W.W. (11/3/2014)

• Why do you think it is important to read about the Holocaust?

Daily Agenda (11/3/2014)

- 1. W.W.
- 2. Vocab 12 Words
- 3. Watch YouTube video http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yj2Afufd9Cs
- 4. Introduction to the Holocaust (Notes)
- 5. Read "Meet Elie Wiesel" and "Introducing the Memoir"
- 6. Complete Notes (sheet with boxes)
- 7. B.B.

Vocab 12

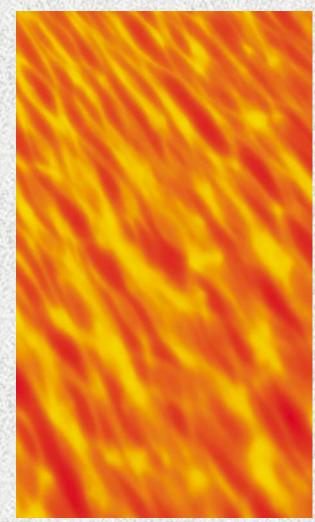
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The Holocaust

What It Means

- The word holocaust, in Greek, means "complete destruction by fire."
- However, it usually applies to the period during the late 1930s and early 1940s during which six million of Hitler's enemies were brutally exterminated.
- They were prominently Jews, but also included gypsies, homosexuals, communists, journalists, Jehovah's witnesses, and mentally ill people.



POST-WWI

- After the war, Germany was forced to sign the Treaty of Versailles, depriving it of land, population, and resources.
- The German economy crashed and its people fell into poverty and ruin.
- The government tried to make more money by printing more banknotes, but this lead to hyperinflation and money became worthless.



Hitler's Rise to Power

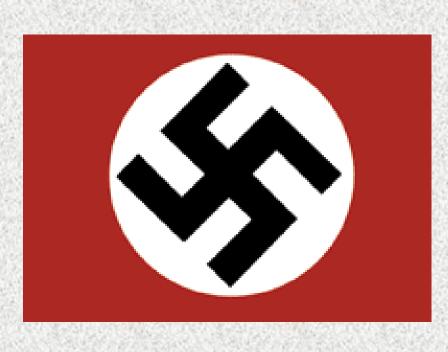
- Out of these ashes rose a leader who claimed he could solve all of
 Germany's problems by
 finding scapegoats to
 blame for Germany's
 failures
- Germany would have to cleanse itself of these 'enemies' and then it would become the great country it once was.



Hitler's Rise to Power

- In early 1933, Hitler became the Chancellor of Germany.
- He started reclaiming all that Germany had lost through the Treaty of Versailles and won much support.

The Nazi Regime



- After the president of Germany died in 1934, Hitler declared himself absolute leader.
- He used propaganda to persuade the population that Jews were enemies of the state.
- Anti-Semitism was ingrained into school children, producing a new generation of Nazi supporters





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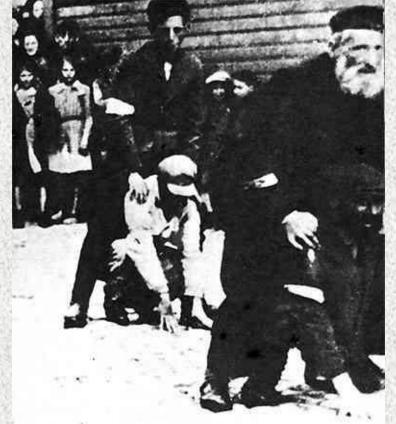
Kristallnacht

- In 1935, new laws were passed, depriving Jews of many of their rights.
- On November 9, 1938 anti-Jewish riots were initiated
- 20,000 Jews were taken to concentration camps.
- Synagogues were burned and many Jews emigrated.



The Holocaust Begins

• After the start of WWII, many Jews living in Poland and Russia were transported hundreds of miles in squalid conditions to concentrations camps all over Europe.



Concentration Camps

- The term *concentration camp* refers to a camp in which people are detained or confined.
- They were usually detained under harsh conditions and without regard to legal norms of arrest and imprisonment that are acceptable in a constitutional democracy



Concentration Camps

- The first concentration camps were in Germany
- When Eastern Europe was invaded, many camps were built there, away from the masses and where genocide could begin undisturbed.
- On arrival, prisoners were stripped of their possessions, identity and clothes, given uniforms and a number was tattooed on their arm.



Concentration Camps

* Those considered unfit to work as slave labour (women, children, the sick, and elderly) were gassed and killed.

* Prisoners would be shot or tortured for the slightest misdemeanor



• Why do you think Wiesel titled his memoir "Night"