



ANNE FRANK: A LITTLE GIRL WHO HAPPENED
TO BE A JEW.

AT THE BEGINNING



“Baby Anne”

Edith a day after Anne’s birth

- **Jewish and German**

“My father, the most adorable father I've ever seen, didn't marry my mother until he was thirty-six and she was twenty-five. My sister Margot was born in Frankfurtam Main in Germany in 1926. I was born on June 12, 1929.”

Anne Frank

Annelies Marie Frank was born on June 12, 1929 in Frankfurtam Main, Germany.

She was the second daughter of Otto Frank and Edith Frank-Holländer.

Her sister Margot was three years old.

The family was Jewish and German.

The Frank and Holländer families had lived in Germany for centuries.



Anti-Semitism

- "I can remember that as early as 1932, groups of Storm Troopers came marching by singing: 'When Jewish blood splatters from the knife.'"

Otto Frank

Storm Troopers
"Brownshirts"

Anne's father worked at his family's bank and her mother took care of everything at home. It was a good period for Margot and Anne. They had many friends in the neighbourhood where they lived. However, their parents were worried. Adolf Hitler and his party had made the Jews the "scapegoat" for all of Germany's social and economic problems. The anti-Semitism in the country was growing.

Edith Frank and Her Daughters

This photo was taken in the centre of Frankfurt am Main on March 10, 1933. It is the last photograph Otto Frank takes before the family left Germany.



- "The world around me collapsed. I had to face the consequences, and though this did hurt me deeply I realized that Germany was not the world and I left forever."

Otto Frank

At the beginning of 1933, the Nazi party came to power in Germany. Adolf Hitler, the leader of this party, became Chancellor. He was responsible for the new government. Before very long, there was discrimination against Jews. Germany changed from a democracy into a dictatorship. Anne's parents no longer felt safe. Otto Frank's bank was in financial trouble because of the worldwide economic crisis. Otto and Edith Frank decided to leave Germany.

A New Start

"In the Netherlands, after those experiences in Nazi Germany, it was as if our life was restored to us. In those days it was possible for us to start over and to feel free."

Otto Frank



Anne and Margot, 1933

This photograph was taken in the summer of 1933 whilst their parents were planning their emigration to Holland. The girls stayed with their Grandmother. She went to Amsterdam to find the family somewhere to live. Otto Frank set up a company that made a product for jam.

At Home in Amsterdam



" Our children went to school and at least, in the beginning, our lives proceeded normally... In those days it was possible for us to start over and to feel free."

Otto Frank

Anne with some of her friends.

Through their friends and acquaintances, the Frank family stayed up-to-date regarding developments in Nazi Germany. The discrimination against Jews continued to increase. German Jews become second-class citizens in their own country. Jewish teachers and civil servants were fired from their jobs. Marriages between Jews and non-Jews were forbidden. Jews were no longer allowed run their own businesses.

