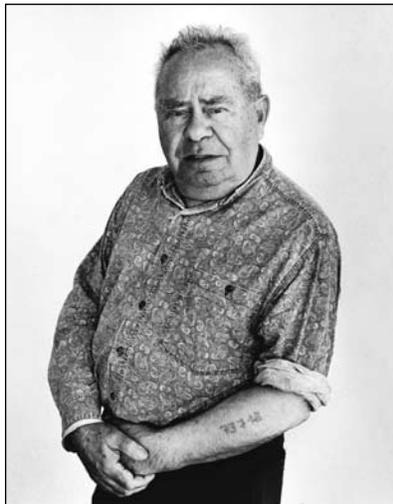


Study Guide for

# Multiply by Six Million: Portraits and Stories of Holocaust Survivors

An exhibit by Evvy Eisen & Exhibit Envoy  
A film by Evvy Eisen & Kelly Hendricks

[www.evvy Eisen.com](http://www.evvy Eisen.com)



*Photo by Evvy Eisen*

*“I remember when the Nazi tanks came into our town. Soldiers filled the streets and there were many rules about what we could not do. There was a curfew which I remember clearly because the first person I ever saw killed was shot by the Germans when he was out too late. Our whole family was deported to Auschwitz. My two brothers and I stood together and were tattooed with consecutive numbers. We were the only ones who survived.”*

*-Martin Kahane*

# Multiply by Six Million: Portraits and Stories of Holocaust Survivors

## ABOUT THE STUDY GUIDE

*“Listen  
This is important  
This is what happened to me and to my family  
It should not be forgotten”*

This study guide was designed for use by teachers and students who have explored the exhibit "Multiply by Six Million" or watched the film of the same name, and who have some familiarity with World War II and the Holocaust.

The guide can be printed out in its entirety, creating a booklet of original photographic images and descriptions of personal experiences. Single pages can be used to study specific survivor's experiences. Each includes the survivor's portrait and quote as used in the film, plus an expanded biography edited from the survivor's own writing.

Exercises are designed to refer to specific experiences described by survivors, and terminology used in the film and exhibit. Curriculum extension projects refer to a broader study of the Holocaust.

We welcome comments from teachers, students and others who have used this guide at [info@exhibitenvoy.org](mailto:info@exhibitenvoy.org).

For additional information about the film visit [www.evveyeisen.com](http://www.evveyeisen.com).



*Photo by Evvy Eisen*

*Stella & Elie Tennenbaum*

## Multiply by Six Million Study Guide Table of Contents

Page 1 .....	Cover
Page 2 .....	About the Study Guide
Page 3 .....	Table of Contents
Page 4 .....	Louis de Groot
Page 5 .....	Ruth Geoffey
Page 6 .....	Clara Hilt
Page 7 .....	Esther Koslowksi
Page 8 .....	Fanny Krieger
Page 9 .....	Karel Langer
Page 10 .....	Leah Laskowski
Page 11 .....	Ernest & Erwin Levy
Page 12 .....	Ursula Pedersen & Nancy Grosso
Page 13 .....	Sam Reselbach
Page 14 .....	Frank & Hella Roubicek
Page 15 .....	John Steiner
Page 16 .....	Terminology used in Survivor Biographies
page 17 .....	Terminology Activity Sheet
page 18 .....	Writing and Discussion Topics
Page 19 .....	Comprehension Questions
Page 20-21 .....	Curriculum Extension Projects

