

The background image shows a museum exhibit with various signs and text panels. One prominent sign reads "FROM CITIZENS TO OUTCASTS". Another sign says "Juden und ihre Ausbeutung". A blue sign mentions "March 22, 1943" and "The case of Isacco prohibits the slaughter of animals according to Jewish custom." There are also many smaller signs and documents displayed on the wall.

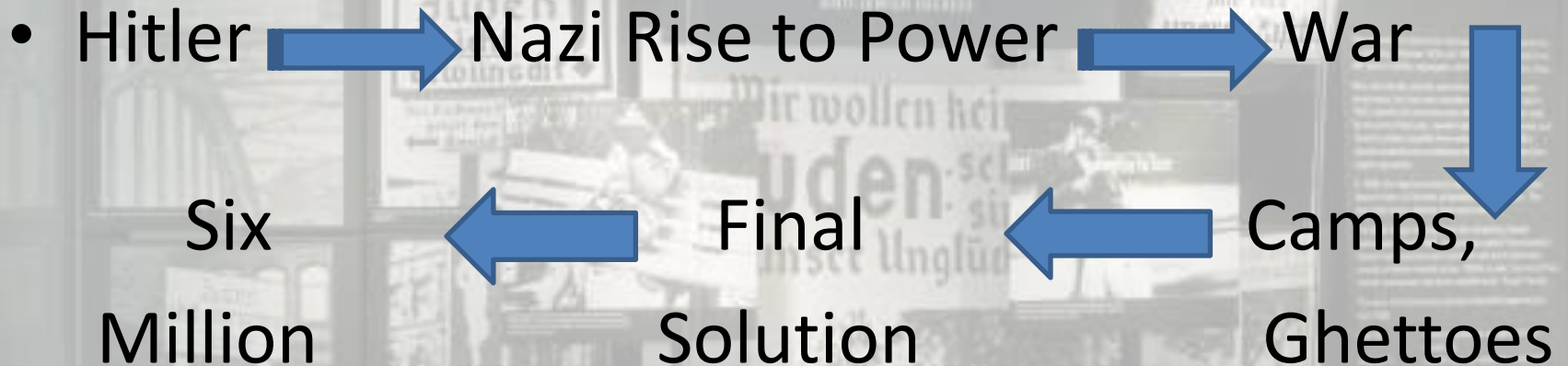
While They Watched: What We Can Learn from the Holocaust

By Jennifer Wilson
North East High School Teacher
USHMM Teacher Fellow



What caused the Holocaust?

- Was it linear?



== The Holocaust

Traditional View of the Events of the Holocaust



Tim Kaiser, Director of Educational
Initiatives, USHMM

Or was it...not?

