

The lesson contains the following activities:

- > Mind map
- > Film clip with an assignment
- > Time line

Teachers in the upper classes of elementary schools and lower classes of secondary schools can use this *Anne Frank Introductory Lesson* in their lessons about World War 2 and the persecution of the Jews. With this lesson teachers can prepare their pupils for working on these topics. The lesson will activate pupils' prior knowledge about Anne Frank, the history of the persecution of the Jews and World War 2, as well as giving teachers insight into the level of this knowledge.



Anne Frank aged 11 at the Montessori School, December 1940

Lesson aims:

The pupils will learn

- To use historical sources and place them in chronological order.
- The characteristic aspects of the following periods in history; World War 2 and the Holocaust.
- Who the important people and events were in this particular period in Anne Frank's life and relate them to other relevant examples in world history.

The specific learning aims are described in the roadmap.

We suggest that you go through the Introductory Lesson yourself first before using it with your class. The lesson has been developed in such a way that every school teacher can get started with their class. The lesson unfolds step by step. Depending on the level of your class you may decide to leave out certain sections, repeat others or add more information. This extra information can be taken from Anne Frank's story, which you can find in this Teachers' Manual.

THE LESSON:

Open the menu on the digital blackboard. Explain to your class what the Introductory Lesson is about and what you expect from them. Click on > next (below right)

mind map

Consists of: 1 slide Duration: 5 – 10 minutes

AIMS

- Activate prior knowledge about Anne Frank and World War 2.
- Pupils learn about Anne Frank and are able to make the connection between her life and world history.

On the digital blackboard there are two mind maps. The theme of the first one is World War 2, the second one is about Anne Frank. What comes to mind when the pupils think about World War 2? Ask them to write down six words on the mind map on the left. You can use this assignment in different ways. You can fill in the mind map in the classical way but a disadvantage of doing this is that not every pupil is involved. That is why in this manual there is a worksheet with both mind maps. This worksheet can be copied so that pupils can fill in the mind maps either individually or in pairs before filling them in on the digital blackboard with the whole group.

After this, pupils can do the same with the Anne Frank mind map. Pupils can then compare the mind maps. Do the same words appear on both mind maps? These can then be underlined or circled to make this more visual.

Tip:

If pupils know more than six words, they can add lines to the mind maps themselves.

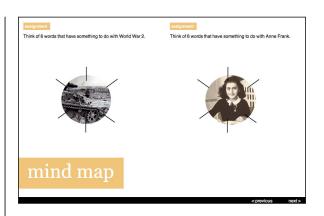
Finished with the mind map? Click on >next (below right)

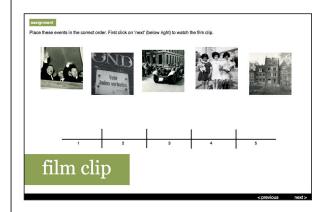
film clip

With assignment Consists of: 3 slides Duration: 10 minutes

AIMS

- Pupils learn how to place events in chronological order on a time line.
- Pupils learn why Anne Frank and her family had to go into hiding.





On the digital blackboard there are five images. By clicking on an image it becomes larger and a caption appears. Look at the images together with your pupils. There is a worksheet for this slide in this manual. Copy the worksheet for pupils to do this assignment individually. In the film clip about Anne Frank pupils will see events which contain the images. Duration of the film is 2:45. Pupils should watch the film carefully because the assignment requires them to put the images in the correct order.

Click on >next (below right)

Watch the film clip
Click on >next (below right)

Now put all the events from the film in the correct order. If pupils are using the worksheet they can draw a line from the image to the correct number. If the pupils are having difficulties with this assignment click on the images again to reveal the captions.

When everyone has finished ask one pupil to drag the images on the digital blackboard to the correct number. If all the images are in the correct place then a red button 'finished!' will appear. Click on this.

The worksheet for this slide can be found at the back of this manual.

Check which images are in the correct place. If there are mistakes, correct them.

Are all the images in the correct place?

Click on >next (below right)

Observation sealgament Why did Anne Frank and her family go into hiding? After watching the film dilp dilck on 'next' (below right). Behind the secret entrance **CHWYOUSE*** next >**CHWYOUSE**** **CHWYOUSE*** **CHWYOUSE*** **CHWYOUSE*** **CHWYOUSE*** **CHWYOUSE*** **CHWYOUSE*** **CHWYOUSE** **CHWYOU



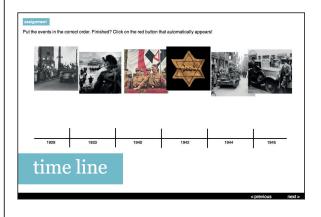
time line

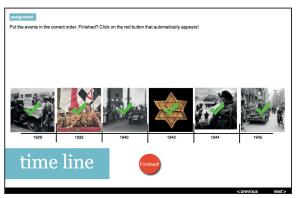
Consists of: 3 slides Duration: 10 minutes

AIMS:

- Pupils can place images of events from world history (persecution of the Jews and World War 2) and Anne Frank's life on a timeline.
- Pupils know who Anne Frank was and why she is famous.
- Pupils know who Adolf Hitler was and what he and the Nazis wanted to achieve in Germany.
- Pupils know the dates when The Netherlands was occupied by Nazi Germany and when it was liberated by the Allies.

