

Albert/English
Albert/Plaa
Honors English 3-4
Summer Assignment
Directions

Welcome to Honors English 3-4. Your summer assignment is to complete the following by the first day of school 08/10/20 whether you do so physically or virtually. The work itself is not difficult, but the subject matter is. Our first book is *Night* written by Elie Wiesel. The study of the Holocaust is an important and serious one and we expect our students to treat it with respect and solemnity.

Your assignments are:

1. Read the speech by Heinrich Himmler and follow the directions on the last page.
2. Complete and fill out the vocabulary, term, people, places, etc.
3. You are to find a map like the one in the folder. Color and label each country. You are not to use a map that is pre-labeled. Place each camp in its country and color-code them by the number of deaths/population/type of camp/operation time. Which type you use is up to you. You may mix/match as long as each camp is labeled by its name clearly and notated by which identifier you used.
 - a. A blank map is attached to the assignment.

Any and all questions on assignments must be submitted to albert.k@monet.k12.ca.us and/or plaa.b@monet.k12.ca.us before 08/09/20.

Excerpt of a speech by Reichsfurher Heinrich Himmler justifying extermination, spoken to senior SS officers in Pozan, October 4, 1943. Assignment is after the speech.

"...One principle must be absolute for the SS man: we must be honest, decent, loyal and comradely to members of our own blood and to no one else. What happens to the Russians, what happens to the Czechs, is a matter of utter indifference to me. Such good blood of our own kind as there may be among the nations we shall acquire for ourselves, if necessary, by taking away the children and bringing them up among us. Whether the other people live in comfort or perish of hunger interests me only in so far as we need them as slaves for our culture. Whether or not 10,000 Russian women collapse from exhaustion while digging a tank ditch interests me only in so far as the tank ditch is completed for Germany. We shall never be rough or heartless where it is not necessary; that is clear. We Germans, who are the only people in the world who have a decent attitude to animals, will also adopt a decent attitude to these human animals, but it is a crime against our own blood to worry about them and to bring them ideals. I shall speak to you here with frankness on a very grave matter. Among ourselves, it should be mentioned quite frankly, and yet we will never speak of it publicly. Just as we did not hesitate on June 30, 1934 (Night of the Long Knives--an internal purge of the Nazi party) to do our duty as we were ordered, to stand our comrades against a wall and shoot them, and we never spoke about it and we will never speak about it. It was a matter of natural tact that is alive in us, thank God, that we never discussed it. Each of us shuddered and yet each of us knew clearly that next time he would do it again if it were an order and if

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it were necessary. I am referring to the evacuation of the Jews, the extermination of the Jewish people. This is one of the things that is easily said: "The Jewish people are going to be exterminated." That's what every Party member says, "Sure, it's in our program, elimination of the Jews-extermination - it'll be done!" And then they all come along, 80 million worthy Germans and each one has his one decent Jew. Of course, the others are swine, but this one, he is a first-rate Jew! Of all those who talk like that, not one has seen it happen, not one has had to go through with it. Most of you know what it means to see 100 corpses lying together, or 500, or 1000. To have stuck it out and at the same time - apart from exceptions caused by weakness - to have remained decent fellows, that is what has made us hard. This is a page of glory in our history which has never been written and shall never be written, for we know how difficult it would be for us here today - under bombing raids and the hardships and deprivations of war - if we were still to have Jews in every city as secret saboteurs, agitators, and inciters. If the Jews were still lodged in the body of the German nation, we would probably by now have reached the stage of 1916-17. The wealth they possessed we took from them. I gave a strict order, which has been carried out by SS Obergruppenfuhrer Pohl, that this wealth will of course be turned over to the Reich in its entirety. We have taken none of it for ourselves. Individuals who have erred will be punished in accordance with the order given by me at the start - threatening that anyone who takes as much as a single Mark of this money is a dead man. A number of SS men -they are not very many, committed this offense, and they shall die. There will be no mercy. We had a moral right; we had the duty towards our people to destroy

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this people that wanted to destroy us. But we do not have the right to enrich ourselves by as much as a fur, or a watch, by one Mark or a cigarette or

anything else. We do not want, in the end, because we destroyed a bacillus, to be infected by this bacillus and to die. I will never stand by and watch while even a small rotten spot develops or takes hold. Wherever it may form we will together burn it away...."

