

Educational package

Dear Kitty

Worksheets
for the film
Where is Anne Frank



In partnership with

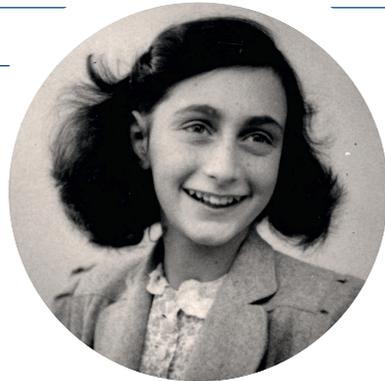


unesco

Who?

How?

What?



*Anne
Frank*



Where?

Why?

When?

“I want the diary to be my friend, and I’m going to call this friend *Kitty*.”

Anne Frank, June 20, 1942

“I hope I will be able to confide everything to you, as I have never been able to confide in anyone, and I hope you will be a great source of comfort and support.” Anne Frank, June 12, 1942

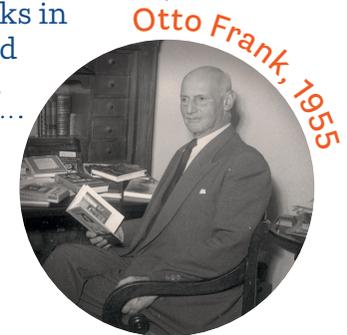
Who is Kitty?



“That’s why I always come back to my diary - I start there and end there because Kitty’s always patient.”

Anne Frank, October 30, 1943

5 Otto Frank was the only one of the people in hiding to survive the concentration camps. He received Anne’s diary papers from Miep Gies. In 1947 the diary was published in Dutch with a title that Anne Frank herself had chosen: *Het Achterhuis* (*The Secret Annex*). Since then it has become one of the most read books in the world and has been published in more than seventy languages.

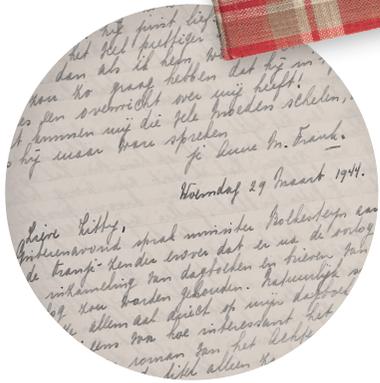


1 On June 12, 1942 Anne Frank turned thirteen and received a diary as a gift from her parents. She decided to pretend that the diary was her very best friend and named her ‘Kitty’.



4 On August 1, 1944, Anne Frank wrote in her diary for the last time. Three days later the people in hiding were discovered after 25 months. Following their arrest, helper Miep Gies found the diary papers in the Secret Annex and kept them.

2 “Oh, I’m so glad I brought you along!” wrote Anne Frank to Kitty on September 28, 1942 after going into hiding in the Secret Annex. The diary became Anne’s support and companion. “Kitty is always patient”, noted Anne four months later.



3 On March 29, 1944, Anne heard on the radio that the Dutch government wanted to publish documents such as diaries after the war. Anne was excited to hear this and began to rewrite her diary on loose sheets. At the same time, she also kept her regular diary.



Who's who?

Many German Jews were very concerned when Adolf Hitler came to power in Germany in 1933. **Otto and Edith Frank** decided to emigrate from Frankfurt to Amsterdam with their daughters **Anne and Margot**.

Mr and Mrs Van Pels and their son **Peter** also fled to Amsterdam in 1937. **Fritz Pfeffer** from Berlin followed in 1939. But when Nazi Germany occupied the Netherlands in May 1940 they were no longer safe.

In 1942 they went into hiding in the Secret Annex, part of Otto Frank's business premises. They were only able to go into hiding because **four of Otto's employees** were willing to help them. They provided food, clothes, books, and everything else the people in hiding needed.

The Frank family

Edith



Otto



Fritz Pfeffer



Margot



Anne



The helpers

Victor Kugler



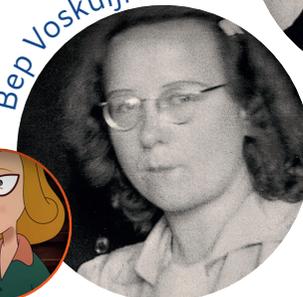
Miep Gies



Johannes Kleiman



Bep Voskuijl



Hermann



The Van Pels family

Auguste



Peter



What about?

Summarise what the film is about here.



Where is Anne Frank

Impressions

Name four things that impressed you the most.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Past?

Topics about the past are:

Present?

Topics about the present are:



Message

The main message of the film is:

TIMELINE

The world of Anne Frank

Margot (l), mother Edith with Anne Frank on her lap, Frankfurt 1929.



Otto Frank with his two daughters in 1930.



