

Year 9 History

Knowledge Organiser

Holocaust and Genocide

Term 4

Name:

Class:



Enquiry Question:

What happened during the Holocaust and what other cases of genocide occurred in the twentieth century?

Big Questions:

- 1) What is the history of anti-Semitism?
- 2) How did Hitler take away German Jews' freedom?
- 3) Who was responsible for Kristallnacht?
- 4) What was life like for Jews living in the Warsaw Ghetto?
- 5) What was life like in the concentration camps?
- 6) What happened in Cambodia in the 1970s?
- 7) What happened in Rwanda in the 1990s?

The Holocaust (1933–1945) was the systematic, state-sponsored persecution and murder of six million European Jews by the Nazi German regime and its allies and collaborators. The Holocaust era began in January 1933 when Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party came to power in Germany. It ended in May 1945, when the Allied Powers defeated Nazi Germany in World War II. The Holocaust is also sometimes referred to as “the Shoah,” the Hebrew word for “catastrophe.”

When they came to power in Germany, the Nazis did not immediately start to carry out mass murder. However, they quickly began using the government to target and exclude Jews from German society. Among other anti-Semitic measures, the Nazi German regime enacted discriminatory laws and organized violence targeting Germany's Jews. The Nazi persecution of Jews became increasingly radical between 1933 and 1945. This radicalization culminated in a plan that Nazi leaders referred to as the “Final Solution to the Jewish Question.” The “Final Solution” was the organised and systematic mass murder of European Jews. The Nazi German regime implemented this genocide between 1941 and 1945.

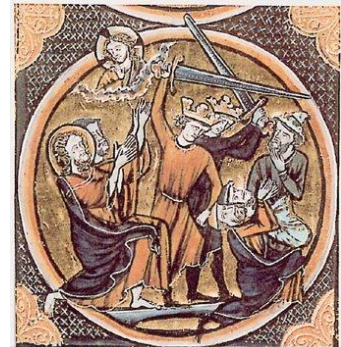
However, despite the atrocities committed by the Nazis and the widespread condemnation of their actions, instances of genocide have not ceased to occur. There have been instances of genocide in many different cultures and continents, most notably in Cambodia and Rwanda. The Cambodian genocide, perpetrated by the Khmer Rouge, killed between 1.7 and 2.2 million people between 1975 and 1979, around 20% of the population. The Rwandan genocide, taking place in 1994, saw the murder of as many as 800,000 Tutsis in around 100 days, mainly by Hutu nationalists.

Sadly there are still ongoing genocides today in Darfur, China and Myanmar, to name a few.

Big Question 1

What is the history of anti-Semitism?

66-73, 132-135	Unsuccessful revolts against Roman rule in Judea sends many Jews into exile in Europe
1096	English and French Crusaders massacre German Jews during First Crusade
1215	Roman Catholic Church forces Jews in Europe to wear distinctive clothes or badges
1290	Jews expelled from France
1306	Jews expelled from England
1348	Jews blamed for causing the Black Death that kills one-third of Europe's population; many Jews subsequently killed in massacres
1450-1520	Jews expelled from many German towns
1492	Jews expelled from Spain
1648	Massacres of Jews in Poland and Ukraine
1790-91	Jews granted equal rights in France during the French Revolution
1858	Jews granted equal rights in Germany
1873	The term "anti-Semitism" first appears in Germany
1881	Assassination of Tsar Alexander II in Russia leads to numerous pogroms in Russia; 2.3 million Jews emigrate to USA and elsewhere



Big Question 2






How did Hitler take away German Jews' freedom?

Year	Date	Event	Category
1933	30 January	Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany.	
	1 April	A boycott of Jewish shops is carried out.	W
	7 April	Jews are banned from working in public services.	W
	26 April	The SS (Hitler's bodyguard) are given the power to arrest and question whoever they want.	V
	10 May	20,000 books are burned, many are by Jewish authors.	W/I
1934	5 March	Jewish actors are banned from appearing on stage and screen.	W/I
	7 June	Jewish companies are no longer mentioned on the radio.	W
	22 July	Jewish students can no longer sit law exams.	W
	1 October	Jewish newspapers are no longer sold or displayed in public.	W/I
1935	May	Jews are forbidden from serving in the armed services and are banned from going to some public places.	W
	15 September	Nuremberg Laws removed Jews' rights as German citizens. Marriage between Jews and non-Jews banned.	F/I
1936		The Olympic Games are held in Berlin. Anti-Semitic actions are 'stopped'.	
1937	26 April	Jews have to register all their possessions.	I
	23 July	Jews have to carry identity cards.	I
	17 August	Jews' names are changed. 'Israel' is added to a man's name and 'Sara' to a woman's.	I/F
	28 October	Polish Jews are deported to ghettos and labour camps.	F/V
1938	9-10 October	<i>Kristallnacht</i> (Night of Broken Glass) – a night of violence against the Jews.	V/W
	12 November	Jews can no longer own shops.	W
	16 November	All Jews are dismissed from German schools.	W/I
	3 December	Jews are banned from entering cinemas and theatres.	W
1939		Jewish doctors lose their qualifications and all Jews lose their jobs.	W
	12 October	Jews are deported from Austria to Poland.	F/I
	28 October	Jews in Poland have to wear a yellow star.	I

