

NTI Day 19

LCMS 7<sup>th</sup> Grade



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

## Who Was Anne Frank?

By The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum  
2016

*The Holocaust was one of the greatest human tragedies the world has ever known. Approximately 11 million people were killed by Adolf Hitler and his German Nazi Party, and about 6 million of these victims were European Jews. Anne Frank was a Jewish teenage girl who hid from the German police with her family. Although she did not survive the war, millions of people have since read the diary she kept when she was in hiding. As you read, take notes on how Anne Frank's life and the lives of her family members were changed by persecution.*

### Overview and Background

- [1] Anne Frank was one of over one million Jewish children who died in the Holocaust. She was born Annelies Marie Frank on June 12, 1929, in Frankfurt, Germany, to Otto and Edith Frank.

For the first 5 years of her life, Anne lived with her parents and older sister, Margot, in an apartment on the outskirts of Frankfurt. After the Nazi<sup>1</sup> seizure of power in 1933, Otto Frank fled to Amsterdam in the Netherlands, where he had business connections. The rest of the Frank family followed Otto, with Anne being the last of the family to arrive in February 1934 after staying with her grandparents in Aachen.<sup>2</sup>

The Germans occupied<sup>3</sup> Amsterdam in May 1940. In July 1942, German authorities and their Dutch collaborators began to concentrate<sup>4</sup> Jews from throughout the Netherlands at Westerbork, a transit camp near the Dutch town of Assen, not far from the German border. From Westerbork, German officials deported the Jews to Auschwitz-Birkenau and Sobibor killing centers in German-occupied Poland.



*"Anne Frank in 1940, while at 6, Montessorischool, Niersstraat"  
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1. A Nazi was a member of the German political party led by Adolf Hitler. The Nazi party controlled Germany from 1933 to 1945. They were also responsible for the Holocaust, the targeting and mass murdering of over 6 Million European Jews.
2. Aachen is the westernmost city of Germany, near the borders with Belgium and the Netherlands.
3. Here, "occupied" means to take over a place through military invasion.
4. **Concentrate (verb):** gather a larger number of people or things together

## In Hiding

During the first half of July, Anne and her family went into hiding in an apartment, which would eventually hide four Dutch Jews as well—Hermann, Auguste, and Peter van Pels, and Fritz Pfeffer. For two years, they lived in a secret attic apartment behind the office of the family-owned business at 263 Prinsengracht Street, which Anne referred to in her diary as the Secret Annex. Otto Frank's friends and colleagues, Johannes Kleiman, Victor Kugler, Jan Gies, and Miep Gies, had previously helped to prepare the hiding place and smuggled food and clothing to the Franks at great risk to their own lives. On August 4, 1944, the Gestapo (German Secret State Police) discovered the hiding place after being tipped off by an anonymous Dutch caller.

## Arrest and Deportation

- [5] That same day, Gestapo official SS<sup>5</sup> Sergeant Karl Silberbauer and two Dutch police collaborators arrested the Franks; the Gestapo sent them to Westerbork on August 8. One month later, in September 1944, SS and police authorities placed the Franks, and the four others hiding with the Franks, on a train transport from Westerbork to Auschwitz, a concentration camp complex in German-occupied Poland. Selected for labor due to their youth, Anne and her sister, Margot, were transferred to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp near Celle, in northern Germany in late October 1944.

Both sisters died of typhus<sup>6</sup> in March 1945, just a few weeks before British troops liberated<sup>7</sup> Bergen-Belsen on April 15, 1945. SS officials also selected Anne's parents for labor. Anne's mother, Edith, died in Auschwitz in early January 1945. Only Anne's father, Otto, survived the war. Soviet forces liberated Otto at Auschwitz on January 27, 1945.

## What was Anne Frank's Tattoo ID Number?

On September 3, 1944, Anne, along with her mother, Edith, her sister, Margot, and her father, Otto, boarded the last transport from Westerbork to Auschwitz-Birkenau. The transport arrived in Auschwitz on September 5, 1944 with 1,019 Jews on board. Men and women were separated. The women selected from this transport, including Anne, Edith, and Margot, were marked with numbers between A-25060 and A-25271. Records indicating their exact numbers have not been preserved. Approximately eight weeks later, in late October 1944, Anne and Margot were transferred from Auschwitz-Birkenau to Bergen-Belsen, where they both died sometime in March 1945. Though Anne's death certificate documents her movement between camps, it, too, does not include her tattoo ID number.

## Diary

While in hiding, Anne kept a diary in which she recorded her fears, hopes, and experiences. Found in the secret apartment after the family was arrested, the diary was kept for Anne by Miep Gies, one of the people who had helped hide the Franks. It was published after the war in many languages and is used in thousands of middle school and high school curricula in Europe and the Americas. Anne Frank has become a symbol for the lost promise of the children who died in the Holocaust.

