

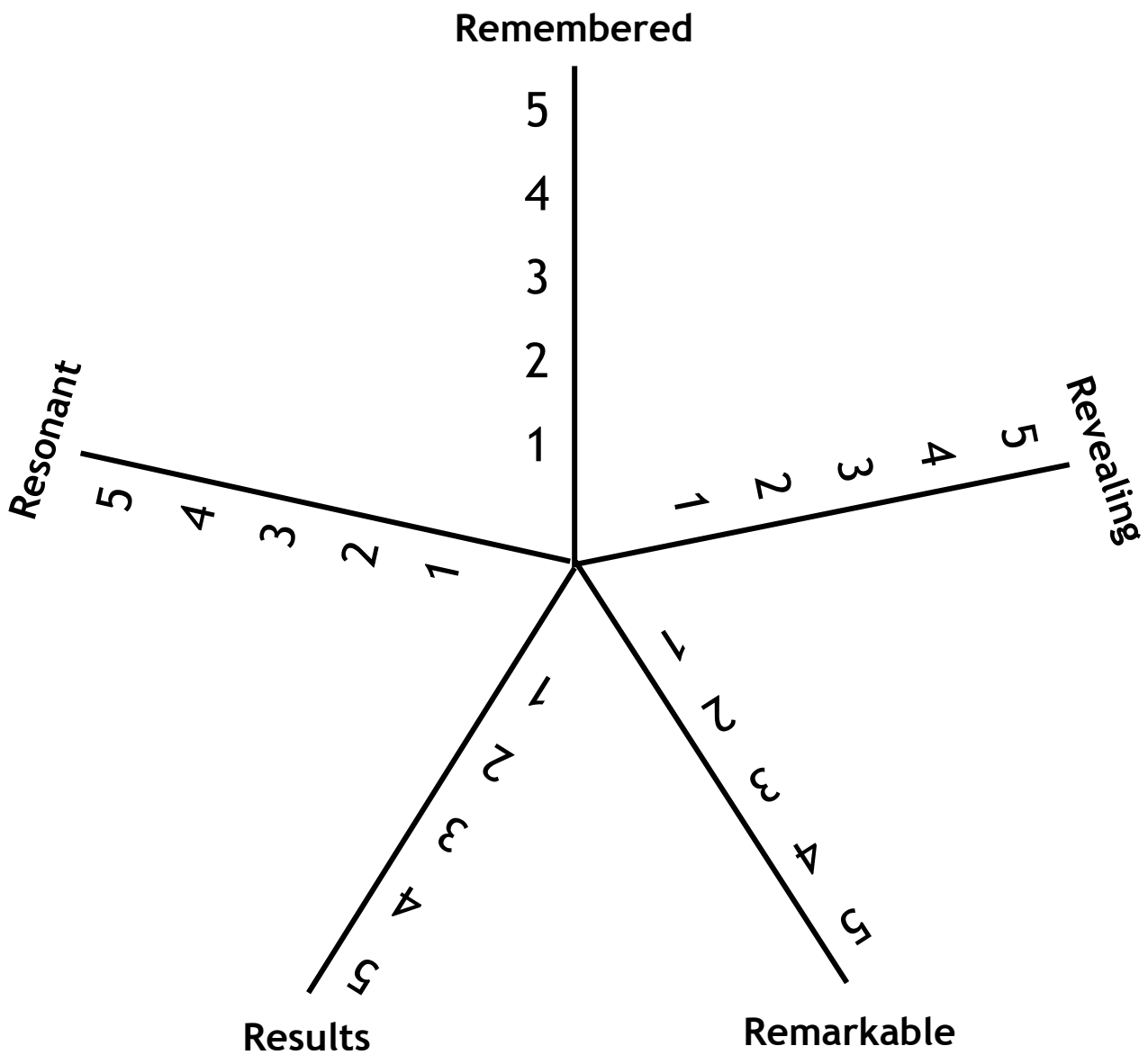
<p>A: Schindler joined the Sudeten German Party in 1935.</p>	<p>B: In 1942, Schindler was arrested for kissing a Jewish girl on the cheek at a birthday party. This was forbidden by the Race and Resettlement Act.</p>	<p>C: By 1944, the factory employed 1,000 Jews. His connections with the Abwehr [the German military intelligence agency] helped him to protect them.</p>
<p>D: In 1943, Schindler travelled to Budapest to meet with a Jewish resistance group. He reported on Nazi atrocities towards the Jews in Poland and brought back funding to help the underground movement.</p>	<p>E: He applied to join the Nazi Party on 1 November 1938; his application was accepted the following year.</p>	<p>F: When the factory was relocated, a list of 1,200 names was typed of Jews that Schindler insisted be moved with him. The trains took the people to Auschwitz and Gross-Rosen by mistake. Schindler's bribes of diamonds saved them from the gas chambers.</p>
<p>G: The Czech government arrested him for espionage in 1938. He was released as part of the terms of the Munich Agreement.</p>	<p>H: In July 1944 Schindler moved his factory to the Sudetenland to save his workers from Auschwitz. The factory started to produce goods for the war effort in order to save it from being closed.</p>	<p>I: In March 1943, the Krakow Ghetto was liquidated. Schindler kept his workers in the factory over night to prevent them from being taken to Plaszow concentration camp.</p>

