

STUDENT WORKSHEET: “NUREMBERGRACIAL LAWS, 1935”

Student Name _____ Date _____

VOCABULARY

- | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------|
| ▪ anti-Semitism | ▪ discrimination | ▪ propaganda |
| ▪ Aryan race | ▪ Jewish badge | ▪ racism |
| ▪ civil rights | ▪ mischling | ▪ stereotype |
| ▪ democracy | ▪ Nazi | ▪ tolerance |
| ▪ <i>Der Sturmer</i> | ▪ prejudice | ▪ tyranny |

RESPONSE QUESTIONS

1. Which law stripped Jews of German citizenship?

2. Which law segregated Jews from other Germans?

3. Circle one: How did Nazis force Jews to display their identity as Jewish?

- a. Jews were required to carry identity cards.
- b. Jews were required to have a red “J” stamped on their passports.
- c. Jews who did not have “recognizable ‘Jewish’” first names were forced to adopt new middle names: “Israel” for males and “Sara” for females.
- d. Jews were required to wear a Jewish badge: a yellow Star of David on their clothes or a similar armband.
- e. All of the above.

4. Circle one: Jews are a race of people. True False

STUDENT WORKSHEET: ID CARDS TIMELINE

Student Name _____ Date _____

DIRECTIONS: *Fill in the blanks.*

January	The Nazis come to power in Germany.
January 30,	Hitler becomes chancellor of Germany
March 22, 1933	Nazis open the first concentration camp with accommodation for 5,000 prisoners at Dachau in southern Germany. A press announcement clearly states the purpose of the camp: imprisonment of all political enemies of the Nazi party, such as Communists, and “who endanger state security.”
1,	The Anti-Jewish boycott begins in Germany. All Jewish-owned businesses are plastered with signs: “Don’t buy from Jews.”
April 7, 1933	All Jews in Germany are banned from holding jobs in civil service, universities, and other state positions.
May 10, 1933	Books written by Jews, political dissident, and others not approved by the state are publicly burned.
July 14, 1933	Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe are stripped of their German citizenship.
September 15, 1935	The Anti-Jewish “Nuremberg Laws” are enacted: Jews are stripped of their German citizenship, Jews cannot marry Aryans, and Jews cannot fly the German flag.
November 15, 1935	The Nazis provide criteria for determining a person’s Jewish identity based on “racial” factors regardless of religious beliefs. Anyone with three or four Jewish grandparents was defined as a Jew.
March 3, 1936	Jewish doctors are forbidden to practice medicine in Germany.
13,	Germany annexes Austria (Anschluss.) All Anti-Jewish decrees from Germany are immediately applied in Austria.
April 26, 1938	All Jews inside the German Reich must register their property.
September 30, 1938	The Munich Conference: Great Britain and France agree to the German occupation of western Czechoslovakia, a region historically known as Sudetenland that has an ethnically German population.
October 5, 1938	Swiss authorities request that Germans mark all Jewish passports with a _____ letter “J”.
9- _____, 1938	Kristallnacht, The Night of Broken Glass, an Anti-Jewish pogrom leaves 200 synagogues destroyed, 7500 Jewish shops looted, 30,000 male Jews sent to concentration camps.
November 15, 1938	All Jewish students are expelled from German schools.