## Multiply by Six Million - Study Guide

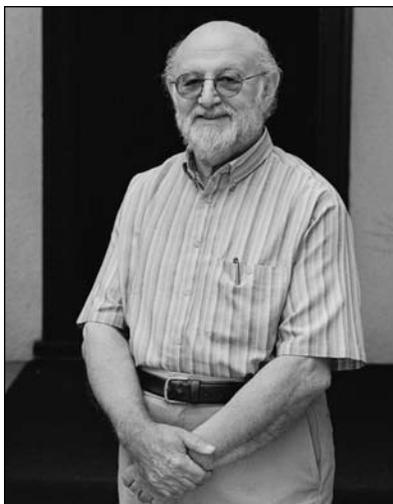


Photo by Evvy Eisen

### LOUIS DE GROOT

*“A local policeman warned us that the Germans were planning a roundup of Jews that evening. My parents decided that we should leave our home and go into hiding. They, along with my sister, were betrayed, arrested and deported to Auschwitz where they were killed. I was hidden alone and had to move fifteen times in nearly three years. I am the beneficiary of my parents’ brave decision. Every day I thank them for having courage when there were so many unknowns. They are my heroes.”*

Louis de Groot was born in 1929 at Amersfoort, the Netherlands. He lived with his parents and his sister Rachel in the spacious apartment above their electrical store. On November 16, 1942, the policeman on their beat came into the store to tell them of his suspicion that the Germans were planning a roundup of Jews that evening.

The family took the policeman’s warning seriously. They separated and went into hiding; his parents to Amsterdam a few blocks from where Anne Frank and her family were hiding. Louis’ parents reminded him that people were risking their lives by opening their home to him. His sister’s last words to him were “be strong”. On April 8, 1944, his parents and sister were denounced, arrested by collaborating Dutch policemen, and ultimately deported to Auschwitz, where they were killed.

Because of changing conditions that threatened his safety and increased the risk of discovery, Louis moved 13 times within the next year. He was helped by many including Righteous Gentiles\* Anne and Dirk Onderweegs and their daughter Bonnette, in whose house he arrived on January 1944. The Oderweegs treated Louis like their son, and he lived with them for 16 months after the liberation. In 1946 he moved to the Jewish Boys’ orphanage in Amsterdam.

\*A term used to describe non-Jews who risked their lives during the Holocaust in order to save Jews from extermination by the Nazis, and an award given by the state of Israel to these individuals.

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Photo by Evvy Eisen

### RUTH GEOFFEY

*“I am surrounded by my paintings. Their subjects are the things I value most—music and tradition. I created them to recall family members who died, to revive memories of Jewish life and to share these visions with my grandchildren.”*

Ruth Geoffey was born in 1915 in Brünn in the former Czechoslovakia. At the outbreak of World War I, her father, an officer in the Austro-Hungarian army, was recruited. Her mother, Elsa, took the baby to her family in Berlin, where Ruth grew up.

Upon Hitler’s rise to power in 1933, Ruth had just finished high school. The new laws made it impossible for her to attend university and Ruth’s family encouraged her to develop her talent for drawing. She went to various art schools and later worked as a fashion designer and illustrator.

Ruth married Joseph Reiner, a journalist, in November 1938, and they made plans to immigrate to Shanghai. \* They left by train traveling through Italy on Christmas hoping that the guards would be more lenient because of the holiday. They arrived safely in Trieste with all of their hidden “treasures,” which allowed them to survive until their ship for Shanghai sailed. After Shanghai, they went to Manila. Despite carrying Austrian passports with a “J” marking them as Jews, they were considered “Allies of the Axis” and were not interned. However life was very difficult for Jewish refugees now under the leadership of a Rabbi who had escaped from Germany. Because of tremendous inflation they were forced to sell most of their belongings and plant a garden as their main source of food.

During the war, Ruth lost all of her family except for her mother.

\* After 1937 this Chinese city was the only destination that did not require an entry visa. Over 17,000 European Jewish refugees joined an established Jewish population of 10,000 in the city.

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*Photo by Evvy Eisen*

### CLARA HILT

*"I smile but I do not laugh.*

*There are many days when I wonder why I survived when so many died."*

Clara Hilt was born in 1915 in Drohobycz, Poland. In 1936 she was living by the Baltic Sea with her husband Ziggy Lieberman, whom she had recently married, when an order came that women had to leave the city. Her husband was arrested and she never saw him again. A single letter from him was smuggled from the camp in which he was held. Clara still fears that she contributed to his death when he sent that letter to her.