Expanding the Lens

The Holocaust

Key Events

Victims, Perpetrators, Rescuers

Onlookers, Store Owners

Neighbors, Classmates

Work Colleagues

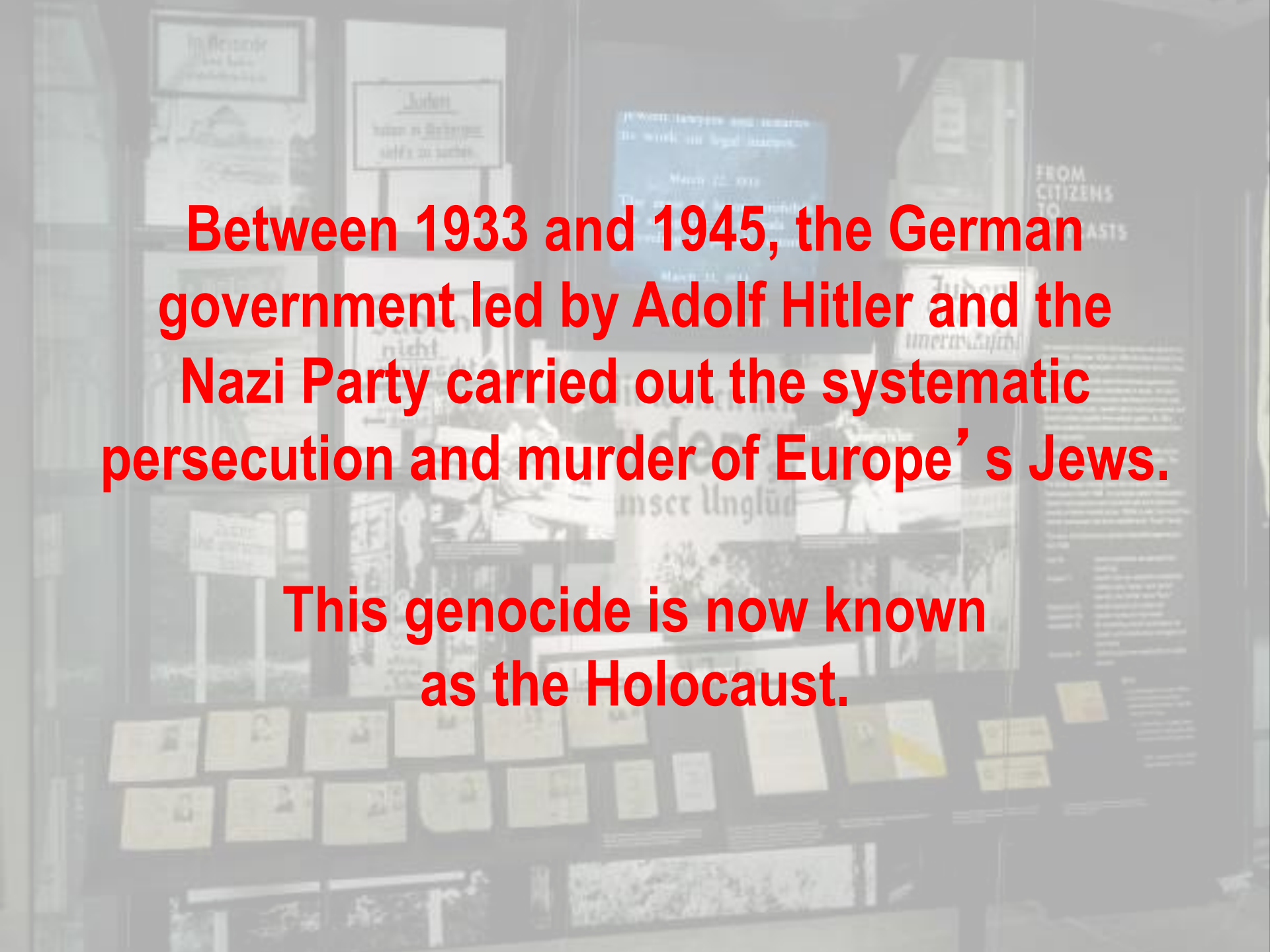
Bureaucrats, Parishioners

Accountants, Civil Servants

Police, Farmers

Housewives, Actors

Tim Kaiser, Director of Educational Initiatives,
USHMM

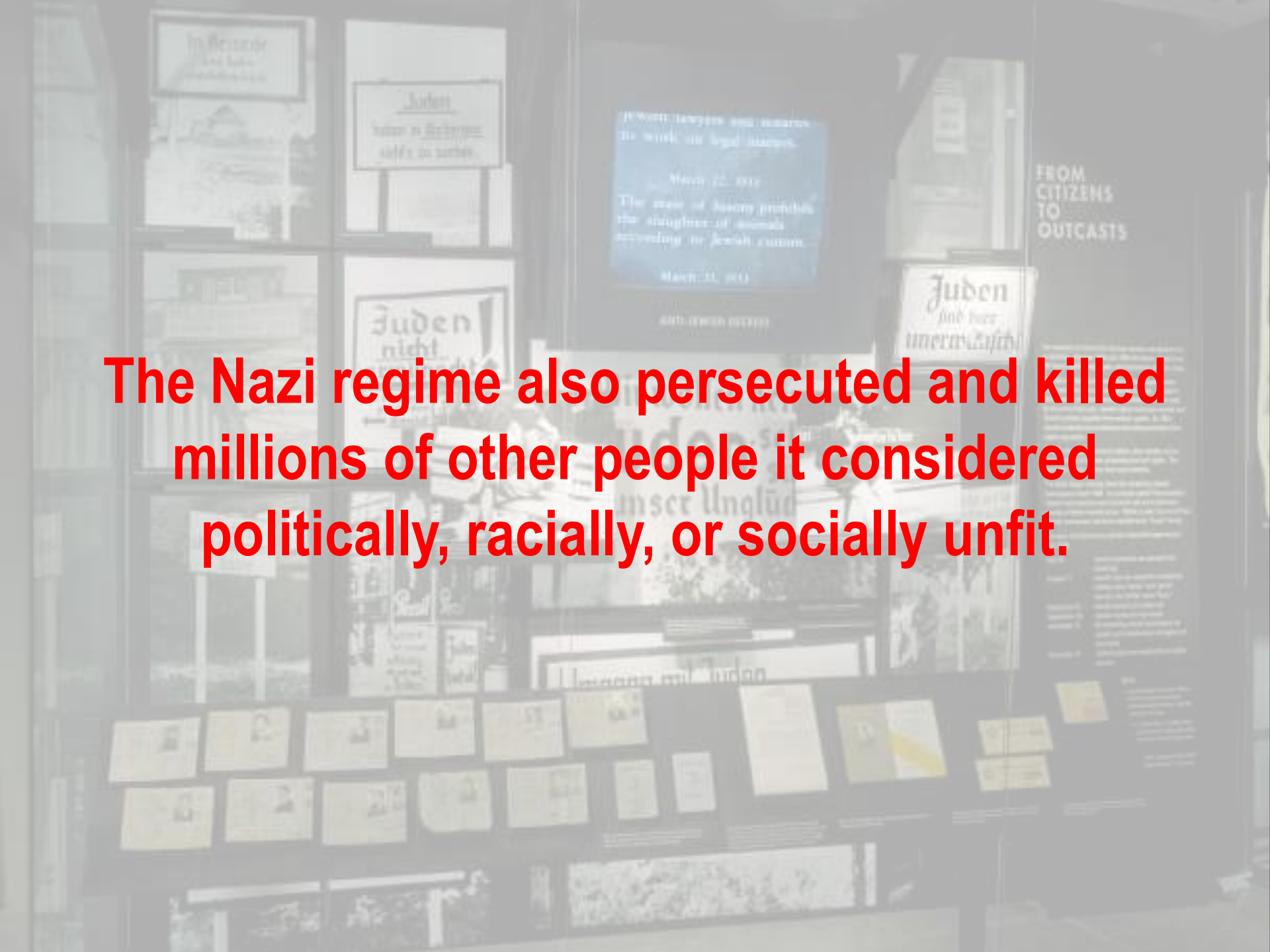
The background of the slide is a photograph of a museum exhibit. It features several historical documents and posters. One prominent poster at the top center has the text "Jews are not allowed to work on legal matters." and "March 22, 1933". To the right, another poster reads "FROM CITIZENS TO ENEMIES". Below these, there are more documents, some with the word "Juden" (Jews) visible. At the bottom, there is a display of numerous small, numbered cards or photographs arranged in rows.

Between 1933 and 1945, the German government led by Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party carried out the systematic persecution and murder of Europe's Jews.

This genocide is now known as the Holocaust.

A museum display featuring a collection of historical anti-Semitic posters and documents. The posters are mounted on a dark wall and include various messages in German and English. One prominent poster reads "Juden sind keine Tiere" (Jews are not animals) and another says "Juden sind keine Menschen" (Jews are not human). A blue poster mentions "March 22, 1943" and "The case of Isacco prohibits the slaughter of animals according to Jewish custom." Another poster says "FROM CITIZENS TO OUTCASTS". The display also includes a grid of smaller documents and a large panel with the text "FROM CITIZENS TO OUTCASTS".

The Allies' victory ended World War II, but Nazi Germany and its collaborators left millions dead and countless lives shattered.