1929

1929 → Anne Frank was born into a Jewish family in the German city of Frankfurt am Main on June 12, 1929. Together with her father Otto Frank and mother Edith Frank-Holländer and sister Margot, who was more than three years older, she lived in a suburb of the city. Otto Frank was a businessman. During World War I (1914-1918) he had served in the German army.



A German family living in abject poverty due to high unemployment, 1929.

1929 → In Anne's year of birth, Germany was in crisis and many Germans were dissatisfied and embittered. Germany had lost World War I (1914-1918) and had to pay the victors high compensation. The political situation in the country was unstable. In 1929, a global economic crisis broke out, which also hit Germany hard; poverty and unemployment rose sharply.

The Frank family went to live on Merwedeplein in Amsterdam, where more fleeing German Jews were settling.



Edith Frank with Anne (l) and Margot, in Frankfurt in 1933, shortly before moving to Amsterdam.



1933

On May 10, 1933, tens of thousands of books by Jewish writers and others whom the Nazis deemed "un-German" were burned in Berlin.



In April 1933, the Nazis organised a boycott of Jewish shops, lawyers and doctors throughout Germany. "Germans defend yourselves. Do not buy from Jews", reads the placard they put on a Jewish clothes shop.



In **1933**, Adolf Hitler and his party the NSDAP (National Socialist German Workers' Party) came to power in Germany. His supporters were called Nazis. He promised to improve the situation in Germany. In a short time he turned democracy into a dictatorship and political opponents were imprisoned in concentration camps. Hitler and his supporters were racist and antisemitic. They divided the population into people they considered superior and those they saw as inferior. They saw Jews as the most inferior of all. Jewish people were scapegoated and blamed for the problems facing Germany.

Hermann and
Auguste van Pels.

Peter van Pels.

Fritz Pfeffer and
Charlotte Kaletta.

1938 → One month after *Kristallnacht*, German-Jewish dentist Fritz Pfeffer fled from Berlin to Amsterdam with his non-Jewish lover Charlotte Kaletta. Like the Van Pels family, they became friends with the Frank family. Fritz went into hiding in the Secret Annex in November 1942. Two of Anne Frank's uncles managed to escape from Nazi Germany to the USA after the pogrom. Anne's maternal grandmother, Rosa Holländer, came to live with the Frank family in Amsterdam in 1939. She died before the family went into hiding.

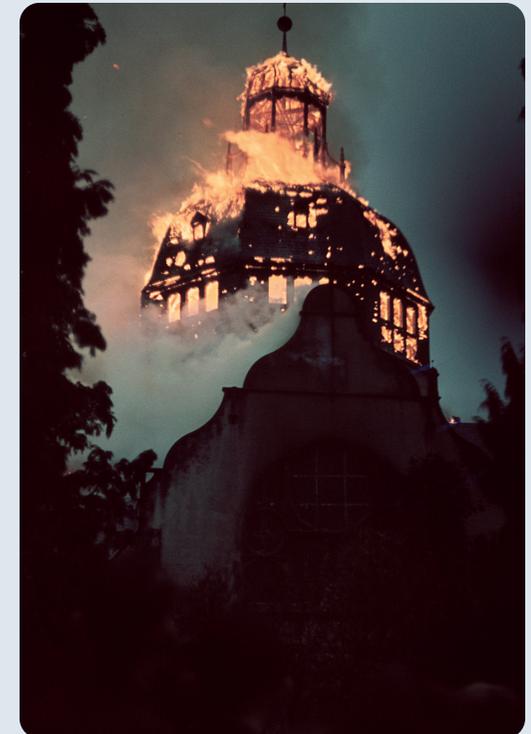
1938

1937 → Because of increasing antisemitism, Hermann and Auguste van Pels and their son Peter fled Nazi Germany like many other German Jews. In Amsterdam they lived near the Frank family. Two years later Hermann started to work for a new company owned by Otto Frank that dealt in spices and herbs. In 1942 the Van Pels family went into hiding with the Frank family in the *Achterhuis* (Secret Annex).

1937

On the night of November 9-10, 1938, Nazis set fire to the synagogue in the German city of Bielefeld. The building went up in flames.

1938 → On the night of November 9-10, 1938, the Nazis organised an anti-Jewish pogrom; a brutal, violent attack. It was the worst escalation of terror since the Nazis had come to power. Across Nazi Germany, thousands of Jewish homes, shops and synagogues were destroyed and set on fire, about 100 Jews were murdered and several tens of thousands of Jews were imprisoned in concentration camps. This pogrom is known as *Kristallnacht* (Night of Broken Glass) because of the many shards of glass that ended up littering the streets.





Anne (second from left) on her tenth birthday, June 12, 1939.

Margot Frank on Merwedeplein in 1939.



1939 → On June 12, 1939, Anne Frank celebrated her tenth birthday. Otto Frank had taken the afternoon off for the party and took a photo. Like her sister, Anne had a large circle of friends. Margot was very good at learning, loved tennis and rowing, and regularly attended the Liberal synagogue with her mother.

