

Year 9: The Holocaust - How far did the Nazi Party change the lives of Jews across Europe (1933-1945)?

Term	Definition
1. Ghettos	Poor areas of towns were used as areas where the Nazis pushed people to live away from their homes. They were usually allowed to take one suitcase, which would then be taken off them.
2. Concentration camp	Somewhere people were taken and kept together in appalling conditions. They would be continually worked and many people died from the awful conditions, lack of food and basic hygiene.
3. Death camp	The Nazis then established camps in which people would be killed, using zyklon-b gas.
4. Auschwitz-Birkenau	This camp was both a death and concentration camp. As a result, it is the one camp most is known about because survivors have written about what happened there.
5. Final solution	Following a meeting at Wannsee the decision was made, by the Nazis, to try to exterminate the approximate eleven million Jewish people in Europe.
6. Zyklon-B	The gas used, by the Nazis, to kill people in gas chambers was called zyklon-b. It was adapted from a pesticide.
7. Death March	As the Allies pushed the Nazis back towards Germany some prisoners were forced to walk hundreds of miles to camps inside Germany. Conditions were awful and many died.
8. Liberation	Britain, the USA and the USSR arrived at concentration and death camps and freed the people they found there. Many never fully recovered physically or mentally.
9. The Nuremberg Trials	Once the war was over trials were arranged, in Nuremberg, to make Nazis answer for their crimes. Many had ran away or killed themselves but those captured were forced to stand trial.
10. The Boy in the Striped Pyjamas	A book/film about the Holocaust. It is often attacked for its inaccuracies but can also provide a clear access point for pupils to learn about the events.