

# WITNESS: VOICES FROM THE HOLOCAUST

**Aktion** - Mass herding or round-up of Jews for deportation to Nazi ghettos, concentration, or slave labor camps.

**Anschluss** - The annexation of Austria by Nazi Germany in March, 1938.

**Anti-Semitism** - Hatred or persecution of Jews. Racial anti-Semitism was one of the principal platforms of Nazi ideology.

**Appel** - Roll call in concentration camps. Prisoners often stood for many hours in order to be counted.

**Arbeit Macht Frei** - *Work Makes You Free*. Slogan on the main gates of Auschwitz I.

**Aryan** - A nonexistent race of people whom the Nazis believed was superior and should rule the world. In Nazi ideology, "pure Germans" belonged to this so-called race.

**Auschwitz** - The largest death camp, located in southwestern Poland in the town of Oswiecim. Established in 1940, it grew to incorporate the slave labor camp Buna-Monowitz, the death camp Birkenau, and many other sub-camps. It was liberated in January, 1945, by Soviet troops.

**"Avraham hot gezogt ikh zol geyn mit aykh"** - Abraham P. Translation: "Abraham said I should go with you."

**Bar mitzvah** - A traditional Jewish ceremony recognizing a boy of 13 as an adult member of the Jewish community with religious responsibilities and duties.

**Bergen-Belsen** - A Nazi concentration camp in Germany. Bergen-Belsen was initially a camp in which prisoners for potential exchange with other countries were incarcerated. As the war was ending, the Nazis marched thousands of emaciated prisoners from camps in the east to Bergen-Belsen. It was liberated by British troops in April, 1945.

**Birkenau** - Also known as Auschwitz II, it was the primary Jewish camp of Auschwitz and the site of four gas chambers.

**Blitzkrieg** - Nazi Germany's military strategy of making quick, surprise land and air strikes against the enemy. (Examples: Poland, 1939 and Holland, 1940).

**Buchenwald** - Nazi concentration camp in central Germany. It was built in 1937 for the internment of German political prisoners. Buchenwald was liberated by its own inmates in April, 1945, a few hours before the arrival of United States troops.

**bunkers** - Underground chambers built by Jews for hiding from round-ups in ghettos, towns, and forests.

**cattle car** - Freight cars that were used to transport Jews.

**collective responsibility** - The act of holding a group responsible for the actions of any of its individual members. (Example: Joseph K. speaking of the hostage situation.)

**concentration camp** - A prison camp where the Nazis sent people on the basis of identification with a particular ethnic or political group rather than as individuals and without benefit either of indictment or fair trial. Thousands of these camps existed throughout Germany and Nazi-controlled Europe.

**crematorium** - Oven or furnace where the bodies of concentration and death camp prisoners were burned.

**Dachau** - The first concentration camp, it was opened by the Nazis in 1933 near Munich, Germany and was primarily used to incarcerate German political prisoners until late 1938, when large numbers of Jews, Gypsies, Jehovah's Witnesses, homosexuals, and other supposed enemies of the state and anti-social elements were sent as well. It was liberated by United States troops in April, 1945.

**death camps** - Nazi centers for industrialized murder. Jews and non-Jews were brought to these camps to be put to death. These camps were established for the murder of Jews.

**denounce** - To inform against, to condemn. Many Jews were denounced by their neighbors and turned over to the Nazis.

**deportation** - Term used for the forced removal of Jews in Nazi occupied countries under the pretense of "resettlement." Most Jews were taken to the death camps and killed.

**diphtheria** - An infectious disease that affects the throat and air passages.

**D.P. - Displaced Person.** A term used for the survivors of the Holocaust and others who had been forcibly removed from their countries. After the war many lived in displaced persons camps.

**dysentery** - An infectious disease that produces uncontrollable diarrhea and can lead to death. It was common due to starvation and poor sanitary conditions.

**extermination** - Refers to the annihilation or total destruction of the Jews. The six camps established in Poland for the extermination of the Jews were Auschwitz-Birkenau, Belzec, Chelmno, Majdanek, Sobibor, and Treblinka.

**"Final Solution"** - Nazi term for their program to exterminate all the Jews. It was a euphemism for mass murder.

**Führer** - This title was used by Adolf Hitler to define his role of absolute dictatorship in Germany's Third Reich (1933-45). As early as July, 1921, he had declared the *Führerprinzip* ("leader principle") to be the law of the Nazi Party, and in *Mein Kampf* (1925-27) he asserted that such a dictatorship would be extended to the coming Third Reich.

