

In history we learn about the past and how things have changed locally, in Britain and the wider world over time.

Holocaust Memorial Day  
Wednesday 27 January 2021



'Be the light in the darkness'

# Learning objective:

- I can identify what Holocaust memorial day is.

# Timeline of Key Events

Birth of Jesus



Battle of Hastings (1066)



Black Death (1348 to 1349)



Gun Powder Plot (1605)



Victoria becomes Queen (1837)



Middle Ages (1066 to 1485)

BC | AD

1000

1100

1200

1300

1400

1500

1600

1700

1800

1900

2000



Domesday Book (1086)



War of the Roses (1455 to 1487)



Great Fire of London (1666)



Florence Nightingale nursing school (1860)

## 1900 Onwards

First airplane flight (1903)



World War One (1914 to 1918)

Pluto Discovered (1930)



World War Two (1939 to 1945)



First Lego (1958)



Beatles break up (1970)

Widespread Coal Miner strikes in Britain (1984 to 1985)



London Olympic Games (2012)



UK votes to leave the EU (2016)

COVID-19 global pandemic spreads (2020)



1900

1910

1920

1930

1940

1950

1960

1970

1980

1990

2000

2010

2020

Titanic Sinks (1912)



Tomb of Tutankhamun found (1922)

Winston Churchill Prime Minister (1940 to 1945)



Elizabeth 2<sup>nd</sup> becomes Queen (1953)

First Man on the Moon (1969)



Mother Theresa awarded Nobel Peace Prize (1970)

Nelson Mandela released from Prison (1990)



Tim Peake travels into space to the I.S.S. (2015)



England win their first Cricket World Cup (2019)

Starter:  
What? Where?  
Why? How? Who?



This photo shows children who survived the Holocaust. We will now find out more about what it was and why it's important to remember it.



# What was the holocaust?

On 27 January every year, it is Holocaust Memorial Day.

It's a day for everyone to remember the millions of people who were killed, or whose lives have been changed, by an event in history called the Holocaust.

On this day we also remember the millions of people who were killed or have been affected by Nazi persecution and terrible crimes committed during conflicts in Cambodia, Rwanda, Bosnia and Darfur.



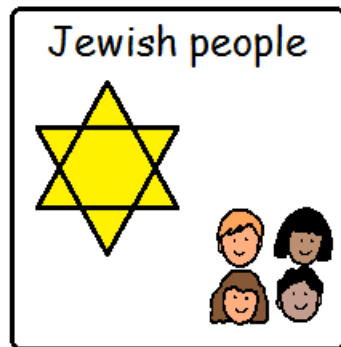
# What was the Holocaust?

The Holocaust happened during the Second World War between 1941 and 1945.

It refers to when the German Nazi party - led by Adolf Hitler - murdered six million Jewish people from countries across Europe in an attempt to wipe out the Jewish population.

The Jewish people had done nothing wrong. They were targeted simply because they were Jewish.

The Nazis also killed millions of other people just because of who they were. For example, Roma gypsies, disabled people and gay people were also targeted.



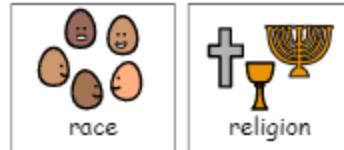


- The Nazis rounded these people up and put them in prisons called concentration camps and killed them, because they believed they were inferior human beings and wanted to get rid of them.
- Nearly 7 out of every 10 Jews living in Europe at the time were killed.



# What is genocide?

- Deliberately killing a large group of people like this is called "genocide".
- Genocide is when a group of people are targeted to be killed because of who they are, such as their race or their religion.



- Genocide does not just take place on its own. It's a steady process, which can begin if discrimination, racism and hatred are not checked.

- On Holocaust Memorial Day, we are reminded of what can happen when prejudice and persecution are left unchallenged. It is important you must tell an adult if somebody is treated differently due to their race, religion, gender, identify or disability.

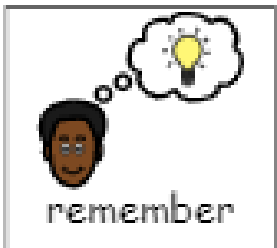


# Why is Holocaust Memorial Day on 27 January?

The reason it is held on 27 January is because this was the day in 1945 that the soldiers fighting against the Germans took over the largest Nazi concentration camp called and freed the prisoners there who were still alive.

