

Primary Sources

Books

Cassutto, Ernest. *The Last Jew of Rotterdam*. San Francisco: Purple Pomegranate Productions, 2001.

This is a book about a Jew during the occupation. His name was Ernest, and he was a young adult when the war started. This book talks about the difficulties he faced: going into hiding, escaping jail with a Dutch Resistance Member, and how he worked through them. We had the opportunity to interview his son. We have quotes from this book in many places in our website.

Eman, Diet. *Things We Couldn't Say*. Michigan: William B. Eerdmans Publishing, 1994.

This is an amazing book of Diet Eman and Hein Sietsma's diaries. They were both a part of the Dutch Resistance when they were young adults. In their diaries they talk about the problems and difficulties they faced and how they got through them. We have quotes from their diary in many parts of our website.

Frank, Anne. *The Diary of a Young Girl*. New York City: DoubleDay, 1993.

This is the diary of Anne Frank. Anne Frank was a young Jewish girl who emigrated to Holland when she was young. In her diary she talks about what it was like going into hiding and what hiding is like. She also talks about the fear she has of being found and going to Concentration Camps. We used many quotes for this book in our website.

Ten Boom, Corrie, Elizabeth Sherrill, and John Sherrill. *The Hiding Place*. New York City. Chosen Books, 1984.

This is a book on Corrie Ten Boom and what she did during the Holocaust. She explains her life story during WWII. In 1940, when the German attacked the Netherlands, she helped hide Jews. She explains how she did this and what she did.

Articles

"Allies Feed Dutch Under Nazi Permit." May 2, 1945. The New York Times. Available at <http://query.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=F30E1FFB3C5F1B7B93C7AB178FD85F418485F9>. Accessed February 4, 2014.

This is a detailed article written during the war that talks about allies dropping food down to the Dutch after the Hunger Winter. It talks about how much food they dropped and how happy the Dutch were. We put this article on the page, "Hunger Winter," in our

website.

“Allies Will Drop Food in Holland.” April 25, 1945, *New York Times*. Available at <http://select.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=F30E1FFB3C5F1B7B93C7AB178FD85F418485F9>. Accessed February 10, 2014.

This article talks about how the Allies told the people in Holland that they were going to drop food and they would need to form parties and divide the food fairly among all the people. It also talked about what the Germans would have done to the people who ate the food or helped drop it, and what the Allies would do to the Germans if they would not let them eat the food. We used this article in “The Hunger Winter.”

“The Dutch Resistance Movement.” Office of Strategic Services. April 16, 1945. Available at http://www.foia.cia.gov/sites/default/files/document_conversions/89801/DOC_0000709432.pdf. Accessed November 12, 2013.

This is an article written during the war that talks about how the Dutch Resistance helped and how there were many Resistance groups over Europe, but the Dutch Resistance was the best.

“The Dutch Resistance--One Family’s Experience.” Bomber Command and the Dutch Resistance. <http://www.bombercommandmuseum.ca/s,dutchresistance.html>. Accessed November 12.

This is a website written by Ron Groeneveld about his family’s experience during World War II. We got lots of information from this website. There were also lots of useful pictures that we used in our website.

“French Sign Reich Truce, Rome Pact Next; British Bomb Krupp Works and Bremen; House Quickly Passes 2-Ocean Navy Bill.” *New York Times*. Available at <http://www.nytimes.com/learning/general/onthisday/big/0622.html>. Accessed February 7, 2014.

This is an article that talks about World War II and also talks about how the queen of the Netherlands, Queen Wilhelmina, fled to Britain when the Germans attacked. We used quotes from this article in our website.

Interviews

Admiraal, Rita. Interview by Sarah and Kailyn Noble. Phone Interview. Lovettsville VA, January 24, 2014.

Rita’s father, Case, was a leader in the Dutch Resistance. He helped hide Jews and people in need. He himself had to go into hiding during the war. People would always go to him for help. He also helped get weapons and food but was always the one to hide

someone.

Cassutto, George. Interview by Sarah and Kailyn Noble. Personal Interview. Brunswick MD, February 6, 2014.

George's father and mother were both Jews during the Holocaust. They both had to go into hiding. When his father was in prison in Rotterdam, all the Jews were about to go to a concentration camp where he would be killed. Each cell with Jews in it there was a yellow star. A member of the Dutch resistance took the star off of George's father's cell and that is why he was nicknamed "The Last Jew of Rotterdam." Later, his father wrote a book about his experiences in the Holocaust that he called, *The Last Jew of Rotterdam*.

Eman, Diet. Interview by The United States Holocaust Memorial Oral History Branch. Personal Interview. United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, November 6, 2006.

This is an interview of Diet Eman who was a member in the Dutch Resistance. She explains her life story and what she did in the Holocaust. Diet was a part of the Underground; she was the underground mailman, she helped steal ration cards, and helped hide and find homes for Jews.

Lawrence, Louise. Interview by Sarah and Kailyn Noble. Phone Interview. Lovettsville, Virginia. April 3, 2014.

Louise was born in Holland during the Dutch Resistance in 1942. She was forced to go into hiding and never saw the outside world until 1945. She now volunteers at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

Lessing, Ed. Interview by Kailyn and Sarah Noble. Personal Interview. Lovettsville, Virginia. February 7, 2014.

Ed Lessing was born in Holland and lived through the Holocaust. He and his family went into hiding from 1942 -1945. At first he was working on farms and then later joined the resistance. He is now a professor at the Holocaust & Human Rights Education Center. We used quotes from Mr. Lessing in our website.

Strobos, Tina. Interview by Sandra Bradley. Personal Interview. United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, February 11, 1992.

This is an interview with Tina Strobos. She was a member of the Dutch Resistance in the Netherlands. She explains her life story and what she did in the Holocaust. Tina was a part of the Underground and made ID cards, stole ration cards, and helped hide and find homes for Jews. Altogether, Tina saved one hundred lives.