**gas chamber** - Large, sealed, airtight room used to put people to death with poison gas.

**Gestapo** - abbreviation of *Geheime Staatspolizei* (German: "Secret State Police"). The political police of Nazi Germany. It eliminated opposition to the Nazis within Germany and its occupied territories and was responsible for the round-up of Jews throughout Nazi-occupied Europe for deportation.

**ghetto** - Often the most run-down section of a city, where Jews were forced to live. In many ghettos, barbed wire or walls enclosed the inhabitants, and special permission was needed to leave. Jews found outside the ghetto without permission were killed.

**Heil!** - German: Hail!

**Hitler Jugend** - (German: Hitler Youth) An organization established by Adolf Hitler in 1933 that taught Nazi philosophy to German male youth from ages thirteen to eighteen. By 1935, almost sixty percent of German boys belonged to this group and on July 1, 1936, it became a state agency that all boys were expected to join. A similar organization for girls was the League of German Girls (German: *Bund Deutscher Mädel*).

**Holocaust** - The systematic state-sponsored killing of approximately six million Jewish men, women, and children and millions of others by Nazi Germany and its collaborators during World War II.

**"Host du gold? Host du brilyant?"** - Abraham P. Translation: "Do you have gold? Do you have diamonds?"

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**Juden Raus!** - (German: Jews out!) The command given for the Jews to come out of their houses, freight cars, barracks, or hiding places.

**Jungvolk** - (German: young people) A youth group for boys from ages 10 to 12 to prepare them for the Hitler Jugend.

**kosher** - Jewish dietary laws.

**K-rations** - Military field rations for use under combat conditions, consisting of packaged meals. Many of the American soldiers gave their K-rations to the starving concentration camp prisoners.

**Kristallnacht** - (German: Crystal Night) Also referred to as "Night of the Broken Glass." On November 9-11, 1938, throughout Germany, Nazis attacked Jews, Jewish homes, synagogues, and Jewish businesses. Over 35,000 Jews were taken into "protective custody" and sent to concentration camps. Jews were charged a billion marks to pay damages. This was followed by a series of anti-Jewish laws.

**labor camp** - A camp where prisoners, working in inhumane conditions, were used for slave labor by German businesses, SS, the government, or the military.

**lice** - Tiny parasitic insects that attach themselves to human or animal bodies and cause typhus. They thrive in unsanitary and crowded conditions.

**liquidation** - The euphemistic term used by the Nazis for killing and/or removing all Jews from an area.

**Mauthausen** - A Nazi concentration camp in northern Austria, it was established in April, 1938. Approximately 120,000 prisoners perished there, including some 38,000 Jews. It was liberated by United States troops on May 5, 1945.

**Nazi** - Abbreviation for National Socialist German Workers Party. (German: *Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei* {NSDAP}). It was Adolf Hitler's political party, the party that came to power in Germany in 1933 and governed by totalitarian methods until 1945.

**Nuremberg Laws** - Two constitutional laws issued on September 15, 1935, they denied all Jews citizenship, depriving them of most civil and basic rights.

**Orthodox** - Adherence to traditional Judaism.

**partisans** - Volunteers who organized to fight against the enemy in Nazi-occupied territory.

**pogrom** - An organized, officially tolerated attack against a Jewish community.

**Rassenkunde** - (German: Race lore or Raceceology). Specious Nazi concept of a racial hierarchy with Aryans at the top and sub-humans like Jews (German: *Untermenschen*) at the bottom. This was taught in German schools.

**refugees** - People who seek refuge in a foreign country due to political or religious persecution.

**Reich** - (German: empire). Germany under Hitler was called the Third Reich which was to have lasted for a thousand years. It lasted only twelve years.

**Reichswehr** - German Army.

**resettlement** - A Nazi euphemism to deceive the Jews so they would enter trains and other vehicles for deportation.

**SA** - Abbreviation for Assault Division (German: *Sturmabteilung*), also known as storm troopers, or brown shirts. They were a paramilitary organization of the Nazi party founded by Hitler in Munich in 1921, whose violent methods played a role in Hitler's rise to power.

**selection** - The process by which the Nazis, very often physicians, decided who would be slave laborers and who would be killed.

**Sobibor** - Nazi extermination camp in eastern Poland, it was built in March 1942. From May, 1942, until October, 1943, approximately 250,000 Jews were murdered there. After a prisoner revolt on October 14, 1943, the Nazis dismantled the camp.

