

Images from  
Anne Frank

p147-190

The screenshot shows a web page from The National Archives. At the top left, the logo 'A' is followed by the text 'The National Archives > Education > World War II'. The main header features the title 'WORLD WAR II' in large yellow letters against a dark background with silhouettes of aircraft. To the right of the title are two blue buttons: 'HOMEPAGE' and 'INDEX OF RESOURCES'. Below the header, the section title 'WESTERN EUROPE 1939-1941' is displayed. Underneath, there are three tabs: '1939-1941' (highlighted in red), '1942-1945' (underlined), and 'INVESTIGATION' (underlined). The main content area is titled 'Map of Western Europe 1939-1941' and contains the following text: 'Use the buttons on the map to play the animation for Western Europe 1939-1941. You can stop and start the animation at any time. When you have finished go to the animation for 1942-1945.' Below this text is a large, solid orange rectangular area, which is the placeholder for the interactive map. The entire screenshot is framed by a light blue border.

Interactive Map of WWII - watch section 1942-1945  
(Hit Play)



bare  
chestnut tree



## The van Pels Family



Hermann

Peter

Auguste



photos of peter



## British paratroopers - WWII

p186

footage of German & British fighter planes from 1940. Skip intro b/c review of things we already know and start at 3:30min. (7:36min total)



"...our beloved  
Winston Churchill"

Prime Minister of England

"We Shall Fight On the Beaches..." radio address June 4, 1940. Given one month after becoming Prime Minister and just days after Germany has taken over Holland, Belgium and Northern France. Many English wanted to stay out of the war. Churchill wanted to convince them they **NEEDED** to join... (1:05 min)

"Their Finest Hour" June 18, 1940 radio address given after the French government surrendered to Germany. Again attempts to convince Parliament and the British citizens that it is in their best interest to keep up the fight. (2:01 min)

## Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina (p189)



During WWII, she lived in exile, in England. She ran the Dutch government, which had a Prime Minister, but not a Parliament. The Dutch Prime Minister attempted to negotiate with the Nazis for a separate peace. Hearing this, she had him removed from political office.

During the war, she was a beloved figure of hope for the Dutch people. Due to the close proximity of the two countries, the Queen was able to make frequent radio broadcasts to the Dutch people from England. She encouraged them to keep their spirits up and endure.

She also travelled to the USA, becoming the first Queen to ever address Congress. Winston Churchill called her the "only real man" amongst the royals-in-exile in London.

## Historical Background

p147-190

Warsaw Uprising

Call for Diaries

"The Butterfly"



diaries being recovered after the war

## Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, 1943

- ★ month-long rebellion of Warsaw Jews against Nazis in 1943
- ★ to keep from being sent to Treblinka death camp
- ★ lasted from April 19 until quelled by Germans on May 16
- ★ ghetto created by Germans and surrounded with 10-ft high, 11-mi long brick wall, to serve as a detention camp
- ★ almost 500,000 people were held there by end of 1942
- ★ 5,000 people per day then sent to Treblinka
- ★ resistance was led by underground Jewish Combat Org.
- ★ ended with dynamiting of Great Synagogue of Warsaw

## Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, 1943



## Call for Diaries in the Warsaw Ghetto

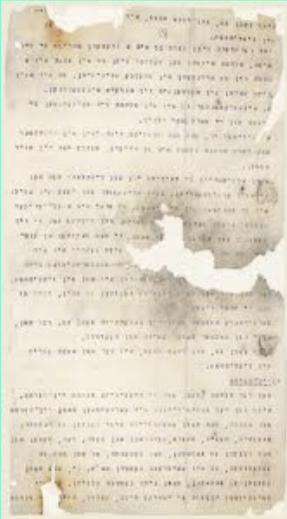


Recovered after the war.

In the Warsaw ghetto, members of a group code named Oneg Shabbat (In Praise of the Sabbath) kept records of everything that was happening to Jews in Poland.

They encouraged ordinary people, not just historians and writers, to document life in the ghetto. The materials Oneg Shabbat collected were buried in metal containers inside the ghetto.

One Oneg Shabbat worker wrote:



sample of diary  
page recovered

...I regard it as a sacred task...for everyone, whether or not he has the ability, to write down everything he has witnessed or has heard from those who have witnessed--the atrocities which the barbarians committed in every Jewish town. When the time will come--and indeed it will surely come--let the world read and know what the murderers perpetrated. This will be the richest material for the mourner when he writes the elegy for the present time.

This will be the most powerful subject matter for the avenger...We are obligated to assist them, to help them, even if we must pay with our own lives, which today are very cheap.

Discuss:

1. Think about the concept of spiritual resistance. What did living in a ghetto mean for Jewish people? What possibilities of resistance were available?
2. Which residents of the ghetto should keep a diary? Why were firsthand accounts of what happened important?
3. Who are the "barbarians" in the first sentence? The "mourner" in the third? the "avenger" in the fourth?
4. What does "our own lives...are very cheap" mean?