Pictures

"After the Attack." Pearl Harbor History. Available at <http://www.pearlharboroahu.com/pearlharborhistory.htm>. Accessed February 13, 2014.

During World War II Japan bombed Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. This is a picture that shows

Pearl Harbor after the bombing. We used this picture in our timeline under “Historical Context” in our website.

“Amsterdam, 1941, Street scene during the February Strike.” 1941. Memorial Museums. Available at

<http://www.memorialmuseums.org/eng/denkmaeler/view/479/The-Dock-Worker-Monument>. Accessed February 18, 2014.

This is a picture of a street scene in Amsterdam during the February strike. Workers in the city did not go to work because of how the Germans treated the Jews. We used this picture in “The Beginning” under “The Dutch Resistance.”

“Anne Frank, age twelve, at her school desk.” United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. 1941. Available at

http://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/media_ph.php?ModuleId=10005210&MediaId=774. Accessed November 12, 2013.

This is another picture of Anne Frank sitting at her school desk at age twelve. We used this picture in “Finding Homes.”

“Anne Frank.” United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. Available at

<http://www.ushmm.org/lcmedia/photo/wlc/image/49/49361.jpg>. Accessed November 12, 2013.

These is a picture of Anne Frank. In this picture, it shows Anne sitting at her school desk at the Montessori School that she went to until 1940 when all Jews had to go to separate schools. We used this picture in “The Occupation.”

“The Attack.” Pearl Harbor History. Available at

<http://www.pearlharborohahu.com/pearlharborhistory.htm>. Accessed February 13, 2014.

During World War II Japan bombed Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. This is a picture of the bombing. We used this picture in our timeline under “Historical Context.”

“The Atomic Bomb.” The National Security Archives. Availble at

<http://www2.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/NSAEBB/NSAEBB162/hiroshima-1.jpg>. Accessed February 13, 2014.

This is a picture of the atomic bomb during World War II. We used this picture in our timeline under “Historical Context” in our website.

“An Overview of Camp Erika.” Date Unknown. Available at bp.blogspot.com. Accessed November 14, 2013.

This is a picture of one of the Concentration Camps called Erika. We used this picture on the page “Concentration Camps” in our website.

“British Launch 1,000 Aircraft Raid on Cologne.” May 30, 1942. History Central. Available at <http://www.historycentral.com/ww2/events/cologne.html>. Accessed February 13, 2014.

During World War II the British bombed many parts of Germany. By 1945, most of urban

Germany was turned to rubble. We used this picture in our timeline under “Historical Context” in our website.

“Camp Schoorl.” The Dutch Prison Camps Archives. Available at <http://www.kamparchieven.nl/en/camps-in-the-netherlands/schoorl>. Accessed November 14, 2013.

This is a picture of Camp Schoorl which was the first prison camp the Germans occupied. It was located in the dunes of North-Holland. We used this picture in “Concentration Camps.”

“Camp Westerbork.” January 2, 1944. Dutch Prison Camp Archives Available at http://www.kamparchieven.nl/gallery/?mivast=959&mizig=303&miadt=298&miaet=14&micode=GALERIE1&minr=1023299&milang=en&misort=last_mod%7Cdesc&mif1=Kamptekening&miview=ldt. Accessed November 19, 2013.

This is a drawing of a concentration camp called “Camp Westerbork.” We used it in the page of our website called “Concentration Camps.”

“Camp Westerbork.” 1943. Dutch Prison Camps Archives. Available at http://www.kamparchieven.nl/gallery/?mivast=959&mizig=303&miadt=298&miaet=14&micode=GALERIE1&minr=1022942&milang=en&misort=last_mod%7Cdesc&mif1=Kamptekening&miview=ldt. Accessed November 19, 2013.

This is a picture of a concentration camp called “Camp Westerbork.” We used this picture in the page of our website called “Concentration Camps.”

“Camp Westerbork.” 1944. Dutch Prison Camp Archives. Available at http://www.kamparchieven.nl/mais_ajax_proxy.php?mivast=959&mizig=303&miadt=298&miaet=14&micode=GALERIE1&minr=1022946&milang=en&misort=last_mod%7Cdesc&miview=viewer. Accessed November 19, 2013.

This is a picture of a concentration camp named Camp Westerbork. This was a camp where many of the Jews were sent and gassed, including Anne Frank. We used this picture on the page in our website called, “Concentration Camps.”

“Children from the Lodz Ghetto are Deported to the Chelmno Extermination Camp. Anne Frank House. Available at <http://www.annefrank.org/en/Subsites/Timeline/Inter-war-period-1918-1939/Emigrating-to-The-Netherlands/#!/en/Subsites/Timeline/World-War-Two-1939-1945/The-Hiding-place/1942/Children-from-the-Lodz-Ghetto-are-deported-to-the-Chelmo-extermination-camp/>. Accessed January 9, 2014.

This is a picture of Jewish children being escorted to the train where they would be taken to an extermination camp. We used this picture on the page “Concentration Camps” in our website.

“Christmas Letter, Written and illustrated by Albert Heppner.” United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. Available at <http://digitalassets.ushmm.org/photoarchives/detail.aspx?id=1126716>. Accessed January 31, 2014.

This is a picture of a Christmas letter written by Albert Heppner. We used this picture in “The Underground.”

“Corrie Ten Boom.” Ten Boom Museum. Available at <http://tenboom.org/photoalbumc52.php?photoAlbumID=2>. Accessed February 5, 2014.

This is a picture of a woman who helped hide Jews. She was a member in the Dutch resistance. We used this picture in “Corrie Ten Boom” under “Members of the Dutch Resistance.”

“Corrie Ten Boom 1907.” Ten Boom Museum. Available at <http://tenboom.org/photoalbumc52.php?photoAlbumID=2>. Accessed February 5, 2014.

This is a picture of Corrie ten Boom as a little girl in 1907. We used this picture in “Corrie Ten Boom” under “Members of the Dutch Resistance.”

