Resistance and Reckoning

Wartime resistance and postwar responses to the Shoah

MWH.C.6.6.D "Summarize world responses including religious, political, and humanitarian resistance movements to the Shoah resulting in the Nuremberg Trials and the increased support for the establishment of a Jewish state in the Jewish people's..."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline one religious, one political, and one humanitarian act of resistance. Circle two postwar responses to the Shoah.

From Rescue to Reckoning

1. During the Shoah, Nazi Germany and its collaborators murdered six million Jews. Responses differed across borders and institutions. In the French village of Le Chambon-sur-Lignon, Protestant pastor André Trocmé and other residents sheltered Jews fleeing persecution. Trocmé's religious convictions helped inspire this resistance, though sheltering people risked arrest. In Budapest, Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg provided protective documents and safe houses for Jews in 1944. His rescue work was a humanitarian response that used diplomatic authority to help people survive.

2. Political resistance also took shape during the war. In 1943, members of the Danish resistance helped thousands of Jews escape by boat to neutral Sweden after warnings of planned Nazi arrests. After Germany's defeat, Allied powers created the International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg. From 1945 to 1946, it tried leading Nazis for crimes including war crimes and crimes against humanity. The trials presented evidence of Nazi atrocities and held some leaders responsible, although many perpetrators were never tried.

3. The Shoah also intensified calls for a Jewish state where Jews could seek safety and govern themselves. Zionists had long sought a state in the Jewish people's historical homeland, then under British control as Palestine. In 1947, the United Nations voted to divide Palestine into proposed Jewish and Arab states. Jewish leaders accepted the plan, while Arab leaders rejected it. Israel declared independence in 1948. Support for statehood grew after the Shoah, but war surrounding Israel's founding brought displacement for Palestinian Arabs.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How did Trocmé's and Wallenberg's responses differ in motivation or method?

2. How did the Danish resistance respond to planned Nazi arrests, and how was its response different from the Nuremberg Trials?

3. Summarize what the Nuremberg Trials did and one limit of their response to Nazi crimes.

4. How did the Shoah affect support for a Jewish state, and what disagreement followed the UN vote?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write a museum label of 70 to 90 words comparing religious, political, and humanitarian resistance with the Nuremberg Trials and support for a Jewish state. Include one specific example of each kind of resistance and one limit or disagreement.

Resistance and Reckoning

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline one religious, one political, and one humanitarian act of resistance. Circle two postwar responses to the Shoah. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did Trocmé's and Wallenberg's responses differ in motivation or method?	**Trocmé's religious convictions helped inspire shelter for Jews; Wallenberg used diplomatic authority to provide documents and safe houses as humanitarian rescue.**
2	How did the Danish resistance respond to planned Nazi arrests, and how was its response different from the Nuremberg Trials?	**Danish resistance members helped Jews escape during the war; the trials prosecuted Nazi leaders after the war.**
3	Summarize what the Nuremberg Trials did and one limit of their response to Nazi crimes.	**The trials presented evidence and held some Nazi leaders responsible, but many perpetrators were never tried.**
4	How did the Shoah affect support for a Jewish state, and what disagreement followed the UN vote?	**The Shoah increased support for a state where Jews could seek safety and govern themselves. Jewish leaders accepted the UN partition plan, while Arab leaders rejected it.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

During the Shoah, people resisted in different ways. Pastor André Trocmé and neighbors sheltered Jews in France, acting partly from religious conviction. Danish resistance members helped Jews reach Sweden, opposing Nazi arrests through organized political action. In Budapest, Raoul Wallenberg provided protective documents and safe houses as humanitarian rescue. After the war, the Nuremberg Trials prosecuted Nazi leaders, while support for a Jewish state grew and the United Nations proposed partition. These responses could not undo the murders, and Arab leaders rejected the partition plan.

Accept accurate comparisons that distinguish wartime resistance from postwar prosecution and statehood efforts. Students may identify either the trials' limited reach or disagreement over partition as a limit or disagreement.