Clara stayed in Krakow with her mother and sister to help in the family grocery store, while her father, brother, and another sister headed east with the retreating Polish army. With food shortages and Polish anti-Semitism, life became increasingly difficult. They moved to Wolbrom, and Clara secretly gave lessons to Jewish children who were not allowed to attend school.

When the Germans cleansed the town of its Jewish citizens, Clara was sent to the Plaszow camp (the setting of Schindler's List)\* where she remained for close to two years. Then she was sent to Germany to work making guns in a German factory. Finally the Germans retreated, and the prisoners were put on a train to Theresienstadt, where Clara was liberated.

Clara returned to Poland to search for her family. She found out that her parents had died in the camps, and her older sister had died on a death march in the last month of the war. Her brother and younger sister had survived.

\* Oskar Schindler a German businessman saved the lives of more than one thousand Polish Jewish prisoners at the camp by employing them in his factories.

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*Photo by Evvy Eisen*

### ESTHER KOZLOWSKI

*“Our town was bombed and German troops were everywhere. When I learned where the transports of the Jews were going, I decided I would rather take the chance of dying from a bullet than suffocating in a cattle car. I put my rucksack on my back, took my little son by his hand and we escaped.*

*There were places where we hid for months and others for only a few days. We were always on the move until finally we were liberated by the Russian Army.”*

One of six children, Esther Kozlowski, grew up in Wodzislaw, Poland, where her father ran a lumber business. Esther married and, three months before the outbreak of the war, gave birth to a son, Moshe.

When the Germans bombed the town, Esther, her husband, and baby traveled to her in-laws' farm where they were safe for the moment. After two months, they returned home, only to find that they could not get into their apartment and that the family lumber business had been confiscated by a Nazi sympathizer. The Germans were everywhere. Esther became desperate and escaped with her son. All during the war they kept on the move, staying in some places for weeks; in others only for days.

In 1944, the Russians liberated the village where Esther was hiding. She was reunited with her younger brother but feared that no one else in the family had survived. At the end of the war, she searched the announcements on the walls of the Jewish Committee and found only the names of her older brother and nephew. Esther and her son lived in displaced persons camps for five years after the war.

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Photo by Evvy Eisen

### FANNY KRIEGER

*“A paid collaborator informed the Germans about our location, and one night they came and took away my parents and my seven-year-old sister. That night, I wasn’t home because my bed was needed for a relative who was visiting us. He was taken in my place. When I returned the next day all I found was the family photo album on the floor. I spent the rest of the war hiding in the local boarding school waiting for the return of my family. But no one ever came back.”*

Fanny was born in Paris in 1929 and her sister Helene seven years later. For health reasons, the family moved to Aix-les-Bains, a spa town near the Swiss border renowned for its therapeutic baths. Fanny’s parents worked selling sweaters in markets in the surrounding towns. Their long working days made it necessary for the sisters to board with other families and they got to see their parents only a couple of hours a week.

When the war started, Fanny’s parents cut their working hours, stopped traveling, and the family was reunited. It was a happy time for them—but not for long. Aix-les-Bains, to which many Jews had fled, was occupied first by the Italians, then by the Germans.

On the night of November 14, 1943, Nazi soldiers came to the family’s house and took Fanny’s parents and sister away. They had been betrayed by a paid collaborator. Thirteen-year-old Fanny survived because she was not at home. Her mother’s cousin who was visiting from Paris was taken in her place. She later found out that her mother and sister had been killed in Auschwitz, and her father had died during a death march just days before the liberation by the Americans.

