


Anne Frank Images p228-End

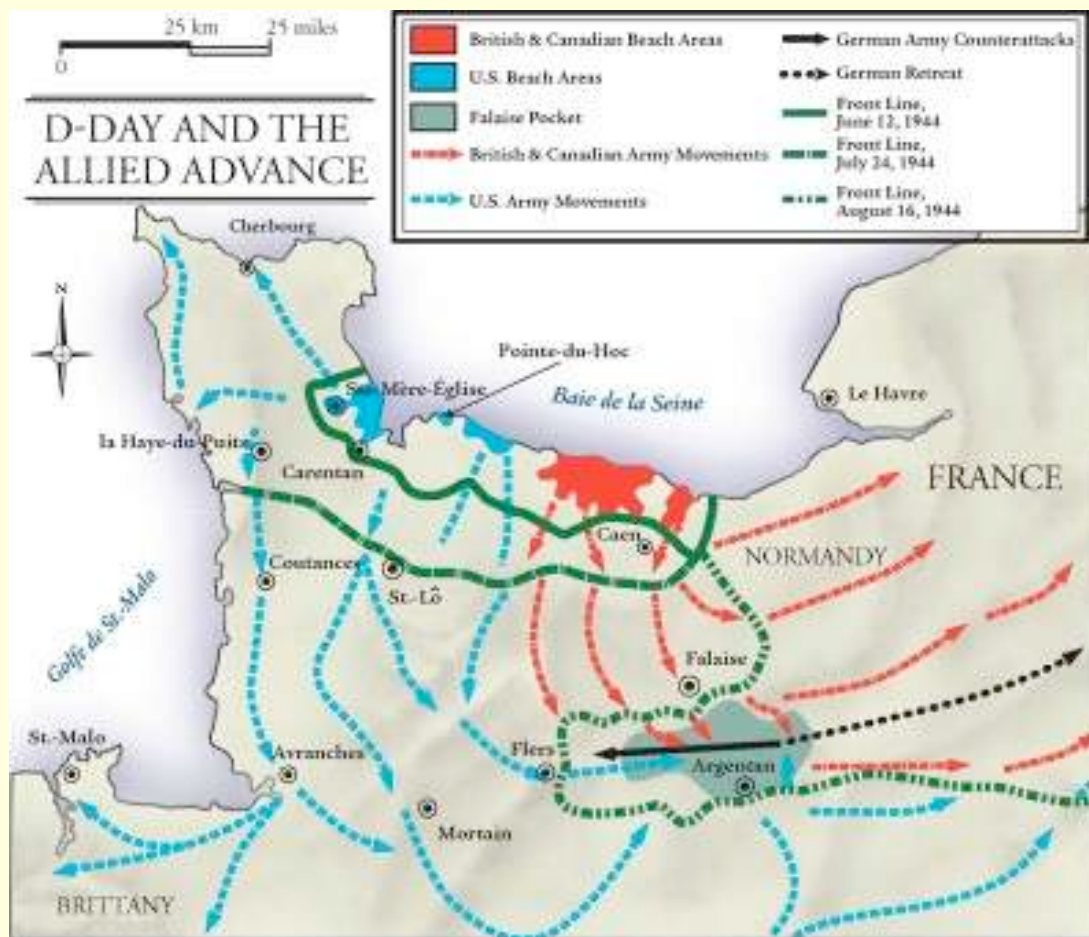
D DAY



 D Day footage from Omaha beach invasion (4:10min)



Interactive Map of WWII
(Hit Play)



Otto Frank after the War



"I am now almost ninety and my strength is slowly failing. Still, the task I received from Anne continues to restore my energy: to struggle for reconciliation and human rights throughout the world."

Are the diaries real?

"In 1979 – he was then 90 years old – [Otto Frank] commented on this: 'At the moment there are four court cases in West Germany, two in Hamburg and two in Frankfurt, concerning accusations that the diary is a forgery. I fought against this in 1961 and won, but the same accusations are still being expressed, and I have to fight against them over and over again.' After his death in 1980 this task is taken over by the Anne Frank House and the Anne Frank Fonds."

<http://www.annefrank.org/>

Anne Frank Memorials

As you might imagine, there are many memorials built to honor Anne, specifically, and to honor other victims of the Holocaust, as well.

The house that she hid in has been turned into a museum.

