

# Teaching the Holocaust

Holocaust Education Trust Ireland



## **BIG QUESTIONS**

Where did it take place?

When did it take place?

Where did it begin?

How did it begin?

When did World War 2 take place?

What was the Holocaust about

Who was the Holocaust about?

Who were the victims?

# VICTIMS

People with disabilities

Poles, Slavs, ethnic minorities

Roma/Sinti (Gypsies)

Homosexuals

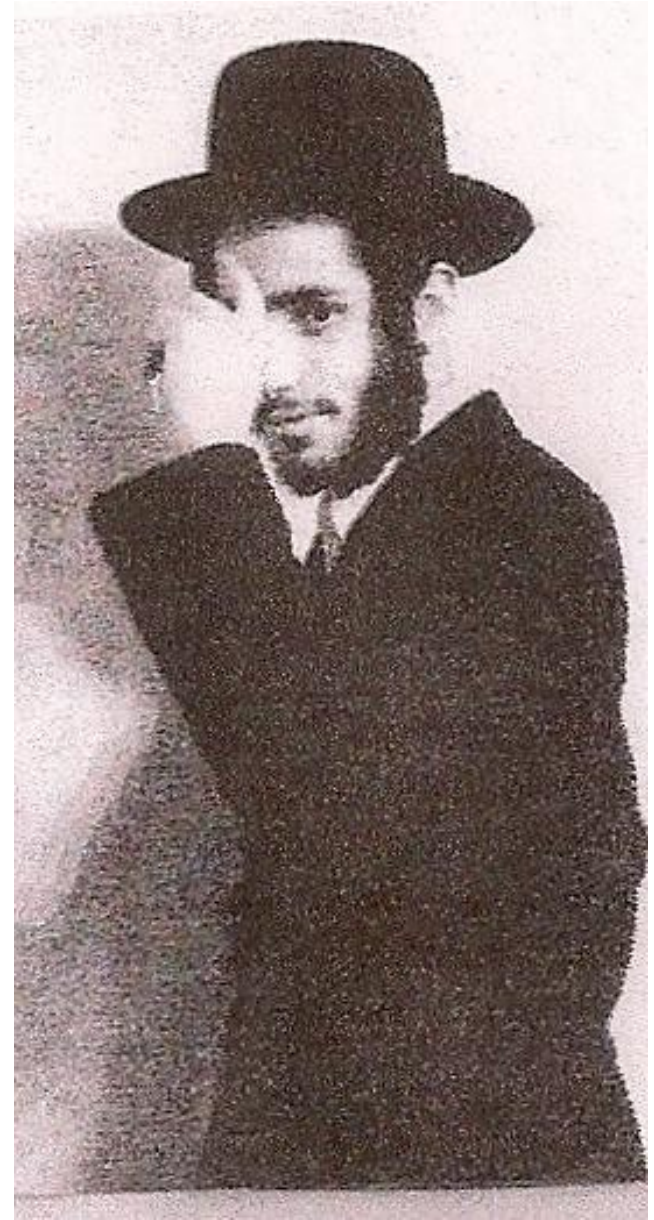
Political opponents

Christian victims

**But mostly it was about the Jews**

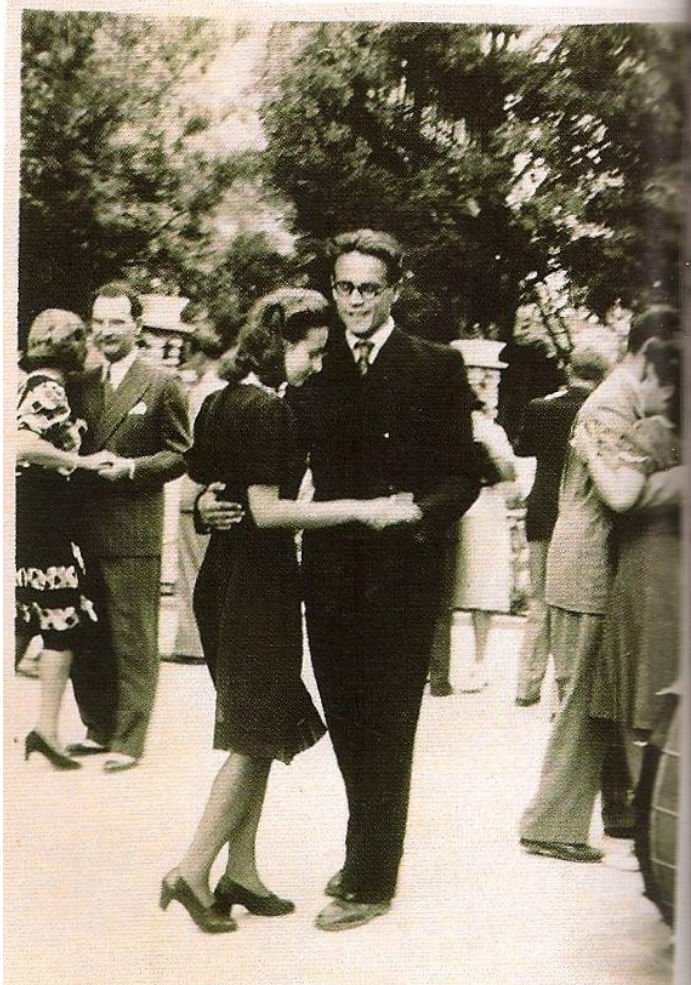


# Jews today





# Jews in the 1930s



# The Holocaust, an overview

- 3 Periods of the Holocaust – **Before, During, After**
- Stages of the Holocaust:
  - **Exclusion,**
  - **Humiliation**
  - **Identification**
  - **Segregation**
  - **Concentration**
  - **Annihilation**







