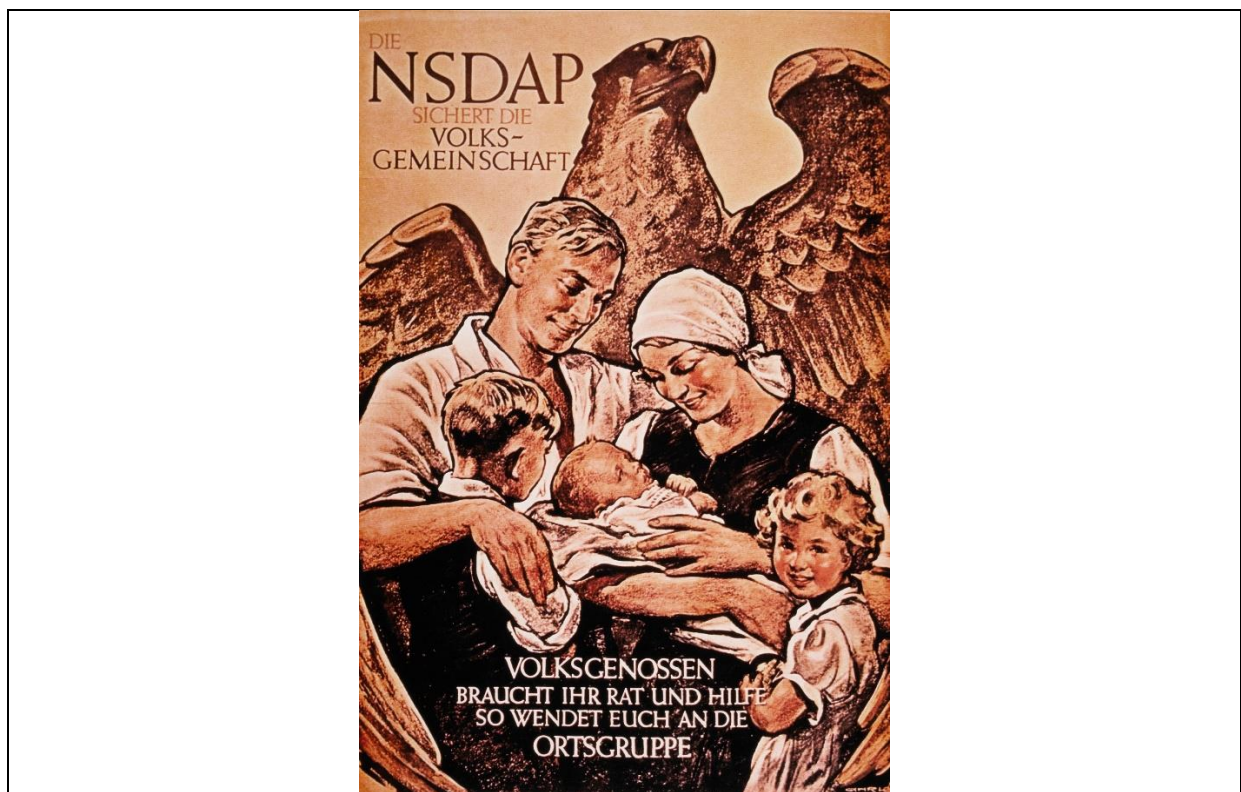


Name: _____

History

Homework Booklet



Year 9

Term 2: Nazi Germany and the Holocaust

Homework 1	Learn keywords	Due date:	Completed?
Homework 2	Exam Skills	Due date:	Completed?
Homework 3	Prepare for knowledge test	Due date:	Completed?

History Homework Tasks Term 5

Homework 1 - Learn the keywords below for a mini test at the start of next lesson. You could read through the words, write them out, create a match up activity or get someone to test you.

Keyword	Definition
1. Aryan	A term for people from Germany and the North of Europe, usually shown as blonde with blue eyes.
2. Master Race	The expression used by the Nazis in Germany for the race they wanted to create.
3. Propaganda	Information designed to mislead or give someone else's point of view as fact.
4. Prejudice	Unfair treatment of different groups of people.
5. Racist	A person who believes a particular race of people is better than another.
6. Holocaust	Term used to describe the Nazi's attempt to exterminate the Jewish people.
7. Mein Kampf	Hitler's book, in which he explains his views on race and Germany's future.
8. Antisemitism	Discrimination or hatred directed towards Jewish people.

Homework 2 — Exam practice question:

Explain how Nazi Germany discriminated against Jewish people before 1939 (12)

You may include:

- The Nuremberg Laws
- Violence against Jewish people (use the KO at the bottom of this booklet for examples)
- Antisemitic propaganda.



