



# STANDARDS:

SS6H3 Explain conflict and change in Europe.

a. Describe the aftermath of World War I: the rise of communism, the Treaty of Versailles, the rise of Nazism, and worldwide depression.

b. Explain the rise of Nazism including preexisting prejudices, the use of propaganda, and events which resulted in the Holocaust.

## **TEACHER INFO: CLOZE Notes**

- The next pages are handouts for the students to use for note-taking during the presentation. (Print front to back to save paper and ink.)
- Check the answers as a class after the presentation.

# Nazism & the Holocaust CLOZE Notes I

## Adolf Hitler

- In 1899, Adolf Hitler was \_\_\_\_\_.
- In \_\_\_\_\_, as a teenager, he moved to Munich, Germany.
- Before his career in politics, Hitler was a \_\_\_\_\_ who fought in World War I.
- Like many Germans, Hitler's \_\_\_\_\_ was very strong and he was furious when Germany lost the war and had to sign the Treaty of Versailles.

## Treaty of Versailles

- The Treaty of Versailles was negotiated by the Allied leaders with \_\_\_\_\_ from Germany.
- It forced Germany to \_\_\_\_\_ for starting WWI, and it doled out a harsh punishment for doing so.
- Germany lost land and its military, and was also forced to \_\_\_\_\_ to war-torn countries.
- When the treaty was signed in \_\_\_\_\_, Hitler, like many Germans, was extremely angry.

## Reparations

- After the war, the \_\_\_\_\_, a democratic government, was set up in Germany.
- The new government \_\_\_\_\_ Germany's economy, but paying reparations stood in the way.
- Millions of dollars were \_\_\_\_\_ for France and Great Britain.
- Because so much money was going to other countries, Germany was \_\_\_\_\_ itself and fell into an economic depression.

## Depression

- Prices went up as \_\_\_\_\_.
- Basic items such as \_\_\_\_\_ were not always available.
- Men had \_\_\_\_\_ to support their families.
- The value of German money became \_\_\_\_\_.

## Nazi Party

- As the economic situation worsened, more and more people \_\_\_\_\_.
- Adolf Hitler was also very angry with the situation and decided to \_\_\_\_\_.
- He gave several \_\_\_\_\_ that many Germans agreed with.
- Soon, Hitler was elected leader of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- In 1923, Hitler \_\_\_\_\_ the Weimar Republic and take control of Germany.



# Nazism & the Holocaust CLOZE Notes 2

## *Mein Kampf*

- Hitler's coup failed and he was sentenced to \_\_\_\_\_.
- While incarcerated, Hitler wrote a book called \_\_\_\_\_, which outlined his plan to save Germany.
- Hitler's ideas included expanding Germany's lands, eliminating "impure" races, and creating a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Once released, Hitler continued giving his passionate speeches and gained more and more support for the \_\_\_\_\_.

## US Impact

- In 1929 the US \_\_\_\_\_, causing an economic depression that rippled throughout the world.
- At this time, Germany's economy was being supported by \_\_\_\_\_.
- When the market crashed, the banks needed Germany to \_\_\_\_\_ immediately, which they obviously could not do.
- As a result, German businesses failed and many people \_\_\_\_\_.

## Promises

- Germans were furious and \_\_\_\_\_ and the Nazis for help.
- Hitler promised to restore Germany and to make it a \_\_\_\_\_.
- He also promised to protect Germany's people by \_\_\_\_\_ and war materials production.
- Hitler was able to unite the German people by placing the blame for the country's problems on the \_\_\_\_\_.
- He also called for an increase in \_\_\_\_\_.

## Chancellor

- In 1932, the \_\_\_\_\_ the majority of the vote (37%) in Germany's Parliament.
- Adolf Hitler was appointed \_\_\_\_\_ in 1933.
- Hitler immediately began changing the democratic country into a \_\_\_\_\_ led by a dictator and controlled by the military.
- He now had \_\_\_\_\_ and banned all opposing political parties.
- Anyone who spoke out against Hitler was threatened by the Nazis, sent to a \_\_\_\_\_ for political prisoners, or killed.

# Nazism & the Holocaust CLOZE Notes 3

## Violations

- Hitler and the Nazis soon had \_\_\_\_\_ in Germany.
- Right away, he began to \_\_\_\_\_ of the Treaty of Versailles.
- Hitler began to \_\_\_\_\_ and reopened factories to build more weapons.
- He stopped \_\_\_\_\_ and began to expand the German empire by taking over neighboring countries' lands.

## WWII

- In 1938, Hitler \_\_\_\_\_ and took over part of Czechoslovakia.
- Initially, Great Britain and France did not stop Hitler because they wanted to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Then, on September 1, 1939, Germany \_\_\_\_\_.
- This was the last straw and \_\_\_\_\_ had begun...