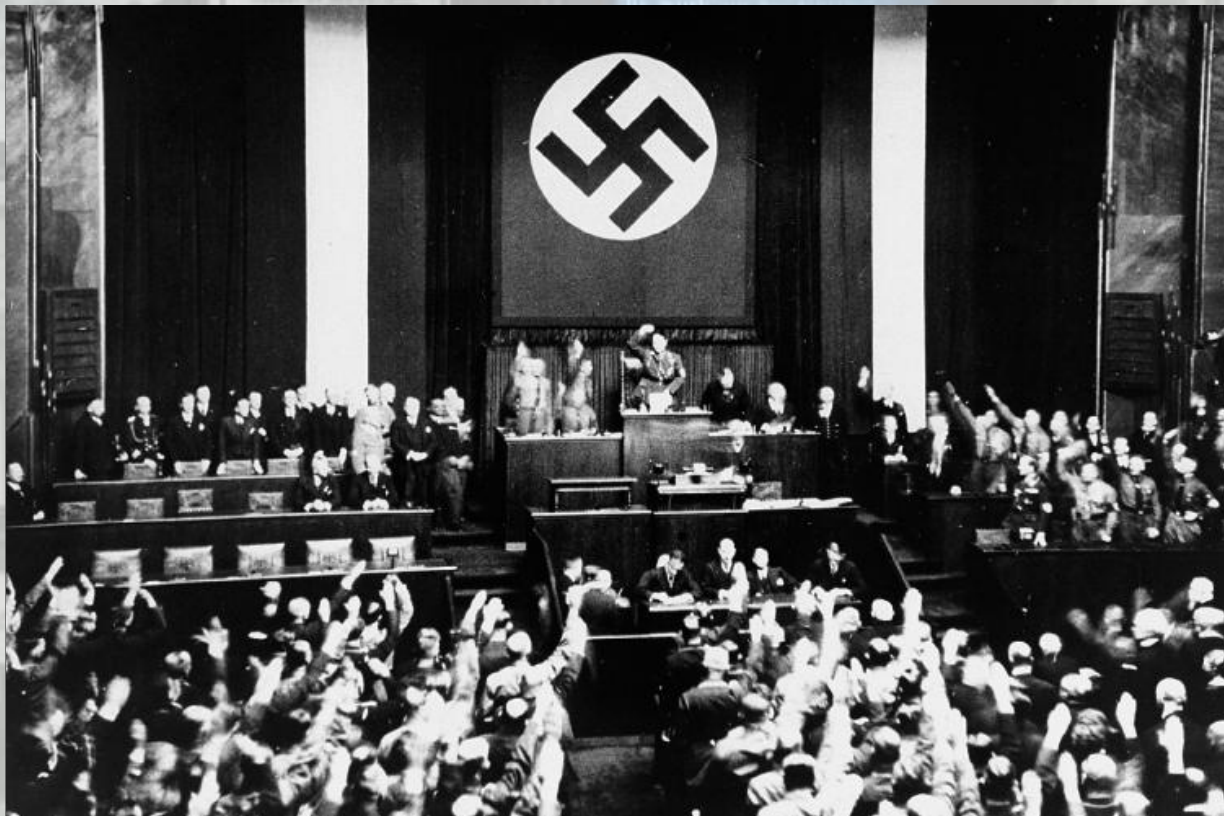


The image shows a museum display with several historical documents and posters. One prominent poster at the top center reads: "JEWISH LAWYERS AND SOLICITORS To work as legal advisers. March 22, 1933. The work of lawyers prohibits the slaughter of animals according to Jewish custom. March 23, 1933. ANTI-JEWISH ORDER". To the right, a sign says "FROM CITIZENS TO OUTCASTS". Below that, a poster reads "Juden sind keine Staatsbürger" (Jews are not citizens). Another poster in the center says "Juden sind unser Unglück" (Jews are our misfortune). At the bottom, there are many small numbered placards, some with numbers like 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

The Nazi regime also persecuted and killed millions of other people it considered politically, racially, or socially unfit.

THE HOLOCAUST

NAZI ASSAULT 1933–1939



FROM
CITIZENS
TO
OUTCASTS

TAKEOVER OF POWER, 1933

After this photograph was taken, all political parties in the Reichstag—with the exception of the Socialists and Communists—passed the “Enabling Act” giving Hitler, newly appointed chancellor, the power to rule by emergency decree.

THE HOLOCAUST

NAZI ASSAULT 1933-1939



THE TERROR BEGINS

Communists, Socialists, and other political opponents of the Nazis were among the first to be rounded up and imprisoned by the regime.

THE HOLOCAUST

NAZI ASSAULT 1933–1939



FROM CITIZENS TO OUTCASTS

The Nazi's initiated a boycott of Jewish businesses on April 1st, 1933. Many Germans continued to enter the Jewish stores despite the boycott, and it was called off after 24 hours. In the subsequent weeks and months more discriminatory measures against Jews followed and remained in effect.

THE HOLOCAUST

NAZI ASSAULT 1933-1939



FROM
CITIZENS
TO
OUTCASTS

NAZI RACE LAWS

An instructional chart distinguishes individuals with pure “German blood” (left column), “Mixed blood” (second and third columns), and Jews (right two columns), as defined in the Nuremberg Laws.

THE HOLOCAUST

NAZI ASSAULT 1933–1939



THE “SCIENCE” OF RACE

Members of the Hitler Youth receive instruction in racial hygiene at a Hitler Youth training facility. The Nazis divided the world’s population into superior and inferior “races.”

The Night of the Broken Glass

November 9th and 10th, 1938, Nazi officials and Hitler-Jugend perpetrated a pogrom on Jewish homes, synagogues and businesses throughout Germany, Austria, and the Sudetenland.



The Boerneplatz synagogue in flames during Kristallnacht (the "Night of Broken Glass"). Frankfurt am Main, Germany, November 10, 1938.

-US Holocaust Memorial Museum

- Violence erupted through the morning hours of November 10th

- Many of the perpetrators wore civilian clothing to pose as an “outraged public.”

- The rioters destroyed 267 synagogues throughout Germany, Austria, and the Sudetenland.

- Many synagogues burned throughout the night, in full view of the public and of local firefighters, who had received orders to intervene only to prevent flames from spreading to nearby buildings.



On the morning after Kristallnacht local residents watch as the Ober Ramstadt synagogue is destroyed by fire.

-USHMM

THE HOLOCAUST

NAZI ASSAULT 1933–1939



“NIGHT OF BROKEN GLASS”

Within 48 hours, synagogues were vandalized and burned, 7,500 Jewish businesses were damaged or destroyed, 96 Jews were killed, and nearly 30,000 Jewish men were arrested and sent to concentration camps.



THE HOLOCAUST

NAZI ASSAULT 1933–1939



“ENEMIES OF THE STATE”

Although Jews were their primary targets, the Nazis also persecuted Roma (Gypsies), persons with mental and physical disabilities, and Poles for racial, ethnic, or national reasons.