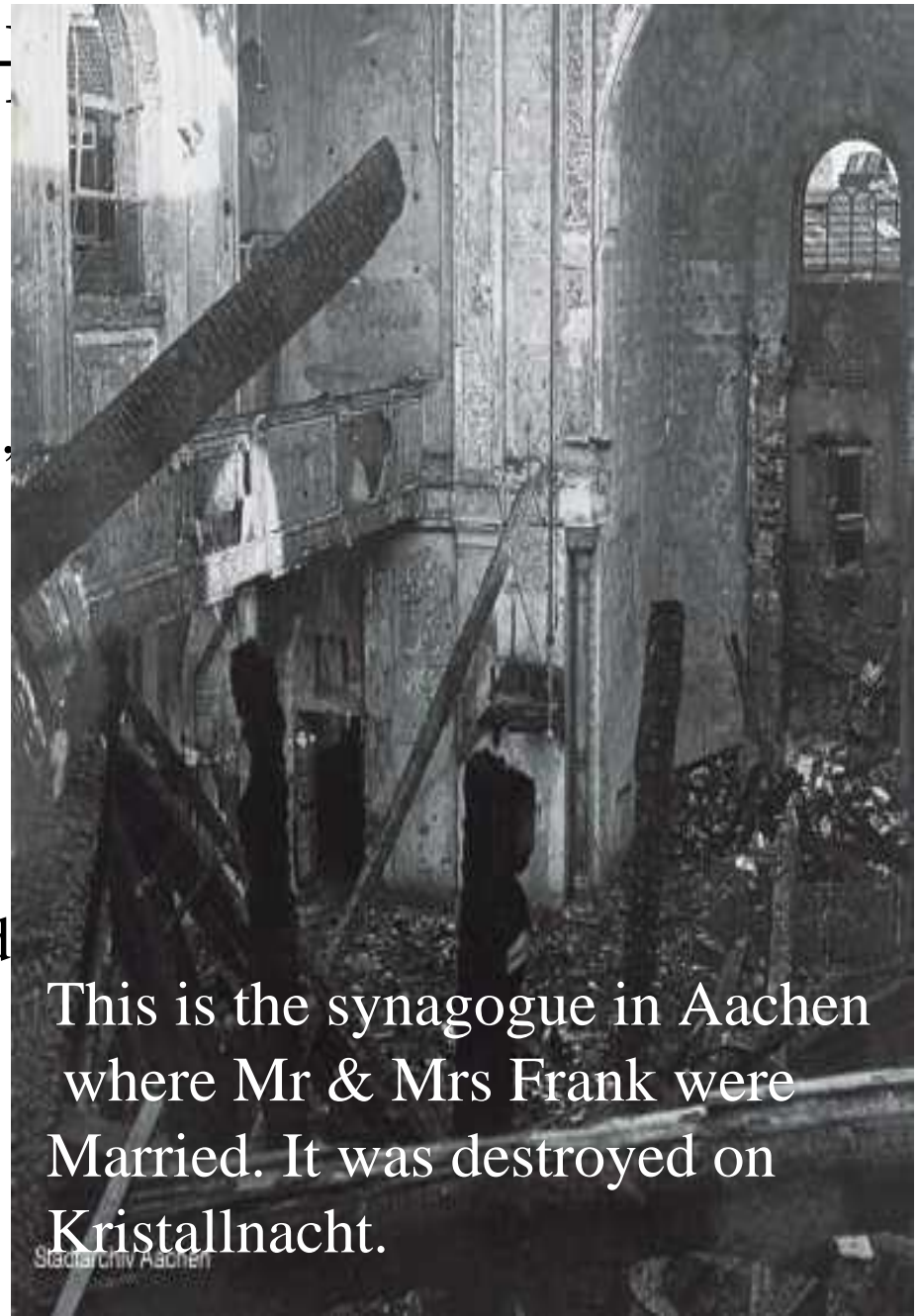
***Kristallnacht* (Crystal Night)**

During the night of November 9, 1938, the Nazis organized a wave of violence against the Jews of Germany.

Hundreds of synagogues and Jewish stores were destroyed, thousands of Jewish men were rounded up and locked away in concentration camps and prisons.

KRISTALLNACHT

- The Nazis arrested Anne's two uncles, Julius and Walter Holländer.
- Because Julius fought for the Germans during World War One, he was released almost immediately.
- Walter was finally released on December 1, but only after he promised to leave Germany for good.
- Walter escaped to the Netherlands and ended up in a camp for Jewish refugees.
- Julius stayed in Aachen until he got a visa to the USA. Walter joined him later.



This is the synagogue in Aachen where Mr & Mrs Frank were Married. It was destroyed on Kristallnacht.

Grandma Hollander

Edith's mother, Anne's Grandmother, preferred not to stay in Germany.

In March 1939, she was allowed to leave for the Netherlands, but in turn, she had to leave all her worldly goods behind in Germany.

She moved in with her daughter Edith and son-in-law, Otto Frank.

PERSON

Beruf	ohne
Geburtsort	Leh
Geburtsdag	25.
Wohnort	Leh
Gestalt	mittel
Gesicht	ru
Farbe der Augen	
Farbe des Haares	
Besond. Kennzeichen	trägt Br
Name	

Es wird hiermit bescheinigt, daß der Inhaber die durch das obenstehende Lichtbild dargestellte Person ist und die darunter befindliche Unterschrift eigenhändig vollzogen hat.

8. Februar 1939

2

The Outbreak of War

In 1939, the threat of a war continued to increase.

Nazi Germany had built up a massive army.

On September 1, 1939, the German Army attacked Poland.

This signalled the beginning of World War Two.

The Dutch population, and the refugees from Germany, hoped the Netherlands would remain neutral, just like they did during World War One.