## The Purge

- Hitler's army was on a mission to take control of all of Europe and to \_\_\_\_\_ of "impure" races.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ for Germany's problems following WWI, and he also wanted to remove those he considered inferior to the Aryan race.
- Hitler targeted the physically and mentally handicapped, \_\_\_\_\_, Romas, Slavs, and many others.

## Propaganda

- Hitler and the Nazis used \_\_\_\_\_ such as posters, radio shows, and movies to turn Aryan Germans \_\_\_\_\_ their Jewish neighbors.
- Germans responded by \_\_\_\_\_, businesses, and churches.

## Holocaust

- The Holocaust was the systematic, state-sponsored killing of \_\_\_\_\_ (6 million of whom were Jewish).
- It began in 1933, when Hitler and the Nazis \_\_\_\_\_ in Germany, and lasted until 1945.
- During the Holocaust, Hitler targeted men, women, and children that he \_\_\_\_\_ to "pure" Germans.
- Beginning in 1941, every Jewish person was required to wear a \_\_\_\_\_ and forced to live in crowded areas called ghettos.
- A few months later, Jews began being deported to \_\_\_\_\_.
- These camps were killing facilities with \_\_\_\_\_ that could kill thousands of people at one time.

# Nazism & the Holocaust CLOZE Notes 4

## Evidence

- When Germany began losing WWII, they started \_\_\_\_\_ every day.
- Hitler wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ of the mass killing and ordered as many camps as possible to be destroyed.
- As the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1945, they came across some of the camps and were horrified by what they saw.
- The survivors were nearly skeletons from lack of food, and \_\_\_\_\_ were everywhere.

## After

- The Allied forces \_\_\_\_\_ that still had surviving prisoners.
- Many of the survivors were afraid to go back to their former homes and had \_\_\_\_\_.
- In 1948, the United Nations created the \_\_\_\_\_, a place for Jewish immigrants to call home.

## Defeat

- In 1945, the Allied forces \_\_\_\_\_ and their defeat was imminent:
- When Hitler realized what was happening, \_\_\_\_\_ to his underground bunker and committed suicide on April 30, 1945.
- The Nazis' \_\_\_\_\_ was finally over.
- All symbols of Nazism were \_\_\_\_\_.

# Nazism & the Holocaust CLOZE Notes I

## Adolf Hitler

- In 1899, Adolf Hitler was **born in Austria**.
- In **1913**, as a teenager, he moved to Munich, Germany.
- Before his career in politics, Hitler was a **German soldier** who fought in World War I.
- Like many Germans, Hitler's **sense of nationalism** was very strong and he was furious when Germany lost the war and had to sign the Treaty of Versailles.

## Treaty of Versailles

- The Treaty of Versailles was negotiated by the Allied leaders with **little input** from Germany.
- It forced Germany to **accept the blame** for starting WWI, and it doled out a harsh punishment for doing so.
- Germany lost land and its military, and was also forced to **pay reparations** to war-torn countries.
- When the treaty was signed in **June 1919**, Hitler, like many Germans, was extremely angry.

## Reparations

- After the war, the **Weimar Republic**, a democratic government, was set up in Germany.
- The new government **worked to rebuild** Germany's economy, but paying reparations stood in the way.
- Millions of dollars were **leaving the country** for France and Great Britain.
- Because so much money was going to other countries, Germany was **unable to rebuild** itself and fell into an economic depression.

## Depression

- Prices went up as **goods became scarce**.
- Basic items such as **food and clothing** were not always available.
- Men had **trouble finding jobs** to support their families.
- The value of German money became **extremely inflated**.

## Nazi Party

- As the economic situation worsened, more and more people **blamed the government**.
- Adolf Hitler was also very angry with the situation and decided to **enter politics**.
- He gave several **powerful speeches** that many Germans agreed with.
- Soon, Hitler was elected leader of the **National Socialist German Worker's (Nazi) Party**.
- In 1923, Hitler **attempted to overthrow** the Weimar Republic and take control of Germany.

# Nazism & the Holocaust CLOZE Notes 2

## *Mein Kampf*

- Hitler's coup failed and he was sentenced to **nine months in prison**.
- While incarcerated, Hitler wrote a book called *Mein Kampf*, which outlined his plan to save Germany.
- Hitler's ideas included expanding Germany's lands, eliminating "impure" races, and creating a **German dictatorship**.
- Once released, Hitler continued giving his passionate speeches and gained more and more support for the **Nazi party**.

## US Impact

- In 1929 the **US stock market crashed**, causing an economic depression that rippled throughout the world.
- At this time, Germany's economy was being supported by **loans from US banks**.
- When the market crashed, the banks needed Germany to **repay their debts** immediately, which they obviously could not do.
- As a result, German businesses failed and many people **lost their jobs**.

## Promises

- Germans were furious and **looked to Hitler** and the Nazis for help.
- Hitler promised to restore Germany and to make it a **world power**.
- He also promised to protect Germany's people by **increasing the military** and war materials production.
- Hitler was able to unite the German people by placing the blame for the country's problems on the **Jewish population**.
- He also called for an increase in **Germany's lands**.