Try to write 3 PEEL paragraphs.

Homework 3 — Revise and prepare for your end of topic assessment using Seneca and other online resources such as BBC Bitesize.


Use the knowledge organisers and online websites to revise the following topics below are a few ways you could prepare:

Teacher email containing resources for study

Knowledge Organiser: Year 9 Nazi Germany and the Holocaust

	Key information	Key information	Key events
<p>Nazi Germany and the Holocaust</p>	<p>1919- The Treaty of Versailles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -At the end of WW1 the allies impose a harsh peace treaty on the Germans. They lose land, money and must take the blame for starting the war. -Adolf Hitler, the leader of the Nazi party blames enemies inside Germany for losing the war. -This group included Jews, Gypsies, Homosexuals, and Communists etc. -He wanted to make Germany great by removing those he thought of as impure leaving only pure German people left. -Pure Germans= Aryan or Ubermenschen -Impure= Untermenschen -After taking power in 1933 the Nazis began changing words into actions. <p>Persecution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Nazis remove “Jewish influences” from society, eg: -The 1935 Nuremberg laws removing their German citizenship & banning marriages & relationships with Jews. Also restricted where they could go. Jews not allowed outside after 6:00pm. -Jews no longer allowed to work certain jobs e.g doctor/teacher/lawyer. -Nazis convince people to boycott Jewish shops in Germany. -Kristallnacht, huge Nazi protests against Jews turn violent, over 100 Jews killed in 1938. By 1939 over half of the Jewish population in Germany have left. (250,000+) -After invasion of Poland in 1939 Jews forced to wear badges identifying themselves. -Jews not only group facing persecution. -Homosexual, gypsy and disabled people are imprisoned in camps -Also, T4 Euthanasia Program. Was supposed to make society purer by removing those seen as weak or inferior. -Designed to kill physically or mentally disabled, emotionally distraught, and certain elderly people. -As the ghettos began to fill up from 1942 into 1943 more and more local Nazi commanders turned to murder to get rid of the Jewish population. 	<p>Murder</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -When Germany invaded Russia, the Nazis wanted the new land cleared and ready for German people to arrive. -Behind the Nazi armies came special teams called Einsatzgruppen -Working with local anti-Jewish groups they rounded and killed Jews and other groups. -In Kiev in the Ukraine, 33,771 people were killed in just 2 days by these death squads. <p>Imprisonment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increasing number of Jews sent to prison camps called concentration camps. Conditions in the camps are terrible, many die. -As the Nazis conquer new land they begin to form prisons inside captured cities such as Warsaw. -Huge areas of a city or bricked off and turned into a prison that Jews from across occupied territory can be sent to. <p>The Warsaw Ghetto:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The largest ghetto was in Warsaw. It was completed in Nov 1940. The ghetto had 3 metres high wall with barbed wire. March 1941 – 445,000 inhabitants – a third of the city’s population – in just 2.4 % of its area. On average 15 people live in a small apartment. By 1941, 7 per room. These conditions lead to disease such as typhus. -Over 140,000 died here of the poor living conditions. -Starvation was a constant problem. The guards would give the Jews only 300 calories of food a day. The rest had to be smuggled in from the outside, many people died of starvation. -By 1942 the Ghettos across Eastern Europe were reaching capacity, the Nazis now began to “liquidise” the ghettos by emptying the population into concentration camps. -When the Jewish population realised what was happening they tried to fight back using smuggled in weapons from April 19 to May 16, 1943. However, they could do little to stop what was happening. 	<p>1925- Hitler writes Mein Kampf outlining his racist & anti-Jewish ideas.</p> <p>1933- Hitler becomes chancellor of Germany.</p> <p>1933-First concentration camps established to imprison enemies of the Nazis + others.</p> <p>1935-Nuremberg laws are passed.</p> <p>1938- Kristallnacht, German Jews + their business/homes etc attacked.</p> <p>1939- T4 Eugenics program starts. Murder of the disabled.</p> <p>1939-WW2 begins when Germany invades Poland.</p> <p>1940- Ghettos built in Poland to imprison Jews.</p> <p>1941-Invasion of Russia. Einsatzgruppen begin the mass murder of Jews + other groups.</p> <p>1942 Jan 20th – The Wannsee conference. Leading Nazis decided on the ‘Final solution’.</p> <p>1942-Nazis start the liquidation (closure) of the ghettos.</p> <p>1943 February - 80% of holocaust victims now dead.</p> <p>1943, April- Warsaw Ghetto Uprising.</p> <p>1944 –Germans destroy evidence of the holocaust. Allies begin to liberate camps and the world discovers what’s happened.</p>

