



SPECIAL EDITION DEDICATED TO THE INTERNATIONAL MEMORIAL DAY OF HOLOCAUST

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INTERNATIONAL HOLOCAUST REMEMBRANCE DAY

International Holocaust Remembrance Day is an international memorial day on 27 January commemorating the tragedy of the Holocaust that occurred during the Second World War. It commemorates the genocide that resulted in the deaths of 6 million Jews out of 11 million people killed by the Nazi regime and its collaborators.

It was a decision of the United Nations General Assembly on 1 November 2005 during the 42nd plenary session. The resolution came after a special session was held earlier that year on 24 January 2005 during which the United Nations General Assembly marked the 60th anniversary of the liberation of the Nazi concentration camps and the end of the Holocaust. On 27 January 1945, Auschwitz-Birkenau, the largest Nazi concentration and death camp, was liberated by the Red Army .



Commemoration of the International Holocaust Day in Šiauliai Juliaus Janonio Gymnasium



On the occasion of the International Holocaust Remembrance Day, the 2nd grade students had integrated History - English lessons during which they got acquainted with crimes against humanity, developed common human values and active civic initiatives, listened to Alek Wolkoviski's song „Shtiler, Shtiler“ - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3U7p-7jho_0.

The members of European Club watched a film “The special team of Auschwitz(Sonderkommando)” https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hr_eD2pK6mQo and had a discussion. Students' ideas and thoughts turned into creative works. Ainius and Ema created a video in which they expressed their views and thoughts about Holocaust.

In citizenship lessons, the resounding memory of Holocaust victims began with listening to Frederic Chopin's nocturne for piano cis-moll - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=reAhvxNPl-U&feature=youtu.be>. Also students created posters, discussed about the films “Schindler's List” and “The Pianist”. 2nd grade students Armandas, Ūla, Modesta and Viktorija created an informative video presentation on Holocaust https://www.youtube.com/watch?fbclid=IwAR1ZTr_cCn1xFKIixpeDmZgqeMWxjHuRCSZnMxGaTtYtFpONnL4kAlqzbs&v=JBsKnn5lAw&feature=youtu.be -to honour the memory of the dead.

The participants of Erasmus + project “+Participatory Democracy, +Active Citizenship” invited the school community to join the remembrance action #WeRemember, in this way expressing their civic position against any manifestation of hatred and honoring the victims of the Holocaust. The Gymnasium community was encouraged to be visible on social networks by marking their social profile image with a frame #WeRemember

A collage of images related to the Holocaust. The top left shows a long, empty corridor in a concentration camp with wooden walls and a gravel floor. The top center features the word 'Holocaust' in white text on a blue background. The top right shows a memorial with large, jagged stone structures under a cloudy sky. The middle left shows a concentration camp entrance with a sign that reads 'FREI RACHT FREI' and a large pile of rubble in the foreground. The middle right shows a concentration camp entrance with a sign that reads 'FREI RACHT FREI' and a large pile of rubble in the foreground. The bottom left shows a concentration camp entrance with a sign that reads 'FREI RACHT FREI' and a large pile of rubble in the foreground. The bottom center shows a concentration camp entrance with a sign that reads 'FREI RACHT FREI' and a large pile of rubble in the foreground. The bottom right shows a concentration camp entrance with a sign that reads 'FREI RACHT FREI' and a large pile of rubble in the foreground. Text overlays include '#MesPrisimename80' and '#WeRemember' in white text on a blue background.

„Holokaustas – viena didžiausių tragedijų pasaulio ir Lietuvos istorijoje. Tai yra be galo skausminga, tačiau tuo pačiu ir labai svarbi tema, apie kurią mes privalome kalbėti, kad ir kaip nelengva būtų. Negalime ir neturime ignoruoti pasitaikančių neapykantos apraiškų visuomenėje, viešojoje ar net kultūrinėje erdvėje. Trumpalaikes neapykantos išbrovas gali nustelbti tik ilgalaikė atmintis ir bendru sutarimu priimtas sprendimas ją puoselėti ir įprasminti“.