<p>J: After the liquidation of the Krakow Ghetto, Schindler managed to turn his factory into a sub-camp in order to protect his workers from constant threat at the Plaszow Camp. He funded this himself and used bribery and flattery to make it happen.</p>	<p>K: In a 1983 television documentary, Schindler was quoted as saying, 'I felt that the Jews were being destroyed. I had to help them; there was no choice.'</p>	<p>L: In 1936, Schindler was assigned to the Abwehr [the German military intelligence agency].</p>
<p>M: Schindler died on 9 October 1974 and is buried in Jerusalem on Mount Zion, the only member of the Nazi Party to be honoured in this way.</p>	<p>N: From March 1941, his factory workers had to walk to and from the Krakow Ghetto each day. He expanded the factory to include a clinic and a dining room to help them.</p>	<p>O: As the war drew to a close in 1945, Schindler was in danger of being arrested because he was a member of the Nazi Party. The Jews made him a ring that said 'Whoever saves one life saves the world entire' on it in Hebrew. They each signed a letter explaining what Schindler had done to save their lives.</p>
<p>P: In January 1940, Schindler opened an enamelware factory in Poland. The factory was financed with the backing of Jewish people.</p>	<p>Q: In 1963 Schindler was named Righteous Among the Nations, an award bestowed by the State of Israel on non-Jews who took an active role to rescue Jews during the Holocaust.</p>	<p>R: After extensive research and interviews with surviving <i>Schindlerjuden</i>, Thomas Keneally's 1982 historical novel <i>Schindler's Ark</i> was published. The novel was adapted into the 1993 film <i>Schindler's List</i> by Steven Spielberg. At the time of the film's release, 6,000 descendants of the 1,200 Schindler Jews lived in the world.</p>

Task 1: Read through the cards and sort them into chronological order to create a timeline of Oskar Schindler's life.

Extension: Add key events from Nazi Germany onto the timeline in order to make the context of his life more explicit.

Task 2: Give a score out of 5 for each of the significance criteria then justify your opinion. Remember to use specific evidence to back up your ideas.



Teaching notes:

This resource is meant to highlight the importance of individual stories when teaching the Holocaust, especially ones of resistance to the Nazi regime.

This resource uses Christine Counsell's '5 R's' as significance criteria

Christine Counsell's five 'R's

Remarkable: the event or person was remarkable. They were remarked on at the time and by people since. They were considered to be important by their contemporaries and by following generations.

Remembered: the person or event has been remembered by groups who consider it an important part of the nation's past.

Results: the event or person resulted in change; there were important consequences for the future.

Resonant: people can link their experiences, beliefs or situations in the present to this person or event.

Revealing: it tells us something about the lives of ordinary people normally hidden from our view.

(Adapted from Christine Counsell: 'Looking through a Josephine-Butler shaped window: focusing pupils' thinking on historical significance' *Teaching History* 114)