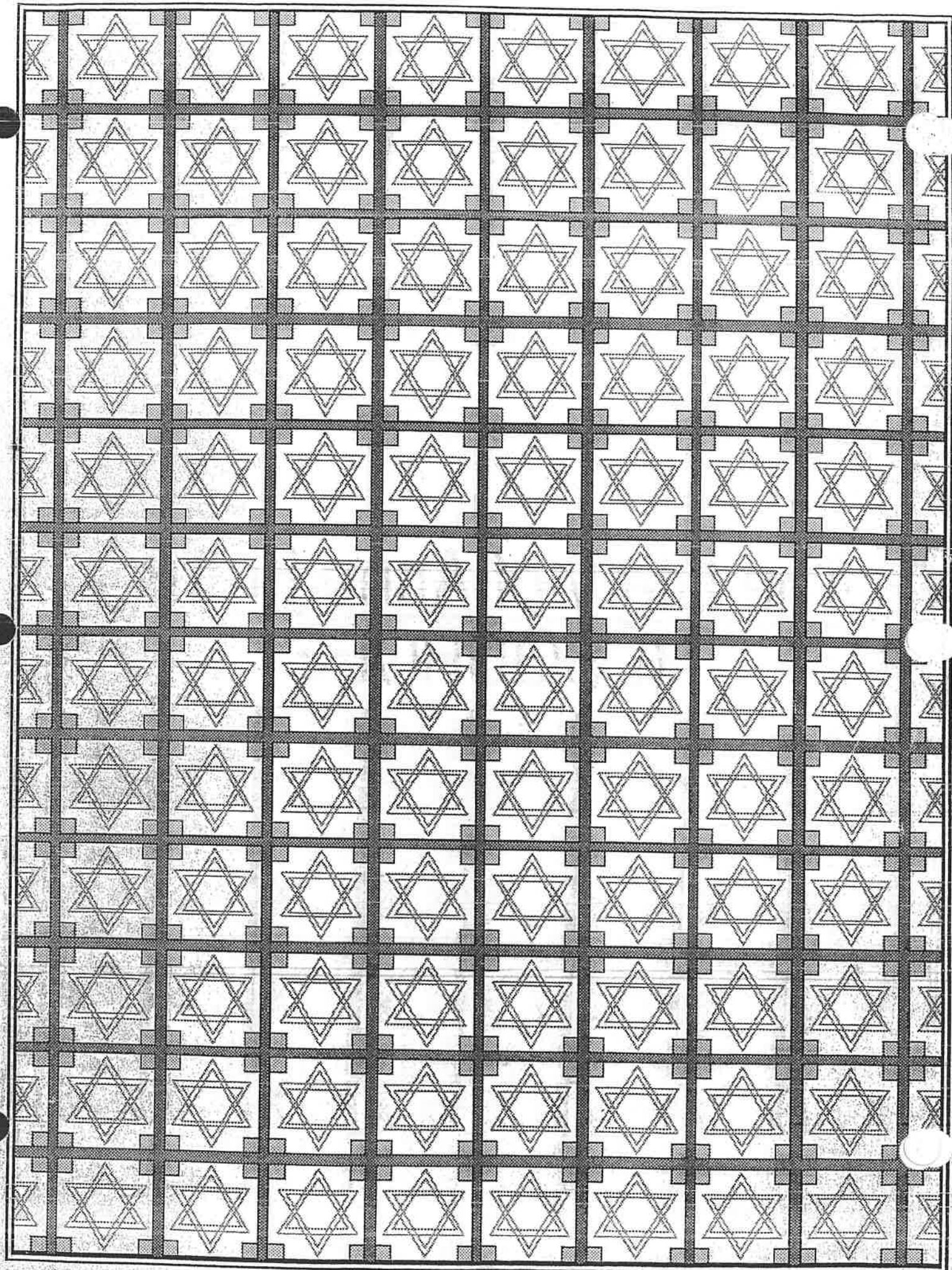


# The Diary of Anne Frank **RESOURCES**





**JEWS were required to wear a yellow star.**

**JEWS were required to turn in their bicycles.**

**JEWS were forbidden to use streetcars.**

**JEWS were forbidden to ride in cars; even  
their own.**

**JEWS were required to do their shopping  
between 3 and 5 p.m.**

**JEWS were required to frequent only Jewish-  
owned barber and beauty shops.**

**JEWS were forbidden to be out on the streets  
between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.**

**JEWS were forbidden to go theaters or any  
other form of entertainment.**

**JEWS were forbidden to use swimming pools,  
tennis courts, hockey fields or any other  
athletic fields.**

**JEWS were forbidden to go rowing.**

**JEWS were forbidden to take part in any athletic activity in public.**

**JEWS were forbidden to sit in their gardens or those of their friends after 8 p.m.**

**JEWS were forbidden to visit Christians in their homes.**

**JEWS were required to attend Jewish schools.**

## THE DIARY OF ANNE FRANK

### INTERMISSION ACTIVITY #1

Near the end of Act I, Anne longs for some of the things she has missed while in hiding. At the end of S. 4 she talks of several things she misses, "...to ride a bike again... to laugh till my belly aches...to have new clothes from the skin out...to have a hot tub filled to overflowing and wallow in it for hours...to be back in school with my friends". Take a few minutes to review and discuss the last year and a half (7th and 8th Grade) of your life with 2 or 3 classmates. Then, come up with your TOP TEN LIST of things that you would have missed had you been in hiding instead of living your usual life.

