

**1932**

The unemployed line outside the Job Center in Hannover, around 1930.

The words on the fence read 'vote Hitler.'

The National Socialist German Workers Party (NSDAP) becomes the largest in parliament with 37 percent of the vote in the elections of 1932 and becomes the country's largest party.

**1933**

Arrested Communists, 6 March, 1933. The NSDAP takes action not only against the Jews but also against the party's political opponents. Communists and Social Democrats in particular are targeted and imprisoned in concentration camps.

**1929**

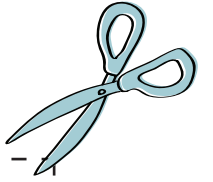
There are problems in Germany. There is a worldwide economic crisis.

People are badly affected, not only in the USA, but in Germany, too.

**1933**

An NSDAP torchlight march through Berlin, 1933.

There is a political party that hates Jews. This party is the NSDAP (National Socialist German Workers Party) and its leader is Adolf Hitler. Hitler and the Nazis - those who follow him - are anti-Semitic. They hate Jews and blame them for all the problems. Their solution is to get rid of all the Jews in Germany: that will be the end of the economic crisis.



**1935**

The public humiliation of Julius Wolff, a Jew, and his “Aryan” girlfriend Christine Reemann in the German town of Norden, 22 July, 1935. The sign reads: “I am a defiler of the race”.

The Nazis divide people according to ‘race’. Hitler’s ideal is a ‘racially pure’ German people. According to him, the German ‘Aryan’ race is superior. A series of ‘racial laws’ known as the ‘Nuremberg Race Laws’ are passed in September 1935. These laws deprive the German Jews of their rights of citizenship. The laws also ban Jews from marrying. These ‘racial laws’ rob the Jewish people of their fundamental rights.

**1938**

Évian Conference, France, July 1938.

The political representatives from 32 countries and 39 private organisations meet in France in July 1938. The Évian Conference is convened at the initiative of US President Franklin D. Roosevelt to discuss the issue of increasing numbers of Jewish refugees fleeing Nazi persecution. Most of the countries close their borders to refugees and the conference is ultimately seen as a failure.

**1933**

Hitler has been appointed Chancellor and waves to the enthusiastic crowds in Berlin, 30 January 1933. On 23 March, 1933, Parliament votes that Hitler can rule without its consent. The Social Democrats – those who have not yet been arrested or fled the country – provide the only opposing votes. The Communist Party has already been outlawed. The democratic Weimar republic has turned into an NSDAP dictatorship.

**1938**

The burning synagogue of Ober-Ramstadt (Germany), 10 November 1938. On the night of 9-10 November 1938, the Nazis organise a pogrom against the Jews. 177 synagogues are destroyed, 7500 shops are vandalized and more than a hundred Jews are murdered. This night becomes known as the ‘Reichskristallnacht’ (Night of the Broken Glass).





**1941**

A swimmingpool, 1941. The sign reads: 'No Jews allowed.'  
The Nazis regard the Jews not only as an inferior people, but also as dangerous. They harbour the illusion that 'the Jews' are in power all over the world and that they are intent on destroying the so-called Aryan race. The list of restrictions imposed on Jews keeps growing, with the sole purpose of isolating them from the non-Jewish population.

**1939**

German soldiers enter the destroyed city centre of Rotterdam, May 1940.  
On 1 September 1939 the German army invades Poland. This is the start of Second World War. Six months later it is the turn of the Netherlands. When the centre of Rotterdam is bombed on 14 May 1940, the Dutch army surrenders. The German army occupies The Netherlands, and the Nazis take control.

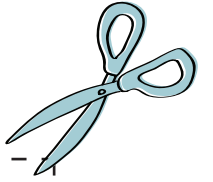
**1941**

Jewish men are deported by an Einsatzgruppe consisting of members of the Sicherheitsdienst (SD) and police officers, Poland, September 1939.

During the first months of the war, Einsatzgruppen (special SS units) execute more than 60,000 – often prominent – citizens in Poland. The Nazis force the Jewish inhabitants of occupied Poland to live in special ghettos, packed closely together, under poor hygienic circumstances and with little food. Thousands of men, women and children die. Eventually, hundreds of thousands Polish Jews will be deported from the ghettos to concentration and extermination camps, where they will be murdered.

**1942**

The notes of the Wannsee Conference have survived. On this page, an overview is given with the numbers of Jewish people in Europe. The anti-Jewish measures are part of Hitler's plan to have all eleven million European Jews murdered. In the greatest secrecy, top Nazi officials elaborate on his decision during the so-called 'Wannsee Conference' in Berlin on 20 January 1942. Adolf Eichmann, one of the participants at the Conference, is responsible for organising the deportation of all the Jews of Europe to concentration and extermination camps.



