

LESSON: Overview of the Holocaust (4-Day)

PACKET 6

Instructions: Examine the sources in this packet and answer the following questions.

- Which aspect of the Holocaust do these sources best represent?
 - Antisemitic Propaganda
 - Exclusion and Legal Discrimination
 - Physical Separation and Ghettoization
 - Theft and Confiscation of Property
 - Deportation
 - Concentration Camps and Forced Labor
 - Mass Killing
- What do these primary sources reveal about the ways that ordinary people were active participants or passive witnesses to persecution and even murder during the Holocaust?

Testimony from Walter Tick

Walter Tick

Transcript

“It wasn’t very long after I was back in the apartment, we were looking out the window, and it must have been a crowd that I would estimate to be, I don’t know, maybe five hundred, maybe a thousand people? It was very hard to be sure. I mean, a good crowd. But not just men. There were... what struck me and I still remember, there were many women there with baby buggies. Except that the baby buggies, they didn’t have any children with them. They used the baby buggies like shopping carts. And pretty soon you could hear the blows of the... my father’s windows could be covered with rolled down, what do you call those, blinds? And, of course, they were made out of, kind of wood, or bamboo, or something like that. They would not withstand too much. And they used those axes and crowbars and you could hear the wood splintering and pretty soon you could hear the glass shattering and the screaming of the crowd, and particularly the high-pitched screaming of the women. And I would say, in about, oh, fifteen minutes? It was all finished.”

USC Shoah Foundation, Interview with Walter Tick, July 7, 1997

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Photograph



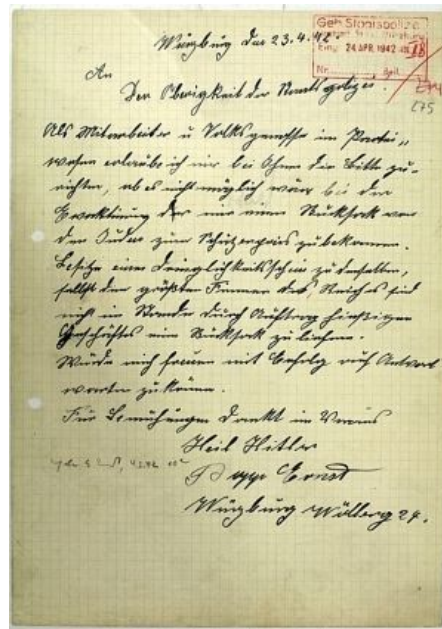
Stadtarchiv Dessau-Roßlau Signatur: FI 86c-0001, Bildautor: Otto Leyse

[This photograph](#), taken in Dessau, Germany, shows looters at a Jewish-owned store the day after *Kristallnacht* (November 10, 1938), the nationwide attack on synagogues, and on homes and businesses owned by Jewish Germans. As seen in this photo, women used empty baby carriages to carry stolen goods. On *Kristallnacht*, approximately 30,000 Jewish men and boys were arrested and imprisoned in concentration camps.

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Primary Source



Courtesy of Staatarchiv Würzburg, Gestapo 18876, Bl. 91

Secret State Police

Department: City of Würzburg

Logged in: April 24, 1942. Sect. II B

Würzburg , April 23, 1942

To the authorities of the State Police,

As a colleague and fellow German in [Nazi] Party affairs, I permit myself to make the request to you; whether it might be possible at the time of the evacuation for me to get a backpack from the Jews at estimated value. I have a certificate of need for this item; even the largest firms of the Reich are not in a position to deliver a backpack in response to an order from a local business. I would be happy to be able to wait for a positive response.

Thank you in advance for your efforts.

Heil Hitler,

Popp Ernst

Würzburg 24 Wöllerg(asse* abbreviated by author)

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Photograph



Courtesy of Stadtarchiv Lörrach

[This photograph](#), taken in November 1940, depicts the non-Jewish residents of Lörrach, Germany, at a public auction. At this auction and similar ones, auctioneers appointed by the local government sold household goods previously owned by Jewish residents of Lörrach who had been deported and forced to leave their belongings behind. These sales were advertised in newspapers. The ads listed the original owner of the property and the items that would be for sale.