

ANTI-SEMITISM & Anne Frank



Ethnic minorities have always come up against prejudice; even today many minority groups continue to suffer discrimination and oppression. However, no group has experienced such systematic destruction and dehumanisation as the Jews at the hands of the Nazis. This activity will study events in Europe mainly during the 1930s and 1940s and will explore what life would have been like in Anne Frank's Europe.

Suitable for students aged 10+

The Learning Outcome will be that students will have learned about the persecution of the Jews and the effect of this on the life of Anne Frank.

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ANTI-SEMITISM & Anne Frank

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Illustrated by Peter Bennett

Theme: WW2

Age range: 10+

Context:

Ethnic minorities have always come up against prejudice; even today many minority groups continue to suffer discrimination and oppression. However, no group has experienced such systematic destruction and dehumanisation as the Jews at the hands of the Nazis.

This activity will study events in Europe mainly during the 1930s and 1940s and will explore what life would have been like in Anne Frank's Europe.

If you develop your own activities around this topic please share them by sending them to the address below in order to expand our library of resources.

Preparation:

Print out the A4 sheets. If possible, laminate the "game board" and cover the pages of the cards with 'clear pvc self adhesive film'. Then cut out the squares to make the cards

HOW TO PLAY:

The game can be played in small groups of three or four players. Each group will have a Timeline and a set of cards.

Each group turns all the cards face up and players take it in turns to read their content. They should place the Starter Card first. Players then take it in turn to pick a card and try to work out where on the Timeline it should be placed. This is a collaborative task and the players can help each other by discussing possible solutions.

The position of the cards can and may change as the game progresses.

To help students we have marked three dates; when the Frank family left Germany for Amsterdam, Crystal Night and D Day.

The game is finished when all the squares are covered.

Each group can give feedback to the class in order to explain their findings.

Learning Outcomes:

Students will have gained knowledge of the persecution of the Jews and its affect on the life of Anne Frank. Students can narrate and record their findings onto TalkingPEN. If you have found further learning outcomes please share them by emailing collaborate@mantralingua.com

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(You can purchase a professionally printed, sound-enabled version of this activity with pre-cut cards from www.mantralingua.com. Students can use PENpal to record and re-record aurally onto the pages and cards. Recordings can be saved and used for assessment, or shared with other classes and schools via "ShareLINK".)

Anti-Semitism & Anne Frank - Cards

Between 1808 and 1840 Jews are released from the ghettos in Germany. The law declares them equal. Anti-semitism never fully disappears.

Otto Frank, Anne's father is born on May 12th, in Frankfurt's Westend, 44 years before Hitler becomes dictator.

The National Socialist German Workers Party (NSDAP) is founded 22 years before the Jewish neighbourhood in Amsterdam is sealed off.

Five years after the end of the First World War a loaf of bread costs 100.000 million marks. The NSDAP (Nazis) use the Jews as scapegoats and recruit more & more followers.

A year after hyperinflation the Dawes plan to help Germany pay for the cost of WW1 creates more economic stability and the government survives attacks by the Nazis.

Three years before the Great Depression Germany joins the League of Nations, but owes massive amounts to other countries. The Nazis (shrewdly using the apparent human need for scapegoats) continue to grow in numbers.

11 years before the occupation of Denmark The Great Depression causes social and political tension in Germany. e.g. in Frankfurt a quarter of the population no longer has a steady income.

The same year as political and social tension grew in Germany, Anne was born on June 12th in Frankfurt.

In September eleven years after the founding of their party the Nazis get 19% of the votes in the Reichstag and upset the fragile coalition.

In the same year as the Frank family leaves Germany Hitler seizes total power on March 23rd.

7 years before the invasion of Holland, on April 1st, Joseph Goebbels declares the official boycott of Jewish shopkeepers, doctors and lawyers.

On April 11th, 10 days after Goebbels declares the official boycott of Jewish shopkeepers, all public servants with one or more Jewish grandparents are fired.

Otto Frank and his family leave Germany for Amsterdam.

STARTER

On the night of November 9th scores of synagogues and thousands of Jewish owned shops all over Germany and Austria are ransacked and burned. This is known as "Crystal Night".

On November 12 in the same year as "Crystal Night" the first mass arrests of Jews takes place.

Four years before the Frank family moves into the "Secret Annex", Jews are barred from schools and universities in Germany.

57 years before 1997, the Dutch Government, not convinced of the Jews' need to flee from Germany, restricts the number of immigrants allowed into Holland.

7 years after the Frank family flees from Germany, the Jewish population in Holland is about 140,000, 24,000 of whom are refugees.

Denmark is occupied by Germany on April 9th, 7 years after Hitler seizes power in Germany.

5 years before the liberation of Denmark, on May 10th, Holland is invaded. Five days later the whole country is under German occupation

In February the Jewish neighbourhood in Amsterdam is sealed off and 400 Jewish men & boys are grabbed & taken away. No one knows where to. This happens 8 years after the Frank family flees from Germany.

2 years before D-Day, on July 6, the Frank family goes into hiding. They do so the day after Margot got the call to report to a "Labour Camp".

Two years after the occupation of Holland, Mr. & Mrs. Van Daan & their son Peter join the Frank family in the "Secret Annex".

D Day
On June 6th, 156,000 allied soldiers land in northern France.

Anti-Semitism & Anne Frank - Cards

A month before the liberation of the southern part of Holland, on August 4th, the German police make a raid on the "Secret Annex". All the occupants are arrested and sent to concentration camps.

3 months after D-Day, on September 5, the southern part of Holland is liberated.

56 years after the birth of Otto Frank, on May 5th, Denmark is liberated.

The first atomic bomb is dropped on Hiroshima at 8.15 a.m., August 6th just over a year after D-Day.

One year after the first atomic bomb was dropped, 22 of the most important Nazi leaders are tried by the International Tribunal in Nuremberg.

65 years after Hitler won the election in Germany, certain political organisations blame specific groups of refugees for all that is wrong, just as Hitler blamed the Jews.

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Time

EARLY
1800S

1889

1919

1929

1929

1930

1933
STARTER

1938
CRYSTAL NIGHT

1938

1940

1940

1941

1944

1944

1945

Timeline



1923

1924

1926

1933

1933

1933

1938

1940

1940

1942

1942

1944
D-DAY

1945

1946

1997