*Where one burns books one will, in the end, burn people*

**Gdje se spaljuju knjige, na kraju će se spaljivati ljudi.**

Heinrich Heine, 1797-1856







*...He cannot go to his café, to his office, to his club, to his cousins. He has no café, no office, no club, no cousins. He cannot sit on a public bench anymore: the benches in the park outside the Votivkirche have juden verboten stencilled on them. He cannot go into the Sacher, he cannot go into the Central, or go to the Prater, or to his bookshop, cannot go to the barber, cannot walk through the park. He cannot go on a tram: Jews and those who look Jewish have been thrown off. He cannot go to the cinema. And he cannot go to the Opera. Even if he could, he would not hear music written by Jews, played by Jews or sung by Jews. No Mahler and no Mendelssohn. Opera has been Aryanised. There are SA men stationed at the end of the tram line to prevent Jews strolling in the Vienna Woods. Where can he go? How can they get out?*

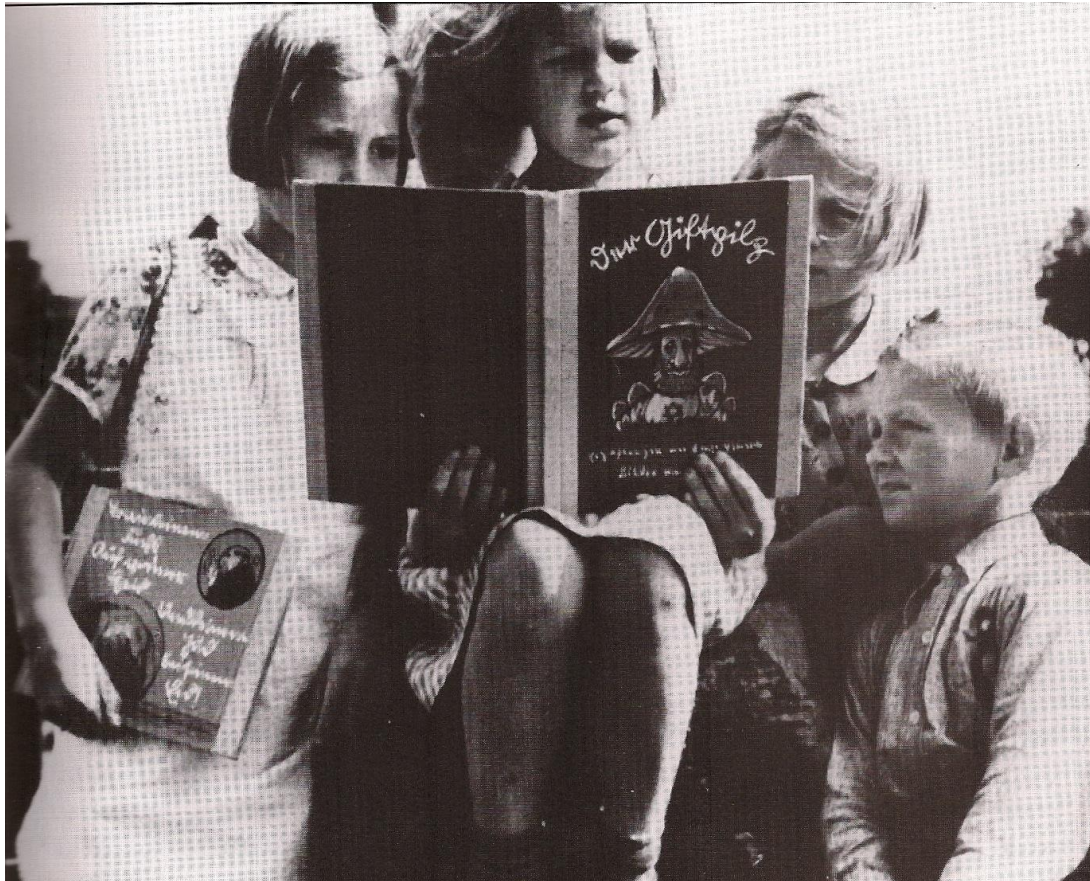
Iz: "Zec sa jantarnim očima", Edmund de Waal

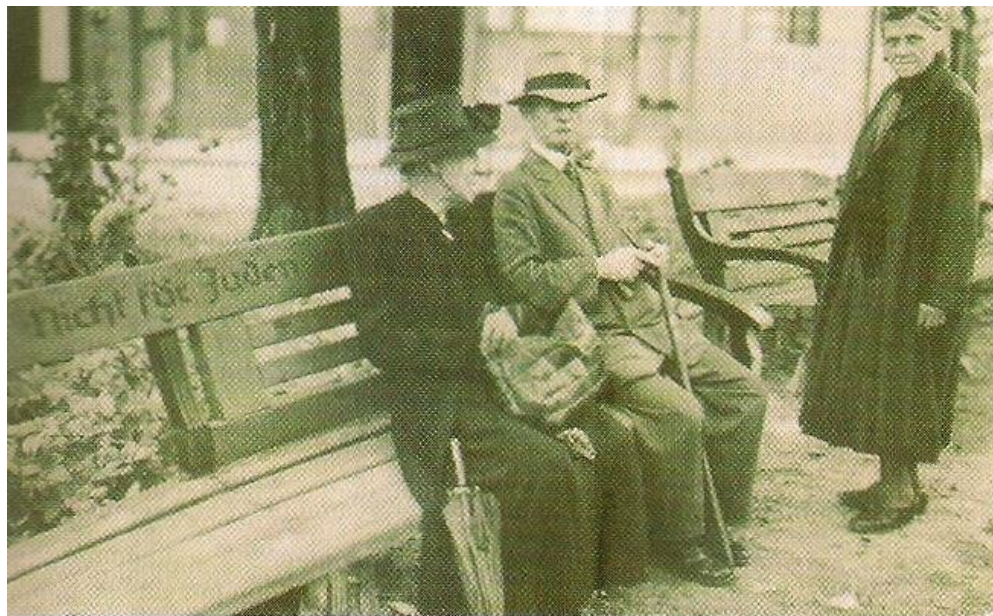
...On ne može ići u svoj kafić, u svoj ured, u svoj klub, svojim rođacima. On nema kafić, nema ured, nema klub, nema rođake. Ne smije više sjediti na javnim klupama: na klupama u parku ispred Votivkirche ispisano je juden verboten. Ne može ući u Sacher, ne može ući u Central ili u Prater ili u svoju knjižaru, ne može ići kod brijača, ne može šetati parkom. Ne može se voziti tramvajem: Židove i one koji izgledaju kao Židovi se izbacuje. Ne može ići u kino. Ne može ići u Operu. Čak i kad bi mogao, ne bi čuo glazbu koju su skladali Židovi, koju izvode Židovi ili pjevaju Židovi. Nema Mahlera i nema Mendelssohna. Opera je postala arijevska. Pripadnici SA-odreda su smješteni na kraju tramvajske linije da spriječe Židove da šetaju bečkom šumom.