“Corrie Ten Boom 1915.” Ten Boom Museum. Available at <http://tenboom.org/photoalbumc52.php?photoAlbumID=2>. Accessed February 5, 2014.

This is a picture of Corrie ten Boom in 1915. We used this picture in “Corrie ten Boom” under “Members of the Dutch resistance.”

“Dutch Children Dressed in Orange Paper Hats and Ribbons to Celebrate the 2nd Canadian Infantry Division’s Liberation of Goes, Netherlands.” October, 1945. Library and Archives Canada. Available at http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/databases/faces/001048-119.01-e.php?&mikan_nbr=3194864&&PHPSESSID=968guj2hdtur4b9hv3ss2ro0j0. Accessed February 5, 2014.

This is a picture of Dutch children celebrating the liberation of the Netherlands. We used this picture on the page, “Liberation Day,” in our website.

“Dutch Children Riding on a Sherman tank of Lord Strathcona's horse (Royal Canadians) Harderwijk, Netherlands.” April 19, 1945. Library and Archives Canada. Available at http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/databases/faces/001048-119.01-e.php?&mikan_nbr=3202553&&PHPSESSID=49ua6bhcoq7hqep2q10t12mpn0. Accessed February 5, 2014.

This is a picture of Dutch children riding on a tank in April 19, 1945. We used this picture in “Liberation Day.”

“Dutch Girls Waiting to Place Flowers at a Monument Commemorating Canadian Soldiers Who Were Killed in Action in the Liberation of the Netherlands.” August 26, 1945. Library and Archives Canada. Available at http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/databases/faces/001048-119.01-e.php?&mikan_nbr=3202025&&PHPSESSID=968guj2hdtur4b9hv3ss2ro0j0. Accessed February 5, 2014.

This is a picture of Dutch girls putting flowers on a monument of Canadian soldiers who died risking their life so Holland could be liberated. We used this picture on the page, "Liberation Day," on our website.

"Dutch Giving Up Bikes." Dutch Resistance Museum. Available at http://www.verzetsmuseum.org/uploads/archive/museum/wisselexpoos/b-nnekamp/bonne_fiets_envordering1024.jpg. Accessed February 7, 2014.

During the occupation the Germans made a law saying that all Dutch had to turn in their bicycles. This is a picture of a group of people with their bicycles giving them to the Germans. We used this picture on the page, "Charles Bonnekamp."

"The Dutch Hunger Winter." 1945., Available at <http://www.amsterdamtourism.net/images/hongerwinter.jpg>. Accessed November 19, 2013.

This is a picture of a hungry child in the winter, 1944 -1945. We used it in "The Hunger Winter."

"Dutch Men Turning In Dogs." Dutch Resistance Museum. Available at http://www.verzetsmuseum.org/uploads/archive/museum/wisselexpoos/b-nnekamp/bonne_hondenvordering1024.jpg. Accessed February 7, 2014.

This is a picture of Dutch men giving their dogs to the Germans. We used this picture on the page, "Charles Bonnekamp" in our website..

"Dutch Resistance Members in The Hideout." The Dutch Resistance--One Family's Experience. Date Unknown. Bomber Command Museum of Canada. Available at http://www.bombercommandmuseum.ca/photos/p_groeneveld1.jpg. Accessed November 12, 2013.

This is a picture of Dutch Resistance Members in the hideout that Ron Groeneveld's father built after the invasion. His father built the hideout inside their barn under a big pile of hay. We put this picture on the page "Ron Groeneveld" under "Members of the Dutch Resistance."

"Dutch Women Celebrating the Liberation of the Netherlands." April 10 1945. Library and Archives Canada. Available at http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/pam_archives/public_mikan/index.php?useaction=genitem.displayItem&lang=eng&rec_nbr=3200238#&rec_nbr_list=3200238#. Accessed February 5, 2014.

In 1945 when the Netherlands was liberated by Canada, the Dutch celebrated. This is a picture of them celebrating. We used this picture on the page, "Liberation Day" in our website.

"Ed Lessing." Holocaust & Human Rights Education Center. Available at

<http://www.holocausteducationctr.org/index.php?submenu=speakers&src=gendocs&ref=EdLessing&category=speakers>. Accessed March 28, 2014.

This is a picture of the person we interviewed, Ed Lessing. Ed Lessing was born in Holland and lived through the Holocaust. He and his family went into hiding from 1942-1945. At first he was working at farm and then later joined the resistance. We used this picture in "Interviews" under "Research."

"Eman, Diet." Women and Resistance Project, UC Santa Barbara. Available at <http://www.history.ucsb.edu/faculty/marcuse/classes/33d/projects/resistance/WomenResistanceGenderRolesAmber.htm>. Accessed January 10, 2014.

This is a picture of Diet Eman. She was a member in the Dutch resistance. She helped hiding Jews and getting fake id cards. We used this in "Diet Eman" under "Members of the Dutch Resistance" and under "Beginnings of The Dutch Resistance"

"The First Mass Graves." May 1940. Kennispunt Mai 1940 Foundation. Available at <http://www.waroverholland.nl/index.php?page=photo&pid=4013>. Accessed November 7, 2013.

This is a picture of a war grave with Dutch soldiers. We used this picture on the page "Invasion" in our website.

"Food Distribution to Hungry Children During Winter." 1944-1945, Nederlands Fotomuseum. Available at

<http://www.geheugenvannederland.nl/?/nl/items/NFA03:cas-5846-11>. Accessed November 19, 2013

This is a picture of two hungry children during winter in Amsterdam 1944-1945. We used this picture in "The Hunger Winter."

"Friends pose on a balcony built by Bert Bochove, adjacent to the attic where he hid 37 Jews." After 1945. United States Holocaust Museum. Available at

<http://collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa21293>. Accessed January 23, 2014.

This is a picture of Bert Bochove's friends on the balcony that he built attached to the attic where he hid 37 Jews. We put this picture in "Bert Bochoves" in our website.

