

# Study Guide: *The Diary of Anne Frank*



**NEW STAGE**  
*Theatre*

Sponsored by:



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Education Department

Drew Stark, Education Associate

## Teacher Evaluation Form for *The Diary of Anne Frank*

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ School: \_\_\_\_\_

What is your overall reaction to the production?

How do you feel about the production values of the performance (costumes, set, performers, etc.)?

How did your students react to the production? Also, please have your students fill out the enclosed student evaluation forms. We want to hear from them too!

Please comment on the educational value of the program.

What is your overall reaction to the question and answer (talk-back) session?

How did you hear about New Stage's production of *The Diary of Anne Frank*?

What other plays would you like your students to see?

We want to hear from you! Please help us by sharing your thoughts with us.

Please return this form with any additional comments to:

Sharon Miles, Education Director - New Stage Theatre

1100 Carlisle Street, Jackson, MS 39202 or email at [smiles@newstagetheatre.com](mailto:smiles@newstagetheatre.com)

## Student Evaluation Form- *The Diary of Anne Frank*

Name:\_\_\_\_\_ School:\_\_\_\_\_

What was your overall reaction to the play?

What was your reaction to the production values of the play (costumes, scenery, acting, etc.)?

What was your favorite part of the play?

Did you learn anything from this production? If so, what?

What other stories would you enjoy seeing staged by live actors?

Other comments and observations:

Please return this form with any additional comments to:

Sharon Miles, Education Director - New Stage Theatre

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## Audience Etiquette

This performance of *The Diary of Anne Frank* at New Stage Theatre may be some students' first theatre experience. To best prepare your students for today's performance, we ask that you review these guidelines for expected behavior of an audience as follows:

- Stay with your group at all times and pay attention to your teachers and chaperones.
- Listen to the New Stage staff member who will board your bus and escort your group to the lobby.
- Be sure to go to the bathroom before the performance begins. It is hard to leave without causing a disturbance to those around you once the performance starts.
- Make yourself comfortable while keeping movement to a minimum.
- Please do not stand up, walk around or put your feet on the seat in front of you.
- Absolutely no gum chewing, eating or drinking in the theatre.

## Noise

Live theatre creates a unique and dynamic atmosphere between actors and audience members for sharing ideas and emotional expression. In the same way that actors can hear what is happening on-stage, they can also hear disruptions in the audience as well. While actors appreciate laughter and applause at appropriate times, excessive noise and talking is not welcomed. Even whispering voices can be distracting to the actors and others in the audience.

- Do not talk during the performance.
- Cell phones are prohibited inside the theatre. Not only is the use of cell phones during a performance distracting for both the actors and fellow audience members, the cellular signal interferes with the use of our sound system. Upon entering the theatre, please remind students (and teachers) to turn off all electronic devices and store them during the performance. At the conclusion of the performance, we encourage you to like us on Facebook and other social media platforms.

## Applause

Applause respectfully acknowledges the performers and shows appreciation or audience approval. Traditionally, applause occurs before intermission and at the conclusion of a performance. Dimming the lights on the stage and bringing up the house lights generally signals these intervals. A curtain call, when the cast returns to the stage, will follow every performance. Enjoy the show!

## MS Content Standards

### Key Ideas and Details

Analyze how and why individuals, events, and ideas develop and interact over a course of a text.

- 8<sup>th</sup> Grade: Analyze how particular lines of dialogue or incidents in a story or drama propel the action, reveal aspects of a character, or provoke a decision.
- 9<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> Grade: Analyze how complex characters (e.g. those with multiple or conflicting motivations) develop over the course of a text, interact with other characters, and advance the plot or develop the theme.

### Craft and Structure

Analyze the structure of texts, including how specific sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text (e.g. a section, chapter, scene, or stanza) relate to each other and the whole.

- 8<sup>th</sup> Grade: Analyze how differences in the points of view of the characters and the audience or reader (e.g. created through the use of dramatic irony) create such effects as suspense or humor.
- 9<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> Grade: Analyze a particular point of view or cultural experience reflected in a work of literature from outside the United States, drawing on a wide reading of world literature.

### Integration of Key Ideas

Integrate and evaluate content presented in diverse media and formats, including visually and quantitatively, as well as words.

- 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> Grade: Analyze multiple interpretations of a story, drama, or poem (e.g. recorded or live production of a play or recorded novel or poetry), evaluating how each version interprets the source text. (Include at least one play by Shakespeare and one play by an American dramatist.)

## How to Engage Your Students: Questions to ask before and after the Play

EXPLORE: Free-write a journal entry  
Write a scene, short play, or story

ANALYZE: Draw a connection to a current event or cultural reference  
Connect, compare, and contrast

INTERACT: Improvise scenes  
Talk to others in your community about their story

Questions to consider before seeing the play:

- How are your opinions similar to and/or different from those of your family, classroom, or community? How do you choose to express your opinions and ideas? What gives you the courage to express yourself among others?
- Consider what kinds of circumstances would force people to leave their homes and go into hiding in close quarters with strangers. How would those circumstances be dangerous for those involved or for those aiding in your concealment?
- Refugees are people forced to leave their homes because of war and oppression. If forced to leave home, how would you feel about it and what would you take with you? How would you want your new community to be different?
- Who do you think is most responsible for the Holocaust? How do you define the role of conspirators/collaborators?

Questions to consider after seeing the play:

- Briefly describe this play in one or two sentences. "This is a play about \_\_\_\_\_."
- Which character from the play did you relate to the most? How did their behavior in the play and experience with other characters feel familiar or relatable?
- How did the set, costumes, lighting, and sound design help you to imagine the circumstances of the play? How did each technical element reinforce the thematic elements within the play?
- All of the characters in this play were based on actual people who lived in hiding from the Nazis during World War II and were murdered in the Holocaust. More than seventy years later, why is the story of Anne Frank so compelling and important to tell today?



### *The Diary of Anne Frank Synopsis*

The play opens on July 6, 1942 in Amsterdam. The day before Anne's sister Margot received a call-up notice from the SS requiring her to report to Westerbork transit camp. Because they are Jews, the Frank and van Daan families move into hiding to avoid arrest by the Nazis. Mr. Kraler and Miep Gies, business associates and trusted friends, help everyone to get settled in the secret annex: Mr. and Mrs. Frank and their daughters, Margot and Anne, as well as Mr. and Mrs. van Daan and their son, Peter. The outsiders leave, assuring the two families that they will help them in hiding for as long as it takes. As the families begin to unpack, Anne tries to get acquainted with the shy Peter.

Months pass, and Anne's carefree nature begins to cause problems. Mrs. Van Daan thinks she is rude, Margot is becoming distant, and Peter (her only hope for a friend) is very shy. In addition, her relationship with her mother is very strained.

Next, Mr. Dussell joins them in the annex and tells them what has been happening since they went into hiding. They are relieved to hear that people believe the Franks escaped to Switzerland, but are terrified when they learn of the death camps and the fate of the Jews sent away, a few of them close friends.

Their first Hanukkah in hiding Anne is determined to celebrate. She has thoughtfully prepared presents for everyone. However, the good mood is broken when Mr. Van Daan and Peter start arguing. The argument is abruptly ended by a crashing sound in the offices below. Fearing their secret hideout is discovered, everyone immediately quiets down. Mr. Frank goes downstairs to investigate and returns with the news that it was a thief, but their relief is short-lived and soon overshadowed with uncertainty.

As the months go on, tensions grow between the attic members sparking feuds and arguments over food rations and bathroom time. Anne and Peter's young teenage friendship begins to blossom and they share their first kiss. News from Miep about the Allied invasion of the European continent raise their spirits and are once again hopeful that their days in hiding will be over soon. Anne writes the last entry in her diary on August 1, 1944, however, only a few weeks later, the Nazis arrive to take them away.

The play ends with the return of Mr. Frank to the abandoned hiding place. He summarizes the fate of his family and the rest of the attic members. As he opens the diary, he states, "All that remains" is Anne's diary, as "the image of Anne's words fill the theatre."



### *The Diary of Anne Frank* described

In this transcendently powerful new adaptation by Wendy Kesselman, Anne Frank emerges from history a living, lyrical, intensely gifted young girl, who confronts her rapidly changing life and the increasing horror of her time with astonishing honesty, wit, and determination. An impassioned drama about the lives of eight people hiding from the Nazis in a concealed storage attic, *THE DIARY OF ANNE FRANK* captures the claustrophobic realities of their daily existence—their fear, their hope, their laughter, their grief. Each day of these two dark years, Anne's voice shines through: "When I write I shake off all my cares. But I want to achieve more than that. I want to be useful and bring enjoyment to all people, even those I've never met. I want to go on living even after my death!" This is a new adaptation for a new generation.

Upon his death, Anne's father, Otto, released the previously unpublished portions of his daughter's diary. Here, we are finally presented an Anne we can recognize as ourselves - defiant, passionate, curious, and determined. The new adaptation fearlessly addresses the realities of the Holocaust and a life in hiding.

*"Wendy Kesselman's rewrite of Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett's 1955 Pulitzer prize-winning The Diary of Anne Frank should be seen by everyone, whether they saw the original or not, whether they're sixteen or seventy." - Curtain Up Reviews*

*"This new interpretation never relaxes its awareness of the hostile world beyond the attic that was the Franks' sanctuary and prison for two claustrophobic years, nor of the religious identity that made them a quarry... (this new adaptation contains) a gripping immediacy." - The New York Times*

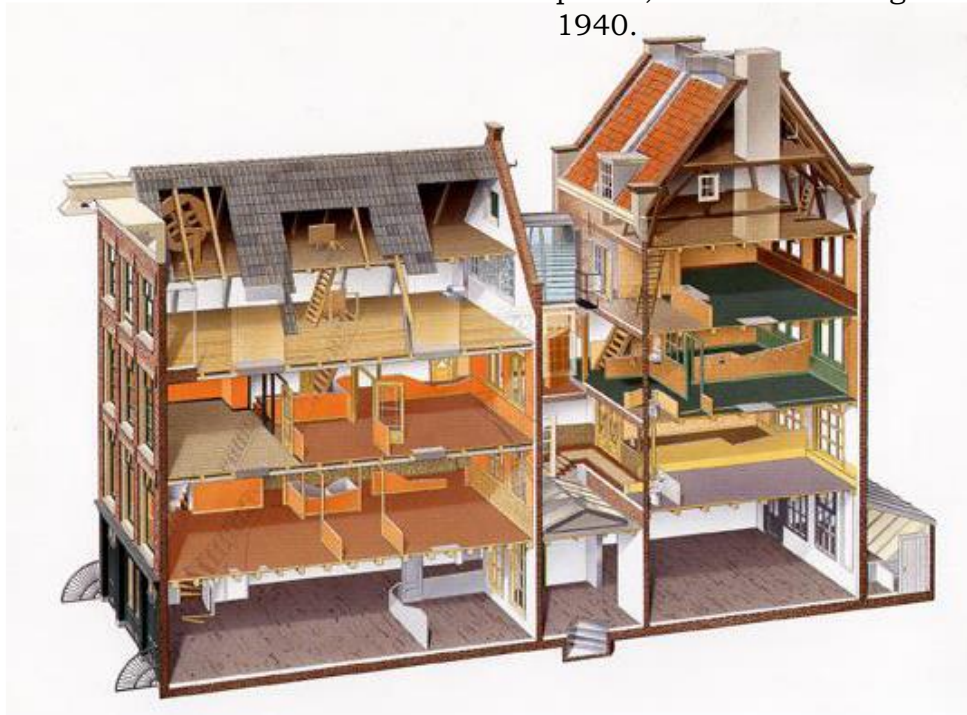
*Wendy Kesselman's dynamic new adaptation of The Diary of Anne Frank (original play by Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett, based on the book "Anne Frank: Diary of a Young Girl") gives us an Anne who is overflowing with adolescent life.*