Kuda on može ići? Kako oni mogu izaći?



# Poisonous Mushroom





*Park bench 'not for Jews' Hulton archive, Getty Images*









*“Look here Frank, people in this world are very much like mushrooms in a forest. There are bad mushrooms and there are evil people. And you must be aware of such evil people as you must be aware of poisonous mushrooms, understand?” “Yes, Mummy, I do” said Frank. Keeping company with evil people can be just as harmful as eating a poisonous mushroom. One may even die.” “And do you know who are these evil people, these poisonous mushrooms of mankind?” Frank pulls himself up proudly “Yes Mummy, I know they are Jews. Our teacher has often told us about them in school.”*

#### The Poisonous Mushroom

*Vidi Frank, ljudi na ovom svijetu su kao gljive u šumi. Ima loših gljiva i zlih ljudi. Moraš biti svjestan tih zlih ljudi kao što moraš biti svjestan otrovnih gljiva, razumiješ. „Da mama, razumijem” rekao je Frank. Biti u društvu zlih ljudi može biti jednako štetno kao i jesti otrovne gljive. Čak se može i umrijeti. „I znaš li tko su ti zli ljudi, te otrovne gljive čovječanstva?” Frank se podigao ponosno „Da mama, znam da su to Židovi. Naš učitelj nam je često govorio o njima u školi.”*

*Iz: Otrovnih gljiva*



# Kindertransports













*Dear Diary,*

*Today an order was issued that from now on Jews have to wear a yellow star shaped patch. The order tells exactly how big the star patch must be sewn on every outer garment “jacket” or coat...I met some yellow starred people, they were so gloomy walking with their heads lowered.*

Eva aged 13

Dragi dnevniče,

Danas je donesena naredba po kojoj sada Židovi moraju nositi žutu zvijezdu. Naredba točno propisuje koliko velika žuta zvijezda mora biti prišivena na svu vanjsku odjeću jaknu ili kaput... Srela sam neka ljude sa žutom zvijezdom, bili su tako sumorni hodajući pognute glave.

Eva (Mađarska) 13 godina



*We were forced to wear a “badge of shame” on the left side of our outer clothing. This badge was the Star of David on which the word “JEW” was written.*

*Moshe, aged 16*

*Mi smo bili prisiljeni da nosimo “značku srama” na lijevoj strani naših kaputa. Ta značka je bila Davidova zvijezda na na kojoj je pisalo “Židov”.*

*Moshe, 16 godina*



*Now there were to be stars sewn on our clothes to show who we were. The stars were printed on coarse yellow cloth – a garish yellow – with the Star of David outlined in thick black lines. The word “Jew” had been printed in mock Hebrew type. It’s barbaric, I won’t wear them. I won’t go out in the street wearing a thing like that.*

Rosemarie, aged 14

Sada smo imali zvijezde da ih našijemo na svoju odjeću da pokažemo tko smo. Zvijezde su bile otisnute na grubo žuto platno – kričavo žuto – sa Davidovom zvijezdom ocrtanom debelom crnom linijom. Riječ „Židov” bila je otisnuta na lošoj imitaciji hebrejskih slova. To je barbarski, ne želim ih nositi. Ne želim izaći na ulicu i nositi nešto takvo.

