

Ideas for using The Diary of Anne Frank to study literary style, journal writing and personal exploration:



- ◆ Have students keep a journal for two weeks, using proper journal form,- or have students write several journal entries from another person's point of view who, like Anne, had to go into hiding in fear for his/her life. Students should include the dates of the entries, the events of the day, etc. Assign each student a partner with whom to exchange journals. Have them react and critique each other.
- ◆ Compare and contrast the book and the play. What elements are essential to both? Which incidents are included in both? What did the playwrights have to do to put the diary into dramatic form? Have the students say which they liked better? Why?
- ◆ Often there is a theme of loneliness that most adolescents feel/experience. Compare and contrast how Anne experienced loneliness to how the individual student writing has experienced loneliness.
- ◆ Have students identify 2 symbols in the show that were used to represent an abstract idea or concept.
- ◆ We often carry two persona's, an inward self and an outward self. Have the students give examples of Anne's two personas and how they are similar or different from their own.

Suggested computer links for studying Anne Frank:

www.annefrank.org— Anne Frank Museum. The official Anne Frank House Website

www.annefranktree.com— An Interactive monument for Anne Frank that offers student an opportunity to leave a leaf with their name, story or poem in the virtual tree.

www.annefrankguide.net— A guide with important dates, background info, pictures, forms, and more.

www.brainyquote.com/quotes/authors/a/anne_frank.html— Quotes from Anne Frank's journal.

www.sparknotes.com/lit/annefrank/- Spark Notes: Diary of a Young Girl— A complete review of the Anne Frank's Journal including summaries, study questions, quizzes, and more.

http://litplans.com/authors/Ann_Frank.html-Lesson plans, teacher's guides and more.

www.bookrags.com/studyguide-diaryannefrank— The Diary of Anne Frank Study Guide by Albert Hackett. Includes 91 pages of chapter summaries, essays, quotes and more.



CCTA
Columbia Center for
Theatrical Arts

The **Columbia Center for Theatrical Arts, Inc. (CCTA)** is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization whose mission is to educate through the arts by creating theatrical experiences that inspire thought, action, creativity and change. CCTA is sponsored in part by The National Endowment for the Arts, Maryland State Arts Council and the Howard County Arts Council through a grant from Howard County. For a full list of supporters, visit our website at www.CCTArts.com.

OFFICES: 6655 Dobbin Road, Unit #4 . Columbia, MD 21045
410-381-0700 . info@CCTArts.com . www.CCTArts.com



The Columbia Center for Theatrical Arts, Inc. (CCTA) presents Theatrical Arts Productions Study Guide for Teachers



The Diary of Anne Frank

"...In spite of everything, I still believe that people are really good at heart." Anne Frank

Notes from the Director:

Most everyone knows Anne Frank's name but some do not even realize that the story occurs during the Holocaust. The story is about a Jewish child and, later, a young woman, living in hiding with her family in Holland during the Holocaust. The Holocaust is the term generally used to describe the deliberate and systematic destruction of approximately six million European Jews (including men, women, and children) during WWII. This was a program of systematic state-sponsored extermination by Nazi Germany.

Anne's actual diary introduces more characters than the play reveals. The stage adapters' version of her diary lessened the number of people who were instrumental in sustaining the attic residents. The play does not discuss Miep's husband and other coworkers who risked their own lives by bringing provisions. However, all eight people who actually shared the one living space are represented in the play, as well as Miep and Mr. Krahler.

The theatrical story-telling device of the play is taken from the perspective of post-war. Mr. Frank returns to the attic as a survivor of the concentration camp and Miep gives him the diary. He begins to read aloud, and as the lights fade on him we hear the voice of Anne continue. When the lights come up, the stage reveals the attic at the moment the families move in. The two year unfolds using Anne's voice-over diary narration to guide us until the raid on the attic.

Characters

Pronunciations: Anne=ahn-eh, Margot=Marget (sounds like mark of "k"), Frank=Fraahnk

The Group in Hiding:

Anne Frank— the thirteen-year-old Jewish girl who writes a diary while she is hiding in Amsterdam from the Nazis during WWII.

Margot Frank— Anne's sister; she is three years older than Anne.

Otto Frank— Annes' father; he is a Jewish businessman who left Germany after Hitler's rise to power, hoping to find refuge in Holland Called "Pim" by Anne.

Mrs. Frank— Editth— Anne's mother; she is the source of many conflicts with Aane during the two years that the family spends in hiding.

