TEACHING HOLOCAUST HISTORY WITH PHOTOS



- ASK STUDENTS TO CONSIDER QUESTIONS ABOUT PHOTOGRAPHS AND ANALYZE THEM CLOSELY. WHEN THEY DO THIS, THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF THE EVENT IS ENHANCED AND CURIOUSITY IS PEAKED. QUESTIONS INCLUDE:
 - When taking a photo, "What do I want to include in this photo? What do I not want to include? What emotion do I want to include in the photo?"
 - When analyzing a photo, "What emotions and interpretations does this photo evoke for me? What do I learn from the photograph? What do I still need to know to understand this event?"
- 2 ECHOES & REFLECTIONS DISCOURAGES THE USE OF GRAPHIC PHOTOS THEY CAN DEHUMANIZE THE VICTIM AND CAN TRAUMATIZE STUDENTS
 - Pedagogical Principles for Effective Holocaust Instruction
- ANALYZING POHTOS AND TESTIMONY IN UNIT 1: STUDYING THE HOLOCAUST AND UNIT 3: NAZI GERMANY
 - · Photo: Siegen, Germany, November 10, 1938
 - Testimony of Esther Clifford
 - One primary source cannot tell the whole story. Use a Venn Diagram to analyze photographs and testimony as primary sources to understand the event of Kristallnacht.
- QUADRANT ACTIVITY IN UNIT 4: THE GHETTOS
 - Photo: Jews Crossing the Bridge in the Lodz Ghetto
 - Divide the photograph into four parts and label each quadrant. Students analyze each quadrant individually and then look at the photo as a whole.
- PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN BY MENDEL GROSSMAN IN UNIT 4: THE GHETTOS AND UNIT 10: THE CHILDREN AND LEGACIES BEYOND THE HOLOCAUST
 - Mendel Grossman was a Jewish Photographer in the Lodz who was hired by the Ghetto Department of
 Statistics to take photos for administrative purposes, which allowed him to own a camera. He
 also took photos to record daily life in the ghetto.
 - Photo: Child leaving a soup kitchen with a pot of soup
 - Photo: Children playing in the Lodz Ghetto (1940)
 - Photo: Taken during the Aktion against the Jews in Lodz in September 1942
- ADDITIONAL STRATEGIES FOR USING PHOTOS
 - Conduct a gallery walk
 - Create an emotion-oriented title or caption for photographs
 - · Pair photographs with poems, diary entries, visual history testimony, and other primary sources