

7 TEACH

RESOURCE 7

Victims

Annelies Marie Frank was born on 12 June 1929 in Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany. She died of typhus in February 1945 in concentration camp Bergen-Belsen.



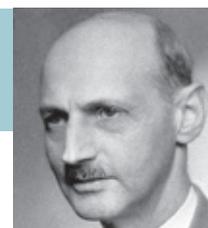
Edith Frank Holländer was born on 16 January 1900 in Aachen, Germany. She died of exhaustion on 6 January, 1945 in concentration camp Auschwitz.



Margot Betty Frank was born on 16 March 1926 in Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany. She died of typhus in February 1945 in concentration camp Bergen-Belsen.



Otto Heinrich Frank was born on 12 May 1889 in Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany. He died on 19 August 1980 in Basel, Switzerland.



Hermann van Pels was born on 31 March, 1898 in Gehrde, Germany. He died in Auschwitz in the gas chamber, shortly after his arrival in October or November 1944. In her diary, Anne called him *Mr. van Daan*. Hermann van Pels was business partner of Otto Frank.



Auguste van Pels was born on 29 September, 1900 in Buer Germany. She died in April or May of 1945 during transport to the Theresienstadt concentration camp. In her diary, Anne called her *Mrs. van Daan*".



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Peter van Pels was born on 8 November, 1926 in Osnabrück Germany, and died on 5 May, 1945 in concentration camp Mauthausen, Austria. In her diary, Anne called him *Peter van Daan*.



Fritz Pfeffer born on 30 April, 1889 in Gießen, Germany, and died on 20 December, 1944 at Neuengamme concentration camp. In her diary, Anne called him *Albert Dussel* (in German, 'ein Dussel' is a klutz).



Homosexuals

In Nazi Germany, about 50,000 people were accused of homosexuality and sentenced accordingly. An estimated 7,000 men went to German concentration camps because of their homosexuality, with or without being convicted. Presumably half of them died in these camps.



Roma and Sinti

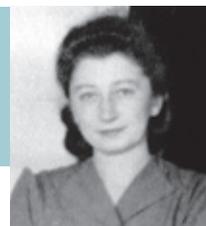
'Gypsies' is a common term, often considered pejorative, to describe Romani people. The principal Romani groups are the Roma and the Sinti. The Nazis regarded the Romani as racially inferior and dangerous to the 'Aryan society'. During the Second World War, there were approximately one million Roma and Sinti in Europe. Historians calculate that the number of Roma and Sinti murdered by the Nazis and their collaborators is between 220,000 and 500,000. The Roma term for the Holocaust is 'Pharrajimos' (cutting, fragmentation, destruction), and its remembrance day is on August 2 (it was on this date that the Nazis eradicated the Roma and Sinti camp at Birkenau).



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Helpers

Miep Gies was the secretary of Otto Frank. Together with Bep Voskuijl, she provided the people in hiding with food, clothing, books and information on the situation outside.



Johannes Kleiman. In her diary, Anne called him *Lord Koophuis*. Together with Victor Kugler, he kept the companies of Otto Frank going. He did everything he could for the eight people in hiding.



Victor Kugler. In her diary, Anne called him *Lord Kraler*. Together with Johannes Kleiman, he kept the companies of Otto Frank going. He provided the people in the Secret Annex with money. He felt responsible for their safety.



Bep Voskuijl. Along with Miep Gies she worked at the Opekta office. Bep's father worked in the warehouse of the same company. He was the only employee of Opekta who knew the whereabouts of the people in hiding. Bep helped Miep to shop for them.



Die Weisse Rose

The White Rose was a non-violent resistance group in Nazi Germany, whose members produced and distributed anti-Nazi leaflets. One of its members was Sophie Scholl, a young university student. She and the rest of the White Rose were arrested for distributing their sixth leaflet at the University of Munich on 18 February 1943. They were found guilty of treason and sentenced to death. In the People's Court before Judge Roland Freisler on 22 February 1943, Scholl was recorded as saying: *"Somebody, after all, had to make a start. What we wrote and said is also believed by many others. They just don't dare express themselves as we did."*



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Perpetrators

SS (Schutzstaffel)

Nazi Party organisation that was originally created as Hitler's bodyguard. It was partly responsible for the killing squads that murdered political opponents and 'racial' minorities. They were responsible for the systematic murder of millions of people in the death camps.



Adolf Hitler

Hitler, the leader of the NSDAP (National Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei), came to power in 1933. The party discriminated against, persecuted and murdered Jews, Roma and Sinti, Jehovah's witnesses, homosexuals and political opponents.

