

# The Holocaust

## Lapbook



Designed by  
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L-HOLO



Holocaust Lapbook

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ISBN #

CD : 978-1-62472-255-4

Printed: 978-1-62472-256-1

Ebook: 978-1-62472-257-8

Assembled: 978-1-62472-258-5

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Edited by: Cyndi Kinney

<http://www.knowledgeboxcentral.com>

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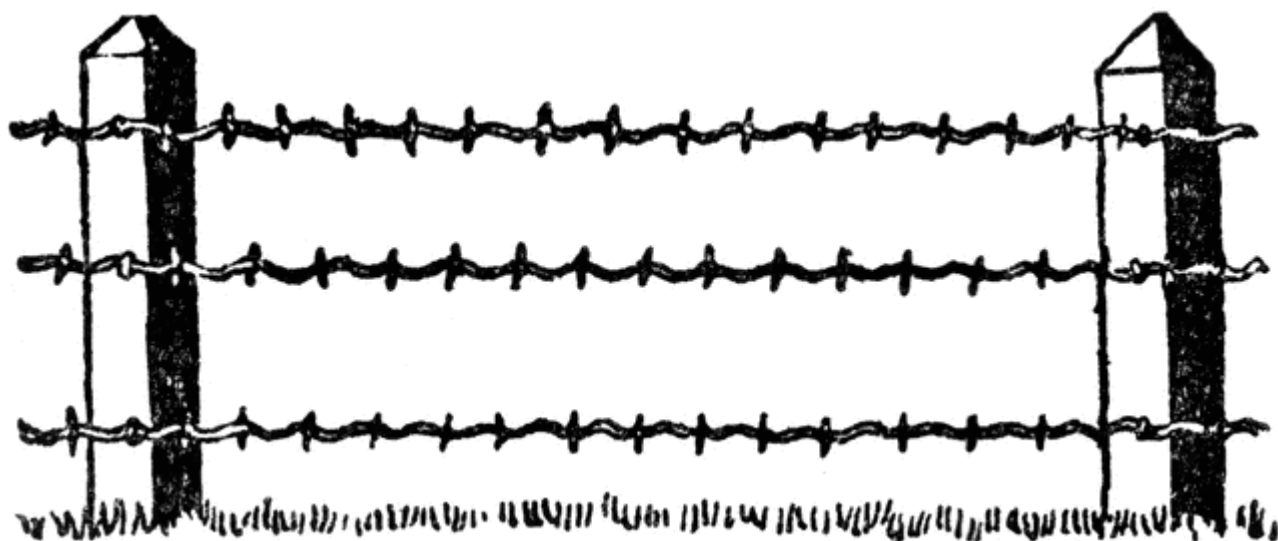
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THE CONTENTS OF THIS LAPBOOK AND STUDY GUIDE ARE HISTORICALLY CORRECT. THIS MEANS THAT YOUR STUDENT WILL BE LEARNING ABOUT HORRIFIC ACTS, DISCRIMINATION, AND DEATH. WE SUGGEST THAT YOU PREPARE YOUR STUDENT FOR THIS STUDY. PLEASE BE AWARE OF THIS BEFORE CONTINUING.



## How do I get started?

First, you will want to gather your supplies. Depending on which format you purchased from us, you will need different supplies. So, take what applies, and skip over the rest.

### \*\*\* Printing:

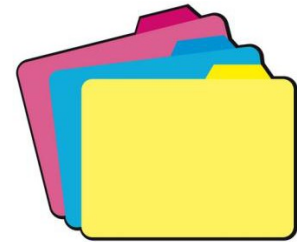
\*Print instructions and study guide on white copy paper.

\*Print the booklet templates on 24# colored paper.



### \*\*\* Assembly:

\***Folders:** We use colored file folders, which can be found at Wal-Mart, Sam's, Office Depot, Costco, etc. You will need 3 file folders. You may use manila folders if you prefer, but we have found that children respond better with the brightly colored folders. Don't worry about the tabs.... they aren't important. If you prefer, you can purchase the assembled lapbook bases from our website.



\***Glue:** For booklet assembly, we use glue sticks and sometimes hot glue, depending on the specific booklet. We have found that bottle glue stays wet for too long, so it's not a great choice for lapbooking.



\***Other Supplies:** Of course, you will need scissors. Many booklets require additional supplies. Some of these include metal brad fasteners, paper clips, ribbon, yarn, staples, hole puncher, etc. You may want to add decorations of your own, including stickers, buttons, coloring pages, cut-out clipart, etc. The most important thing is to use your imagination! Make it your own!!