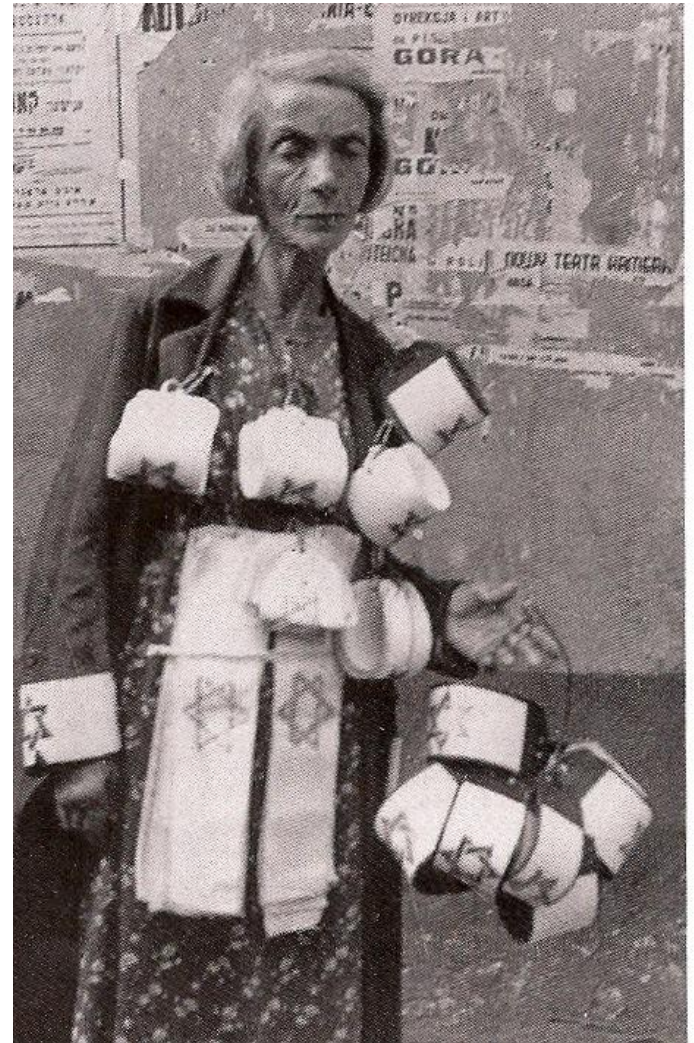
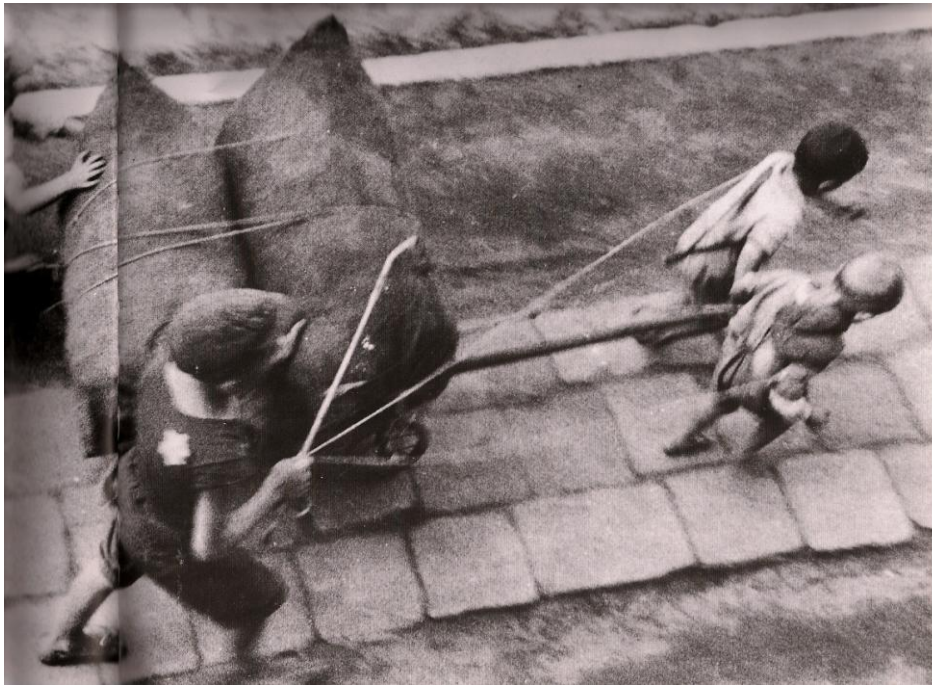
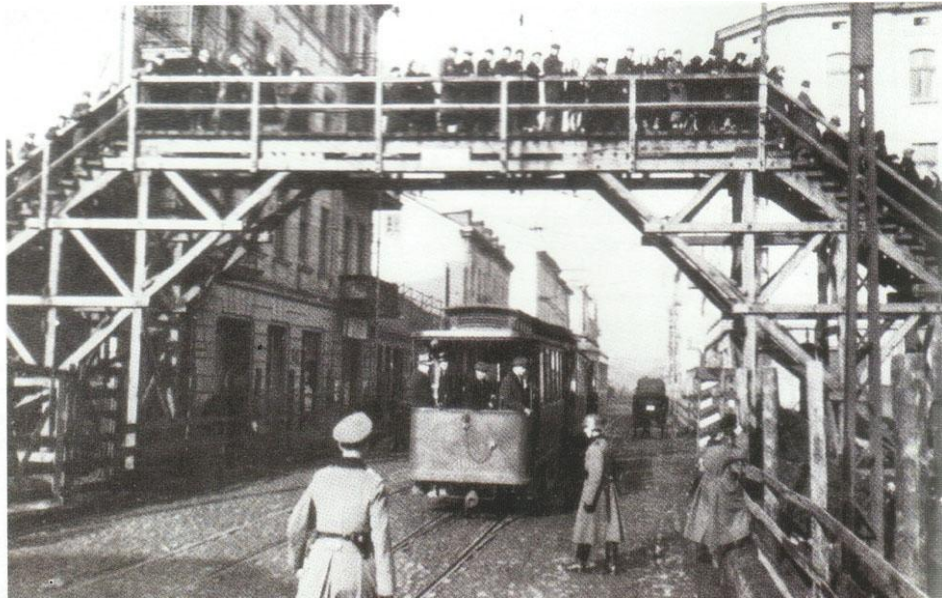
Rosemarie (Austrija, Nizozemska, 14 godina)





**Munich**, Germany: Hanna Lethrer wearing the Star of David. She was deported to Riga and killed.













*People started to talk about the ghetto, I had no idea what it meant, I had never even heard the word. After a few weeks it became clear.*