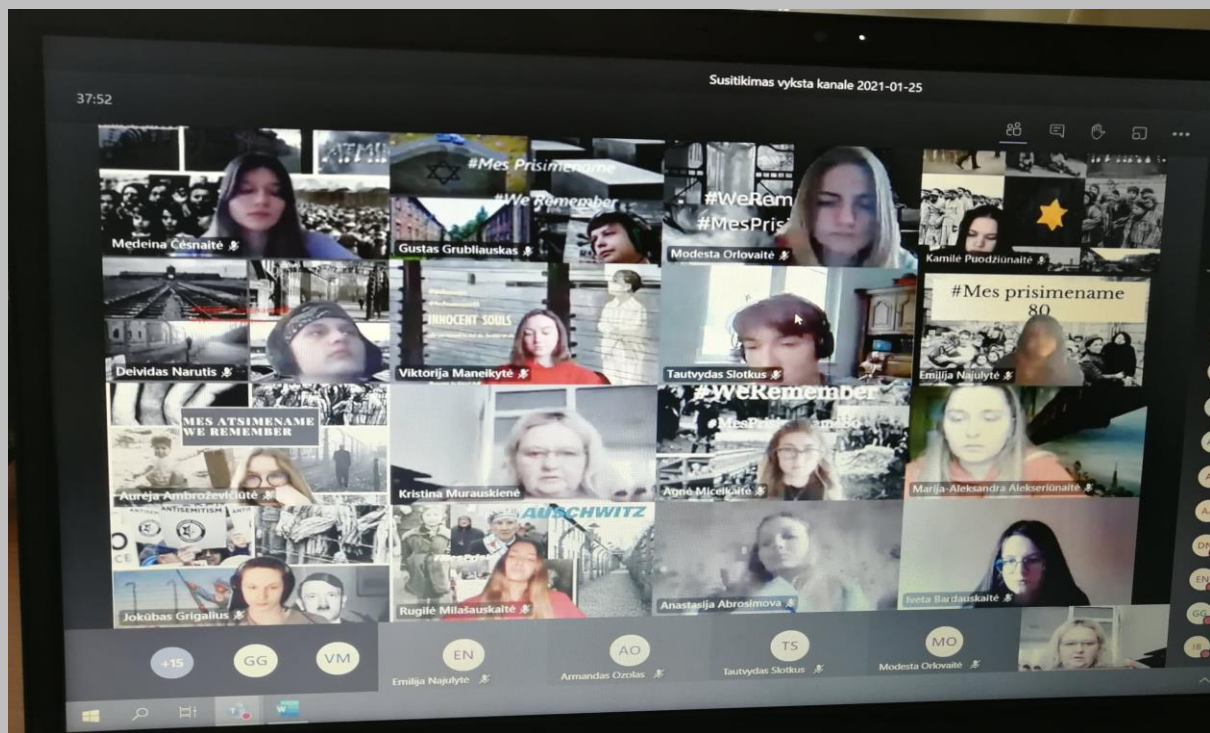
Puslapis| 4



„Holokaustas arba katastrofa, tai iš tiesų civilizacijos katastrofa, kuri ištiko „kruvinąsias žemes“ Vidurio Europoje antro didžiojo karo metais, ir anuometinė milijonų žydų tragedija. Ši ištiko ne statistinius skaičius, bet tikrus žmones, kurių kiekvienas mylėjo ir buvo mylimas, tad skausmas ir siaubas nusirito neregėtai plačiai.“ V. Landzbergis



INTEGRATED HISTORY – ENGLISH LESSON FORM II d



Holocaust victims

Poland- 2 800 000
USSR -1 500 000
Romania-425 000
Czechoslovakia – 260 000
Hungary- 200 000
Lithuania - 180 000
Germany- 170 000
France - 90 000
Italy- 15 000
Bulgaria– 7 000



RECOMMENDED FILMS ABOUT HOLOCAUST

The Pianist (2002 film)

- The Pianist is a 2002 biographical war drama film produced and directed by Roman Polanski.
- It is based on the autobiographical book The Pianist (1946), a Holocaust memoir by the Polish Jewish pianist and composer Władysław Szpilman, a Holocaust survivor.
- The film was a co-production of France, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Poland.



