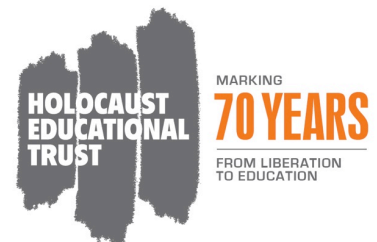


Holocaust Memorial Day 27th January 2016



- This is a specific day in the calendar for the world to learn from history
- Between 1933 and 1945, the Nazis attempted to annihilate all of Europe's Jews. It is this event which we now refer to as The Holocaust.
- The Nazis murdered approximately 6 million Jews. By May 1945 close to two out of every three Jews in Europe had been murdered





- 27th January is the date that the army of the USSR (sometimes called the Red Army) liberated the camps of Auschwitz-Birkenau in 1945.
- This was not the only extermination camp, but the largest camp where approximately 1.2 million people were murdered





Once Hitler became
Chancellor of Germany in
1933, the social and economic
German society began.

It started with issues such as:
the suspension of Jewish
Judges from office.

Jewish teachers banned from
teaching in state schools

Jews were excluded from sport
and gymnastic clubs

Jews were banned from conducting a retail or wholesale business



Jews were jeered and humiliated by Nazis in the streets



Jews were only allowed to buy groceries
between 4.00pm and 5.00pm

From 1941 -all Jews were compelled to do forced labour and All
Jews over the age of 6 had to wear the yellow star with the
word Jew written on it

From July 1942,Berlin Jews deported
extermination camp at
Auschwitz





Susanne Kenton and her parents



- Susanne Flanter was born in Berlin in 1925, where she spent the first 13 years of her life. During this time her parents, William and Erna Flanter.
- Shortly after Hitler's ascent to power, the Flanters' book store was stormed by armed Nazis, terrifying Susanne and her parents.
- First Susanne was segregated from non-Jews within her school, and then forced to leave the 'German' school altogether. Then, after *Kristallnacht*, Susanne's father was arrested and sent to a concentration camp.
- Susanne applied by show of hand in her school to go to England as a refugee, in what we now know as the *Kindertransport*.
- She had not even told her parents, forgetting that she had even raised her hand until she was told that someone had agreed to foster her in London. She went to live with Sydney and Golda Bourne, who owned a dress shop in Neasden.
- For a while, Susanne was able to communicate with her parents in Berlin from her new home in London. The letters eventually stopped. Susanne now knows that her parents were deported to Minsk, where they died.

- Suzanne survived because people such as Sydney and Golda Bourne – did not “stand by” but were prepared to take action by fostering a Jewish refugee – although they had young children of their own
- On Holocaust Memorial Day, we remember the millions who didn’t have the fortune to be fostered, who were unable to find refuge from Nazi hatred, and we remember the parents who were left behind.

Don't Stand By

- The previous 3 slides show the story of one German Jewish girl who survived because others were prepared to save an unknown stranger from persecution and probably death
- Many people had terrible experiences during the Holocaust and many of these experiences ended in death:
- For example, Helene Melanie Lebel was one of approximately 250,000 people murdered as part of the T4 programme because they were physically or mentally disabled.
- The programme was carried out secretly to stop the German public from protesting. However, in 1941, as news of the T4 programme leaked out there were protests and opposition. On 3 August 1941 a Catholic Bishop, Clemens von Galen, delivered a passionate sermon in Münster Cathedral attacking the euthanasia programme, which he described as 'plain murder.'

Don't Stand by

list all the ways you can
think of to show how we
can keep take action to
save victims of future
atrocities



MARKING
70 YEARS
FROM LIBERATION
TO EDUCATION