Many buildings, especially schools, have been named in her honor. There are also multiple statues, gardens and trees on display. Here are a few...



both are from the Boise, Idaho
Museum of Tolerance





memorial in Aachen, Germany
(town where Franks lived
before moving to Amsterdam)



tree planted in Edinburgh, Scotland in Anne's
memory



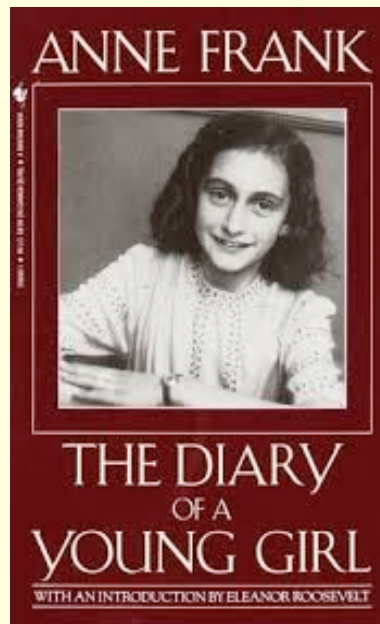
Holocaust Survivors Forrester
in Jerusalem



As you might remember, Anne's (and Margot's) bodies were not found, as was common with most people who died in a concentration camp.

At Bergen-Belson, the camp where the sisters died, this headstone was placed after the war in memory of Anne & Margot.

The most important memorial...



Her own words.

And the promise to never forget.

And the promise "never again."

Anne Frank: Historical Connection pg 228-end

All They Had Left

In packet,

- Volunteers read article aloud
- Read "Inventory" page with your group
- Discussion questions on wkst pg 86 w/ class

Slideshow of Holocaust Concentration Camps



<http://www.history.com/photos/holocaust-concentration-camps>

All They Had Left...

- Money and valuables (e.g. jewelry, watches) were confiscated from Jewish victims to pay the cost of their own murder (e.g. Jewish money covered the cost of transporting Jews by train to the death camps; the S.S. had to pay the German railroad a fee for the use of the cattle cars; children under 5 paid half-fare.)
- Between 1941 and late 1943, over 1.5 million Jews were killed at Treblinka, Sobibor and Belzec.
- Everything taken from Jewish prisoners was registered with the SS Economic and Administrative Main Office in Berlin.

- Records were kept with detailed charts listing exactly what was taken from Jews on the way to the gas chambers: nearly 2,000 boxcars of clothing and material (e.g., underwear, featherbeds, shoes, rags, valuable fixtures and household effects), almost 200,000 watches, roughly 3,000 kilograms of gold, much of it extracted from teeth.

- A grotesque example of how very detail oriented and savvy the Nazis were in taking full “financial” advantage of their victims: 103,614 watches in need of repair were separated from 75,003 working watches in twelve precise categories of value.

- The best items were used to help ethnic German settlers (mostly ethnic Germans living in Poland), Hitler Youth, soldiers and even foreign workers from Nazi occupied countries and prisoners in the concentration camps were clothed with stolen goods from the Jewish prisoners.
- Items which were no longer functional: nothing went to waste for the Nazis removed pieces, such as locks or hinges, which could be “recycled.”

Let's See Some Photos...



A pile of the victims' glasses at Auschwitz.



Pile of the victims' shoes at the Belzec extermination camp.



Sorting the shoes of victims in Auschwitz. Like all the other property of the victims, it was sent to Germany, except for what was left in the camp by the fleeing SS.



The spoils of the victims: gold teeth and dental work, collected by the Nazis. After the war, the allies found many documents listing quantities of gold teeth transferred from the camps to banks inside Germany; also, a secret vault was discovered, containing (among other valuables) 384 pounds of gold and silver teeth



Poetry A Cartload of Shoes

Abraham Sutzkever was a famous Yiddish poet and editor. Born in 1913 in Belorussia, Sutzkever's family settled in Vilna, then part of Poland, in 1922. He first published poetry in 1934.

During the Nazi occupation in Vilna, Sutzkever was prominent among the organizers of the Vilna ghetto underground, encouraging literary activities and ghetto theater. He escaped from the ghetto and joined other partisans fighting in the surrounding forests.

Throughout this time, he continued to write poetry and to preserve it. His work from this period was published in Tel Aviv in 1979 under the title The First Night in the Ghetto. Also, Burnt Pearls: Ghetto Poems was published in 1981 in the United States.



A Cartload of Shoes

Abraham Sutzkever

The wheels are turning, turning, What are they bringing there?
They are bringing me a cartload Of quivering footwear. A
cartload like a wedding
In the evening glow;
The shoes--in heaps, dancing
Like people at a ball. Is it a holiday, a wedding dance?
Or have I been misled?
I know these shoes at a glance
And look at them with dread.

The heels are tapping:
Where to, where to, what in?
From the old Vilna streets
They ship us to Berlin. I need not ask whose
But my heart is rent:
Oh, tell me, shoes, the truth,
Where were the feet sent? The feet of those boots
With buttons like dew, --
The child of those slippers,
The woman of that shoe.

And children's shoes everywhere,
Why don't I see a child?
Why are the bridal shoes there
Not worn by the bride? Among the children's worn out boots
My mother's shoes so fair!
Sabbath was the only day
She donned this footwear. And the heels are tapping:
Where to, where to, what in?
From the old Vilna streets
They chase us to Berlin.



