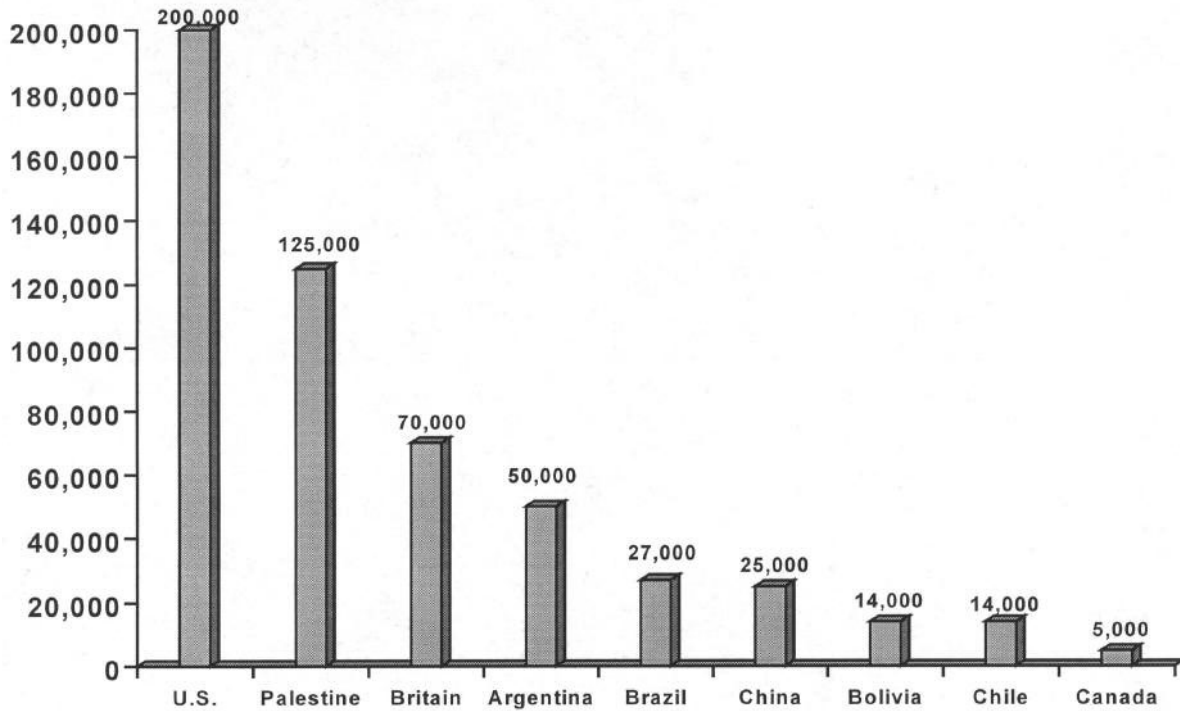


DOCUMENT 3B

Graph: National Response to Jewish Refugees

National Responses to Jewish Refugees 1933 - 1945



Harold Troper, *None Is Too Many: Canada and the Jews of Europe 1933–1948* (New York: Random House, 1982), 42 .

QUESTION

1. Which country admitted the largest number of refugees and which one admitted the fewest? Why?
2. What was the total number of refugees accepted into foreign countries between 1933–1945?
3. What conclusions can you draw by comparing the Jewish population in Europe in 1933 with the information in the graph?

DOCUMENT 10A

Map: Jewish Partisans and Resistance Fighters



Martin Gilbert, *The Holocaust: Maps and Photographs*, 5th ed. (London: Holocaust Education Trust, 1998), 44. Reprinted by permission.

DOCUMENT 10B

Map: Jewish Revolts 1942–1945



Martin Gilbert, *The Holocaust: Maps and Photographs*, 5th ed. (London: Holocaust Education Trust, 1998), 42. Reprinted by permission.

DOCUMENT 11

The Warsaw Ghetto Uprising

The Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, April 19, 1943—May 16, 1943. The most famous and dramatic example of armed resistance during the Holocaust was the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising by Jewish fighting forces in April and May 1943. As was true in most other locations, the uprising occurred after most of the ghetto population had already been deported and killed. In summer and fall 1942, about 300,000 Jews from Warsaw were deported to Treblinka. When reports of mass murder by gassing filtered back to the ghetto, surviving members of separate underground groups, which for months had been engaged in smuggling arms and other acts of unarmed resistance, joined together in armed resistance. Many members of the newly formed unified Jewish Fighting Organization (ZOB) were angry that no one had resisted the mass deportations in 1942.

On January 18, 1943, the ZOB, led by 23-year old Mordechai Anielewicz, leader of a Zionist youth group, fired on German troops during an attempted deportation of 8,000 Jews. After a few days, the troops retreated. The small victory inspired the ghetto fighters to prepare for future resistance. When the final liquidation of the Warsaw Ghetto began on April 19, 1943, the ZOB resisted the German roundups. One of the ghetto fighters, Tovia Bozhikowski, later recalled that momentous day:

*Monday, April 19, was the day before
Passover, the first day of spring. Sunshine
penetrated even to the cheerless corners of the
ghetto, but with the last trace of winter, the
last hope of the Jews had also disappeared.*

Those who had remained at their battle stations all night were annoyed by the beauty of the day, for it is hard to accept death in the sunshine of spring.

