

*History of the Frank family. The roots of the family of Anne Frank can be traced back to the Judengasse (Jews' lane) in Frankfurt am theinnatdunvilla.com , this was the ghetto of the city.*

The eight Jewish people hiding in the annex there were arrested: Otto Frank, his wife and two children; the van Pels family of three; and Fritz Pfeffer, a dentist. They were taken to Westerbork Kamp and from there herded into cattle wagons bound for Auschwitz. Of the eight, only Otto returned. This diary, the diary of Anne Frank , was to become the most widely read document to emerge from the Holocaust. In a television interview, the day before her book was published, Lee identified Tonny Ahlers as that person. Ahlers was a violent anti-semitic. By the early s he had a lengthy criminal record and had been involved in numerous brawls in Jewish-owned cafes. During the war he denounced Jews and members of the Dutch underground to the Germans. In , Ahlers was tried for his wartime activities and sent to prison. Less than 48 hours after the publication of her book, Lee received an astonishing telephone call from her editor. He left his number. Anton is a reserved man in his mids, who weighs his words carefully. He says he seeks neither fame nor revenge. His Dutch wife had five uncles executed by the Nazis for their resistance activities. He has never been to the Anne Frank house. This is the first time he has agreed to be interviewed. Then, when I was 16, I had a girlfriend. When Lee approached her in connection with her research on Otto Frank, she got a hostile reception. At first she told me that they were friends and had business relations. But when I confronted her with letters that Ahlers had written about Otto Frank, where it was clear that he hated him, she became aggressive and threatened to call the police. The war was bad for everyone, not just the Jews. Otto Frank was my best friend. My husband did nothing wrong during the war. You have no idea what it was like for ordinary Dutch people - everyone talks about the Jews, but it was bad for us too. Anyway, I had Jewish girls working for me during the war, all the time. My husband did not betray anyone. If you do, I have family who will come and get you. Lies, lies, lies," he sighs. I remember plates smashing against the walls and punches flying into our faces - my mother saw what was going on but never defended us. In her biography, recently published in English, Lee describes Ahlers as an unpleasant and dishonest man. He was always in trouble with the police, always owing money. We often had the bailiffs coming to our flat. In one incident, she later claimed, Ahlers had tried to run her over with his car. After a particularly violent incident she left him and the following year began divorce proceedings. His lawyer asked him whether he had dealings in the West Indies. The writer claimed that Anton and his wife were involved in drug trafficking in the West Indies. You see, nothing was beyond him. One day," recalls Anton, "she mentioned that her grandfather had told her that he was involved in the Frank family going into hiding. Then she added that he told her he was also there when they got out. None the less, there is written evidence indicating that Ahlers knew Otto had gone into hiding and was aware of his hiding place. This can only be submitted as supporting evidence as it is based on hearsay. The incriminating evidence against Ahlers is found by piecing together his wartime activities and contact with Otto Frank. Then he offers another twist to the tale. I believe that my father blackmailed Otto Frank after the war. My father received money every month - he bragged about it. He would buy lots of presents and go on expensive holidays. He told us it was a disability allowance, because he had polio as a child. But this could not be - the monthly payments were comparable with the salary of a board manager. Then, suddenly, in his financial situation changed and the spendthrift lifestyle ended. It is unclear what Otto had to hide and why he would let himself be blackmailed. Lee concedes that the evidence for this theory is circumstantial, but offers a possible motive: Ahlers knew about these dealings. My mother and Otto did everything together and there is no way my mother would not know about such a thing. It will review old files and testimony in search of new revelations and hope to reach some sort of conclusion by the end of the year.

**Chapter 2 : List of people associated with Anne Frank - Wikipedia**

*In , the Anne Frank Educational Centre (Jugendbegegnungsstätte Anne Frank) was opened in the Dornbusch neighbourhood of Frankfurt, where Frank lived with her family until The Centre is "a place where both young people and adults can learn about the history of National Socialism and discuss its relevance to today."*