The Occupation of the Netherlands

Everyone's fears came to pass on May 10 1940.

The German Army attacked the Netherlands.

After four days of fighting, German planes bombarded the centre of Rotterdam.

When the German high command threatened to bomb other cities, the Dutch Army surrendered.

The Occupation of the Netherlands began on May 15, 1940



CHILDHOOD & DISCRIMINATION

"After May 1940, the good times were few and far between: first there was the war, then the capitulation and then the arrival of the Germans, which is when the trouble started for the Jews."

Anne Frank

The Frank Family felt free and safe, until the German Army invaded the Netherlands on May 10, 1940. The Occupation of the Netherlands began on May 15, 1940. The discrimination against the Jews also began. Jews could not own their own businesses, Jewish children had to go to Jewish schools, all Jews had to wear a yellow star, and there were countless other restrictions.

There were even rumours that the Jews would be packed off to Germany.

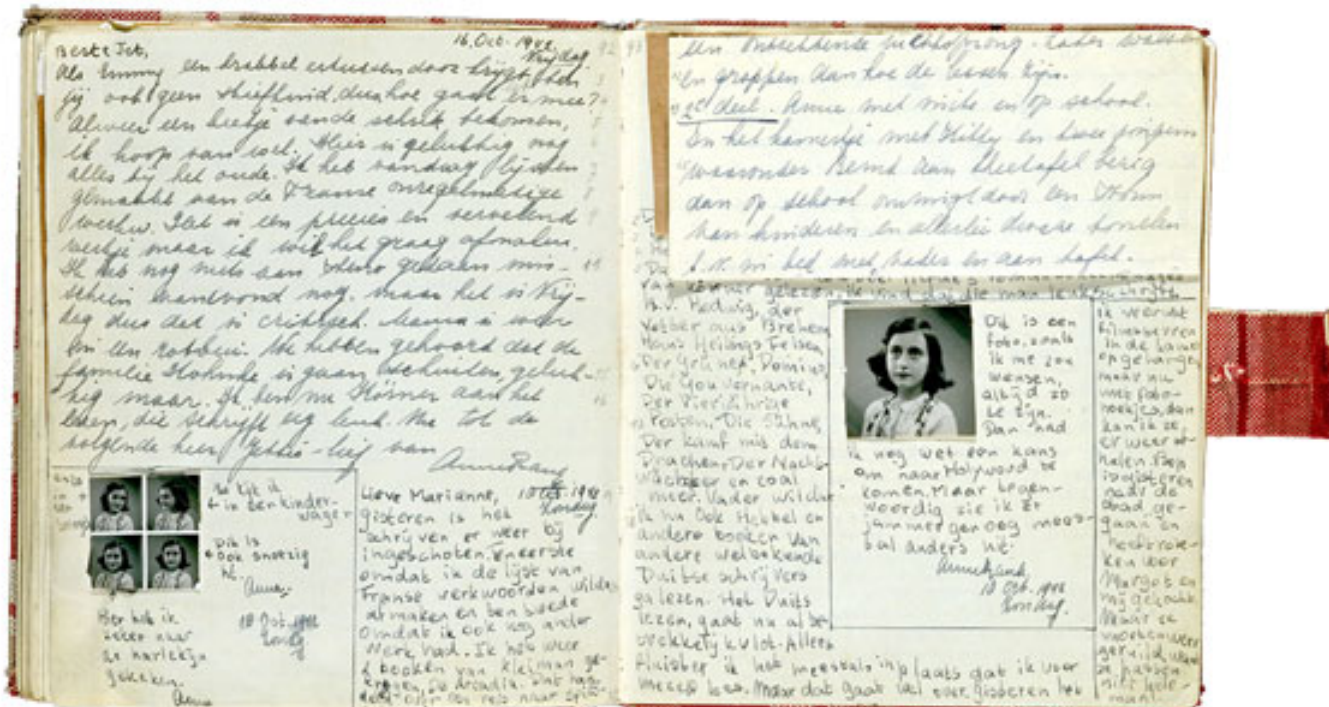
Diary

On June 12, 1942, Anne Frank celebrated her 13th birthday.

She received a diary as a present. It was her favourite gift.