## Chancellor

- In 1932, the **Nazi party won** the majority of the vote (37%) in Germany's Parliament.
- Adolf Hitler was appointed **Chancellor of Germany** in 1933.
- Hitler immediately began changing the democratic country into a **fascist state** led by a dictator and controlled by the military.
- He now had **total control** and banned all opposing political parties.
- Anyone who spoke out against Hitler was threatened by the Nazis, sent to a **concentration camp** for political prisoners, or killed.

# Nazism & the Holocaust CLOZE Notes 3

## Violations

- Hitler and the Nazis soon had **all the power** in Germany.
- Right away, he began to **violate the terms** of the Treaty of Versailles.
- Hitler began to **rebuild the military** and reopened factories to build more weapons.
- He stopped **reparations payments** and began to expand the German empire by taking over neighboring countries' lands.

## WWII

- In 1938, Hitler **annexed Austria** and took over part of Czechoslovakia.
- Initially, Great Britain and France did not stop Hitler because they wanted to **avoid conflict**.
- Then, on September 1, 1939, Germany **invaded Poland**.
- This was the last straw and **World War II** had begun...

## The Purge

- Hitler's army was on a mission to take control of all of Europe and to **purge the continent** of "impure" races.
- He **blamed Jews** for Germany's problems following WWI, and he also wanted to remove those he considered inferior to the Aryan race.
- Hitler targeted the physically and mentally handicapped, **Jehovah's Witnesses**, Romas, Slavs, and many others.

## Propaganda

- Hitler and the Nazis used **propaganda** such as posters, radio shows, and movies to turn Aryan Germans **against** their Jewish neighbors.
- Germans responded by **destroying Jewish homes**, businesses, and churches.

## Holocaust

- The Holocaust was the systematic, state-sponsored killing of **11 million innocent people** (6 million of whom were Jewish).
- It began in 1933, when Hitler and the Nazis **came to power** in Germany, and lasted until 1945.
- During the Holocaust, Hitler targeted men, women, and children that he **believed to be inferior** to "pure" Germans.
- Beginning in 1941, every Jewish person was required to wear a **yellow Star of David** and forced to live in crowded areas called ghettos.
- A few months later, Jews began being deported to **concentration camps**.
- These camps were killing facilities with **gas chambers** that could kill thousands of people at one time.

# Nazism & the Holocaust CLOZE Notes 4

## Evidence

- When Germany began losing WWII, they started **killing thousands of Jews** every day.
- Hitler wanted to **hide the evidence** of the mass killing and ordered as many camps as possible to be destroyed.
- As the **Allies moved across Europe** in 1945, they came across some of the camps and were horrified by what they saw.
- The survivors were nearly skeletons from lack of food, and **plies of corpses** were everywhere.

## After

- The Allied forces **freed camps** that still had surviving prisoners.
- Many of the survivors were afraid to go back to their former homes and had **no place to go**.
- In 1948, the United Nations created the **state of Israel**, a place for Jewish immigrants to call home.

## Defeat

- In 1945, the Allied forces **closed in on the Germans** and their defeat was imminent.
- When Hitler realized what was happening, **he retreated** to his underground bunker and committed suicide on April 30, 1945.
- The Nazis' **reign of terror** was finally over.
- All symbols of Nazism were **outlawed**.





*The*  
**Rise of**  
**NAZISM**

# Adolf Hitler

- In 1899, Adolf Hitler was born in Austria.
  - In 1913, as a teenager, he moved to Munich, Germany.
- Before his career in politics, Hitler was a German soldier who fought in World War I.
- Like many Germans, Hitler's sense of nationalism was very strong and he was furious when Germany lost the war and had to sign the Treaty of Versailles.



Adolf Hitler during  
World War I





# Treaty of Versailles

- The Treaty of Versailles was negotiated by the Allied leaders with little input from Germany.
- It forced Germany to accept the blame for starting WWI, and it doled out a harsh punishment for doing so.
- Germany lost land and its military, and was also forced to pay reparations to war-torn countries.
- When the treaty was signed in June 1919, Hitler, like many Germans, was extremely angry.





# Reparations

- After the war, the Weimar Republic, a democratic government, was set up in Germany.
- The new government worked to rebuild Germany's economy, but paying reparations stood in the way.
  - Millions of dollars were leaving the country for France and Great Britain.
- Because so much money was going to other countries, Germany was unable to rebuild itself and fell into an economic depression.

# Unemployment Line





# Depression

- Prices went up as goods became scarce.
- Basic items such as food and clothing were not always available.
- Men had trouble finding jobs to support their families.
- The value of German money became extremely inflated.