"General Dwight D. Eisenhower Visits With Paratroopers of the 101st Airborne Division just Hours Before Their Jump into German-occupied France." June 5 1944, National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD. Available at

http://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/media_ph.php?MediaId=3723. Accessed February 11, 2014.

This is a picture of a General in world war two who is visiting paratroopers who are soon to jump into German-occupied France. We used this picture in "Background."

"German Airborne Troops at Moerdijk." May 1940. Kennispunt Mai 1940 Foundation. Available at <http://www.waroverholland.nl/index.php?page=photo&pid=3865>. Accessed November 7,

2013.

This is a picture of German troops landing after being airborne. We used this picture on the page, "Invasion," in our website.

"German airbornes of the 1st Battalion, 2nd Airborne Regiment." May 1940. Kennispunt Mai 194 Foundation. Available at <http://www.waroverholland.nl/index.php?page=photo&pid=3923>. Accessed November 7, 2013.

This is a picture of German troops airborne. We used this picture on the page, "Invasion," in our website.

"German Airplanes that have landed at Waalhaven." May 1940. Kennispunt Mai 1940 Foundation. Available at <http://www.waroverholland.nl/index.php?page=photo&pid=3932>. Accessed November 7, 2013.

This is a picture of German airplanes that have landed at Waalhaven. We used this picture in "Invasion."

"German Conquests In Europe." United States Holocaust Museum. Available at http://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/media_nm.php?ModuleId=10005137&MediaId=363. Accessed January 5, 2014.

This is a map of all the different places Germany attacked in Europe. We used this map in "Historical Content" on our website.

"German Forces, during the military assault on Rotterdam during the western campaign, Rotterdam, the Netherlands." May 1940, National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD. Available at http://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/media_ph.php?ModuleId=10005436&MediaId=1374. Accessed February 7, 2014.

"This is a picture of German forces in the middle of the military assault on Rotterdam. We used this picture in "Background."

"German infantry during the invasion of the Soviet Union." June 1941, US Holocaust Memorial Museum. Available at http://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/media_ph.php?ModuleId=10005164&MediaId=632. Accessed February 10, 2014.

This picture of German infantry during the invasion of the Soviet Union, June 1941. We used this picture in "Background."

"Germans on the Move." May, 1940. Kennispunt Mai 1040 Foundation. Available at http://www.waroverholland.nl/index.php?page=photo&pid=4485_. Accessed November 8, 2013.

This is a picture of the Germans waiting for a signal to keep moving. We used this picture in "Invasion"

"Germans Surrender the War." New York Times. Available at

<http://graphics8.nytimes.com/images/2012/05/06/learning/May7LN/May7LN-blog480.jpg>.
Accessed February 13, 2014.

In 1945, Germany surrenders the war. This is a picture of the Germans signing papers. We used this picture in our timeline under "Historical Context" in our website.

"German transport near Rotterdam." May 1940. Kennispunt Mai 1940 Foundation. Available at <http://www.waroverholland.nl/index.php?page=photo&pid=4412>. Accessed November 7, 2013.

This is a picture of the Germans heading to Rotterdam. We used this picture in "Invasion."

"German Troops and Bombers on an improvised airfield during the battle for Norway." May 3, 1940. United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. Available at http://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/media_ph.php?ModuleId=10005460&MediaId=1898. Accessed February 7, 2014.

This is a picture of German troops during the battle for Norway. We used this picture in "Background."

"German Troops on the March." May, 1940. Kennispunt Mai 1940 Foundation. Available at <http://www.waroverholland.nl/index.php?page=photo&pid=4425>. Accessed November 7, 2013.

This is a picture of German troops on the march. We used this picture in "Invasion."

"German Troops in Rotterdam." May 1940. Kennispunt Mai 1940 Foundation. Available at <http://www.waroverholland.nl/index.php?page=photo&pid=4084>. Accessed November 8, 2013.

This is a picture of German troops marching into the city of Rotterdam. We used this picture in "Invasion" under "The Occupation," in our website.

"German Unit in battle Formation." May 1940. Kennispunt Mai 1940 Foundation. Available at <http://www.waroverholland.nl/index.php?page=photo&pid=4486>. Accessed November 13, 2013.

This is a picture of German troops making their way to Holland in the beginning of May. We used this picture on the page "Invasion" in our website.

"Grietje Scott. An Elite WWII fighter saving Jews with Dutch Resistance." War History Online. Available at http://cdn1.warhistoryonline.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/SNA0424C-682_1448366a.jpg. Accessed November 14, 2013.

This is a picture of Grietje Scott. She was a member in the Dutch Resistance as a young adult. She helped hiding Jews. We used this picture in "Grietje Scott" under "Members of the Dutch Resistance."

"Grietje Scott." Mail Online. Date Unknown. Available at <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2096114/Grandmother-90-finally-reveals-astonishing-past-Dutch-resistance-fighter-hid-Jewish-families-Nazis.html>. Accessed November 7, 2013.

This is a picture of a woman named Grietje Scott. She lived in Holland during the war and was a member of the Dutch Resistance. She survived after the war and had four children. Now she is still living at 90 years old and is a grandmother. We used this picture on the page "Grietje Scott" under "Members of the Dutch Resistance."

"The Groeneveld Family and Members of the Resistance in the Hideout." The Dutch Resistance: One Family's Experience. Available at <http://www.bombercommandmuseum.ca/s,dutchresistance.html>. Accessed February 10, 2014.

This is a picture of a family that were a part of the Resistance. In the picture it shows them standing in their hideout used for hiding Jews. We used this picture in the page, "The Beginning" on our website.

"The Groeneveld Family in the Hideout." The Dutch Resistance--One Family's Experience. Bomber Command Museum of Canada. Available at http://www.bombercommandmuseum.ca/photos/p_groeneveld2.jpg. Accessed November 12, 2013.

This is a picture of Dutch Resistance members in a secret hideout built by the father of Ron Groeneveld. The hideout was built inside their barn under hay. We used this picture in our website.