263 Prinsengracht:  
The Factory and The Secret  
Annex



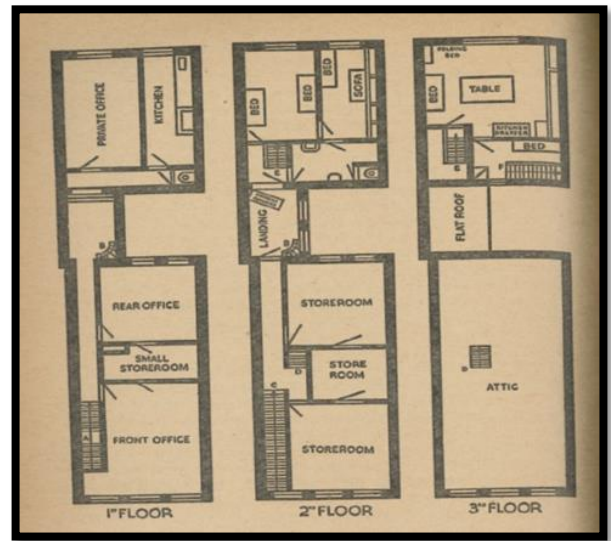
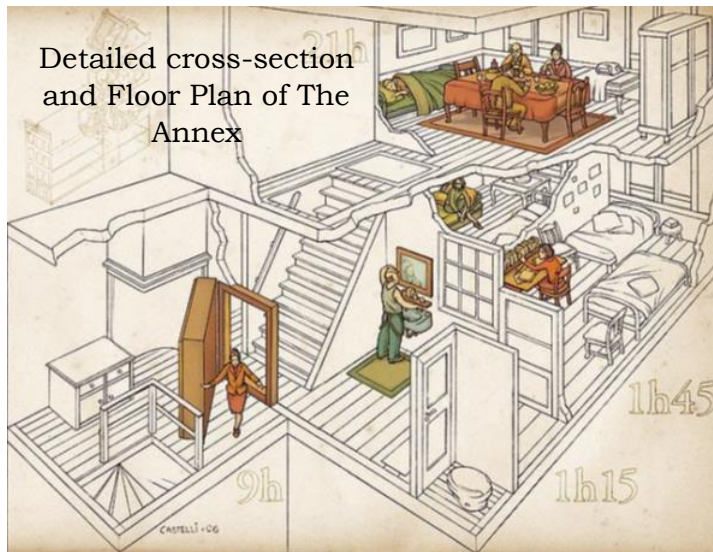
Anne Frank's "secret Annex" measured only 500 square feet and housed eight people. Located in the back of the building housing Otto Frank's offices, the Annex had a few rooms, a small kitchen area, and a toilet. The cramped conditions, inability to go outside, and the need for complete silence during working hours made the more than two years spent in the Annex tedious and tense. Many Jews in hiding had to separate from family members and were in smaller spaces than the Annex.

Built in the 1600's, the Annex had at one point been a house tucked away behind the main building. Otto Frank moved his business, Opekta Company, which manufactured products used in jam making, such as pectin, into the building in December 1940.

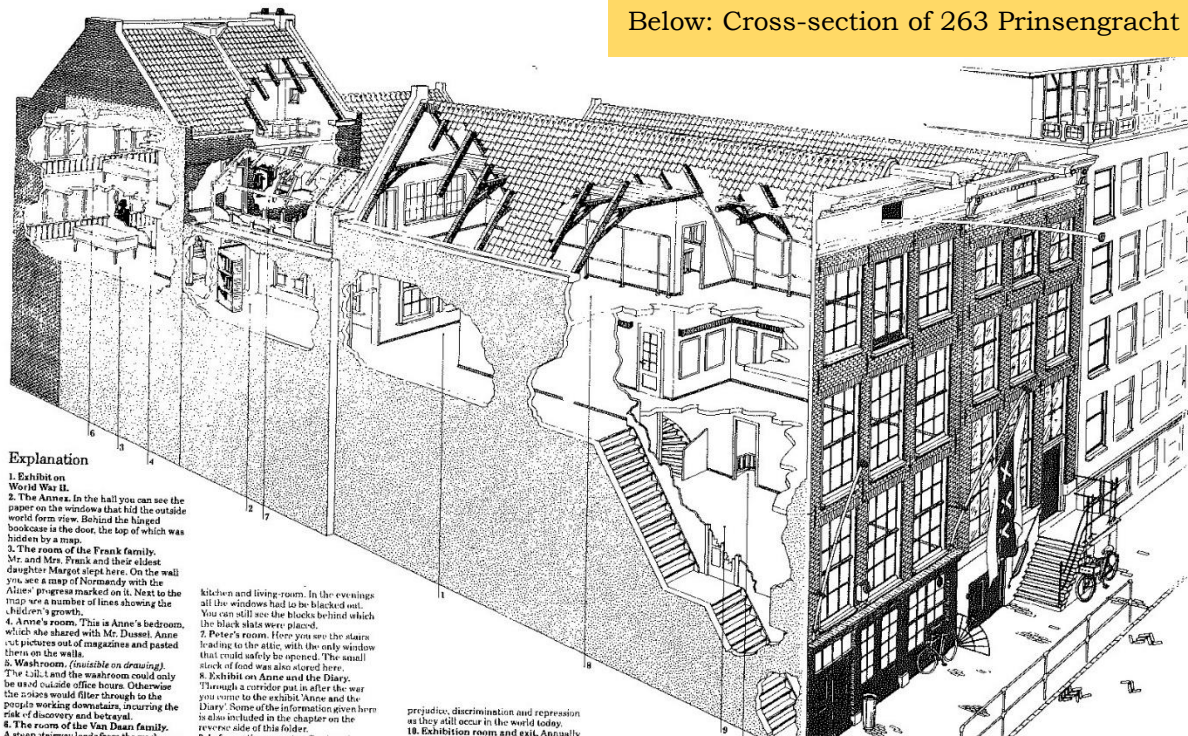




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Below: Cross-section of 263 Prinsengracht



The prime location of the Annex along the canal in a commercial and residential district meant that smoke from the chimney on the weekend would not be noticed. The families kept the windows covered most of the time so that neighbors would not notice light coming from the annex.

Behind the wooden bookcase concealing a door was a multileveled living space. The first floor held the Frank family's two rooms and a bathroom. The second level had the van Pels' bedroom, also used as a kitchen and communal living area. Peter lived in a small room under the stairs. The third floor was an attic, used to store food. Anne used this space for time alone and to look out the window at the outside world.



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Left: Backside of Annex (The top attic window shown in this picture, Anne often used to reflect when spending time alone and to peer out at the world shut away from her.)

Below: View above of Amsterdam with the Westerkirk in foreground (Annex highlighted in Blue)

The house at 263 Prinsengracht is now a museum, operated by the Anne Frank House, founded in 1957. As well as preserving the Annex for future generations, the Anne Frank House also strives to fight against anti-Semitism, racism, and fascism throughout educational projects and the spread of information.

For more information about the Anne Frank House in Amsterdam, visit: [www.annefrank.org](http://www.annefrank.org).



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Left: The entrance to the “Secret Annex” is concealed by a moveable bookcase.



Right: The stairs to the “Secret Annex” are revealed when the bookcase is pulled aside.

Johannes Kleiman (bottom right), an employee of Opekta, was designated as Otto Frank’s successor (although Mr. Frank secretly continued to run the company) when Jews were no longer allowed to own their own businesses. Kleiman, along with Victor Kugler, ran Opekta and helped keep the hidden annex a secret during the war. Following the raid on the Annex, both men were arrested along with its eight occupants, and sent to Amstelveenseweg Prison in Amsterdam.

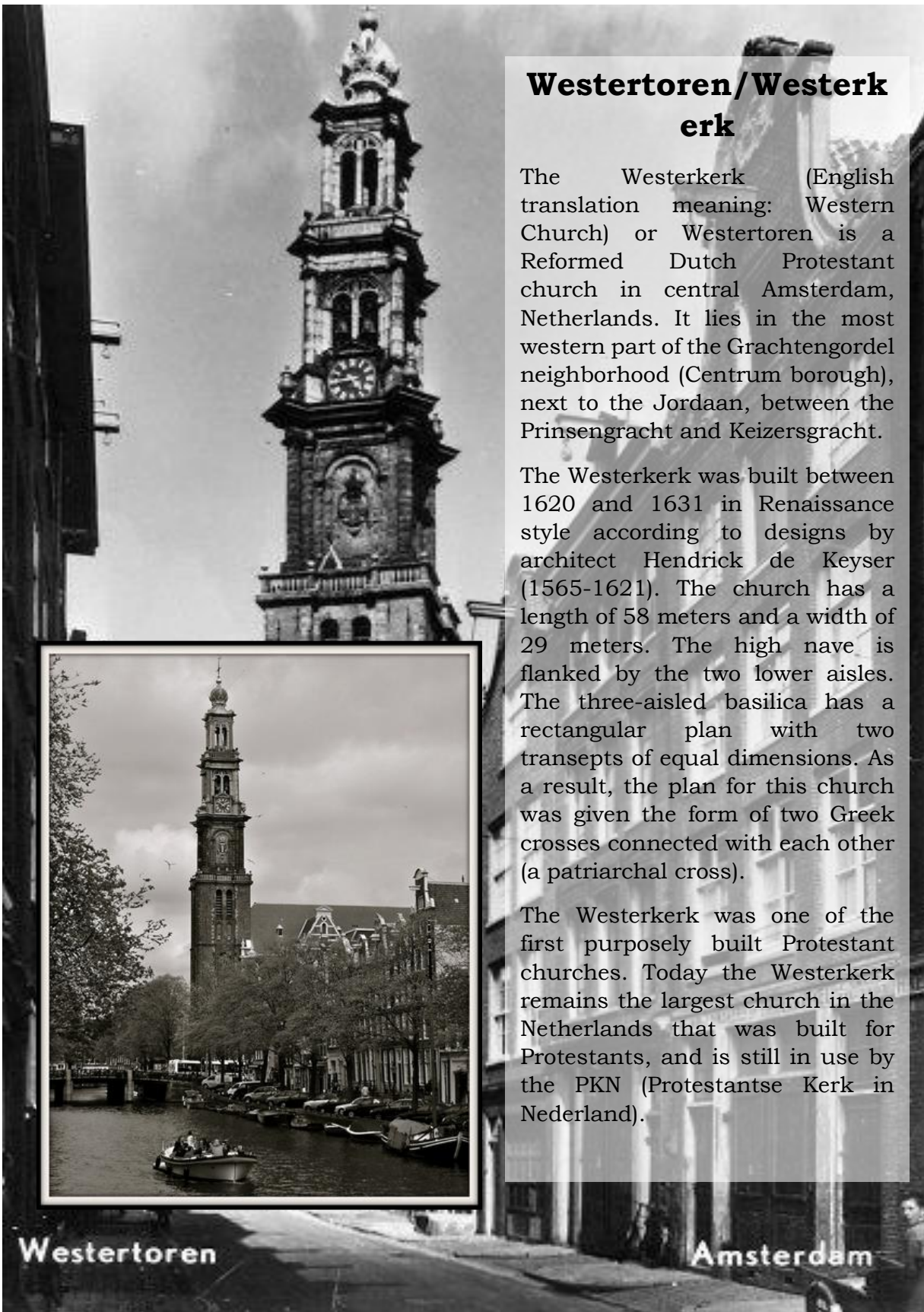
In the play, Mr. Kraler represents both Kugler and Kleiman. These two men, along with Miep Gies and Bep Voskuijl, another office secretary, were the only connection the Annex had to the outside world. They all helped by providing reading material and the latest news, moral support, and more importantly, purchasing extra ration cards and supplies on the black market to aid those hidden in the Annex.



