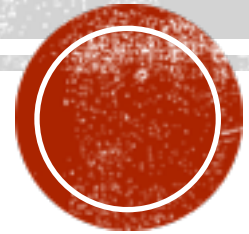




ALL THE LIGHT WE CANNOT SEE





QUESTION 2: WHY WERE THE JEWS TARGETED BY THE NAZI'S?

- To protect blood line of the Aryan race, to keep it pure and unaffected by the Jewish culture
- Due to the ancient discrimination that dates back to the middle ages, the Christians saw the Jewish as an aberration from the "real faith"
- German nationalism and strong pride of their culture caused a detrimental effect on surrounding nationalities. The mix included the Jewish
- Hitler's inclination to the hatred of Jew's. He influenced the Nazi party to hate Jews from his own personal experience. in Mein Kampf he describes his prejudice has roots in a long personal struggle. Some say its from his shame of Jewish roots, trauma from a poison gas attack in WW1.
- On the other side of the political spectrum is the Capitalists and communists. Sadly Hitler blamed the Jews for everything. He said they aimed to take over the world using strategies like communism
- They blame the losses of Germany in World War one to the Jews. Later they blame the lack of support from the public and the deaths of German soldiers in

QUESTION 7: WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO REMEMBER THE HOLOCAUST?

- To remember how people were treated & to honour the victims
- To learn about & avoid the dangers of fascism/totalitarianism in general
- To learn about & avoid discrimination against one religion/race, stereotyping, prejudice, and genocide
- To ensure something to this magnitude it doesn't happen again in the future
- To see how trends can evolve so easily into something more threatening
- A warning about what human nature may bring to the future
- To learn how easily people can be persuaded to one belief
- The fear of speaking out may bring hardship to those undeserving
- To learn about past mistakes and to know the signs of something happening again in the future
- A lesson to not trust all propaganda/to decipher between fact and rumour
- To learn the value of democracy
- To learn how people use fear to establish power & dominance over others



QUESTION 10: WHAT WAS LIFE LIKE WHEN FRANCE WAS OCCUPIED BY THE NAZIS DURING WWII?

- Daily News content change French into German description and it's the only way let French people and German Army get source of information.
- French artists and writers received great support and admiration during the German occupation.
- It is indeed, as it is called throughout the world, the City of Light, but it was “a darker city — gray and brown, not to mention noir (black), were required adjectives to describe the absence of ambient light.”
- Paris in those years was “a city where many, many young and middle-aged men were in prison, concentration camps, in hiding, or in the underground,” Feeling oppressed by the Nazi presence. The people of Paris were in a funk or a pit that they could never escape from.
 - France agreed that its soldiers would remain prisoners of war until the end of all hostilities
- The German occupation of much of France's food production led to a halving of French agricultural production and a severe shortage of stock in shops, wreaking havoc on the French people's household economy.
 - The Germans money conversion caused food shortages and malnutrition, especially in children .
 - The Germans took about 80% of food production and caused supply problems for french farms and stores.
- Hunger is very common in urban area because of commodities are scarce, but rural areas are better off because they can be secretly slaughtered and grown.