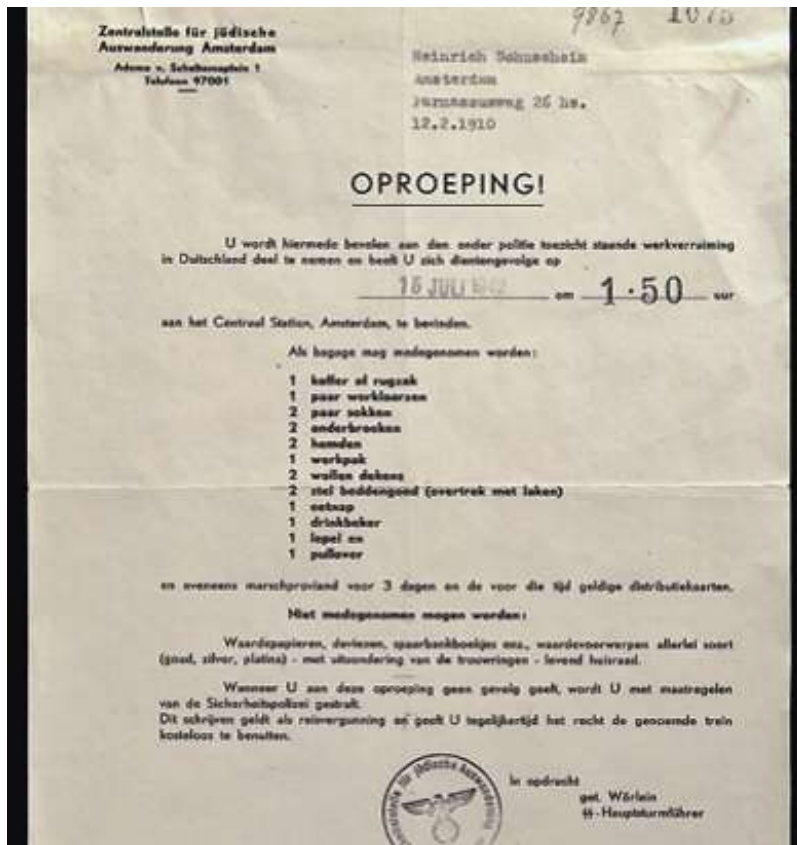
She began writing in it immediately:

"I hope I will be able to confide everything to you...and I hope you will be a great source of comfort and support."



"I was stunned. A call-up, everyone knows what that means. Visions of concentration camps and lonely cells raced through my head."

Anne Frank



The rumours that Jews must go to Germany were true. Just like thousands of other Jews living in Amsterdam, Margot Frank received a call-up on July 5, 1942. The Nazis planned to send the people they had summoned to work camps in Germany. The entire family would be arrested if Margot did not report.

The Call-Up

Jews, who were summoned, received this document from the Central Office of Jewish Emigration: it included an exact list of what they were allowed to take with them. It also said when they had to leave.

To the Hiding Place

Her parents had expected such a call-up and had been preparing a secret hiding place it was almost ready, not only for their own family, but also for the Van Pels family: Hermann and Auguste and their son Peter. Hermann van Pels is co-director of Otto Frank's company. The day after the call up papers arrived the Frank family left for the hiding place. All of them carried bags filled with their things. Naturally, Anne took her diary. Much later, she looked back and wrote:

"My happy-go-lucky, carefree school days are gone forever."



Peter



- The hiding place was located in an empty section of a building owned by Otto Frank's company. While business continued, as usual, in the front part of the building, there were people hiding in the annex at the back. The entrance to the Secret Annex was hidden behind a movable bookcase.

- *July 5, 1944*
- "It's a wonder I haven't abandoned all my ideals, they seem so absurd and impractical. Yet I cling to them because I still believe, in spite of everything, that people are truly good at heart. It's utterly impossible for me to build my life on a foundation of chaos, suffering and death. I see the world being slowly transformed into a wilderness, I hear the approaching thunder that, one day, will destroy us too, I feel the suffering of millions. And yet, when I look up at the sky, I somehow feel that everything will change for the better, that this cruelty too shall end, that peace and tranquillity will return once more."

The helpers.