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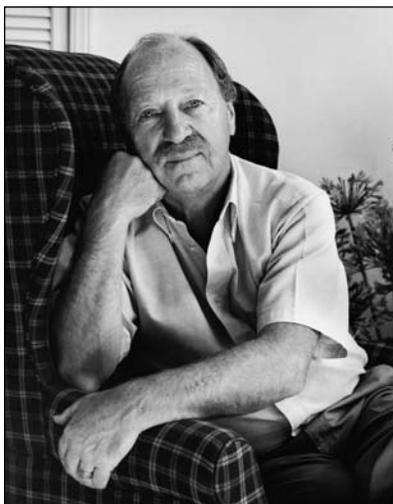


Photo by Evvy Eisen

### KAREL LANGER

*“Our barracks were very close to the gas chambers and crematoria and the stench of burning bodies surrounded us. We barely lived from day to day; not knowing what fate awaited us.*

*When the Russian troops were within a few miles of our location, the Germans evacuated the camp and we spent two weeks on a death march. My shoes fell off and both my feet froze as we were forced to walk through the snowy countryside. My father, who was with me, died during that march”*

Karel Langer was born in 1929, in Uhersky Brod, a small rural town in Czechoslovakia. Evicted from their home in March 1939 when the Germans invaded, the family was moved into the Jewish section of the town. In January 1943, all the Jews were sent to Theresienstadt, the Nazis’ “model concentration camp” set up for propaganda purposes. Karel lived in a room with thirty boys. Fourteen survived the war.

In December 1943 the family was sent to Auschwitz-Birkenau and housed together in the so-called Familienlager or family camp. In 1944 the family was separated. Karel, with his father and brother were sent to Blechhammer where he witnessed the execution by hanging of eight innocent prisoners. His mother was sent to Hamburg as a part of a work brigade cleaning the streets after the Allied air attacks.

In January 1945 the Germans evacuated Blechhammer and forced the inmates on a two-week death march during which Karel’s father died. The frozen and starving survivors were sent to Buchenwald by cattle car.

After the war, the Langers slowly found their way back home. Karel, his mother and brother were among only 20 of their town’s pre-war population of 900 Jews who had survived.

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Photo by Evvy Eisen

### LEAH LASKOWSKI

*“At Auschwitz, I was put into a large room with hundreds of other women. A Nazi guard ordered us to undress. Our heads were shaved. We were no longer ourselves. I couldn’t even recognize my own sisters.*

*Every day we had to stand to be counted outdoors- no matter how sick we were, no matter what the weather, rain or snow, cold or heat. Sometimes the count lasted for hours until they got it right. But it was never right because in the meantime some of us had already died.”*

Leah Laskowski was born in 1912, in Warta, Poland, one of seven siblings. The family moved to Lodz in the mid 1930s, and when the war broke out, they were moved to the town’s ghetto. In June 1943, Leah, with thousands of others, were herded into cattle cars and sent to Auschwitz. There, the SS guards ordered the prisoners to make two columns, one to the right, and one to the left. Leah and her sisters were directed to the right. Their mother, in the left column, was sent to her death in the gas chamber.

Every day hundreds died of starvation and typhoid. In March 1945, the surviving prisoners were marched out. They walked for days, locked in barns at night to sleep on wet straw. At one place, as Leah reached for an icicle hanging from the roof of a house, a Nazi guard knocked her down, leaving her for dead on the ground.

Leah’s father died after a beating by German soldiers and her brothers died fighting in the Polish army. After the war, when she returned to Lodz she learned that the rest of her large family had perished in the camps.

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Photo by Evvy Eisen

### ERNEST & ERWIN LEVY

*“At school, we were the only Jews in our class. The teachers were active Nazis and every day we were taunted and beaten by the other students. In 1941, our family was sent to a ghetto in Poland where our father died of starvation. My brother Ernie and I were deported separately and were forced to labor under brutal conditions. I didn’t see him again until I found him in a hospital after the end of the war. Our mother and sister had been sent to Auschwitz and killed.”*

The Levy brothers were born (Erwin in 1921 and Ernest in 1925) in the small German town of Waldbreitbach and later moved to Cologne. The family made a living as cattle dealers.

In 1941, they were deported to Lodz, Poland. Shortly after arriving, the brothers were separated. In 1943, Ernest was taken in a cattle car to Auschwitz. He was shipped to Dachau and worked in various camps unloading railroad cars, digging ditches and building railroad tracks. Erwin was sent to Posen, where he worked as a railway engineer and a blacksmith, among other jobs. He was then also sent to Auschwitz.

