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There are many ways that people talk about the Holocaust, such as in books, movies, and art. Some famous examples of this are "Night," "Maus," "Schindler's List," and "The Pianist." Lucky for me I got to learn about the holocaust in high school and I got to read the book "Night" by Elie Wiesel, The book details his journey from a devout and innocent boy to a disillusioned and traumatized young man who witnesses the horrific atrocities of the Holocaust, including the murder of his family, the brutality of the SS guards, and the inhumane conditions of the camps. Throughout the book, Wiesel grapples with the question of how God could allow such evil to exist and how humanity could be capable of such cruelty. "Night" is a powerful and deeply moving account of one of the darkest periods in human history, and a testament to the strength of the human spirit in the face of unimaginable suffering. People who have experienced the Holocaust themselves, as well as scholars, artists, filmmakers, and writers, create these different depictions. Some are based on what people actually saw and experienced during the Holocaust, while others are made up or based on things people have learned about it from other sources.

One reason why the Holocaust is depicted in a lot of forms is to remember and honor the victims and survivors, to educate future generations about the dangers of hatred and discrimination, and to ensure that such atrocities never happen again. The Holocaust has also

become a symbol of the most extreme form of evil in human history, and its depictions serve to remind us of the dangers of unchecked power and prejudice.

The image of the Holocaust tries to create a proposition about the identity and meaning of the world by bringing the horror of the genocide, the scale of human suffering, and the depths of human evil. The depictions often focus on the need for empathy, compassion, and human dignity, while condemning the perpetrators of the atrocities. They are also there as a warning against the dangers of racism, anti-Semitism, and other forms of unfairly treating humans. The continued resonance of Holocaust imagery is due to many factors, including the ongoing prevalence of anti-Semitism and other forms of discrimination, the rise of nationalist and extremist movements, and the persistence of genocide and mass violence around the world. Additionally, the Holocaust has become a cultural touchstone and a subject of ongoing scholarly and artistic inquiry, ensuring that its memory and lessons continue to be passed down to future generations.

- Holocaust Memorial Museum: <https://www.ushmm.org/>
- United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Encyclopedia: <https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/>
- The Holocaust in Literature and Film: <https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/the-holocaust-in-literature-and-film>