5. The SS, also known as the Schutzstaffel, was an organization that operated under Adolf Hitler and the Nazi party.
6. Typhus is a disease transmitted by small insects to the bodies of people and animals, causing high fever, headache and a rash.
7. **Liberate (verb):** to free or to be freed

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## Text-Dependent Questions

**Directions:** For the following questions, choose the best answer or respond in complete sentences.

1. PART A: Which phrase best identifies the central idea of this text?
  - A. Without the help of family, Anne Frank did not have any chance of surviving the Holocaust.
  - B. Anne Frank was one of many victims of the Holocaust, but her story lives on because of her diary and the people that helped to preserve her story.
  - C. We know about the horrors of the Holocaust because Jewish children like Anne Frank wrote about their experiences.
  - D. Anne Frank displayed tremendous optimism in the face of danger and she was a great inspiration to Miep Gies.
  
2. PART B: Which quote from the text best supports the answer to Part A?
  - A. "The rest of the Frank family followed Otto, with Anne being the last of the family to arrive" (Paragraph 2)
  - B. "Miep Gies, had previously helped to prepare the hiding place and smuggled food and clothing to the Franks" (Paragraph 4)
  - C. "Anne Frank has become a symbol for the lost promise of the children who died in the Holocaust." (Paragraph 8)
  - D. "While in hiding, Anne kept a diary in which she recorded her fears, hopes, and experiences." (Paragraph 8)
  
3. PART A: What does the phrase "transit camp" most closely mean as it is used in paragraph 3?
  - A. a location where Jews could reunite with their family members
  - B. a place where Jews hid until the Holocaust was over
  - C. a final destination Jews were sent to after being arrested
  - D. a waiting area for Jews before they were moved to a different area
  
4. PART B: Which selection from the text best supports the answer to Part A?
  - A. "From Westerbork, German officials deported the Jews" (Paragraph 3)
  - B. "Auschwitz-Birkenau and Sobibor killing centers" (Paragraph 3)
  - C. "German authorities and their Dutch collaborators began to concentrate Jews" (Paragraph 3)
  - D. "Anne and her family went into hiding" (Paragraph 4)

5. In the final paragraph, Anne Frank is referred to as “a symbol for the lost promise of the children who died in the Holocaust.” What does this mean and how does it contribute to the development of ideas in the text? Cite evidence from the text to support your answer.

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## Discussion Questions

**Directions: Brainstorm your answers to the following questions in the space provided. Be prepared to share your original ideas in a class discussion.**

1. The article reveals that Anne Frank and her family “were marked with numbers,” what is the significance of this detail (Paragraph 7)?
2. In your opinion, why is it important for individuals to keep first hand accounts of history, such as Anne Frank’s diary?
3. In the context of the article, how are we changed by war? Cite evidence from this text, your own experience, and other literature, art, or history in your answer.

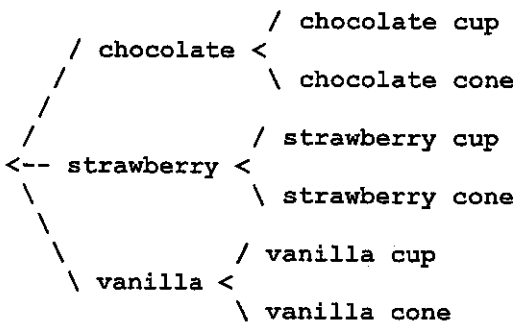


### Notes: Fundamental Counting Principle

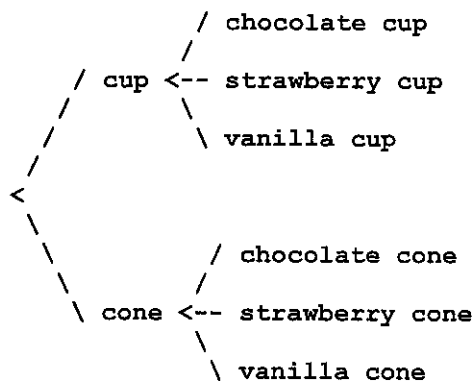
The Basic or Fundamental Counting Principle can be used to find the number of possibilities when given several groups.

How? Multiply the number of elements in each group together.

**Example:** Ice cream comes in either a cup or a cone and the flavors available are chocolate, strawberry and vanilla.



The diagram above is called a tree diagram and shows all of the possibilities. The tree diagram could also be arranged in another way. Both diagrams have 6 total outcomes.



To determine the total number of outcomes, multiply the number of possibilities of the first characteristic times the number of possibilities of the second characteristic. In the example above, multiply 3 times 2 to get 6 possible outcomes.

If there are more than two outcomes, continue to multiply the possibilities together to determine the total outcomes.



**Example:** How many different license plates are there altogether? Look at what's used to make a plate:

LETTER LETTER LETTER NUMBER NUMBER NUMBER

For each of the letters we have 26 choices. For each of the numbers we have 10 choices.

The number of ways to pick the first letter	The number of ways to pick the second letter	The number of ways to pick the third letter	The number of ways to pick the first number	The number of ways to pick the second number	The number of ways to pick the third number
26	26	26	10	10	10

The Fundamental Counting Principle says that:

*The total number of ways to fill the six spaces on a license plate is*

$$26 \times 26 \times 26 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10$$

*which equals 17,576,000*

**NOTE:** If you have a problem where you can repeat objects, then you must use the Fundamental Counting Principle; you cannot use Permutations or Combinations.



