

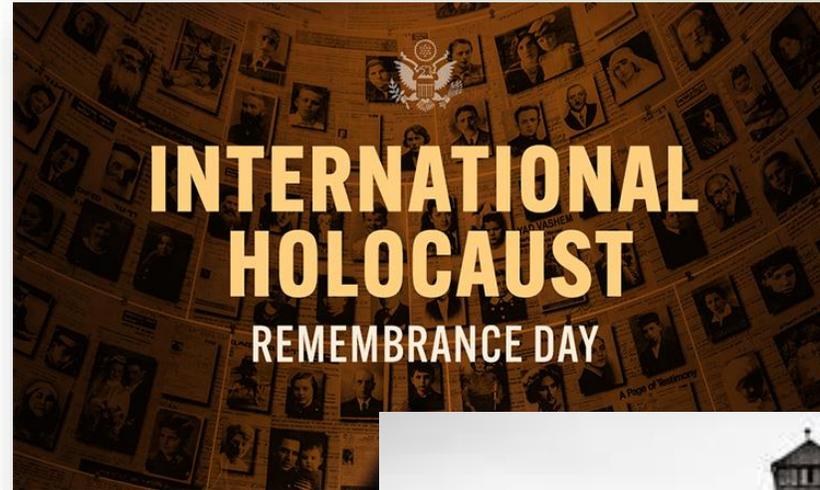


## International Holocaust Remembrance Day

Dora Tuba, Paola Bosančić i Juraj Jaklin,  
3.d

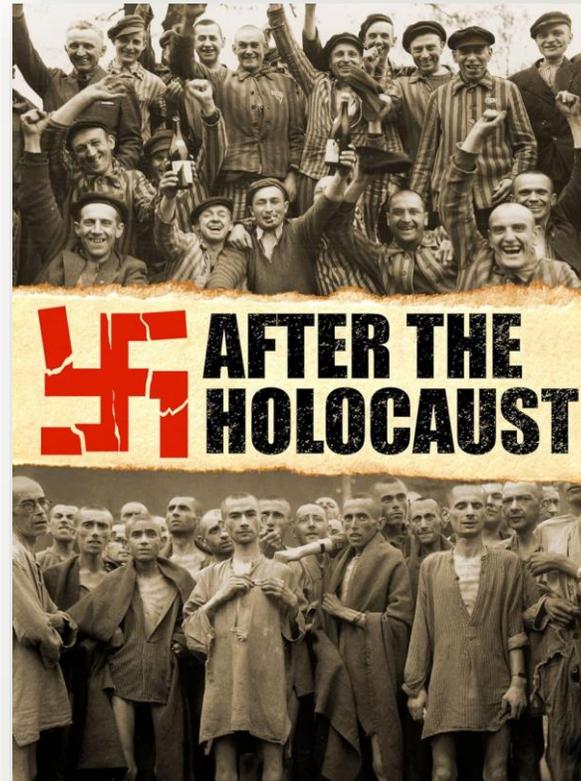
# The importance of International Holocaust Remembrance Day

- A special day to remember the people who died in the Holocaust
- Helps people learn about hate and discrimination
- Encourages peace and understanding
- Reminds us to respect human rights



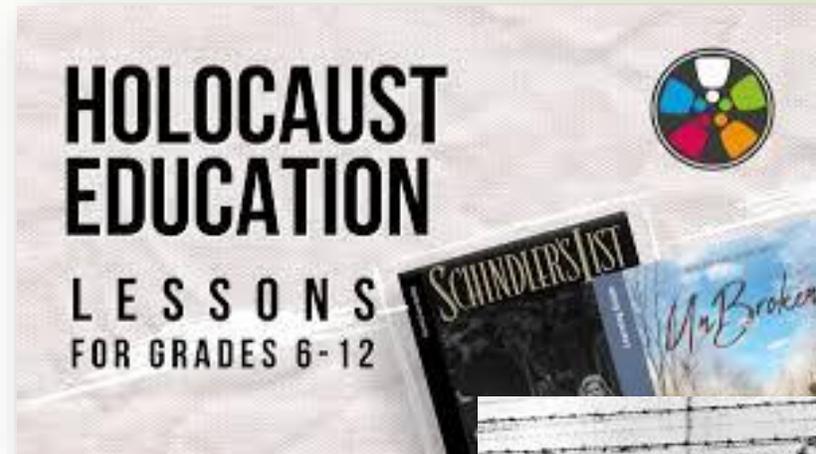
# Remembering the Holocaust Today

- Today, the Holocaust is remembered through special events and memorial days.
- Many people visit museums and memorials to learn about what happened.
- Survivors share their personal stories so history is not forgotten.
- Books, films, and documentaries help younger generations learn about the past.