- The people in hiding were helped by Otto Frank's four employees: Miep Gies, Johannes Kleiman, Victor Kugler and Bep Voskuijl
- They arranged the food supplies, clothing, books, and all sorts of other necessities.
- In addition, they kept the people in hiding up-to-date with the news from Amsterdam. The reports were mainly bad, because there were NAZIS all over the city: Jews who did not turn up were arrested.
- The people in hiding were already anxious and depressed, so the helpers did not always tell them about everything going on in the outside world.

THE HIDING PLACE



- Friday, August 4, 1944, is a day like any other day. The helpers were working in the office in the front part of the building.
- Upstairs, the people in hiding were quietly going about their business. Suddenly, out front on the Prinsengracht, a vehicle halted. Out jumped an *SS*-officer and three Dutch policeman.
- They entered the building and went directly to the office. Victor Kugler escorted them to the Secret Annex. The people in hiding had been betrayed

“It was around ten-thirty. I was upstairs with the Van Pelses in Peter's room and I was helping him with his schoolwork. I was showing him the mistake in the dictation when suddenly someone came running up the stairs. The stairs were squeaking, I stood up, because it was still early in the morning and everyone was supposed to be quiet - then the door opened and a man was standing right in front of us with a gun in his hand and it was pointed at us.”

Otto Frank

The people in hiding and the two male helpers were arrested and taken for interrogation to a jail run by the Germans. The two helpers were later transferred to the city prison. Miep Gies and Bep Voskuijl were left behind on the Prinsengracht. They rescued Anne Frank's diary papers.



- After the arrest the Anne and Peter's families and two helpers were taken to the Headquarters of the German security police.

WHO BETRAYED THEM?

- *Somebody called the German Security Police to tell them that Jews were in hiding at 263 Prinsengracht. Exactly who that was has never been discovered.*
- *This is a question that many people still want answers to. There were certain suspicions and a first investigation was conducted in 1948. Fourteen years later, once again, an attempt was made to unravel the mystery of who was responsible for the betrayal.*
- *The most common suspicion was that the warehouse men, who had not been told anything because they could not be trusted, had betrayed the family.*
- *In 1998, Melissa Müller, in her biography about Anne Frank, suggests a woman named Lena-Hartog van Bladeren as a possible suspect.*
- *Two years later, another writer, Carol Anne Lee, presents a new theory in her biography about Otto Frank. She believes the guilty party is Tony Ahlers, an acquaintance of Otto Frank.*

- In 1963, the famous Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal found Silberbauer, the policeman who had captured the Franks, in Vienna (Austria) where he was still working as a policeman.
- Silberbauer remembered many of the details of the arrest, but not who the betrayer was. The person who had taken the telephone call, his boss, Julius Dettman, committed suicide shortly after the war ended.
- Silberbauer's police duties were suspended during the course of the investigation, but, because he had "only followed orders" during the arrest and had "acted correctly", he was given his old job back.
- He died in 1972

THE ARRESTING OFFICER.



AFTER THE ARREST...

On August 8, 1944, the eight people in hiding were taken to **Westerbork** by passenger train.

Because they did not report voluntarily, but had to be arrested, they were assigned to barracks in the punishment block.

They had to work all day breaking up old batteries. Even though it was grimy and unhealthy work, the prisoners could still talk to each other.

Deportations

Freight trains filled with prisoners left regularly for unspecified destinations in the East.

A long list of prisoners names was read aloud on September 2, 1944. These people had to depart the next day.

The names of the eight people in hiding were also on this list.

Westerbork



Camp Westerbork

Westerbork was a transit camp from where Jews, gypsies, and members of the Resistance in the Netherlands were deported to the concentration and extermination camps.

“Of course, all of us had to work in the camp, but in the evenings we were free and we could be together. For the children especially, there was a certain relief; to no longer be cooped up and to be able to talk to other people. However, we adults feared being deported to the notorious camps in Poland.” Otto Frank



- On the morning of September 3, 1944, a very long train, made up of freight(goods) wagons leaves Westerbork.
- There are more than 70 prisoners packed into each wagon.
- Among the 1019 Jewish prisoners are also the eight people from the Secret Annex. After a dreadful train trip, lasting three days, they arrive at Auschwitz-Birkenau.



- **The Fate of Anne and Margot**
- "Again and again small groups of survivors returned from different concentration camps and I tried to hear something from them about Margot and Anne. I found two sisters who had been with Margot and Anne in Bergen-Belsen. They told me about the final sufferings and the death of my children."

