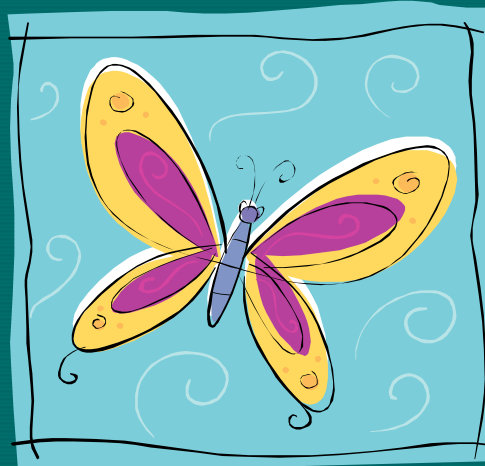


PPT to accompany Carolina K-12's lesson

The Holocaust: The Art of Memory in the Holocaust



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Memory

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About the Terezin Concentration Camp...

- Located in Czechoslovakia, Terezin was to serve as the “model camp” that foreigners could be shown. As of 1941, it became “Theresienstadt,” a ghetto.
- The Theresienstadt ghetto was created to house “special categories” of Jews (artists, authors, musicians, spiritual leaders, children, etc.)
- Against orders, many adults lead classes for Jewish children, and their art work and poetry lies in the collection “I Never Saw Another Butterfly” today.

- In 1944 when the International Red Cross gave word that they would be coming to inspect the ghetto, elaborate preparations were made to turn the ghetto into a piece of propaganda.
- The ghetto was cleaned, buildings were painted, gardens were planted, new furniture was put in the dorms of prisoners, cultural events were planned...the concentration camp was staged to look like an educational and cultural retreat.
- This was the Nazis way of hiding the atrocities they were committing.

- Yet, in truth, rules and experiences at Terezin could be just as horrifying as any other concentration camp. For example, it was illegal to write letters to anyone outside of the ghetto. On January 10, 1942 nine people were hanged, each accused of smuggling a letter.
- Still, residents were brave and resilient. Against orders, many adults lead classes for Jewish children, and their art work and poetry today lies in the collection *I Never Saw Another Butterfly*.
- A total of around 15,000 children under the age of 15 passed through Terezin. Of these around 100 survived.

Entrance to Terezin camp. The gate bears the motto "*Arbeit Macht Frei*"

("Work makes one free")





**German Jews, wearing identification tags, before deportation to Theresienstadt.
(Wiesbaden, Germany, August 1942)**



**Departure of a train of German Jews being deported to Theresienstadt.
(Hanau, Germany, May 30, 1942)**

The arrival of Jews at the Terezin (Theresienstadt) Ghetto, near Prague, Czechoslovakia.



Prisoners were sometimes allowed to bring a few possessions with them, but often what they brought was immediately taken away by the prison guards.



A transport of Jewish prisoners marches through the snow from the Bauschovitz train station to Theresienstadt. (Czechoslovakia, 1942) Even in the worse weather, young and old alike were forced to march from the train station to the Terezin ghetto.



**Arrival of a transport of Dutch Jews in the Theresienstadt ghetto.
(Czechoslovakia, February 1944)**



Dutch Jews who have recently arrived in the Theresienstadt ghetto. Czechoslovakia, February 1944.



Women prisoners lie on thin mattresses on the floor of a barracks in the women's camp in the Theresienstadt ghetto. Czechoslovakia, between 1941 and 1945. The living conditions were quite miserable, and were usually very crowded. Sickesses spread quickly among the people.



**Preparation of food in the
Theresienstadt ghetto.
(Theresienstadt, Czechoslovakia,
between 1941 and 1945.)**

The food for the prisoners was very poor quality and was prepared in unsanitary conditions. Food rations were very small.



**Prisoners wait for food rations.
Theresienstadt ghetto,
Czechoslovakia, between 1941 and
1945.** Prisoners at Terezin were always
hungry. Thousands died of malnutrition.

Forced laborers at work in a tailor's workshop. Theresienstadt ghetto, Czechoslovakia, between 1941 and 1945. Men, women and children were forced to work for long hours. However, the children at Terezin were allowed to go to school. Adult prisoners acted as their teachers, and tried hard to make life as normal as possible for the children.



Prisoner cell block A at the Little Fortress of Terezin.



Crematorium at Terezin

The Nazis build crematoriums to dispose of the dead. The Nazis tried to hide the fact that they killed millions of people. Red Cross Inspectors would never have seen this place.





Here is a layout of the town. The ghetto is area is where most of the prisoners lived in barracks. The prison and internment camp were where political prisoners and Jewish resisters were held.

**Tracks that once carried trainloads of
Jews to the ghetto of Terezin.**





Inside the former ghetto of Terezin. Today, it is a residential area.

This building now is a museum containing ghetto artifacts.





Symbolic cemetery at the Little Fortress for the victims of Terezin. The identities of those buried is unknown.

Very few children lived to tell about their experiences. A total of around 15,000 children under the age of 15 passed through Terezin - of these around 100 came back.