From , this was the ghetto of the city. All Jews who had previously lived in the centre of the city had to move there. At either end of the lane were gates that were closed on Christian holidays. Living conditions in the Judengasse became increasingly cramped in the 16th century, yet the city council refused to extend the lane. Around , there were people living in the Judengasse. Guild laws prohibited Jews from practising skilled crafts and trades; instead Jews were needed to lend money because Christians were not allowed to lend money for interest. Her great-great-grandfather, Elkan Juda Cahn , had spent some of his youth in the Judengasse. He later acquired great wealth as a merchant. At the age of 20, she married year-old Michael Frank , who had moved to Frankfurt from Landau in der Pfalz. The Franks placed great emphasis on a good education. The children attended music lessons Otto played the cello , and they learned English, French and Italian as a matter of course. After the sudden death of his father, Otto worked in the family-owned bank with his younger brother Herbert they had both completed a commercial apprenticeship. Otto became an officer in France. His mother Alice and his sister Leni also reported for duty as auxiliary nurses in a military hospital as soon as the war started. After the First World War The banking industry was not doing well after the war and the family lost large amounts of money because of the war. Although the family was by no means religious, they still had a strong sense of their Jewish origin. None of them had been baptised and most of them had Jewish spouses. Her ancestors had moved to Germany from Amsterdam. They ran a kosher household and attended synagogue regularly. The Franks, on the other hand, were assimilated Jews. Before the Second World War The financial situation became more difficult because of the reparations Germany had to pay after losing the war and because of the world economic crisis. In addition, the social situation for Jews became more critical owing to increasingly apparent anti-Semitism. Erich Elias was the first to draw conclusions from this and, in , accepted an offer to set up the Swiss branch of Opekta-Werke, a company producing pectin for jam-making. His family followed him to Switzerland in On January 30, , Hindenburg, President of the Reich, appointed Hitler Chancellor of the Reich, and as early as April 1 a boycott against the Jewish population came into force. SA commandos occupied the entrances to Jewish department stores and shops, and prevented access to law firms and medical practices owned by Jewish citizens. The Franks also decided to leave Germany. Otto Frank moved to Amsterdam in , where he set up a branch of Opekta-Werke. In he sent for his wife and daughters, Margot and Anne, who were eight and five years old, to join him in Amsterdam. The family settled down well into life in the Netherlands. When the German army attacked the Netherlands in May and then occupied the country, anti-Jewish laws were issued there as well. Jews were increasingly limited in their professional and social life. When Jewish children were no longer allowed to attend the same school as non-Jewish children, Anne Frank switched to the Jewish Lyceum. The Frank family went into hiding on July 6, They lived in what came to be known as the secret annex for two years, together with the van Pels family. This is where Anne Frank wrote her diary that later became world famous. The Franks and their friends were betrayed to the Gestapo in early August and then transported to Westerbork. In late October, the two girls were moved from Auschwitz to the Bergen-Belsen camp, which, with about , inmates, was utterly overcrowded. Anne and Margot Frank died there in March - the exact date is not known - in the typhus epidemic that had been rife for weeks. Their mother, Edith Frank, who had remained in Auschwitz, died in early January, probably from exhaustion; their father, Otto Frank, was one of the few Jewish prisoners liberated by Soviet troops on January 27, He already knew that his wife was dead, but he still harboured hope of finding his two daughters. It was only later that he found out that Margot and Anne were also dead. In the couple moved to the house in Basel that Leni and Erich Elias had bought. This was the house where the married couple together with their sons Stephan and Buddy, grandmothers Alice Frank and Ida Elias, and Herbert Frank, who had come from Paris, had survived the war. A few years later, Otto and Fritzi Frank moved to Birsfelden. More about the Frank

## DOWNLOAD PDF ANNE FRANK AND FAMILY

family Contemporary historical context On May 10, 1940, one month before Anne Frank celebrated her 11th birthday in Amsterdam, Nazi Germany invaded the small neutral Kingdom of the Netherlands. They had two daughters: Margot and Anne

### Chapter 3 : Anne Frank and her family arrested by Gestapo - HISTORY

*Anne Frank was a Jewish teenager who went into hiding during the Holocaust, journaling her experiences in the renowned work 'The Diary of Anne Frank.' Learn more about Anne Frank at [theinnatdunvilla.com](http://theinnatdunvilla.com)*

