



# Anne Frank: The Diary of a Young Girl

## The Role of Resistance

During the Holocaust, many people fought back against the persecution from the Nazi regime. Resistance against the Nazis came in many forms—from aggressive and violent to passive and non-violent. Any form of resistance during this time period came with great risks.

Identify examples of resistance in Anne’s diary, and note them in the left column of the table below. Next, conduct research to find other examples of resistance from 1933 to 1945 that were not mentioned in Anne’s diary. Record your notes in the right column. Then, answer the reflection question that follows.

Examples of resistance mentioned in Anne’s diary	Other examples of resistance throughout the world
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Franks, the Van Daans, and Mr. Dussel abandoned their homes and went into hiding in the Secret Annex to evade the Nazis.</li> <li>• Mr. Frank’s officemates were aware of the people hiding above the office, and they helped keep them safely hidden.</li> <li>• Miep and Jan Geis helped smuggle the Franks’ belongings out of their home and into their hiding place.</li> <li>• Mr. Kugler and Mr. Voskuijl fortified the Secret Annex.</li> <li>• Miep, Jan, Bep, Mr. Voskuijl, Mr. Kugler, and Mr. Kleiman supplied food, supplies, and company to the people in hiding.</li> <li>• While in hiding, Anne and Margot continued their education, which was outlawed for Jewish children.</li> <li>• The Franks and their friends in hiding continued to celebrate holidays and birthdays.</li> <li>• People worked in resistance groups, such as Free Netherlands, which helped people find hiding places and provided them with financial assistance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resistance groups, like the Jewish Army in France, formed in other countries.</li> <li>• Jewish prisoners fought back against their guards in concentration and extermination camps.</li> <li>• During the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising in 1943, Jewish fighters with little-to-no arms training fought against the Nazi forces for 27 days.</li> <li>• Jewish people in ghettos preserved their culture by               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ setting up religious institutions and continuing their rituals and celebrations.</li> <li>◦ printing and distributing underground newspapers.</li> <li>◦ drawing, painting, and making music.</li> <li>◦ continuing their education.</li> <li>◦ keeping written and photographic records of their lives.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Communist Party of the Netherlands organized a strike to shut down the city of Amsterdam in 1941.</li> <li>• The leader of Denmark refused to identify Jewish people and hand them over to the SS, and 99% of Danish Jews escaped and survived.</li> </ul>

**Reflect:** What are the limitations of using Anne’s diary to learn about resistance during the Holocaust?

Student answers will vary but might mention that Anne received limited information from radio broadcasts and the helpers who came to the Secret Annex. She had a relatively narrow view of what was going on outside of the Secret Annex during the time. Additionally, the adults might have kept some of the more serious, scary information from her since Anne was still a child. Anne’s diary does not detail the uprisings that happened elsewhere in the world, especially those in the concentration and extermination camps.