# Holocaust Education in Schools

- Schools teach students about the Holocaust as an important part of history.
- Teachers explain the causes and consequences of hatred and racism.
- Students learn why tolerance and respect are important in everyday life.
- Education helps young people think critically about the world around them.



# Role of Museums and Memorials

- Museums and memorials keep important objects, photos, and documents safe.
- They show real stories of victims to help visitors understand their suffering.
- These places help people reflect on the past and learn from it.
- They remind visitors why such events must never happen again.



# Importance for Young People

- Remembering the Holocaust helps young people understand history better.
- It teaches them why hate and discrimination can lead to serious harm.
- Young people learn to respect differences between people.
- It encourages them to stand up against injustice and unfair treatment





# The Holocaust and the Modern World

Group 6: Holocaust and the Modern World

Made: Larisa H., Ana Ž., Karlo P. & Luka P.

## How is the Holocaust connected to human rights today?

- ▶ Shows consequences of human rights abuse
- ▶ Supports protection of minorities
- ▶ Promotes dignity and equality
- ▶ Warns against state violence





## What dangers arise when hatred and discrimination are ignored?

- Violence and persecution grow
- Dehumanization becomes normal
- Democracy is weakened
- Risk of mass crimes



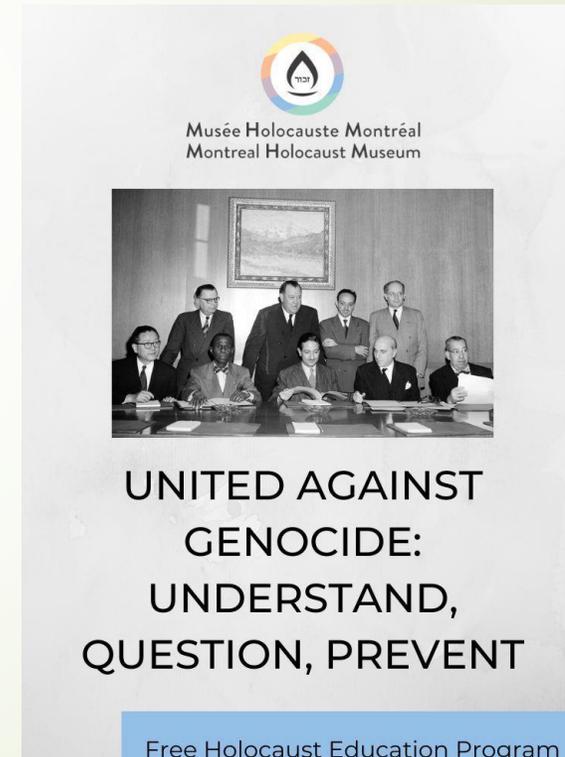
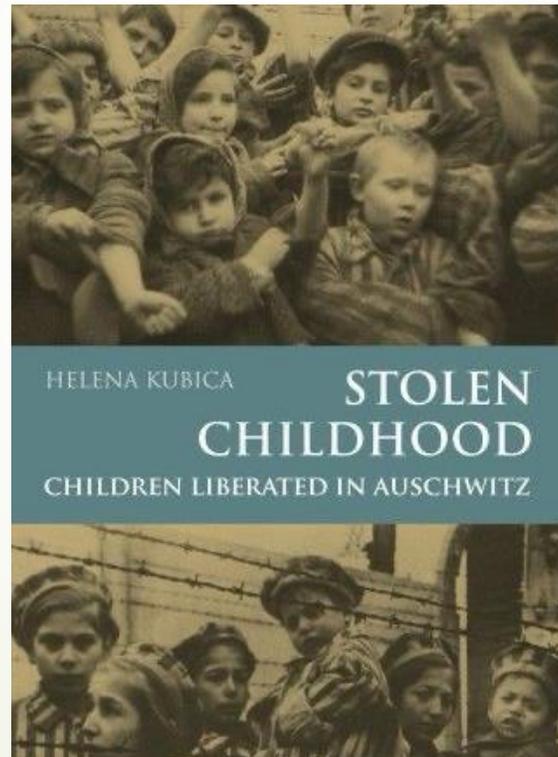
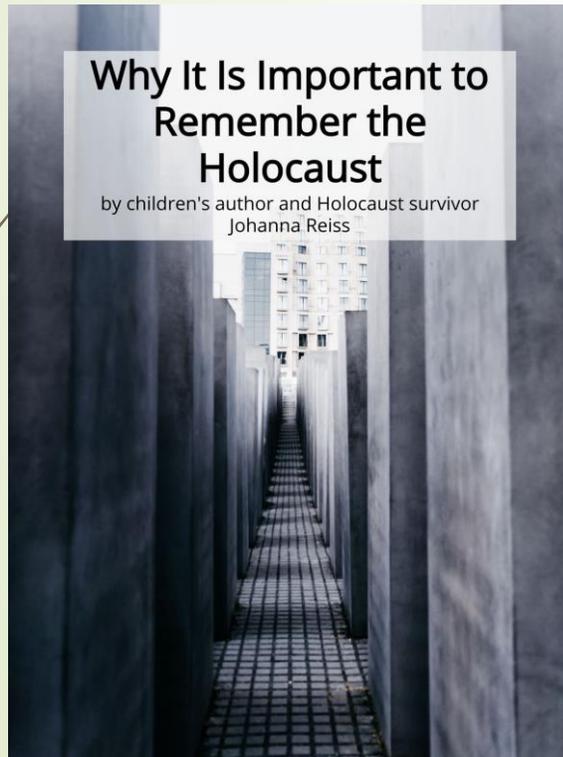
# How can Holocaust denial and distortion be prevented?

