

ARTICLE OF THE WEEK

TEACHER SLIDE

Contents

- Slide 3 Introducing Holocaust Memorial Day
- Slide 4 Introducing the articles
- Slide 5 Exploring Holocaust Memorial Day Question
- Slide 6 Exploring Holocaust Memorial Day Answers
- Slide 7 & 8 Early Years and Primary activities
- Slide 9 & 10 Secondary activities
- Slide 11 Reflection

Instructions

This flexible resource is intended to provide you with some easy to use, appropriate rights-related learning to share with your children, their families and your colleagues.

Please **edit out** non-relevant slides or tasks before sharing with students.

Please **check** the content works for your learners and feel free to add any content that would make the material more relevant to your setting.

The Unicef team don't expect that a Rights Respecting School will necessarily run every weekly pack or that children and young people will do every exercise.

INTRODUCING HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL DAY

Holocaust Memorial Day is on the 27 January every year.

27 January marks the anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz-Birkenau, the largest Nazi death camp. On this day we remember the six million Jewish people who were killed during the Holocaust, alongside millions of other people who were killed under Nazi persecution and in genocides that followed in Cambodia, Rwanda, Bosnia and Darfur.

The Holocaust threatened the fabric of civilisation, and genocide must still be resisted every day. Our world often feels fragile and vulnerable and we cannot be complacent. Even in the UK, prejudice and the language of hatred must be challenged by us all.

Holocaust Memorial Day is for everyone. Each year across the UK, thousands of people come together to learn more about the past and take action to create a safer future. We know they learn more, empathise more and do more.

Holocaust Memorial Day is promoted and supported by the Holocaust Memorial Trust.

Find out more: www.hmd.org.uk

Isobel introduces Holocaust Memorial Day



[Watch Isobel on YouTube](#)

unicef 
UNITED KINGDOM



RIGHTS
RESPECTING
SCHOOLS

ARTICLES FOR HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL DAY

This week's activities link to the following articles:

Article 2 - The Convention applies to every child without discrimination

Article 19 - Protection from violence, abuse and neglect


Article 37- No child should be tortured, sentenced to death, imprisoned unfairly or treated in a cruel or inhuman way

Article 38- No child under 15 should join the army and children should be protected in war

Activities for Early Years and Lower Primary (slide 7) focus less on specific rights and the Holocaust explicitly. Instead we have included activities that introduce foundational concepts like memory and identity that form the basis of exploring Holocaust Memorial Day in later years.



EXPLORING HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL DAY



Why do we remember
Holocaust Memorial
Day each year?

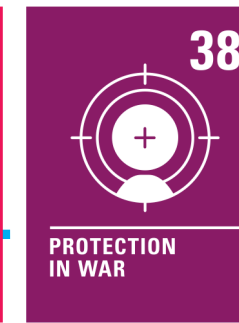
**Note down your thoughts
and compare with the
next slide.**

HOW MANY OF THESE DID YOU GET?

- The awful events around the Second World War must be remembered.
- Few survivors are still alive but the truth of what happened should be kept alive.
- If we don't learn lessons from history we won't be able to make better decisions in the future.
- It helps people to learn and to remember.
- The lessons of the Holocaust helped lead to a world in which human rights are valued.
- It is important to remember about other non-Jewish groups of people who were persecuted including other European and non-European nationals, Romani people, people with disabilities, LGBT people, political prisoners and people of other faiths.
- Other terrible events have happened since and these are included in this remembrance.
- If we really learn from the past, there can be hope for the future.

Can you think of any other reasons?

ACTIVITY TIME

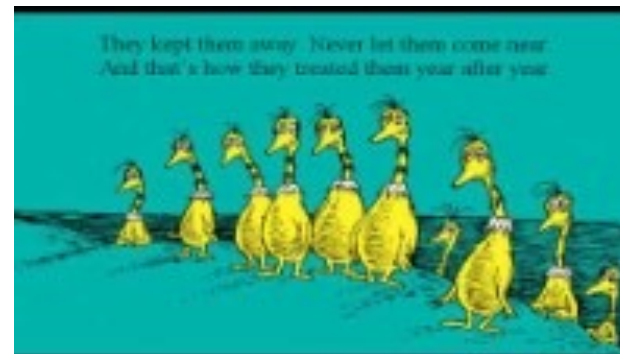


Try to remember your earliest memories from when you were very young. Talk to a family member, carer or friend about them and ask them about their earliest memories too. You might be able to use photographs to help you or you could try putting photographs of yourself or family members into age or chronological (time) order.

Remembering things that have happened to us in our lives, gives us a chance to talk about feelings. Draw a picture of a time you remember when you were really happy. If you remember a time that made you sad, have a talk with an adult about this and why it made you feel that way.

Watch this (10 min) Dr Seuss story The Sneeches. What does it teach us about being different from each other? Discuss this with your family or your class.