Assignment: Read the speech 2 or 3 times to "get the meaning" behind the words. Write a one page translation of the speech explaining Himmler's persuasion technique. What is his goal? What comparisons does he make? How does his word choice emphasize his goal? What purpose do the words serve? Be careful.

The people, places, and things below are all relevant to the Holocaust. You are to define each one. If the term has a / / after it with other words, that is the pronunciation of the word. You may copy/paste or type it out, however, make sure you know the definition.

1. Allies:
2. Anschluss:
3. Antisemitism:
4. Aryan:
5. Assimilation:
6. Auschwitz - Birkenau:
7. Axis:
8. Babi Yar /bahbi yahr/:
9. Bar-Mitzvah /bahr mits va/ /Bat-Mitzvah /baht mits va/:
10. Beer Hall Putsch /pootch/:
11. Belzec /bel zets/:
12. Bergen-Belsen /bea gen bel zen/:
13. Blitzkrieg /blits kreeg/:
14. Blood Libel:
15. B'richa:
16. British White Paper of 1939:
17. Brüning, Heinrich /broo ning hain rikh/:
18. Buchenwald /boo khen vald/:
19. Bund /boond/:
20. Bystander:
21. Cabaret:
22. Cantor:
23. Chancellor:
24. Chamberlain, Neville (1869-1940):
25. Chelmno /khelm no/:
26. Collaboration:
27. Communism:
28. Concentration camp (Konzentrationslager, KZ) /kon tsen tra tions lah ga/:
29. Contra fact:

30. Dachau /da khou/:
31. Death camp:
32. Death marches:
33. Degenerate art (Entartete Kunst) /ent a tet e koonst/:
34. Dehumanization:
35. Desecrating the Host:
36. Diaspora:
37. Displacement:
38. Displaced Person:
39. Drancy:
40. Eichmann, Adolph (1906 - 1962) /aihk mahn ah dolf/:
41. Einsatzgruppen /ain zats groep en/:
42. Eisenhower, Dwight D.:
43. Euthanasia:
44. Fascism:
45. Final Solution (The final solution to the Jewish question in Europe):
46. Flossenburg /flos en boorg/:
47. Frank, Hans /frank hans/:
48. Führer /few ra/:
49. Gas chambers:
50. Generalgouvernement (General Government):
51. Genocide:
52. German Workers' Party (Deutsche Arbeiterpartei) /doi che a bai ta pa tai/:
53. Gestapo /geshtahpoh/:
54. Ghettos:
55. Goebbels, Paul Joseph (1897-1945) /poul yo sef go bles/:
56. Goering, Hermann (1893-1945) /go ring hea man/:
57. Great Depression:
58. Guerrilla warfare:
59. Gypsies:
60. Hess, Rudolf /hes roo dolf/: 1894-1987)
61. Heydrich, Reinhard /hai drikh rine hart/: 1894-1987)
62. Himmler, Heinrich (1900-1945) /him la hain rikh/:
63. Von Hindenburg, Paul /fon hin den boorg poul/:

64. Hitler, Adolf (1889-1945) /hit la ah dolf/:
65. Hitler Youth Hitler Jugend /hit la yoo gend/:
66. Holocaust:
67. Homophobia:
68. International Military Tribunal:
69. Jehovah's Witnesses:
70. Judenrat /yoo den raht/:
71. Judaism:
72. Kapo /kah poh/:
73. Kippah /kippa/:
74. Korczak, Dr. Janusz (1878-1942):
75. Kristallnacht /krish tahl nakht/:
76. League of German Girls (Bund Deutscher Mädel) /boond doi cha may del/:
77. Lebensraum /ley benz roum/:
78. Madagascar Plan:
79. Majdanek /mai dah nek/:
80. Marranos:
81. Mathausen /mat how zen/:
82. Mein Kampf /mine kahmpf/:
83. Mengele, Joseph (1911-1979) /yo zef men ge le/:
84. Mitzvah /mits va/:
85. Muselmann /moo zel mahn/:
86. Napolas /nah po las/:
87. Nationalism:
88. National Socialist Women's Association:
89. National Socialist Teachers' Association:
90. The Nazi (National Socialist German Workers') Party:
91. Neuengamme /noi en gah me/:
92. Night of the Long Knives:
93. Nuremberg Trials:
94. Nuremberg Laws:
95. Operation Barbarossa:
96. Operation Reinhard (or Aktion Reinhard) /ak tsion rine hart/:
97. Pale of Settlement:

98. Partisans:

99. Passover:

100. Perpetrators:

101. Plaszow:

102. Pogrom:

103. Porrajmos /paw rye mos/:

104. Prejudice:

105. Propaganda:

106. Protectorate:

107. Rabbi:

108. Ravensbrück /rah venz brook/:

109. Reich /raikh/:

110. Reichskammern /raiks ka man/:

111. Reichstag /raikhs tag/:

112. Resettlement:

113. Revisionists:

114. Riefenstahl, Leni (1902-2002) /ree fen shtahl le nee/:

115. Righteous Gentiles:

116. Roosevelt, Franklin Delano:

117. SA (Sturmabteilung /shtooam ab tile ung/ or Storm Troopers):

118. Sachsenhausen /zakh sen how zen/:

119. Scapegoat:

120. SD (Sicherheitsdienst /zi kher hites deenst/ or Security Service):

121. Hannah Sennesh /hana se nesh/:

122. Shoah /sho a/:

123. Shtetl /shte tl/:

124. Shull /shool/:

125. Siddur /si door/:

126. Sobibór /so bi bor/:

127. Social Darwinism:

128. Socialism:

129. Sonderkommando /zon der ko man do/ (Special Squad):

130. SS (Schutzstaffel /shoots shtah fl/ or Protection Squad):

131. Stalin, Joseph:

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132. Star of David:
133. Stereotype:
134. Streicher, Julius /strai kha yoo li us/:
135. Strop, Jurgen /stroop jooa gen/:
136. Der Stürmer /shtoo a ma/:
137. Stutthof /shtoot hoff/:
138. Sudetenland /zoo dey ten lahnt/:
139. Swastika (Hakenkreuz/haa ken kroits/):
140. Synagogue /sin a gog/:
141. Tallis /tallis/:
142. Theresienstadt /te rey si en shtat/ (Terezín/te re zeen/):
143. Third Reich /raich/:
144. Torah /tora/:
145. Treaty of Versailles /versai/:
146. Treblinka /tre blin ka/:
147. Umschlagplatz /oom shlag plats/:
148. Underground:
149. Volk /folk/:
150. Vught:
151. Waffen-SS /vafen es es/:
152. Raoul Wallenberg:
153. Wannsee Conference /van zey/:
154. Warsaw ghetto:
155. Wehrmacht /ver makht/:
156. Weimar Republic /vai mahr/:
157. Westerbork //:
158. Yiddish:
159. Zionism:
160. Zyklon B:

You are to find a map like the one in the folder.

Color each country.

Label each country. You are not to use a map that is pre-labeled.

Place each camp in its country and color-code them by the number of deaths/population/type of camp/operation time. Which type you use is up to you. You may mix/match as long as each camp is labeled by its name clearly and notated by which identifier you used.