Discuss the Poem:

1. How do shoes contribute to a person's identity? What do your shoes tell the world about you?
2. What does Berlin stand for in this poem?
3. What line(s) did you connect with most? Why?



Summary pg 228-end of journal

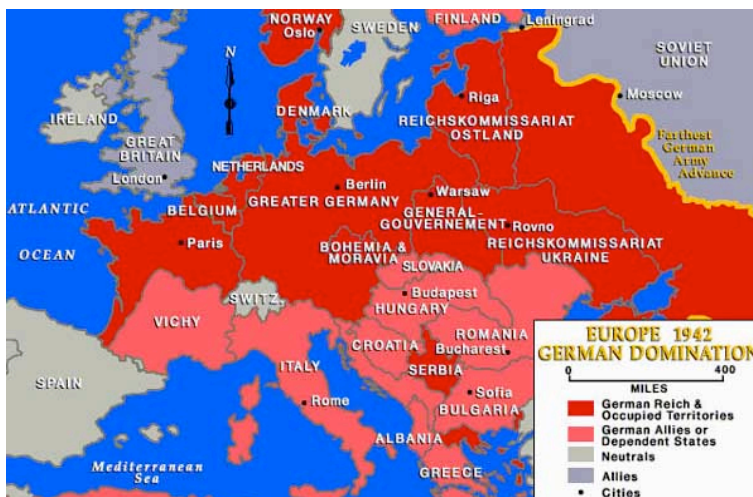
- Anne reveals her family used to be millionaires, before WWI. In the same entry, she yearns for food & comments on how odd that is (229)
- Mouschi the cat peed on the attic roof next to his litter box. Because of all the holes in the ceilings and floors, the urine trickled through the roof, onto potatoes, and through to the dining room onto stockings and books. Potatoes had to be burned, and several helped to clean up. Anne thought the whole thing was hilarious (231)
- Anne writes of her HW and desire to publish diaries (233)
- Anne starts to cool off towards Peter (235)
- Anticipation of D-Day invasion of English & Americans on the continent (237 and others)

Pause for a question...

What WAS "D-DAY"?

D-Day

As you can see by this map, Germany had control of almost all of Europe during much of WWII. The Allied forces were not strong enough, before June of 1944, to take on the Nazis. On "D-Day," English, American and Canadian forces were finally able to attack across the English Channel.



interactive map of D-day (choose "map" tag)

While we're on the subject of battles...

For a review of end of World War II, advance this map to 1:39 minutes to see what was happening right before D-day through to how this invasion changed the direction of the war.

 Interactive Map of Europe

Summary pg 228-end of journal - CONTINUED

- Anne notes rumors of the increase in Anti-Semitism amongst Dutch people. (238)
- Notes that their "vegetable man" was picked up for hiding 2 Jews in his home. Mourns the loss of a good man and the loss of food supply (239)
- frustrations include: fear, loss, decrease in food, increase in depression and anxiety. Wonders if it wouldn't be better to be dead (242)
- June 6: D-Day! "gives us fresh courage" (245)
- 15th bday w/ lots of presents (247)
- Feels that no one understands her & cools off even more towards Peter (249)
- Anne increases her reports on the news of battles (252 & others). Hopes for the war to end.
- Anne analyzes Peter's character, some strengths, but mostly flaws. (254)

- philosophy that "a quiet conscience makes me strong" (256)
- surprise arrival of two batches of food. All residents work to preserve and can them (but a lot gets eaten, too!) (259)
- **Anne analyzes herself, strengths & weaknesses, her relationship with her father & with Peter & with grownups in the Annexe. Ends passage with words of hope for future of herself & the world (259-264)
- describes failed assassination attempt on Hitler's life. Hope that the war will end & will be back in school by October.
- FINAL PASSAGE: Discusses her nickname of "little bundle of contradictions." Discusses how she sees contradictions w/in herself, including ones she is sure no one else is aware of, in her "secret self" (265+)

AFTERWARD KEY POINTS

Section I. History of Germany from before WWI to WWII

Section II. Frank family history

pg 278 - Secret Annex discovered.

- Anonymous tip led Gestapo to Annex. Eight Jews, Mr. Koophuis and Mr. Kraler arrested.
- Mr. Koophuis release b/c of medical reasons
- Mr. Kraler sent to a work camp for 8 months
- Jews sent to Westerbork then by train to Auschwitz

Describes experiences at camp and fates of each.

Section III: War ends in Europe, May 1945.