# Value of German Currency, 1914-1923

Date	Number of German Marks to the U.S. Dollar
1914	4.2
1919	14.0
1921	76.7
August 1923	4,620,455.0
November 1923	4,200,000,000,000.0





In 1923, the deutschmark was only good for making kites...

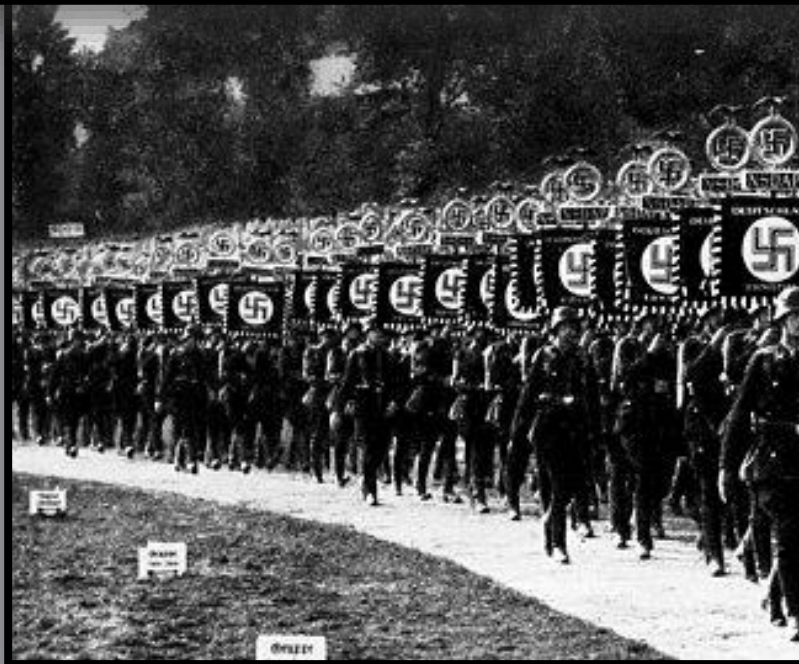
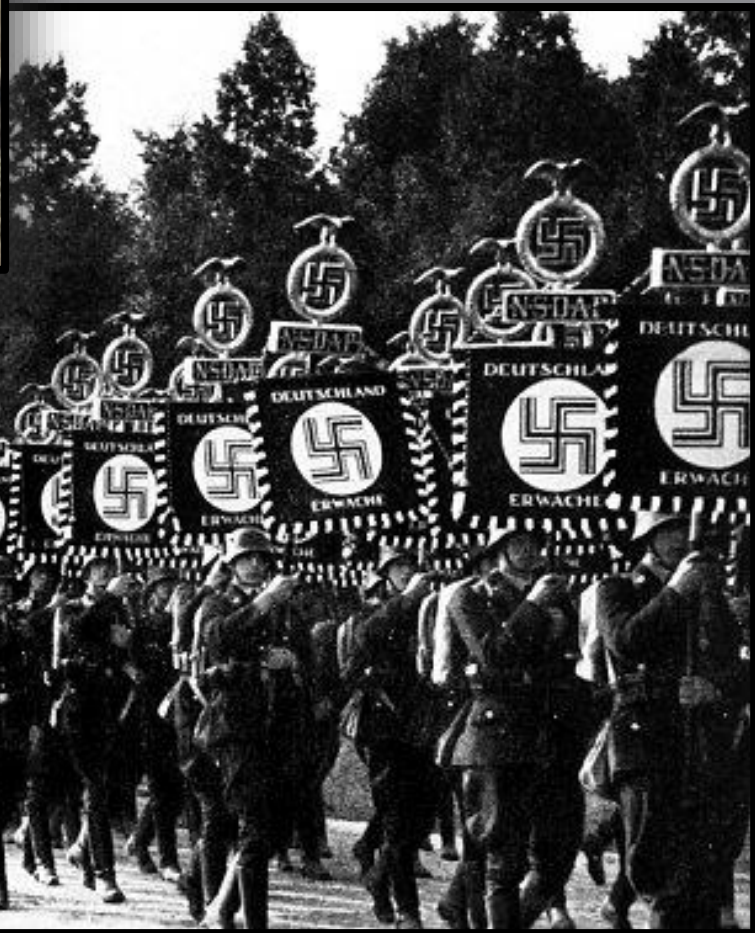


...And for burning in ovens to keep warm.