## **Ok. I've gathered the supplies. Now how do I use this product?**

Inside, you will find several sections. They are as follows:

1. **Student Assembly and Completion Instructions:** This section is written directly to the student, in language that he or she can understand. However, depending on the age of the child, there may be some parent/teacher assistance needed. These instructions will tell the student exactly how to assemble the lapbook base and how to cut out and assemble each booklet. Here, they will find a layout of where each booklet should be placed in the lapbook and pictures of a completed lapbook. They will also tell the student exactly what should be written inside each booklet as he or she comes to it during the study.
2. **Booklet Templates:** This section includes all of the templates for the booklets within this lapbook.
3. **Study Guide:** This section includes most of the information that you need to teach this subject. You may choose to teach directly from the Study Guide, or you may choose to allow your student to read the study guide himself. Either way, you will find all of the information here.

# The Holocaust Lapbook

## Student Instruction Guide

### Lapbook Base Assembly:

First, you will need to assemble the “Lapbook Base” for your project.

For this lapbook, you will need 3 file folders. Open the file folder, and lay it flat in front of you. Fold both sides of each folder toward the middle. The edges (or tabs) of the folded sides should touch the center original fold line on the folders. See **Figure 1**.

**Figure 2** shows how all 3 folders should be assembled.

Figure 1

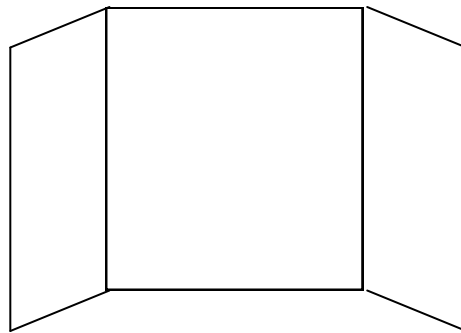
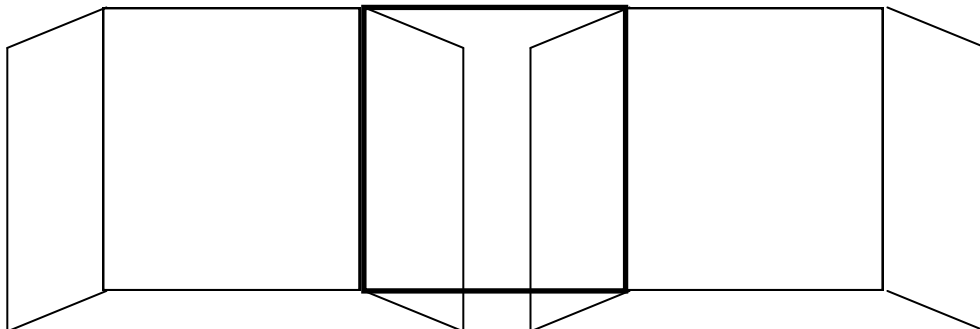
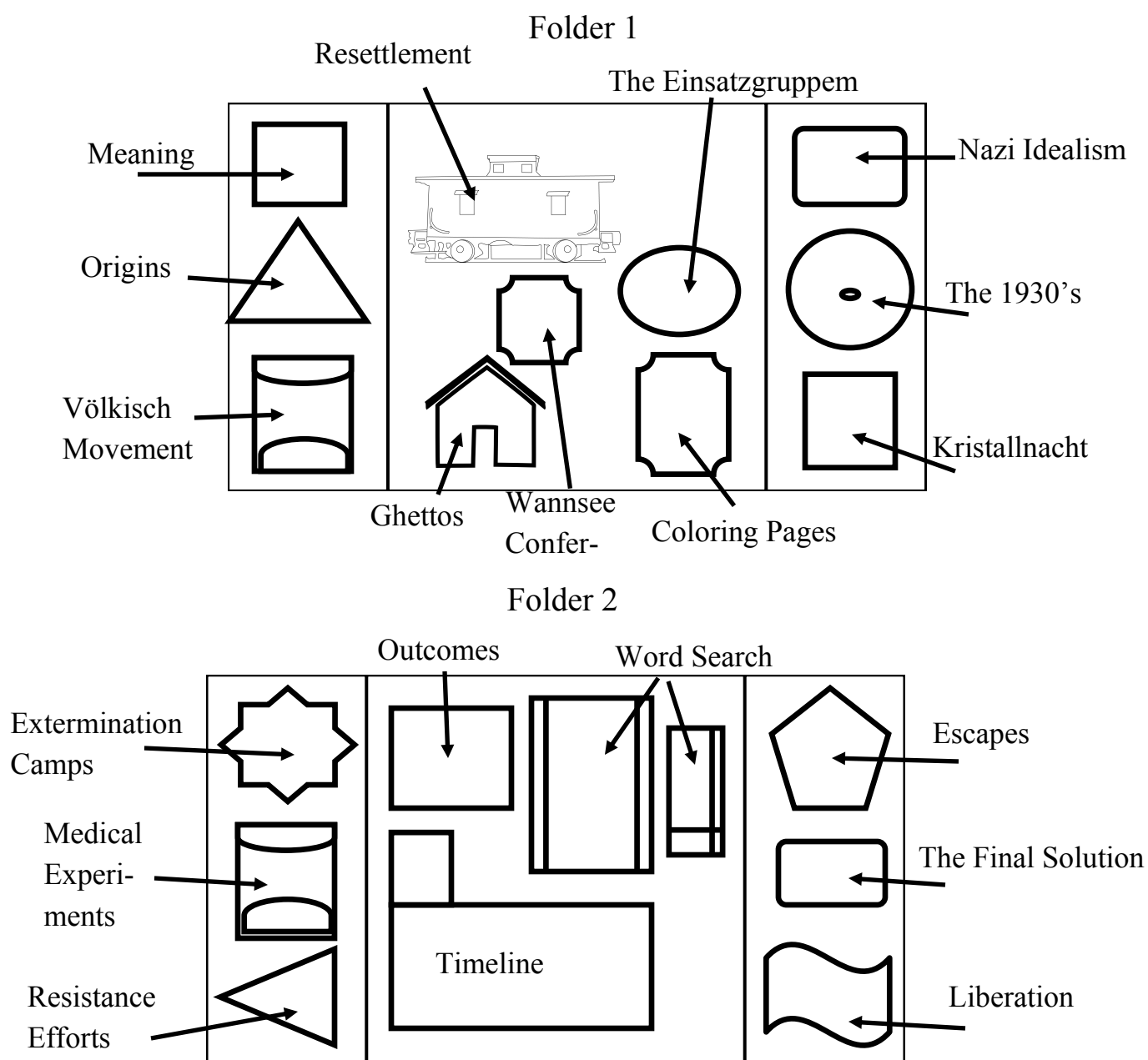