Monument to the victims of Terezin.

It is hoped that remembering the suffering of those who lived here, will help prevent such things from happening again.



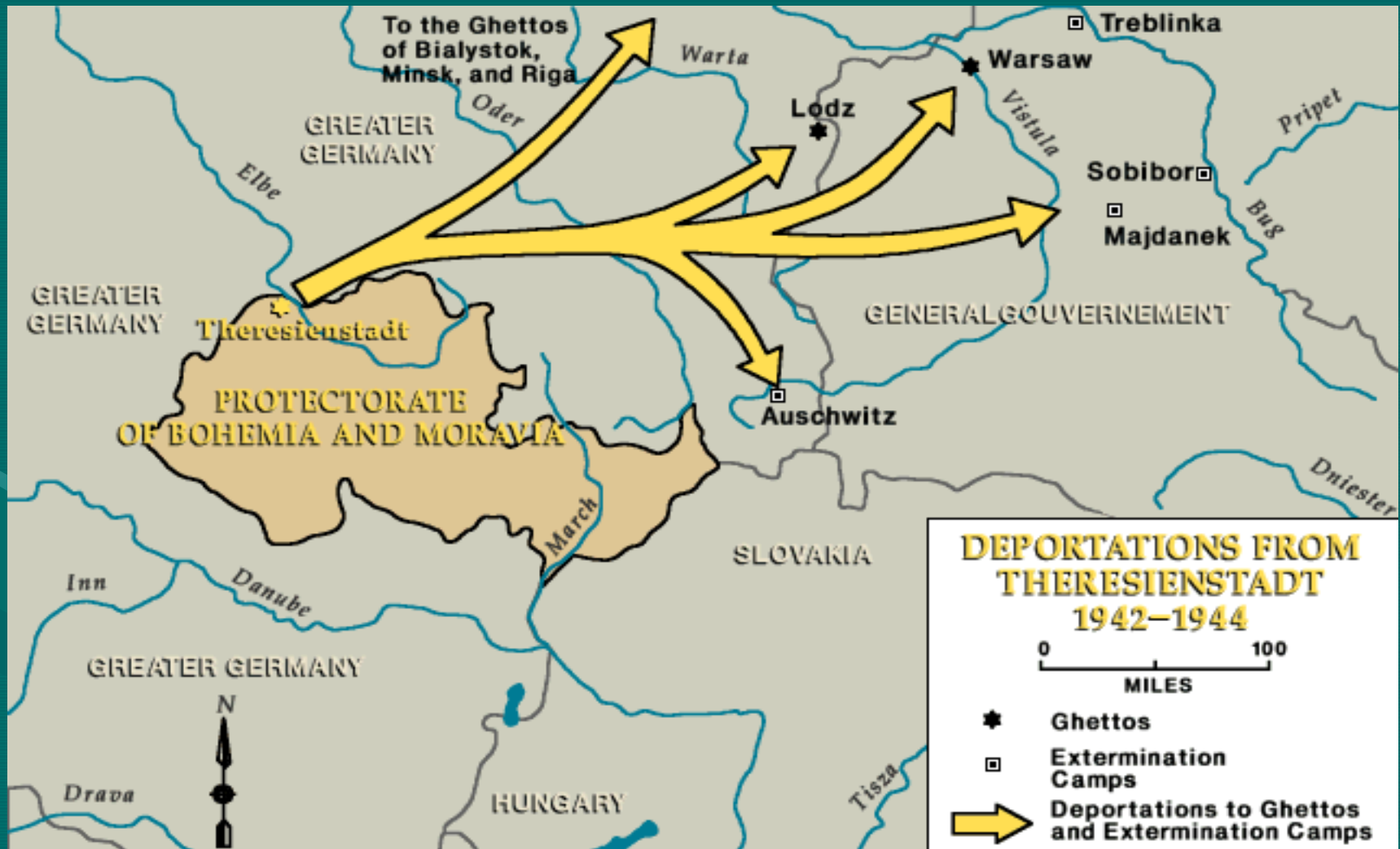
“The Butterfly”

For seven weeks I've lived in here,
Penned up inside this ghetto.
But I have found what I love here.
The dandelions call to me
And the white chestnut branches in the court.
Only I never saw another butterfly.

That butterfly was the last one.
Butterflies don't live in here,
In the ghetto.

By Petr Fischl, June 1944, Terezin

Petr Fischl died in Auschwitz in 1944.
Of the 15,000 children who experienced Terezin, only
100 survived.



1. First, read pg. 101-104.

2. Then, read various poems and examine the art work.

3. Choose the most striking poem and piece of art and answer:

- What is striking about the poem and artwork you chose?
- How does this poem and artwork make you feel? What made you pick this poem and artwork?
- What story is the poet and artist telling?
- What experiences do you think generated this poem and artwork?
- What is the artist trying to illustrate?
- What can we learn about the Holocaust based on this poem and artwork?

(Make sure to note the pages of the poem and illustration you choose.)