Liliana, Poljska, 13 godina

**Ljudi su počeli govoriti o getu, ja nisam imala pojma što je to značilo, ja čak nisam bila ni čula tu riječ. Poslije nekoliko tjedana postalo je jasno.**

Liliana, Poljska, 13 godina



*A new law was passed...all the Jews must move into the ghetto. One morning, German and Lithuanian soldiers and police banged loudly on our door and on the doors of all the Jewish houses and shouted “Get out! Get out! You have 15 minutes to gather what you want to take with you...”*

*Donesen je novi zakon ... svi se Židovi moraju preseliti u geto. Jednoga jutra, njemački I litvanski vojnici i policija glasno su lupali na naša vrata i na vrata svih židovskih kuća i vikali “Izlazite! Izlazite! Imate 15 minuta da pokupite što želite i ponesete sa sobom...”*

*Sima, Poljska, 17 godina*



*Dear Diary,*

*We're here five days but word of honour, it seems like five years!  
I don't even know where to begin writing because so many awful things  
have happened since I last wrote in you. First, the fence was finished  
and nobody can go out or come in...from today on, dear diary, we are  
not in a ghetto but a ghetto camp, and on every house they've posted a  
notice which tells exactly what we are allowed to do...Actually,  
everything is forbidden but the most awful thing is that the punishment  
for everything is death. It doesn't actually say that this punishment also  
applies to children, but I think it does apply to us too.*

**Eva age 13**

*Dragi Dnevniče,*

*Mi smo ovdje pet dana ali časna riječ, čini se kao pet godina.  
Ne znam čak ni gdje da počnem sa pisanjem zbog toga što se desilo  
toliko mnogo užasnih stvari od kada sam posljedni put pisala. Prvo,  
ograda je završenai nitko ne može izlaći ili ući ... od danas, dragi  
dnevniče mi nismo u getu negu u geto logoru i na svaku kuću su  
postavili objavu u kojoj piše što točno smijemo činiti. U stvari,  
sve je zabranjeno, ali najužasnija je stvar da je kazna  
za sve smrt. U stvari ne piše da se ta kazna odnosi i  
na djecu, ali ja mislis da se i na nas odnosi.*

**Eva age 13**





### **The Little Smuggler**

Over the wall, through halls, and past the guard,  
Through the wires, ruins and fences,  
Plucky, hungry and determined  
I sneak through, dart like a cat...  
And if the hand of destiny  
Should seize me in the game,  
That's a common trick of life,  
You, mother, do not wait up for me...  
And only one request  
Will stiffen on my lips:  
Who, mother mine, who  
Will bring your bread tomorrow?

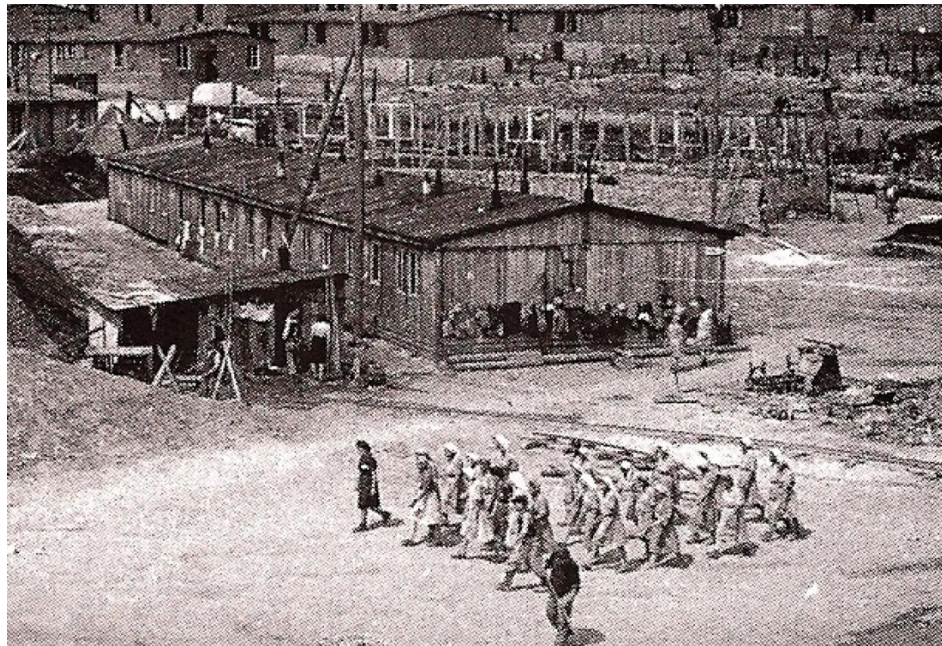
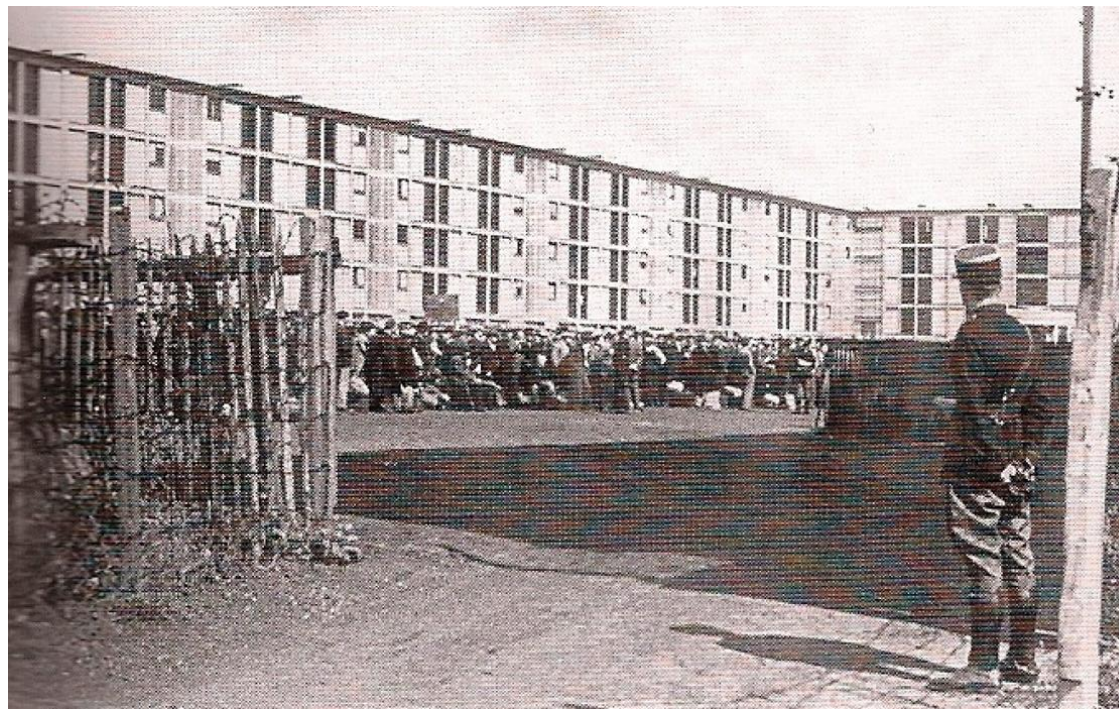
### **Mali krijumčar**