Before the liberation of the camp, Ernest and all the other prisoners who were still able to walk were sent on a Death March into the Alps. They were told that they were going to Switzerland to be traded for German prisoners of war. Erwin, too, had been on a Death March and was liberated by the American army in Cham, Germany.

The brothers had a joyous reunion when Erwin traveled to a hospital for returning deportees in Cologne and found Ernest there, recovering from typhoid fever. They were the only members of the family to survive.

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Photo by Evvy Eisen

### URSULA PEDERSEN & NANCY GROSSO

*“When I was nine and my sister Nancy was six, we were separated. I was sent to England on a Kindertransport in a sealed train with other children. I lived in ten different homes during the years I was there. Nancy was too young to travel with me and so she remained in Danzig with our parents.*

*I didn’t realize that the separation from my home and my mother and father would be forever. Nancy and I did not see each other again for ten years until we were reunited in America.”*

Both Ursula and Nancy were born in the free state of Danzig to a Jewish mother and a Catholic father. Although Danzig was still nominally free, it was actually controlled by the Nazis long before its annexation in September 1939.

In May 1939, nine-year-old Ursula was sent to England on a Kindertransport\*, which had been hurriedly organized just before the outbreak of war to rescue Jewish children. Their train was sealed as it traveled to Amsterdam before they boarded a boat to cross the English Channel.

The first family with whom Ursula was placed spoke no German and she spoke no English. When war was declared, she, together with many other children, was evacuated. Ursula lived in many locations including the homes of a farmer, a schoolteacher, a coal miner, a salesman, a juvenile parole officer, and at a boarding school.

Five-year-old Nancy remained in Danzig with her parents, under strict orders not to tell anyone of their Jewish background or the family could be sent away.

During the war, their father was taken by Russian soldiers and never heard from again. Their mother died in a hospital from typhoid. Their grandmother, aunt, uncle and cousin were deported and perished.

\* The rescue mission that took place in 1938-9 in which England took in nearly 10,000 predominantly Jewish children from Nazi Germany, and the occupied territories of German Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Free City of Danzig.

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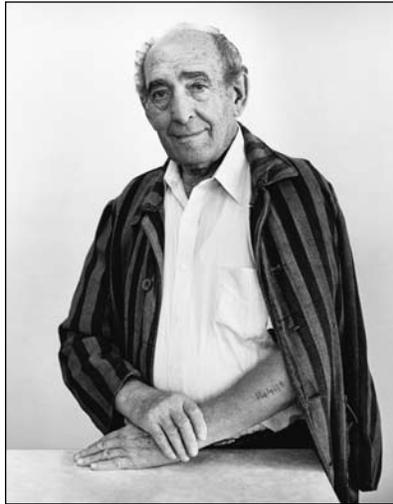


Photo by Evvy Eisen

### SAM RESELBACH

*“The journey to Auschwitz in crowded cattle cars lasted five days. Of the 2,000 people who started out, there were only 200 of us alive when the train arrived. My parents and my two brothers and four sisters were sent to the gas chambers. I am wearing my jacket from Auschwitz. It was my shield. I put an empty cement bag underneath it so the rain would not seep through. When we were liberated I disobeyed orders and kept it.”*

Sam Reselbach was born in Lodz, Poland in 1919. His father was a painting contractor and Sam became a licensed painter at seventeen. In 1941, Sam was sent to the work camp at Posen, to work in the fields and then to a camp near Frankfurt. There he dragged tree stumps to build a highway and carried railroad track and sacks of cement, and loaded wagons. Along with other prisoners he was transported in a cattle car to a labor camp near Berlin, where he worked producing munitions.

Sam was later deported to Auschwitz. At the end of 1944 he was evacuated and marched in the snow for 35 kilometers. He was then transported by train to Camp Dora deep in Germany where he worked in the tunnels in which the V1 and V2\* rockets were produced. Finally, Sam was sent to Bergen-Belsen where he was liberated by the British Army.