Figure 2

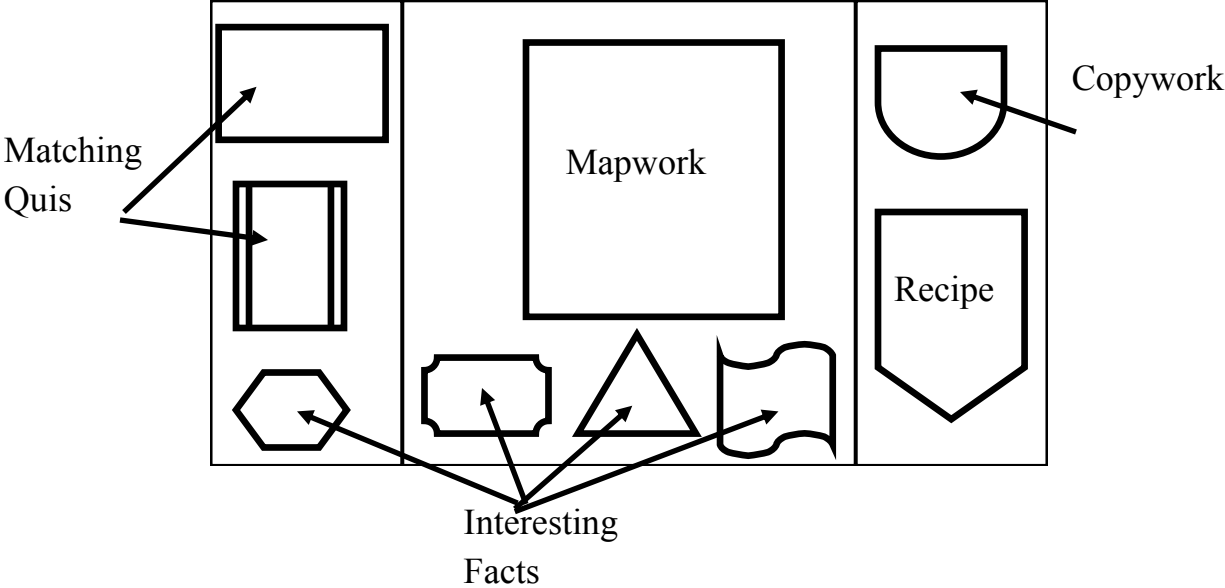


# Lapbook Layout:

Below, you will see a layout for the lapbook. You may choose to glue the booklets into your Lapbook Base in any order that you like. However, you may have trouble fitting all of them in unless you follow the layout below. Some of the shapes aren't exactly the same on the layout as the booklets themselves.



