# The Anne Frank

Where there's hope, there's life. It fills us with fresh courage and makes us strong again.



Anne Frank June 6, 1944

# Myreflections Anne Frank

SPECIAL BOOKLET FOR STUDENTS

Post-Visit Workbook HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL CENTER ZEKELMAN FAMILY CAMPUS THE DIARY OF ANNE FRANK is one of the most widely read books in the world. It has been translated into over sixty-five languages, and is read by both children and adults as an artifact of those in hiding during the Nazi Holocaust. But the diary is more than a historical document; it is a piece of literature written by an astonishing young girl, during unimaginable hardships. Using Anne's remarkable diary, we will examine individual experiences in hiding, the use of literature in history, and the message of hope that her tragic story has conveyed to countless readers for generations.

#### THIS BOOKLET BELONGS TO:

## **Initial Reflections**

1. What is *The Diary of Anne Frank*? How would you describe it? Did you know that Anne used several journals, notebooks and scraps of paper for her diary? If you need additional space for your answers, use a separate piece of paper like Anne, and place it in this book!



## Initial Reflections continued

2. What have you learned about the Holocaust from reading Anne Frank's diary?

## Initial Reflections continued

3. What did you find most interesting or unexpected in the diary?

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## Into the Annex *The Faces of the Annex*

Next to each name, write the person's role in the annex (*example:* Anne's mother), and a sentence describing them or how Anne saw them.

1. Otto Frank



2. Edith Frank

3. Margo Frank

4. Anne Frank

5. Hermann van Pels

6. Auguste van Pels

Photos by Anne Frank Fonds/Anne Frank House via Getty Images

## Into the Annex continued

**The Annex Rescuers** – In order to hide, the Frank and van Pels families needed help. Those who helped them did so at great personal risk, and are recognized as heroes for their selfless efforts to save these Jewish friends.

#### 7. Peter van Pels

8. Fritz Pfeffer

9. Miep Gies - Annex Rescuer

10. Bep Voskuijl – Annex Rescuer

11. Johannes Kleiman – Annex Rescuer



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Photos by Anne Frank Fonds/Anne Frank House via Getty Images

12. Victor Kugler – Annex Rescuer

## Into the Annex continued



## The Secret Annex

The Secret Annex was located in an empty section of the building owned by Otto Frank's company, Opekta. In her diary, Anne describes the hiding place as a maze of hallways, little rooms and stairs. The house was converted into an Anne Frank Museum in 1960, and still receives over one million visitors every year.

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Can you imagine staying in such a space for so long? Is there anyone you can imagine sharing it with?

Photo by Andrew Burton/Getty Images

## The Diary of a Young Girl

# "Paper has more patience than people"

The reworking of the diary of Anne Frank

Of all of the interesting aspects of Anne's diary, one of the most significant is the changes which the diary has undergone since it was originally written. Did you know that Anne intentionally altered her own diary to be published after the end of the war? Depending on the version you read, you may have seen revision notes in the diary.

On March 28, 1944, while in hiding, Anne and her family heard this address on the radio by a Dutch politician:

"History cannot be written on the basis of official documents alone. If our descendants are to understand fully what we as a nation have had to endure and overcome during these years, then what we really need are ordinary documents – a diary, letters from a worker in Germany, a collection of sermons given by a person or a priest. Not until we succeed in bringing together vast quantities of this simple, everyday material will the picture of our struggle for freedom be painted in its full depth and glory."

Anne then set about editing and rewriting her diary. She wrote the revised passages on loose paper, instead of over the original diary. This time, however, she was writing it for an audience, instead of for herself. She did not manage to rewrite the entire diary, as her project was cut short by her arrest on August 4, 1944.

## The Diary of a Young Girl continued

1. If you were rewriting your own diary or journal for the public to read, what do you think you might change? Take out? Add?



## The Diary of a Young Girl continued

2. Anne Frank wanted to be a writer. Perhaps if her life had not been cut short, she would have written much more, both fiction and non-fiction. Do you think it is more important how long an artist lives, or what he/she creates while they live?

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Photo by Anne Frank Fonds/Anne Frank House via Getty Images

## The Diary of a Young Girl continued

3. Many people see the diary as a way to connect to the horrors of the Holocaust, by seeing the events through the eyes of one of the victims of the Nazis. Would *The Diary of Anne Frank* have been such a success if Anne had lived to publish it herself? Explain.

## The Bigger Picture

A nne Frank was one young girl in hiding, but there were as many as 100,000 children across Europe in hiding from persecution during the Holocaust. Her diary is valuable in helping us relate to one of the many victims of Nazi genocide, but the big picture is important to remember. Anne was not unaware of what was happening to some even less fortunate Jews. "How fortunate we are here, so well cared for and undisturbed. We wouldn't have to worry about all this misery were it not that we are so anxious about all those dear to us whom we can no longer help. I feel wicked sleeping in a warm bed, while my dearest friends have been knocked to the ground or have fallen into a gutter somewhere out in the cold night."

1. Do you think Anne was fortunate? Explain your answer.



### The Bigger Picture continued

2. Though there were such reports on the radio, leaders and citizens around the world did not want to believe that this was taking place. Why would people want to deny such horrors were occurring?

3. What do you think about what Anne wrote here? Many still see this as a message of hope, even though Anne herself died of typhus in a concentration camp. What does it mean to live on through your writing?

"If it is as bad as this in Holland, whatever will it be like in the distant and barbarous regions they are sent to? We assume that most of them are murdered. The English radio speaks of their being gassed; perhaps that is the quickest way to die." October 9, 1942

"It's really a wonder that I haven't dropped all my ideals, because they seem so absurd and impossible to carry out. Yet I keep them, because in spite of everything I still believe that people are really good at heart. I simply can't build up my hopes on a foundation consisting of confusion, misery and death, I see the world gradually being turned into a wilderness, I hear the ever approaching thunder, which will destroy us too, I can feel the sufferings of millions and yet, if I look up into the heavens, I think that it will all come right, that this cruelty too will end, and that peace and tranquility will return again. In the meantime, I must uphold my ideals, for perhaps the time will come when I shall be able to carry July 15, 1944 them out."



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