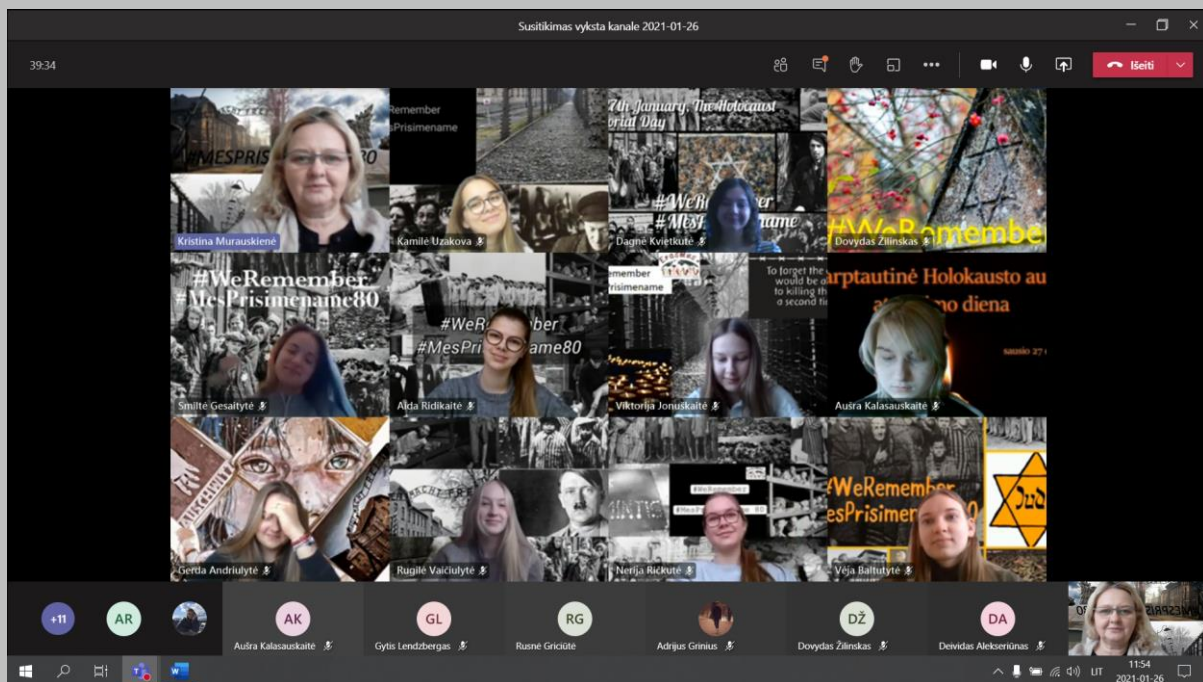


- „Schindler's List“ is a 1993 American epic historical drama film directed and produced by *Steven Spielberg* and written by Steven Zaillian.
- The film follows Oskar Schindler, a German industrialist who together with his wife Emilie Schindler saved more than a thousand mostly Polish-Jewish refugees from the Holocaust by employing them in his factories during World War II.



- „Aušvico specialioji komanda–gyvieji numirėliai“
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hreD2pK6mQo>

EUROPEAN CLUB DISCUSSION



‘When we talk about the Holocaust, what images come to mind? Torture, pain, screaming, deaths of innocent people? Those who managed to play hide and seek with death, were found sooner or later and the game was over. The life journeys of many Jews ended in concentration camps, where the least hope and passion for life was forgotten, lost, devastated in the face of martyrs. Nowadays, it’s hard for us to fathom that such was the daily life back then. When being Jewish meant being condemned to death. Now, 80 years later, the story is not forgotten and we say #WeRemember.’ R.Jurpalytė (II f)



Rusnė II f

THOUGHTS ABOUT THE IMPORTANCE OF LEARNING ABOUT HOLOCAUST ?

A question for students: *What does the term "Holocaust" mean?*

Students tell how they understand the Holocaust



A question for students:

What is a concentration camp?

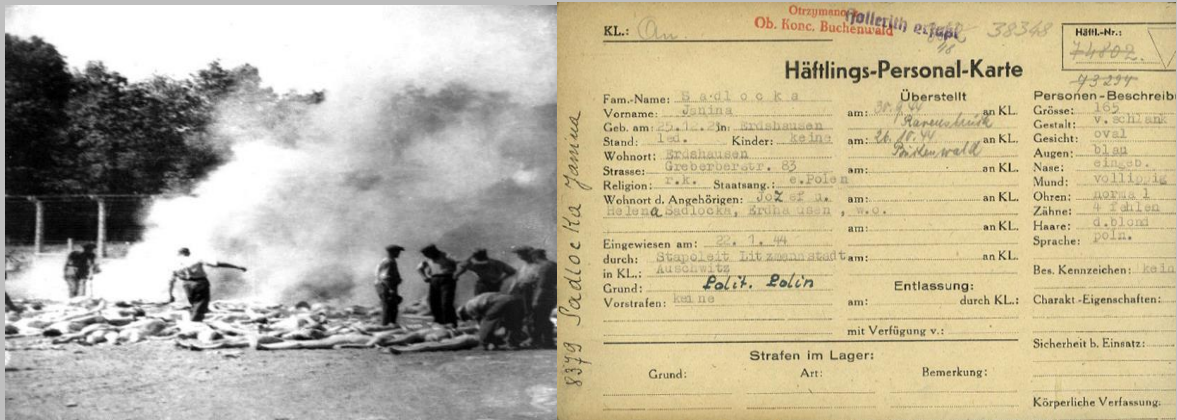
The is its purpose? And how does it relate to the Holocaust?

