



## Holocaust Day 2050 (Avshalom Nachmani)

**The main objectives:** Become familiar with the project A Fast to Remember. Creating a discussion about the fast during the holocaust day.

**Sub-Objectives:** A discussion about the survivors' testimonies, the differences between a lecture of a person of testimony and watching or reading a testimony of a passed away person.

### Course of lesson:

	Duration	Activity	Guide	Notes
1	10 min.	Did you meet a person of testimony? When? Where?  What do you know/ remember about the survivor?	Educator	Every testimony type has its own importance. When did you have this meeting, where and why? How old was the survivor when s/he had the testimony and how old s/he were when the war started? Where is s/he from? What was the most significant thing you remember from the testimony?
2	5 min.	What is the difference between seeing the actual survivor and a filming/ written testimony?	Educator	How this meeting was for you? The look in the eyes and the possibility to ask s/he questions...
3	5 min.	Who are we - A Fast to Remember	Educator	Becoming familiar with the project's objectives.
4	12 min.	Discussion about the objectives of the Holocaust Remembrance Day and reexamination of the remembrance tools we use.	Groups	Use the questions attached for the discussion. The students have you discuss about the objectives of the Holocaust Day and if they are achieving them. Do you think this is the right time to rethink our acts, before we'll have to separate from the last survivors.





<b>5</b>	10 min.	Presentation & groups' products.	Discussion	The students will present their sources (writers, summary etc.) and their feeling after reading. What do they think about the Holocaust day now? What do they think about the project – A Fast to Remember.
<b>6</b>	3 min.	Summary	Educator	Give the students somethings to think about after the lesson.

## Appendix

**Fasting (Wikipedia)** - Fasting is the **willful** refrainment from eating and drinking for a while. Fasting is practiced in various religions. There are fasts in the three main monotheistic religions. Those fasts have different purposes and costumes in each religion. The fast can be as a penance, purge and cleansing and even for maintaining a remembrance and empathy.

### **A Fast to Remember (The first Israeli Fast) - About Us:**

"The last holocaust survivor passed away"

That would be the headline all over the newspapers one day, in the next decade.

There will not be any people of testimony, the journeys to Poland will dwindle and our connection, as Jews, to the Holocaust our families been through, will dissipate.

To remember and never forget, we have decided to simply fast during the Holocaust day. A fast is the Jewish way to remember.

The fast, if it will spread out and become a broad costume, will ensure we will still remember, even after the last survivor will passed away. We will remember it in our minds, hearts and even in our stomachs.





We call the public to fast during the Holocaust Day – everyone as s/he can: even with water or for couple of hours (from sunrise till sunset). Together we will find another way to remember and NEVER forget.

### **Who?**

A Fast to Remember Project began in 2016, with volunteering activities of the initiators.

### **Our goal:**

Our main goal is creating an extra and different way to remember those dark times and assimilate the fast as another option to remember the Holocaust, in Israel and abroad.

### **A Fast to Remember – This year**

In 2018, the project had a broad media exposure (Israel Hayom newspaper, different radio shows and morning TV shows).

A lot of people and different educational groups joined our Facebook page and asked for joining our project.

This project has the ability to unite us all, all the people that the remembrance of the Holocaust is a part of their Jewish identity and is important to them.

### **Group work suggestions:**

- **Group no. 1** – Holocaust Day 2050. The group members should offer a new outline to the Holocaust day.
  - a. What will be the day's name? (for example: The Holocaust Remembrance Day, A Remembrance Day for the Anti-Semite victims of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Reich etc.)





- b. What will be the date of this special day? (For example: The International Holocaust Remembrance Day is on January 27<sup>th</sup> to commemorate the Auschwitz liberation etc.)
- c. How should we commemorate this day throughout the country? (should we continue with the siren/ the ceremonies? Etc.)
- **Group no. 2** – Holocaust day's status. Discussion about the civilian/social status of this day.
  - a. What should be the status of the Holocaust day 2050? Should it stay as a national day? Should it be a short work/ school day? Why? Should the state make events to open a discussion? Show up movies / testimonies? Etc.
  - b. How do the TV channels should behave during this day? Should they stop the broadcastings? Or maybe appropriate contents only? Should they block the VOD services during this day?
- **Group no. 3** – How should we remember? Choose 4 topics and rank them by importance level.
  - a. Jewish armed resistance. Ghettos' and camps' rebellions.
  - b. The Jewish policy during the Nazi rule in 1933 until the WW2 started in 1939.
  - c. 'The Final Solution' for the Jews in Europe. The persecution, the deportation and the eradication of the European Jews during the WW2.
  - d. The ghettos – the family life collapse and the everyday existence distress.
  - e. The European Antisemitism – then and today.
  - f. Survivors testimony.
  - g. The Judenrat - Jewish leadership in the ghettos.





### Extra important questions:

- Why do we fast? To remember? To suffer? Or maybe because of social consensus?
- Do you think 'Yom Kipur' would maintain its status without civil legislation?
- Sometimes the semi-finals of the champion league are broadcasting during the Holocaust day. The sports channels are darkened through this day. Many people are looking for different ways to watch the game. What do you think about it?
- Do you think/ believe the sports channels will be darkened in 10, 15, 25 years?
- Do you think your younger siblings will be able to meet a person of testimony?
- Is there, in your opinion, a different or special meaning of fasting, as a way to commemorate the Holocaust?
- Does the fasting use only for remembering? Or maybe it has an added value?

### Sum-up:

#### A story:

As far as we know, Ben Gurion moved to Sde Boker. One day he traveled with his son, Amos, next to a cliff and asked from him to be buried there. Amos wondered, Why not on mountain Hartzell? Ben Gurion answered he wants people to come to the Negev, even after he dies.

On the grave he chose to mention only one event from his magnificent life, his Aliya to the country of Israel. It is written 'David Ben Gurion, made an Aliya in 1906'.

David Ben Gurion wanted to say the History is happening where and when the person makes a small act of change. The choice is in our hands and we can take part in it.