Preko zida, kroz rupe i pored čuvara  
Kroz žicu, ruševine i ograde  
Odvažan, gladan i odlučan  
Šuljam se kao mačka...  
I ako me ruka sudbine  
Treba zaustaviti u igri  
To je običan životni trik  
Ti me majko ne čekaj...  
I samo jedna molba  
Ukočit će se na mojim usnama:  
Tko, moja majko,  
Tko će sutra donijeti tvoj kruh?

The poet, Henryka Lazowert, murdered in Treblinka

**Pjesnik, Henryka Lazowert, ubijen u  
Treblinki**













***Within a very short time you were reduced to an absolute nobody – your hair was shaved, a number tattooed on your arm, and your clothes taken away. You lost all sense of identity – or dignity for that matter.***

Anita Lasker-Wolfisch, aged 17







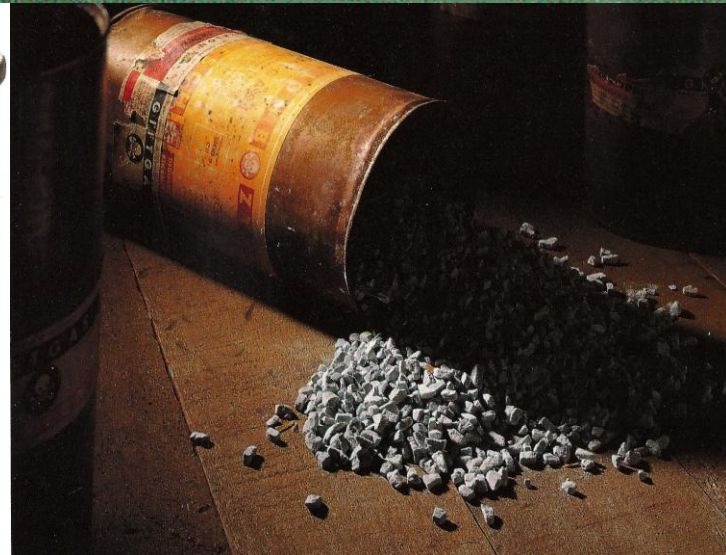
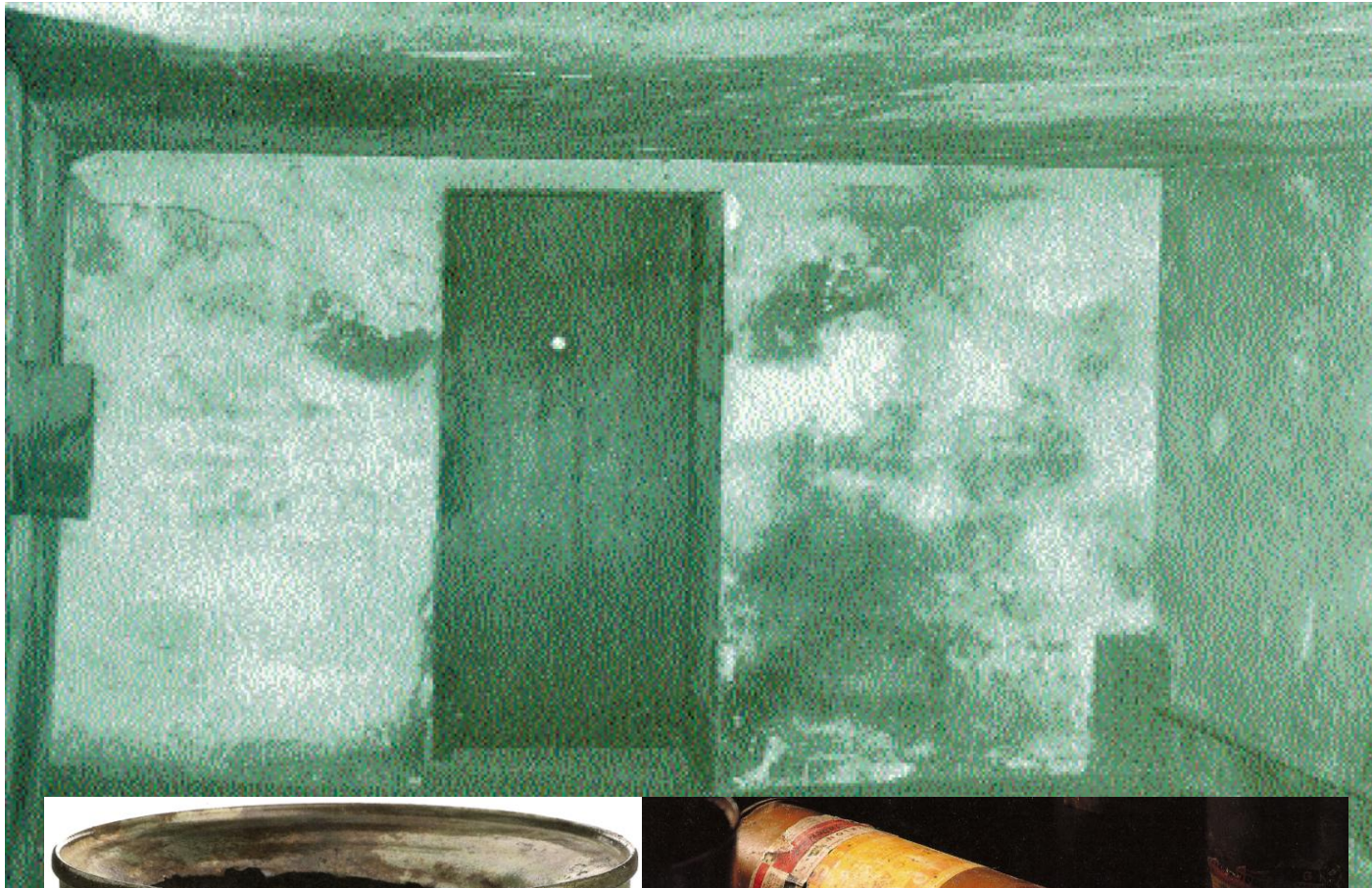