Describes:

- Otto's fate
- publishing of diaries
- impact on the world



Whole Group Discussion

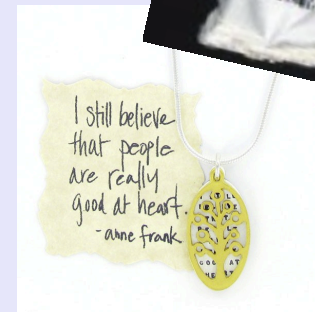
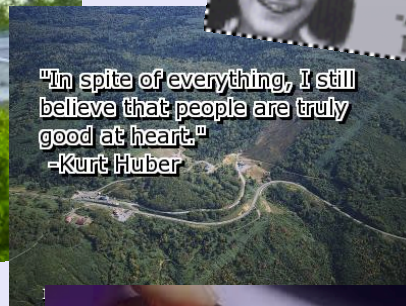
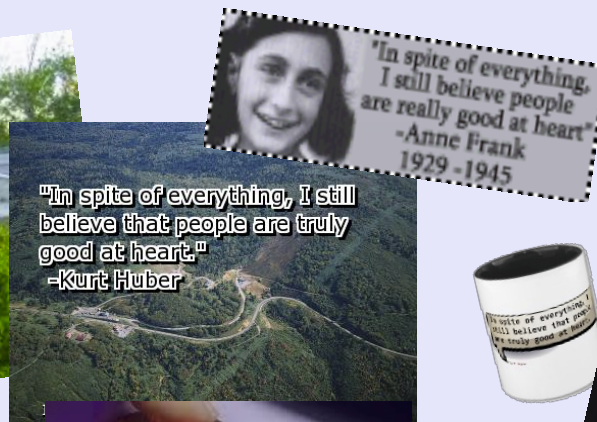
Anne Frank

pg 220-end (including Afterward)



Anne's Most Famous Quote

"...in spite of everything, I still believe that people are really good at heart." (263)



Anne's Most Famous Quote

"...in spite of everything, I still believe that people are really good at heart." (263)

Why is THIS phrase remembered?

Do you think it's a good representations of Anne's thoughts & feelings?

What does it tell you about Anne as a person?

Do you agree?

FEAR

"This evening at 8 o'clock I had to go to the downstairs lavatory all alone; there was no one down there, as everyone was listening to the radio. I always feel much safer here upstairs than alone downstairs.." (241)

Earlier, Anne was eager to be alone. What has changed?

Do you think this was a permanent change, or temporary?

FEAR, PART 2

In the same entry, Anne writes:

"Again and again I ask myself, would it not have been better for us all if we had not gone into hiding, and if we were dead now.... Let the end come, even if it is hard; then at least we shall know whether we are finally going to win through or go under." (242)

What does Anne mean by these thoughts? Why would she feel this way?

Do you think this change was permanent or temporary?

CONTRADICTIONS

What IS a "contradiction?"

In her last entry, Anne writes:

"'Little bundle of contradictions,' can you tell me exactly what it is?" (266)

What does that mean?

Is it an apt nickname for Anne?

Do you think Anne thinks it's an apt nickname?

A Lesson...The Unthinkable

Anne made her last diary entry on Tuesday, August 1, 1944, three days before her arrest. She left no further record. What we know about her from August 4 to her death from typhus* in late February or early March 1945 comes to us from sympathetic words of other prisoners and through the obsessive record keeping of her murderers.

Many prisoners died of typhus, which became an epidemic (due to the poor sanitation/conditions) during wartime: symptoms included high fever, rash, failing blood pressure--normally it could be cured with an antibiotic

After August, the Anne we know in the diary was progressively stripped of everything that made her Anne. In the end, she died alone, without clothes, or food, or hope, in the house of horrors the Nazis had built. The effects of loss, starvation, and terror changed her.

A brief encounter with her friend Lies, who survived Bergen-Belsen, provided a last, unbearably harrowing glimpse of Anne. "It wasn't the same Anne. It was a broken girl."

The essential lesson to take away from the saddest of stories is that Anne and millions of others were killed as part of a policy conceived, debated, carried out, and documented by ordinary people. Ordinary people informed on Anne, arrested, deported, imprisoned, and terrorized her. Ordinary people unleashed the deadly diseases that killed her and tens of thousands of other prisoners in Bergen-Belsen by withholding food, water, shelter, and sanitation.

Only by understanding that the Holocaust was carried out by PEOPLE, not demons, can you begin to understand that PEOPLE (you and society) can prevent the horrors of the Holocaust from sweeping the world again.

Writing Connections

1. Nazi guards at killing centers taunted their prisoners saying, "Even if you survive, no one will believe you when you try to tell them about this place." What would you say to those guards from your perspective today? Write in letter format...

2. Write how you would feel visiting the Anne Frank house in Amsterdam, where "visitors can climb the steps behind the bookcase, walk through the rooms where Anne and her family lived, see the photographs of movie stars that Anne put on the walls, and climb up to the attic where Anne and Peter spent time time together."