Otto Frank with his employees.  
From left to right; Miep Gies, Jo Kleiman, Otto Frank, Victor Kugler, and Bep Voskuijl







## Westertoren/Westerkerk

The Westerkerk (English translation meaning: Western Church) or Westertoren is a Reformed Dutch Protestant church in central Amsterdam, Netherlands. It lies in the most western part of the Grachtengordel neighborhood (Centrum borough), next to the Jordaan, between the Prinsengracht and Keizersgracht.

The Westerkerk was built between 1620 and 1631 in Renaissance style according to designs by architect Hendrick de Keyser (1565-1621). The church has a length of 58 meters and a width of 29 meters. The high nave is flanked by the two lower aisles. The three-aisled basilica has a rectangular plan with two transepts of equal dimensions. As a result, the plan for this church was given the form of two Greek crosses connected with each other (a patriarchal cross).

The Westerkerk was one of the first purposely built Protestant churches. Today the Westerkerk remains the largest church in the Netherlands that was built for Protestants, and is still in use by the PKN (Protestantse Kerk in Nederland).

## Inclusion of Jewish Culture in *The Diary of Anne Frank*

*Sim shalom tova u'urachah  
Chain vo'chesed v'rachamim  
Olainu v'al kol yisroel amechoch*

Give peace, kindness, and  
blessing  
Life of favor, charity, and mercy  
Upon us and all of the house of  
Israel

### Hebrew Prayers in *The Diary of Anne Frank*

#### Chanukah Candle Blessing

*Ba-ruch a-ta A-do-nai  
E-lo-hei-nu me-lech ha-o-lam  
A-sheer ki-de-sha-nu be-mits-vo-tav  
Ve-tsi-va-nu le-had-lik neir  
Shel Cha-nu-ka.*

Praised are You, Adonai our God,  
Sovereign of the Universe, who makes us  
holy with mitzvot and instructs us to  
kindle the lights of Chanuka.

Ma'oz Tzur  
*Ma-oz tzur ye-shu-a-si  
Le-cha naw-eh lisha bayah  
Ti-kon beis te-fi-la-si  
Ve-shum to-daw  
N-zaw-bei-ach  
L'et takhin matbe'ach  
Mitzar hamnabe  
Az eg-mor b'shir miz-mor  
Cha-nu-kat ha-miz-be-ach.*

My refuge, my rock of salvation!  
'Tis pleasant to sing your praises.  
Let our house of prayer be restored  
And there we will offer you our thanks.  
When You will have slaughtered the barking foe.  
Then we will celebrate with song  
And psalm the altar's dedication.

The historical significance of Hanukkah dates back to 168 BC, when the Greek ruler of Judea (modern day Israel) Antiochus IV, took control of the Temple of Jerusalem from the Jews and erected statues of Greek gods there. A family named Maccabee lead the Jewish revolt and eventually seized the Temple and freed Judea from Greek rule, and thus is a holiday of freedom. After winning the revolt against Antiochus, the Maccabees' first task was to repair the damage done to the Temple under Greek rule. When the Temple had been cleaned and repaired, they needed oil to light the Eternal Light (a light that was supposed to burn continuously). There was only enough oil to last for one day, not long enough to prepare more pure oil. One of the miracles of Hanukkah is that the oil lasted for full eight days - long enough for more oil to be prepared.

The central ritual of Hanukkah is to light the Menorah (also called a Hanukiah). The Menorah is a candelabra with spaces for nine candles. One of the candles usually set apart from the others is called the Shamash (assistant) candle and is used to light the others. After lighting candles, families might tell stories, play games, give presents, and sing songs. Traditional foods for Hanukkah include potato "latkes" (pancakes) and "sufganiot" (doughnuts). These foods are eaten because they are fried in oil, commemorating the "miracle of the oil lasting eight days."



## The Flight from Eastern Europe and Emigration of the Jews

Many German refugees, like the Franks, fled to other parts of Eastern Europe, soon to be controlled by the Axis in 1940. The United States took in the most political refugees from Germany at 90,000, Central and South America at 83,000, and Palestine at 50,000.

The problem for Jewish refugees is where to go - they are not welcome everywhere. Many countries rapidly place a quota on the number of Jews they allow to enter. In some cases, countries even close their borders. As a result, German Jewish refugees are scattered throughout the world.

The Franks left Frankfurt, Germany for Amsterdam, Holland in 1933 to flee the oppressive Nazi regime. Hitler invaded Holland on May 10<sup>th</sup>, 1940 and began enforcing the Nazi law restricting the livelihood and freedoms of all Jewish and other Nazi "undesirables." These included communists, homosexuals, Gypsies, Jehovah's witnesses, vagrants, the disabled, and other political prisoners.

### Anne Frank's family tried to go to US, hit roadblocks

Kirsten Grieshaber  
ASSOCIATED PRESS

BERLIN - Research suggests the family of Anne Frank, the world famous Jewish diarist who died in the Holocaust, attempted to immigrate to the United States and later also to Cuba, but their efforts were thwarted by America's restrictive immigration policy and the outbreak of World War II.

The Anne Frank House in Amsterdam and the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum said Friday that documents indicate Anne's father Otto tried twice to collect the papers needed to obtain visas for the United States. He later also appears to have applied for a visa to Cuba.

However, the Frank family's escape efforts were all in vain. Eventually they went into hiding from the Nazis in Amsterdam on July 6, 1942 - 76 years ago.

"I am forced to look out for emigration and as far as I can see USA is the only country we could go to," Otto Frank wrote in English to a friend in the United States in 1941.

His efforts to get the



Otto Frank, father of Anne Frank, is seen in 1971 in London. DAVE CAULKIN/AP

family out of the Netherlands to the U.S. likely started as early as 1938 - a turbulent year in which Nazi Germany annexed Austria and part of Czechoslovakia into the Third Reich. On Nov. 9 that year, Nazis terrorized Jews throughout the country in the violent Kristallnacht pogroms, also known as the "Night of Broken Glass."

Otto Frank wrote in his 1941 letter to his friend Nathan Straus that he had filed an application at the American consulate in the Dutch port city of Rotterdam in 1938.

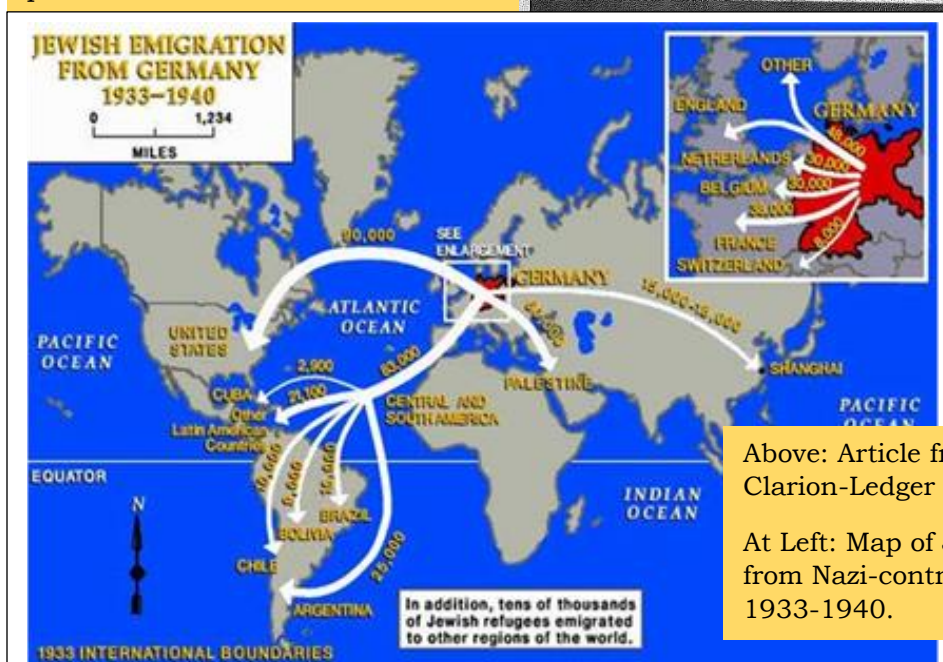
However, he also mentioned that "all the papers

have been destroyed there," because on May 14, 1940, while the Frank family was still on a waiting list for possible visas, the American consulate was devastated during German bombardment and all papers were lost.

Even without the loss of their visa application, it would have been difficult for the Franks to immigrate to the United States. With hundreds of thousands of people seeking refuge in the U.S. each year by the time war broke out in 1939, Washington was issuing fewer than 30,000 annual visas.

The processing of a visa application also lasted several years and included a huge amount of paper work, affidavits from relatives or friends in the U.S. Even with all these demands fulfilled, applicants could still be turned down.

The new research focused on the paper trail, looking at documents like the affidavits of support, testimonies on character and other such items provided to the U.S. authorities in the screening process, in addition to items like birth certificates and wedding certificates.



Above: Article from the Jackson Clarion-Ledger (July 2018)

At Left: Map of Jewish Emigration from Nazi-controlled Germany 1933-1940.

## The Holocaust and the “Journey to the East”



Above: A Map of Various Transit, Labor, or Extermination Camps across Eastern Europe.

All of the residents of the Annex were sent to Westerbork, and later to Auschwitz where they were separated between the men and women, and then selected for either extermination or labor. Otto Frank was the only resident of the Annex to survive these camps.

The reactions to the Nazi regime range from those who strongly oppose Hitler and the Third Reich, to those who do not believe Hitler will hold on to power for long and don't want to get involved, to those who are so enthusiastic about Hitler that they organize Nazi movements across the globe. Anti-Semitic laws began as soon as the Nazi party came to power in 1933. In 1935, a second wave of anti-Jewish laws, called the Nuremberg Laws, stripped Jews of their citizenship and made it illegal for them to vote. They also made marriage or sexual contact between Jews and Germans illegal. Jews were restricted from owning businesses, and those companies and properties were allowed to be legally confiscated. In 1938, Germany annexed Austria and overnight German law went into effect including all restrictive Jewish legislation. Beginning on November 9, 1938, many Jewish-owned shops and synagogues all over Germany and Austria are ransacked and burned. This event becomes known as Kristallnacht, or "Night of Broken Glass". On November 12, about 30,000 Jewish men and boys are seized and deported to the Buchenwald, Dachau, and Sachsenhausen concentration camps. Jews were forced to get down on their hands and knees to scrub the streets, synagogues were burned, and whole families herded into ghettos.