## The Butterfly

The last, the very last,  
So richly, brightly, dazzlingly yellow...  
Perhaps if the sun's tears would sing  
against a white stone...



Such, such a yellow  
Is carried lightly 'way up high.  
It went away I'm sure because it wished to  
kiss the world good-bye.

For seven weeks I've lived in here,  
Pinned up inside this ghetto  
But I have found my people here.  
The dandelions call to me  
And the white chestnut candles in the court.  
Only I never saw another butterfly.

That butterfly was the last one.  
Butterflies don't live in here,  
In the ghetto.



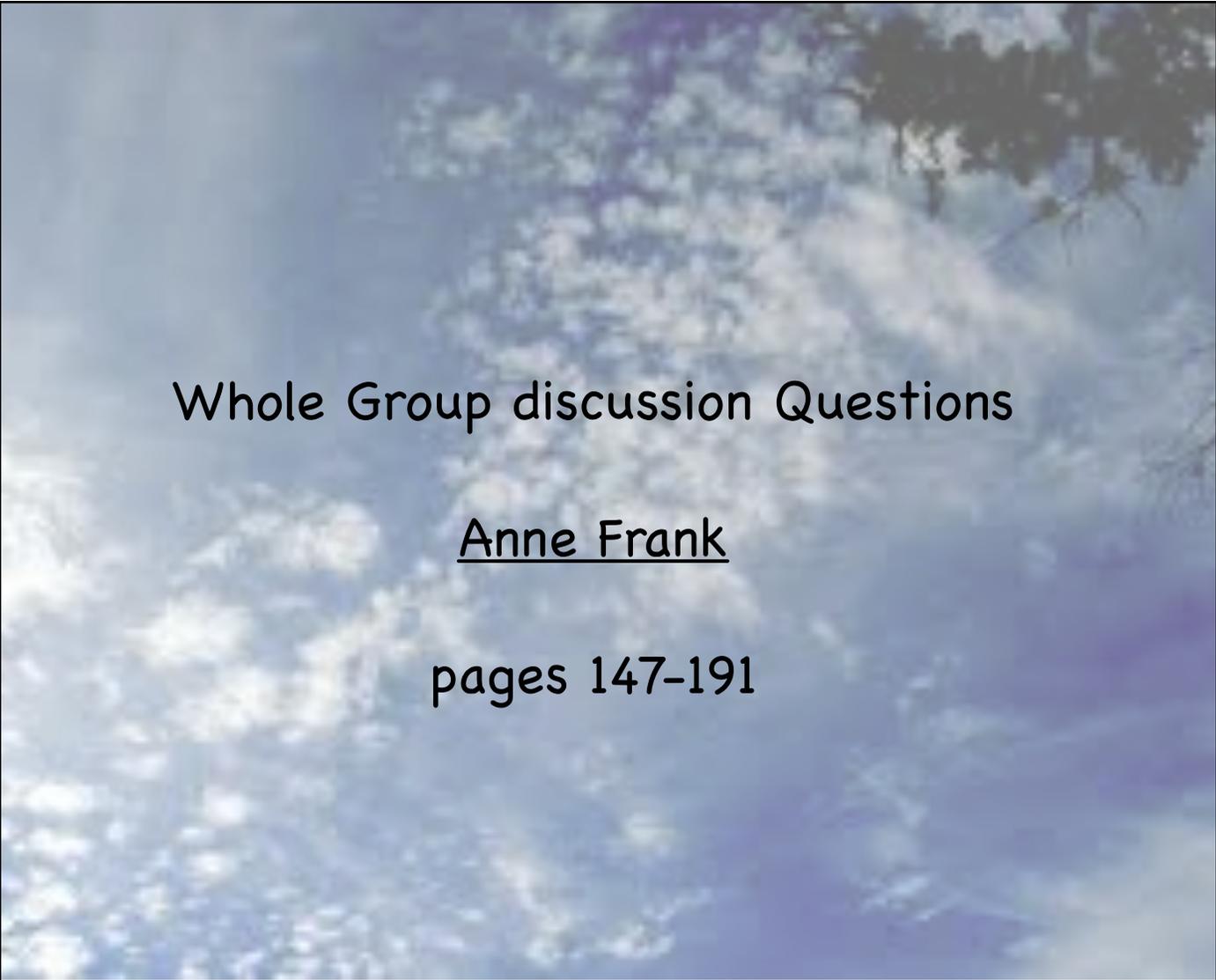
1. What are the symbols in "The Butterfly"? What does each represent? Are the symbols related?
2. How does this poem, along with Call for Diaries (previous slide), represent acts of spiritual resistance to the Holocaust?
3. Is there a song or poem you could find and share with us that is an act of spiritual resistance to the Holocaust or anything else?