1939

1939 → On September 1, 1939, German troops invaded Poland, after which England and France declared war on Nazi Germany. This marked the beginning of World War II. The Frank and Van Pels families and Fritz Pfeffer hoped that they would remain safe in the Netherlands. All the more so because the Netherlands was a neutral country that had not participated in World War I.

September 1, 1939: German soldiers break down a barrier on the Polish border.



Margot (l) and Anne Frank on the beach in Zandvoort, 1940.

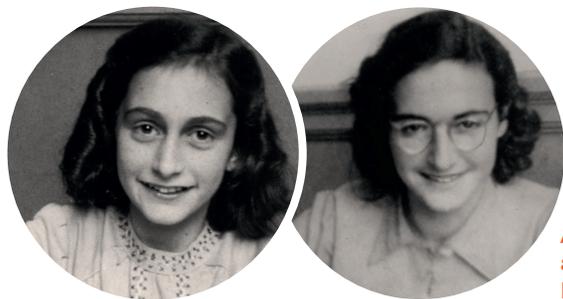
1940 → Otto and Edith Frank tried to hide their grave concerns about Nazi Germany's aggression from their daughters as much as possible. Margot was, however, aware of the situation. In April 1940, she wrote the following to a pen pal in the U.S.: "We often listen ⁴ to the radio, for these are stressful times. We never feel safe, because we border directly on Germany and we are only a small country." On June 20, 1942, Anne wrote in her diary: "After Ma⁵ 1940 the good times were few and far between: first there was the war, then the capitulation and then the arrival of the Germans, which is when the trouble started for the Jews."

1940

1940 → In May 1940, German soldiers attacked the Netherlands, Belgium and France. The Dutch army surrendered after five days. On May 15, 1940, German soldiers drove into Amsterdam, near Merwedeplein, where the Frank family lived. The occupiers were welcomed by sympathisers who performed the Nazi salute.



German soldiers arriving in Amsterdam.



Anne and Margot Frank at the Jewish Lyceum, December 1941.

Otto Frank (front centre) among the helpers of the people in hiding: On his left Miep Gies, on his right Bep Voskuijl, Johannes Kleiman at the back left and Victor Kugler at the back right.



1942 → For her thirteenth birthday, Anne received a diary from her parents. She hoped it would become a real friend to her and named her Kitty. Three weeks later, on July 5, 1942, her sister Margot received a summons, supposedly for “work” in Germany. Margot was among the first group of Jews to receive a summons for deportation from the Netherlands. The next day the Frank family went into hiding in the Secret Annex, part of Otto’s business in the centre of Amsterdam. At the risk of their lives, four office workers provided food, clothing, books and everything else the people in hiding needed.

Anne Frank, like all Jews (age six and older) in the Netherlands, had to wear a yellow star on her clothes from May 1, 1942.

To hide the Secret Annex from view, a revolving bookcase was placed in front of the entrance in August 1942.

1941 → “I don’t have much chance of getting a tan, because we’re not allowed in the swimming pool, that’s a real shame but there’s nothing we can do about it”, wrote Anne to her family in Switzerland in June 1941. Three months later Jewish students were only allowed to attend a school with exclusively Jewish students and teachers. The Frank sisters had to switch to the Jewish Lyceum.

1941

Three boys stand in front of the fence of a swimming pool in the Netherlands. The small sign on the right reads: “Forbidden for Jews”.

“Jews not wanted”, reads the sign in the Dutch village of Vinkeveen, not far from Amsterdam.



1941 → The persecution of Jews took place step by step. First Jews were registered, so that it was known exactly who was Jewish and who was not. Jews were then increasingly banned from doing things and going to places throughout the Netherlands. They were no longer allowed to visit parks, zoos, cafes, restaurants, hotels, theatres, cinemas, concerts, libraries, and museums. Jews were excluded from public life and became increasingly isolated from the rest of the population.

1942



37-year-old Richard Heydrich called the Wannsee Conference. He was head of the *Sicherheitsdienst* (Security and Intelligence Service) and the *Gestapo* (Secret State Police).

1942 → On January 20, 1942, a conference took place in a villa on the shore of the Wannsee lake, on the outskirts of Berlin. Fifteen Nazi leaders discussed the organisation of the murder of the eleven million European Jews. The decision to murder them had already been taken and set in motion several months earlier. By early 1942, about one million Jews had already been killed. During the conference, the Nazis wanted to speed things up and systematically murder Jews. Everything had to be done in secret, and so the reports used veiled terms such as “transportation” and “resettlement” of Jews.





1943 → The people in hiding in the Secret Annex often listened to the radio. On March 19, 1943, Anne Frank wrote: “The Führer has been talking to wounded soldiers. We heard him on the radio, and it was pathetic. The questions and answers went something like this:

“My name is Heinrich Scheppel”

“Where were you wounded?”

“Near Stalingrad.”

“What kind of wound is it?”

“Two frostbitten feet and a fracture of the left arm.”