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*The Allies have formally condemned Germany's bestial policy of cold-blooded extermination of the Jews in Europe... that all responsible crimes, ringleaders or actual perpetrators, shall be punished. Jews are being transported, in conditions of appalling horror and brutality, to Eastern Europe and Poland, which has been made the principal Nazi slaughterhouse. The Ghettos established by the German invaders are being systematically emptied of all Jews, except a few highly-skilled workers required for war industries. None of those taken away are ever heard of again. The able-bodied are slowly worked to death in labor camps, the infirm are left to die of exposure or starvation, or are deliberately massacred in mass-executions.*

Transcript of BBC radio broadcast on Thursday, December 17<sup>th</sup>.

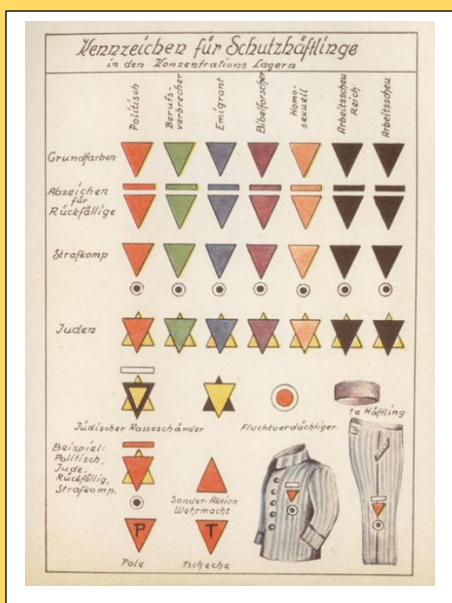


A work camp with the Nazi Slogan over the entrance: *Arbeit Macht Frei*: Work Will Set You Free



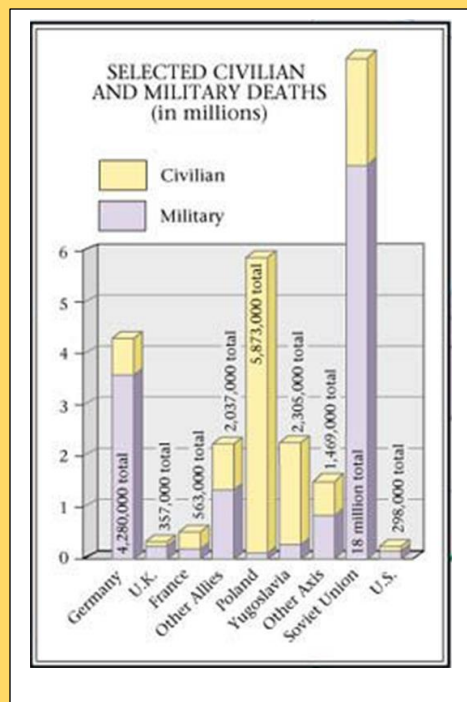
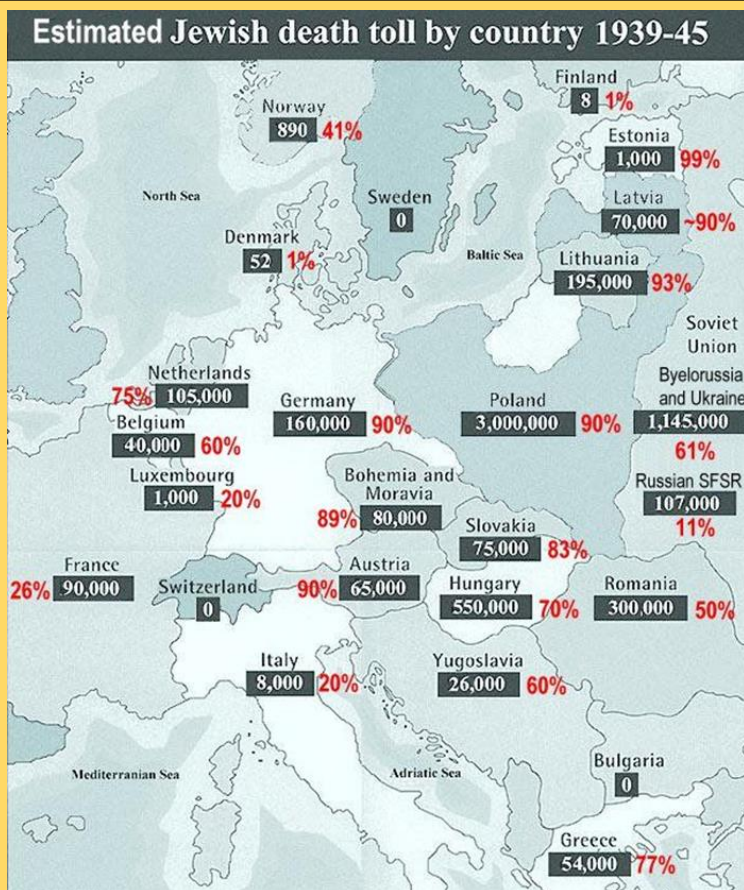
The SS, or the Schutzstaffel (SS) organization, headed by Heinrich Himmler, was an elite group of Nazi police responsible for security, identification of ethnicity, intelligence collection and analysis, and internal affairs. What started as a security detail for the Nazi party leaders, Himmler recruited to the SS only individuals that fit into his obsessive concept of racial purity. Hitler deemed the SS a separate organization to the government, granting it authority above the jurisdiction of the law. They completely overtook the German police, turning it into one law enforcement agency. From the SS stemmed many different elite groups, including the Gestapo, or secret police. With their objective of racial purity, the SS developed the Final Solution and operated all of the concentration and death camps. SS officers sent the residents of the Annex to the Dutch transit camp, Westerbork. At Westerbork, names were selected for deportation each week. Early Tuesday morning, the selected would gather and enter into one of twenty train cars departing for a concentration or death camp. \*Between 1942 and 1944, more than 100,000 Jews passed through Westerbork; fewer than 5,000 survived the war. The Final Solution followed the Nazi army east into Poland and the Soviet Union. They entered villages seeking out Jews, Roma (Gypsies), and political opponents. They would force prisoners to dig trenches that would become their own mass graves, and then murdered the collected group. The SS designed death camps with large gas chambers to more effectively carry out systematic genocide. With the highest population of Jewish people living in Poland, SS officials strategically placed the camps in Poland to make it easier to transport Jews to the camps, as well as keep the death camps secret from the German public. Auschwitz-Birkenau, the most infamous of the camps, had the largest death toll. Its gas chambers claimed the lives of more than one million victims in five years.

Below: Translation of the Markings used by the SS to categorize the prisoners in the work camps. Red was used for political prisoners (those who opposed the Nazis), Green for Habitual Criminals, Blue for Immigrants, Purple for Jehovah's Witnesses, Pink for Homosexuals, and Black for Vagrants.

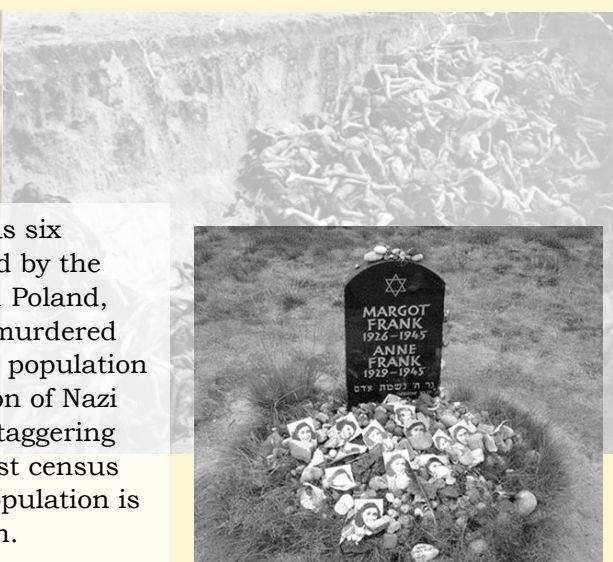


MARKINGS OF CAMP INMATES IN THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS						
Form and Color of Markings						
	POLITICAL	HABITUAL CRIMINALS	EMIGRANTS	JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES	HOMO-SEXUALS	VAGRANTS
Basic Colors	Red Triangle	Green Triangle	Blue Triangle	Purple Triangle	Pink Triangle	Black Triangle
Markings for Repeaters	Red Triangle with Circle	Green Triangle with Circle	Blue Triangle with Circle	Purple Triangle with Circle	Pink Triangle with Circle	Black Triangle with Circle
Inmates of Penal Battalions	Red Triangle with Circle	Green Triangle with Circle	Blue Triangle with Circle	Purple Triangle with Circle	Pink Triangle with Circle	Black Triangle with Circle
Markings for Jews	Yellow Star	Yellow Star	Yellow Star	Yellow Star	Yellow Star	Yellow Star
Special Markings	Race Defiler Male (Red Triangle with 'P')	Race Defiler Female (Green Triangle with 'T')	Escape Suspect (Blue Triangle with 'E')	Number of Inmate (Purple Triangle with '2307')	Number of Inmate (Pink Triangle with '2307')	Number of Inmate (Black Triangle with '2307')
	Pole	Czech	Members of Armed Forces	Special Inmate	Special Inmate	Special Inmate





Over six million Jews, as well as six million non-Jews were executed by the Nazis during the Holocaust. In Poland, three million Jews alone were murdered by the Nazis. The large Jewish population in that country and the duration of Nazi occupation contribute to this staggering number. According to our latest census in 2018, Mississippi's entire population is slightly fewer than three million.



A tombstone for Anne and her sister was erected on the general site of her death, although the specific location of their remains is unknown.

## The Franks



Otto Frank, after attending high school, briefly studied art at the University of Heidelberg. After working in New York City for a short time, Otto returned to Germany following the death of his father. He began working for a metal engineering company in Dusseldorf until 1914. Otto and his two brothers served in the German army during World War I, and after his service, began working for his father's bank. Otto met Edith Hollander, the daughter of a manufacturer in Aachen. In 1925, Otto and Edith marry and settle in Frankfurt. Their first daughter, Margot Betti is born on February 16, 1926. Her younger sister, Anneliese Marie is also born in Frankfurt on June 12, 1929.



The Frank Family on their way to the wedding of Miep Gies- July 16, 1941



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Top right: Margot and Anne; Childhood pictures of Anne



## Anne's Diary

*"Anne Frank's diary is too tenderly intimate a book to be frozen with the label 'classic' and yet no other designation serves... Anne Frank's voice becomes the voice of six million vanished Jewish souls."*

Meyer Levin, "The Child Behind the Secret Door" *The New York Times Book Review*

In her diary, given to her by her father on her thirteenth birthday, June 12, 1942, Anne Frank movingly records the experiences of everyday life in hiding. She decides to write her diary entries in the form of letters addressed to "Kitty." After hearing a radio broadcast saying that letters and diaries about life under German occupation might be published after the war, Anne decides to edit and revise her diary. She makes it more like a novel, changing the names of her "characters." The van Pelses become the van Daans, Pfeffer becomes Dussel, Kugler and Kleiman become Kraler and Koophuis, Bep Voskuijl becomes Elli Vossen, and Miep Gies becomes Anne van Santen.

