

Holocaust Seminar Pacing Guide

	A	B	C
1	Unit and Time	Targets	Readings
2	Causes of War and Holocaust	1. list and explain the precursors to the Holocaust, including German notions of race and space	"Preconditions: Anti-semitism, Racism, and Common Prejudices in Early-Twentieth Century Europe"
3		2. identify how theories such as Social Darwinism and eugenics affected German attitudes toward various groups	
		3. explain why the Nazis targeted each of the following groups, including the disabled, the Jews, the Slavs, the Roma, Jehovah's Witnesses, homosexuals, Freemasons, and "asocials"	
5		4. list and debunk the myths about the <i>causes</i> of the Holocaust, particularly focusing on the Treaty of Versailles	
6		5. cite the year when the term "anti-semitism" was first used	
7		6. describe the theory of "redemptive anti-semitism" and explain its importance for the Nazi party	
8		7. describe how anti-semitism has changed over time, paying special attention to the ancient Roman period, medieval period, and the modern period AND list several examples of legal restrictions placed on Jews over time	
9		8. explain Martin Luther's perception of the Jews and speculate as to his pamphlet's effect on Anti-semitic views during the Reformation period	
10		9. describe how imperialism affected Europeans' views of people of color and of acceptable ways to treat them (Namibia, "Rhineland Bastards")	
11		10. explain how the Russian Revolution increased anti-semitic fears in Germany	
12		Vocabulary: Holocaust, Shoah, genocide, asocials, reparations, eugenics, pogrom	
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		Hitler and the Development of the Nazi Party	1. describe the scholarly arguments about whether Hitler was essential to the Holocaust, espouse and defend one of the theories
15	2. list and debunk several myths about Hitler		
16	3. explain the importance of Hitler's time in Vienna and list several ways this experience formed his ideology		
17	4. explain the importance of Hitler's military experience in WWI		
18	5. explain the Beer Hall Putsch and its effects		

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19		6. describe the role of women both in Nazi Germany and in the leadership	
20		7. link the fuhrer principle to the actual running of the Holocaust	
21		8. describe the personality, role, and impact of each of these men: Goring, Goebbels, Himmler	
22		9. list the myth about Germany's post-war hyperinflation and the real causes	
23		10. explain how the Weimar Republic's differentiated reaction to radicals on the left and on the right helped Hitler come to power	
24		11. explain how the democratic Weimar Republic gave power to Hitler	
25		Vocabulary: intentionalists, functionalists, Marxists, Stormtroopers, NSDAP, Article 48	
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27	The Routinization of Genocide	1. list several ways in which the Nazi regime made the persecution of minorities "routine"	"From Revolution to Routine: Nazi Germany, 1933-1938"
28		2. list the groups the Nazis persecuted and explain why they were targeted	
29		3. describe the seeming contradiction that the Nazis cared about public opinion even though they were so harsh	
30		4. describe the variety of Jewish reactions to early persecution and explain why many Jews were not able to leave Germany	
31		5. explain the purpose of Dachau, the first concentration camp	
32		6. explain the effects of the Concordat with Rome (1933) and the Non-Aggression Pact with Poland (1934)	
33		7. state the reasons for the Rohm purge	
34		8. list and recognize examples of Nazi consolidation of power	
35		9. describe the purpose of and provisions of the Nuremberg Laws of 1935--Law for Protection of German Blood and Honor and Reich Citizenship Law	
36		10. identify and explain the effects of the Nuremberg Laws	
37		11. define the Malicious Practices Act	
38		12. list and explain the many ways in which Hitler prepared his country for war	
39		Vocabulary: Enabling Law, Zionism, Law for the Prevention of Hereditarily Diseased Offspring, Reinhard Heydrich, mischlinge	
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41	Hitler Looks for War	1. list the three phases of Hitler's plans to rule Germany	"Open Aggression: In Search of War, 1938-1939"
42		2. describe several ways in which Hitler began to accomplish his goals of "race and space" even before the war	