“This is an exact report of the hideous puppet show aired on the radio. The wounded seemed proud of their wounds – the more the better. One was so beside himself at the thought of shaking hands (I presume he still had one) with the Führer that he could barely say a word.”

1943



1944 → On March 28, 1944, Anne Frank listened to Cabinet Minister Gerrit Bolkestein’s call to save diaries and letters, which would be collected after the war. Anne decided to rewrite her diary on loose sheets with the aim of publishing it. A day after the broadcast, she wrote: “Just imagine how interesting it would be if I were to publish a novel about the Secret Annex.”

1944



German soldiers had to fight house to house against the Soviets to occupy Stalingrad. The city fell into ruin due to bombing and shelling.

1943 → For the first few years of the war, the German army seemed invincible. In June 1941, Nazi Germany invaded the Soviet Union, but the battle for the Russian city of Stalingrad marked a turning point. After months of fierce fighting under difficult conditions, especially following the onset of the harsh Russian winter, the Soviet army delivered a crushing defeat to the Germans. On January 31, 1943, the German Field Marshal surrendered. This gave many people in Europe renewed hope.



1944 → On March 28, 1944, Dutch Minister Gerrit Bolkestein spoke on Radio Oranje from London, where the Dutch government had fled to after the German invasion in 1940. The minister called on people to keep letters, diaries and other documents for after the war as evidence of what the Dutch endured.

Logo of Radio Oranje. The Dutch government in exile made broadcasts for the occupied Netherlands from London.



1944 → When the people in hiding heard on the radio on June 6 that Allied troops had landed in France, they were overjoyed. Anne Frank wrote: “A huge commotion in the Annex! Is this really the beginning of the long-awaited liberation? The liberation we’ve all talked so much about, which still seems too good, too much of a fairy tale ever to come true? [...] Maybe, Margot says, I can even go back to school in September or October.”



1944 → On August 4, 1944, after 25 months in hiding, the eight people in hiding in the Secret Annex were discovered, arrested, and taken to an Amsterdam prison. They were probably betrayed by someone. After they left, helpers Miep Gies and Bep Voskuijl found Anne’s diary papers in the Secret Annex and saved them.

1944

1944 → On June 6, 1944, a major military operation involving thousands of ships and more than 150,000 soldiers took place. Allied troops landed in France, on the Normandy coast, with the goal of liberating occupied Europe from the Nazis and advancing to Berlin. The day was called D-Day.



Landing of Allied troops in Normandy, June 6, 1944.



Metal sign from the train from Westerbork to Auschwitz-Birkenau, 1944.

1944 → A few days later, the people from the Secret Annex were taken to the Westerbork transit camp in the Netherlands. From there, on September 8, they were transported to Auschwitz-Birkenau, a concentration and extermination camp in occupied Poland, on the last train to leave Westerbork. Anne and Margot were then deported to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp in Germany in November.



1945 → Conditions in overcrowded Bergen-Belsen were wretched and chaotic. Margot and Anne suffered from hunger and weakness and became very ill. Around the end of February, Margot died of spotted typhus, followed a few days later by Anne.

Headstone of Margot and Anne Frank in Bergen-Belsen, placed on an anonymous mass grave after the war.



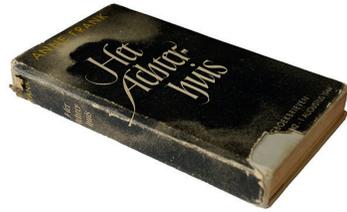
1945 → Otto Frank was the only one of the eight people from the Secret Annex to survive the concentration camps. His wife Edith died in Auschwitz-Birkenau on January 6, 1945 due to weakness and illness. Otto was in the sick bay when Soviet troops liberated Auschwitz-Birkenau on January 27, 1945. When he returned to liberated Amsterdam in June 1945, Miep Gies gave him Anne's diary papers. A year of the first version had been lost, and Anne was not able to finish the rewritten version. Otto compiled a manuscript from the two versions and found a publisher.

1945

1945 → Women prisoners in Bergen-Belsen, after the liberation of the concentration camp by British troops on April 15, 1945. The conditions were indescribable. The liberators found many dead bodies piled up and 60,000 starving and sick Jewish prisoners and prisoners of war.



1945 → Prisoners left the sick bay of barracks 19 in Auschwitz-Birkenau about two weeks after the liberation of the camp. The world was shocked when, after the war, it turned out that a total of about 6 million Jews had been murdered throughout Europe, including 1.5 million children.



1947 → The diary of Anne Frank was published in Dutch with the title chosen by Anne herself: *Het Achterhuis* (The Secret Annex). Since then the diary has been translated into more than seventy languages. Many books, films and plays are based on the diary. All over the world, streets and schools are named after Anne Frank. Until his death in 1980, Otto remained committed to the diary and the ideals and dreams that Anne had recorded in it.

The first Dutch edition of the diary of Anne Frank.