Family (F)	Work (W)	Identity (I)	Violence (V)
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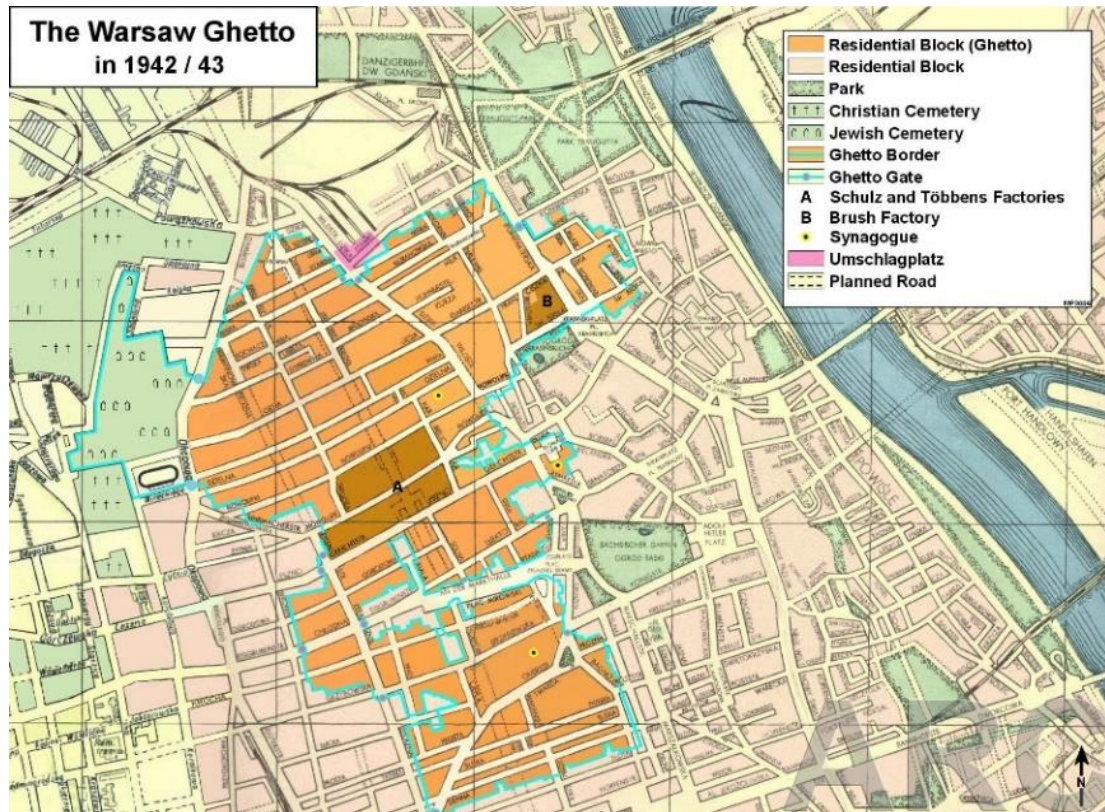
Big Question 3

Who was responsible for Kristallnacht?

 <p style="text-align: center;">Adolf Hitler</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Josef Goebbels</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Led the Nazi Party and instructed the SA to carry out the violence • Believed to have approved of Goebbels' plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produced propaganda to turn the German people against the Jewish people • Made sure newspapers and other media outlets applauded the violence • Believed to be the organiser
 <p style="text-align: center;">Herschel Grynszpan</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">The German people</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shot the German diplomat Ernst vom Rath in Paris 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The people who carried out the attacks on Jewish people and businesses • Accepted the Nazi propaganda that claimed they were better than the Jews
 <p style="text-align: center;">The Jewish people</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wrongly blamed by the Nazis for the damage • Given a collective fine of \$400 million • 30,000 Jewish men arrested and sent to concentration camps 	

Big Question 4

What was life like for Jews living in the Warsaw Ghetto?