All the other members of Sam’s family were dead. To preserve their memory, he had their names engraved on a tombstone in America.

\* Military rockets developed and used by the Germans during World War II. As many as 20,000 prisoners died constructing V-2s, setting the record for the weapon that caused more deaths building it than from using it.

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Photo by Evvy Eisen

### FRANK & HELLA ROUBICEK

*“For me, surviving the Holocaust was not a matter of luck. It was a miracle. The struggle was not just from day to day, but from hour to hour, minute to minute.*

*My bitter wartime experiences taught me a great deal about how fragile existence can be. I appreciate the value of family and all the good things that life can offer. I believe that we have to teach tolerance of all human beings and must fight bigotry and persecution.”*

Frank Roubicek was born in Prague, Czechoslovakia in 1911. Sent to the ghetto of Lodz, Poland, then to work in an ammunition factory, Frank was eventually deported to Buchenwald in a crowded cattle car. He survived hard forced labor and merciless treatment by the guards at several camps. A transport he was on was mistaken for a military convoy and was bombed by American planes. Frank was eventually forced on a freezing death march. He was the only one of his family to survive the war.

Hella Roubicek was born in Frankfurt/Oder, Germany. In May 1939, thirteen-year-old Hella and her mother boarded the St. Louis\*, bound for Cuba. When the ship anchored outside the Havana harbor, the passengers learned that their entry permits would not be honored. The St. Louis was ordered out of Cuban waters and sailed to an area off the Florida coast where the US also denied landing. The ship was then turned back to Europe.

Hella and her mother arrived in Belgium five weeks after setting out on the voyage. They managed to obtain visas and were able to immigrate to the US. Most of the other passengers on the ship, including Hella’s grandmother and aunt could not leave Europe and were killed by the Nazis.

\*German cruise ship which set sail from Bremen on June 17, 1939 loaded with Jewish passengers seeking refuge from the Nazis

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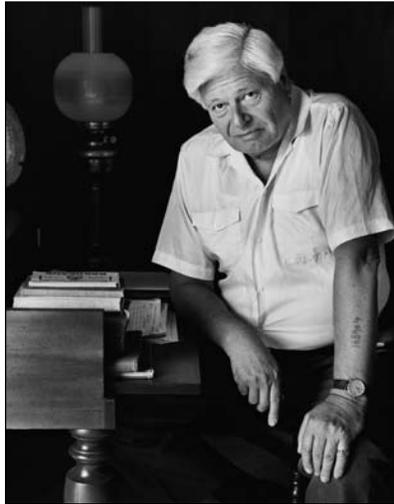


Photo by Evvy Eisen

### JOHN STEINER

*“Boxcars were ready for our transport from the camp to an unknown destination. Most of us could no longer walk so they ordered us to crawl. The sick and crippled were thrown in. Those on the bottom were the worst off. They had to support the weight of all the bodies piled on top of them. Most were crushed or suffered an agonizingly slow death by suffocation. A drive for self-preservation took over. Everyone fought for his life.*

*Our fateful journey on this horror train had begun.”*

Born in Prague, Czechoslovakia in 1925, John Steiner came from an upper middle class family who actively resisted the Nazis. His father was sent to Theresienstadt in September 1941. John was sent there in August 1942, in retaliation for the assassination of Nazi security chief Reinhard Heydrich\*, and his mother was sent soon afterwards. From Theresienstadt John was deported to Auschwitz-Birkenau, as were his parents. John’s mother was gassed in 1944. He and his father were sent to the slave labor camp Blechhammer.

In January 1944, John was sent on a death march to the slave labor camp Reichenbach. From there, he and several hundred other prisoners were shipped to Dachau where he was liberated on April 19, 1945. Because of severe frostbite, the amputation of the toes of his right foot, and lack of adequate treatment, he was near death. After recovering, he returned to Prague and was reunited with his father who had been liberated in February.