THE HOLOCAUST

NAZI ASSAULT 1933–1939



Millions more, including homosexuals, Jehovah's Witnesses, Soviet prisoners of war, and political dissidents, also suffered oppression and death. **Significantly, *Kristallnacht* marks the first instance in which the Nazi regime incarcerated Jews on a massive scale simply on the basis of their ethnicity.**

FROM
CITIZENS
TO
OUTCASTS

Kristallnacht intensified the emigration of Jews from Germany in the months to come.

The German government blamed the Jews for the pogrom and imposed a punitive fine of one billion *Reichsmark* (some 400 million US dollars at 1938 rates) on the German Jewish community.

Historians have noted that after the pogrom, anti-Jewish policy intensified and was concentrated more and more concretely into the hands of the SS.



Jewish men arrested during Kristallnacht are forced to march through the town streets under SS guard and to watch the desecration of a synagogue before their deportation. —*US Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of Lydia Chagoll*

THE HOLOCAUST

NAZI ASSAULT 1933–1939



SEARCH FOR REFUGE

Jews in Vienna wait in line at a police station to obtain exit visas. Following the incorporation of Austria by Nazi Germany in March 1938, and the unleashing of a wave of humiliation, terror, and confiscation, many Austrian Jews attempted to leave the country.

THE HOLOCAUST

NAZI ASSAULT 1933–1939



SEARCH FOR REFUGE

Before being allowed to leave, however, Jews were required to get an exit visa, plus pay large sums of money in taxes and additional fees.

THE HOLOCAUST

NAZI ASSAULT 1933–1939



AMERICAN RESPONSES

After the U.S. government denied permission for the passengers to enter the United States, the *St. Louis* returned to Europe. Some 250 of the refugees would later be killed in the Holocaust.

FROM
CITIZENS
TO
OUTCASTS

THE HOLOCAUST

“FINAL SOLUTION” 1939–1945



LIFE IN THE GHETTO

Ghettos were city districts, often enclosed, in which the Germans concentrated the municipal and some-times regional Jewish population to control and segregate it from the non-Jewish population.

THE HOLOCAUST

“FINAL SOLUTION” 1939–1945



FROM
CITIZENS
TO
OUTCASTS

DEPORTATIONS

Between 1942 and 1944, trains carrying Jews from German-controlled Europe rolled into one of the six killing centers located along rail lines in occupied Poland.

THE HOLOCAUST

“FINAL SOLUTION” 1939–1945



DEPORTATIONS

Commonly between 80 and 100 people were crammed into railcars of this type. Deportation trains usually carried 1,000 to 2,000 people.

FROM
CITIZENS
TO
OUTCASTS

THE HOLOCAUST

“FINAL SOLUTION” 1939–1945



CONCENTRATION CAMP UNIVERSE

The German authorities confiscated all the personal belongings of the Jews, including their clothing, and collected them for use or sale. Soviet troops discovered tens of thousands of shoes when they liberated the Majdanek concentration camp in Poland in July 1944.

Our Responsibility...

Consider the roles of individuals in society as a way to connect the Holocaust to everyday life. What impacted the decisions that people made then, as to whether or not to intervene? To help or hinder? How are those influencing factors similar to what might impact an individual to take action or remain silent today?



Uniformed Gestapo officials load Jews onto trucks for deportation in full view of many onlookers. Kerpen, Germany, 1942. USHMM

USHMM Link to New Exhibit

- <http://somewereneighbors.ushmm.org/>

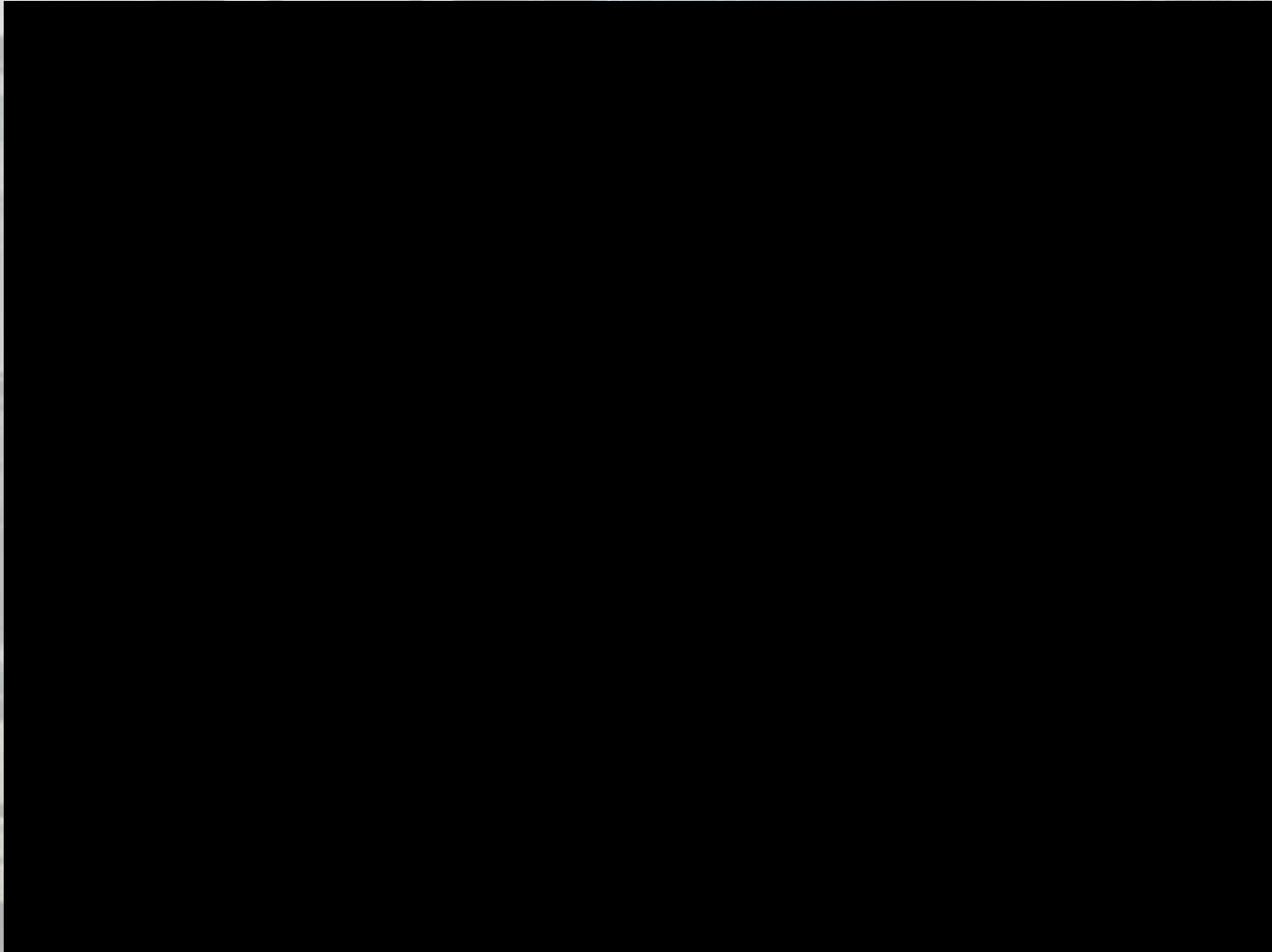


Film at Introduction of Exhibit: Some were Neighbors...