- Education in schools
- Reliable historical sources
- Museums and memorials
- Speaking out against lies



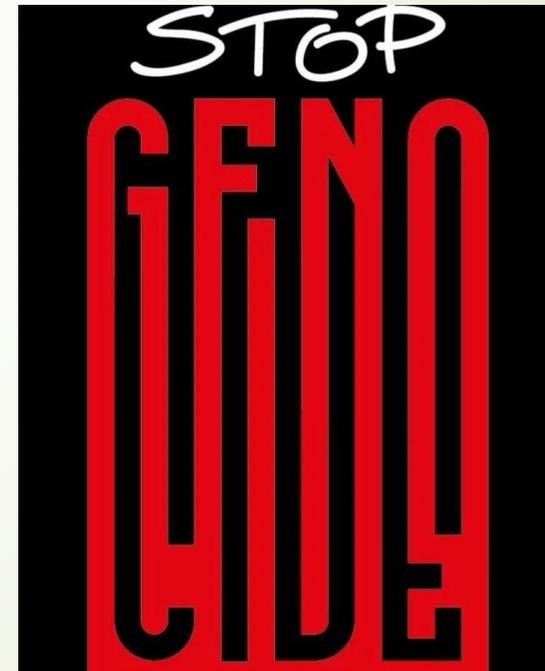
**What responsibilities do young people have in preserving historical truth?**

- Learn accurate history
- Share facts responsibly
- Challenge misinformation
- Honor victims' memory



How can remembering the Holocaust help prevent future genocides?

- Recognize early warning signs
- Promote tolerance
- Defend human rights
- Encourage moral courage





# Causes and Responsibility

Stjepan Čančar, Vida Klobučar. Magdalena Žunec

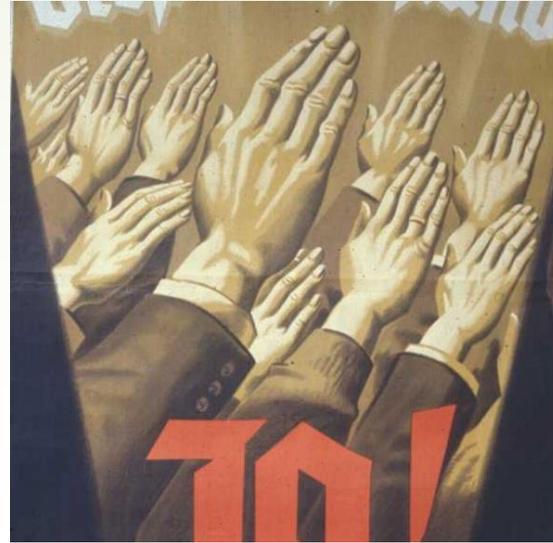
## Social and political factors that led to the Holocaust

- ▶ -economic crisis and anger in Germany after WW1
- ▶ -long-standing antisemitism and rise of Nazi power



## Propaganda influencing people's attitudes

- ➔ -nazis used posters, radio and films to spread hate
- ➔ -jews were blamed for Germany's problems



# Responsibilities of government and individuals during the Holocaust

- ▶ -planning and carrying out the holocaust
- ▶ -individuals had moral responsibility to resist injustice, help victims or refuse to participate