#### TOP 10 THINGS WE WOULD HAVE MISSED

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

## THE DIARY OF ANN FRANK

### INTERMISSION ACTIVITY #2

If you had to live in hiding, and could not make a sound from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. each day, how would you spend your time? Refer to the list you made regarding the contents of your back pack, and plan a daily schedule by filling in the time blocks below.

### MY DAILY SCHEDULE

9:00 a.m. \_\_\_\_\_

10:00 a.m. \_\_\_\_\_

11:00 a.m. \_\_\_\_\_

12:00 noon \_\_\_\_\_

1:00 p.m. \_\_\_\_\_

2:00 p.m. \_\_\_\_\_

3:00 p.m. \_\_\_\_\_

4:00 p.m. \_\_\_\_\_

5:00 p.m. \_\_\_\_\_

6:00 p.m. \_\_\_\_\_

# About the Author

## Annelies Marie Frank

Annelies Marie Frank was born in Frankfurt, Germany, on June 12, 1929. She was the second daughter of Jewish businessman Otto Frank and his wife, Edith. Anne's older sister, Margot, had been born three years earlier, also in Frankfurt. Otto and Edith Frank came from wealthy Jewish families that lost their fortunes due to the poor economy in Germany during the mid-1920s.

Soon after Hitler's rise to power in 1933, the Frank family fled Germany. They settled in Amsterdam, since the Dutch were known for allowing religious freedom. Otto Frank hoped his family would be safe in Holland from Nazi persecution. There Otto Frank and his partner, Mr. Van Daan, managed a food products business, Travies and Company. Anne attended the Montessori School and enjoyed the life of a popular, attractive young girl.

Anne Frank's memory still lives, thanks to the birthday present she received just before going into hiding. The diary her parents gave her (which she addressed as "Kitty") became her best friend during the long, lonely months in hiding. In it she confided her thoughts, frustrations, and dreams. She also wrote about conflicts with her parents, the magic of her first kiss, and how it felt to be Jewish in a world gone mad with cruelty.

In 1940 German armies invaded Holland. When the time came, Otto Frank decided to hide his family from the Secret Service. The Franks were joined by the Van Daan family and a dentist named Dussel. From 1942 to 1944, they all lived together in crowded quarters above Travies and Company's offices. Anne called this their Secret Annexe.

Several months before Holland was liberated by the Allies, the occupants of the

Secret Annexe were discovered and arrested. The Franks, the Van Daans, and Dussel were sent to concentration camps in Germany and Poland. Fifteen-year-old Anne died of typhus at Bergen-Belsen, just a few weeks before Germany surrendered.

Otto Frank was the only survivor of the Secret Annexe group. He returned to Amsterdam months after the war ended. Miep Van Santen [Gies], one of the occupants' Dutch protectors, had rescued Anne's diary, notebooks, and papers after her arrest. Miep gave the writings to Anne's father upon his return. At first Mr. Frank wouldn't allow Anne's work to be published. However, he eventually agreed to share her story with the world.

*Anne Frank: The Diary of a Young Girl* is considered to be one of the most moving accounts of events during Hitler's holocaust. Anne's diary was first published in 1947 as *Het Achterhuis*, which means "the house behind." Since that time, her diary has been read by millions of people in more than thirty-seven languages. It has also been adapted into a play that won the Pulitzer Prize, the Critics Circle Prize, and the Antoinette Perry Award for 1956. In 1959 a movie version of *The Diary of Anne Frank* was released. The motion picture was nominated for several Academy Awards, including best picture.

In 1949 *Tales from the Secret Annex* was published. This collection of Anne's short stories, essays, and fables gives more insights into Anne's talents and personality.

Anne continues to be remembered in other ways. Several books have been written about her. Monuments and memorials have been erected in her memory. And the Secret Annexe is now a museum. The young girl who wished "to go on living even after my death" is still with us. Anne lives on through her writing.