# Nazi Party

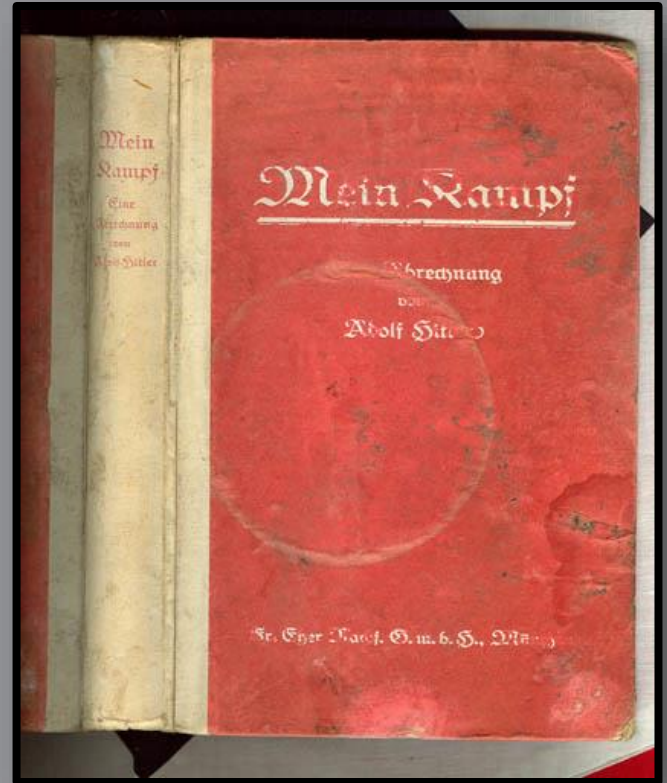
- As the economic situation worsened, more and more people blamed the government.
- Adolf Hitler was also very angry with the situation and decided to enter politics.
  - He gave several powerful speeches that many Germans agreed with.
- Soon, Hitler was elected leader of the National Socialist German Worker's (Nazi) Party.
- In 1923, Hitler attempted to overthrow the Weimar Republic and take control of Germany.



# *Mein Kampf*

- Hitler's coup failed and he was sentenced to nine months in prison.
- While incarcerated, Hitler wrote a book called *Mein Kampf*, which outlined his plan to save Germany.
  - Hitler's ideas included expanding Germany's lands, eliminating "impure" races, and creating a German dictatorship.
- Once released, Hitler continued giving his passionate speeches and gained more and more support for the Nazi party.





# U.S. Impact

- In 1929 the US stock market crashed, causing an economic depression that rippled throughout the world.
- At this time, Germany's economy was being supported by loans from US banks.
- When the market crashed, the banks needed Germany to repay their debts immediately, which they obviously could not do.
- As a result, German businesses failed and many people lost their jobs.



Waiting for Work

# Promises

- Germans were furious and looked to Hitler and the Nazis for help.
- Hitler promised to restore Germany and to make it a world power.
- He also promised to protect Germany's people by increasing the military and war materials production.
- Hitler was able to unite the German people by placing the blame for the country's problems on the Jewish population.
- He also called for an increase in Germany's lands.





Support for Hitler & the Nazi Party

# Chancellor

- In 1932, the Nazi party won the majority of the vote (37%) in Germany's Parliament.
- Adolf Hitler was appointed Chancellor of Germany in 1933.
- Hitler immediately began changing the democratic country into a fascist state led by a dictator and controlled by the military.
- He now had total control and banned all opposing political parties.
  - Anyone who spoke out against Hitler was threatened by the Nazis, sent to a concentration camp for political prisoners, or killed.



Hitler becomes Chancellor





Nazi Control

# Violations

- Hitler and the Nazis soon had all the power in Germany.
- Right away, he began to violate the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.
- Hitler began to rebuild the military and reopened factories to build more weapons.
- He stopped reparations payments and began to expand the German empire by taking over neighboring countries' lands.





# WWII

- In 1938, Hitler annexed Austria and took over part of Czechoslovakia.
- Initially, Great Britain and France did not stop Hitler because they wanted to avoid conflict.
- Then, on September 1, 1939, Germany invaded Poland.
- This was the last straw and World War II had begun...