Where were the Nazi concentration camps located?



A question for students:

What does it mean „The final solution“ dealing with the Jewish question?
When did it take place and how? What do you know about Zyklon B gas?



A question for students:

Who are Righteous Among the Nations ?





MANO TAUTA

*Dvi juodos akys vėl užsiliepsnojo
Negėstančiu, nemirštančiu skausmu
O jie – pro šalį eina ir praeina,
O man, o Viešpatie, taip neapsakoma.
Jūs girdit? Girdit klaikų juoką?
Kalnai, kalnai drebės nuo jo –
Ir upės alps, ir jūros alps –
Ir verks akmuo, ir verks akmuo.
Jūs juokiatės? Jūs einat ir praeinat
O man, o Viešpatie, taip neapsakomai baugu
Tas juokas – toks klaikus... Ir akys juodos dega
Negėstančiu, nemirštančiu skausmu...*

CONCEPTS ON HOLOCAUST (FOR THE ENGLISH LESSON)

Nazi

a member of a German political party that controlled Germany from 1933 to 1945 under Adolf Hitler

Jew

someone whose religion is Judaism, who is descended from Jewish people, or who participates in the culture surrounding Judaism

Invasion

the act of entering a place in an attempt to take control of it

Holocaust

the killing of millions of Jews and other people by the Nazis during World War II

Cemetery

place where dead people are buried

Ghetto

a part of a city in which members of a particular group or race live usually in poor conditions

Memorial

something (such as a monument or ceremony) that honors a person who has died or serves as a reminder of an event in which many people died

Righteous

morally good : following religious or moral laws

Demanding

requiring much time, attention, or effort

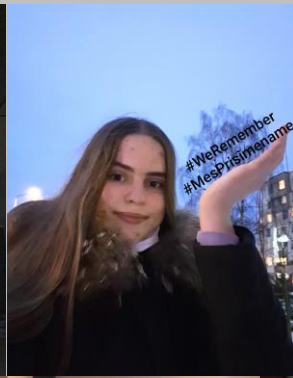


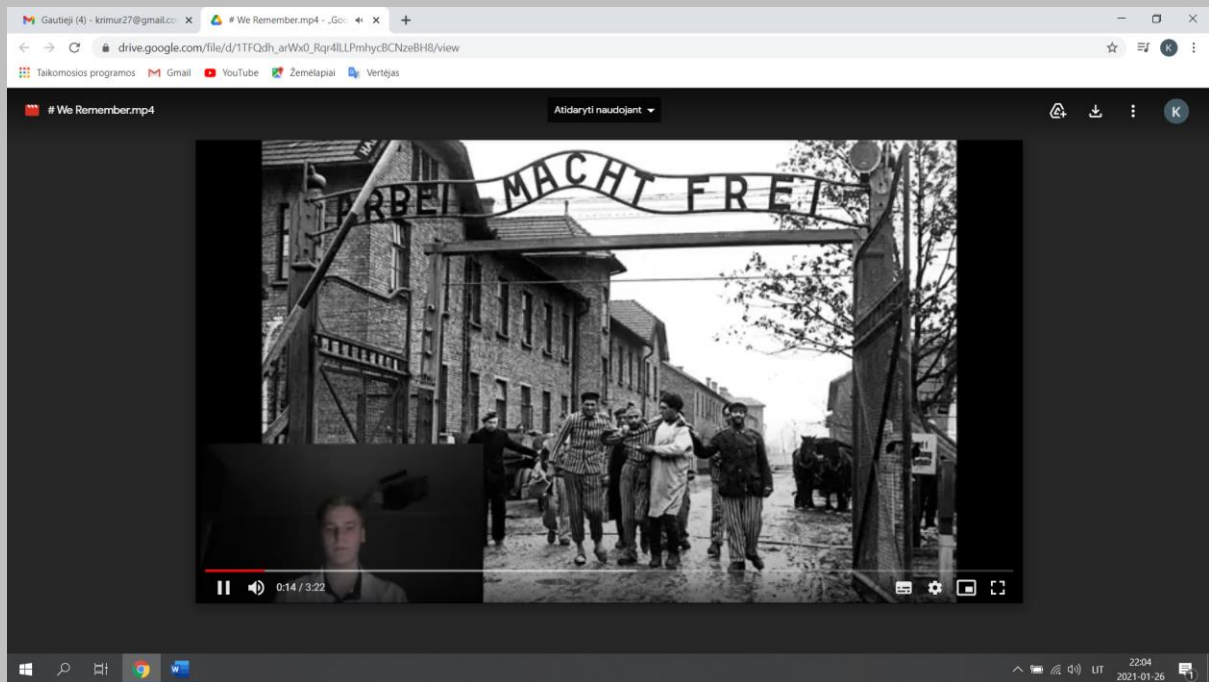
***„ WITHOUT MEMORY THERE IS NOT CULTURE.
WITHOUT MEMORY THERE WOULDN'T BE
SOCIETY, CIVILISATION AND FUTURE. “***