"The Hiding Place Inside Corrie's Bedroom." Ten Boom Museum. Available at <http://tenboom.org/photoalbumc52.php?photoAlbumID=1>. Accessed February 5, 2014.

This is a picture of a hiding place someone built in Corrie ten Boom's bedroom. We used this picture in "Corrie Ten Boom" under "Members of the Dutch Resistance."

"Holding Them to the Promise of Responsibility to Protect" Available at <https://www.nytxaminer.com/2013/08/holding-them-to-the-promise-of-responsibility-to-protect-contemplating-the-paradox-of-r2p/>. Accessed April 11, 2014.

This is a picture of an article that was made in 2013 that talks about the Responsibility to Protect. We used this picture on our impact page.

"Hungary After the German Occupation." March 19, 1944. USHMM, Courtesy of Albert Rosenthal. Available at http://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/media_ph.php?ModuleId=10005458&MediaId=1294. Accessed February 10, 2014.

This is a picture of Hungary after the German occupation March 19, 1944. We used this picture in "Background."

"Hunger Winter." Dutch Resistance Museum. Date Unknown. Available at <http://www.verzetsmuseum.org/museum/nl/kinderen/over-de-oorlog/voorkant/hongerwinter/hongewinter,hongertochten>. Accessed February 4, 2014.

During the Hunger Winter people went house to house looking for food. This is a picture of a family doing so. We put this picture on the page, "Hunger Winter" in our website.

“Identity Card Issued to a Dutch Jew During the Nazi Occupation. Stamped with a ‘J.’” Tina Strobos Tells her Story. Available at <http://www.humboldt.edu/rescuers/book/Strobos/TinaPix/SJewID.gif>. Accessed January 27, 2014.

In 1941 The Germans stamped all the Dutch Jewish Identity cards with a large ‘J.’ This is a picture of one of the cards. We used this picture on the page “Timeline” under “Jew’s Rights.”

“Illegal pamphlet calling for the February strike (1941), a resistance action in Amsterdam against the German occupation, after a razzia in which more than 400 Jewish men were rounded up.” 1941. Dutch Auschwitz Committee. Available at <http://www.auschwitz.nl/en-holocaust/perpetrators-and-victims/resistance-helpers>. Accessed February 17, 2014.

This is a pamphlet calling for the February Strike. The February Strike was the first act of resistance against the Nazis during the Holocaust. We used this in “The Beginning” under “The Dutch Resistance.”

“Infantrymen of The West Nova Scotia Regiment in a Universal Carrier en route to Rotterdam are surrounded by Dutch civilians celebrating the liberation of the Netherlands” May 9, 1945. Library and Archives Canada. Available at http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/databases/faces/001048-119.01-e.php?&mikan_nbr=3203845&&PHPSESSID=968guj2hdtur4b9hv3ss2ro0j0. Accessed February 5, 2014.

When the Netherlands was liberated, people all over the country celebrated. This is a picture of a group of people celebrating. We used this picture on the page, “Liberating Day” on our website.

“Jewish Children in Hiding in Haarlemmermeerpolder, near Amsterdam.” Dutch Auschwitz Committee. Available at <http://www.auschwitz.nl/en-holocaust/perpetrators-and-victims/resistance-helpers>. Accessed February 18, 2014.

This is a picture of Jewish children in hiding at a farm in Haarlemmermeerpolder, near Amsterdam. We used this picture in “Finding Homes” under “The Dutch Resistance.”

“Jewish Children Waiting with their Parents to be Deported to the Westerbork Transit Camp.” Anne Frank House. May 25 or 26, 1943. Available at <http://www.annefrank.org/en/Subsites/Timeline/Inter-war-period-1918-1939/Emigrating-to-The-Netherlands/#!/en/Subsites/Timeline/World-War-Two-1939-1945/The-Hiding-place/1943/A-raid-in-Amsterdam-on-26-May-1943-3000-Jews-are-deported-via--Westerbork-transit-camp-to-the-exte>

mination-camps/. Accessed January 9, 2014.

This is a picture of Jewish children and parents about to be sent to the concentration camp Westerbork. We used it on our page called "Concentration Camps."

"Jewish Headquarters." Dutch Resistance Museum. Available at http://www.verzetsmuseum.org/uploads/archive/museum/wisselexpoos/b-nnekamp/bonne_waterlooplein1024.jpg. Accessed February 7, 2014.

When the Germans occupied the Netherlands, they forced Jews to shop in certain areas and at certain times. This is a picture of a Jewish Headquarter, an area in which only Jews were allowed to be in that had shops and homes.

"A Jewish Mother Retrieves her Two Daughters After The War." United States Holocaust Museum. 1945. Available at <http://digitalassets.ushmm.org/photoarchives/detail.aspx?id=1160231>. Accessed January 29, 2014.

When the Germans surrendered and Holland was free, the Jews came out of hiding and walked freely. This is a picture of a mother reunited with her two daughters who went into hiding. We used this on the page "Timeline" and "Liberation Day."

"Jewish Stars." Anne Frank House. May 3, 1942. Available at <http://www.annefrank.org/en/Subsites/Timeline/Inter-war-period-1918-1939/Emigrating-to-The-Netherlands/#!/en/Subsites/Timeline/World-War-Two-1939-1945/The-German-invasion/1942/From-29-April-1942-it-was-compulsory-for-all-Jews-to-wear-a-star-on-their-clothes/> Accessed November 14, 2013.

This is a picture of a Jewish star. We used this picture on the page "Jewish Rights" when we were talking about how the Germans forced the Jews to wear a golden star that said "Jew" on it.

"Jews are banned from public places." Anne Frank House. Available at <http://www.annefrank.org/en/Subsites/Annes-Amsterdam/Timeline/Occupation/1941/1941/Jews-are-banned-from-public-places/#!/en/Subsites/Annes-Amsterdam/Timeline/Occupation/1941/1941/Jews-are-banned>. Accessed January 27, 2014.