**1944**

An employee of the “Eugenic and Population Biological Research Station of the Reich Health and Sanitation Office” determines the eye colour of a young Sinti woman. This community becomes a target for the Nazis’ racist policy and many are murdered in concentration camps. There are an estimated 220,000 to 500,000 victims.

**1943**

Deportation from the Muiderpoort train station to Westerbork, the transit camp. Amsterdam, 25 May, 1943.  
All over Europe, Jews are arrested and deported to concentration camps. Some of the camps are labour camps, but others are created specifically to kill many people at once. The Nazis build gas chambers for this purpose. In the labour camps, people often die from hard work, exhaustion or diseases. Most of the concentration camps are in Eastern Europe: Auschwitz, Chelmo, Belzec, Treblinka, Sobibor and Majdanek.

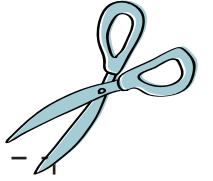
**1944**

6 June 1944, allied troops land on the beaches of Normandy, France. They intend to liberate Europe from Nazi occupation. This day is called ‘D-Day’. On 6 June 1944, the people in hiding hear the good news. A large army has invaded Europe to liberate the occupied countries of Europe. The people in hiding are given hope. Anne thinks that she will be able to go back to school in October.

**1945**

On 5 May, 1945, Holland is liberated. This is Kalverstraat street, Amsterdam, in June 1945. Only 5,000 of 107,000 Jewish people who were deported survived.





**1948**

On 10 December, 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopts and proclaims the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Almost all the countries of the world commit themselves to respecting human rights. But the reality is often quite a different story. Prejudice and discrimination against other minority groups do not seem to have disappeared yet.

**1945**

The Nuremberg Trials, November 1945. On the left: Hermann Goering and Rudolf Hess.

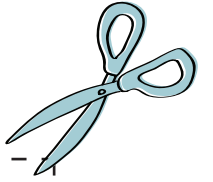
The Nuremberg Trials refers to the two trials of Nazis after the Second World War. The trials are held in the German city of Nuremberg from 1945 to 1949. The accused are put on trial and charged with Crimes against peace, War crimes (violations of the customs of war such as killing hostages, using civilians for slave labour), Crimes against humanity (atrocities such as murder, extermination, deportation of civilians) and Conspiracy to commit these crimes.

**1929**

Otto Frank and Edith Holländer marry on 12 May 1925. On 12 June 1929, the Frank family is celebrating: Edith and Otto are overjoyed with the birth of their second daughter: Anne (Annelies Marie). The Frank family is Jewish and German.

**1933**

In 1933, Hitler and the Nazis come to power. Jews are discriminated against. Signs with 'No Jews' appear in more and more places. Anne's parents decide to leave Frankfurt. Anne, Edith and Margot Frank, 10 March 1933. Tietz department store in Frankfurt (Germany) had a Photoweigh photo booth where you could weigh yourself and have your passport photo taken. Together, they weighed just under 110 kilos.



**1937**

Anne and her friends in the sandpit, July 1937. From left to right: Hannah Goslar, Anne Frank, Dolly Citroen, Hannah Toby, Barbara and Sanne Ledermann. This photo is taken by the mother of Barbara and Susanne Ledermann. Hannah, Suzanne and Barbara are Jewish and come from Germany, just like Anne.

**1934**

Anne's father finds work in the Netherlands. In February 1934, the whole family is living at the Merwedeplein in Amsterdam. Anne goes to the 6th Montessori school nearby. First to kindergarten, then to elementary school. There are other German Jewish children in her class. The Frank family feels free and safe in Amsterdam. Anne and Margot's new friends are German and Dutch. The sisters soon learn to speak Dutch.

**1937**

Anne at a summer camp for city children in Laren, near Amsterdam, 1937.

**1940**

The German army enters Amsterdam not far from Otto Frank's office building, 16 May, 1940. Otto and Edith hope that the Netherlands will not enter the war. However, on 10th May 1940, the German army invades the Netherlands. Belgium and France are also occupied. In contrast to Polish people, the Nazis regard the non-Jewish populations of these Western-European countries as 'kindred peoples', therefore they do not commit the same atrocities inflicted on the Polish people.





**RESOURCE 8****1941**

The Frank family in front of their house at the Merwedeplein in May 1941. By that time, the Netherlands have been occupied by the German army for a year.

The Nazis make life difficult for Jews in the Netherlands. After the summer holidays in 1941, Jewish children must transfer to separate schools.

Anne has to say 'goodbye' to her non-Jewish friends and Miss Kuperus, her class teacher and the headmistress of the Montessori school. Both cry when Anne leaves.