1945

1945 → Although there was still fighting in a few places on May 7, 1945, Nazi Germany had collapsed. That day, Germany signed the unconditional surrender of all German forces, East and West, in Reims, in France, with the agreement that all fighting would cease the following day. The Soviets, who had advanced from the east and captured Berlin, demanded a separate capitulation of Nazi Germany. This was signed in the German capital the next day on May 8.

Allied officers viewing the document of the surrender of Nazi Germany in Reims on May 7, 1945.



On May 2, 1945, the Soviet Union flag was planted by Russian soldiers on the *Reichstag* in Berlin. Nazi Germany had been defeated.

1947

1960



Anne Frank House opened in 1960.

1960 → In May 1960 Otto Frank's business premises, including the hiding place in the Secret Annex, became a museum. Every year people from all over the world visit the place where Anne Frank wrote her diary. Her original diary is on display in the museum.

ANNE
FRANK
HUIS

Choose a photo

ASSIGNMENT

Choose a photo and read the corresponding text on the timeline.

1. Who do you see in the picture and what is happening?
2. Who do you think took the picture and why?
3. Choose a person from the photo and imagine what he/she is thinking, feeling, and perhaps saying.
4. What questions do you have about this photo?

1933



1939



1941



1944



1945



1945



Anne Frank in her own words

FRIENDSHIP

I hope I will be able to confide everything to you, as I have never been able to confide in anyone, and I hope you will be a great source of comfort and support. JUNE 12, 1942

FEAR

Not being able to go outside upsets me more than I can say, and I'm terrified our hiding place will be discovered and that we'll be shot. SEPTEMBER 28, 1942

FREEDOM

I long to ride a bike, dance, whistle, look at the world, feel young and know that I'm free [...]. DECEMBER 24, 1943

HAPPINESS

I was born happy, I love people, I have a trusting nature, and I'd like everyone else to be happy too. MARCH 25, 1944

DREAM

When I write, I can shake off all my cares. My sorrow disappears, my spirits are revived! But, and that's a big question, will I ever be able to write something great, will I ever become a journalist or a writer? APRIL 5, 1944

You've known for a long time that my greatest wish is to be a journalist, and later on, a famous writer. MAY 11, 1944

PURPOSE

I know what I want, I have a goal, I have opinions, a religion and love. If only I can be myself, I'll be satisfied. [...] I'll make my voice heard, I'll go out into the world and work for mankind. APRIL 11, 1944

WAR

What's the point of the war? Why, oh why can't people live together peacefully? Why all this destruction? MAY 3, 1944



After the war, Otto Frank dedicated his life to spreading his daughter's ideas and ideals. In 1979, a year before his death, he wrote: "Anne never spoke about hatred anywhere in her diary. She wrote that despite everything, she believed in the goodness of people and that when the war was over, she wanted to work for the world and people." Otto took this over from Anne as a duty. He answered thousands of letters from young people.

At the end, Otto often wrote: "I hope that Anne's book will have an effect on the rest of your life so that insofar as it is possible in your circumstances, you will work for unity and peace."

Anne Frank

in her own words

HOPE

One day this terrible war will be over. The time will come when we'll be people again and not just Jews! **APRIL 11, 1944**

I have only one hope: that this anti-Semitism is just a passing thing. **MAY 22, 1944**

IDEALS

It's difficult in times like these: ideals, dreams and cherished hopes rise within us, only to be crushed by grim reality. It's a wonder I haven't abandoned all my ideals, they seem so absurd and impractical. Yet I cling to them because I still believe, in spite of everything, that people are truly good at heart. [...]

And yet, when I look up at the sky, I somehow feel that everything will change for the better, that this cruelty too will end, that peace and tranquillity will return once more. In the meantime, I must hold onto my ideals. Perhaps the day will come when I'll be able to realise them! **JULY 15, 1944**



Assignments

ASSIGNMENT 1

Read the quotes from Anne Frank's diary. Which quote do you think is most important or appeals to you the most? Explain why.

ASSIGNMENT 3

What do you think are Anne Frank's most important dreams and ideals? In your opinion, have they come true? Are those ideals still relevant today? What are your greatest dreams and ideals?

ASSIGNMENT 2

Read the quotes under the heading *Hope*. What does Anne Frank mean by this? Did Anne's hopes come true? Do you know of any current examples of hatred of Jews?

ASSIGNMENT 4

Anne's diary tells of how she experienced hiding. But what would that time have been like for the others in the Secret Annex? Put yourself in the shoes of another person in hiding or a helper, for example Margot or Peter or Miep Gies. Write a diary letter from that person about a theme on the worksheet.

The Holocaust in 10 stages

The Holocaust is the murder of six million European Jews during World War II.

This genocide was a process that took years to complete.

According to American lawyer Gregory H. Stanton, genocide has 10 stages.

ASSIGNMENT 1

Read through the 10 stages. Then look at the pictures on the following pages. Which stage belongs to which picture? Put your answer in the box below the picture.

