

History



Home Learning Book – Learning Cycle 3

Year 8

Genocide of the Jews



Name: _____ Teaching Group: _____

History Teacher(s): _____

Cycle3 Home learning calendar

February 2019	11	12	13	14	15	Teaching week 1
	18	19	20	21	22	Half Term
	25	26	27	28	1	Teaching week 2
March 2019	4	5	6	7	8	Teaching week 3
	11	12	13	14	15	Teaching week 4
	18	19	20	21	22	Teaching week 5
	25	26	27	28	29	Teaching week 6
April 2019	1	2	3	4	5	Teaching week 7
	8	9	10	11	12	Easter Holiday
	15	16	17	18	19	Easter Holiday
	22	23	24	25	26	Assessment week
May 2019	29	30	1	2	3	Super Teaching week

Why is regular home learning important?

- It can improve a student's thinking and memory skills. This is vital for the new content heavy GCSEs.
- It helps students to develop positive study skills and habits that will serve them well throughout life.
- Home learning encourages students to use time wisely and efficiently.
- It teaches students to work independently.
- Home learning teaches students to take responsibility for their own work.
- It allows students to review and practice what has been covered in class and consolidate their knowledge and skills.
- Equally important, it helps students to get ready for the next day's class.
- It helps students learn to use resources, such as libraries, reference materials, and computer Web sites to find information.
- It encourages students to explore subjects more fully than classroom time permits.
- It allows students to extend their learning by applying skills to new situations.
- Home learning helps parents learn more about what their children learning in school.



The Holocaust was a period in history at the time of World War Two (1939-1945), when millions of Jews were murdered because of who they were.

The killings were organised by Germany's Nazi party, led by Adolf Hitler.

Jews were the main target of the Nazis, and the greatest number of victims were Jewish. Nearly seven out of every 10 Jews in Europe were murdered because of their identity.

The Nazis also killed other groups of people, including Roma ('gypsies') and disabled people. They also arrested and took away the rights of other groups, like gay people and political opponents. Many of them died as a result of their treatment.

The Holocaust was an example of genocide. Genocide is deliberately killing a large group of people, usually because they are a certain nationality, race or religion.

Over the next 6 weeks you will be looking at Hitler's '3 steps to tyranny'

- 1 You have no right to live amongst us as one of us. (Separated from ordinary Germans, education business and jobs)
- 2 You have no right to live amongst us. (ghettos and labour camps)
- 3 You have no right to live. (death camps)

Week 2: Persecutions of the Jews 1933-34

Unerfätlich



Nazi propoganda: Anti Semitism: Jews are portrayed as monsters praying on The German people.



SA paramilitaries in Berlin on April 1, 1933, with boycott signs, blocking the entrance to a Jewish-owned shop. The signs read "Germans! Defend yourselves!"

What is the key message in Source A. What can you see? _____

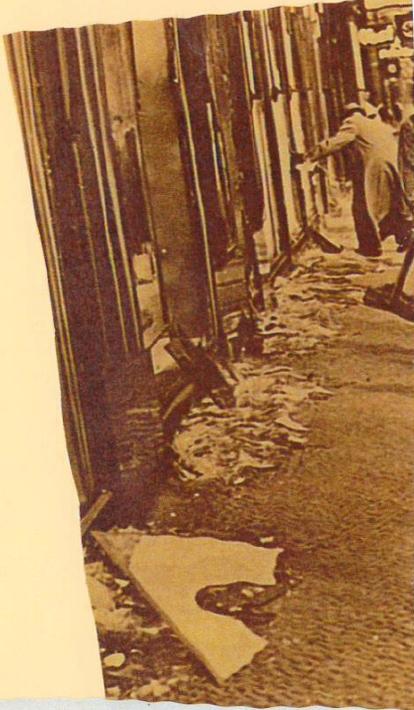
How do you think Jews felt when these kind of posters were being used? _____

Why do you think in source B the sign reads 'Germans defend yourself!'

What was the impact on Jewish business after the boycotting in 1933? _____

Week 3

1938: the night of the broken class



SOURCE 3 Report in the *London Times*, November 1938

“ The murder in Paris of Herr von Rath led in Germany today to scenes of systematic plunder and destruction which have seldom had their equal in a civilised country since the Middle Ages. In every part of the Reich, synagogues were set on fire or dynamited, Jewish shops smashed and ransacked, and individual Jews arrested or hounded by bands of young Nazis through the street ... other gangs of young men, all in plain clothes but evidently acting according to a systematic plan, toured the streets of Berlin, smashing the windows of every Jewish shop which they encountered ...

But destruction and looting did not begin in earnest until this afternoon. A large café in the Kurfürstendamm had been plundered of its bottles of wines and spirits and these were being gleefully thrown at what remained of the windows, or at anything breakable in the establishment. The active participants in this display were youths and little boys of the Hitler Youth – the only uniformed body which I actually saw taking part in this destruction ...

During the entire day hardly a policeman was to be seen in the streets where the ‘purge’ was in progress, save those few who were directing traffic. In no case, so far as can be learned, did the police dare to interfere with the demonstrators. In the Kurfürstendamm, army officers in uniform did try to bring the fanatics to reason, but were forced to leave because of threats ...

It is impossible to say how many synagogues may have been burned in Germany during the past 24 hours. ”

SOURCE 2 Jewish shops with shattered windows. Some historians have calculated that up to 400 synagogues and 7500 shops were destroyed, 91 Jews killed and 30,000 sent to concentration camps. Compare their estimates with Heydrich’s statistics in Source 7.

