

BIG Q!

Who was to blame for the Holocaust?

KS3 History Knowledge Organiser THE HOLOCAUST



4. RESISTANCE

Some Jews escaped and fled to the forests and formed resistance groups. Some blew up railway lines and attacked German soldiers.

Jews were active in underground groups which disrupted German communications in France.

In Amsterdam Holland, a resistance group bombed a population registry to destroy the records of Jews and others sought by the Nazis.

The most famous resistance came with the Warsaw Ghetto uprising. Can you find out what happened?

1. ANTISEMITISM IN EUROPE

Anti-Semitism is the term used for the discrimination of the Jews.

Anti-Semitism has been common in Europe for many centuries

For example, Jews have been blamed for killing Christ or for the arrival of the Black Death.

Jews also became money lenders as Christians were not allowed. This often caused anger and resentment.



- ***Can you explain how and why Jews were hated in Norwich?***
- ***Why were the Jews were expelled from England in 1290?***

2. ANTISEMITISM IN GERMANY

When Hitler came to power in 1933, he began to discriminate against the Jews. He blamed Jews for Germany losing World War 1 and all of Germany's problems such as hyperinflation and unemployment.

In 1933, a one day boycott of Jewish shops was organised. Jewish teachers, doctors and lawyers were sacked from their jobs. Jewish children were banned from schools and Jews were removed from parks, bars and swimming pools.

In 1935 the Nuremburg Laws took away the citizenship rights of all Jews.

Why would removing your citizenship rights be so significant?

3. KRISTALLNACHT

In early November 1938, a German man (Von Rath) working for the German Government in Paris was shot dead by a Jew. Herschel Grynszpan claimed he was seeking revenge for the bad treatment his parents had received by the Nazis

In two days and nights, more than 1,000 synagogues were burned or damaged. Rioters ransacked and looted about 7,500 Jewish businesses, killed at least 91 Jews, and vandalized Jewish hospitals, homes, schools, and cemeteries.

How do we know these attacks were not spontaneous?

5. EXTERMINATION CAMPS

Many of the camps below have become infamous in history and were involved in the killing of over 6 million Jews in Europe.

Auschwitz, Sobibor, Treblinka, Bergen-Belsen, Buchenwald, Majdanek, Chelmno and Ravensbruck.

Why is the meeting at Wannsee in 1942 so significant in this story? What happened and who was there?

Key words

Holocaust, Anti-Semitism, persecution, discrimination, extermination, genocide, concentration camp, extermination camp, Einsatzgruppen, SS, Liberation, Albeit Macht Frei, Kapos, Aryan, indoctrination.

6. WHO WAS TO BLAME?

The Police? Leading Nazis? Camp Commandants? Adolf Hitler? Governments of foreign countries? Camp Guards? Engineers? Train drivers? German public? German workers at the camps?

The Journey through History at KS3 2021/22

