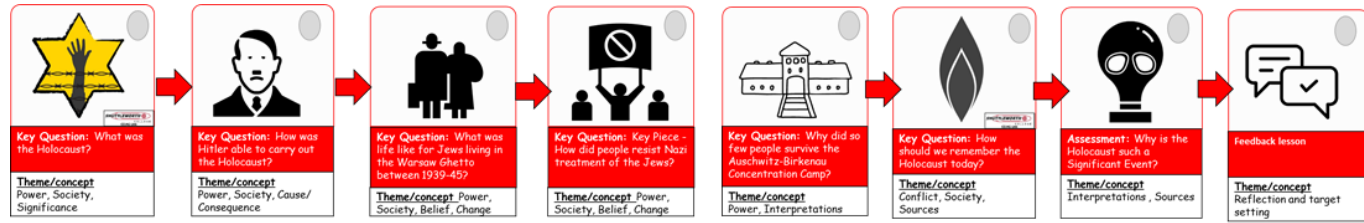


Which factors link to today's learning?  
Social / Economic / Political / Military



## The Big Picture:



- **What** was the Holocaust?
- **How** was Hitler able to carry out the Holocaust?
- **What** was life like for Jews living in the Warsaw Ghetto between 1939-45?
- **Key Piece** - **How** did people resist Nazi treatment of the Jews?
- **Why** did so few people survive the Auschwitz-Birkenau Concentration Camp?
- **How** should we remember the Holocaust today?
- **Why** is the Holocaust such a Significant Event?



## History Knowledge Organiser: Why is the Holocaust such a significant event?

### Timeline up to 1939

1933	Hitler becomes the Chancellor of Germany with unlimited control over the country.
	<b>The Nazi boycott Jewish businesses.</b> Members of the Nazi SA and SS stand in front of Jewish businesses and encourage people not to shop there. The word 'Jude' (Jew) is painted on the window of Jewish shops.
	Jewish children are no longer allowed to play with German children.
1935	<b>The Nuremberg Laws.</b> Laws are passed which take away Jewish rights: Jews are no longer German citizens, they cannot vote, Jews cannot marry non-Jews and sex with Germans is banned.
1936	Jews have to hand over all their radios and bicycles
	Jews banned from all professional jobs (lawyers, doctors, dentists)
1938	<b>Kristallnacht (The night of broken glass).</b> A night of extreme violence towards Jews where 100 Jews are murdered, 10,000 are sent to concentration camps and Jewish homes and synagogues are burnt down.
	Jews are banned from schools, cinemas and public places
1939	Jews are forced to close down and sell their businesses. They can also be evicted (kicked out) of their homes at any time.
	The Second World War starts



**The Jewish population in 1933**  
In 1933, 5,500,000 Jews lived in Germany. 1% of the total population  
Over 5.5 million lived in Russia and Poland.  
60% of the world's Jewish population lived in Europe



Here are some of the key words from this topic. **Can you add anymore? Can you add any definition?**

#### Glossary of Key Terms:

- **Anti-Semitism** - Hostility or discrimination against Jews as a religious group or race.
- **Aryan** - The superior Nazi race of people, they had blond hair, blue eyes and were athletic and tall
- **Boycott** - To refuse to do business/shop at certain places
- **Concentration Camp** - Prison camps set up by the Nazis from 1933. The Nazis put political enemies, criminals, homosexual, gypsies and Jews inside them. Many eventually became death camps.
- **SA** - Nazi Stormtroopers - Thugs who ruled the streets
- **Untermensch** - A Nazi term to describe Jews, it means someone who is racially inferior to the Nazis.
- **Gestapo** - The Nazi secret police
- **Synagogue** - The Jewish place of worship
- **Swastika** - The Nazi symbol.



**CEIAG Link:** For this topic we are studying, we can make links to a variety of professions such as **Author, Lawyer, Politician** If these are something you are interested in, do some research on the profession or speak to Mrs Ackroyd!