## Summary pg 147-191

- rumors of invasion and the Nazis flooding the city make the Annexe residents very nervous (147)
- Anne is longing for something new, something she cannot put a name to (151)
- Peter starts to show an interest in Anne. She catches him staring at her. (151)
- Anne is desperate to be alone (152 and others)
- the Annexe residents enjoy listening to German music on the radio, but Peter is annoyed by Dussel fiddling with the tuning of the station (152)
- At first Anne does not have special feelings for Peter, but begins to develop a crush. They start to spend more time together.
- another burglary. They think maybe this time the thieves had a key (162)

- adults debate how to handle being discouraged. Anne disagrees with their opinions, but isn't allowed to contribute to conversation (163)
- \*\*Tues, 7 March - Anne reflects on her personal growth: change from silly girl to more thoughtful young woman (168)
- Anne writes of using the diary as an outlet for all her negative feelings and "self-pity" so that she can show a happy face to others (172)
- food is more difficult to get b/c they can't get more ration coupons. Food that remains is spoiling (173)
- Anne continues to feel restless and increasingly cool towards Mummy. Feels frustrated she is not being treated more like an adult, even though she is 14. Feels that she has learned and grown a great deal, but it is not being recognized by the adults.

- Anne & Peter finally reveal their romantic feelings to each other (179)
- Anne & Margot write a series of letters to each other about Margot being "the odd one out." (182)
- Anne is happy she does not blush easily as the adults begin to tease about the time she spends with Peter. (186)
- Anne is frustrated the adults talk about the war so much and listen to the news so frequently. One exception is her admiration for a speech by Winston Churchill.
- Anne's mother wants her to stop spending so much time upstairs. Anne feels her mother will never understand her.



Whole Group discussion Questions

Anne Frank

pages 147-191

## CHANGE IN TONE?

Thursday, 3 February, 1944

While grown-ups discuss possibility of invasion, Anne reacts:

"I myself keep very quiet and don't take any notice of all the fuss and excitement. I have now reached the state that I don't care much whether I live or die. The world will still keep on turning without me; what is going to happen, will happen, and anyway it's no good trying to resist.

I trust to luck and do nothing but work, hoping that all will end well." (150)

Is the tone of this entry different than others Anne wrote? How or how is it not?

Why is there a change?

## LONGING...

Saturday, 12 Feb, 1944

"I believe that it's spring within me, I feel that spring is awakening. I feel it in my whole body and soul. It is an effort to behave normally, I feel utterly confused, don't know what to read, what to write, what to do, I only know that I am longing..." (151)

How would you describe how Anne is feeling?

Why is she feeling this way?

How does this compare to the the feelings of you and/or your friends?

PETER...

Fri, 18 Feb 1944 - Describing Peter van Daan...

"Don't think I'm in love, because I'm not, but I have the feeling all the time that something fine can grow up between us, something that gives confidence and friendship." (156)

**\*\*ONE day later\*\*** Sat, 19 Feb 1944

"...I didn't have more than a few fleeting words with 'him'...The tears streamed down my cheeks and I felt desperately unhappy. Oh, if only 'he' had come to comfort me." (157)

What is the difference between these two passages?

Why the change?

## WHAT IS HAPPINESS?

Wed, 23 Feb 1944 -

Class volunteers read the section on page 159 starting with "A thought..." until the next diary entry.

Discuss which parts make the most impact on you.

Do you think you could or would have the same attitude in this situation?

Parallel this philosophy with Shabanu and Sharma's advice to keep secrets within her heart...

## NATURE

Wed, 23 Feb 1944 -

Page 158. Volunteers read aloud the last few lines of the middle paragraph starting with:

"'As long as this exists,' I thought,..."

until the end of the page.

What is the role of nature in Anne's worldview?

Why?

## TURNING POINT?

Tue, 7 Mar 1944 -

Page 168. This entire entry is pivotal to Anne's development as a person. She reflects back on the past and tries to analyze herself past, present and future.

Read the second to last paragraph on page 171.

Compare the two world views of Anne and her mother.

What do the two views tell you about them as people?

Which view most closely matches your own? Which one do you WISH most closely matches your own?

## WHEN ARE YOU "GROWN UP?"

Fri, 17 Mar 1944 - Page 179.

"Although I'm only fourteen, I know quite well what I want, I know who is right and who is wrong, I have my opinions, my own ideas and principles, and although it may sound pretty mad from an adolescent, I feel more of a person than a child I feel quite independent of anyone....(discussing Mummy) - I feel superior to her over a great many things. If I love anyone, above all I must have admiration for them, admiration and respect."

What is your reaction?

Do you think Anne know as much as she says she does?