**"Solly, gey tsu tate un mame"** - Abraham P. Translation: "Solly, go with your father and mother."

**SS** - Abbreviation for Protective Echelon (German: *Schutzstaffel*). This black-uniformed elite corps of the Nazi party was founded by Hitler in 1925 as his personal bodyguard. It was headed by Heinrich Himmler from 1929 to 1945 and became very powerful, growing from 300 members to more than 50,000 when Nazi Germany was defeated. They were also known as Death's Head because of the insignia they wore.

**Sudetenland** - Western Czechoslovakia, which was annexed by Germany in March, 1938, as a result of the Munich Agreement negotiated by England, France, and Italy to appease Hitler.

**swastika** - A twisted cross, adopted by the Nazis from an ancient symbol often representing prosperity and good fortune in Eastern religions. The black swastika on a white circle with a red background became the national flag of Germany on September 15, 1935. This use of the swastika ended in World War II with the German surrender in May, 1945, although it is still used by neo-Nazi groups.

**Theresienstadt** - Nazi concentration camp in northwestern Czechoslovakia, it was established in 1941 and was shown to the Red Cross inspectors as a "model camp." Of the approximately 144,000 Jews sent to Theresienstadt, some 33,000—almost 1 in 4—died there, and about 88,000 were deported to Auschwitz and other death camps. By the war's end, only 19,000 were alive. About 15,000 children were among the prisoners, of whom it is estimated 150-1,100 survived.

**transports** - Trains that carried Jews and other victims to ghettos and concentration camps. They were almost always freight cars intended to carry cattle, and at the end of the war, open coal cars.

**Treblinka** - Nazi extermination camp that opened in July, 1942, 50 miles northeast of Warsaw. At least 750,000 Jews were murdered there, more than 250,000 of them from Warsaw. On August 2, 1943, a planned prisoner revolt occurred. Although they killed several guards, most of the 200 or more escapees were either caught or killed. The Nazis dismantled the camp in October, 1943.

**typhus** - An acute series of diseases, it is transmitted to humans by insects and is marked by fever, headache, chills, general pain, a rash, and toxemia. It is associated with cold, starvation, filth, and overcrowding.

**Waffen SS** - The military unit of the Nazi SS.

**Wehrmacht** - The German Armed Forces.

## WITNESS: VOICES FROM THE HOLOCAUST

The following websites contain chronologies of the history of the Holocaust. Some also contain maps, historical summaries, articles about specific events, survivor testimonies, and maps.

<http://www.historyplace.com/worldwar2/holocaust/timeline.html>

<http://www.ushmm.org/holocaust/>

<http://english.gfh.org.il/history.htm>

[http://www.us-israel.org/jsource/Holocaust/Chnology\\_1945.html](http://www.us-israel.org/jsource/Holocaust/Chnology_1945.html)

<http://jehovah.to/general/nazi/jwtime.htm>

<http://www.yale.edu/yup/holocaust/chronology.htm>

[http://www.yad-vashem.org.il/about\\_holocaust/chronogy/1933-1938.html](http://www.yad-vashem.org.il/about_holocaust/chronogy/1933-1938.html)

<http://motlc.wiesenthal.com/resources/education/timeline/index.html>

**WITNESS: VOICES FROM THE HOLOCAUST****Curricular Programs:***Facing History and Ourselves Resource Book*

16 Hurd Road

Brookline, MA 02146

Telephone: (616) 232-1595

FAX: (617) 232-0281

Website: [www.facinghistory.org](http://www.facinghistory.org)*Life Unworthy of Life*

Published by The Center for the Study of the Child

31000 Northwestern Highway

P.O. Box 9079

Farmington Hills, Michigan 48333-9079

Telephone: (313) 626-1110

Website:

<http://www.ed.gov/pubs/EPTW/eptw8/eptw8f.html>*Teaching About the Holocaust - Resource Book*

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

Resource Center for Educators

100 Raoul Wallenberg Plaza, SW

Washington, DC 20024-2150

Outreach Request Telephone Hotline: (202) 488-2661

FAX: (202) 314-7888

E-Mail: [education@ushmm.org](mailto:education@ushmm.org)Website: [www.ushmm.org](http://www.ushmm.org)**Services and Centers:**