# Could the Holocaust have been prevented

- -earlier interaction action might have reduced the crimes
- -fear and indifference allowed it to continue



# Lessons society can learn from these events today

- ▶ -hate and discrimination can lead to genocide
- ▶ -people must speak up against injustice





# Historical Background

Sofia Katičić, Lana Rajković, Ida Hlupić

# What was the Holocaust?

- Systematic murder of about 6 million Jews
- Carried out by Nazi Germany
- Took place during World War II
- Targeted groups considered “undesirable” by the Nazis





# When and where did the Holocaust take place?

- From 1933 to 1945
- During Nazi rule in Germany
- Mainly in Europe
- Especially in Nazi-occupied countries



# Who were the main victims of the Holocaust?

- Jews (main victims)
- Roma (Gypsies)
- Disabled people
- Poles and Soviet prisoners of war
- Homosexuals and political opponents



# What role did Nazi ideology play in the Holocaust?

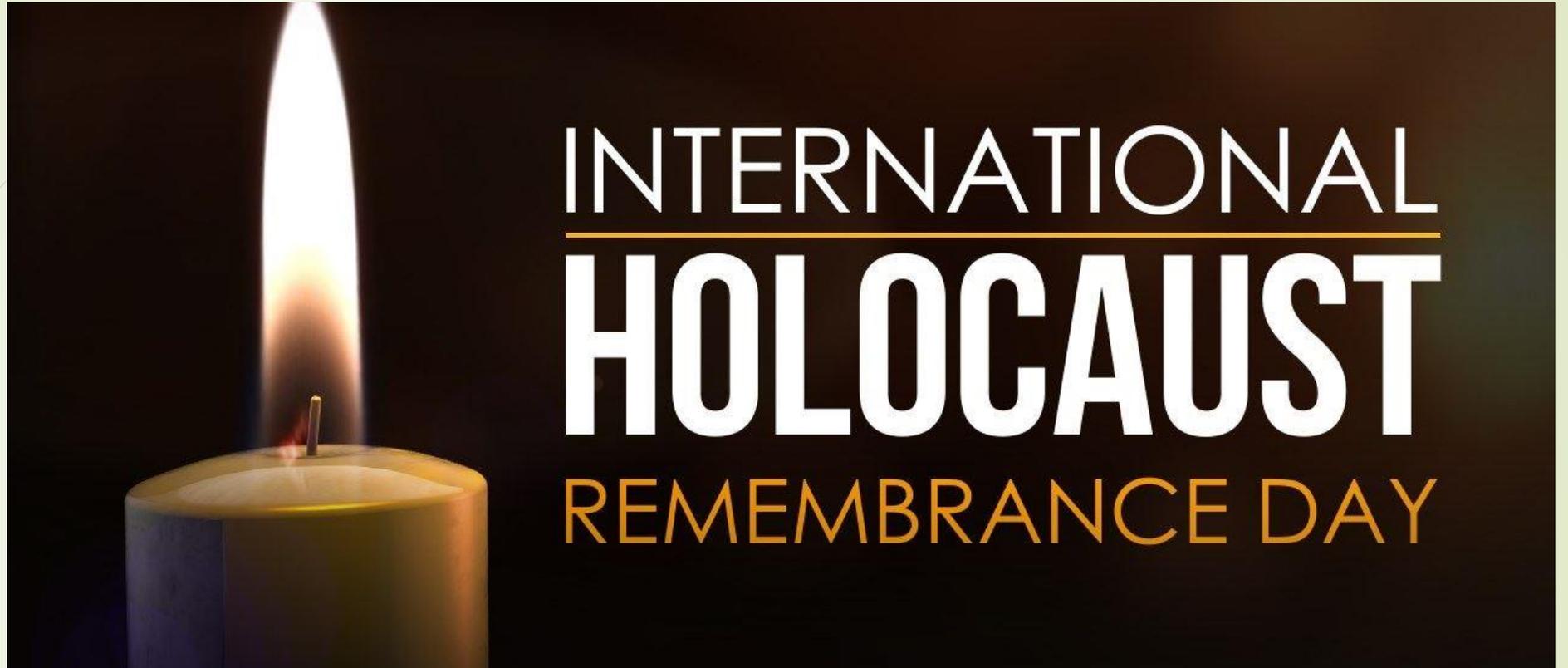
- Based on racism and antisemitism
- Belief in Aryan racial superiority
- Jews and other groups seen as a threat
- Used to justify discrimination and mass murder