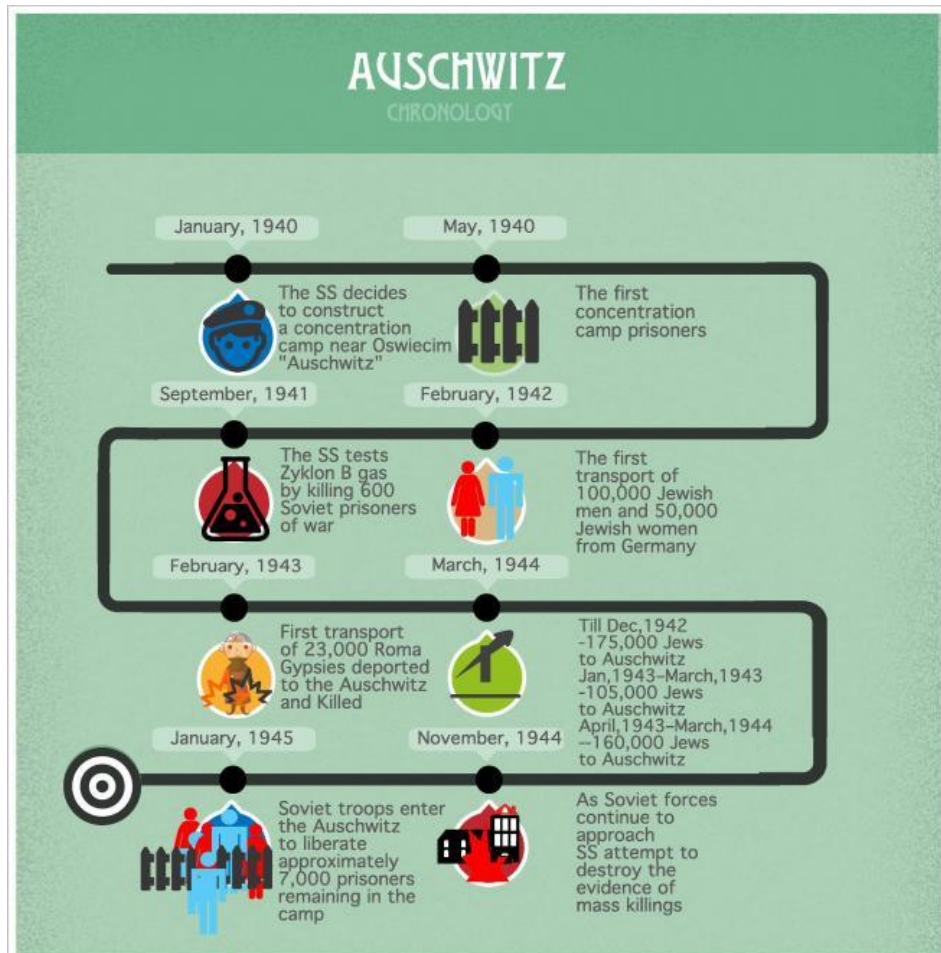


10 Facts and Figures

- 1) Created in October 1940 and sealed in November 1940
- 2) 460,000 inhabitants in the ghetto from April 1941
- 3) 146,000 people per square kilometre
- 4) 8-10 people per room on average
- 5) Between October 1940 and July 1942, around 92,000 people died of starvation, diseases and cold
- 6) Any Jews who left without permission were liable to the death penalty
- 7) In July 1942 there was a mass-deportation of Jews to the Treblinka death camp
- 8) By October 1942, 300,000 of the Warsaw Ghetto residents had been killed in gas chambers and there were only 35,639 people left in the ghetto
- 9) The Warsaw Ghetto Uprising took place in April 1943
- 10) By mid-May 1943 the ghetto ceased to exist

Big Question 5

What was life like in the concentration camps?