Otto Frank



THE DIARY



- It took a few days before Otto Frank found the strength to tell his family that his daughters, Anne and Margot, were dead.

When Miep Gies heard the sad news, she gave Otto the diaries, notebooks, and loose sheets of paper containing Anne's notes.

Miep and Bep were the ones who had found Anne's writings scattered on the floor of the Secret Annex following the arrest.

Since that day, Miep had kept the diaries in a drawer of her desk.

OTTO FRANK & HELPERS IN 1945



After a long journey, Otto Frank finally returned to Amsterdam on June 3, 1945.

During this trip, he heard that his wife has died in Auschwitz. Though he was still hopeful that his daughters were alive.

In Amsterdam, he was told that all four of the helpers had survived the war.

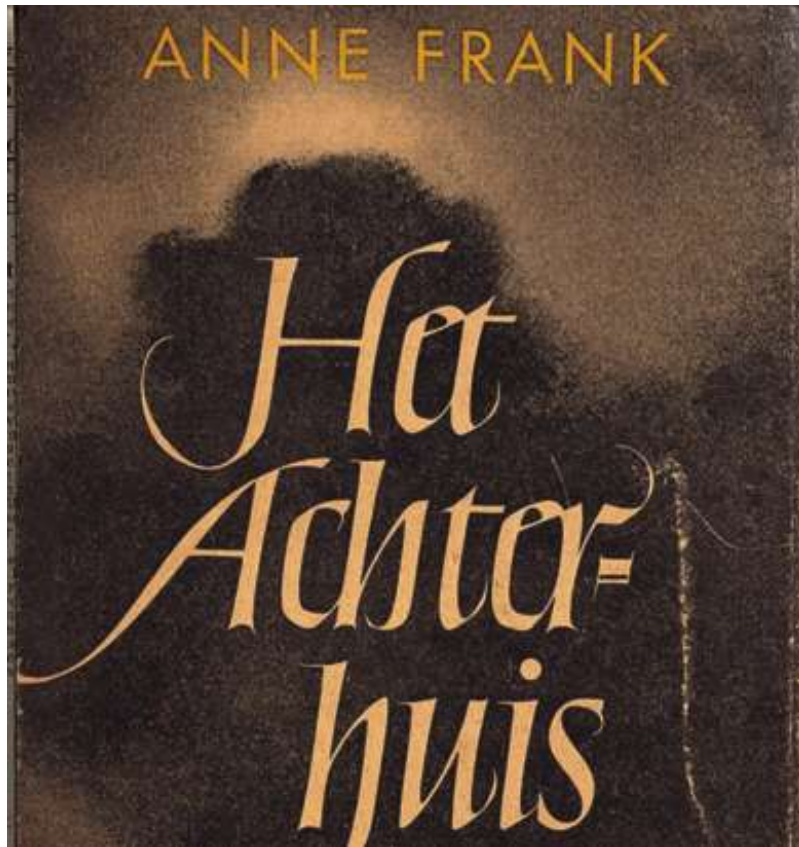
Witnesses

Otto did everything he could to find out the fate of his daughters: he placed an ad in the newspaper and talked to survivors who were returning from the camps.

On July 18, 1945, he met the Brilleslijper sisters who witnessed Anne and Margot's deaths in Bergen-Belsen

Het Achterhuis, 1947

The cover of the first Dutch publication of *The Secret Annex*, which was first released in English as: *Anne Frank, The Diary of a Young Girl*.



- Otto began reading Anne's diary.
- . In her diary, Otto read about the plan Anne had, to publish a book after the war, about the time she spent in the Secret Annex.
- Anne had even edited and rewritten a large portion of her original diary.
- Initially, Otto Frank felt uncertain about the idea but he finally decides to fulfil his daughter's wish.

The Museum

Otto Frank



- More and more people become interested in seeing the hiding place where Anne Frank wrote her diary with their own eyes.
- The building was in danger of collapse.
- A group of concerned Amsterdam citizens comes together to found the Anne Frank House.
- On May 3, 1960, the Anne Frank House officially opened. The Secret Annex is now a museum.

- "I am now almost ninety and my strength is slowly failing. Still, the task I received from Anne continues to restore my energy. To struggle for reconciliation and human rights throughout the world."

Otto Frank 1979

*Otto Frank died August 19
1980*

THE END?