# Why is it important to learn about the historical context of the Holocaust?

- To understand the dangers of hatred and discrimination
- To learn how totalitarian regimes gain power
- To promote tolerance and human rights
- To prevent similar events in the future





## Resistance and Courage

Lucija Jurat, Laura Acman, Karlo Čerkez

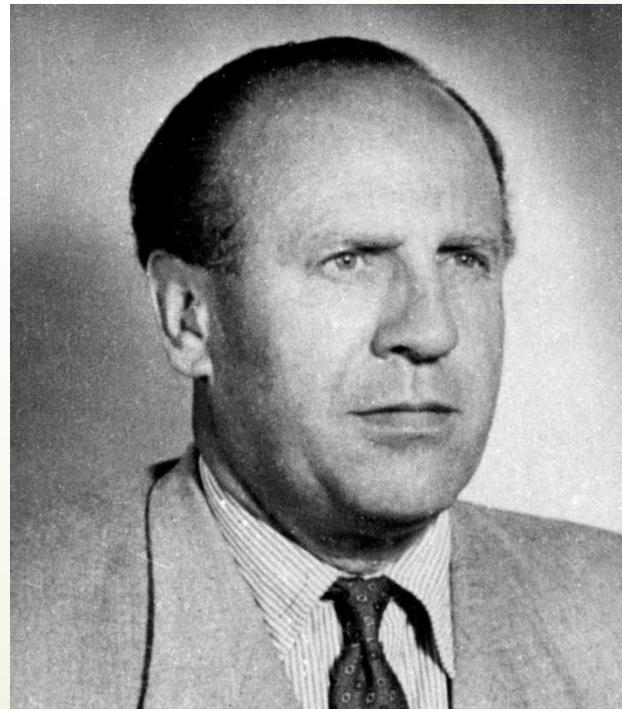
# Forms of Resistance during the Holocaust

- Armed resistance (uprisings in ghettos and camps)
- Spiritual and cultural resistance (education, religion, art)
- Smuggling food and documents
- Helping others escape and survive
- Preserving truth through diaries and testimony



## Individuals and Groups Who Showed Courage

- ▶ Jewish resistance fighters ( Warsaw Ghetto Uprising)
- ▶ Partisan groups across Europe
- ▶ The White Rose movement
- ▶ Oskar Schindler
- ▶ Irena Sendler
- ▶ Non – Jewish rescuers (Righteous Among the Nations)





# Why Resistance Was Difficult and Dangerous

- Severe punishment or death for resisting
- Constant surveillance and lack of resources
- Starvation, fear and exhaustion
- Collective punishment against families and communities

## How Resistance Preserves Human Dignity

- ▶ Proved victims were not passive
- ▶ Maintained identity, culture and faith
- ▶ Protected moral values under inhuman conditions
- ▶ Asserted humanity in the face of dehumanization



# Lessons from Those Who Resisted Injustice

- ▶ Courage can exist even in the darkest times
- ▶ Individual actions matter
- ▶ Standing up for others in a moral responsibility
- ▶ Remembering history helps prevent future injustice





# HOLOCAUST

Grupa 3

Mia Mendeš, Jana Patalen, Magdalena Knežević I Paola Sedić

# Everyday Life During the Holocaust

- ❓ Jews and other persecuted groups lost basic human rights and freedoms
- ❓ Many were forced out of jobs, schools, and public life
- ❓ People lived in constant fear of violence, arrest, and deportation
- ❓ Hunger, poverty, and overcrowded housing were part of daily life



# Ghettos and Concentration Camps

- ❑ Ghettos were closed districts where Jews were forced to live
- ❑ Living conditions were extremely overcrowded with little food
- ❑ Concentration camps were places of forced labor, punishment, and terror
- ❑ Some camps were extermination camps created for mass murder



# Challenges of Survival

- ❑ Prisoners suffered from severe hunger and malnutrition
- ❑ Forced labor caused extreme physical exhaustion
- ❑ Diseases spread quickly due to poor hygiene and lack of medical care
- ❑ Survival depended on strength, luck, and help from others



# Family and Community Support

- ❑ Families shared food and tried to protect children and the elderly
- ❑ People supported each other emotionally in very difficult conditions
- ❑ Secret schools and religious practices helped maintain hope
- ❑ Community support helped people preserve dignity and identity



# Importance of Survivor Testimonies

- ❑ Survivor stories give a personal view of historical events
- ❑ Testimonies help people understand the human impact of the Holocaust
- ❑ They help fight Holocaust denial and misinformation
- ❑ Listening to survivors teaches lessons about tolerance and human rights