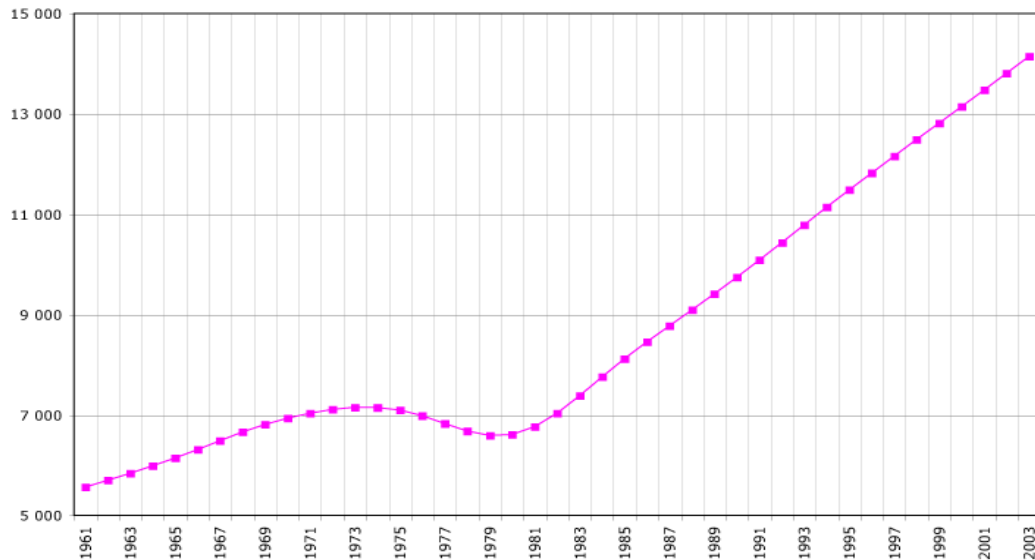


Arriving at Auschwitz

Stage	What happened?
Trains arrive from all over Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions were cramped • People taken forcibly from their homeland • Dehumanised with no food or toilets • Travel straight into the camps
The selection process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possessions taken from the inmates • Sorted into healthy and young (to the camp) and frail and old (to the showers)
Prisoners taken to be washed and uniformed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women had their heads shaved • Given a standard uniform • Identification number tattooed on inmates
'The showers'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zyklon B used as it became poisonous as it met with air • Only took around an hour from start to finish

Big Question 6

What happened in Cambodia in the 1970s?



Case 002/02

FACTSHEET

Case 002/02 is the second trial in the second case tried by the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia, commonly known as the Khmer Rouge Tribunal. Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea are the Accused in this case. Case 002/02 began on 17 October 2014.

185 testimonies

were heard by the Trial Chamber.

114 witnesses,

63 civil parties,

and 8 experts.



There were

283 trial days

in Case 002/02.

82,780

people attended the trial. The general public attended the hearings. In addition, government officials, diplomats, journalists, NGO representatives and civil parties were also present.

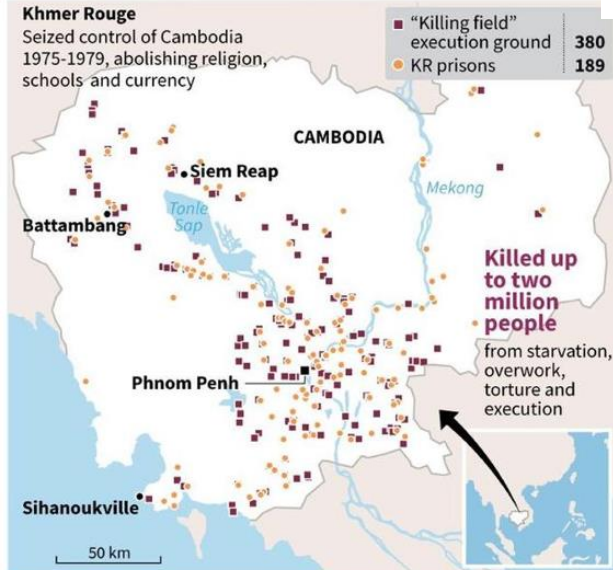


The “killing fields” of the Khmer Rouge

A brutal four-year regime

Khmer Rouge

Seized control of Cambodia
1975-1979, abolishing religion,
schools and currency



Source: ECCC/Documentation Centre of Cambodia

AFP

Big Question 7

What happened in Rwanda in the 1990s?