Folder 3





Below, you will find pictures of how the lapbook should look when you have completely assembled it.

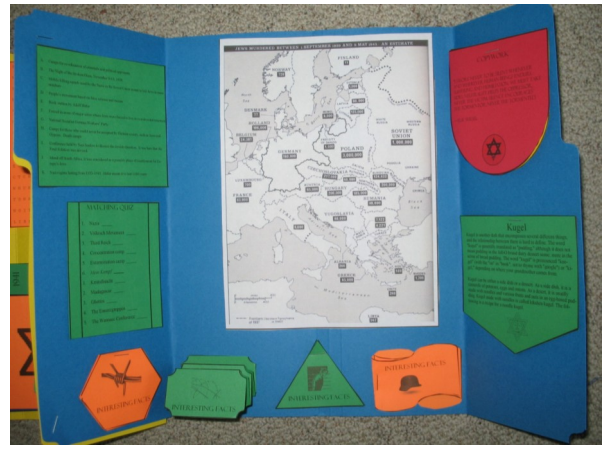
Folder 1



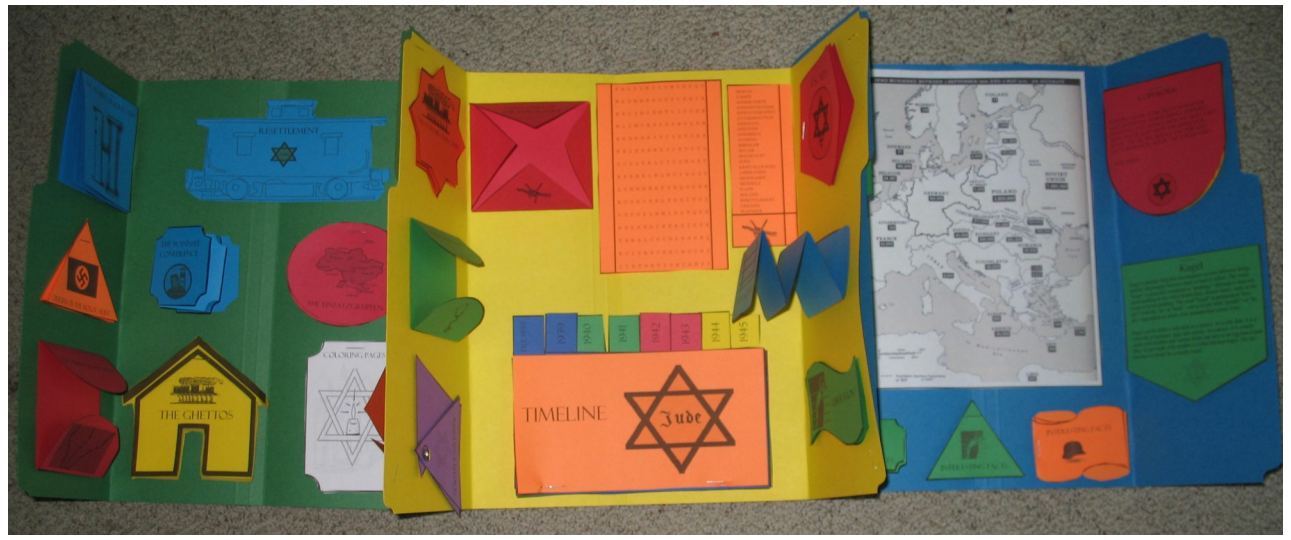
Folder 2



Folder 3



All Folders



# The Holocaust Lapbook

## Student Instruction Guide

### Booklet #1

**\*Booklet Title:** The Meaning of Holocaust

**\*Student Instructions:** What is the meaning of holocaust? What are the origins of the word? Discuss your answers in this booklet.