After the Germans took over Holland, they made a law that Jews weren't allowed in public places. This is a picture of signs saying are not allowed.

“Jews Registering for jobs.” Jewish Situation under the German Occupation of The Netherlands. Available at <http://www.humboldt.edu/rescuers/book/Strobos/conditions.jpg> . Accessed January 27, 2014.

“Louise Lawrence-Israels.” United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.” Available at <http://www.ushmm.org/information/museum-programs-and-calendar/first-person-program/first-person-podcast/louise-lawrence-israels-hiding>. Accessed April 1, 2014.

Louise Lawrence is someone we interviewed. She was born in the Netherlands, 1942. When she was a baby she had to go into hiding. We used this picture in “Interviews” under “Research.”

“The Main Gate to Camp Erika.” Date Unknown. Holland Heros: The Prison Camps during World War Two. Available at <http://hollandsheroes.files.wordpress.com/2012/03/gate-a-erika.jpg>. Accessed February 13, 2014.

This is a picture of the entrance to a concentration camp that the Germans were deporting Jews to. We used this picture on the page, “Concentration Camps” in our website.

“Map of Escape.” To Save A Life. Available at <http://www.humboldt.edu/rescuers/book/Pinkhof/josephh/joepix/joemap.jpg>. Accessed February 17, 2014.

During the War Joop Westerweel took Jewish men, women, and children, across France and into Spain from the Netherlands. This is the route that he took to get to Spain. We used this picture on the page, “Joop Westerweel” in our website.

“Maps of the German Invasion.” May 1940. War Over Holland: May 1940, The Dutch Struggle. Available at <http://www.waroverholland.nl/index.php?page=photo&pid=3862>. Accessed November 11, 2013.

This is a map of the German invasion when they attacked Holland in 1940. We used it in the page called “Invasion” in our website.

“Mariam and Hans.” 1948 Bearing Witness: Stories Behind the Artifacts Behind the Yad Vashem Museum Collection. Available at http://www.yadvashem.org/yv/en/exhibitions/bearing_witness/rescue_hamerslag.asp. Accessed February 12, 2014.

This is a picture of two Jewish children that were saved by Mirjam Waterman during the Holocaust in the Netherlands. We used this picture on the page, “Mirjam Waterman” in our website.

“Mirjam and Henri.” Spots in Light: Women During the Holocaust. Available at

http://www.yadvashem.org/yv/en/exhibitions/spots_of_light/mirjam_waterman.asp. Accessed February 12, 2014.

This is a picture of a child name Mirjam Waterman. Mirjam was a member of the Dutch Resistance when she was older during World War II. Her role in the Dutch Resistance was to collect children whose parents were taken to a concentration camp and then board them onto a train in Amsterdam. We used this picture on the page "Mirjam Waterman" on our website.

"Mountain Route." To Save a Life. Available at

<http://www.humboldt.edu/rescuers/book/Pinkhof/josephh/joepix/pyrpeak.jpg>. Accessed February 17.

A member of the Dutch Resistance, also a Jew, took Jews across France and to Spain from Holland to escape. This is a picture of one of the mountains they had to cross to get to Spain. We used this picture on the page, "Joop Westerweel" in our website.

"Mrs. Scott (left) Pictured in Holland in the War Years When She Was in the Dutch Resistance." Mail Online. Available at

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2096114/Grandmother-90-finally-reveals-astonishing-past-Dutch-resistance-fighter-hid-Jewish-families-Nazis.html>. Accessed January 7, 2014.

This is a picture of Grietje Scott. Grietje Scott was a member of the Dutch Resistance when she was a young adult. We used this picture in the page "Members of the Dutch Resistance."

"Parachutes open overhead as waves of paratroops land in Holland during operations by the 1st Allied Airborne Army." September, 1944. National Archives: Available at

<http://research.archives.gov/description/531392>. Accessed January 9, 2014.

This is a picture of German troop parachuting down from airplanes and landing in Holland. We used this picture in "Invasion."

"Personnel of 1st Canadian Army Group Royal Artillery (AGRA) and Dutch civilians singing the Dutch National Anthem during a memorial service for Allied Soldiers, Bergen Netherlands." June 6, 1945. Library and Archives Canada: Available at

http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/databases/faces/001048-119.01-e.php?&mikan_nbr=3200839&&PHPSESSID=49ua6bhcoq7hqep2q10t12mpn0. Accessed February 5, 2014.

This is a picture of a group singing the Dutch national anthem, June 6, 1945. We used this picture in "Liberation Day."

"Portrait of Dutch Rescuer, Bert Bochove." 1947. United States Holocaust Museum. Available at <http://collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa19873>. Accessed January 23, 2014.

This is a picture of a Dutch Resistance member Bert Bochove. He hid Jews and other Dutch Resistance members in a hideout he built in his house. We used this picture in our website.

“Portrait of Dutch Rescuer, Mia Edgar.” Sunday, November 01, 1942. United States Holocaust Museum. Available at <http://digitalassets.ushmm.org/photoarchives/detail.aspx?id=1032138>. Accessed January 23, 2014.

This is a picture of a young Jewish girl. It was taken in Holland during the war. We used this picture in our website.

“Portrait of Two Dutch Rescuers with their Children.” 1937. United States Holocaust Museum. Available at <http://digitalassets.ushmm.org/photoarchives/detail.aspx?id=1164620>. Accessed January 16, 2014.

This is a picture of a couple named Johannes Jacobus and Catherine Johanna. They lived during World War II in Holland and were a part of the Dutch Resistance. He was a part of the Dutch Underground and stored ration cards, ID cards, and weapons at his store. We used this picture in our website.

“The Queen of the Netherlands, Wilhelma.” May, 1940. Kennispunt Mai 1940 Foundation. Available at <http://www.waroverholland.nl/index.php?page=photo&pid=3972>. Accessed November 7, 2013.