1884	Rwanda assigned to Germany as part of German East Africa through the Berlin Conference
1924	Belgium granted League of Nations mandate to govern Rwanda (called Ruana-Urundi)
1932	Belgium introduced identity cards distinguishing Hutu, Tutsi and Twa
1946	Rwanda became a UN trust territory governed by Belgium
1959	The Hutus (majority group) rebelled against Belgian colonial rule and the Tutsi (minority group) elite
1962	Rwanda gained independence from Belgium
1962	Some 20,000 Tutsis in Rwanda killed
1973	An army coup by Hutu Juvenal Habyarimana, setting up a one-party state
1987	The Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) is formed, a Tutsi-dominated organisation
1990	The RPF invaded Rwanda
6 th April 1994	A plane carrying the presidents of Rwanda and Burundi is shot down in Kigali, killing all aboard – it is disputed who did this
7 th April 1994	Rwanda's prime minister and 10 UN peacekeepers killed – start of the genocide
19 th July 1994	The RPF gained control of the country – end of genocide
1996	Start of national genocide trials

Glossary

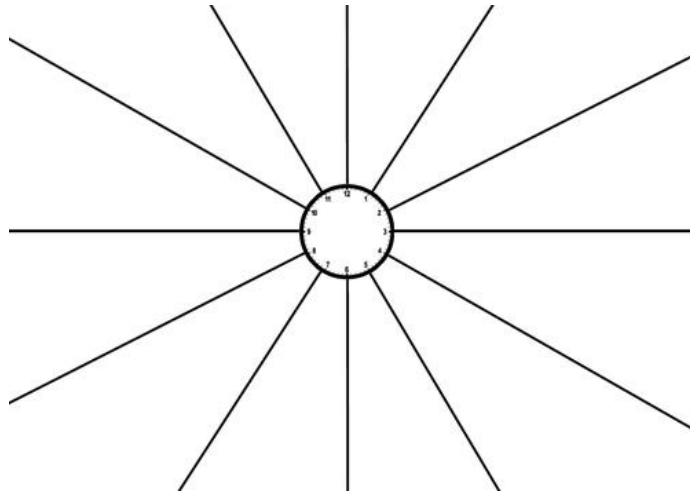
Allied Powers	USA, USSR, Britain and others fighting Germany during World War Two.
Anti-Semitism	Prejudice or discrimination against Jewish people.
Auschwitz	Death camp where many thousands of Jews, gypsies, and other groups were murdered by the Nazis from 1942 to 1945.
Axis Powers	Alliance of Germany, Italy and Japan in World War Two.
Boycott	To refuse to trade or do business with.
Censorship	Stopping people from passing on certain information – in newspapers, radio broadcasts, private letters and even conversations.
Communism	Belief in a society that exists without different social classes and in which everyone is equal and all property is owned by the people.
Concentration camp	A prison camp where Jews and others were held in captivity and worked to death.
Death camp	Also can an extermination camp, where Jews and others were systematically killed, usually by poison gas.
Ethnic	Belonging to a particular racial, national or cultural group.
Genocide	The deliberate destruction of a racial, religious, political, or ethnic group.
Ghetto	A poor section of a city that is inhabited by people mainly of the same race, religion, or social background, often because of discrimination.
Labour camp	A camp using slave labour, mostly Jews and prisoners of war, to produce materials for the German war effort.
Lebensraum	German word meaning “living space”, land in eastern Europe that Hitler wished to see inhabited by Germans.
Nazi	A member of the German political party led by Adolf Hitler. The word is an abbreviation of the full name of the party, Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei (National Socialist German Workers’ Party).
Pogrom	An organised massacre of a group of a people within a society.
Prejudice	A hostile point of view that is not based on fact.
Propaganda	False or misleading information given out to spread a certain point of view.
SS	Abbreviation for the Schutzstaffel, formed as Hitler’s personal bodyguard in 1926, who swore an oath of personal loyalty to him. They wore black and later increased in size until they formed whole army units and ran the concentration camps.
Zyklon B	Cyanide-based gas used in the death camps.

How do I revise for end of topic assessments?

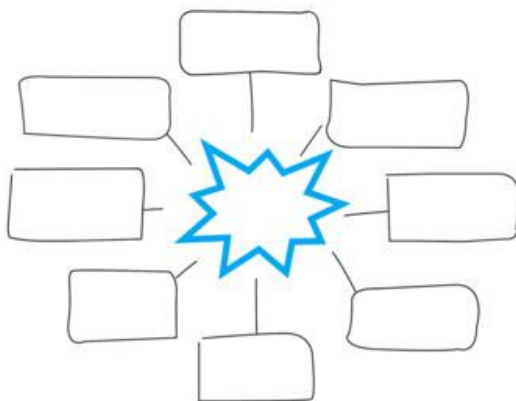


Flashcards – Use flashcards to practice key dates, terms and people. You could write a key date on one side, and turn it over and put the event. Alternatively, you could do match-ups, where a key person is written/drawn and then on another card what they have done is written down. You could then match-up the cards. Flashcards are also great for writing out knowledge questions on one side, and writing the answer on the other side.