**Fundamental Counting Principle Worksheet**

1. Suppose most of your clothes are dirty and you are left with 2 pants and 3 shirts. How many choices do you have or how many different ways can you dress?
2. You go a restaurant to get some breakfast. The menu says pancakes, waffles, or home fries. And for drink, coffee, juice, hot chocolate, and tea. How many different choices of food and drink do you have?

**3. You are buying a new car.**

There are 2 body styles:



sedan or hatchback

There are 5 colors available:



There are 3 models:

GL (standard model),  
SS (sports model with bigger engine)  
SL (luxury model with leather seats)

How many total choices?

4. You are assigned a computer-generated 4 digit password to access your new voice mail account. If the digits can be repeated, how many possible passwords are there?



# Colonization & Revolutionary War - Paul Revere's Ride

by ReadWorks



On April 19, 1775, the American Revolution began. Before the first shots of war were fired, Paul Revere left Boston under a cloak of darkness. He rode his horse to nearby Lexington. Two leaders of the revolution, John Hancock and Samuel Adams, were hiding there. Adams had organized the Boston Tea Party. Hancock would eventually become the first signer of the Declaration of Independence. The British felt that they could squelch the revolution if they could capture these men. Revere was able to warn Hancock and Adams, and both men escaped before the British arrived.

As he galloped across the countryside to Lexington, Revere called out to any colonists that could hear him. He warned them that British soldiers were coming. The colonists had a militia.

These troops could be ready in case of any sort of attack. They were called minutemen because they could prepare so quickly. Minutemen came from farms all over the countryside and gathered together in Lexington. The minutemen lined up and waited for the British to arrive in their red uniforms. The Redcoats came and the men stood facing each other for a few moments. No one moved. Then, the air burst with noise. A shot was fired. No one knows who fired first, but the war started. Shots resounded back and forth. Later, that first shot would be nicknamed the "shot heard 'round the world." The whole world was watching. They wanted to see what would happen to the colonies as they tried to battle one of the greatest countries in the world.

Years later, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow wrote a poem about Paul Revere's famous ride. The details of Longfellow's poem are not completely accurate. Longfellow wanted to arouse patriotism rather than record history.

Read the excerpts below from this famous poem. How do they make you feel?

### **Paul Revere's Ride**

by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

Listen my children and you shall hear  
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere,  
On the eighteenth of April, in Seventy-five;  
Hardly a man is now alive  
Who remembers that famous day and year...

A hurry of hoofs in a village street,  
A shape in the moonlight, a bulk in the dark,  
And beneath, from the pebbles, in passing, a spark  
Struck out by a steed flying fearless and fleet:  
That was all! And yet, through the gloom and the light,  
The fate of a nation was riding that night;  
And the spark struck out by that steed, in his flight,  
Kindled the land into flame with its heat.  
He has left the village and mounted the steep....  
It was two by the village clock,  
When he came to the bridge in Concord town.  
He heard the bleating of the flock,  
And the twitter of birds among the trees,



And felt the breath of the morning breeze  
Blowing over the meadow brown.  
And one was safe and asleep in his bed  
Who at the bridge would be first to fall,  
Who that day would be lying dead,  
Pierced by a British musket-ball.

You know the rest. In the books you have read,  
How the British Regulars fired and fled,--  
How the farmers gave them ball for ball,  
From behind each fence and farm-yard wall,  
Chasing the red-coats down the lane,  
Then crossing the fields to emerge again  
Under the trees at the turn of the road,  
And only pausing to fire and load.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Why was Paul Revere's ride so important?

- A. He helped John Hancock and Samuel Adams escape from British troops.
- B. He helped Minutemen leaders to hide from the British.
- C. He helped women and children stay hidden from the British.
- D. He helped George Washington escape from the British.

2. Paul Revere helped what group to prepare for the British troops?

- A. Women and children
- B. Families
- C. Old, patriotic men
- D. Minutemen

3. What was Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's purpose in writing, "Paul Revere's Ride"?

- A. He wanted to make sure everyone knew the true facts
- B. He wanted to arouse patriotism
- C. He was unhappy with Paul Revere
- D. He wanted to support England

4. In the first paragraph it says Paul Revere left Boston under a "cloak of darkness."

That means he left

- A. Wearing a black coat
- B. During the night
- C. During the day
- D. Wearing a dark coat

5. After reading both the passage and the poem, what is the main point of Paul Revere's ride?

- A. Paul Revere was able to warn citizens so they could prepare for the British
- B. Paul Revere helped the British to prepare for the American Minutemen
- C. Paul Revere gave aid to both the American minutemen and the British soldiers
- D. Paul Revere led an army against the Minutemen

6. Halfway through the poem, Longfellow writes: "And the spark struck out by that steed, in his flight; Kindled the land into flame with its heat." What do you think he meant?

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7. Why was the "shot heard round the world" so important to other countries?

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8. The question below is an incomplete sentence. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence.

John Hancock escaped British capture, \_\_\_\_\_ becoming the first signer of the Declaration of Independence.

- A. after
- B. later
- C. since
- D. beyond