*The*  
**Holocaust**

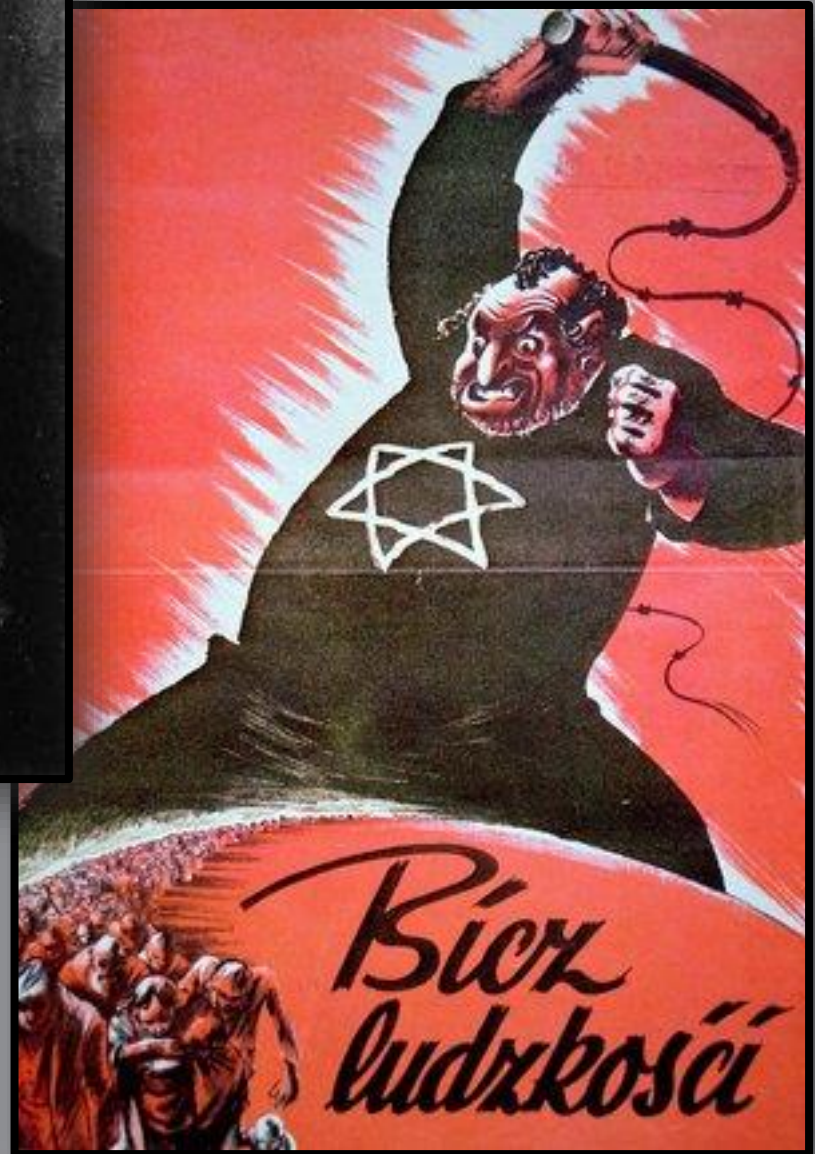
# The Purge

- Hitler's army was on a mission to take control of all of Europe and to purge the continent of "impure" races.
- He blamed Jews for Germany's problems following WWI, and he also wanted to remove those he considered inferior to the Aryan race.
- Hitler targeted the physically and mentally handicapped, Jehovah's Witnesses, Romas, Slavs, and many others.

# Propaganda

- Hitler and the Nazis used propaganda such as posters, radio shows, and movies to turn Aryan Germans against their Jewish neighbors.
- Germans responded by destroying Jewish homes, businesses, and churches.







# Holocaust

- The Holocaust was the systematic, state-sponsored killing of 11 million innocent people (6 million of whom were Jewish).
- It began in 1933, when Hitler and the Nazis came to power in Germany, and lasted until 1945.
- During the Holocaust, Hitler targeted men, women, and children that he believed to be inferior to “pure” Germans.







Arriving at Auschwitz



# Holocaust

- Beginning in 1941, every Jewish person was required to wear a yellow Star of David and forced to live in crowded areas called ghettos.
- A few months later, Jews began being deported to concentration camps.
- These camps were killing facilities with gas chambers that could kill thousands of people at one time.









Teenagers at Auschwitz



Gas Chamber

# Evidence

- When Germany began losing WWII, they started killing thousands of Jews every day.
- Hitler wanted to hide the evidence of the mass killing and ordered as many camps as possible to be destroyed.
- As the Allies moved across Europe in 1945, they came across some of the camps and were horrified by what they saw.
  - The survivors were nearly skeletons from lack of food, and piles of corpses were everywhere.







# After

- The Allied forces freed camps that still had surviving prisoners.
- Many of the survivors were afraid to go back to their former homes and had no place to go.
- In 1948, the United Nations created the state of Israel, a place for Jewish immigrants to call home.









*The End of*  
**NAZISM**



# Defeat

- In 1945, the Allied forces closed in on the Germans and their defeat was imminent.
- When Hitler realized what was happening, he retreated to his underground bunker and committed suicide on April 30, 1945.
- The Nazis' reign of terror was finally over.
- All symbols of Nazism were outlawed.

# TEACHER INFO: Nazism Foldable

- Print off the foldable for each student.
- The students will cut the template out along the thick, outside lines.
- Next, they will cut along the thin lines that divide each word, stopping at the gray rectangle.
- They should attach the side of the template (gray rectangle) to their notebooks.
- They will now be able to open up each flap and write information about the significance of each date underneath.

# Rise of Nazism

1945

1939

1933

1932

1929

1923

1919

1899

# Rise of Nazism

Adolf Hitler was born in Austria

Germany forced to sign Treaty of Versailles; angered Hitler & Germans

Hitler attempts to overthrow government; imprisoned; writes *Mein Kampf*

US stock market crashes; Germany unable to repay US loans, economic depression worsens

Nazi party wins majority of votes in Germany's legislature

Hitler appointed Chancellor of Germany

Hitler's Nazis invade Poland; WWII begins

Germany is defeated by Allies; Hitler dies; Nazi symbols outlawed



# TEACHER INFO: Under the Bed

- Print off the Under the Bed handout for each student.
- Have the students imagine that they are looking under Adolf Hitler's bed.
- They will draw 3–5 things that they think the dictator could have hidden under his bed during this time period.
- In the textbox, they will explain the significance of each item.