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November 23, 1938	A one-billion mark fine is charged to all German Jews to cover the costs of the property that was destroyed during Kristallnacht.
	All Jewish-owned businesses in Germany are forced to close.
15,	The Germans occupy Prague, Czechoslovakia.
1,	Germany invades Poland.
3,	World War II begins with an official declaration of war on Germany by Great Britain and France. (It had been previously agreed that they would protect Poland in the event of a German invasion.)
October 28, 1939	The first ghetto is established in Poland.
November 23, 1939	All Jews in Poland are forced to wear an arm band or yellow star.
	Germany occupies Denmark.
	Germany invades the Netherlands.
	Germany occupies France, Belgium, and Luxembourg.
	German planes bomb Rotterdam, the capitol of the Netherlands.
May 20, 1940	Auschwitz concentration camp is established.
April 6,	Germany invades Greece.
April, 1941	The Axis powers invade _____ and divide it into occupation zones.
	Germany begins to invade the Soviet Union.
September 28-29, 1941	Special mobile killing units known as Einsatzgruppen follow German troop on their advance into the Soviet Union. 34, 000 Jews are murdered by Einsatzgruppen at Babi Yar outside Kiev.
30 Sep 1940 - 1 Jun 1941	The "Euthanasia" campaign begins in Germany. The physically and mentally handicapped are the first victims in a series of experiments with deadly gasses emitted from pipes disguised to look like shower heads. The campaign is known to German personnel as "Aktion T4." _____, _____ victims were gassed in the Brandenburg "Euthanasia" center with carbon monoxide.
October 1941	Auschwitz II (Birkenau) is established.
December 8, 1941	Chelmno death camp begins operating.
January 20, 1942	Seven Nazi leaders and accompanying secretaries attend the Wannsee Conference in a suburb of Berlin, Germany. The purpose of the meeting is plan a "Final solution to the Jewish question."
March 17, 1942	Gassing of Jews beginnings at Belzec extermination camp/killing center.
May 1942	Gassing of Jews begins at Sobibor extermination camp/killing center.

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Summer 1942	Deportation of Jews to killing centers begins from Belgium, Croatia, France, and Poland. Germans meet resistance by Jews in the ghettos of Kletzk, Kremenets, Lachva, Mir, and Tuchin.
June 1942	Jewish partisan units form in the forests of Belarus and the Baltic states.
15,	The deportation to Poland of Jews living in the Netherlands begins.
Winter 1942	Deportation of Jews to killing centers from Germany, Greece, and Norway begins. A Jewish partisan movement forms in forests near Lublin, Poland.
March 1943	Nazis begin to liquidate the Krakow ghetto.
April 1943	A revolt begins in the Warsaw ghetto as the Nazis prepare to liquidate its concentrated Jewish population.
Summer 1943	Nazis meet armed resistance by Jews in the ghettos of Bedzin, Bialystok, Czestochowa, Lvov, and Tarnow.
1943	Mussolini is overthrown in Italy.
Fall 1943	Nazis liquidate the large ghetto of [REDACTED]. (The ghettos of Vilna and Riga are emptied as well.)
September 1943	German plans to arrest and deport the Jews of Denmark are leaked to Danish authorities. The Jewish population is warned and urged to go into hiding, while the Danish underground and general population moves to action to formulate a nationwide rescue of Danish Jews.
	The Gestapo begins "hunting down" Jews in Denmark. In September 1943, the German plan to arrest and deport Danish Jews is leaked to Danish authorities who warn the Jewish population in Denmark and urge them to go into hiding.
October 2, 1943	Sweden offers asylum to the Jews of Denmark. More than 7,000 Jews and approximately 700 non-Jewish relatives are taken by fishing boats from the coast of Denmark to safety in Sweden. 500 Jews who are unfit for travel remain and are deported to the Theresienstadt ghetto in Czechoslovakia where only 51 do not survive.
October 14, 1943	Prisoners of Sobibor extermination camp/killing center form an uprising against the Nazis upon learning that the entire camp would be liquidated. The prisoners succeed in killing nearly a dozen Nazi personnel and guards. Around 300 prisoners are able to escape and 100 are caught.
November 1943	Germans seize the Danish government.
19,	Germany invades Hungary.
May 15, 1944	The deportation of Jews in Hungary begins.
,	Sonderkommando workers at Auschwitz revolt and blow up crematorium IV
January 17, 1945	Nazis evacuate Auschwitz and force prisoners able to walk on death marches.

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	Auschwitz concentration camp is liberated by the Soviets.
January 27, 1945	Death marches from Stutthof concentration camp begin.
April 6-10, 1945	Prisoners of Buchenwald concentration camp are forced on death marches.
April 30, 1945	Ravensbrück concentration camp is liberated by the Red Army.
	With the Red Army advancing, the prisoners of Ravensbrück concentration camp still able to walk, are forced on a “death march.”
April 1945	The camps of Nordhausen, Ohrdruf, Gunsirchen, Ebensee, and Dachau are liberated by the American Army.
April 15,	Bergen Belsen is liberated by the [redacted] army.
	Amsterdam is liberated by Canadian troops.
	Stutthof concentration camp is liberated by the Soviets.
May 5-6 1945	Mauthausen concentration camp is liberated by [redacted] troops.