This is a picture of the Queen of Netherlands during the war. She fled to England in the beginning of May, 1940. We used this picture in “The Queen’s Response” under “The Occupation” in our website.

“Raided Rotterdam: Schiedamse Vest.” May 1940. Kennispunt Mai 1940 Foundation. Available at <http://www.waroverholland.nl/index.php?page=photo&pid=4038>. Accessed November 7, 2013.

This is a picture of Rotterdam when the Germans invaded. During the war, they destroyed Rotterdam. We used this picture on the page “Invasion,” under “The Occupation” in our website.

“Ration book of William B Chandler, of Stoke Holy Cross.” National Education Network, UK. Available at <http://gallery.nen.gov.uk/asset657148-.html>. Accessed November 6, 2013.

This is a picture of Ration cards. You had to use them to get food. We used this picture in “The Underground.”

“Rita Admiraal with her Husband.” Picture from Personal Interview. Accessed April 19, 2014.

This is a picture of Rita Admiraal with her husband. Rita was the daughter of a man named Case, who was a part of the Dutch Resistance. We had an interview with Rita at the beginning of the year, and she told stories about her father and the challenges he went through. We used this picture on our interview page.

“Ron Groeneveld with the carbine and model of the family barn that he donated to the museum.” The Dutch Resistance--One Family’s Experience. Bomber Command Museum of Canada. Available at http://www.bombercommandmuseum.ca/photos/p_groeneveld4.jpg Accessed November 12, 2013.

Ron Groeneveld was a young adult when the Germans invaded the Netherlands. After he saw the destruction of Rotterdam, he and his family joined the Dutch Resistance. After that, his father built a hideout in their barn under the hay. This is a picture of Ron when he was older with a model of the barn and the secret hideout. We used this picture in the page “Ron Groeneveld,” under “Members of the Dutch Resistance.”

“Rotterdam.” May 1940. Kennispunt Mai 1940 Foundation. Available at http://www.waroverholland.nl/index.php?page=photo&pid=3894_ Accessed November 7, 2013. This is a picture of a beautiful city in Holland being bombed by the Germans. we used it in “Invasion.”

“Rotterdam.” May 1940. Kennispunt Mai 1940 Foundation. Available at <http://www.waroverholland.nl/index.php?page=photo&pid=3895> . Accessed November 7, 2013. During the invasion a city named Rotterdam was completely destroyed. This is a picture of Rotterdam during the attack. We used this picture on the page “Invasion” under “The Occupation.”

“The Secret Annex.” Anne Frank Museum. Available at <http://www.annefrank.org/en/Anne-Frank/Not-outside-for-2-years/-The-Secret-Annex/>. Accessed May 12, 2014.

This is a picture of the movable bookcase that enters into The Secret Annex where Anne Frank and her family hid during the Holocaust.

“A Sign in a Shop Window Saying ‘Jews Are Not Wanted.’” Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team. 1941. Available at <http://www.holocaustresearchproject.org/nazioccupation/holland/dutchgal/A%20sign%20in%20a%20shop%20window%20says%20Jews%20not%20wanted.html>. Accessed February 4, 2014.

During the occupation laws were made violating Jewish rights. One of them was that Jews were only allowed in certain shops. This is a picture of a sign saying “Jews Not Wanted” in a Jewish shop window. We used this picture on the page, “Jewish Rights” in our website.

“Signs Designating the Jewish Headquarters in Amsterdam.” Anne Frank House. 1941. Available at <http://www.annefrank.org/en/Subsites/Timeline/#!/en/Subsites/Timeline/World-War-Two-1939-1945/The-German-invasion/1941/Signs-designating-the-Jewish-Quarter-in-Amsterdam/>. Accessed February 4, 2014.

When the Nazi took over the Netherlands, they made laws saying the Jews were only allowed in certain places at certain times. There were signs in the streets indicating

where and where not Jews were allowed to go. This is a picture of one of those signs.

“Small Bunker Served as a Hiding Place for Dutch Jews.” Holocaust Education and Archives Research Team. Available at

[http://www.holocaustresearchproject.org/nazioccupation/holland/dutchgal/A%20Dutch%20police man%20looks%20out%20the%20hatch%20of%20a%20small%20bunker%20that%20served%20as%20a%20hiding%20place%20for%20Dutch%20Jews%20in%20the%20Eibergen%20region %20in%201942-1943.html](http://www.holocaustresearchproject.org/nazioccupation/holland/dutchgal/A%20Dutch%20police%20man%20looks%20out%20the%20hatch%20of%20a%20small%20bunker%20that%20served%20as%20a%20hiding%20place%20for%20Dutch%20Jews%20in%20the%20Eibergen%20region%20in%201942-1943.html). Accessed February 10, 2014.

This is a picture of a door leading into an underground bunker in the woods. This was home to many Jews during the war and this was where they hid. In the picture, a Dutch police officer is standing in the doorway. We used this picture on the page, “Finding Homes,” in our website.

“SS troops advanced during the invasion of Greece.” April 1941, National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, *Md.* Available at

http://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/media_ph.php?ModuleId=10005778&MediaId=1869. Accessed February 10, 2014.

This is a picture of SS troops during the invasion of Greece, April 1941. We used this picture in “Background.”

“Stamp of Queen.” Museum of Communication. Available at

<http://www.geheugenvannederland.nl/?/nl/items/MVC01:NVPH-484>. Accessed February 14, 2014.

This is a picture of an orange stamp with the picture of the queen of the Netherlands during World War II, Queen Wilhelmina. We used this picture on the page “Queen’s Response” in our website.

“Ten Boom, Corrie.” Corrie Ten Boom: 100 Years of Praying and Still Counting.” Available at <http://tenboomcorrie.tumblr.com/>. Accessed January 15, 2014.

This is picture of Corrie Ten Boom. She was a Dutch Christian who helped Jews escape the Nazis. We used this picture in “Corrie Ten Boom” under “Members of the Dutch Resistance.”