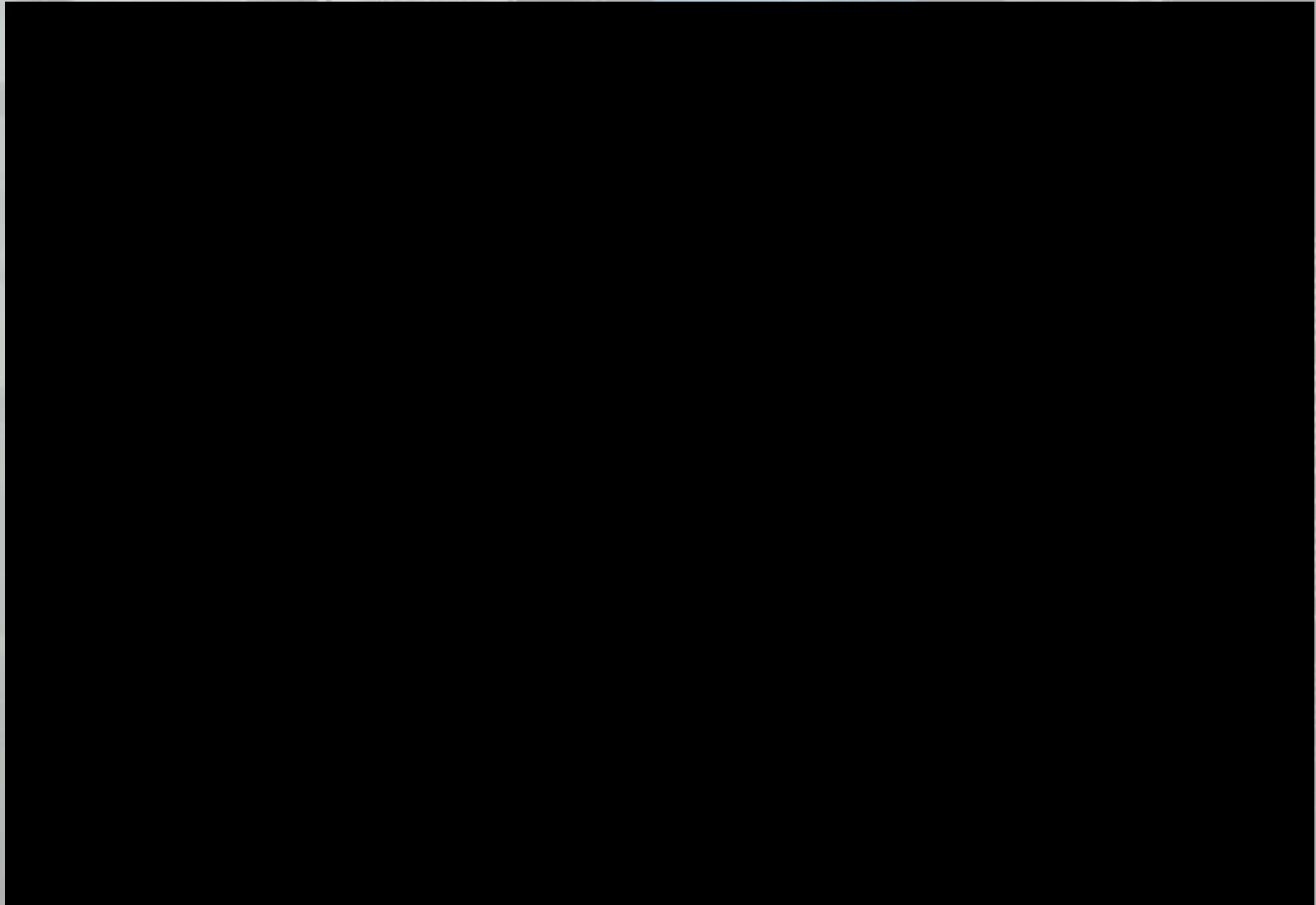
- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DxDJURnwcYk&feature=youtu.be>



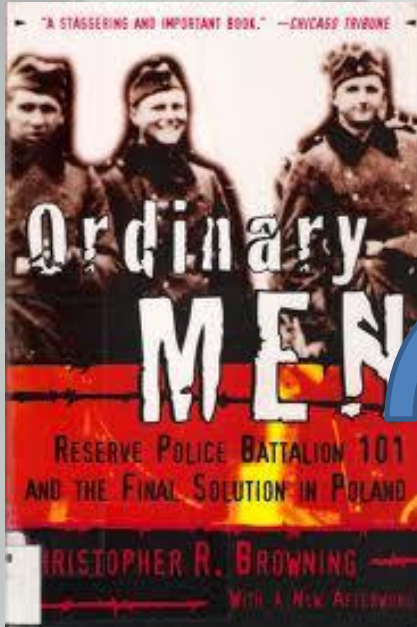
Some Were Neighbors Film



Polish and German Teenagers



Christopher R. Browning



In Lukow, Poland, 1942, where the ghetto was liquidated... found on page 41 of Browning's book, courtesy of Yad Vashem.