STUDENT WORKSHEET: “THE SHORT LIFE OF ANNE FRANK”

Student Name _____ Date _____

DIRECTIONS: Please fill out both sides of this worksheet while watching the video.

WHAT new information did you learn from the film?

HOW would you describe Anne Frank to someone who has never heard of her?

IF you could go back and meet Anne, what question would you ask her?

STUDENT WORKSHEET: FRAME OF REFERENCE

Student Name _____ Date _____

DIRECTIONS: Complete the graphic organizer below. Fill-in the center most rectangle first with the topic of study. Example: Holocaust. Write single words or small phrases in the next rectangle, "What I know about the topic..." Lastly, list sources in the outer rectangle.

How I know what I know...

What I know about the topic...

Topic:

STUDENT WORKSHEET: VOCABULARY SQUARES

Student Name _____ Date _____

DIRECTIONS: For each identified vocabulary word, fill in the appropriate information in each section of the grid and then formulate a sentence employing the word in the relevant context.

WORD:	
Part(s) of Speech:	
Etymology: _____ _____	Symbol/Logo/Icon
Synonyms: _____ _____	Antonyms: _____ _____
Definition(s): _____ _____	
Sentence: _____ _____	

WORD:	
Part(s) of Speech:	
Etymology: _____ _____	Symbol/Logo/Icon
Synonyms: _____ _____	Antonyms: _____ _____
Definition(s): _____ _____	
Sentence: _____ _____	

STUDENT WORKSHEET: KEY CONCEPT SYNTHESIS

Student Name _____ Date _____

DIRECTIONS: Use the following graphic organizer to identify the five most important concepts (in the form of single words or phrases) from the reading. Think about identifying the five most important concepts in this way: If you had to explain to someone who had not read the text, what are the five most important concepts you would want them to understand? (Use a highlighter and marginal notes to identify important concepts as you read and then complete the graphic organizer once you have completed the reading.)

Five Key Concepts	Put the Concept in Your Own Words	Explain Why the Concept is Important and Make Connections to Other Concepts
1.		
2.		

HOLOCAUST LEARNING TRUNK PROJECT: TEACHING GUIDE

Five Key Concepts	Put the Concept in Your Own Words	Explain Why the Concept is Important and Make Connections to Other Concepts
3.		
4.		
5.		

STUDENT WORKSHEET: LITERATURE CIRCLE

RESPONSIBILITIES OF LITERATURE CIRCLE MEMBERS

- Contribute to your Literature Circle discussion
- Personally keep up with your responsibilities to your group
- Diligently record your ideas on your Literature Circle Notes
- Respectfully hold each member accountable for work, contributions to discussion, and ongoing participation

ROLES OF LITERATURE CIRCLE MEMBERS

- Illuminator
- Illustrator
- Connector
- Word Watcher
- Discussion Director
- Summarizer

