

Unit of Study	Lesson Title	Duration of Lesson	Date(s)
Grades 6-12 Social Studies	Human Behavior during Kristallnacht	Pre-reading homework, minimum 50 minutes or longer according to teacher discretion	Holocaust Education Week, or determined by teacher.
Design Question/Focus of the Lesson/Addressing Content			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Introducing New Knowledge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deepening or Practicing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Generating and Testing Hypotheses	
Learning Goals/Objective (Based on standards.)			
<p>SS.912.W.1: Utilize historical inquiry skills and analytical processes.</p> <p>SS.912.W.7.5 S Describe the rise of authoritarian governments in the Soviet Union, Italy, Germany, and Spain, and analyze the policies and main ideas of Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, and Francisco Franco.</p> <p>SS.912.W.7.6 Analyze the restriction of individual rights and the use of mass terror against populations in the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany, and occupied territories.</p> <p>SS.912.W.7.8 Explain the causes, events, and effects of the Holocaust.</p> <p>SS.912.A.C.4 Demonstrate an understanding of contemporary issues in world affairs, and evaluate the role and impact of United States foreign policy.</p> <p>SS.7.C.4 Demonstrate an understanding of contemporary issues in world affairs, and evaluate the role and impact of United States foreign policy.</p> <p>SS.7.C.4.3 Describe examples of how the United States has dealt with international conflicts.</p>			
Scale			
2.0 Simpler Content	3.0 Target (Objective)	4.0 More Complex	
Describe what happened during Kristallnacht and its impact on German Jews	Understand and explain the goals and the order of Nazi leadership and German government to destroy Jewish homes, businesses, places of worship	Understand the actions of the perpetrators, the bystanders, the onlookers, and the officials during the event Analyze the behavior of each group and explain the reasons for their behaviors.	
Assessment and Monitoring (Checks for content and desired effect.)			
Teacher will monitor and facilitate discussion among students. Teacher will evaluate written assignments.			
Critical Information Chunks/Close Read (As determined by learning targets.)			

Students will be able to:

- describe what happened during Kristallnacht and its impact on German Jews.
- understand the order of the Nazi leadership and the German government to destroy Jewish homes, businesses, and places of worship.
- understand the actions of the perpetrators, the bystanders, onlookers, and officials during the event.
- analyze the behavior of each group and explain the reasons for their behaviors.

Instructional Strategies/Lesson Activity

Pre-reading, home-work, power point presentation, group work, and full class discussion.

Adaptations for Unique Student Needs

Options could include: transcript of power point**
group work
draw a picture of someone's response to events

Assignment(s)

Pre-activity: Students will read PBS article " Kristallnacht " and bring two questions to class to submit to teacher.

Opening Activity: Teacher will: collect homework
give students list of terms contained in power point
show power point introducing terms and event of Kristallnacht

Main Activity (Close Reading) Class will read together and summarize the main points of Mary Fulbrook's article

Independent Activity: teacher will divide students into groups of four and give each group a collection of primary sources to study and to write a short news article about the effects of the destruction on Jews from the perspective of victims, police, firefighters, perpetrators, protectors, and on lookers (depending on the primary sources received) Each group will report out its findings.

Post Activity: Based on the news reports, class will discuss the following questions:
Who could have protected Jews, their homes, businesses and houses of worship from violence during Kristallnacht?
What actions could have been or were taken to protect Jews?
What did protectors need in order to stand up for Jews?

Resources and Materials

Teacher Overview of the history of Kristallnacht

<https://www.tracesofwar.com/articles/4997/Kristallnacht.htm>

Power Point Slides on Kristallnacht

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G7W8fT83h_k

Survivor Testimonies

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bfjc1wEBIZo>

Orders to the Gestapo regarding Kristallnacht

<http://www.historyplace.com/worldwar2/timeline/knacht1a.htm>

German Police Report on Destruction during Kristallnacht

<https://www.facinghistory.org/resource-library/text/german-police-report-destruction-during-kristallnacht#:~:text=German%20Police%20Report%20on%20Destruction%20during%20Kristallnacht%20A,and%20synagogues%20were%20destroyed%20in%20Frankfurt%20during%20Kristallnacht>

Mary Fulbrook. **Jewish Germans Had Their Lives Destroyed by Nazis During Kristallnacht. Their Neighbors Let It Happen.** November 10, 2018.