**\*\*Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black edges of the booklet. Then fold inward on the bold black lines so that the title is on front. Insert additional page inside and secure with staple at top.

### Booklet #2

**\*Booklet Title:** Origins of the Holocaust

**\*Student Instructions:** What happened in Germany after World War I that made the Holocaust possible? Discuss your answers in this booklet.

**\*\*Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of all three pages. Stack with the title page on top, and secure with a staple at top..

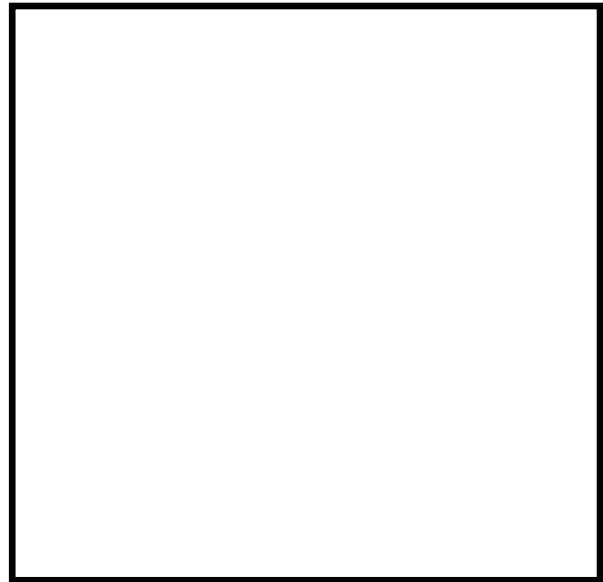
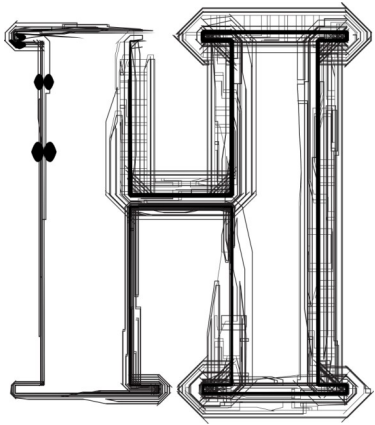
### Booklet #3

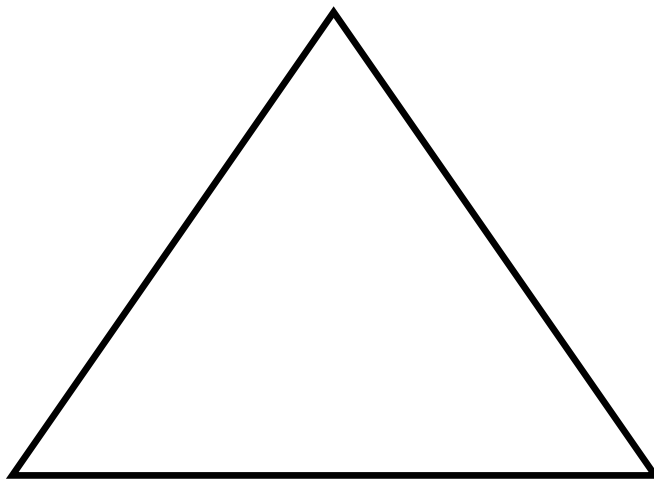
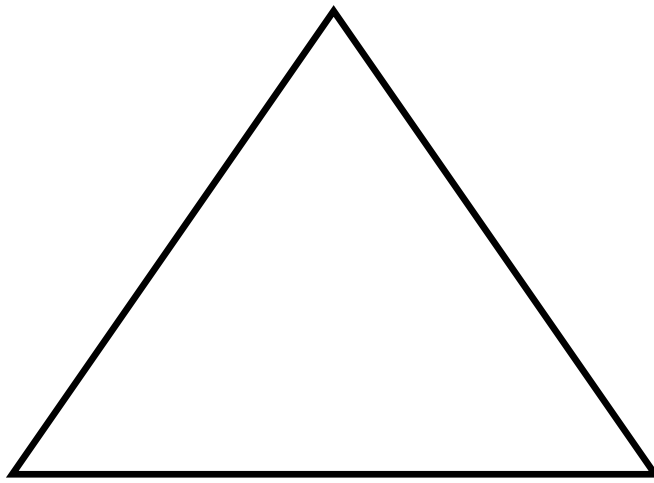
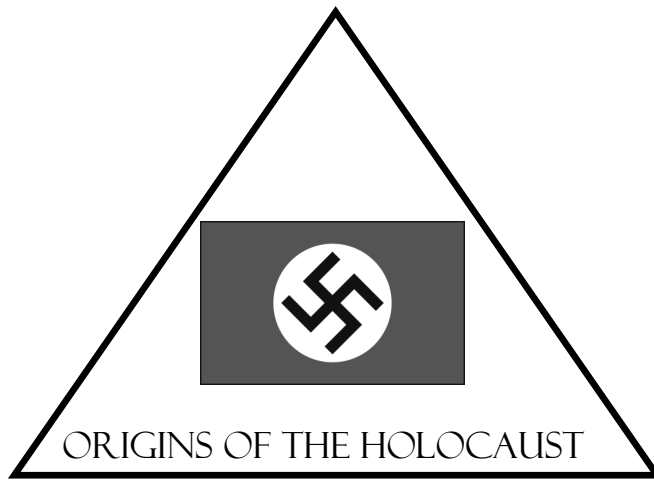
**\*Booklet Title:** The Völkisch Movement