Revision clocks –



Take an A3/A4 bit of paper and divide it into 12 sections. In each section write a big question and write 3 or 4 bullet points of the key knowledge for that question in the clock. Make your clocks colourful and highlight key words/dates/people.



Mind-maps – Write a topic in the middle and have 5-6 branches coming off around it with the key ideas. For example, you could have a mind-map on the Battle of Hastings, and your branches could include the key events, information about the different fighting techniques and the reasons why William won.

Brain dump – Get a blank piece of paper, and write down everything you know about the topic being studied. Give yourself 4-5 minutes to do this. When the time is up, in a different coloured pen, use your workbook and knowledge organiser to fill in any missing details.

Homework 1 – Genocide

The Term "Genocide"

The term "genocide" did not exist before 1944. It is a very specific term, referring to violent crimes committed against groups with the intent to destroy the existence of the group. Human rights, as laid out in the US Bill of Rights or the 1948 United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, concern the rights of individuals.

In 1944, Polish Jewish lawyer Raphael Lemkin (1900-1959) coined the term "genocide" in a book documenting Nazi policies of systematically destroying national and ethnic groups, including the mass murder of European Jews. He formed the word by combining geno-, from the Greek word for race or tribe, with -cide, from the Latin word for killing. Noting that the term denoted "an old practice in its modern development," Lemkin defined genocide as "a coordinated plan of different actions aiming at the destruction of essential foundations of the life of national groups, with the aim of annihilating the groups themselves." The next year, the International Military Tribunal held at Nuremberg, Germany, charged top Nazis with "crimes against humanity." The word "genocide" was included in the accusation, but as a descriptive, not legal, term.

The Crime of Genocide

On December 9, 1948, in the shadow of the Holocaust and in no small part due to the tireless efforts of Lemkin himself, the United Nations approved the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. This convention establishes "genocide" as an international crime, which nations "undertake to prevent and punish." It defines genocide as:

[G]enocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:

- a. Killing members of the group;
- b. Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
- c. Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
- d. Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
- e. Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

While many cases of group-targeted violence have occurred throughout history and even since the Convention came into effect, the legal and international development of the term is concentrated into two distinct historical periods: the time from the coining of the term until its acceptance as international law (1944-1948) and the time of its activation with the establishment of international criminal tribunals to prosecute the crime of genocide (1991-1998). Preventing genocide, the other major obligation of the convention, remains a challenge that nations and individuals continue to face.

Questions

- 1) Give a definition of genocide.
- 2) Who coined the term genocide in 1944?
- 3) What do the two parts of the word 'genocide' mean?
- 4) When was the term genocide used as a descriptive term?
- 5) What convention was created in 1948?
- 6) Summarise the five different ways in which genocide can be perpetrated.

Homework 2 – True or false

Task – Identify whether the statements below are true or false. For the false statements, correct these in the box to the right of the statement.

Statement	True or false	Corrected statement
Jewish people were blamed for the outbreak of the Black Death in 1348.		
The Olympic Games were held in Berlin in 1942.		
Kristallnacht occurred in November 1938 after a German diplomat was killed.		
The Warsaw Ghetto was set up in Germany to keep all German Jews in one place.		
The Warsaw Ghetto Uprising took place in 1943.		
Jews were the only group of society persecuted during the Holocaust.		

Homework 3 – Revision

Task – Complete a revision activity to revise for your end of unit assessment. Use page 11 of the knowledge organiser to give you some ideas of how you could revise.

Wider Reading/Resources

The Second World War by Antony Beevor

Final Solution: The Fate of the Jews, 1933-1949 by David Cesarani

Voices from S-21: Terror and History in Pol Pot's Secret Prison by David Chandler

The Diary of a Young Girl by Anne Frank

The Holocaust: The Human Tragedy by Martin Gilbert

The Tattooist of Auschwitz by Heather Morris

The Rwanda Crisis: History of a Genocide by Gerard Prunier

The Holocaust: A New History by Laurence Rees

Forgotten Voices of the Holocaust: A new history in the words of the men and women who survived by Lyn Smith

World War Two: A Short History by Norman Stone