Here are some facts about Anne Frank, the famous young Jewish diarist who was tragically killed during the Holocaust. Anne was born on 12th June in Frankfurt, Germany. Her father was called Otto and her mother was called Edith. She had an older sister called Margot. Following the elections in Germany of 1933, which were won by the Nazi Party led by Adolf Hitler, the Franks moved to Amsterdam in order to escape the antisemitic anti-Jewish feelings that were being promoted by the Nazis. In Amsterdam, Anne started to develop a love of reading and writing. In May 1940, the Netherlands was invaded by Germany. Laws were made to discriminate against the Jewish population. Anne and her sister had to leave the school they were attending and transfer to a Jewish-only school. Anne celebrated her 13th birthday on 12th June. One of her presents was a red and white autograph book. Anne decided to use it as a diary and she started to write in it straight away. Many of her early entries are focused on the everyday things that happened in her life, but she does discuss how the German occupation of the Netherlands had a severe impact on her. We know from her diary that Anne wanted to be an actress when she grew up, but she was unable to go to the cinema to see films because Jews were not allowed to enter movie theatres. He was relying upon his employees to help the family survive. Anne had to leave her cat, Moortje, behind. Others were told that the family had fled to Switzerland. On 13th July the Franks were joined in their hiding place by the van Pels family. On 4th August the Franks hiding place was discovered by German police. The Franks and van Pels were interrogated and then transported to the Westerbork transit camp. Victor Kugler and Johannes Kleiman two of the helpers were arrested. Kleiman was eventually released. Miep Gies was questioned but was never arrested. She was intending to return them to Anne after the war. On 3rd September the Franks were part of the last group to be transported from Westerbork to the concentration camp at Auschwitz. When the transport arrived, Otto was separated from the female members of his family. Anne, her mother and her sister were used as slave labour to haul rocks and dig rolls of turf. Anne would have had her head shaved and she would have been tattooed with an identity number. Anne, Margot and Edith all became very ill. They were transferred to the infirmary. Anne and Margot were then moved to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp. In March many of the prisoners in Bergen-Belsen contracted typhus. Both Margot and Anne died and they were buried in an unmarked mass grave. Otto Frank survived his imprisonment in Auschwitz. He returned to Amsterdam after the war and tried to discover what had happened to the other members of his family. He soon learned that they had died. *The Diary of a Young Girl. Facts and Information frankie says: June 2, at 2:*

### Chapter 4 : Anne Frank theinnatdunvilla.com

*Here are some facts about Anne Frank, the famous young Jewish diarist who was tragically killed during the Holocaust. Anne was born on 12th June in Frankfurt, Germany. Her father was called Otto and her mother was called Edith.*

But these efforts were undermined by suspicious and skeptical immigration officials, wartime events and endless bureaucratic hurdles here and in Europe. After her family was arrested by the German secret police in , she was taken to a concentration camp in Bergen-Belsen, where she died shortly before the end of World War II. She kept a diary throughout her time in hiding, and after her death, her father published it in . But the consulate was destroyed in during a German bombardment as the family waited for an answer. Three days later, she was arrested with her family in the "secret annex" of a house in Amsterdam, Netherlands, where they had hidden for two years. She later died at the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp when she was . In her diary, Anne describes a picture of herself: Then I would maybe have a chance to come to Hollywood. Hide Caption 1 of 8 Photos: The girl who wanted to write For her 13th birthday, Anne Frank received a red plaid diary, her first journal. She brought it with her into hiding and began writing in it in . After her death, her father, Otto Frank, edited and compiled the diary. It was published in the Netherlands in as "The Secret Annex. Diary Letters From June 14, , to August 1, . Hide Caption 3 of 8 Photos: The two sisters would live hidden in the annex with their mother, Edith; father, Otto; and another family. Hide Caption 4 of 8 Photos: The girl who wanted to write Two pages, written in , from the diary. The Book, the Life, the Afterlife. The girl who wanted to write When her diary was almost full, Anne continued writing, using several notebooks. In , she decided to rewrite her diary entries in the form of a novel, intending to publish it after the war, according to curators at the Anne Frank House in Amsterdam. Shown here are the different versions of her diary, known now as versions A, B and C.