**\*Student Instructions:** What was the Völkisch Movement? What was the basis for this People's movement? Discuss your answers in this booklet.

**\*\*Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along outer black lines. Fold sections 1 and 2 towards the center. Make sure title showing. Write answers on the center section.

THE MEANING OF HOLOCAUST







THE VÖLKISCH MOVEMENT

## The Holocaust

Holocaust comes from a Greek word meaning “burnt offering” and refers to the mass murder or genocide of about 6 million Jews during World War II by the Nazis, led by Adolf Hitler in Germany and German-occupied territory. In Hebrew this time is known as the Shoah or “catastrophe.” The Nazis also referred to this as the Final Solution as you will also see this term often used. The Nazis believed these people to be life unworthy of life, attempting to justify their murder.



## Origins

In the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century the Völkisch movement began to be popular throughout Germany and Austria. This “people’s” movement was based on a few unproven scientific ideas and biologically based racism. They viewed Jews as a race, devoted to mortal combat with the Aryan race for world domination. Anti-Semitism, or hatred of the Jews, had been present in cultures for thousands of years, but this anti-Semitism differed in that it viewed the Jews as a race instead of a religion. In 1895 völkisch leader Herman Ahlwardt called the Jews predators and a disease that should be exterminated for the good of Germany. In 1912, Heinrich Class, another völkisch leader, wrote that all German Jews should be stripped of citizenship and treated as foreign aliens. He also said that Jews should be excluded from all aspects of German life, forbidden to own land, hold public office or participate in journalism, banking and other professions.

In 1920 the National Socialist German Workers’ Party was founded as a part of this völkisch movement and adopted a policy of anti-Semitism. There were widespread hopes throughout Germany that a utopia or perfect society could soon be achieved, with all social problems solved. At the same time a racist, eugenicist world view, believing that some people were bio-

logically more valuable than others, began to be common. The motivation for the Holocaust was always ideological. This had its origins in the Nazi imagination which believed in a Jewish conspiracy to rule the world instead of Aryans.

The stress of the Great Depression in Germany led many in the medical establishment there to believe that a policy of euthanasia, or mercy killing should be carried out on the incurably mentally ill or physically disabled in order to free up funds to care for the curable.

Adolf Hitler, the leader of the Nazi party was always open about his hatred of the Jews. He gave warning in his book **Mein Kampf (My Struggle)** that he intended to rid Germany of the Jews in its political, intellectual and cultural life. He did not at this time put into writing any plans for their extermination, but often spoke of it privately to others.

### **The Beginning**

From the start of the Third Reich the Nazis claimed the völkisch community consisted of their national comrades. There was also a community of aliens who did not belong. Even these aliens could be divided into three groups. The first of these were racial enemies, Jews and Gypsies who were considered not worth life. The second group was political opponents such as Communists, liberals and Christians. The third group consisted of those who refused to work and habitual criminals.

The last two groups the Nazis planned to send to concentration camps. Here they could be re-educated and sent back into society. However, racial enemies like the Jews could never be accepted in German society. The Nazi goal was a utopian society totally under police surveillance. Any attempt at unconformity would be met with terror.

The first Nazi concentration camp, Dachau, opened March 9, 1933. In the beginning it housed mostly Communists and other political opponents. They also served as a deterrent meant to terrorize those Germans who did not conform to Nazi society. For those in the camps, their wills were broken and they were considered re-educated so they could return to society. Those who could not be broken were simply worked to death.