On the digital blackboard there is a timeline 1929-1945 with 6 images of events that happened in this period above the line. Look at the images together with your pupils. By clicking on an image it becomes larger and a caption appears. Pupils place the six events from the period 1929-1945 in the correct order. There is a worksheet for this slide in this manual.





Copy the worksheet for pupils to do this assignment individually. If pupils are using the worksheet they can draw a line from the image to the correct date. If the pupils are having difficulty with this assignment click on the images again to reveal the captions. When everyone has finished ask one pupil to drag the images on the digital blackboard to the correct date.

If all the images are in the correct place then a red button 'finished!' will appear. Click on this.

Check which images are in the correct place.

If there are mistakes, correct them.

Are all the images in the correct place?

Click on >next (below right)

Next is the Anne Frank timeline 1929-1945 Follow exactly the same procedure as with the previous timeline.

Are all the images in the correct place? Click on >next (below right)

Now the timeline with important events from 1929-1945 and important events in Anne Frank's life can be seen together.

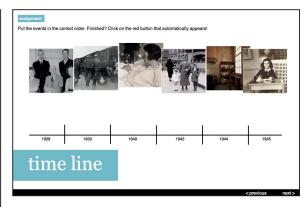
What do pupils notice? What have they learned? What would they like to know more about?

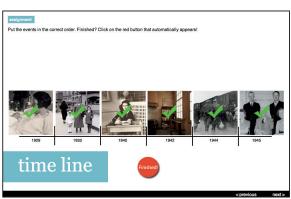
Tip: Read 'Anne Frank's story' on page 5 to your class and illustrate it with images from the timeline.

The introductory lesson is finished. Pupils should now know more about Anne Frank, the Holocaust and World War 2. For more information visit the Teachers' Portal www.annefrank.org/teachers. You can also use The Secret Annex Online with these lessons www.annefrank.org/secretannex. With this you can visit the online building at 263 Prinsengracht and see what the hiding place looked like when Anne Frank was in hiding.

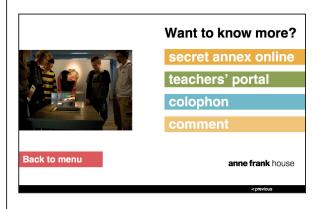
We would like to hear from you about your experiences after using the Anne Frank Introductory Lesson for the digital blackboard. Send your comments to international@annefrank.nl

Thank you!









ANNE FRANK'S STORY



Anne Frank was born on 12 June 1929 in Frankfurt am Main (Germany). She is Otto and Edith Frank's second daughter. Her sister Margot is three years older. The Frank family is Jewish.



There are problems in Germany. There is a worldwide economic crisis. People are badly affected, not only in the USA, but in Germany too.



There is a political party that hates Jews. The party is the NSDAP (National Socialist German Workers Party) and its leader is Adolf Hitler. Hitler and the Nazis - those who follow him – are anti-Semitic. They hate Jews and blame them for all the problems. Their solution is to get rid of all the Jews in Germany then that will be the end of the economic crisis.



In 1933 Hitler and the Nazis come to power. Jews are discriminated. Signs with 'No Jews' appear in more and more places. Anne's parents decide to leave Frankfurt. The photo of Anne, Margot and their mother in the center of Frankfurt is the last photo taken of the family in Germany.



Anne's father finds work in The Netherlands. In February 1934 the whole family is living on the Merwedeplein in Amsterdam. Anne goes to the 6th Montessori school nearby. First to kindergarten, then to the elementary school. There are other German Jewish children in her class.

The Frank family feels free and safe in Amsterdam. Anne and Margot's new friends are German and Dutch. The sisters soon learn to speak Dutch.

Hitler and the NSDAP want a big and powerful Germany. They need a large army to achieve this. They want back territories that Germany lost after World War 1. In 1936 the German army occupies the first of these territories: The Rhineland.



On 1 September 1939 the German army invades Poland. This is the start of World War 2. Six months later it is the turn of The Netherlands. When the centre of Rotterdam is bombed on 14 May 1940, the Dutch army

surrenders. The German army occupies The Netherlands, and the Nazis take control.



After what happened in May 1940 it does not really seem as if anything has changed much. Anne and Margot go to school. At the end of 1940 Anne is in the last class of the Montessori school.



