



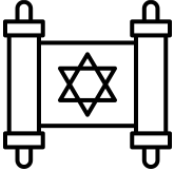


## Year 8 Spring 1 – The Holocaust

Using the Knowledge Organiser, answer the following questions:

1. When did the Holocaust take place?
2. What is another term/word for Holocaust?
3. When did anti-Semitism first originate?
4. Give an example of Antisemitism, other than the Holocaust.
5. What percentage of the German population, did Jews make up?
6. Give one example of Jewish resistance.
7. Define bystander.
8. Was the Holocaust only facilitated by Hitler and Himmler?
9. How did faith help the Holocaust survivors?
10. Give one way in which we can prevent future genocides.

Key Ideas		
 <b>Week 1</b> <b>The Holocaust</b>	<i>What is the Holocaust?</i>	The murder of approximately six million Jews by Nazi during the Second World War.
	<i>How were Jews different to other victims?</i>	Although many groups were victims e.g. homosexuals; Jehovah's witnesses and the disabled, only Jews were eventually earmarked for complete extermination.
	<i>What is the Jews preferred name for the event?</i>	For some, 'Holocaust' is problematic as it was originally used to mean a religious sacrifice. Many prefer the use of the Hebrew word 'Shoah' – meaning catastrophe.
 <b>Week 2</b> <b>Anti-Semitism</b>	<i>Where did the idea of Jewish persecution come from?</i>	It has occurred in Christian states from the 11 <sup>th</sup> Century onwards. Examples include The York Massacre, The Strasbourg Massacre and The Roman Ghetto. Anti-Semitism did not begin with Hitler.
	<i>What was Jewish life like in Germany before the war?</i>	Germany's Jewish community – which represented less than 1% of the country's population – was widely regarded as the most integrated in Europe. Jews participated fully in German customs and life pre-WW2.
 <b>Week 3</b> <b>Jewish Resistance</b>	<i>What was the Sobibor Uprising?</i>	In 1943, Jewish prisoners organised a resistance group to revolt and escape from the extermination camp. Out of the 300 who escaped, only 50 people survived as many were hunted down and killed.
	<i>How did Jews resist spiritually?</i>	They persisted with their religion e.g. some Jews continued observing religious festivals and rituals in secret. They also collected and hid documentation, as seen in the Oneg Shabbat archive in Warsaw.
 <b>Week 4</b> <b>Bystanders &amp; Perpetrators</b>	<i>What are the 4 groups involved in the Holocaust?</i>	This genocide required the active involvement of hundreds of thousands of people. Historically individuals have been categorised into 4 groups – perpetrators, collaborators; bystanders and resisters.
	<i>Why is it sometimes hard to categorise people in these groups?</i>	A woman noticing long trains of cattle cars full of people, returning empty later that day had an inactive involvement and so could be classed as a bystander but by doing nothing she could be seen as a collaborator. Therefore, the Holocaust was not just facilitated by the likes of Hitler and Himmler, but the choices of ordinary people. The decisions of civilians could have made the difference between life and death.
 <b>Week 5</b> <b>Faith in God after the Holocaust</b>	<i>How did their faith help some Jews in the Holocaust?</i>	Some say that God was personally with them giving them the strength and courage to survive.
	<i>Why did God not intervene in the Holocaust?</i>	For Rabbi Sacks, God was in the words of <b>'You shall not murder'</b> and <b>'You shall not oppress a stranger'</b> . Human beings had refused to listen to God's words and with this refusal, God was helpless and powerless.