As members of Dror, we were stationed at Nalevskes 33. I stood on the balcony of a building on Nalevskes-Genshe with several friends, where we could watch the German troops who stole into the ghetto. Since early dawn long lines of Germans had been marching—infantry, cavalry, motorized units, regular soldiers, S.S. troops and Ukrainians.

I wondered what we could do against such might, with only pistols and rifles. But we refused to admit the approaching defeat.

By 6:00 A.M. the ghetto was surrounded. The first German detachment advanced toward Nalevskes. As it neared the crossroads of Nalevskes-Genshe-Franciskaner we opened fire with guns, grenades and small homemade bombs.

Our bombs and grenades exploded over their heads as they returned our fire. They were excellent targets in the open square, while we were concealed in the buildings. They left many dead and wounded. The alert, confident attitude of our men was impressive. The youthful Jacob shot his pistol continuously, while Abraham Dreyer and Moshe Rubin commanded from windows. Zachariash, Dror commander, moved among the men, building their courage. Liaison officers scurried between positions with messages. The battle went on for two hours.

DOCUMENT 11 (Continued)

The Warsaw Ghetto Uprising

Rivka, an observer, watched the enemy retreat. There were no more Germans on the front street. Zachariash returned beaming from his survey of the battlefield: 40 dead and wounded Germans were left behind, but we suffered no losses.

But even in our satisfaction we realized we would eventually be crushed. It was though a triumph to gladden the hearts of men who were about to die.

Resistance During the Holocaust. United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. 18–19
No publication date

QUESTION

1. Using the maps and text from Documents 10A and 10B, draw three conclusions about the partisans and resistance fighters and Jewish revolts.
2. Why does the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising stand as a symbol of the courage and determination of Jews to resist?

DOCUMENT 16

The *Kindertransport*

By 1939, many Jews were trying desperately to leave Germany and Austria. One such effort was the *Kindertransport*, or “Children’s Transport”—convoys of children from Germany and German-occupied territories who were able to leave the European continent for temporary or permanent shelter.

Ellen Alexander was one of these children.

At the age of nine—maybe before then, I became very much aware of what was going on in the world, in Berlin, actually, because we were not allowed to play with the Aryan children. And people would call their children away from us because we were Jews and therefore not clean, not fit to be played with. We had to leave our school. We had to go to Jewish schools.

The school that I went to with my older sister was in Berlin. I don’t know exactly which school it was, but it was attached to a synagogue. And the day that—on November 10, 1938 [Kristallnacht], we came to the school, and it was in flames. And I do remember seeing people standing around and laughing and having a wonderful time watching these flames. And that I think was probably the end of our schooling. I didn’t understand the import of all this, but it certainly made an impression on me.

How my parents got us to go on the *Kindertransport* I don’t know, but on May 3, 1939, my sister and I were sent to England. And my parents were not overly emotional, although they may have been, especially my mother, but she didn’t show it. And we were able to leave with a lot of other children to go to an unknown place, a place where we didn’t know the language. But that didn’t bother me much. I was young and everything was an adventure.

After we left—after the children, my sister and I left—my father was not able to work for himself or for his father-in-law anymore and was eventually made to sweep the street under some young little Nazi boy who he had to help. He had to carry the bricks and he had to sweep the streets and do very menial work. My sister and I were in England and had a pretty happy life, all in all. I couldn’t complain about our foster parents. But our parents were sent to Theresienstadt [a concentration camp in Czechoslovakia] in 1943, and I never saw my father again.

Shulman, William L., ed., *Voices and Visions: A Collection of Primary Sources* (Woodbridge, CT: Blackbirch Press, 1998), 27–28.

QUESTIONS

1. What was the *kindertransport*?
2. How was it a form of resistance?
3. How was this family affected?

DOCUMENT 17

“Resistance” Haim Gouri and Monia Avrahami

To smuggle a loaf of bread—was to resist
To teach in secret—was to resist
To rescue a Torah Scroll—was to resist
To forge documents—was to resist
To smuggle across borders—was to resist
To chronicle events and to conceal records—was to resist
To hold out a helping hand to the needy—was to resist
To contact those under siege and smuggle weapons—was to resist
To fight with weapons in streets, mountains and forests—was to resist
To rebel in death camps—was to resist
To rise up in ghettos, among the crumbling walls, in the most desperate revolt—
was to resist

Gouri, Haim and Avrahami. *Faces of the Uprising*

QUESTIONS

1. Choose at least three different methods of resisting mentioned in the poem.
2. Describe the difference among these methods.
3. Now comment on the similarities among these methods.