“Tickets for Extra Nutrition.” Date Unknown. Available at

http://www.verzetsmuseum.org/uploads/archive/achter_de_iconen/hongerwinter/honger_papkaart_1024.jpg. Accessed February 4, 2014.

This is a picture of one of the tickets starving Dutch people used to get more food. We used this picture on the page “Hunger Winter” in our website.

“Tina Strobos and Her Mother, Marie Schotte, 1938.” To Save A life. Available at

<http://www.humboldt.edu/rescuers/book/Strobos/TinaStory3.html>. Accessed January 29, 2014.

This is a picture of Tina Strobos who was a resistance member in the underground. Her

Mother, Grandmother, and her worked together in the underground finding homes for Jews, steal ration cards, make fake ID cards, and send messages to BBC broadcast.

“Tina Strobos.” Nazi Resister Tina Strobos Dies at 91. Available at <http://www.jspace.com/news/articles/nazi-resistor-tina-strobos-dies-at-91/7865>. Accessed January 26, 2014.

This is a picture of Tina Strobos. She was a Dutch Resistance member. She helped hide Jews and steal idea cards. Her mother and grandmother helped her with everything. We used this picture in “Tina Strobos” under “Members of the Dutch Resistance..”

“Two Jewish Brothers.” A World War II Photo Essay. Available at <http://www.english.illinois.edu/maps/ww2/photoessay.htm>. Accessed February 3, 2014.

This is a picture of two brother named Avram and Emanuel Rosenthal. They were five and two years old. We used this picture in “Jewish Right’s” under “The Occupation.”

“View of the Entrance to a Marketplace Reduced to Rubble.” September 1939. United States Holocaust Museum. Available at http://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/media_ph.php?ModuleId=10005137&MediaId=7698. Accessed February 6, 2014.

World War II started in Europe when Germany invaded Poland. This is a picture of the destruction of a supermarket in Poland after the war. We used this picture on the page, “Historical Content” in our website.

“View of the home of Dutch rescuer Bert Bochove Before the Balcony was Added.” 1941. United States Holocaust Museum. Available at <http://collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa21364>. Accessed January 23, 2013.

This is a picture of Bert Bochove’s home where he hid many Jews and other Dutch Resistance Members. We used this picture in our website.

“Wartime Amsterdam Home of Tina Strobos and Her Mother, 1986.” Tina Strobos Tells Her Story. Available at <http://www.humboldt.edu/rescuers/book/Strobos/TinaStory5.html>. Accessed January 30, 2014.

This is a picture of the house Tina Strobos and her mother lived in during the Holocaust. A carpenter came and built a hiding place so tina and her mother could help hid Jews in their home.

“Wim Byl and his Maps.” The Dutch Resistance--One Family’s Story. Available at http://www.bombercommandmuseum.ca/photos/p_groeneveld3.jpg. Accessed November 12, 2013.

Wim Byl lived during World War II in Holland. He was a member of the Dutch Resistance and secretly spied on the Germans. When he was found out he fled to Ron Groeneveld’s farm and stayed in the hiding place for two year. In those two years, he drew maps of where the Resistance met up and gave them to Dutch Resistance Members. In this

picture, Wim Byl is hand drawing one of his maps. We used this picture on the page, "Wim Byl," under "Members of the Dutch Resistance."

Videos

"Never Again." United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. Accessed April 15, 2014.

This is a video of President Obama giving a speech at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. IN his speech, he talks about the Holocaust and how we can prevent it from ever happening again. We added this video to the Impact page on our website.

Secondary Sources

Books

Bachrach, Susan. *Tell Them We Remembered: The Story of the Holocaust*. New York: Little Brown and Company, 1994.

This is a great book with information about the Holocaust. It talked a lot about what happened to Jews from each country and the Concentration Camps. We got a lot of information from this book.

Land-Weber, Ellen. *To Save a Life: Stories of Holocaust Rescue*. Canada: University of Illinois Press, 2000.

This is a very interesting and detailed book. In each chapter it talks about a person in the Netherlands that was a part of the Dutch Resistance or a Jew and their story. There are many quotes from people the author interviewed and many wonderful stories.

Paldiel, Mordecai. *The Righteous Among The Nations: The Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority*. Jerusalem, Israel: The Jerusalem Publishing House Ltd, 2007.

This is a great book. It explains in each chapter what some of the rescuers in the Dutch Resistance did to help the Jews. There are some really wonderful stories in this book.

Websites

"Dutch Resistance Museum." <http://www.verzetsmuseum.org/museum/en/visitorinformation>. Accessed January 16, 2013.

This has lots of information about The Dutch Resistance and Jews that were hidden.

The website also includes many pictures that we used in different parts of our website.

“Dr Tina Strobos who harbored Jews From the Nazie, Dies at 91.” Available at http://www.nytimes.com/2012/03/01/nyregion/dr-tina-strobos-who-harbored-jews-from-the-nazis-dies-at-91.html?_r=4&hpw&. Accessed January 26, 2014.

“International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect:”
<http://www.responsibilitytoprotect.org/index.php/about-rtop>. Accessed April 11, 2014.

This is a website about the Responsibility to Protect. We used this website to learn about the impact on today.

“Netherlands at War: The Battle of Holland.” Available at <http://www.ibiblio.org/hyperwar/UN/Netherlands/AtWar/AtWar-2.html>. Accessed February 4, 2014.

This is a website about the war in Holland. We used information from here in our website/.

“Queen Wilhelmina.” Her Majesty the Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands Regent Queen from 1890 to 1948: Available at http://www.menaar.com/Arkansas_State_%20Parks/queen_wilhelmina.htm. Accessed February 6, 2014.

This is a website on Queen Wilhelmina who was queen in 1940 in the Netherlands.

“War Over Holland.” The Dutch Struggle. <http://www.waroverholland.nl/index.php?page=books> . Accessed October 17, 2013.

This is a website with lots of information about the German attack on Holland. It also has many different pictures that we used on our website.