

Keywords for teachers (facts, persons, concepts and sources)

HaShomer Hatzair

A left-wing Zionist Jewish Youth Organization founded in Eastern Europe with some similarities (and connections) to the Boys Scout movement. They took part in different actions of resistance against Nazism during WWII. The movement still exists in Israel and in the world with various groups.

HaShomer Hatzair

<http://www.hashomer-hatzair.org/pages/english.aspx>

The Jewish Virtual Library. The History of Hashomer Hatzair and The Kibbutz Artzi Federation

http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Society_&_Culture/artzi.html

Wikipedia, Hashomer Hatzair

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hashomer_Hatzair

Hungarian Arrow Cross Movement and Party

Hungarian Nazi Movement and Party.

Konfliktuskutató. *Hungarian extremists: the Arrow Cross Movement*

http://konfliktuskutato.hu/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=285:hungarian-extremists-the-arrow-cross-movement&catid=36:english

The Jewish Virtual Library. *Arrow Cross Party*

http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/judaica/ejud_0002_0002_0_01372.html

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. „Raoul Wallenberg and the Rescue of Jews in Budapest” *Holocaust Encyclopedia*

<http://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10005211>

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. “ Hungary After the German Occupation.” *Holocaust Encyclopedia*. <http://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10005458>

Holocaust Memorial Center. *The Holocaust in Hungary*.

<http://old.hdke.hu/index.php?menu=070101&mgroup=1&app=info&page=main&artid=b39689db307e9a957accaa1d04e4c330>

THE WALLENBERG LESSON

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. „Hungary After the German Occupation.” *Holocaust Encyclopedia*

<http://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10005458>

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. „Budapest” *Holocaust Encyclopedia*

<http://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10005264>

Jewish Traditions and Communities in Hungary

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. „Budapest” *Holocaust Encyclopedia*

<http://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10005264>

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. „Hungary Before the German Occupation.” *Holocaust Encyclopedia* <http://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10005457>

The Jewish Virtual Library. *Budapest*. (Encyclopaedia Judaica)

http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/judaica/ejud_0002_0004_0_03696.html

Rebecca Schreiber, *The Virtual Jewish History Tour: Budapest*. The Jewish Virtual Library.

<http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/vjw/Budapest.html>

Zachor. *Budapest*.

<http://zachor.michlalah.edu/english/khila/khila-1.asp>

Holocaust Memorial Center. *Anti-Jewish Laws*.

<http://old.hdke.hu/index.php?menu=070602&mgroup=1&app=info&page=main&artid=0d8d6174997da2e08c11781282e8f348>

Wikipedia. *Neolog*. (and other links from here)

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neolog>

Per Anger

The Jewish Virtual Library. *Per Anger*

<http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/biography/anger.html>

Danielson

Carl Ivan Danielsson, born August 13, 1880, died 1963, was a Swedish diplomat.

Ivan Danielsson was in diplomatic service from 1903, was in Warsaw 1919-20, envoy in Madrid and Lisbon 1921-24, and also accredited to Vienna and Budapest 1922-24. Between 1925 and 1937 he was again minister in Madrid and Lisbon.

THE WALLENBERG LESSON

1942-45 during World War II Danielsson was envoy and head of the Swedish legation in Budapest until just before the Red Army's liberation of the city. He was awarded Righteous among the nations in 1982 posthumously.

(Sources: Wikipedia. Ivan Danielsson

http://sv.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ivan_Danielsson)

The International Raoul Wallenberg Foundation

<http://www.raoulwallenberg.net/saviors/diplomats/list/carl-ivan-danielsson-124/>

The Danish King

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. "Denmark." *Holocaust Encyclopedia*.

<http://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10005209> Accessed on 6/11/2012

In Denmark, Jews were not required to wear a yellow star or badge. Two attempts were made to set fire to the Copenhagen synagogue in 1941 and 1942, but local police intervened both times to prevent the arson and arrest the perpetrators. The Jewish community continued to function, including holding religious services regularly throughout the German occupation. The refusal of the Danish authorities to discriminate against the Danish Jews and **King Christian**'s outspoken support of the Jewish community has given rise to the apocryphal story that the king himself wore a yellow star. Though untrue, the story reflects the king's opposition to persecuting Denmark's Jewish citizens and residents and the popular perception of Denmark as a country which protected the Jews.

Timeline of the Holocaust

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. "Timeline." *Holocaust Encyclopedia*.

<http://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10007653> Accessed on 6/11/2012

Pimpernel Smith

Pimpernel Smith is a British 1941 **anti-Nazi thriller**, produced and directed by its star **Leslie Howard**, which updates his role in the 1934 *The Scarlet Pimpernel* from **Revolutionary France** to pre-**World War II** Europe. The British Film Yearbook for 1945 described his work as "one of the most valuable facets of British propaganda". The film is also notable for helping to inspire Swedish diplomat **Raoul Wallenberg** to mount his real-life rescue operation in Budapest that saved tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews from Nazi concentration camps during the last months of World War II.

(Source: Wikipédia. *Pimpernel Smith* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%22Pimpernel%22_Smith)

International Movie Database. *Pimpernel Smith*

<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0034027/>

THE WALLENBERG LESSON

Budapest in 1944

Despite discriminatory legislation against the Jews and widespread antisemitism, the Jewish community of Budapest was relatively secure until the German occupation of Hungary in March 1944. With the occupation, the Germans ordered the establishment of a Jewish council in Budapest and severely restricted Jewish life.

Apartments occupied by Jews were confiscated. Hundreds of Jews were rounded up and interned in the Kistarcsa transit camp (originally established by Hungarian authorities), 15 miles northeast of Budapest.

Between April and July 1944, the Germans and Hungarians deported Jews from the Hungarian provinces. By the end of July, the Jews in Budapest were virtually the only Jews remaining in Hungary. They were not immediately ghettoized. Instead, in June 1944, Hungarian authorities ordered the Jews into over 2,000 designated buildings scattered throughout the city. The buildings were marked with Stars of David. About 25,000 Jews from the suburbs of Budapest were rounded up and transported to Auschwitz extermination camp. Hungarian authorities suspended the deportations in July 1944, sparing the remaining Jews of Budapest, at least temporarily.

Many Jews searched for places of hiding or for protection. They were aided by Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg and other foreign diplomats who organized false papers and safe houses for them. These actions saved tens of thousands of Jews.

In October 1944, Germany orchestrated a coup and installed a new Hungarian government dominated by the fascist Arrow Cross party. The remaining Jews of Budapest were again in grave danger. The Arrow Cross instituted a reign of terror in Budapest and hundreds of Jews were shot. Jews were also drafted for brutal forced labor.

Read more:

<http://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10005264>

Map of inner city Budapest in 1944

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. „Budapest Ghetto 1944” *Holocaust Encyclopedia*

http://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/media_nm.php?MediaId=328

Hungary after German occupation

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. „Hungary After the German Occupation.” *Holocaust Encyclopedia* <http://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10005458>