On June 29, 1942, all the Dutch newspapers announced that the German occupiers had decided to deport the Jews to labor camps in Germany. On July 5<sup>th</sup>, the first thousand Jews in the Netherlands received a card. Margot Frank belonged to this group. The card stated that they were to report to a particular address. There they were given a form stating when their train was leaving and what they had to take with them. All they knew was that they were being sent to Westerbork by train. Many Jews, like Margot Frank, did not turn up and after the "call-up" notices in 1942 and 1943, the German police adopted a tougher approach. They often turned up at the door unannounced, and took people with them. They carried out raids, sealing off an entire area, and rounded up all the Jews. People were dragged from their homes, loaded onto carts, and taken to Westerbork. The Germans were helped by the Dutch police as well as Dutch Nazis. By the end of September in 1943, nearly all the Jews in the Netherlands had been rounded up.



Above: The cover of Anne's first diary. The pattern is the inspiration for New Stage Theatre's poster background

## The Nazi Occupation of the Netherlands and the Dutch Resistance

In 1940, the Jewish population of the Netherlands was about 140,000, of whom around 24,000 are refugees. The Dutch government was not convinced of the Jews' need to flee from Germany, and restricted the number of immigrants. The only assistance available was the refugee camps such as Westerbork. With 90,000 Jews, Amsterdam had the largest Jewish population. Although there were some expressions of anti-Semitism, most Jews in the Netherlands felt that they had become part of Dutch community. The Germans invaded on May 10, 1940, forcing the prime minister and his cabinet, as well as the royal family, to flee to England. By May 15<sup>th</sup>, the country was under German occupation. After the initial shock and terror of the invasion, most Dutch citizens are relieved that the Germans are behaving "properly." Hitler and his associates did not want to alienate the Dutch people, whom he considered to be of "superior" Germanic breeding. The Germans began censoring Dutch radio and forbade the Dutch to listen to foreign broadcasts and Dutch broadcasting organizations. Foreign broadcasts like the BBC and Radio Orange from the Dutch government in exile in London, were very popular with the Dutch people. The Germans tried to jam all foreign broadcasts, confiscated radios, and with "wire-broadcasting" the Nazis tried to control all programming favorable to the Nazi agenda. In the autumn of 1940, the majority of Jewish and non-Jewish civil servants, employers, teachers, and judges filled out the "Declaration of Aryanism," claiming if either their parents or grandparents are Jewish. All Jewish businesses had to be registered. Maps were drawn up identifying the name, age, gender, marital status, and location of all Jews living in each city and town. Dutch obedience provided the German authorities with crucial information to easily persecute Dutch Jews.

On February 22, 1941, the Jewish quarter was sealed off and 400 Jewish men and boys are rounded up from the streets, homes, and coffeehouses, beaten, and then carried off, never to be seen again. The Dutch National Socialist organizations, along with the Dutch police, cooperated with the Germans. They arranged rallies to demonstrate their anti-Semitic and pro-Nazi attitudes. Although the Dutch disliked German occupation, they were ill-prepared to form a resistance movement, only with a tiny minority opposing Nazi rule. Many factors immobilized the Dutch: fear, religious principles, a fundamental distaste for civil disobedience, and the view that a choice needed to be made between fascism and communism. The Nederlandsche Unie is founded as a form of German protest and attracts more than a million members in under a year, but was later banned by German authorities in 1941. To be caught actively speaking out against the Nazis meant imprisonment or deportation to the camps. Underground newspapers flourished. The Dutch Communist Party, a political party already deemed illegal by the Nazis but still operating in the Netherlands organized what has become known as the February Strike. On February 25<sup>th</sup>, 1941, municipal workers of Amsterdam went on strike essentially shutting down public transportation within the city. The strike lasted for two days, intensifying as metal and shipyard workers, white collar workers, and manual laborers joined the strike, but was finally quelled by the Nazis.

On July 17, 1943, the RAF conducted a botched mission on the Fokker factory, a Dutch aircraft company. After the German occupation, the factory had to readjust to assemble Dornier and Bucher aircraft frames to be used by the Luftwaffe. The factory was located in a densely populated area in the northern part of Amsterdam. Two of the surrounding neighborhoods were largely destroyed and the bombardment killed 186 people. The Nazis tried to use this for propaganda purposes, and a secret Allied intelligence report revealed "the morale among the people was very bad, because of the way this raid was carried out."



*The Cast of *The Diary of Anne Frank**



## The Cast and their Real-life Counterparts in *The Diary of Anne Frank*

Elizabeth Thiel



Anne Frank



June 12, 1939 - March 1945

Anne was the youngest of the Frank daughters and spent most of her life in Amsterdam, having been relocated to Germany in 1941. She accompanied her family to Auschwitz after the raid on the Annex, and was transferred to Bergen-Belsen with Margot in the fall of 1944. She died of typhus in March of 1945 shortly before the camp was liberated by Allied troops.

Larry Wells



Otto Frank



May 12, 1889 - August 19, 1980

A veteran of World War I, Mr. Frank left Germany for Amsterdam in 1933 where he opened a company called Opekta, which specialized in spices and pectin, an ingredient necessary in making jam. He later sent for his wife and children to join him in Amsterdam. After more than two years of living in the Annex, he was shipped to Auschwitz with his family and remained until the camp was liberated in 1945. He was the only member of the Annex to survive the Holocaust.



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Emily Wright



Edith Frank



January 16, 1900 - January 6, 1945

Originally from Aachen, Germany, she married Otto in 1924 and gave birth to two daughters; Margot in 1926 and Anne in 1929. The family lived in Frankfurt until 1933 when Edith and the girls moved back to Aachen before reuniting with Mr. Frank in 1934 in Amsterdam. She was sent to Auschwitz and died in 1945.

Sarah Coleman



Margot Frank



February 16, 1926 - February 1945

Eldest of the Frank daughters and was 'called-up' to report to an SS Work Camp in July of 1942 that finally forced the Franks into hiding. She kept a diary, but hers was never recovered. After her family's arrival in Auschwitz, she and Anne were transferred to Bergen-Belsen in the fall of 1944. She died of typhus, one month before her sister's death.

Drew Stark



Mr. van Daan/Hermann van Pels



March 31, 1898 - September 6, 1944

Originally from Osnabruck, Germany, Mr. van Pels and his family emigrated to Amsterdam in 1937 to escape the rise of the Nazis in Germany. In 1938 he became a partner in Otto Frank's business. On July of 1938 he and his family join the Franks in the Annex. After being sent to Auschwitz after the raid, his son Peter witnessed him and a group of other men being marched away to die in the gas chambers in September of 1944.

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Viola Dacus



Mrs. Van Daan/Auguste van Pels



September 29, 1900 - April 1945

Also from Osnabruck, Germany, she married Hermann van Pels in December of 1925 and gave birth to her son Peter in November of 1926. She was the cook of the house and was described by Miep as “stylish and coquettish.” She was deported to Auschwitz after the raid, then Bergen-Belsen in November 1944, then Raguhn/Buchenwald in February 1945 and finally died in Theresienstadt two months later.

Hayden Schubert



Peter van Daan/Peter van Pels



November 8<sup>th</sup>, 1926 - April 1945

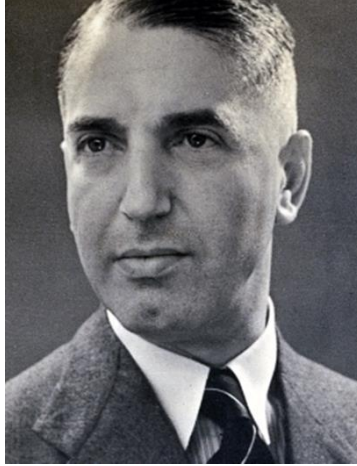
Only son of Hermann and Auguste van Pels, he emigrated with his family to Amsterdam in 1937. After being taken to Auschwitz in January of 1945, he was forced to join the so-called “death-march” to escape the advancing Allied forces. Peter arrived in Mauthausen (Austria) and died there between mid April and the camp’s liberation on May 5, 1945.

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Ward Emling



Mr. Dussel/Fritz Pfeffer



April 30, 1889 - December 1944

Born in Giessen, Germany, he travelled to Berlin after high school and studied to be a dentist. He married Vera Bythiner and they had a son, Werner, in June of 1927. After their divorce in 1933, he received custody of his son. In 1935, he met Charlotte Kaletta, but was unable to marry her because of the Nuremberger Laws of 1935. In 1938, he sent Werner on the “Kindertransport” to England and escaped to Amsterdam. After being sent to Auschwitz, he was deported to Neuengamme and died in December of 1944.

Kaye Stucky



Hermine “Miep” Gies

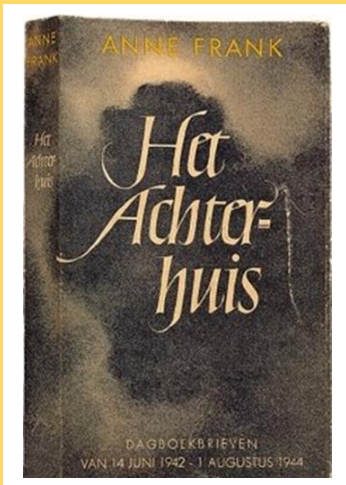


February 15, 1909 - January 11, 2010

Miep was born in Vienna, Austria and was sent to the Netherlands at the end of WWI to recuperate from tuberculosis. In 1933, she began working for Mr. Frank as a secretary in Opekta. In 1941, she married Jan Gies. Although not present during the arrest, she later found Anne’s diaries and kept them safe for Mr. Frank until after the war. In 1987, Miep wrote a book called *Memories of Anne Frank*.



## From Page to Stage



Above: Cover of the first Dutch publication

Friends persuaded Otto Frank to publish Anne's diary, and the first version of Anne's diary was published under the title *Het Achterhuis. Dagboekbrieven 14 Juni 1942 – 1 Augustus 1944* (*The Annex: Diary Notes 14 June 1942 – 1 August 1944*) by Contact Publishing in Amsterdam in 1947.

To date, the diary had been translated into more than 55 different languages, and more than 25 million copies have been sold around the world.

On May 20, 1944, she noted that she started re-drafting her diary with future readers in mind. She expanded entries and standardized them by addressing all of them to "Kitty", clarified situations, prepared a list of pseudonyms, and cut scenes she thought would be of little interest or too intimate for general consumption. By the time she started the second existing volume, she was writing only to "Kitty".

In 1952, Doubleday published the first American edition of *Anne Frank: The Diary of a Young Girl* which included the cuts that Otto Frank and the original European publishers had made. The response was tremendous and over 45,000 copies were sold within a short time. Many producers and theatrical agents wanted to gain the rights to produce a play or film based on the Anne Frank's diary. Meyer Levin, who wrote a front page essay for *The New York Times Book Review* and had done so much to promote the book, also wrote a play based on Anne's diary and was turned down by Frank and Doubleday.

Otto Frank wanted to make Anne's story universal for all audiences, arguing that "it is not a Jewish book. So do not make a Jewish play out of it." Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett, a husband and wife screenwriting team, who were popular in Hollywood for such productions as *It's a Wonderful Life* (1946) and *Father of the Bride* (1950), were approached to adapt Anne's diary for the stage. The pair did extensive research, meeting with Otto Frank and visiting the secret Annex in Amsterdam, as well as playwright Lillian Hellman and Garson Kanin, the production's director. Among other changes to the original diary, their play removed many details about the Frank family's Jewishness. Kanin said "the fact that in this play the symbols of persecution of Jews is incidental." The play was the first popularization of the events of the Holocaust.