Name of the camp	Country (today)	Type of camp	Operation time	Estimated number of prisoners	Estimated number of deaths
<u>Arbeitsdorf</u>	Germany	Labour camp	April 8, 1942 - October 11, 1942		min. 600
<u>Auschwitz-Birkenau</u>	Poland	Extermination and labour camp	April 1940 - January 1945	400,000	1,100,000 - 1,500,000
<u>Belzec</u>	Poland	Extermination camp	March 1942 - June 1943		600,000
<u>Bergen-Belsen</u>	Germany	Collective point	April 1943 - April 1945		70,000
<u>Breendonk</u>	Belgium	Prison and labour camp	September 20, 1940 - September 1944	min. 3532	min. 391
<u>Breitenau</u>	Germany	"Early wild camp", then labour camp	June 1933 - March 1934, 1940 - 1945	470; 8500	
<u>Buchenwald</u>	Germany	labour camp	July 1937 - April 1945	250,000	56,000
<u>Chelmno</u>	Poland	Extermination camp	December 1941 - April 1943; April 1944 - January 1945		340,000
<u>Dachau</u>	Germany	labour camp	March 1933 - April 1945	200,000	min. 30,000
<u>Falstad</u>	Norway	Prison camp	December 1941 - May 1945		min. 200
<u>Flossenbürg</u>	Germany	labour camp	May 1938 - April 1945	min. 100,000	30,000
<u>Grini</u>	Norway	Prison camp	December 14, 1941 - May 1945		unknown
<u>Gross-Rosen</u>	Germany	Labour camp	August 1940 - February 1945	125,000	40,000
<u>Herzogenbusch</u>	Holland	Prison and transit camp	1943-summer 1944		

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<u>Hinzert</u>	Germany	Collective point and subcamp camp	July 1940 - March 1945	14,000	min. 302
<u>Kaiserwald</u>	Latvia	labour camp	March 1943 - September 1944		
<u>Kauen (Kaunas)</u>	Lithuania	Ghetto and internment camp			
<u>Langenstein Zwieberge</u>	Germany	Buchenwald subcamp camp	April 1944 - April 1945	5,000	2,000
<u>Le Vernet</u>	France	Internment camp	1939 - 1944		
<u>Lwów, Janowska street (L'viv)</u>	Ukraine	Extermination and labour camp	September 1941 - November 1943		
<u>Majdanek (KZ Lublin)</u>	Poland	Extermination camp	July 1941 - July 1944		min. 200,000
<u>Malchow</u>	Germany		- May 8, 1945		
<u>Maly Trostenets</u>	Belarus	Extermination camp	July 1941 - June 1944		200,000-500,000
<u>Mauthausen-Gusen</u>	Austria	labour camp	August 1938 - May 1945	195,000	min. 95,000
<u>Mittelbau-Dora</u>	Germany	Labour camp	September 1943 - April 1945	60,000	min. 20,000
<u>Natzweiler-Struthof</u>	France	labour camp	May 1941 - September 1944	40,000	25,000
<u>Neuengamme</u>	Germany	Labour camp	December 13, 1938 - May 4, 1945	106,000	55,000
<u>Niederhagen</u>	Germany	Prison and labour camp	September 1941 - early 1943	3,900	1,285
<u>Oranienburg</u>	Germany	Collective point	March 1933 - July 1934	3,000	min. 16
<u>Osthofen</u>	Germany	Collective point	March 1933 - July 1934		
<u>Płaszów</u>	Poland	labour camp	December 1942 - January 1945	min. 150,000	min. 9,000
<u>Ravensbrück</u>	Germany	Labour camp	May 1939 - April 1945	150,000	(min. 90,000)
<u>Riga-Kaiserwald (Mežaparks)</u>	Latvia	Labour camp	1942 - August 6, 1944	20,000?	
<u>Sachsenhausen</u>	Germany	Labour camp	July 1936 - April 1945	min. 200,000	(100,000)
<u>Sobibór</u>	Poland	Extermination camp	May 1942 - October 1943		250,000
<u>Stutthof</u>	Poland	Labour camp	September 1939 - May 1945	110,000	65,000
<u>Theresienstadt (Terezín)</u>	Czech Republic	Transit camp and Ghetto	November 1941 - May 1945	140,000	35,000

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<u>Treblinka</u>	Poland	Extermination camp	July <u>1942</u> - November <u>1943</u>		min. 800,000
<u>Vaivara</u>	Estonia	?	September 15, 1943 - February 29, 1944.	?	?
<u>Warsaw</u>	Poland	Labour and extermination camp	<u>1942</u> - <u>1944</u>	Up to 40,000	Up to 200,000
<u>Westerbork</u>	Netherlands	Collective point	October <u>1939</u> - April <u>1945</u>	102,000	