Fortunoff Video Archive for Holocaust Testimonies

Yale University

Sterling Memorial Library, Room 331C

New Haven, CT 06520

Telephone: (202) 432-1879

E-Mail: [fortunoff.archives@yale.edu](mailto:fortunoff.archives@yale.edu)Website: [www.library.yale.edu/testimonies](http://www.library.yale.edu/testimonies)

Museum of Jewish Heritage

A Living Memorial to the Holocaust

18 First Place

Battery Park City

New York, NY 10004-1484

Telephone: (212) 509-6130

Website: [www.mjhnyc.org](http://www.mjhnyc.org)

Simon Wiesenthal Center

9760 West Pico Boulevard

Yeshiva University of Los Angeles

Los Angeles, CA 900035

Website: [www.wiesenthal.com](http://www.wiesenthal.com)

Social Studies School Services

10200 Jefferson Blvd.

P.O. Box 802

Culver City, California 90232-0802

Telephone: 800-421-4246

Website: [www.socialstudies.com](http://www.socialstudies.com)

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

Resource Center for Educators

100 Raoul Wallenberg Plaza, SW

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FAX: (202) 314-7888

E-Mail: [education@ushmm.org](mailto:education@ushmm.org)Website: [www.ushmm.org](http://www.ushmm.org)

Yad Vashem - The Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes'

Remembrance Authority

P.O. Box 3477

Jerusalem 91034, Israel

Website: [www.yadvashem.org](http://www.yadvashem.org)