The original Broadway production of "The Diary of Anne Frank" opened at the Cort Theater on October 5, 1955, ran for 717

performances and won the 1956 Tony Award for the Best Play, as well as the Pulitzer Prize for Drama in the same year. New York Herald Tribune drama critic Walter Kerr wrote, "Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett have fashioned a wonderfully sensitive narrative out of the real life legacy left us by a spirited and straightforward Jewish girl. A play that is - for all its pathos - as bright and shining as a banner."

### The 1959 Film

In 1959, the play was adapted into a screenplay, directed by George Stevens, with Joseph Schildkraut, Gusti Huber and Lou Jacobi recreated their stage roles, respectively Otto Frank, Edith Frank, and Mr. Van Daan. Many actresses were considered for the role of Anne Frank. Susan Strasberg, who had played Anne on stage, and was nominated for 1956 Tony Award for Actress in a Drama, turned down the chance to play her on film. Audrey Hepburn was favored by Mr. Frank to play Anne, but she also turned down the role because she thought making the film would be too painful for her to relive her memories of the War. She had lived in Nazi-occupied Holland and witnessed the Nazis conduct street executions and herd Jews in boxcars destined for concentration camps, and also thought at the age of 30, she was too old for the role. Millie Perkins, an American actress, was chosen to play her in the film. Anne's words, "In spite of everything, I still believe that people are good at heart," although lifted out of context, portray Anne Frank as a universal, idealistic figure.



Above: Shelly Winters as Mrs. van Daan. She won the Best Supporting Actress Academy Award for her role in the film, and later donated her award to the Anne Frank Museum in Amsterdam.



Top and bottom: Millie Perkins as Anne Frank and Richard Beymer as Peter van Daan.



## The 1997 Broadway Production



Above: The set of the 1997 Broadway production



Above: Linda Lavin and Natalie Portman

*The Diary of Anne Frank* was presented in June of 1997, with revisions of the Goodrich and Hackett adaptation of Anne's diary by Wendy Kesselman, and the production was directed by James Lapine. Otto Frank was played by George Hearn, Anne by Natalie Portman, Mrs. Van Daan by Linda Lavin, Mr. Van Daan by Harris Yulin and Edith Frank by Sophie Hayden. The play previewed in Boston in the Colonial Theatre before opening at Manhattan's Music Box Theatre in December 1997.

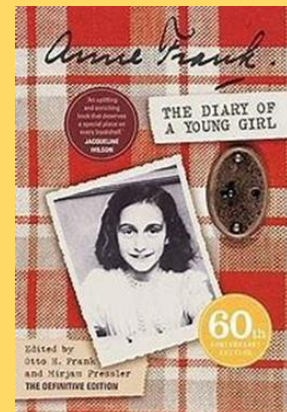
The production received two nominations for 1998 Tony Award for Best Revival of a Play and for Best Featured Actress (Linda Lavin).

Kesselman's adaptation of the original version is shorter than its original version, as well as includes passages in Anne's diary that were previously unreleased before Otto Frank's death. A few main differences are the inclusion of Jewish customs and the celebration of Hanukkah in Hebrew, the role of Mr. Dussel as a devout Jewish man, and Anne's blossoming and maturing sexuality and curiosity.



Production photos from the 1997 Broadway production

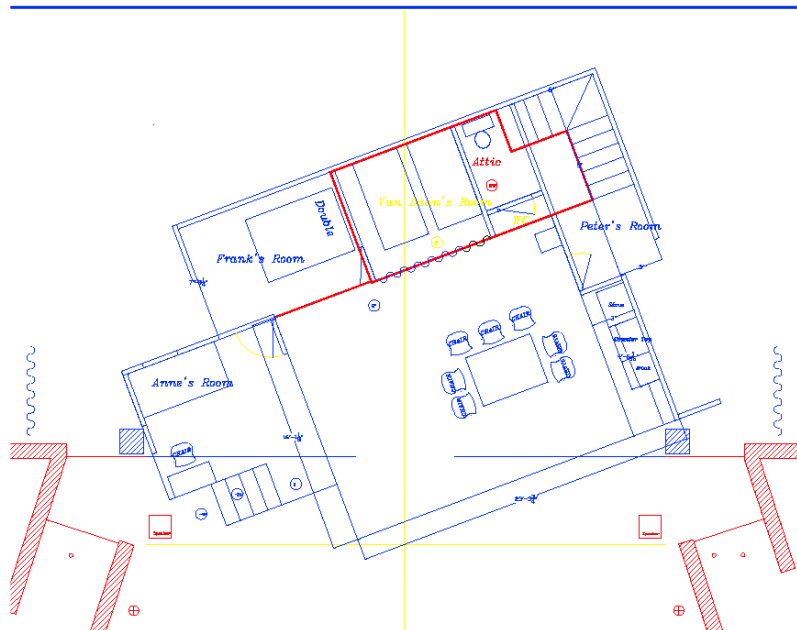
Below: Cover of The Definitive Edition, which includes previously unreleased content by the Frank estate until his death in 1980.





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New Stage Scenic Design

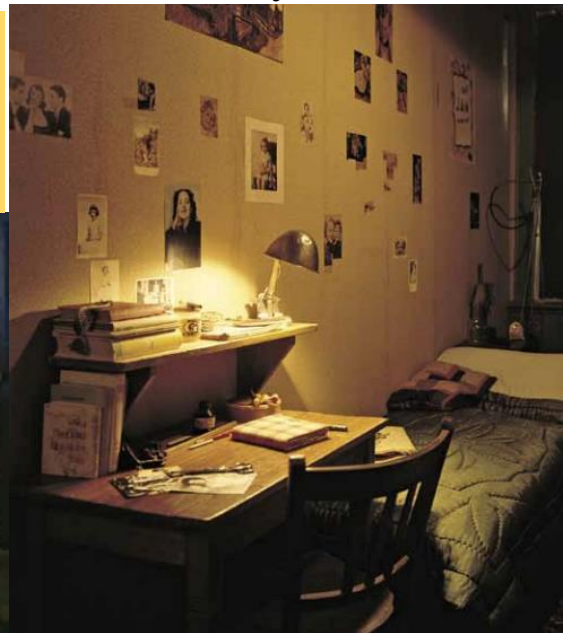


Designed by Jimmy 'JR' Robinson and Marvin 'Sonny' White

Images from the reconstructed Annex at the Anne Frank Museum in Amsterdam.

Below the van Daan's or the 'common room'