Altreich	131.800
Ostmark	43.700
Ostgebiete	420.000
Generalgouvernement	2.284.000
Bialystok	400.000
Protektorat Böhmen und Mähren	74.200
Estland - judenfrei -	
Lettland	3.500
Litauen	34.000
Belgien	43.000
Dänemark	5.600
Frankreich / Besetztes Gebiet	165.000
Unbesetztes Gebiet	700.000
Griechenland	69.600
Niederlande	160.800
Norwegen	1.300
Bulgarien	48.000
England	330.000
Finnland	2.300
Irland	4.000
Italien einschl. Sardinien	58.000
Albanien	200
Kroatien	40.000
Portugal	3.000
Rumänien einschl. Bessarabien	342.000
Schweden	8.000
Schweiz	18.000
Serbien	10.000
Slowakei	88.000
Spanien	6.000
Türkei (europ. Teil)	55.500
Ungarn	742.800
UdSSR	5.000.000
Ukraine	2.994.684
Weißrußland aus-	
schl. Bialystok	446.484

Zusammen: über

11.000.000











## **Death Marches**

### **Mrtvi marševi**

*As the Allies were closing in, the Nazis wanted to remove all traces of their murderous deeds in the concentration and the death camps. They forced prisoners out of the camps on foot to march back towards Germany. These were known as Death Marches. Thousands of prisoners, already weakened by malnutrition, hard labour and ill treatment, perished on these marches.*

**Kako su se saveznici približavali, nacisti su htjeli ukloniti sve tragove njihovih ubilačkih djela u koncentracijskim i logorima smrti. Prisiljavali su zatvorenike logora da pješice marširaju prema Njemačkoj. Bili poznati kao Marševi smrti. Tisuće zatvorenika već oslabljenih od neuhranjenosti, teškog rada i maltretiranja, ginuli su na tim marševima.**