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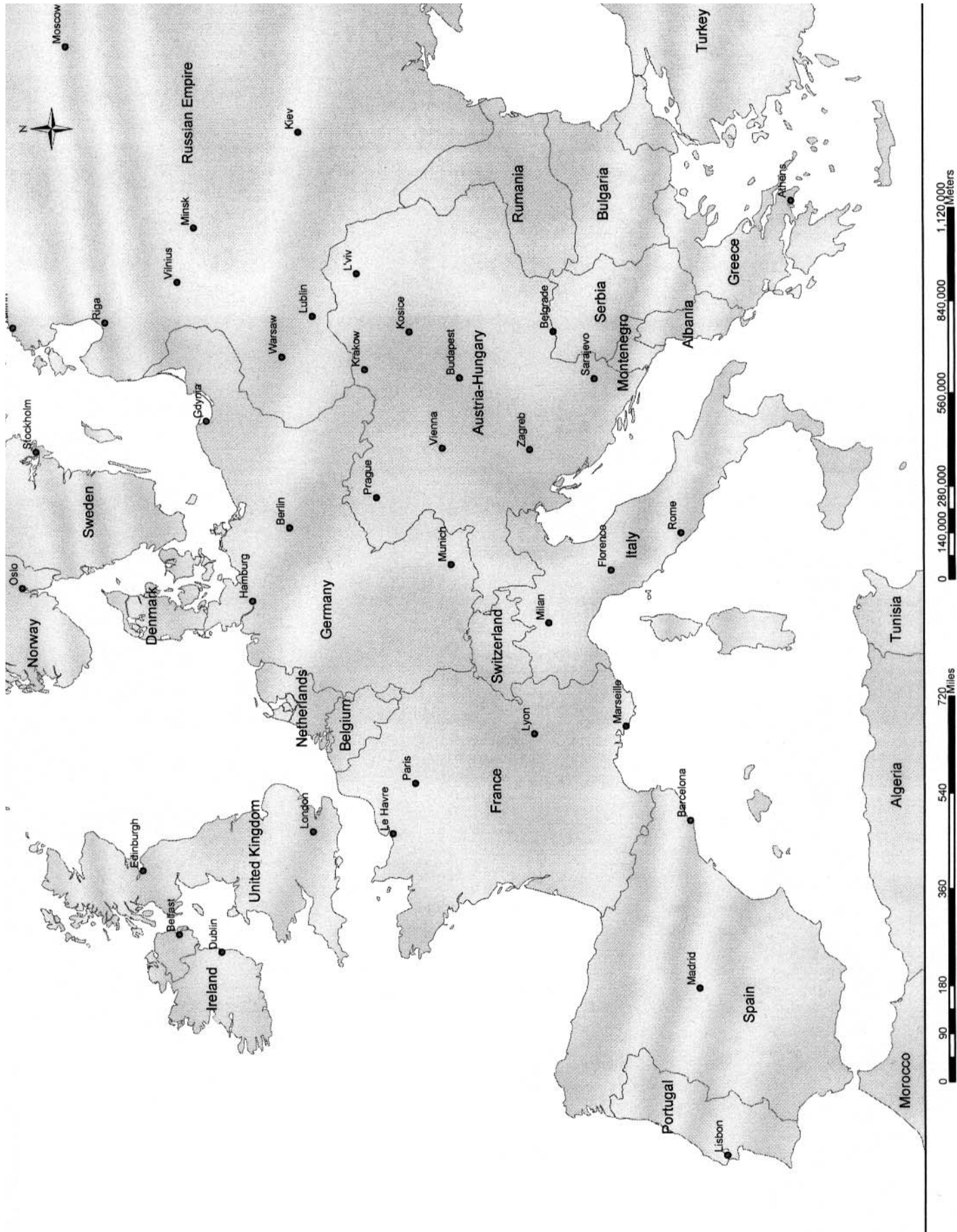
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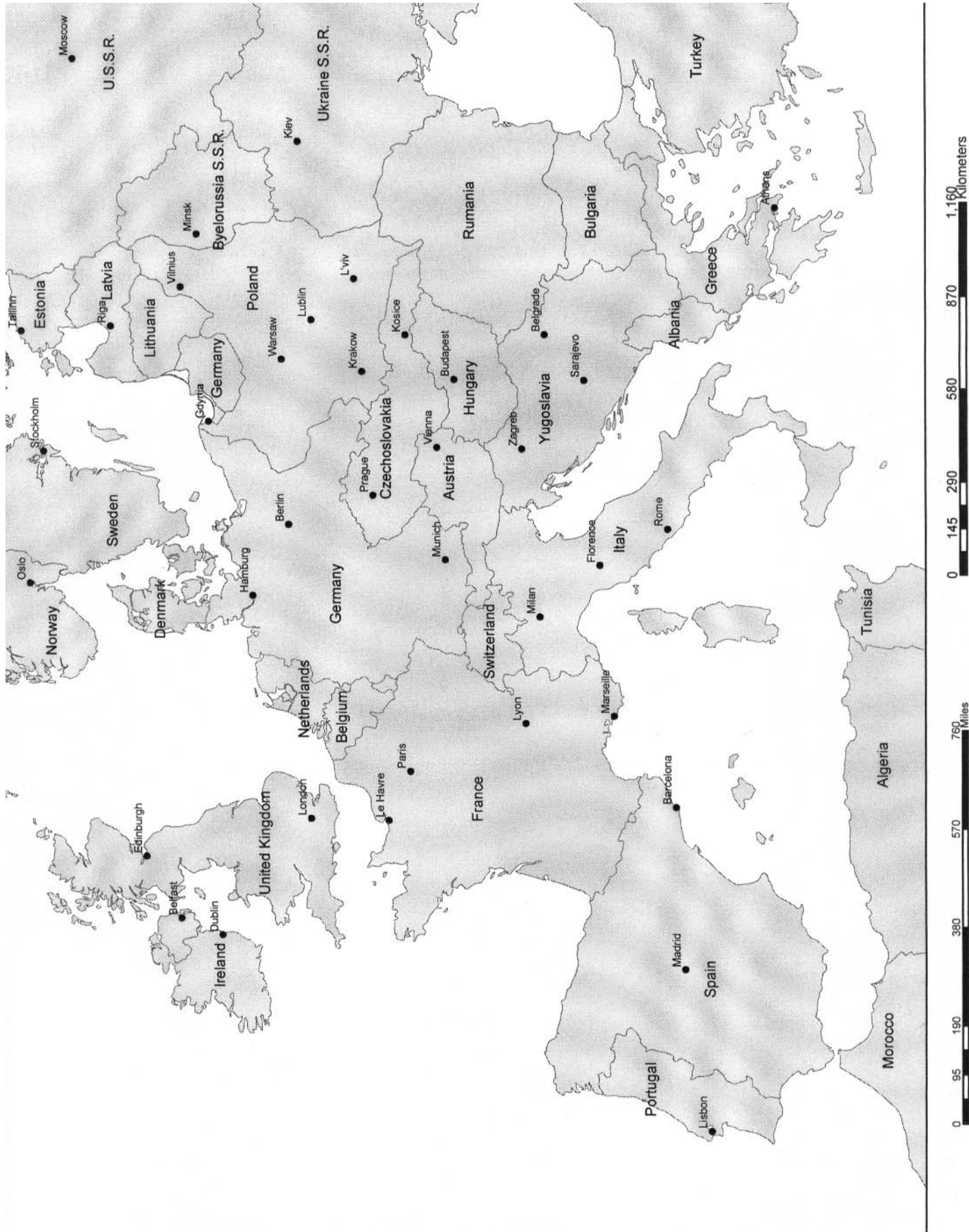
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## Europe Before World War I