THE HOLOCAUST LAST CHAPTER

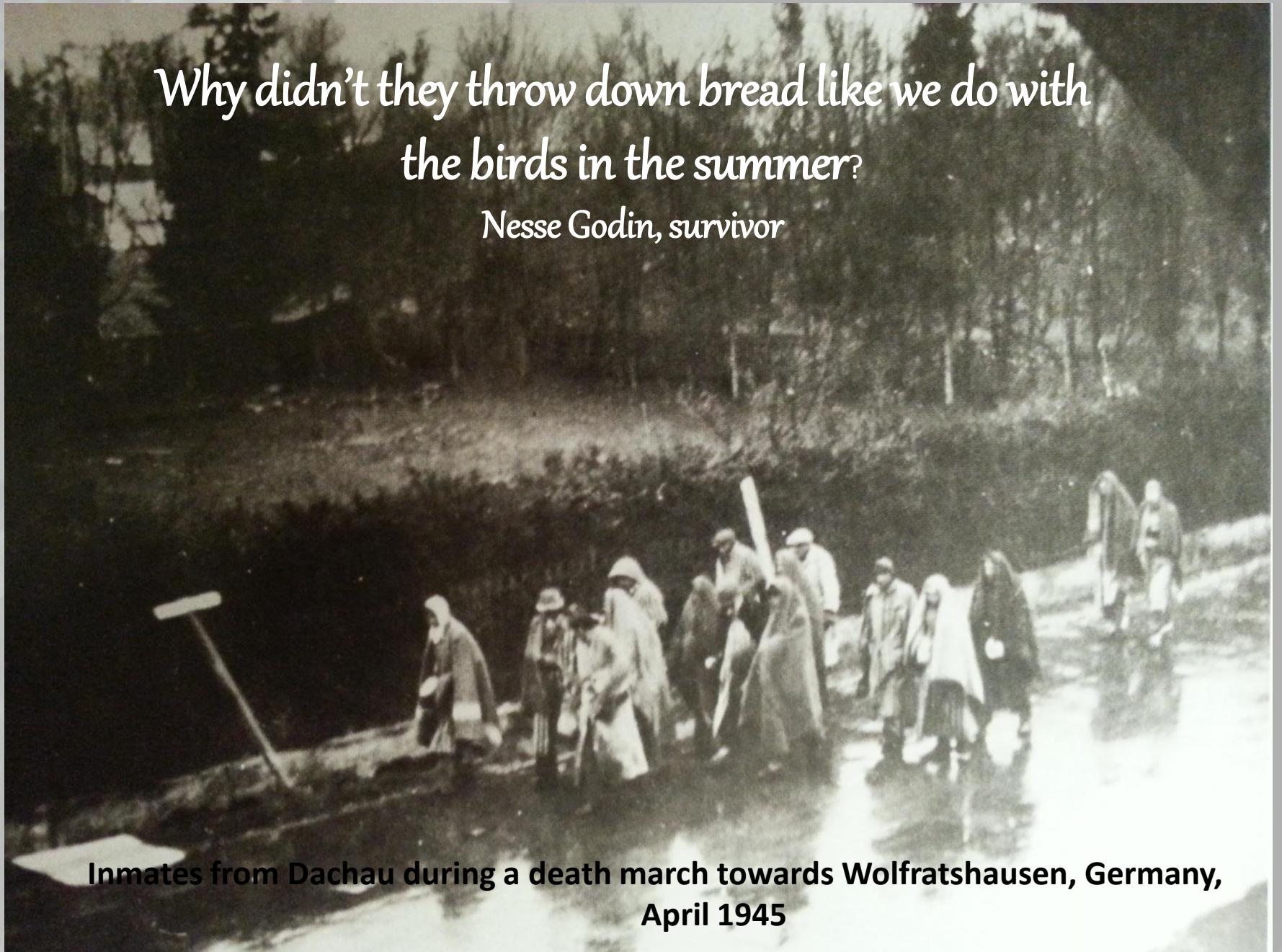
DEATH MARCHES



This photo taken from the window of a private home shows prisoners being marched from one concentration camp to another. In response to the deteriorating military situation in late 1944, German authorities ordered the evacuation of concentration camp prisoners away from advancing Allied troops to the interior of Germany.