**1942**

12 June 1942 is Anne's 13th birthday. One of her presents is the diary she chose a few days earlier in a neighborhood shop.

**1942**

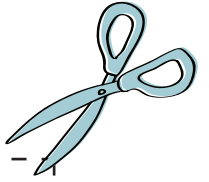
From May 1942 onwards, all Jews of 6 years and over must wear a star on their clothes. There are rumors that all Jews will be sent to Germany to work for the Nazis. Otto and Edith Frank decide not to wait until this happens. They prepare a secret hiding place.

Their daughters know nothing about this. Anne starts in the first class of the Jewish Lyceum, Margot in the fourth.

**1942**

Three weeks after Anne's birthday, on 5 July 1942, Margot receives a call-up notice. She is summoned to go and work for the Nazis at a labour camp in Germany. Anne writes in her diary: "I was stunned. A call-up: everyone knows what that means.

Visions of concentration camps and lonely cells raced through my head." Margot does not go. The next day, the family goes into hiding. Anne is not allowed to take her cat Moortje with her.



**1942-1944**

During the day the people in hiding have to stay quiet because there are workers in the warehouse who do not know that there are people hiding in the building. The people in hiding usually sit and read. Anne, Margot and Peter do their homework. Anne's parents have taken their school books to the hiding place so that they do not get behind and can start school again after the war. In her small room, Anne writes a lot in her diary. She misses her friends so makes up a very close friend: Kitty. Anne writes to her about her feelings and experiences in the secret annex. She dreams of becoming a famous writer or journalist after the war. When her diary is full she continues to write in notebooks and on loose sheets of paper.

The people in hiding often listen to the news on the radio. Sometimes the news is good, like when the German army suffers a heavy defeat at Stalingrad in Russia. But sometimes the helpers bring bad news and tell them of Jewish men, women and children being arrested in Amsterdam. First they are taken to Camp Westerbork and then sent on to Eastern Europe. Anne thinks that most of them are being murdered there by the Nazis.

**1944**

List of deportees on the last transport from Westerbork to Auschwitz. Four days later, the prisoners arrive at Westerbork transit camp. On 3 September, 1944, the last transport train leaves the Netherlands bound for Auschwitz. Among the more than one thousand people on board are the eight inhabitants of the Secret Annex.

The Nazis take them to Westerbork, a large camp in Drenthe in the north east of the Netherlands. From there they are sent with thousands of other Dutch Jews to the Auschwitz concentration camp. On the platform in Auschwitz the men are separated from the women. Anne and Margot see their father for the last time. Later they are sent to another camp, Bergen-Belsen, where they die in March 1945, shortly before the camp is liberated. On 5 May 1945 the Netherlands is liberated and is a free country again.

**1942**

The hiding place is in Otto Frank's business premises on the Prinsengracht. Part of the building, the house at the back which was empty, has been refurnished for them. A moveable bookcase hides the entrance to the hiding place.

The hiding place is not just for the Franks. Four other Jews join them: Hermann and Auguste van Pels with their son Peter, and Fritz Pfeffer. Four of Otto's workers have promised to help: Miep Gies, Johannes Kleiman, Victor Kugler and Bep Voskuijl. They provide food, library books, magazines, newspapers and clothes as well as the latest news from the city.

For more than two years, these eight people live in the Annex shut off from the outside world.

**1944**

In addition to keeping a diary, Anne also keeps a storybook. She writes stories, which she sometimes makes up and other times bases on things that really have happened. In her "favourite quotes notebook" she copies sentences she liked from the books she read.

On 4 August 1944, a car suddenly stops in front of Otto Frank's business premises. Led by a Nazi, three Dutch policemen enter the building. They go to the hiding place. The people in hiding have been betrayed! Whoever did that has never been discovered.

The people in hiding are arrested and taken to prison by truck. Anne's diary, notebooks and loose sheets of paper are left behind in the hiding place. Miep and Bep find them when they take a look there. Miep keeps them in her desk drawer.





**1945**  
Otto Frank is the only one of the eight people in hiding to survive. In June 1945 he returns to the Netherlands.

**1947**  
On his return, Miep Gies, one of the helpers who looked after the people in hiding, gives him Anne's diary, notebooks and the loose sheets of paper. Otto reads that Anne wanted to publish a book after the war and Otto turns her work into a book: the Secret Annex. First it is published in Dutch and later in more than 70 other languages.  
Otto Frank received thousands of letters from readers all over the world. He dedicates the rest of his life to Anne's diary. A year before his death he says: 'I am nearly 90 and getting weaker. But the task that Anne gave me, continues to give me strength to fight for reconciliation and for human rights all over the world.'

## RESOURCE 8

## 7 TEACH