

Lernen aus der Geschichte e.V.

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<http://www.lernen-aus-der-geschichte.de> veröffentlicht.**

Das mehrsprachige Webportal publiziert fortlaufend Informationen zur historisch-politischen Bildung in Schulen, Gedenkstätten und anderen Einrichtungen zur Geschichte des 20. Jahrhunderts. Schwerpunkte bilden der Nationalsozialismus, der Zweite Weltkrieg sowie die Folgegeschichte in den Ländern Europas bis zu den politischen Umbrüchen 1989.

Dabei nimmt es Bildungsangebote in den Fokus, die einen Gegenwartsbezug der Geschichte herausstellen und bietet einen Erfahrungsaustausch über historisch-politische Bildung in Europa an.

A walk through history

Who doesn't know about "the camp"? Many of us lived here in the red brick houses; others walk or

pass these houses every day. Why are these houses called "the camp"? Why do people take wide detours around this site? Why do these buildings all look so similar?

There are many questions! History gives us the answers!

Many changes took place in Germany when Hitler became Chancellor in 1933. The Nazis hated and

persecuted all people who thought differently from them. People from other countries were described

as bad and weak. Preparations were made for war. For this, many factories had to be built, as in Malchow.

A factory was built here to manufacture explosives. Since many men were at the front, additional labor

was needed to produce war materials. Men and women from seven European nations, including

Holland, France, and Poland, were forced to work in Germany. They were quartered in camps and had to work long, hard hours for virtually no payment. In our camp as well, about 3,000 forced laborers lived from 1939-1945. When this number was no longer sufficient, an additional 1,000 women prisoners from Ravensbrück concentration camp were transported to Malchow from the end of 1943 on. The foundations of this camp are again visible after our archaeological dig.

Walk with open eyes through this camp and follow the paths of these people and in doing so, follow history!

The following route takes you first through the former women's camp (numbers 1-6 on the map). There were 42 barracks, subdivided into 2 rooms, one for every twelve women. At number 8, today Mozartstraße, was the men's camp. It consisted of 83 houses, also subdivided into two sections, each for twelve people.

How many men and women in all were housed in the camp?

What differences are there in the construction of the men's and women's camps?

- 1 Gatekeeper's building in the women's camp, bicycle stands, post office, hairdresser.
- 2 Women's commissary (today a youth hostel).
- 3 Lavatories and sanitary installations for the women's camp.
- 4 Houses: barracks in the women's camp, 1 house for 24 women.
- 5 Underground air-raid shelter as protection for the inhabitants during air raids.
- 6 A one person bunker as protection for the guards during air raids.
- 7 The residual foundations of the concentration camp. Satellite camp for 1,000 women under the jurisdiction of Ravensbrück
- 8 Assignment: Read the story "Just imagine ..."
- 9 Barracks in the men's camp. Living quarters in the men's camp.
- 10 Men's eating facilities, organized for their needs; for example, "dining rooms", 1 salesroom, residences (today a clothing factory)

- 11 Lavatories and sanitary installations for the men's camp.
- 12 Pig pens with slaughterhouse — for improvement of the disposal of kitchen garbage.
- 13 Gate to the men's camp with bicycle racks, post office, barber.