Working for the city government there, John rescued non-Nazi Germans from mistreatment and on occasion saved their lives. He has earned a PhD, authored articles and books on the Holocaust and often returns to Germany to do research and meet with former perpetrators.

\* A high-ranking Nazi official, who chaired the 1942 Wannsee conference, which discussed plans for the deportation and extermination of all Jews in German-occupied territory. Considered as a possible successor to Hitler, he was attacked by assassins in Prague and died over a week later from complications arising from his injuries.

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**TERMINOLOGY USED IN SURVIVOR BIOGRAPHIES**

Allies

Axis

Annexation

Anti-Semitism

Assimilated Jews

Auschwitz

Asylum

Collaborator

Concentration Camps, also Death Camps and Work Camps

Death March

Deportation

Displaced Persons Camp (DP camp)

Gestapo

Ghetto

Hitler Youth

“J” on passport

Liberation

Liquidation

Nazi sympathizer

Occupied territories

Perpetrator

Plazow

Quota

SS

Selection

Theresienstadt

Typhoid fever

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**TERMINOLOGY USED**  
**IN SURVIVOR BIOGRAPHIES ACTIVITY SHEET**

Mark each of the terms below as follows.

1. I know what this means because I have studied or read about it.
2. I understand what this means, but I have never studied or read about it.
3. I have heard this but I do not know what it means.
4. I have never heard this and do not know what it means.

Choose two of the subjects listed below and write a brief paragraph about each. Your writing should be clear so that someone who does not know what the subject means, would understand it by reading your explanation.

- \_\_\_\_ Allies
- \_\_\_\_ Axis
- \_\_\_\_ Annexation
- \_\_\_\_ Anti-Semitism
- \_\_\_\_ Assimilated Jews
- \_\_\_\_ Auschwitz
- \_\_\_\_ Asylum
- \_\_\_\_ Collaborator
- \_\_\_\_ Concentration Camps also Death camps and Work camps
- \_\_\_\_ Death March
- \_\_\_\_ Deportation
- \_\_\_\_ Displaced Persons Camp (DP camp)
- \_\_\_\_ Gestapo
- \_\_\_\_ Ghetto
- \_\_\_\_ Hitler Youth
- \_\_\_\_ "J" on passport
- \_\_\_\_ Liberation
- \_\_\_\_ Nazi sympathizer
- \_\_\_\_ Occupied territories
- \_\_\_\_ Perpetrator
- \_\_\_\_ Plaszow
- \_\_\_\_ Quota
- \_\_\_\_ SS
- \_\_\_\_ Selection
- \_\_\_\_ Theresienstadt
- \_\_\_\_ Typhoid fever

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**WRITING AND DISCUSSION TOPICS BASED ON EXPERIENCES**  
**DESCRIBED IN SURVIVOR'S BIOGRAPHIES.**

Consider examples of past and current wars, political upheaval, and social movements. Refer to other groups that have been targeted for prejudice or persecution. Relate experiences of individuals that you know or have read about.

**Louis de Groot:** Discuss how individuals can serve as heroic examples to inspire and motivate our actions.

**Ruth Geoffey :** How have art forms- such as films, writing, photography and music been used to evoke memories and emotions of individual and collective catastrophes?

**Clara Hilt:** How can feelings of guilt affect survivors of persecution, war and injustice?

**Esther Koslowksi:** Describe situations in which individuals have taken extreme risks to escape danger.

**Fanny Krieger:** Describe actions that individuals have taken in order to offer protection and sanctuary to others despite threats to their own safety.

**Karel Langer :** How is the drive for survival affected by conditions of extreme physical and mental deprivation?

**Leah Laskowski:** How can lack of knowledge and understanding of groups different from ourselves lead to a justification for their persecution?

**Ernest & Erwin Levy:** Describe situations in which groups could not turn to authorities for protection, or in which these officials were the actual persecutors.

