of the Soviet Union) 4 million more Jews fell under Nazi control.
- The Nazis created a plan to deal with this:
- Fit and strong Jews would be spared for a few months to work for Germany;
 - Those who were believed to be of no use: mothers, the old, the very young, the sick; would be sent for 'special treatment'.

Concentration Camp	1933 onwards. A camp where people were imprisoned, forced to work, and were often killed through shooting squads or gas chambers. People also died in these camps through
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(4) Resistance and Britain's Role in the Holocaust

- Jewish people resisted the Nazi regime in a variety of ways. These ways included: writing newspapers, leaflets and pamphlets, keeping diaries, taking photographs, escaping ghettos and saving Jewish people.
- **Sonderkommando** photographs are four blurred photographs taken secretly in August 1944 inside the Auschwitz concentration camp in German-occupied Poland.
- From the Nazi rise to power through to the outbreak of war, Great Britain had access to information and evidence about the Nazi's actions and policies. However, there was very little protest from the British government.

Resistance	The act of fighting against something that is attacking you, or refusing to accept something.
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(5) Liberation and Responsibility

- As the allied troops made their way through Nazi occupied land they encountered many concentration camps.
- Many of the Nazi officials who were involved in the Holocaust were put on trial for war crimes and crimes against humanity in the Nuremberg Trials.
- Reinhard Heydrich: Heydrich was the chief architect of the Holocaust. He is one of the highest ranking individuals linked to the deporting, imprisonment, and slaughter of Jewish people.
- **Irene Sender:** Sender smuggled children out of the Warsaw ghetto in order to save their lives.

27th January 1945.	Auschwitz was liberated by US troops.
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Liberation	The act of setting someone free from slavery or imprisonment.
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(6) The end of genocide? Anne Frank

- Despite the horrors of the Holocaust, genocide has occurred in many other countries since and is still happening today.
- Examples of genocide since the Holocaust include: Darfur (2003–present) and Rwanda (1994).
- **Anne Frank** was a German girl and Jewish victim of the Holocaust who is famous for keeping a diary of her experiences. Anne and her family went into hiding for two years to avoid Nazi persecution. Anne and her sister died in Auschwitz in 1945.



Genocide	The deliberate killing of a large group of people, especially those of a particular nation or ethnic group.
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