ASSIGNMENT 2

According to Stanton, at each stage it becomes more difficult to intervene. At which stage do you think intervention is possible? And how might it be possible?

ASSIGNMENT 3

All 10 stages were conceived and implemented by humans. Look at the 10 stages again. What people (and professions) were involved in each stage?

STAGE 1 | CLASSIFICATION

A minority group is blamed for problems in society. It is designated as a scapegoat.

STAGE 2 | POLARISATION

Groups are pitted against each other. Through actions and campaigns, groups are increasingly separated from each other.

STAGE 3 | SYMBOLISATION

Recognisable symbols are attached to the minority group. People who belong to it are immediately recognisable.

STAGE 4 | DISCRIMINATION

Using laws, measures, the minority group is discriminated against. People of this group increasingly lose (civil) rights.

STAGE 5 | DEHUMANISATION

The people from the minority group are no longer seen as people. They are compared to animals.

STAGE 6 | ORGANISATION

The perpetrators make a plan and organise the murder. They can only do this if they obtain or enforce cooperation from officials, institutions and individuals.

STAGE 7 | PREPARATION

Preparations are made to ensure that the murder takes place in the best possible way. For example, by bringing the victims together at deportation spots.

STAGE 8 | DEPORTATION

The victims are forcibly removed from deportation spots to the places where they are systematically murdered.

STAGE 9 | MURDER

The killing takes place on a large scale. The government, with the help of others, kills the victims, who are not seen as human beings.

STAGE 10 | DENIAL

The perpetrators deny the mass murder, often blaming the victims and destroying evidence.

1. Anne, Edith, and Margot Frank in 1933, just before their emigration to the Netherlands.



2. Anne and Margot at the Jewish Lyceum in 1941. They were only allowed to attend a Jewish school.



5. From May 1942, Jews in the Netherlands had to wear a yellow star with the word "Jood" [=Jew].



4. 1933: "Germans defend yourselves. Don't buy from Jews", reads the placard.



3. 1940: Polish Jews were forced to live in the ghetto of Łódź. From there they were deported.

6. 1943: Jews boarding a train in the Dutch transit camp Westerbork.





7. Poster from the propaganda Nazi-film “The Eternal Jew”, comparing Jews to rats.

8. 1941: Amsterdam officials put dots on a map to show the Nazis where the most Jews lived in the city.





9. Although the Nazis tried to cover their tracks, in 2014, gas chambers were unearthed in Sobibor.



10. 1944: Hungarian Jewish children walking to the gas chamber in Auschwitz-Birkenau.

Human rights for all



Eleanor Roosevelt with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. She chaired the United Nations Commission that drafted the rights. In 1952 Eleanor wrote the introduction to the first American edition of the diary of Anne Frank.

HUMAN RIGHTS FOR ALL

Human rights apply to everyone. It does not matter who or what you are, what you look like or what background you have. Boy or girl, man or woman, poor or rich, religious or not, human rights apply to everybody in the world, which means they are your rights, too. They are described in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).

RIGHTS ON PAPER

The horrors of World War II (1939-1945) made people realise that all nations must work together to ensure human rights, security and peace. To this end, world leaders decided to create the United Nations (UN) in 1945. The United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. All states of the world can become members of the United Nations and almost all countries (193) have done so. This means they have to promise to respect human rights. Since 1948, many international treaties have been concluded, in which human rights are defined more precisely. There are also treaties to strengthen the human rights of certain groups. For example, of refugees, women, children and people with disabilities. However, despite the promises and agreements, human rights are often violated - even by countries that are members of the United Nations!

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) defines human rights in thirty articles. They are briefly summarised below.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>1 Everyone is born free and equal and should be treated in the same way.</p> | <p>10 If we are put on trial, this should be a fair public trial before an independent judge.</p> | <p>18 Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, belief and religion.</p> |
| <p>2 Everyone has all the rights and freedoms in this declaration.</p> | <p>11 Everyone is innocent until proven guilty.</p> | <p>19 Everyone has the right to freedom of expression.</p> |
| <p>3 Everyone has the right to life and to live in freedom and safety.</p> | <p>12 Everyone has a right to privacy.</p> | <p>20 Everyone has the right to participate in meetings.</p> |
| <p>4 Nobody has any right to make us a slave. We cannot make anyone else our slave.</p> | <p>13 We all have the right to travel within our own country and abroad as we wish.</p> | <p>21 Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his or her country, either directly or through freely elected leaders.</p> |
| <p>5 Nobody has any right to hurt or torture us or treat us cruelly.</p> | <p>14 Everyone has the right to ask for and receive asylum in another country to be safe from persecution.</p> | <p>22 Everyone has the right to have her or his basic needs met.</p> |
| <p>6 Everyone has the right to be protected by the law.</p> | <p>15 Everyone has the right to a nationality.</p> | <p>23 Everyone has the right to a job, to a fair wage for work, protection from unemployment and to join a trade union.</p> |
| <p>7 We're all equal before the law. It must treat everyone fairly.</p> | <p>16 Women and men have the right to marry and have children. No one should be forced to marry.</p> | <p>24 Everyone has the right to rest, leisure and holidays.</p> |
| <p>8 We can all ask for the law to help us when we are not treated fairly.</p> | <p>17 Everyone has a right to own things. Nobody should take our things from us without a good reason.</p> | <p>25 Everyone has the right to enough food, clothing, housing and health care.</p> |
| <p>9 Nobody has the right to put us in prison without a good reason, to keep us there or to send us away from our country.</p> | <p>26 Everyone has the right to education.</p> | <p>27 Everyone has the right to participate in cultural life and to be given credit for anything he or she writes, invents or creates.</p> |
| | | <p>28 Everyone has the right to a life in which these rights are protected.</p> |
| | | <p>29 Everyone has a duty to respect the rights and freedoms of others and to obey the law.</p> |
| | | <p>30 No person, group or government can take away these rights and freedoms.</p> |