*Why didn't they throw down bread like we do with
the birds in the summer?*

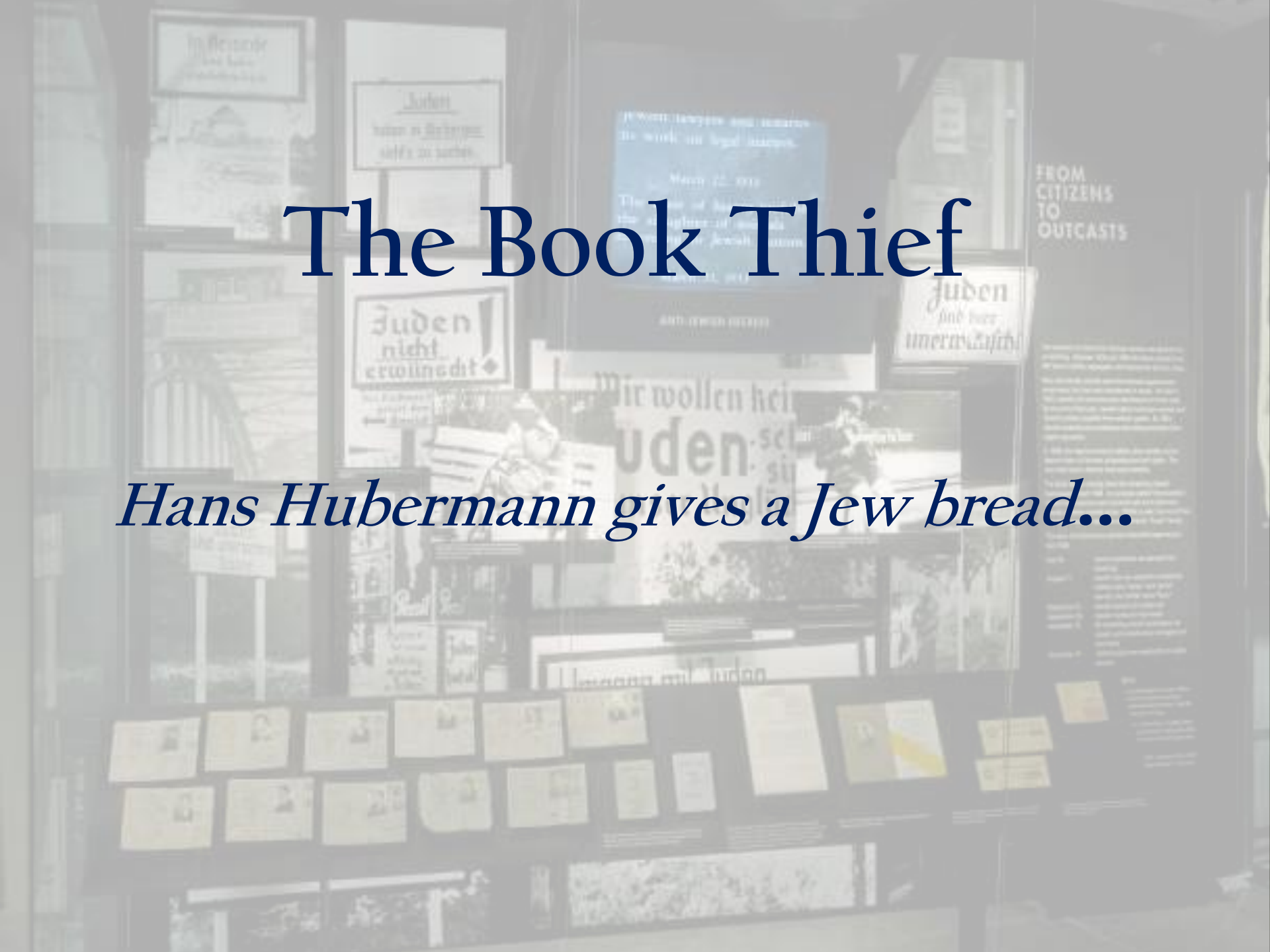
Nesse Godin, survivor



**Inmates from Dachau during a death march towards Wolfratshausen, Germany,
April 1945**

The Book Thief

Hans Hubermann gives a Jew bread...



THE HOLOCAUST LAST CHAPTER



LIBERATION

Eisenhower visited the camp to witness personally the evidence of atrocities.

THE HOLOCAUST LAST CHAPTER



LIBERATION

He publicly expressed his shock and revulsion, and he urged others to see the camps firsthand lest “the stories of Nazi brutality” be forgotten or dismissed as merely “propaganda.”

THE HOLOCAUST LAST CHAPTER



POSTWAR TRIALS

Beginning in October 1945, 22 major war criminals were tried on charges of crimes against peace, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and conspiracy to commit such crimes.

THE HOLOCAUST LAST CHAPTER



GENOCIDE DID NOT END WITH THE HOLOCAUST

In response to the Holocaust, the international community worked to create safeguards to prevent future genocides.

THE HOLOCAUST LAST CHAPTER



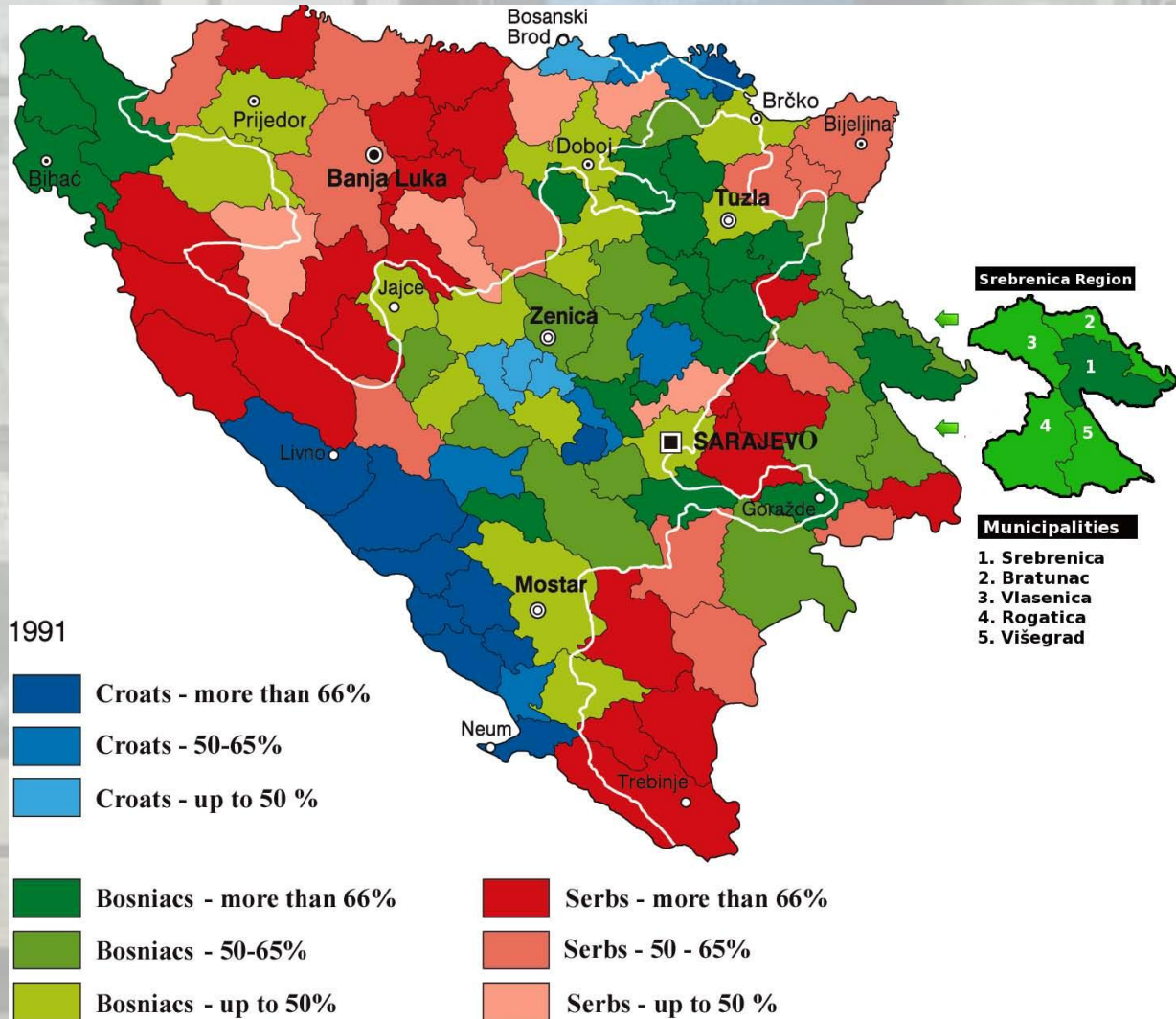
GENOCIDE DID NOT END WITH THE HOLOCAUST

Despite this effort, genocide has continued, and it continues to threaten parts of the world even today.