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<p>Extermination</p> <p>-By 1942 the Nazis had decided that the murder of the Jews was moving too slowly. Also, the ghettos were becoming too full to take any surviving Jews.</p> <p>January 1942 –Leading Nazi Reinhard Heydrich organises the “Final Solution” at the Wannsee conference in Berlin where the Nazis agree to the mass murder of Jews across Europe. Gas will be used to achieve this.</p> <p>-Many death & slave labour camps were set up, Auschwitz was the most notorious because over 1.1 million Jews were killed here. Historian Christian Browning estimated “In March 1942 – 80% of all those killed in the Holocaust were still alive, just 11 months later, February 1943 80% of them were already dead. (over 4 million)</p> <p>-The camps worked in two ways. Just as before concentration camps tried to work and starve the people to death. However, a second kind of camp (often hidden inside an existing camp) now appeared.</p> <p>-These death camps would force those who couldn’t work (sick/young/old etc) into chambers. They were told they were being given a shower. When the doors of the chamber were locked, poison gas was pumped into the room. Afterwards, the bodies were burned.</p> <p>-In this way millions were killed. Combined with the actions of Einsatzgruppen and others the holocaust claimed roughly: 6 Million Jews & 11 Million other people</p> 	<p>Case Studies:</p> <p>Dr Siegal- Jewish Lawyer: Badly beaten and humiliated by the SS for daring to speak out against illegal arrests and poor treatment of prisoners. Supposed to be a warning to others not question the Nazis.</p> <p>Henry Isenberg- Young Child: Father was an insurance salesman. After Hitler took power, Henry’s father was fired for being Jewish. Left the family struggling to make ends meet. Demonstration of how new laws removed Jews from Germany society.</p> <p>The Jews of Würzburg – Jewish community: Victims of Kristallnacht. Homes and businesses destroyed, property stolen. Men beaten and arrested. Evidence of the increased violence used against Jewish people.</p> <p>Eva Heymann- A Hungarian Teenage Girl: Eva kept a diary that recorded her brutal treatment by the Nazis. The last entry in the diary was written just before she was sent to a concentration camp. She was murdered a few days later. Age and status were no barrier to murder.</p> <p>Renee Salt- A survivor: One of the few that survived the workcamp. Her family were not as fortunate and were murdered in the Auschwitz concentration camp. Witness to the ‘Final Solution’</p> <p>Arek Hersh- A survivor of Auschwitz and other camps. Lied about his age in order to survive. His family were gassed shortly after arriving in Auschwitz. Arek was used as slave labour and starved almost to death.</p>	<p>Key people</p> <p>Adolf Hitler- Leader of Germany and responsible for the Nazi racist ideology as well as the holocaust.</p> <p>Heinrich Himmler Head of the SS. The man directly responsible for organising the holocaust.</p> <p>Reinhard Heydrich Leader of Einsatzgruppen and organiser of the Wannsee conference. Capable of astonishing cruelty, even Hitler called him “The man with the iron heart”.</p> <p>Adolf Eichmann In charge of logistics. Organised the trains that took the Jews + others to the death camps.</p> <p>Joseph Mengele Known as the Angel of Death. Scientist at Auschwitz, picked who lived and died. Also performed deadly experiments.</p>
<p>Key Words</p> <p>Mein Kampf - Book written by Hitler outlining his racist world views and plans for conquest.</p> <p>Holocaust - the systematic murder of Europe's Jews by the Nazis and their collaborators.</p> <p>Genocide -deliberate killing of a large group of people, especially those of a particular nation or ethnic group.</p> <p>Aryan – Nazis used this word to describe their ideal race.</p> <p>Übermensch – Nazis used this word for master race</p> <p>Nuremburg Laws- 1935 laws that removed German Jews citizenship and stripped them of most basic rights.</p> <p>Ghetto –Sectioned off part of a city used to hold Jews prisoner.</p>	<p>Key Words</p> <p>Einsatzgruppen – SS death squads, followed behind German army rounding up and killing those the Nazis wanted rid of.</p> <p>Kristallnacht –1938 Nov 9th ‘Night of broken glass’, Nazi led protests attack and destroy Jewish shops/homes/temples across Germany.</p> <p>Untermenschen – Nazis used this word for sub human race</p> <p>SS- (Storm troopers) the Nazi parties private army. Combined military + Police function.</p> <p>Concentration Camp- Prison camps that the Nazi used to hold Jews and other groups. Many worked the inmates to death or starved them.</p> <p>Other camps, like Auschwitz were death camps.</p> <p>Auschwitz- Most notorious of the death camps.</p>	<p>Skills</p> <p>-Chronology</p> <p>-Inference</p> <p>-Providence</p> <p>-Historiography</p>

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