

Key Words	Definitions
Antisemitism	Prejudice against or hatred of Jews.
Convert	To change into another form or state; a person who changes from one form or state into another.
Traits	A physical or character feature that a person has.
Extremist	Belief in and support for extreme ideas, especially in politics.
Ghetto	A part of a town or city where people of a particular minority live, often because they are forced to.
Infirmary	A place for the care of sick or injured people.
Perpetrator	Someone who has committed a crime, or a violent or harmful act.
Martial Law	The replacement of civilian government by military rule, so that law and order is controlled by soldiers, rather than the police.

UNIT TITLE – How can we understand the Holocaust?

Dates	Key events
1929	Wall Street Crash
January 1933	Hitler became Chancellor of Germany
1940-1945	Auschwitz concentration camp operational
1961	Adolf Eichmann put on trial for crimes against the Jewish people, crimes against humanity, war crimes and membership of a criminal organisation.

Key individuals	Why are they important?
Adolf Hitler	Leader of Germany from 1933-1945
Nazis	Members of the National Socialist German Workers' Party, a far-right political party in Germany that rose to power in the 1930s. Led by Adolf Hitler.
Adolf Eichmann	Played a key role in the mass deportation of millions of Jews to Nazi ghettos and extermination camps across German-occupied Europe. He was sentenced to death after his trial.