Below right: Anne's room



Francine Reynolds: Director

Elise McDonald: Stage Manager

Brent Lefavor: Lighting Designer

Bronwyn Teague: Production Manager

Richard Lawrence: Technical Director

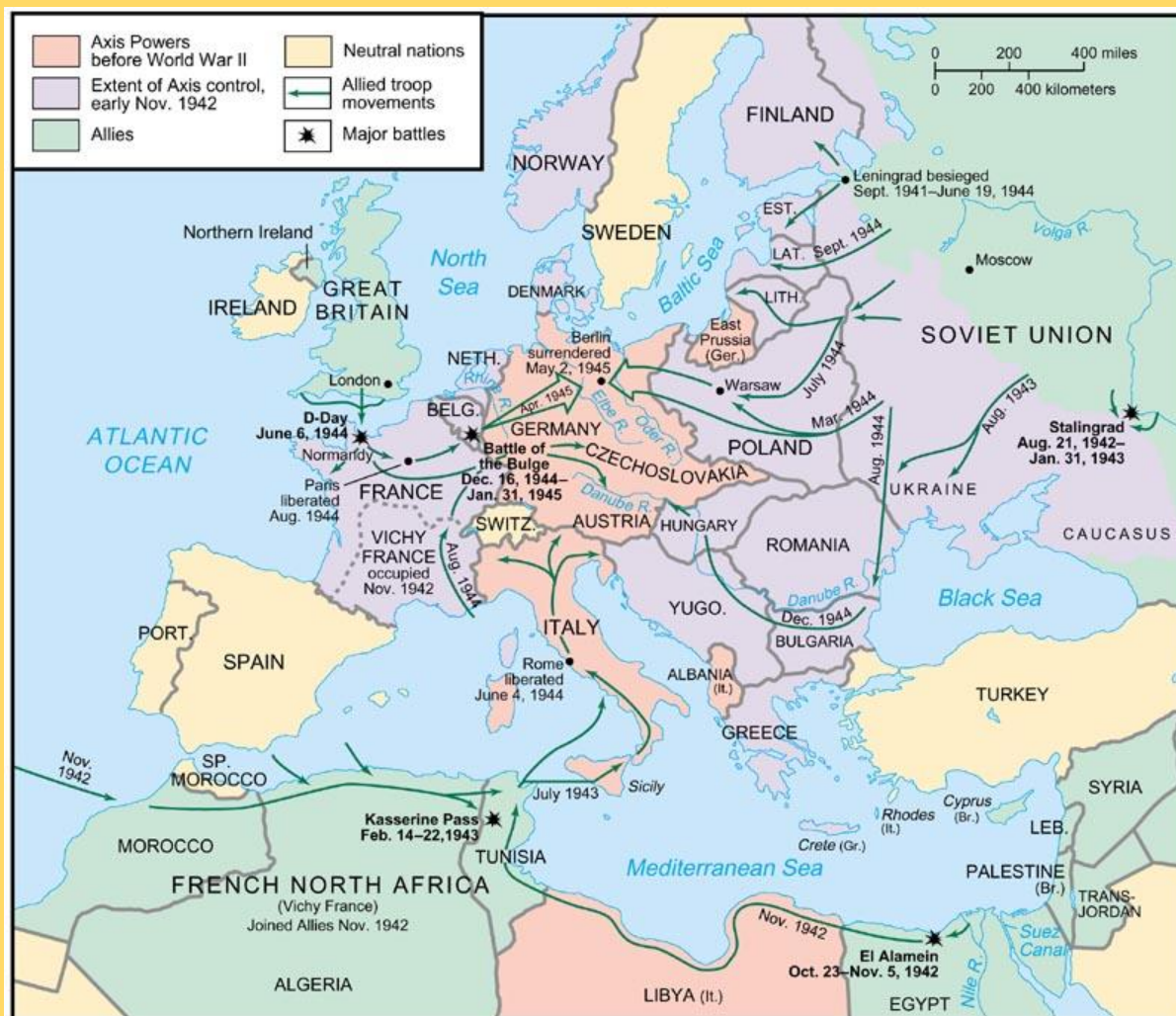
Kurt Davis: Sound Designer/Engineer

Marie Venters: Production Associate/Props

Jack Stevens: Set Dressing/Props

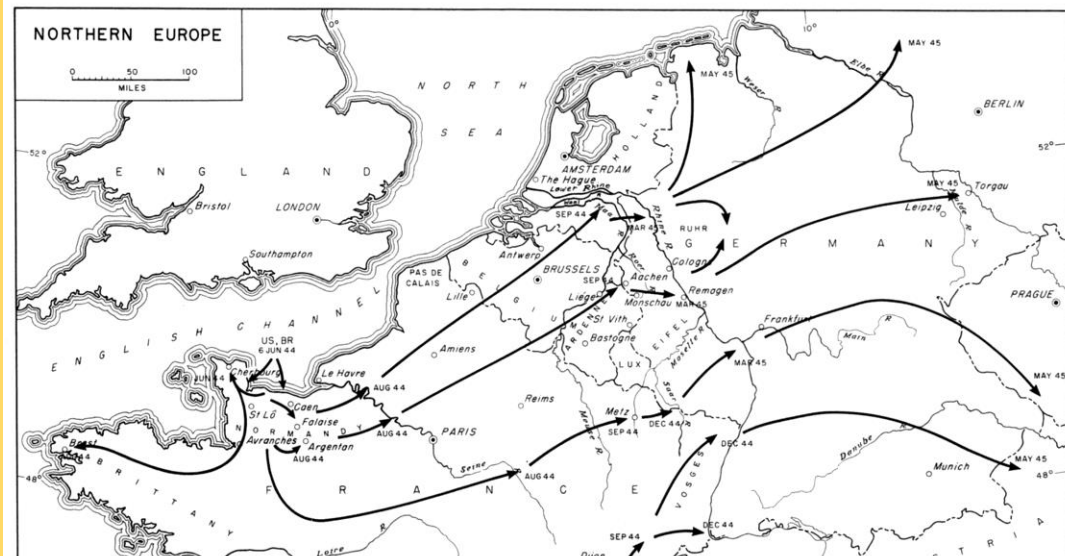
Lesley Raybon: Costume Designer

## Maps of Northern Europe



Miep conveys the news of D-Day, or the combined Allied force landing on the coast of Normandy on June 6, 1944 to the residents of the Annex. The combined military force of the United States and Great Britain begins the gradual liberation of Eastern Europe from Nazi control. The fall of Vichy, France to the German occupation in November 1942 is also mentioned in the radio voiceover in the play. Unfortunately, the residents are discovered on August 4<sup>th</sup>, 1944, after a tip by an anonymous informant. All occupants are sent to Westerbork, a Dutch transit camp, and later to Auschwitz.

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The landing at Normandy gave hope for liberation to the residents of the Annex. Mr. Dussel describes their close proximity of Amsterdam to Cherbourg, Caen, Paris, major cities along the coast of the English Channel and North Sea.



The fall of 1940 and 1941 were the most devastating for the Frank family. Otto Frank was forced to give up his businesses due to Nazi law, and the combined businesses of Opekta and Pectacon move into the building at 263 Prinsengracht. Germany had already claimed areas in North Africa, Yugoslavia, Poland, and western Europe, but now started along their eastern border, invading the Netherlands in 1940.



## Translation of Nazi Propoganda included in *The Diary of Anne Frank*

### German Songs and Hitler's Broadcast

#### "Sturmsoldaten"

Ihr Sturmsoldaten jung und alt  
Nehmt die Waffen in die Hand  
Denn der Jude hauset furchterlich  
Im deutschen Vaterland  
Wenn Sturmsoldat in Schlacht 'rein  
zieht  
Ja dann hat er frohen Mut  
Wenn das Judenblut vom Messer  
spritzt  
Ja geht's nochmal so gut!

You stormtroopers young and old  
Take your weapons in your hand  
For the dreadful Jew wreaks havoc  
In our German fatherland  
When the stormtrooper goes into battle  
He's full of joyful courage  
When Jew-blood spurts from the knife  
It's even better yet!

#### "The Horst Wessel Song"

Die Fahne hoch!  
Die Reihen fest geschlossen!  
SA, marschier mit ruhig festem Schritt!

The flag on high!  
The ranks tightly closed!  
The SA marches with quiet steady step!

#### Nazi Broadcast

Hitler (Voiceover)... und fur das wir nun einzutreten entschlossen sind, bis zum letzten Hauch, dieses Deutschland der deutschen Volksgemeinschaft aller deutschen Stamme, das grossdeutsche Reich, Sieg Heil! Sieg Heil!

Hitler (Voiceover)... and which we are now determined to defend to our last breath, this Germany of the German union of all German tribes, the great German Empire, Hail victory! Hail victory!

For the honor of your conscience for or against the Bolsheviks  
The arms call you! (Translation of below)

VOOR UW EER EN GEWETEN  
OP !- TEGEN HET BOLSJEWISME  
DE WAFFEN  ROEPT U !



# NEW STAGE THEATRE EDUCATION STUDY GUIDE: *THE DIARY OF ANNE FRANK*

## Costume Design and Historical Photos of 40's Fashion:



## EVERYDAY FASHIONS OF THE FORTIES As Pictured in Sears Catalogs

By Joann Olian

During wartime, fabric was rationed, so skirts were designed smaller. The Second World War saw government intervention into everyday life. In Britain, food rationing began in 1940 and clothes were rationed from June 1, 1941. The government-backed "Make Do and Mend" scheme was introduced to encourage people to revive and repair worn out clothes. The Netherlands did not begin rationing until after the German occupation in 1940.

The residents of the Annex were business owners and in turn, entered the Annex with nice clothes, particularly the van Daans, with Mrs. van Daan's fur coat. "(We) tried to add more color to the costume palate to show the vibrancy of those living in the Annex who were forced into hiding."

Costumes in Act II should look more worn and hang looser on the actors, due to the lack of nutrition and food rationing within the Annex. Also, Anne is still growing while in hiding, and should show signs of outgrowing her clothes.

## [1941] Swagger Coats .. Keep You Warm and Dry

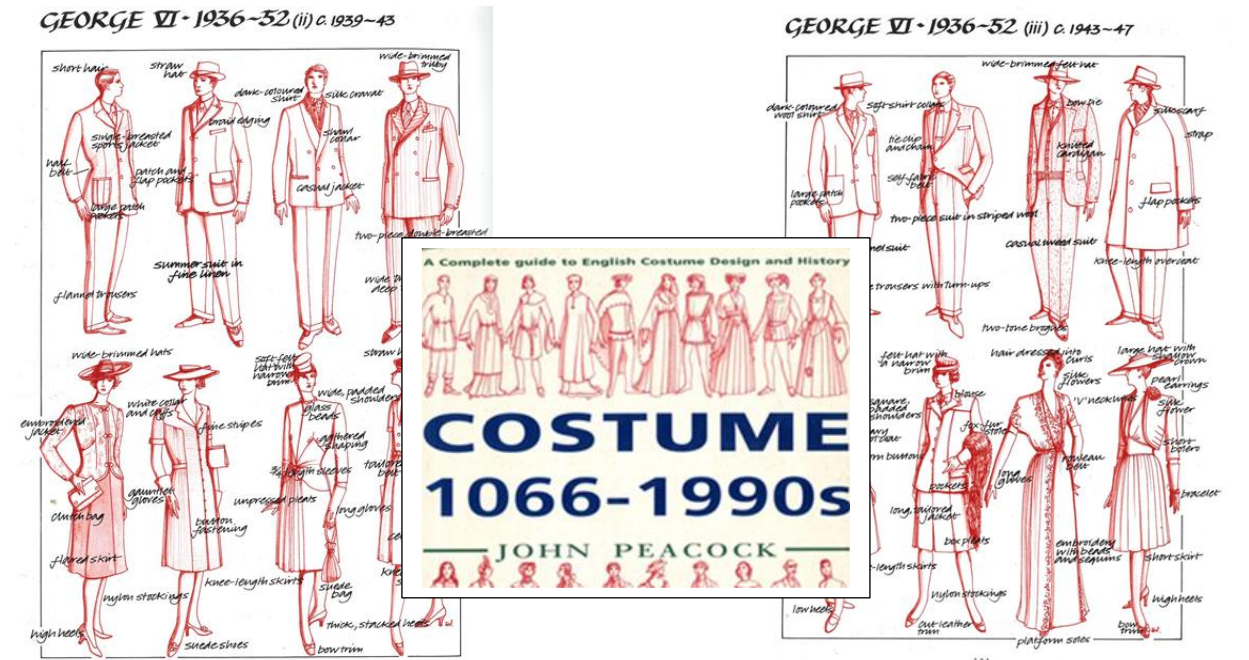
**Nothing so waterproof, still so the weather, but you can't see it. It's a raincoat that's a million uses in one. It's a raincoat that's a million uses in one. It's a raincoat that's a million uses in one.**

**100% Waterproof Coat in Dupeir Herringbone \$298**  
Lowest price 100% waterproof raincoat ever made. It's a raincoat that's a million uses in one. It's a raincoat that's a million uses in one. It's a raincoat that's a million uses in one.

**Reversible Two-in-One All Weather Topcoat \$369**  
A better quality raincoat than any other. It's a raincoat that's a million uses in one. It's a raincoat that's a million uses in one. It's a raincoat that's a million uses in one.

**Sold Nationally at \$6.99 "DeLuxe Buckskins" \$498**  
Sold by mail only. It's a raincoat that's a million uses in one. It's a raincoat that's a million uses in one. It's a raincoat that's a million uses in one.

**Our Finest Coat—Fine Cravenette Gabardine in New Oxford Model \$745**  
An excellent coat for the rainy season. It's a raincoat that's a million uses in one. It's a raincoat that's a million uses in one. It's a raincoat that's a million uses in one.



## The Jewish Star

The Nazi branding of “undesirables” required all Jews to sew a Yellow Star of David on all of their outer clothes for quick identification.



## The Dutch Star “Jood”

To identify and shame Jewish people in Germany and Nazi-occupied territories, the SS implemented this branding in 1939, and by 1942, all Jews in German-occupied territories had to wear the badge with “Jude” in German, or “Jood” in Dutch at all times.