Jones

The Nazis make life difficult for Jews in The Netherlands. After the summer holidays in 1941 Jewish children must attend separate schools. Anne has to say 'goodbye' to her non-Jewish friends and Miss Kuperus, her class teacher and headmistress of the Montessori school. Both cry when Anne leaves. From May 1942 all Jews older than 6 years old must wear a star on their clothes.

There are rumors that all Jews will be sent to Germany to work for the Nazis. Otto and Edith Frank decide not to wait until this happens. They prepare a secret hiding place. Their daughters know nothing about this. Anne starts in the first class of the Jewish Lyceum, Margot in the fourth.

12 June 1942 is Anne's 13th birthday. One of her presents is the diary she chose a few days earlier in a neighborhood shop.



On 5 July 1942 Margot receives a letter. It is a call-up to go and work for the Nazis in Germany. She does not go. The next day the family goes into hiding. Anne is not allowed to take her cat Moortje with her.



The hiding place is in Otto Frank's business premises on the Prinsengracht. Part of the building, the house at the back which was empty, has been refurnished for them. A moveable bookcase hides the entrance to the hiding place.

The hiding place is not just for the Franks. Four other Jews join them: Hermann and Auguste van Pels with their son Peter and Fritz Pfeffer. Four of Otto's workers have promised to help: Miep Gies, Johannes Kleiman, Victor Kugler and Bep Voskuijl. They provide food, library books, magazines, newspapers and clothes as well as the latest news from the city.

ANNE FRANK'S STORY

During the day the people in hiding stay quiet because there are workers in the warehouse who do not know that there are people hiding in the building. The people in hiding usually sit and read. Anne, Margot and Peter do their homework. Anne's parents took their school books to the hiding place so that they do not get behind and can start school again after the war.

In her small room Anne writes a lot in her diary. She misses her friends so makes up a very good friend: Kitty. Anne writes to her about her feelings and experiences in the secret annex. She dreams of becoming a famous writer or journalist after the war. When her diary is full she writes in notebooks and on loose sheets of paper.

The people in hiding often listen to the news on the radio. Sometimes the news is good, like when the German army suffers a heavy defeat at Stalingrad in Russia. But sometimes the helpers bring bad news and tell them of Jewish men, women and children being arrested in Amsterdam. First they are taken to Camp Westerbork and then sent on to Eastern Europe. Anne thinks that most of them are being murdered there by the Nazis.



On 6 June 1944 the people in hiding hear some good news. A large army has invaded Europe to liberate the occupied countries of Europe. The people in hiding are given hope. Anne thinks that she will be able to go back to school in October.

But on 4 August 1944 a car suddenly stops in front of Otto Frank's business premises. Led by a Nazi, three Dutch policemen enter the building. They go to the hiding place. The people in hiding have been betrayed! Whoever did that has never been discovered.

The people in hiding are arrested and taken by truck to prison. Anne's diary, notebooks and loose sheets of paper are left behind in the hiding place. Miep and Bep find them when they go to look there. Miep keeps them in her desk drawer.





The Nazis take the people in hiding to Westerbork, a large camp in Drenthe in the north east of The Netherlands. From there they are sent with thousands of other Dutch Jews to the Auschwitz concentration camp. On the platform in Auschwitz the men are separated from the women. Anne and Margot see their father for the last time. Later they are sent to another camp, Bergen-Belsen, here they die in March 1945 shortly before the camp is liberated. On 5 May 1945 The Netherlands is liberated and is a free country again.



Otto Frank is the only one of the eight people in hiding to survive. In June 1945 he returns to The Netherlands. On his return, Miep Gies, one of the helpers who looked after the people in hiding, gives him Anne's diary, notebooks and loose sheets of paper. Otto reads that Anne wanted to publish a book after the war and from all her writing Otto makes a book: the Secret Annex. First it is published in Dutch and then in more than 70 other languages.

Otto Frank received thousands of letters from readers all over the world. He dedicated the rest of his life to Anne's diary. A year before his death he said: 'I am nearly 90 and getting weaker. But the task that Anne gave me, continues to give me strength to fight for reconciliation and for human rights all over the world.'

COLOPHON

This manual refers to the digital Introductory Lesson about Anne Frank was created by the Anne Frank House (AFH) and Young Crowds (YC).

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Canada/PA 136176, AFH/Juul Hondius Film clip: www.annefrank.org/secretannex

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mind map

assignment

Think of 6 words that have to do with World War 2.



assignment

Think of 6 words that have to do with Anne Frank.



film clip

assignment

In a minute you will put these events in the correct order.











1	2	3	4	5

time line

assignment

Put the events in the correct order.













1929	1933	1940	1942	1944	1945

assignment

Put the events in the correct order.













1929	1933	1940	1942	1944	1945