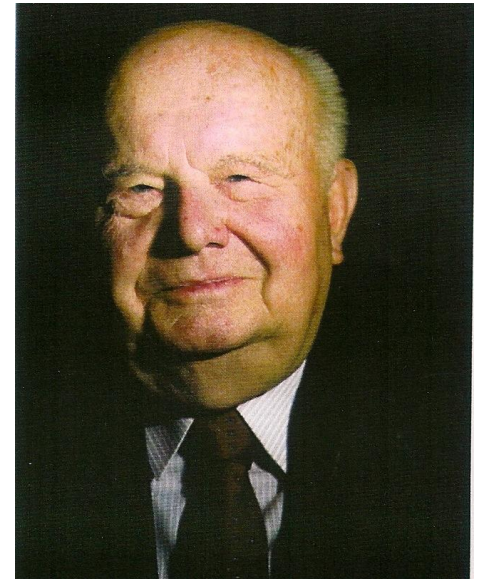




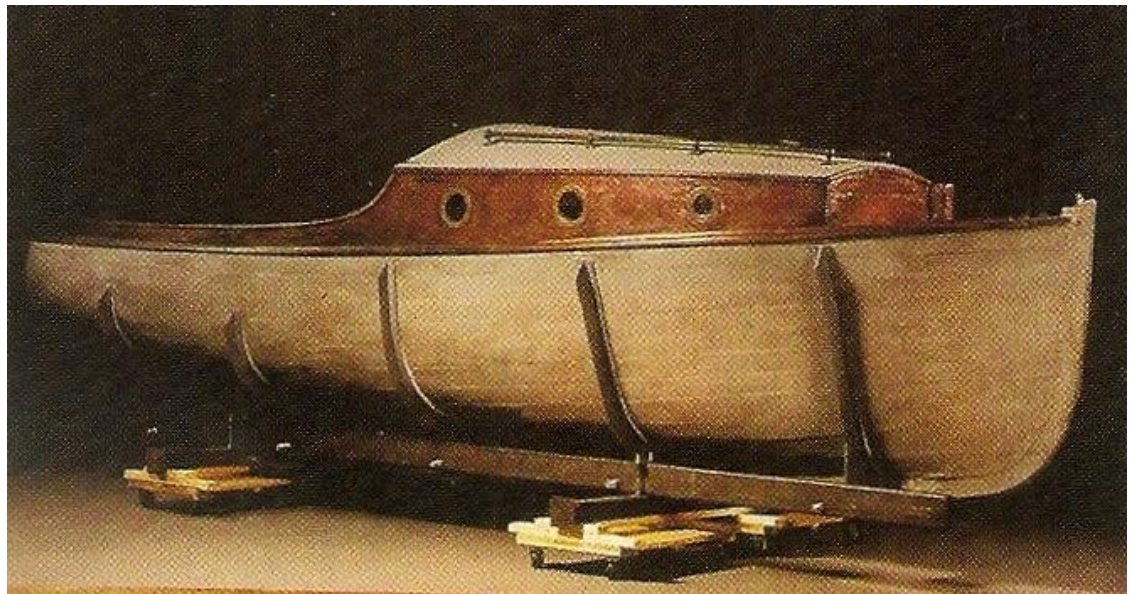


Coffins of victims of the pogrom in Kielce, July 1946





*Raoul Wallenberg*





*All that is necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men do nothing.*

*Sve što je potrebno za pobijedu zla jest da dobri ljudi ne čine ništa.*

Edmund Burke, 1729-1797





*The horror of the Holocaust is not that it deviated from normal human behaviour; the horror is that it didn't.*

*What happened may happen again, to others not necessarily Jews, perpetrated by others, not necessarily Germans.*

*We are all possible victims, possible perpetrators, possible bystanders.*

Yehuda Bauer

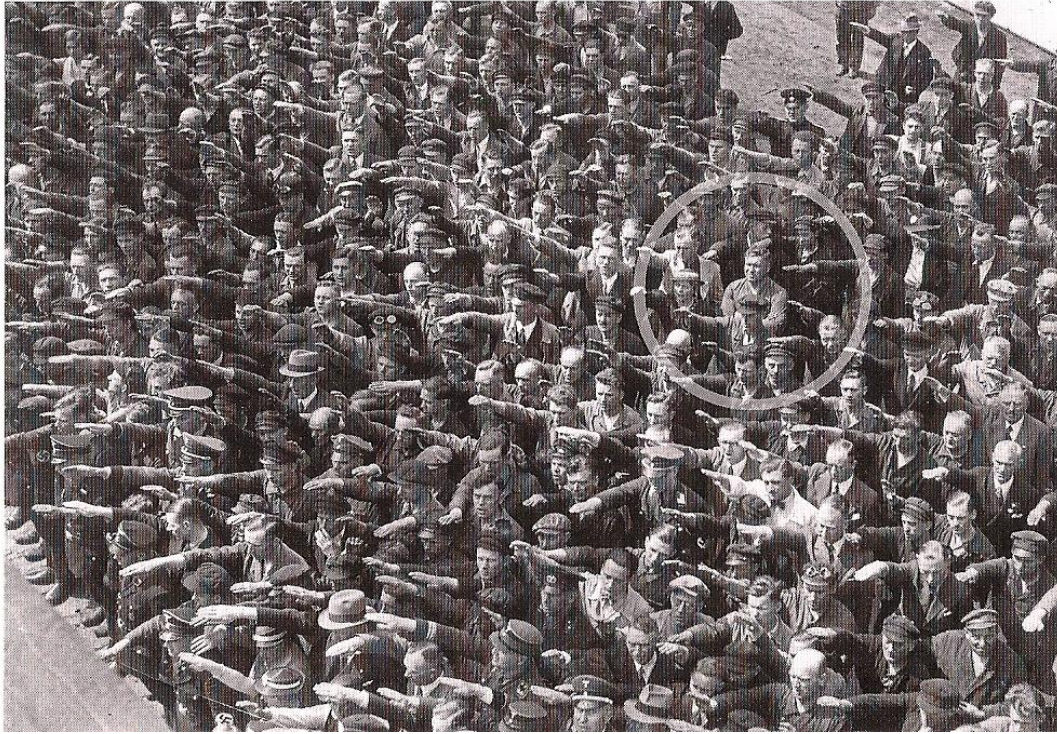
Užas holokausta nije to što je bio odstupanje od normalnog ljudskog ponašanja; užas je to što nije bio odstupanje.

Što se dogodilo može se dogoditi opet, drugima, ne nužno Židovima, počinjeno od strane drugih, ne nužno od strane Nijemaca.

Svi smo moguće žrtve, mogući počinitelji, mogući promatrači.

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# Resistance









*First they came for the Communists*

*Prvo su došli po komuniste*

*But I was not a Communist, so I did not speak out.*

*Ali ja nisam bio komunist, pa nisam ništa rekao*

*Then they came for the Socialists and Trade Unionists*

*Zatim su došli po socijaliste i sindikaliste*

*But I was not a Socialist or Trade Unionist, so I did not speak out.*

*Ali ja nisam bio niti socijalist niti sindikalist, pa nisam ništa rekao.*

*Then they came for the Jews*

*Zatim su došli po Židove.*

*But I was not a Jew, so I did not speak out.*

*Ali ja nisam bio Židov, pa nisam ništa rekao.*

*Then they came for me*

*Zatim su došli po mene*

*But by then there was no one left to speak out for me.*

*Ali do tada nije bilo više nikoga tko bi se zauzeo za mene.*

Martin Niemöller









Thank you