**Ursula Pedersen & Nancy Grosso:** Describe the situation of children coming to the United States without any English skills, and the difficulties they face.

**Sam Reselbach:** Consider natural disasters as well as war, and describe the need to preserve family memories after extreme loss.

**Frank & Hella Roubicek:** Describe other situations in which those fleeing from oppression and seeking asylum have been denied admission and refuge.

**John Steiner:** Compare Dr. Steiner's dialogues with former Nazis to the Truth and Reconciliation movement in South Africa.

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**COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS**

How was Louis' de Groot's family warned about the danger of the roundup of Jews?  
Why did his parents suggest that the family separate and go into hiding?

Why couldn't Ruth Geoffey continue her education?  
Why did she and her husband flee to Shanghai?

Why did Clara Hilt feel responsible for her husband's death?  
What was different about the camp at Plaszow?

What decision did Esther Koslowksi make when she learned about the transports?  
How did Esther and her son survive during the war?

Why did Fanny Krieger's family first move to Aix les Bains?  
Why did they decide to remain there?

How was Karel Langer's family able to stay together at first at Auschwitz?  
What was Theresienstadt?

How does Leah Laskowski describe the counting of prisoners in Auschwitz?  
How were prisoners selected to die or to work at Auschwitz?

Describe some of the experiences that Ernest & Erwin Levy experienced in school.  
Describe some of the jobs that Ernest was forced to do in the concentration camp.

Why was Ursula Pedersen chosen to go on the Kindertransport while her sister Nancy remained at home?  
What were some of the difficulties that Ursula faced in England?

What does the jacket that Sam Reselbach wore in Auschwitz mean to him?  
Why was it dangerous for him to work on the production of the V2 rocket?

What eventually happened to Hella Roubicek? What was the fate of most of the other passengers on the Saint Louis?  
How did Frank Roubicek describe his struggle to survive?

Why were John Steiner and his family deported?  
Describe his experience being transported in an open boxcar to the concentration camp.

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**CURRICULUM EXTENSION PROJECTS**

Describe examples of anti-Semitism in Europe and some of the restrictions that were placed on Jews by the Nazis before the war.

Besides the Jews, What are some of the other groups who were persecuted by the Nazis? Why were they chosen as targets?

Describe what “The Final Solution” meant? How did it change the way that European Jews were treated?

Many people collaborated with the Germans, and denounced Jews. Others risked their lives to protect strangers. Discuss their possible motives and decision.

What responsibilities do you think government leaders, military officers, soldiers and ordinary citizens have for their actions during a time of war?

Describe a family’s discussion of the choice of whether to go into hiding or attempt to leave their homeland.

Write about the different risks and problems facing family groups vs. individuals hiding from the Nazis.

What is a death march? Describe some of the conditions that those on these marches had to endure.

On a map of Europe mark the location of at least five concentration camps. Briefly describe the difference between death camps, work camps and concentration camps.

What did it mean for a family to have to move to a ghetto? What were the conditions in most of the ghettos? Where were they located?

Suggest reasons why parents might send their children to live with strangers, not knowing if they would ever see them again.

Sam Reselbach created a tombstone for his parents Abraham and Sarah and his siblings Schelomo, Pesach, Rifka, Anna, Tauba and Luba, all of whom perished. Write a brief speech for the dedication of this memorial.

Describe the experiences of someone searching for family members after the war. Consider the problems that survivors encountered and their conflicting emotions.

**Multiply by Six Million - Study Guide**  
**CURRICULUM EXTENSION PROJECTS CONTINUED**

Some people deny that the Holocaust ever happened, or say that it wasn't nearly as widespread as has been stated. What would you say to someone who told you either of these things?

Write:

1. A newspaper article about the liberation of one of the camps
2. A letter to your family from a soldier of the American army who liberated a concentration camp.
3. A dialogue between a Holocaust survivor and a former Nazi.

Suggest an event that commemorates Holocaust Remembrance Day for your school or community.

Use the Internet to explore local resources about the Holocaust including regional museums and Holocaust education centers.