



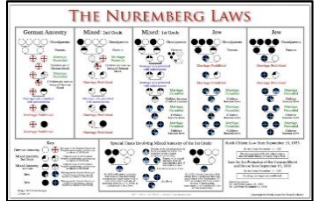


History KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Topic: The Holocaust

YEAR 9Q

HT4

Overview and Key Terms

<p>Holocaust Overview</p> <p>The Holocaust was a genocide that took place during World War II, in which up to 17 million people were systematically exterminated by Nazi Germany and its collaborators. Around 6 million Jews were killed, in addition to Romani peoples, ethnic Poles and Slavs, homosexual men, and many other groups. The Holocaust took place in several stages:</p>	<p>Removal of Rights</p> <p>The Nuremberg Laws (1935) meant that Jews were fired from jobs, forced to wear a yellow Star of David, stripped of German citizenship, and banned from German schools, amongst many other measures.</p> 	<p>Segregation</p> <p>Jews were forced out of their homes and into ghettos. The ghettos were filthy, with poor sanitation, and were extremely overcrowded. Food supplies were low and so many people starved to death.</p> 	<p>Extermination</p> <p>Concentration camps are where they were forced to work in hellish conditions, where many died of disease. Others were sent to the gas chambers. Later, camps opened as death camps to kill as many people as possible.</p> 
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Key People

Adolf Hitler (1889-1945)



Adolf Hitler was a German politician who was the leader of the Nazi party, Chancellor of Germany from 1933-1945, and the Fuhrer of Germany from 1934-1945. He believed that the superior 'Aryan' race was under threat from 'inferior' Jews, disabled people, and other minorities. When he gained power in 1933, Hitler immediately began implementing policies to ensure an 'ethnic cleansing' of Germany by making clear that some groups were not welcome or wanted in Germany. Seeking 'Lebensraum' (living space) for Germans, he also ordered the invasion of Poland in Sep 1939 which triggered World War II, the deadliest conflict in history. He committed suicide on 30th Apr 1945, with his wife, as the war was lost.

Heinrich Himmler (1900-1945)



Heinrich Himmler was the 'Reichsfuhrer' (Chief of SS police) throughout Hitler's reign, and was considered as his deputy. He was responsible for the formation of both the Nazi death squads and the extermination camps. It is believed that many ideas involving the Holocaust were actually Himmler's. He committed suicide in British custody.

Anne Frank (1929-1945)



Anne Frank was a German-born Jewish girl, who wrote a diary about the time that her family fled Germany and hid in an attic, in Amsterdam in the Netherlands. After years in hiding, they were arrested, and taken to concentration camps. Anne died of Typhus in Bergen-Belsen, only weeks before the concentration camps were liberated. The only survivor from her family, Otto, (her father) published her diary after her death.

Dr Josef Mengele (1911-1979)



Dr Josef Mengele was an SS officer and doctor in Auschwitz concentration camp. He performed many deadly human experiments on prisoners, gaining the nickname 'The Angel of Death.' He was also involved in the selection of prisoners for death, which others reported he 'seemed to enjoy.' At the end of the war, he escaped capture, dying a free man in South America years later.

Oskar Schindler (1908-1974)



Oskar Schindler was an industrialist and member of the Nazi party, who is credited with saving 1,200 Jews during the Holocaust. He initially employed Jews in the interests of profit, but soon became friends with those who worked for him and used his money to try and save as many as he could. He had to give Nazi officials bribes to keep his workers safe.

Important Events and Life in the Concentration Camps

Germany is defeated in World War I		After WWI, many Germans were angry. They were unhappy with the Treaty of Versailles, which placed blame with Germany. The country was also poor in after the First World War, going through an economic depression.	When? 1918 onwards
Hitler Rises to Power		Poor and disheartened post-war Germany provided a perfect opportunity for Hitler to grasp power, promising to make Germany strong again. With strong leadership and speaking skills, he rose to become Chancellor of Germany (like Prime Minister).	When? Around 1945-1949
The Warsaw Ghetto		The Warsaw Ghetto was the largest of all the Jewish ghettos in German-occupied Europe during WWII. 400,000 Jews were imprisoned in a very small area of space. 392,000 died, either in the ghetto or after being transported to camps.	When? October 1940 to May 1943
Prisoners Arrive at Auschwitz		Auschwitz was first built to house Polish political prisoners, who began to arrive in May 1940. From early 1942, Auschwitz II became a major extermination site. 1.3 million people were sent there, of whom 1.1 million died.	When? Operational between May 1940 and January 1945
The Final Solution		The Final Solution was Nazi Germany's plan for the genocide of all Jews. This resulted in the deadliest phase of the Holocaust, in which 2/3 of the Jews across Europe were killed.	When? Created in Jan 1942 at the Wannsee Conference
Camps Liberated		As the Allies advanced across Europe, they found camps of sick, starving prisoners. The first camp liberated (freed) was Majdanak in July 1944, Auschwitz wasn't liberated until January 1945.	When? Late 1944 – Early 1945
Hitler's Suicide		With the Germans facing defeat, Hitler married his long-time love Eva Braun on 29th April. The next day, they committed suicide, reportedly by gunshot, although historians are unsure.	When? 30th April 1945
Germany Surrenders		The Allies had gradually forced the surrender of Axis troops across Europe in May 1945. On 7th May, Germany officially surrendered to the Allies, ending European fighting in WWII.	When? 7th May 1945
Deportation and Transportation		Prisoners were treated like cattle (farm animals), herded onto crowded trains and locked inside for days as they travelled. Most had no light, food or drink, and only a bucket to use as a toilet.	What? Prisoners had to stand with no space to sit
Clothes		After being separated from their families and registration, prisoners had their clothes stripped, their heads shaved, and were given a striped uniform and striped cap to wear.	What? Prisoners were only allowed to change their clothes once every 6 weeks.
Food		Prisoners received very little, if any, food. Watery soup was a typical lunch meal, with stale bread sometimes provided for dinner.	What? The bread was supposed to last the prisoners for breakfast, too.
Work		Most prisoners worked outside doing heavy duty jobs such as factory or construction work. They often had to walk miles to work. Due to the lack of food they were given, and widespread disease, many became too weak to work. They were then shot by SS soldiers.	What? Prisoners provided free slave labour for many German companies.