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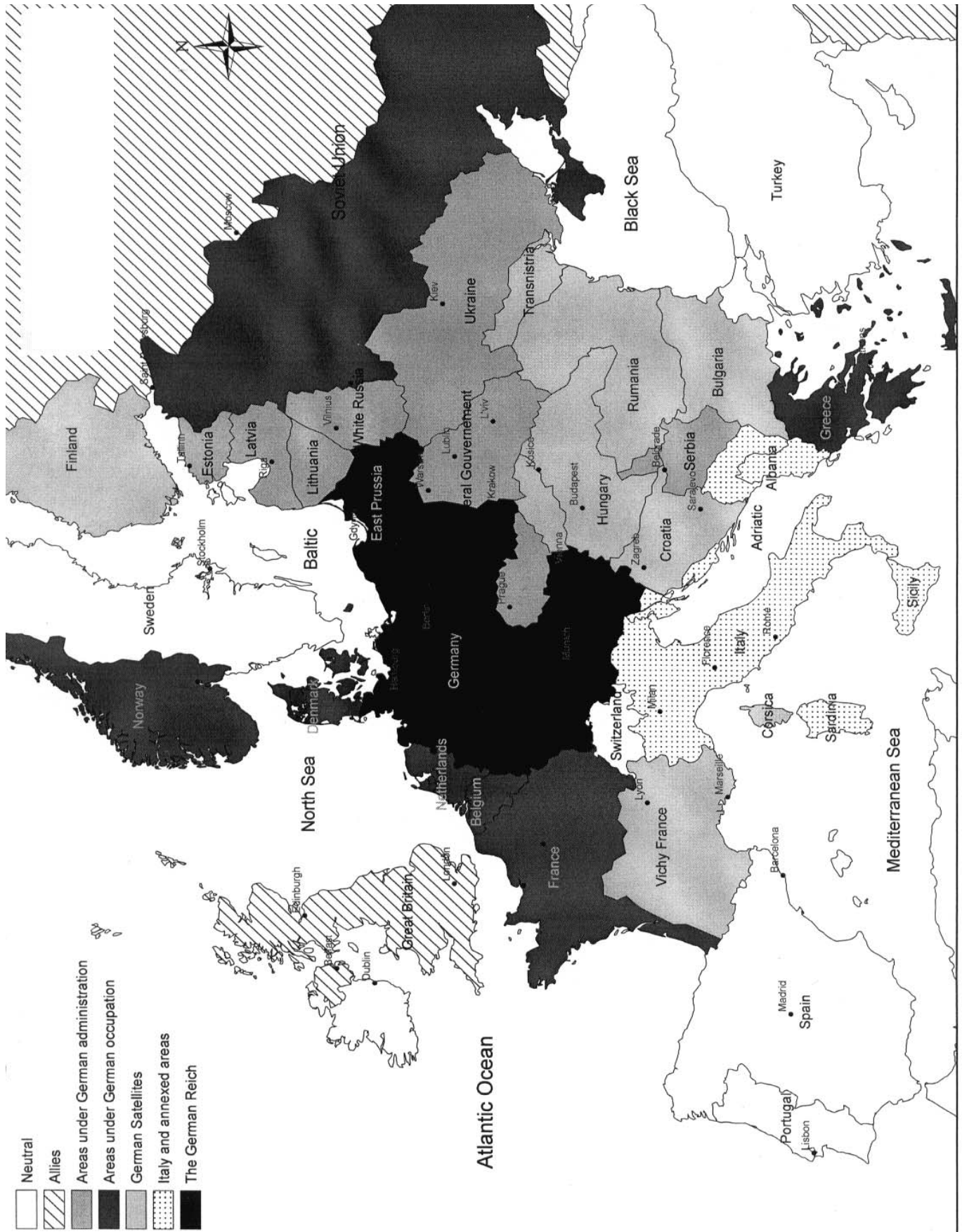
## Europe Between World Wars I and II





# WITNESS: VOICES FROM THE HOLOCAUST

## Europe Under German Rule December 1942



- Neutral
- Allies
- Areas under German administration
- Areas under German occupation
- German Satellites
- Italy and annexed areas
- The German Reich



Created by: Abraham Kaleo Parrish

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Europe 1991