Read through Source 3

Imagine you were a 12yr old writing a short diary entry of the event (9-10 November 1938) include how you felt, saw, heard. (underline the text)

Dear diary _____

Week 4: Ghettos

'You have no right to live among us'

Research Task: The Warsaw Ghettos 1940s

- You can use books and the website!
- Create a mind map of : ***What is a ghetto? Fact about the Warsaw ghetto. Conditions, rations, diseases, how many died and the purpose of them?***



The first solution
Warsaw Ghettos



Week 5

Resistance

Tasks

- 1) Chose one of the following people to research.
- 2) Complete a fact-file about them

EXT: Research another one of the resistors and compare their methods. Which was more effective and why?



Irena Sendler



Sophie Scholl



Oskar Schindler

Name: _____

DOB: _____

Place of Birth: _____

Occupation: _____

How they resisted the Nazis:

What motivated them to resist the Nazis:

How effective their method of resistance was:

How they were treated for their resistance:

Week 6

The Trailer

Tasks

1) Watch the trailer of The Boy in The Striped Pyjamas

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9ypMp0s5Hiw>

2) Answer the following questions

List three things that you see about camp conditions from the trailer (what is the camp like?).

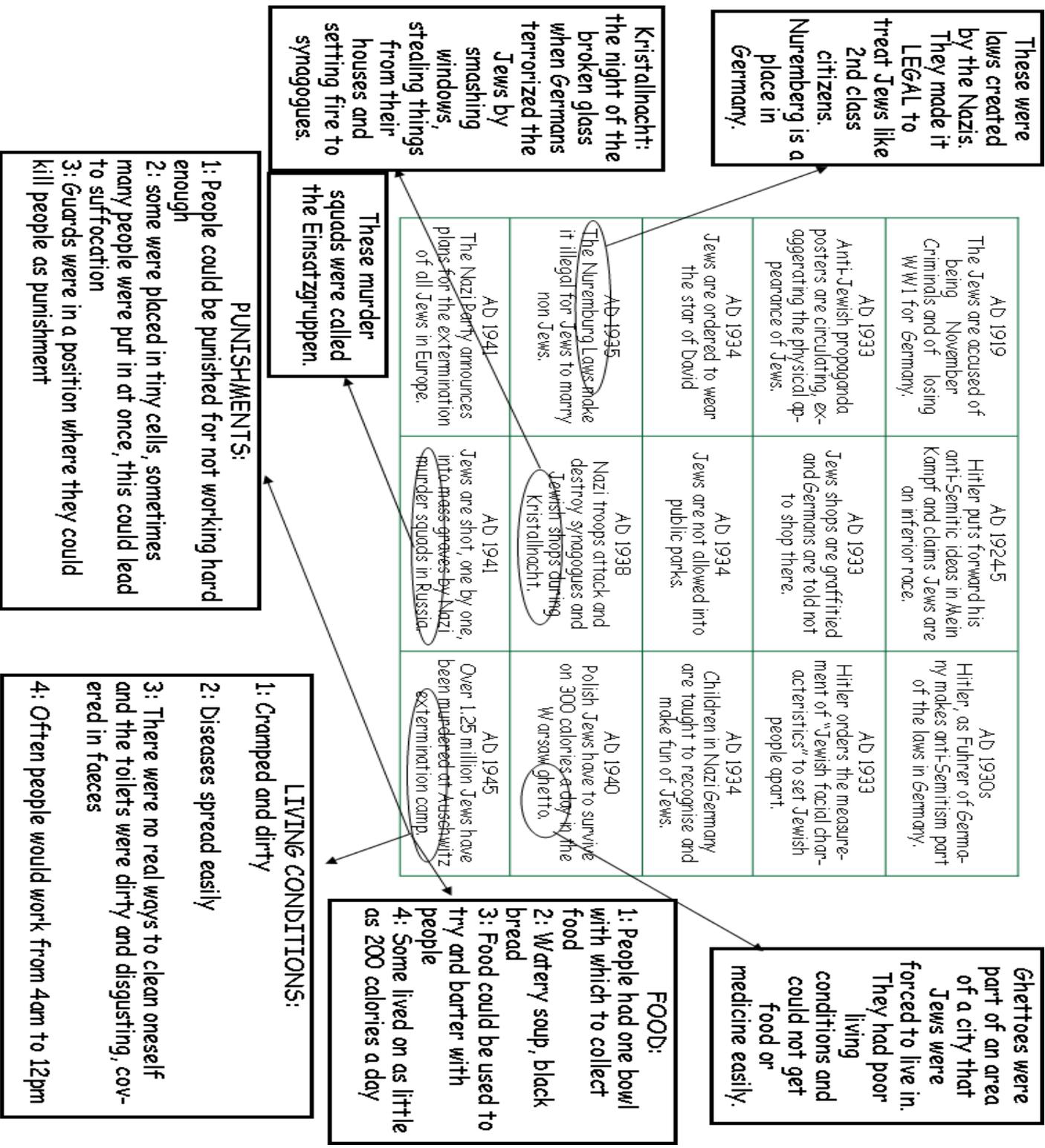
List three things you see about the treatment of prisoners in the camp.

Give two different opinions the characters have of the camp.

Give two questions you would like to be answered when watching the film.

Week 7 : Revision

Create a timeline or mind map using the information



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