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Holocaust dbq answer key

1. The Nazis gained control over Germany through a series of events in July 1933, starting with President Paul von Hindenburg's death on April 26, 1933, where he was succeeded by Hermann Göring. 2. The Nuremberg Laws were enacted in 1935, creating a system of segregation for Jews and setting the stage for further persecution. 3. Heinrich Himmler took control of the Dachau Concentration Camp, which became a model for other camps like Auschwitz-Birkenau. 4. Hermann Göring controlled the German press and radio, using propaganda to shape public opinion in favor of Nazi policies. 5. He also held key positions such as Chancellor of Germany, Chief of the German Police, and President of Germany. 6. The Gestapo was a secret police force created by Himmler that carried out Nazi ideology through violence and intimidation. What can we learn from Jewish resistance during the Holocaust? As you read about the experiences of Jews like the Franks and those at Warsaw, consider how they used their resources to resist. Were there opportunities missed or actions taken that might have had a different outcome? What types of resistance do you think were most effective: active, passive, direct, or indirect? Some examples of Jewish resistance include: * Using limited resources creatively * Refusing to cooperate with their oppressors * Escaping from camps and ghettos Jews did not act alone during the Holocaust; many individuals risked their lives to aid those in need. Consider the following questions: 1. Why did the citizens of Le Chambon-sur-Lignon help Jewish refugees? 2. Where did most Jewish partisan units operate? 3. What three men were arrested on February 13, 1943, and why? 4. Did Anne Frank's family receive any aid while in hiding? 5. How did Oskar Schindler help aid the Jewish community?