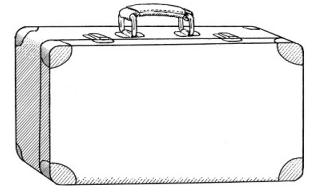


THE 18 STORIES – ACTIVITY SHEET 2 **ANSWERS**



- 1) What is the first name of the painter who painted the picture of the boy studying? **HEINZ**
- 2) Give the title of Eva Schloss's book: The **PROMISE**
- 3) Who was Otto's famous daughter? Anne **FRANK**
- 4) What relation was Otto to Sylvia? **STEP**-grandfather
- 5) Who started a school football exchange? **ARNOLD** Meier
- 6) What was the name of Evelyn's mother's Polish friend? **SALKA**
- 7) Who saved Aunt Berta by picking her to work in his factory? Oskar **SCHINDLER**
- 8) What surname was given to replace Tibiansky? **PEARLMAN**
- 9) What was William Wolfowitch's nickname? **WOOLFY**
- 10) What did William Wolfowitch make? **SHOES**
- 11) In which country is the Menin gate? **BELGIUM**
- 12) Give the surname of the soldier commemorated at the Menin Gate **VERBLOWSKY**
- 13) What type of bird is stamped on the German ID card? **EAGLE**
- 14) The station in London where the Kindertransport children arrived: **LIVERPOOL** Street
- 15) What jobs did Alex and Anne do? **DENTISTS**
- 16) Where did Louise's great-grandfather get off the ship instead of New York? **EDINBURGH**
- 17) Complete the title of Andrew Miller's Book 'The Earl of **PETTICOAT** Lane'?

THE HIDDEN MESSAGE IS: BE KIND TO OTHERS

A few more challenging questions to think about and discuss

- 1) Where in the stories would you find an image of a swastika (the crooked cross symbol of the Nazis) ? List at least 3 other references (stories, symbols, images, facts) to Nazism and the Holocaust in this exhibition. **The swastika is on Helen's mother's passport/ID card. It also contains a J for JUDE (pronounced YOODA -the German word for jew) and gives Sara as her middle name – a requirement of the Nazi government. The tattoo in Kitty's story is the most powerful symbol of the evils of Nazism. The number was burnt into their arms when they arrived in the detention/death camps. Evelyn Gold's story is about the dangers of living in Nazi-occupied Poland and how some locals risked their lives to save Jewish lives. Oskar Schindler is mentioned in Evelyn Gold's story. He saved over 1000 by employing them in his factories, among these was Evelyn's Aunt Berta.**
- 2) 'Concentration' camps such as Auschwitz are also described here as **death / extermination** camps. Why do you think this word has been used? The word is more **shocking, direct and meaningful**.
- 3) The Kindertransport children were 'unaccompanied'. How do you think this fact affected their experience? **Being separated from their parents at such a young age would have added to the trauma of the journey. They were told they would see their parents again. Many did not.**
- 4) Which stories mention the role of Jewish soldiers in the First and Second World Wars? Why is this significant when considering the theme of 'belonging'? **Caroline Pearce's great uncle was a soldier who died in WW1. Barbara & Clive Cohen had fathers who served in the British army. Many people forget the Jewish members of the British Armed forces. Rather than being 'the enemy' or 'enemy aliens', they were loyal citizens who served, and in many cases, died for the country that had given them a home.**
- 5) How does Alban, who gave his name to the city of St Albans, fit in with the themes of this exhibition? (Have a look at the 'Sanctuary' page). **Alban hid a stranger who was fleeing persecution by the Romans. The stranger was a Christian. When the Romans came for him, Alban pretended to be the stranger and the Romans arrested him instead. Alban had taken on the stranger's Christian faith and he refused to deny this new belief. He was beheaded by the Romans on the site where the St Albans Abbey now stands. This tale of courage is echoed throughout history in true stories of occupation and resistance.**