## Timeline of Events

Frank Family		Germany, the Netherlands, and the World
June 12 <sup>th</sup> - Anne Frank is born in Frankfurt, Germany	1929	
September - Otto Frank leaves for Amsterdam, where he begins to run the Dutch operation of Opekta, a pectin company	1933	January 30 <sup>th</sup> - The Nazi gain control of Germany; Nazis receive a strong vote of confidence from the German people in the parliamentary elections; is empowered by the Reichstag (parliament) to enact laws on its behalf. Hitler proclaims a one-day boycott of all Jewish shops, all non-Aryan civil servants are forcibly retired; German nationality can be revoked for those considered "undesirable"; non-Aryan students begin to be denied admission to German schools and universities March 22 <sup>nd</sup> - Dachau (the first concentration camp) was opened in Germany
February - Anne, Margot, and their mother move to Amsterdam to join their father, Otto.	1934	
May - Anne begins kindergarten at a Montessori school in Amsterdam		August - Hitler becomes Fuhrer and Chancellor of the Third Reich; supreme leader of the National Socialist German Workers' Party, and the SA (Stormtroopers)
	1935	Nuremberg Laws deprive Jews of German citizenship, forbid Jews to employ Aryan servants under the age of thirty-five; forbid marriages between Jews and Aryans
	1937	Jewish students are removed from German schools and universities; Jewish travel abroad is now restricted, passports difficult or impossible to obtain
June - Otto Frank launches a second company, Pectacon, specializing in spices and preservatives. The goal was to make products that would sell year-round, and not just during canning season. Mr. van Pels is integral in the establishment of Pectacon.	1938	All Jews must carry identification cards; Jewish doctors now unlicensed; Jews are forced to be renamed, to be called only by Jewish first names, not permitted to have German names, Jewish passports are marked with J; Jews may not own or bear arms; Jews may not head any businesses, not attend plays, movies, concerts, or exhibitions, are now restricted to certain districts in cities; Jews are not permitted to



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<p>October - When Jews are forbidden from owning businesses in the Netherlands, Otto Frank transfers ownership of his companies to Johannes Kleiman and Victor Kugler (who, compositely, are represented by Mr. Kraler in the script)</p> <p>December - Opekta and Pectacon move from a location on the Singel 400 to the location at 263 Prinsengracht. The move is necessary because there is inadequate storage space at the Singel location</p>	<p>1939</p> <p>1940</p> <p>1941</p>	<p>move about on Nazi holidays, must hand in driver's licenses, car registrations, sell their business, real estate and hand over securities, jewelry and other valuables; Jews are forbidden to attend German schools and universities</p> <p>November 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> – “Kristallnacht” Jewish homes and businesses were raided and looted in Nazi Germany</p> <p>September 1<sup>st</sup> - October 6<sup>th</sup> - Nazis invade Poland</p> <p>September 3<sup>rd</sup> - France and Britain declare war on Germany.</p> <p>Curfew for Jews is instituted: 9PM in summer, 8PM in winter; all Jews must turn in radios; Polish Jews must now wear yellow Stars of David on all outer clothing; Pogroms begin in Poland against Jews; Austrian Jews are now deported to Poland</p> <p>German Jews begin to be deported to concentration camps; Jews no longer have telephones, have to pay special income tax, are not permitted to receive clothing coupons distributed to German people</p> <p>May 10<sup>th</sup> - Germany invades the Netherlands</p> <p>May 15<sup>th</sup> - The Dutch surrender, the Dutch government flees to London where they established a government-in-exile</p> <p>July – October - Battle of Britain</p> <p>January 10<sup>th</sup> - All Jews required to register, broadcasting of English and American songs is forbidden</p> <p>February - The first mass arrests of Jews, communists and intellectuals begin in Amsterdam</p>
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Summer - Margot and Anne transfer to the Jewish Lyceum School

June 12<sup>th</sup> - Anne receives an autograph book as a present on her 13<sup>th</sup> birthday and decides to use as a diary.  
July 5<sup>th</sup> - Margot is ordered to report to a work camp  
July 6<sup>th</sup> - The Franks go into hiding in the Annex  
July 13<sup>th</sup> - The van Pels join the Franks in the Annex  
November 16<sup>th</sup> - Fritz Pfeffer (Mr. Dussel) goes into hiding at the Annex

1942

The February Strike, during which a nationwide protest was held in response to the Nazi's first mass arrest of Jews in the Netherlands.

March 9<sup>th</sup> - All radio broadcasting organizations in the Netherlands were dismantled and replaced with a German propaganda station

Jews no longer permitted to attend schools with non-Jews. No one may be friendly with a Jew; no Jew is permitted to use a public telephone; large-scale deportation of German Jews begins

June - Hitler invades Russia

December 11<sup>th</sup> - Pearl Harbor; The U.S. officially declares war on Germany and Japan.

Jews may no longer: subscribe to newspapers or magazines, use any public transportation, own any pets, own wool or fur garments, must turn in all electrical and optical equipment, all bicycles, all typewriters, no more smoking ration coupons, all Jews must identify their homes with a Star of David beside the name plate or street number; all Jews in concentration camps in Germany are ordered to the Auschwitz extermination camp

March - More than 1.2 million Jews have been murdered by the Nazis

April - May - Dutch Jews required to wear the Yellow Star

August - Allies fighting in Northern Africa and in the Pacific

November - Allies push into Northern Africa; Russians win at the Battle of Stalingrad

December- BBC Radio reports that the Nazis are in the midst of a plan to exterminate European Jews. The report

NEW STAGE THEATRE EDUCATION  
STUDY GUIDE: *THE DIARY OF ANNE FRANK*

<p>August 4<sup>th</sup> - The secret Annex is raided by German police and all of its residents are arrested September 3<sup>rd</sup> - All eight are sent to Auschwitz September 6<sup>th</sup> - Hermann van Pels is murdered in the gas chambers Fall - Anne and Margot are transferred to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp in Germany December - Fritz Pfeffer dies at Neuengamme. January - Edith Frank dies at Auschwitz February - Margot Frank dies of typhus at Bergen-Belsen March - Anne Frank dies of typhus at Bergen-Belsen. April - Auguste van Pels dies at Theresienstadt May - Peter van Pels dies at Mauthausen</p>	1943	<p>mentions mass executions and slaughter-houses. February - More than 4.8 million Jews have been murdered by the Nazis. All property of Jews are confiscated at the time of deportation or death. May 12<sup>th</sup> - Axis surrenders in Northern Africa September 3<sup>rd</sup> - Italy surrenders</p>
	1944	<p>June 6<sup>th</sup> - "D-Day" The U.S. and the Allies invade France on the beaches of Normandy, intending to liberate all countries under Nazi occupation.</p>
	1945	<p>January 27<sup>th</sup> - The Soviet Army liberates Auschwitz.</p>
	1947	<p>April 15<sup>th</sup> - Bergen-Belsen is liberated by British troops May 7<sup>th</sup> - Germany officially surrenders and WWII ends in Europe The Secret Annex. Diary Letters from June 14, 1942 to August 1, 1944 is published in Amsterdam.</p>



## Vocabulary Terms:

Pogroms: an organized massacre of a particular ethnic group, either approved or condoned by the local authorities

Kristallnacht, or “The Night of Broken Glass”: a series of coordinated, deadly attacks carried out by the Nazis against all Jews living in Germany and Austria on the evenings of November 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup>, 1938. Hundreds were killed and more than 30,000 were moved into concentration camps. Jewish-owned shops, homes, schools, and synagogues were ransacked, looted, and destroyed.

Nuremburg Laws: Antisemitic and racial laws in Nazi Germany enacted by the Reichstag on 15 September 1935, at a special meeting convened during the annual Nuremberg Rally of the Nazi Party. The two laws were the Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honour, which forbade marriages and extramarital intercourse between Jews and Germans and the employment of German females under 45 in Jewish households; and the Reich Citizenship Law, which declared that only those of German or related blood were eligible to be Reich citizens; the remainder were classed as state subjects, without citizenship rights.

Propaganda: information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote or publicize a particular political cause or point of view.

Ghetto: a section of a city, especially a thickly populated slum area, inhabited by members of an ethnic or other minority group

The SS, or Schutzstaffel Organization: an elite group of Nazi police responsible for security, identification of ethnicity, intelligence collection and analysis, and internal affairs.

Gestapo: the German Secret Police, an elite branch of the SS

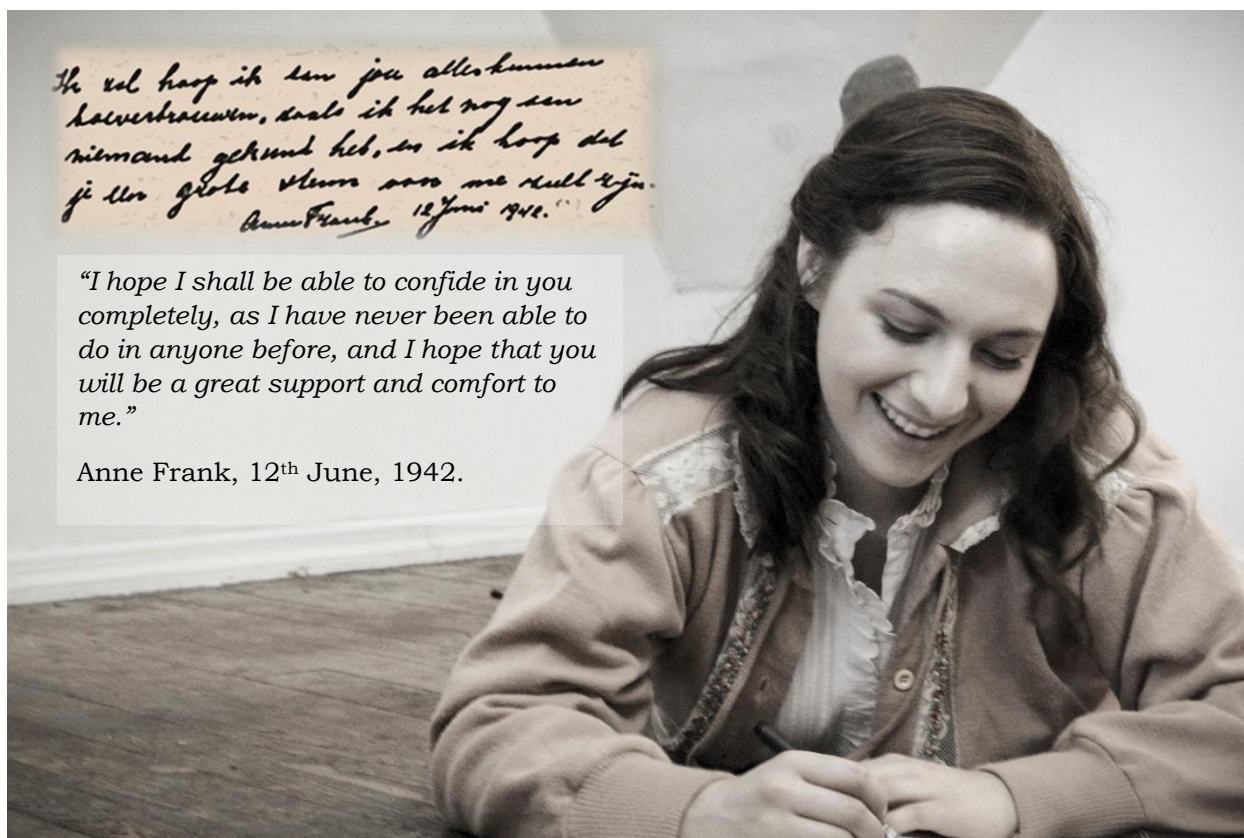
Aryan: any person that is non-Jewish Caucasian

Anti-Semitic: expressing discrimination, prejudice, or hostility toward Jewish people



*It's difficult in times like these: ideals, dreams and cherished hopes rise within us, only to be crushed by grim reality. 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 as slowly being transformed into a wilderness, I hear that approaching thunder that, one day, will destroy us too, I hear the suffering of millions. And yet, when I look up at the sky, I somehow feel that everything will change for the better.*

-Anne Frank, July 15<sup>th</sup>, 1944.



### Acknowledgements:

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### Further Reading and Resources:

*Echoes and Reflections: Teaching the Holocaust, Inspiring the Classroom.* [www.echoesandreflections.org](http://www.echoesandreflections.org)

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum's Resource Center  
For Teachers. Call (202) 488-6140; or visit website:  
[www.ushmm.org/education](http://www.ushmm.org/education)

*The Diary of Anne Frank:* Written by Frances Goodrich and  
Albert Hackett. A Modified Study Guide.

[www.parksquare.org](http://www.parksquare.org).

An excellent source of teaching activities and resources.

*Eight Stages of Genocide* by Gregory H. Stanton.

[www.genocidewatch.org/aboutgenocide/8stagesofgenocide.html](http://www.genocidewatch.org/aboutgenocide/8stagesofgenocide.html)