# What's Under the Bed?

**Directions:** Imagine that you're in Adolf Hitler's bedroom during the time period we studied. What could Hitler be hiding under his bed? Draw 3-5 things under the bed and explain the significance of the items in the textbox.

A large, empty, rounded rectangular box with a thick black border. It is positioned to the right of the bed, intended for a student to draw items hidden under the bed and write an explanation of their significance.

# **TEACHER INFO: You Are There Diary**

- Print off the Diary printable for each student.
- Have the students write a diary entry from the perspective of someone living through the Holocaust (a Jew in a concentration camp, a Nazi soldier, a German citizen, etc.).

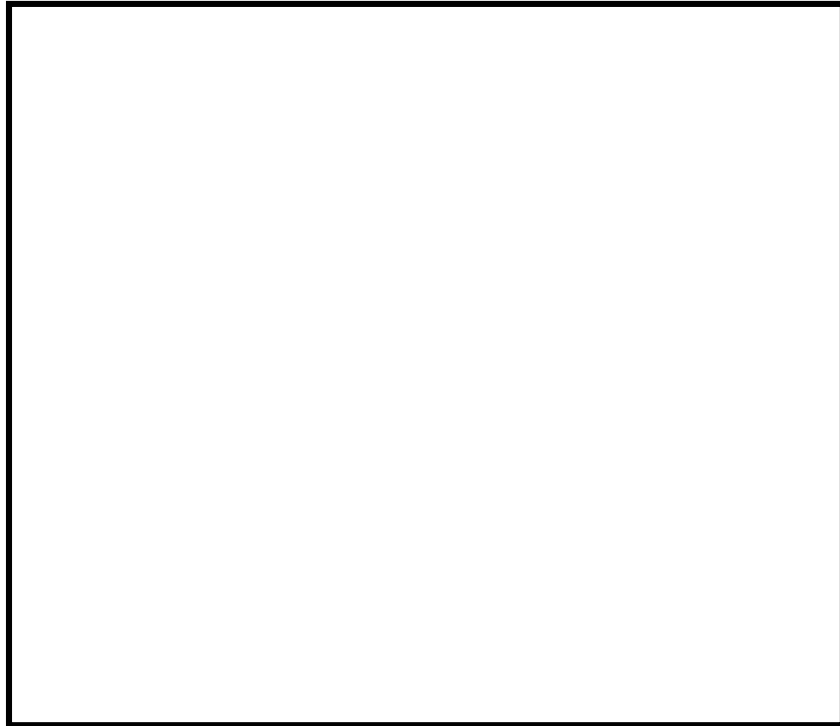




# TEACHER INFO: Citation for Injustice

- Print off the Citation for Injustice printable for each student.
- The students will write a “ticket” to Adolf Hitler (Offender) for his actions during the Holocaust. They should describe how Hitler and the Nazis treated the Jews. Then, they will write how they think Hitler should have treated the Jews.
- In the “polaroid picture”, they will draw a scene that shows the Hitler’s terrible actions.

# A Citation for Injustice



**Photographic Evidence**

**Ticket Number 67483928-22**

Offender:

Date:

**Describe the Offense:**

**Instead, the lawbreaker should have:**

*Signature:*



# TEACHER INFO: Two Voices Poem

- Print the Two Voices Poem handout for each student.
- Have the students write poems that represent two voices during this time period.
- Read over their poems & ask for volunteers to share a few the following day.

# Two Voices Poem

**Directions:** Based on what we have learned about Nazism and the Holocaust, you will be creating a poem that represents two voices during this time period. On the left side of this paper, you will be writing a poem from the perspective of Adolf Hitler. On the right side, you will be writing a poem from the perspective of a Victim of the Holocaust. \* Your poem should reflect your feelings and emotions as if you were a person living in this time period.

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# TEACHER INFO: Comprehension Check

- Print off the Comprehension Check for each student.
- After the lesson, have the students answer the questions. \*This could also be used as a quiz.

# Nazism & the Holocaust

## Comprehension Check

1. Why was the Treaty of Versailles bad for Germany?
2. Why was Germany in an economic depression after WWI?
3. Why did many Germans begin supporting the Nazi party during this time period?
4. 1923 was a big year for Hitler – what did he do in that year?
5. What was *Mein Kampf* about?
6. How did the US stock market crash affect Germany's economy?
7. As Germany's Chancellor, how did Hitler handle people who opposed his ideas?
8. After Hitler was appointed Chancellor, how did he ignore the terms of the Treaty of Versailles?
9. What was the Holocaust?
10. Why did Hitler want to eliminate all Jewish people?
11. How did Nazism in Germany end?