<https://time.com/5449578/kristallnacht-lessons-bystanders/>

Reaction of non-Jewish Germans to the November Pogrom (Kristallnacht)

<https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/reactions-to-kristallnacht>

Reaction of Germans from perspective of perpetrators, bystanders, victims

<https://sites.google.com/a/ismanila.org/wwii/home/war-crimes/holocaust/kristallnacht>

Edward w. Beattie jr., United Press staff, November 10, 1938

Nazis burn synagogues, smash stores as German police watch

<https://www.upi.com/Archives/1938/11/10/Nazis-burn-synagogues-smash-stores-as-German-police-watch/4084783841114/>

Reaction of International Community to Kristallnacht

<https://www.aish.com/ho/i/48957091.html>

Kristallnacht – and the world's response

<http://new.wymaninstitute.org/2003/11/kristallnacht-and-the-worlds-response/>

"Kristallnacht," article from PBS video *America and the Holocaust*

<https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/holocaust-kristallnacht/>

Photograph of a group of Jewish men forced to march through the streets under SS guard to watch the desecration of a synagogue, then be deported. (United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of Lydia Chagoll)

<https://allthatsinteresting.com/kristallnacht-night-of-broken-glass#5>

Photograph Collection documenting scenes from Kristallnacht

<https://allthatsinteresting.com/kristallnacht-night-of-broken-glass#1>

**Transcript: Kristallnacht Powerpoint

Slide 1: In late January 1933, Adolf Hitler became Chancellor of Nazi Germany. In the next few years his Nazi Party implemented many nationalistic and antisemitic policies.

2: Policies that:

1. No Jews in Civil Services
 2. Don't Serve Jews
 3. No Jewish-Aryan (non-Jews) marriages
 4. No Jewish-Aryan (non-Jews) relationships
 5. Harrassing Jews
3. Fast forward to October 1938, direct orders were given to arrest Polish Jews (in Germany) and send them back to Poland.
 6. And so, around 17,000 Polish Jews were sent to the German Polish border where they were stuck.
 7. The Polish border guards would not let them in (to Poland) and they couldn't go back to Germany. So now you have 17,000 people stuck without food or water or shelter at the Polish border.
 8. In the crowd of 17,000 were the parents of Herschel Grynszpan, a 17-year-old Polish Jew living in Paris after escaping Germany a few years prior. Upon hearing the news, Herschel became angry,
 9. So angry that he would go out and buy a revolver.
 10. On the morning of November 7, 1938, Herschel entered the German embassy in Paris posing as a spy, claimed to have important documents that he could only hand to a ranking official. He was then immediately directed to the office of Ernst vom Rath.
 11. Once in the office, he pulled out his revolver and fired five shots straight into the abdomen of vom Rath. Herschel was then reportedly heard shouting insults to the bleeding official while claiming that he acted in the name of persecuted Jews.
 12. Ernst vom Rath would pass away on the evening of November 9th. His passing greatly angered Hitler, the Nazi Party, and many Germans. That anger quickly translated into action that very night.
 13. Nazi SS, Nazi SA, Hitler Youth, and German citizens took to the streets all over Germany. They set fire to Jewish synagogues all over the country and vandalized Jewish homes, schools, hospitals, businesses, and cemeteries. They would also attack and murder many Jews as well.
 14. German police officers and fire fighters were ordered to do nothing as the situation spiraled out of control. Firefighters would only extinguish fire threats to Aryan-property.
 15. By the morning of November 10th, 1938 everything had died down. The aftermath of the previous night was clear for everyone to see.
 16. More than 250 synagogues were burned down.
 17. Almost 7000 Jewish businesses were trashed and looted. Even more homes were vandalized.
 18. Nearly 100 Jews were murdered as well.

19. The streets were littered with broken glass, giving rise to the name, "Night of Broken Glass" or *Kristallnacht*.
20. The Nazi Party placed heavy blame on the Jewish community for "causing" *Kristallnacht*.
21. They would go on to arrest 30,000 Jewish men and send them to various Nazi concentration camps. They would also place a fine on the German Jewish community probably worth 1 Billion Marks or 500 million US dollars.
22. *Kristallnacht* was reported all over the world with various reactions ranging from shock to condemnation to criticism and rage. However very few countries would take any meaningful action to help the German Jews.
23. By the start of World War II there were still about 200,000 German Jews stuck in Germany awaiting an uncertain future.
24. *Kristallnacht* or the "Night of Broken Glass," was a turning point in the harassment of Jews in Nazi Germany. Before *Kristallnacht*, the harassment was mainly nonviolent, but now going forward it seems like the mistreatment and harassment of German Jews and other Jewish people would only intensify.
25. It seems that things would get worse as the Nazi Party aimed to "solve" the so-called "Jewish Question."