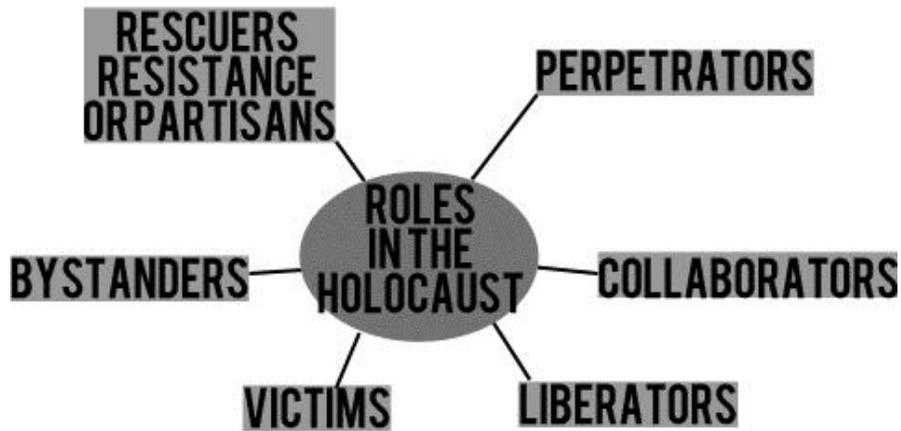
BOOK _____
AUTHOR _____

GROUP MEMBER	ROLE
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	

STUDENT WORKSHEET: SOCIOGRAM

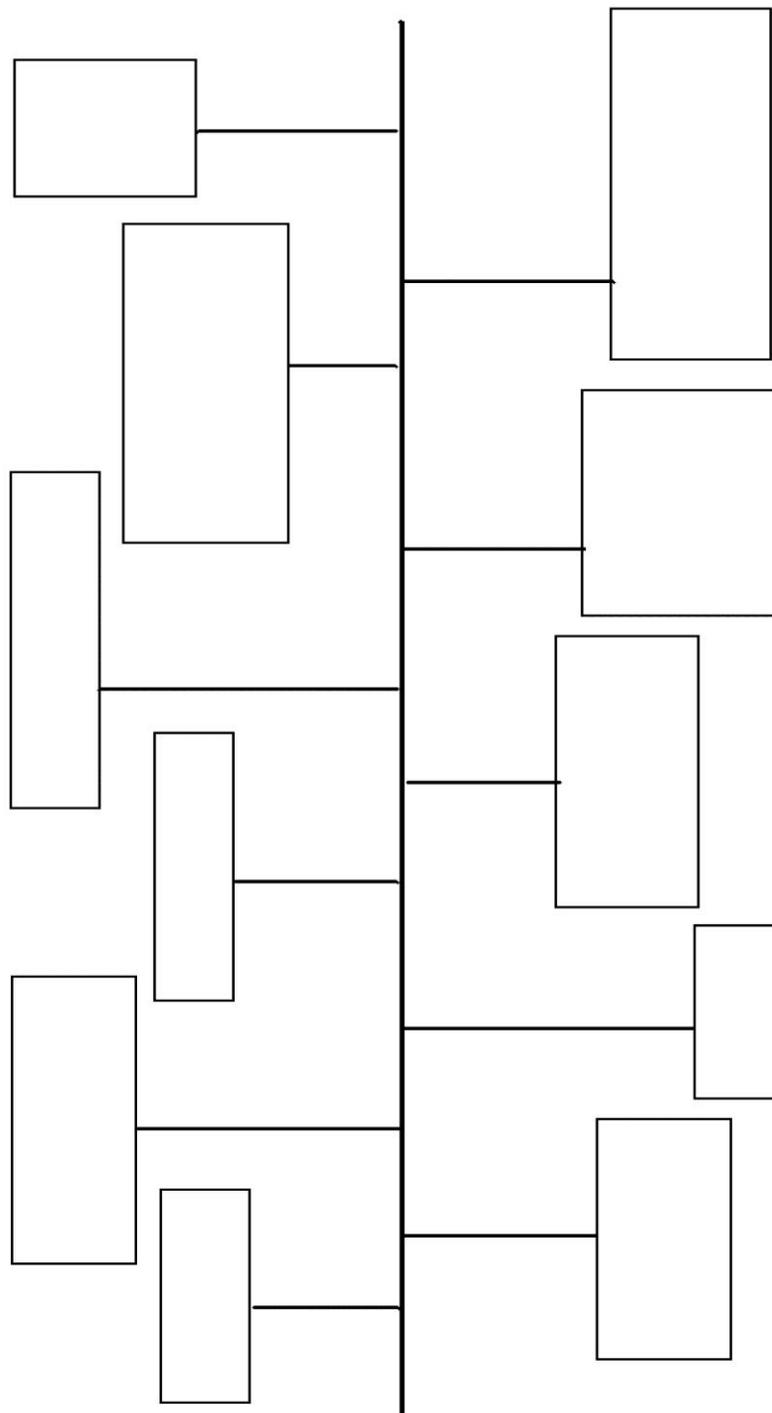
Student Name _____ Date _____

DIRECTIONS: Using the template below, complete the sociogram by drawing additional lines and bubbles for each character in the book(s) you read. Keep in mind what choices each character made and why.



STUDENT WORKSHEET: TIMELINE

Student Name _____ Date _____



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This person's accomplishments affect my life because:

This person's accomplishments have affected the world because:

Sources