ASSIGNMENT 1

I DON'T UNDERSTAND

Do you not understand some of the articles exactly or do you not know what an article means?

Write down those numbers: _ _ _ _ _

Soon your teacher will discuss any articles that are not clear.

IMPORTANT

I find article _ _ _ _ _
very important because:

UNIMPORTANT

I find article _ _ _ _ _
unimportant because:

ASSIGNMENT 2

A WHOLE NEW RIGHT

On your own or in a group, create a whole new right for people.

What is this right and why is it important?

New human right:

Important because:

ASSIGNMENT 3

TOP THREE

Now that you have studied the rights, you can rank your top three.

Everyone is entitled to all the rights but if you had to choose your top three, which articles would be in ranks 3, 2 and 1?





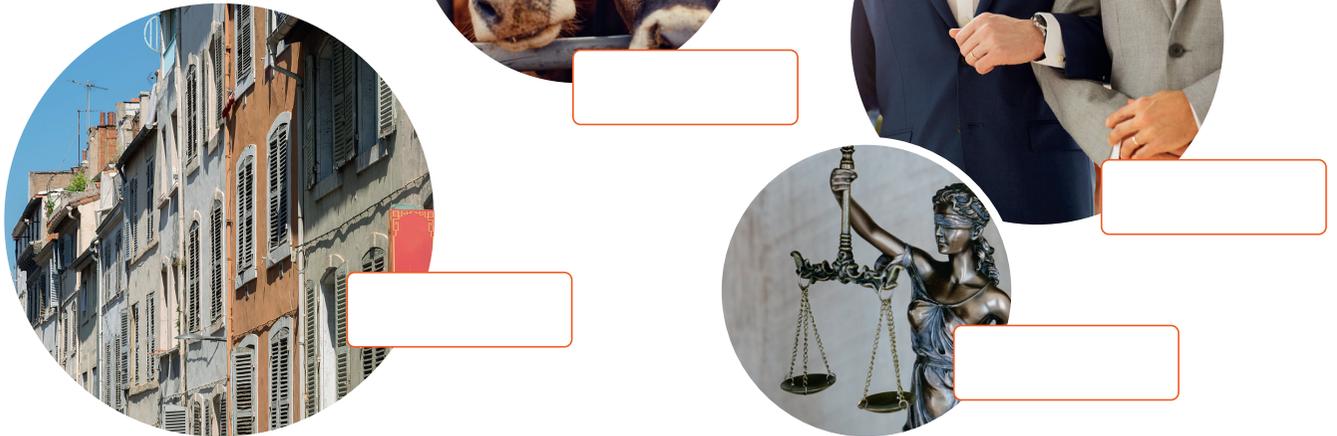
ASSIGNMENT 4

LOOKING AT HUMAN RIGHTS

Write the number of the article from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that best suits the photo in the box. You may find other suitable articles.

Put that number in there too. If you have no idea, please enter '?' (a question mark).

Which photo has nothing to do with human rights?



ASSIGNMENT 5

WHAT DOES THE CARTOONIST MEAN?



DRAWING BY CARTOONIST FRITZ BERENDT (1925-2008).

As a young German Jewish boy, he fled from Berlin to the Netherlands with his family in 1937.

What do you notice about this cartoon?
Name at least three things.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

What does the cartoonist want to make clear
with this cartoon?

Which human rights does this cartoon relate to?

Fleeing for your life

In 1933, Anne Frank and her family fled Nazi Germany because of the increasing persecution of Jews. Many other German Jews also wanted to leave their country, but this became increasingly difficult as countries closed their borders. When World War II ended in 1945, there were millions of refugees and displaced persons in Europe. This is why a special UN organisation, the UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees), was created to help people return home.



ASKING FOR ASYLUM, A HUMAN RIGHT

In the 1948 United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, one of the articles deals with refugees. Article 14 states, “Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.”