Cambodia



Bosnia



Rwanda

the triumph of evil

how the west ignored warnings of the 1994 rwanda genocide and turned its back on the victims

See FRONTLINE's Related Report
"Ghosts of Rwanda"



Darfur



Syria





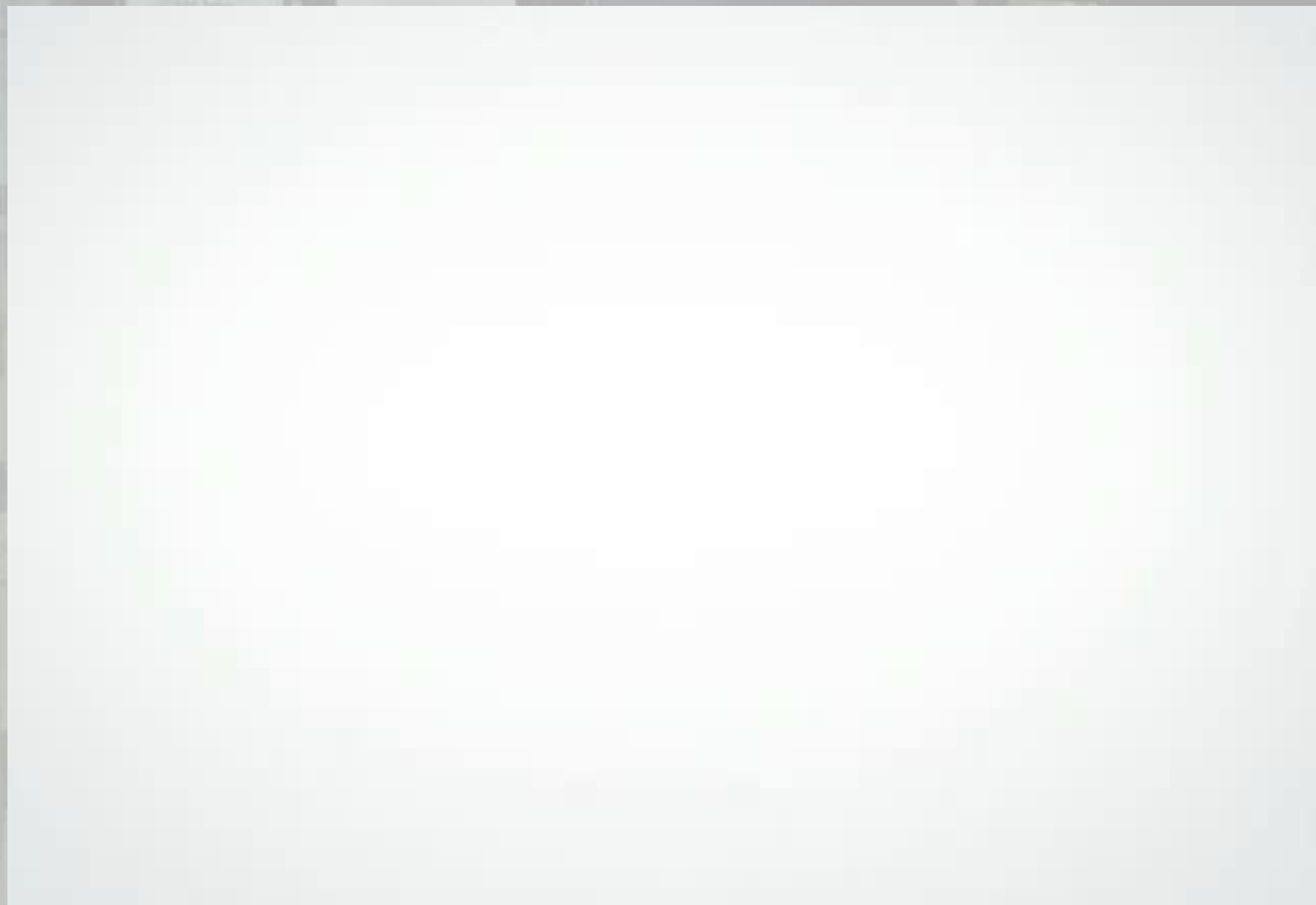
Never Again?! Signs in Speech

- New research by Professor Susan Benesch regarding Dangerous Speech is thought provoking as a model to distinguish incitement from hate speech. This can be a definite part of the solution to preventing genocide!
- http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1121926

Five Defining Criteria for Dangerous Speech

- Powerful speaker with influence over the audience most likely to react
- Audience vulnerable to incitement e.g. fearful
- Meaning of the speech act: understood as call to violence
- Conducive social and historical context
- Influential means of dissemination

Original research by: Professor Susan Benesch,
American University



Eight Stages of Genocide

Genocide Watch

- <http://www.genocidewatch.org/aboutgenocide/8stagesofgenocide.html>
 - 1. Classification
 - 2. Symbolization
 - 3. Dehumanization
 - 4. Organization
 - 5. Polarization
 - 6. Preparation
 - 7. Extermination
 - 8. Denial
- Often done through speech!
- 
- The background of the slide is a faded image of a museum exhibit. It features several historical documents and posters. One prominent poster has the text 'Juden sind unser Unglück' (Jews are our misfortune) and 'Wir wollen kein Juden in unser Unglück' (We do not want Jews in our misfortune). Another poster on the right says 'FROM CITIZENS TO OUTCASTS'. There are also smaller documents and photographs pinned to a wall.

*“Tell the Truth and Secure the Future for All of Us...
Nesse Godin, Survivor*



I've had an unimaginable past, but I thank God
every day for my life...

Leo Silberman



In Herseide
und haben
angenehme Gäste

Juden
haben in Altkirchen
nichts zu suchen.

Jewish lawyers and notaries
to work on legal matters.
March 22, 1933
The state of Saxony prohibits
the slaughter of animals
according to Jewish custom.
March 31, 1933

ANTI-JEWISH DECREES

Juden
sind hier
unerwünscht

Juden
nicht
erwünscht

Mir wollen keine
Juden-sch...
unser Unglück

Juden
sind unerwünschte
Gäste

FROM
CITIZENS
TO
OUTCASTS

The passage of these laws...
The Jews have...
In 1933, the government...
The Jews have...
The Jews have...
The Jews have...

A collection of small, rectangular cards or documents, likely representing individual testimonies or historical records, arranged in a grid-like fashion.