

Lernen aus der Geschichte e.V.

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

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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.

Lessons Three and Four: Life and death in the Lublin Ghetto

Begin by loading the page <http://www.broadwater.surrey.sch.uk/history/lublinghetto.htm> and outline and explain the aims of this section, by asking students to load the page.

Key Words: Ghetto - an area of a city occupied exclusively by the Jews. Jew - a person of Hebrew descent or whose religion is Judaism. During the Second World War the Nazis established Ghettos (<http://www.deathcamps.org/occupation/ghettos.html>) in several areas to separate Jews from the rest of the population. Life inside these ghettos was one of deprivation and of slow starvation and eventual death. The European war ended in April 1945. Most people in the rest of the world knew nothing about the existence of the ghettos.

You are a Journalist who works for "Picture Post" magazine. The magazine was first published in 1938 and contained a mixture of up to the minute campaigning stories, backed up by eye-catching photo-journalism. You can read more about the magazine on the Spartacus (<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/Jpicturepost.htm>) site. You are one of the army of journalists who have accompanied the Allied advance in to Germany. Now the war has ended you have been sent into the area liberated by the Red Army. Your Editor wants you to visit the Lublin Ghetto. View the map showing the location of the Ghettos.

(<http://www.deathcamps.org/occupation/pic/biggilbertmap.jpg>) .Open up the picture of the Jewish Quarter of Lublin, taken before the

War. (<http://www.deathcamps.org/occupation/pic/biglublin14.jpg>)

Open up the picture of the Lublin Ghetto Ruins.

(<http://www.deathcamps.org/occupation/pic/biglublin06.jpg>)

Before the outbreak of war more than 40,000 Jews lived in and around the Polish town of Lublin. The German Army entered the town on the 18th September 1939. By the end of the war only 200 - 300 of formerly 40,000 Lublin Jews survived in hiding or were finally liberated in several concentration camps. About 1,000 Jews survived the war in Soviet areas. The Lublin ghetto was the

first ghetto to be liquidated, and the Nazis gained much experience, for future deportation actions. Jews from Lublin were the first victims of the newly constructed death camp at Belzec.

Your Editor wants you to find out what happened at Lublin. What happened to the Jewish population of the area and who was to blame?

"Picture Post" is a popular magazine because of its mix of photographs, facts and human-interest stories about what happened to real people.

Write your story. Include a brief summary of what happened to the Jews of Lublin. Who was responsible for what happened. Some selected photographs and at least two stories about actual people.