# A

# nne's Voice

The following quotes are from  
*Anne Frank: The Diary of a Young Girl*.\*

Anyhow, I've learned one thing now. You only really get to know people when you've had a jolly good row with them. Then and then only can you judge their true characters! (31)

No, Hitler took away our nationality long ago. In fact, Germans and Jews are the greatest enemies in the world. (36)

No one is spared—old people, babies, expectant mothers, the sick—each and all join in the march of death. (48)

One must apply one's reason to everything here [in hiding]: learning to obey, to hold your tongue, to help, to be good, to give in, and I don't know what else. I'm afraid I shall use up all my brains too quickly, and I haven't got so very many. Then I shall not have any left for when the war is over. (56)

Mummy herself has told us that she looked upon us more as her friends than her daughters. Now that is all very fine, but still, a friend can't take a mother's place. I need my mother as an example which I can follow, I want to be able to respect her. (115-116)

I have now reached the stage that I don't care much whether I live or die. The world will still keep on turning without me; what is going to happen, will happen, and anyway it's no good to resist. (135)

People can tell you to keep your mouth shut, but it doesn't stop you having your own opinion. Even if people are still very young, they shouldn't be prevented from saying what they think. (147)

I don't think then of all the misery, but of the beauty that still remains. This is one of the things that Mummy and I are so entirely different about. Her counsel when one feels melancholy is: "Think of all the misery in the world and be thankful you are not sharing in it!" My advice is: "Go outside, to the fields, enjoy nature and the sunshine, go out and try to recapture happiness in yourself and in God. Think of all the beauty that's still left in and around you and be happy!" (154)

I want to go on living even after my death! And therefore I am grateful to God for giving me this gift, this possibility of developing myself and of writing, of expressing all that is in me. (177)

Again and again I ask myself, would it not have been better for us all if we had not gone into hiding, and if we were dead now and not going through all this misery especially as we shouldn't be running our protectors into danger any more. But we all recoil from these thoughts too, for we still love life, we haven't yet forgotten the voice of nature, we still hope, hope about everything... Let the end come, even if it is hard; then at least we shall know whether we are finally going to win through or go under. (218)

It's really a wonder that I haven't dropped all my ideals, because they seem so absurd and impossible to carry out. Yet I keep them, because in spite of everything I still believe that people are really good at heart. (237)

\* All page numbers provided are from the Pocket Books edition.



## The Diary of Anne Frank ~ VOCABULARY

appalled

conspicuous

disgruntled

foreboding

inarticulate

indignantly

jubilant

loathe

oppression

ostentatiously

pandemonium

remorse

---

vile

wallow

zeal

**The Diary of Anne Frank (page 447)****Words to Know SkillBuilder****Words to Know**

appalled	foreboding	jubilant	ostentatiously	vile
conspicuous	inarticulate	loathe	pandemonium	wallow
disgruntled	indignantly	oppression	remorse	zeal

**A.** For each word or phrase in the first column, find the word in the second column that is closest in meaning. Write the letter of the word in the blank.

- |                                       |                |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| _____ 1. obvious                      | A. remorse     |
| _____ 2. to hate                      | B. conspicuous |
| _____ 3. disgusting                   | C. appalled    |
| _____ 4. indulge in                   | D. zeal        |
| _____ 5. great enthusiasm or devotion | E. jubilant    |
| _____ 6. bitter regret                | F. loathe      |
| _____ 7. rejoicing                    | G. wallow      |
| _____ 8. horrified                    | H. disgruntled |
| _____ 9. noise and confusion          | I. vile        |
| _____ 10. irritated                   | J. pandemonium |

**B.** Complete each sentence with a word from the Words to Know list.

1. Mr. Kraler's mysterious behavior filled Margot with \_\_\_\_\_; she knew that there was some bad news.
2. Peter was so angry with Dussel's comment about his cat that he was \_\_\_\_\_; he couldn't even speak.
3. With a flourish, Anne \_\_\_\_\_ presented a gift to her father.
4. Anne responded \_\_\_\_\_ to Mrs. Van Daan's accusation.
5. They prayed for help in their struggle against tyranny and \_\_\_\_\_.

**C.** Write a brief review of the play as if you were a critic who had just attended a performance. Use at least **five** of the Words to Know in your review.

## The Case of A.H.

He was an abused child. Although he would never admit to it, all the evidence points to the fact that his father verbally and physically mistreated him, his brothers and sisters, and his beloved mother. Typical of wife and child abusers, his father suffered severe frustrations in his own life. A bright and ambitious man, he never enjoyed opportunities to get ahead, and he turned to the bottle. He was well into his fifties when the boy was born, and his alcoholism aggravated his personal sense of failure, driving him to strike out at the most convenient targets: his wife, his children. The subject claimed to have respected his father, but he was secretly very grateful and felt very guilty when the old man died during the boy's thirteenth year. Now he had his mother to himself. She adored him; she protected him; she pampered him. In her eyes, no matter what he did – fail in school, disrupt his classes, alienate his peers – he could do no wrong.