Elie Wiesel, a writer, survivor of Holocaust, Nobel prize winner

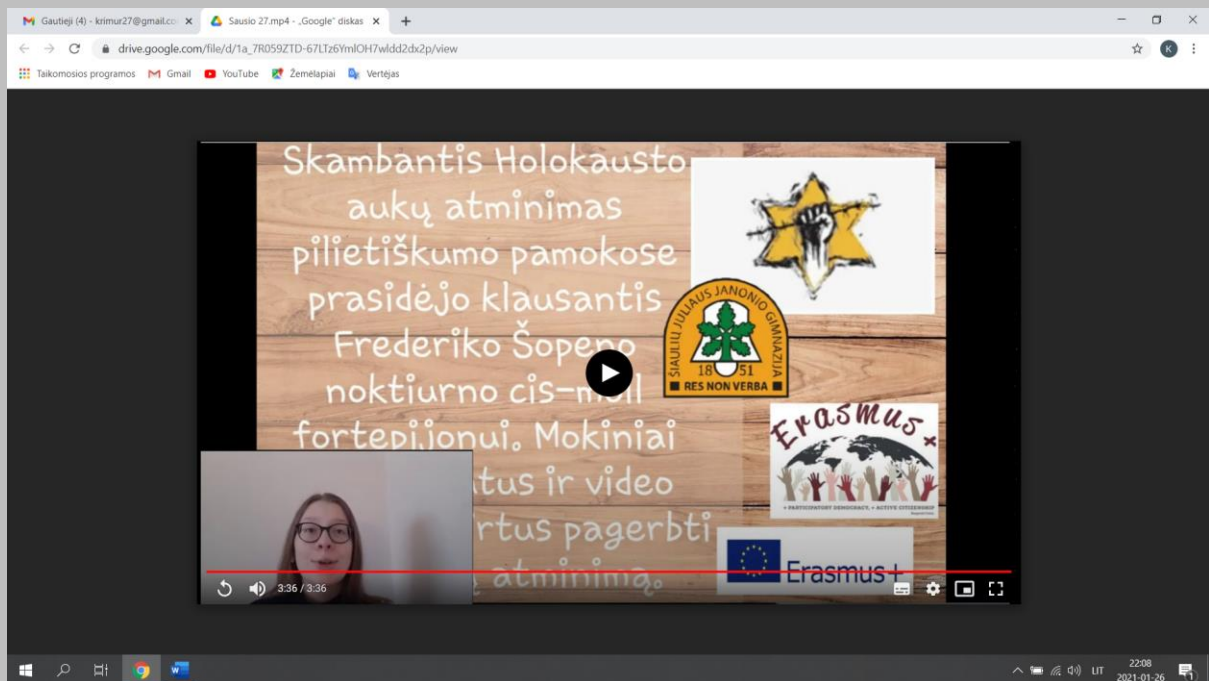
***„Be atminties nėra kultūros. Be atminties nebūtų
visuomenės, civilizacijos ir ateities. “***

Elie Wiesel, rašytojas, išgyvenęs Holokaustą, Nobelio premijos laureatas





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Tarptautinė Holokausto aukų atminimo diena

sausio 27 d.



#WeRemember #MesPrisimename 80