# Nazism & the Holocaust

## Comprehension Check

1. Why was the Treaty of Versailles bad for Germany?  
It stripped Germany of its military, took away some of its lands, and forced it to pay billions of dollars in reparations
2. Why was Germany in an economic depression after WWI?  
Germany was sending millions of dollars to other countries and couldn't rebuild its own economy.
3. Why did many Germans begin supporting the Nazi party during this time period?  
Germany's democratic government wasn't doing enough to help, Hitler & Nazis promised to restore Germany & make it a world power
4. 1923 was a big year for Hitler – what did he do in that year?  
Tried to overthrow Germany's government; sent to prison, wrote *Mein Kampf*
5. What was *Mein Kampf* about?  
Hitler's ideas for saving Germany --- included expanding Germany's lands, eliminating "impure" races, and creating a German dictatorship
6. How did the US stock market crash affect Germany's economy?  
When the market crashed, US banks needed Germany to repay their debts, which they could not do so businesses failed and people lost their jobs
7. As Germany's Chancellor, how did Hitler handle people who opposed his ideas?  
The Nazis threatened them, sent them to prison camps, or killed them
8. After Hitler was appointed Chancellor, how did he ignore the terms of the Treaty of Versailles?  
Stopped paying reparations, began to rebuild military, started taking over other lands (Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland)
9. What was the Holocaust?  
Hitler's systematic, state--supported killing of 11 million innocent people (6 million were Jewish)
10. Why did Hitler want to eliminate all Jewish people?  
He blamed them for Germany's problems following WWI, he was trying to create a "perfect" Aryan race
11. How did Nazism in Germany end?  
Hitler committed suicide in 1945 and all symbols of Nazism were outlawed

# TEACHER INFO: TICKET OUT THE DOOR

- Print out the exit slip page for each student.
- Have the students create a snapchat message for either Nazism or the Holocaust.
- The message should include an illustration that represents the vocabulary word, as well as text to describe it.



Name:

# History Snapchat

Create a snapchat about either Nazism & Hitler or the Holocaust. Include a visual and text to describe it.

To:

From:



Text:

Name:

# History Snapchat

Create a snapchat about either Nazism & Hitler or the Holocaust. Include a visual and text to describe it.

To:

From:

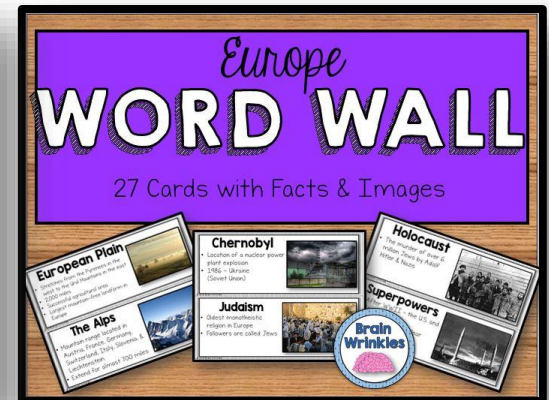
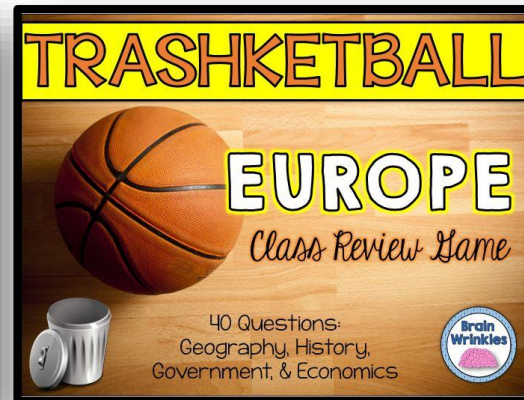
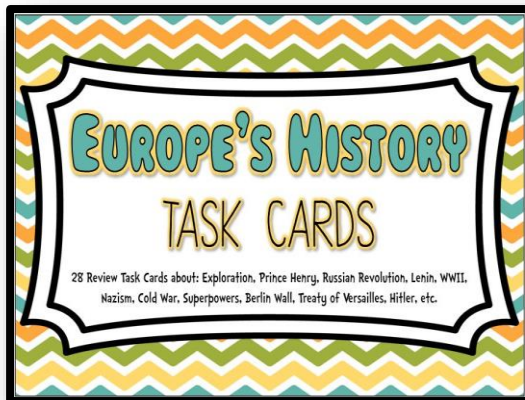


Text:

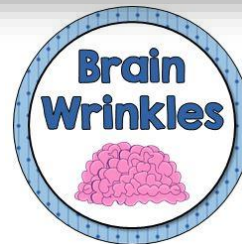
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*Ansley at Brain Wrinkles*



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- On shared databases.
- Online in any way other than on password-protected website for student use only.

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