Mr. Van Daan— A Jewish businessman and an associate of Mr. Frank's. He and his family share the "Secret Annexe" with the Franks.

Mrs. Van Daan— Mr. Van Daan's wife; a rather interfering person with whom Anne finds difficult to get along.

Peter Van Daan— The Van Daan's son; he is two-and-a-half years older than Anne, and his calm, quiet nature contrasts with her more excitable, vital personality. At first, Anne thinks that Peter is dull, but later on, they develop a warm and loving friendship.

Mr. Dussel— an elderly dentist who joins the group in hiding in November, 1942. He shares Anne's room, and his pedantic nature continually irritates her.

The Dutch "Protectors" or "Helpers"

Miep— A young woman who works in the office below the "Secret Annexe." She helps with obtaining food and supplies for the group in hiding and keeping their spirits up. The play opens after the war when she gives Mr. Frank Anne's diary.

Mr. Kralen (only referred to in our production)- A Dutch Gentile businessman who has been an associate of Mr. Frank and Mr. Van Daan and who takes over the running of the business when they are no longer able to do so. He works in the office in the building where the "Secret Annexe" is located, and he helps with technical, logistical aspects, such as obtaining food for the people in hiding.

Above taken from Cliffs Notes on Frank's *Diary of Anne Frank*. 1984.



Vocabulary

Annihilate: To destroy totally and completely.

Anti-Semitism: An extreme and irrational social rejection of Jews based on religious, economic, and especially, racial hostility.

Aryan: A non-Jewish Caucasian German. The Nazis considered the Aryans to be racially superior to all other people.

Atrocities: Extremely wicked, cruel, or brutal acts.

Auschwitz: The most infamous and largest death camp in Poland, where over two million people were murdered by the Nazis.

Bergen-Belsen: The concentration camp in Germany where Mrs. Van Daan and Margot and Anne Frank died in 1945.

Boycott: An economic sanction against all Jewish shop keepers and service people organized by the Nazis on April 1, 1933.

Call-up notice: A summons from the Nazis to various citizens in occupied countries to report for work in labor camps in Germany or Poland. Jews were usually taken not to work but to their deaths.

Collaborator: The tem used to describe anyone who helped the Nazis.

Concentration Camps: Places in Germany or Poland used to confine Jews and other people the Nazis considered "undesirables". In the camps, people died of starvation or disease, or were worked to death. In common usage, refers specifically to death camps, which the Nazis designed for the sole purpose of mass murder.

D-Day— is the term for the secret date on which a military operation is to begin. During WWII it defined the landings on enemy-held coasts. The most famous D-Day is June 6, 1944 when the Allies invaded Normandy.

Death Camps: Places in Poland designed by the Nazis to murder Jews by gassing, starvation, overwork, and disease.

Deportation: The removal, or "resettlement" of Jews from Nazi Germany and Nazi-occupied countries to labor or death camps.

Frankfurt: The German city of Anne Frank's birth.

Gestapo: A German abbreviation for the German Secret State Police. The Gestapo was established by the Nazis to stamp out any position (real or suspected) to the Hitler regime.

Holocaust: see section in guide on the Holocaust.

Hitler, Adolf: Hate-filled leader of the Nazi party and Germany from 1933-1945. He waged a war in Europe and a campaign to destroy the Jewish people. This war almost destroyed Western civilization itself.

Labor camps: A type of concentration camp in which people were worked to death and then replaced by new workers. Most people didn't survive more than three months in a labor camp.

National Socialist German Workers Party: Came into being in 1920, and soon was lead by Hitler. It acquired national political power in 1933.

Nazi: Abbreviation of the German words for the National Socialists. Also the term used to describe Hitler's sympathizers.

Nuremberg Laws: Laws implemented in Germany in 1935 to isolate the Jews socially and Politically. The laws declared that the Jews were no longer citizens of Germany; they also forbade marriage between Jews and non-Jews.

Righteous Gentiles/Righteous among the nations: those who heroically rescued Jews in mortal danger in countries under Nazi domination.

Secret Annexe: The English translation for the Dutch word which describes the hiding place of the Frank family. In Dutch, the word means "the house behind".

Star of David: a Jewish symbol. Jews were required to wear a yellow star at all times, so as to identify them readily as Jews.

Swastika: An ancient religious symbol used by Hitler as the official symbol of the Nazi Party.

Typhus: An acute, infectious disease transmitted by lice or fleas. Anne Frank died of typhus.

W.C.: The European term for bathroom (water closet).