He was very bright, but graduated from high school without any distinction and was repeatedly denied admission to the university of his choice. When his mother died soon after, he was emotionally devastated. The severe anxiety that he suffered and held in check in his developing years – an effect, probably of his abuse of his child – seized his life. He left his suburban home for the big city, and he suffered an extended breakdown.

He went for months at a time without bathing or changing his filthy clothes. Despite a small but adequate inheritance, he chose to live in run-down, roach infested hotels frequented by homeless and vagrants. For weeks at a time, he would speak to no other living soul. Those who knew him said he seemed to wallow in filth and degradation. Later, it would be claimed that his self-inflicted humiliation was an unconscious identification with his mother; a submissive victim to her husband's abuses.

At the very depth of his squalid existence, he was saved by an accident of history: war. He fled his homeland in order to join the army of a strong, aggressive neighboring nation. Later, he claimed that his experiences as a soldier, in what he believed was a great crusade, marked the turning point of his life. He was the perfect soldier, obeying orders willingly, priding himself in the cleanliness of his uniform and his person, risking his life repeatedly. He was awarded one of his adoptive country's highest decorations for heroism.

When the war suddenly ended in defeat for his side, he heard the news and promptly went blind for over a week before spontaneously regaining his sight. From that day on, he dedicated himself to winning back for his adopted nation its former power and prestige. Commentators have said that this consuming ambition – this lust for national and personal power – came from his identification with his abusive, powerful father.

(over →)

His personal habits became the opposite of those he had practiced during his humiliating days in the big city. He often bathed several times during the day. If he got a spot anywhere on his clothing, he would completely change his outfit, including his underwear. He washed his hands many times a day and avoided anything he thought was dirty or contained germs. He neither smoked nor drank nor ate meat. He thought about death constantly — a psychological reminder, some said, of having survived a childhood during which many of his brothers and sisters died of disease. He often had four or five medical doctors in constant attendance, despite the fact that he would let none of them examine him thoroughly because he was afraid they might discover some terminal disease.

Most of his loyal followers never witnessed his quirky behavior, his neurotic habits. His spellbinding speeches and his gifted propagandists hid the real man behind a myth of perfection. History holds him responsible for the death and suffering of millions, and he is often regarded as the symbol of evil in our century. His neurotic and more alarming personality problems all seem rooted in his tragic past as an abused child. His name: Adolf Hitler.

D.M. Kelley. *22 Cells in Neuremberg*. (New York Chilton Books 1947).



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

*The Diary of Anne Frank, Act Two*  
**Reading Skills**

**Changes in Character**

Use the chart below to briefly describe the personality and the actions of three characters in the play. Note changes in the characters in the scenes. A few descriptions have been done for you. Then answer the questions that follow.

	Anne	Peter	Mrs. Frank
Act One	Scene 2	shy, a little unfriendly	
	Scene 3	full of life, bothers others	concerned about Anne's behavior
	Scene 4	not in this scene	
	Scene 5		
Act Two	Scene 1	more grown up, still eager for life	
	Scene 2		
	Scene 3	more grown up, loyal to father	
	Scene 4		a minor role in this scene

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Which character or characters seem to change the most? \_\_\_\_\_

Which character or characters changes the least? \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

*The Diary of Anne Frank, Act One*  
**Selection Test (cont.)**

B. Think about how Anne's personality and behavior affect the other characters and the relationships that develop between her and them. On the blank line in each box below, write the name of one of the following characters. Write brief notes describing the relationship and how the two people feel about each other. (5 points each)

Mr. Frank	Mr. Van Daan	Dr. Dussel
Mrs. Frank	Mrs. Van Daan	
Margot	Peter Van Daan	

6. Anne's relationship with \_\_\_\_\_

7. Anne's relationship with \_\_\_\_\_

8. Anne's relationship with \_\_\_\_\_

# Literary Concept

2

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## THEME

The theme of a play offers insights about life or human nature that the writer presents to the reader. In *The Diary of Anne Frank*, the authors share ideas about the following themes. On the lines below, write two examples—one from the play and one from real life (yours or someone else's) that supports or disproves the theme statement.

1. The human spirit can triumph over the most difficult circumstances.

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2. Human growth involves pain.

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3. Everyone needs someone with whom to share life's experiences.

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4. Ordinary people can be heroes.

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5. People need a sense of purpose and direction in their lives.

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Plot Diagram for \_\_\_\_\_

**Climax:**

9. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_

**Rising Action**

**Falling Action**

10. \_\_\_\_\_

11. \_\_\_\_\_

12. \_\_\_\_\_

13. \_\_\_\_\_

**Resolution:**

**Exposition**

**Protagonist:**

**Antagonist:**

**Setting – Time:**

**Setting – Place:**

**Internal Conflict:**

**External Conflict:**

**Author's Theme:**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