This means that every human being has the right to seek asylum (protection) in another country and to receive that protection from persecution. But what is meant by persecution? Reasons for persecution can be: race or nationality, religion, political opinion, sexual orientation or belonging to a certain social group. People fleeing from war are not automatically seen as being subject to persecution, but they are received as refugees.

REFUGEE CONVENTION

In 1951, three years after the UDHR was written, the UN adopted the Refugee Convention (Convention relating to the Status of Refugees). The treaty states that refugees and asylum seekers should not be sent back to a country where they are at risk. The 150 or so countries that are signatories to the treaty must ensure that the treaty is adhered to.

80 MILLION PEOPLE ON THE RUN

According to the UNHCR, more than 80 million people are now fleeing around the world. Since World War II, that number has never been higher. People flee because their lives are at risk. They leave their country because they hope to live safely somewhere else. There are many reasons why people flee and leave their homes: violence, war, persecution, natural disasters and poverty.

WAR → Most people flee war. This can be a war between countries or a civil war. In a civil war, different populations in the same country fight each other. Civilians flee to escape the violence and misery.

PERSECUTION → In some countries, the inhabitants do not know freedom. They are persecuted because they belong to a certain group, or have a certain religion. Or because there is no freedom of speech, which means it can also be dangerous to express your own opinion. Those who do may be put in prison, tortured or even killed. People flee to escape persecution.

DISASTERS → Drought, earthquakes, floods, forest fires, and volcanic eruptions are examples of natural disasters that people flee from.

POVERTY → In many parts of the world, people live in extreme poverty. Their lives may be at risk from lack of food, water, health care or appropriate housing. They flee to other countries, hoping for a better life.

YOU DO NOT JUST RUN AWAY → A lot has to happen before people decide to leave their homes, possessions, family and friends behind. The vast majority of people seek refuge in their own country or in a neighboring country. There they often live under difficult conditions in detention centres. Most people are received in the local region (about 86%). These are often countries that themselves live in poverty.

REFUGEES, MIGRANTS AND ASYLUM SEEKERS

Although people may have many different reasons for fleeing, not everyone is automatically a refugee.

REFUGEE → According to the Refugee Convention, a refugee is someone who flees his or her country of origin because of persecution. People fleeing from war are also considered refugees.

ASYLUM SEEKER → An asylum seeker is someone who has applied for asylum but is waiting for a decision on the application. Asking for asylum is a human right. Asylum seekers should not be turned back at the border.

MIGRANT → People who leave their country because of poverty, hoping for a better life in another country, are not refugees according to the Refugee Convention. This also applies to people who leave their country because of natural disasters. This means that they are not entitled to protection from another country.

ASSIGNMENT 1

REFUGEE OR NOT?

Review the reasons why people flee and fill in whether or not that makes you a recognised refugee.

REASON	REFUGEE YES/NO
1 War	1
2 Persecution because of religion	2
3 Persecution for sexual orientation	3
4 Persecution because you belong to a certain group	4
5 Poverty	5
6 Earthquake	6
7 Hunger	7

ASSIGNMENT 3**ON THE RUN ... WHAT WILL YOU TAKE WITH YOU?**

Imagine...

Your town or village has been under fire for days. A war is raging and your life is in immediate danger. There is no more water or electricity and almost no food to buy. You don't have much time. You decide to flee and have to leave almost everything behind. Only 10 things fit in your backpack. What do you take with you? Put a cross by what you are bringing. Please note you may only bring 10 things.

- Passport
- Identity documents
- Phone
- Charger
- Earphones
- Medication
- Water bottle
- Diplomas
- Sweater
- Trousers
- Underwear
- T-shirt
- Socks
- Rainwear
- Shoes
- Boots

- Hat
- Toiletries
- Food
- Sunscreen

PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT

Is there anything that is not on the list, but that you would definitely take with you? If so, what is it and why would you need it?

Draw it or write it down:

ASSIGNMENT 4**WHERE WOULD YOU GO?**

Which country would you flee to?

Why would you flee to that country?

How would you flee? And would you get help from others to do so?

PATRONS

- The DEAR Foundation
- Alfred und Erika Ringele-Stiftung
- Demoret Stiftung
- Dr. Alfred und Ruth Bloch-Dym Stiftung
- Dr. Georg und Josi Guggenheim-Stiftung
- Fondation Botnar
- Isaac Dreyfus-Bernheim Stiftung
- Jakob und Werner Wyler-Stiftung
- Max und Erika Gideon Stiftung
- Samuel und Rosalie Levaillant-Wohlfahrtsstiftung
- Schweizerisch Israelitische Emanzipations-Stiftung
- Stiftung Dialog zwischen Kirchen, Religionen und Kulturen
- Stiftung für Gesellschaft, Kultur, Presse Schweiz
- Stiftung Primavera
- Stiftung Wali Dad
- Sulger-Stiftung
- Walter Haefner Stiftung

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