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43		3. summarize and explain the significance of the Anschluss and detail Nazi policies in Austria	
44		4. summarize the events of the Sudetenland crisis and the Munich Conference; explain how the international community and many individual Germans could be naïve in the face of coming Nazi aggression	
45		5. explain why Hitler's pact with Stalin was both ironic and dangerous	
46		6. identify the differences between the Kristallnacht pogrom and previous discriminatory practices against Jews	
47		7. describe how the Nazis determined to allow handicapped children to be killed and the reason it had to be secret	
48		8. describe the reactions of both the indigenous people and the international community to Hitler's expansion into other countries	
49		9. identify the initial purpose and occupants (and their fates) of the concentration camps	
50		10. list all of the bogus diplomatic agreements Hitler signed with various other countries to advance his foreign policy goals	
51		11. describe the significance of the <i>St. Louis</i> for Jewish survival	
52		Vocabulary and people: pogrom, Anschluss, Neville Chamberlain, lager	
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	Systemizing War and Genocide	1. explain the unique role of Poland in the Nazi experiments and as the first place of destruction on a mass scale	"Experiments in Brutality, 1939-1940: War Against Poland and the So-Called Euthanasia Program" and
55		2. list the goals, methods, and target groups of the euthanasia program	"Expansion and Systematization: Exporting War and Terror, 1940-1941"
56		3. delineate which groups were the first, second, and third sets of victims of the Zyklon B program	
57		4. describe several ways in which the Germans used "divide and conquer" with all conquered peoples	
58		5. describe the divisions of conquered Poland	
59		6. compare the treatment of Jewish and gentile Poles including their differentiated laws; list the number of Polish Jews who died from 1939-41 and reasons for their deaths	
60		7. identify the effects of the relocation of ethnic Germans in Poland	

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61		8. identify consequences for German officers who resisted the Nazi agenda	
62		9. evaluate the role of the Jewish councils	
63		10. identify the areas of Nazi expansion from 1940-41, reasons for the expansion, and the effect of this expansion on the Jews	
64		11. explain why Britain was the center of resistance to the Nazis	
65		12. identify neutral nations and nations that allied with Germany during WWII	
66		13. describe the purpose and effects of Operation Barbarossa	
67		14. explain the inextricable link between war and genocide	
68		15. describe the purpose and impact of the mobile killing units, including the army's role	
69		16. identify the connection between the Nazi treatment of Soviet POWs and of the Jews	
70		17. describe the purpose of the Wannsee Conference and its effects	
71		Vocabulary and people: Judenrat, Einsatzgruppen, Transnistria, Zyklon B, Pope Pius XII, Adolf Eichmann, Reinhard Heydrich	
73	Conquest Leads to Mass Genocide	1. identify the difference among the camps: concentration, killing center, labor camps, and euthanasia centers	"The Peak Years of Killing: 1942-1943"
74		2. explain how the mass killing was a direct result of the war	"Death Throes and Killing Frenzies, 1944-1945"
75		3. in what ways did German resettlement in the east help Hitler meet his goals of race and space	
76		4. describe the impact of German cruelty in the east on soldiers and army members	
77		5. describe the Battle of Stalingrad and its importance	
78		6. explain how Germans in mixed marriages became more vulnerable as the war progressed	
79		7. briefly describe the situation for Jews during this period in the following regions: North Africa, Italy, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Albania, Greece, and France.	
80		8. describe the killing centers and the differences among them: Chelmno, Belzec, Sobibor, Treblinka, Majdanek, Auschwitz-Birkenau	
81		9. outline escape efforts at several of the killing centers and list other types of resistance	
82		10. describe the impact of increased killing on the Judenrat	
83		11. explain in detail the methods Nazis used to control prisoners at killing centers, concentration camps, and labor camps	
84		12. describe the experiences of non-Jewish victims, including Roma/Sinti, homosexuals, and Jehovah's Witnesses	
85		13. describe the impact of Soviet advance on genocide	
86		14. describe the importance of the Warsaw Uprising	

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87		15. explain the death marches as a Nazi tactic	
88	All readings taken from War & Genocide: A Concise History of the Holocaust by Doris L. Bergen		
89	Additional readings available upon request		