Sadly, the Holocaust is not the only genocide that has ever happened.

On 27 January, we also remember the millions of people who have been killed or affected by other genocides in the world, in places like Cambodia, Rwanda, Bosnia and Darfur.



# Why is Holocaust Memorial Day Important?

The Holocaust Memorial Day Trust says: "It's a time for us to stop to remember the millions of people who have been killed or whose lives have been changed as a result of genocides."

"We're fortunate here in the UK that we are not at risk of genocide. However, discrimination has not ended."

Holocaust Memorial Day is a day to remember how important it is not to spread messages of hate, or to exclude people because things like the colour of their skin or what religious beliefs they have.

The charity says, it is a day to "work together to create a safer, better future".

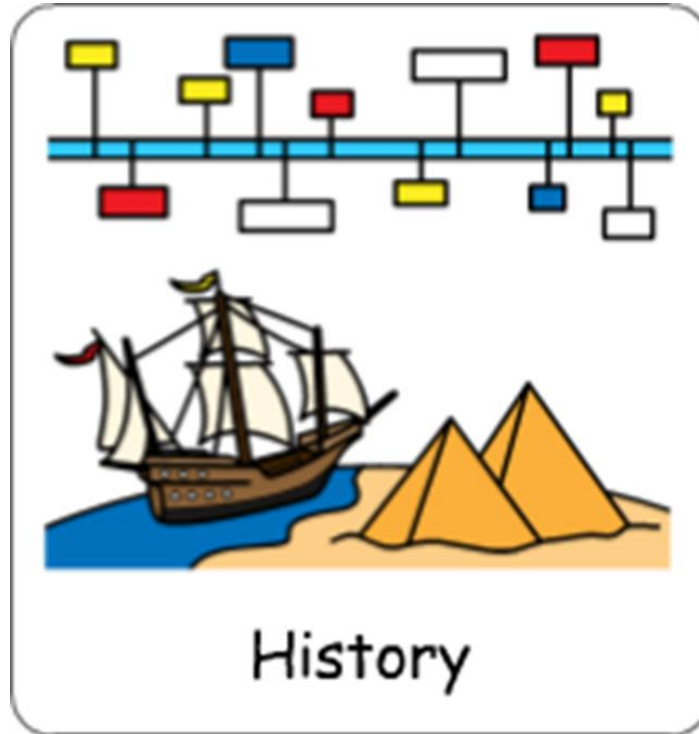


# Quiz

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

I can identify what Holocaust memorial day is.



# What date is Holocaust memorial day?

- A. 28<sup>th</sup> February
- B. 27<sup>th</sup> January
- C. 13<sup>th</sup> December

# When did the Holocaust happen?

- A. First World War between 1914 and 1918.
- B. Miners strike between 1984 and 1985
- C. Second World War between 1941 and 1945.

# Who led the German Nazi party?

- A. Adolf Hitler.
- B. Winston Churchill.
- C. Boris Johnson.



# What is genocide?

- A. When a group of people are forced to move away from their homes due to people being unkind to them.
- B. When a group of people are targeted to be killed because of who they are, such as their race or their religion.
- C. When a group of people decide to go on holiday.

- Answers

# What date is Holocaust memorial day?

• A. 28<sup>th</sup> February

• B. 27<sup>th</sup> January



correct

• C. 13<sup>th</sup> December

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correct

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# Who led the German Nazi party?

- A. Adolf Hitler.



correct

- B. Winston Churchill.

- C. Boris Johnson.

# What is genocide?

- A. When a group of people are forced to move away from their homes due to people being unkind to them.
- B. When a group of people are targeted to be killed because of who they are, such as their race or their religion.
- C. When a group of people decide to go on holiday.



correct

# 'Be the light in the darkness'

- We can look around at the world, to see what is happening, to learn about (and from) the events of the past and present. We can take inspiration from the men and women of the past such as those discussed today and we can ask ourselves 'how can we make a difference?'
- Our acts don't have to be huge right now but if enough people can try to look around and help then their small light will help to create a glow - a light that can help us all push back at the darkness.



# Plenary

WHAT I have  
LEARNED





Adolf Hitler



killed



Jewish people