What makes you different from other people in your family and from your friends? What's good about being different? Draw a picture of yourself with the title **ONLY ONE ME**



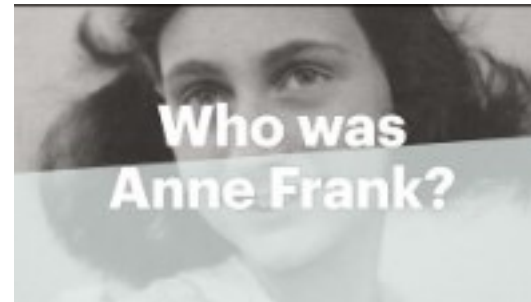
ACTIVITY TIME

Look up the word *Discrimination*. Can you think of examples of discrimination that happen today? Talk about this with your teacher or with somebody at home.

Have you heard of a Jewish girl called Anne Frank? Watch this video of her story. The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child was not agreed until 1989 but if it had existed during Anne's lifetime which rights were affected by what happened to her? Make a note of these and discuss with your class.

The terrible treatment of the Jewish community, and many other groups in Europe before and during the Second World War is often called the Holocaust. Watch some of these [videos](#) about the lives of Jewish people during the Second World War. Choose one story and write about how that person's experience connects with articles 2, 19, 37 or 39.

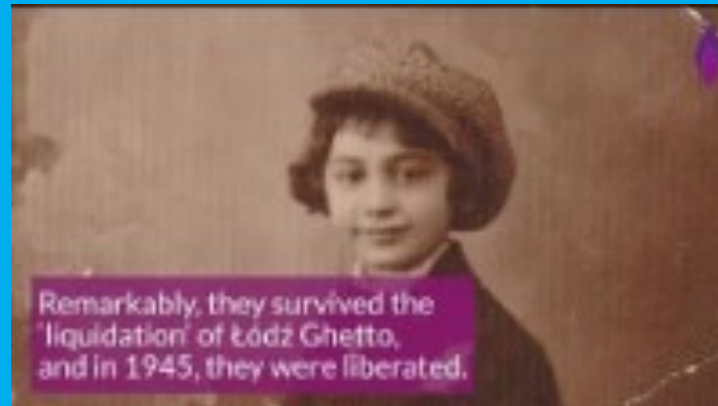
Sometimes people treat others badly because of their beliefs, the way they live or how they speak or look. Design a poster or write a poem to encourage respect, understanding fair treatment of all people. Call it 'Article 2'



ACTIVITY TIME

Look up the words *Prejudice* and *Discrimination*. Explain to somebody how they are different but connected. Can you think of examples of discrimination that happen today? In your life? In UK society? Around the world? Talk about these with your teacher or with somebody at home.

Why is it important to understand events in the past and remember what happened? How can we learn lessons from the past that will help us in today's world? Some people say we might forgive but should never forget. Do you agree with that statement? Have a class or friendship group discussion about these questions.



Watch this [short film](#) about what happened to Helen Aronson and her family. With the people at home, or with your friends or class, share your reaction to her story. Talk about why you think she describes her father as brave and discuss the rights her story makes you think of.

The Holocaust is an example of 'genocide' – Use this link to find out a bit more about what this term means and about other 20th century genocides. Create a piece of art or poetry to communicate some of the words and actions that might be seen as 'anti-genocide' such as understanding, respect, freedom, hope or acceptance.



ACTIVITY TIME



Find out more about the work of the [Holocaust Memorial Trust](#)? Why do you think it is important to remember the Holocaust and other terrible genocides that have taken place since then? Write a letter to 'Future World Leaders' about the world you would like to live in 30 years from now – mentioning some rights might help your argument.

Read [the story of the Veseli family](#), a Muslim family from Albania who sheltered some Jewish people and prevented them from being killed by the Nazis. The theme of Holocaust Memorial Day 2021 is 'Be the Light in the Darkness.'

Write a few sentences about what you think this phrase might mean. Do you think this phrase applies to the Veseli family – and if so, why?

Do some research to find out about other groups, in addition to the Jewish community, who were persecuted and killed by the Nazi regime. Look at the [UN Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). If it had existed then, which rights were denied or violated by the actions of the Nazis? Try to explain this to a family member or to your class.

The theme of this year's Holocaust Memorial Day is Light in the Darkness. Can you write a list of some of the human actions in today's world that bring 'darkness' to people's lives? How do Human Rights (including Children's Rights) bring light into the darkness? Write an article, poem or song entitled Rights Shine a Light. Share this with your teachers and ask them to forward it to the team at Unicef UK so we can share on Holocaust Memorial Day.

REFLECTION

Find somewhere peaceful and quiet. Relax and let your mind be still. Focus on the sounds of your breath.

Inhale for 4 seconds, hold your breath for 7 seconds, and exhale forcefully making a WHOOSH sound for 8 seconds. Repeat 4 times or until your mind relaxes.

Now lets consider...

- **The theme of this year's Holocaust Memorial Day is 'Be a Light in the Darkness'.**
- **Think of examples of people in your life who have been a light in the darkness in recent times.**
- **What impact do they have on your life, in what ways are they special, and how do you show them that you appreciate them?**
- **How do you bring light to others?**

Take a moment to breath...

Press play below to do a breathing exercise and reflect on this week's topic.