**Chapter 5 : Family - Anne Frank**

*Anne Frank, Author, Holocaust Victim, named in Time Magazine's icons of the 20th century on their list The Most Important People of the Century.. Anne Frank was born in Frankfurt am Main in Germany.*

He died in Birsfelden , Switzerland from lung cancer , on 19 August at the age of . Witnesses reported that her despair at being separated from her daughters led to an emotional breakdown. They described her searching for her daughters endlessly and said that she seemed to not understand that they had gone, although she had seen them board the train that took them out of the camp. They also said that she began to hoard what little food she could obtain, hiding it under her bunk to give to Anne and Margot when she saw them. They said that Edith Frank told them Anne and Margot needed the food more than she did, and she therefore refused to eat it. She died on 6 January from starvation and exhaustion , ten days before her 45th birthday and 21 days before the camp was liberated. It should be noted that Anne gave the van Pels family a pseudonym in her diary as she did for most other characters in her diary ; she called them "Van Daan" in her diary. He was the only member of the group to be gassed. However, according to eyewitness testimony, this did not happen on the day he arrived there. Sal de Liema, an inmate at Auschwitz who knew both Otto Frank and Hermann van Pels, said that after two or three days in the camp, Van Pels mentally "gave up", which was generally the beginning of the end for any concentration camp inmate. He later injured his thumb on a work detail and requested to be sent to the sick barracks. Soon after that, during a sweep of the sick barracks for selection, he was sent to the gas chambers. This occurred about three weeks after his arrival at Auschwitz, most likely in very early October of , and his selection was witnessed by both his son Peter and by Otto Frank. According to German records her registration card , Mrs. Van Pels was sent to Bergen-Belsen concentration camp in Germany with a group of eight women on November 26, Van Pels through the barbed wire fence "in late January or early February". Auguste was transferred on February 6, to Raguhn Buchenwald in Germany , then to the Czechoslovakia camp Theresienstadt ghetto on April 9, This same card lists her as being alive on April 11, As such, she must have died en route to Theresienstadt or shortly after her arrival there, the date of her death occurring most likely the either the first half or mid-April , but before May 8, , when the camp was liberated. Otto Frank had protected him during their period of imprisonment together, as the two men had been assigned to the same work group. Frank later stated that he had urged Peter to hide in Auschwitz and remain behind with him, rather than set out on a forced march, but Peter believed he would have a better chance of survival if he joined the death march out of Auschwitz. Mauthausen Concentration Camp records indicate that Peter van Pels was registered upon his arrival there on January 25, Four days later, he was placed in an outdoor labor group, Quarz. On 11 April , Peter was sent to the sick barracks. His exact death date is unknown, but the International Red Cross designated it as May 5, , the same day Mauthausen was liberated by men from the 11th Armored Division of the U. He was only 18 years old, and was the last member of the group to die while imprisoned. His cause of death was listed in the camp records as "enterocolitis", a catch-all term that covered, among other things, dysentery and cholera , both of which were common causes of death in the camps. Of all the stressful relationships precipitated by living in such close proximity with each other for two years, the relationship between Anne and Fritz Pfeffer was one of the most difficult for both, as her diary shows. She later said that if she had read it, she would have needed to destroy it, as it contained a great deal of incriminating information, such as the names of all of the annex helpers, as well as many of their Dutch Underground contacts. She and her husband, Jan, took Otto Frank into their home, where he lived from after his liberation from Auschwitz concentration camp until Gies stated that every year she spent the entire day of 4 August in mourning, the date those in the Annex were arrested. Gies died on 11 January , following a short illness, at the age of He left the Underground in , when an incident caused him to believe his safety had been compromised. Jan died of complications from diabetes on 26 January in Amsterdam. He and Miep had been married for 51 years. Johannes Kleiman spent about six weeks in a work camp after his arrest and was released after intervention from the Red Cross , because of his fragile health. He returned to Opekta and took over the firm when Otto Frank moved to Basel in He died at his office desk of a stroke in , aged Working his

way back to his hometown of Hilversum on foot and by bicycle, he remained in hiding there until liberated by Canadian troops a few weeks later. After his wife died, he emigrated to Canada in where several of his relatives already lived and resided in Toronto. He died on 16 December in Toronto, after a long illness, at the age of 34.

Bep left Opekta shortly after the war and married Cornelius van Wijk in 1947. While she did grant an interview to a Dutch magazine[ citation needed ] some years after the war, she mostly shunned publicity. However, Bep kept her own scrapbook of Anne-related articles throughout her life. Bep and her husband had four children, the last a daughter whom she named "Anne Marie", in honor of Anne. Bep died in Amsterdam on 6 May 1988.

For example, he designed and built the "swinging bookcase" that concealed the entrance to the annex. However, Anne often mentioned his health problems in her diary, and he became incapacitated after a diagnosis of abdominal cancer. He ultimately died of the disease in late November 1945, and Otto Frank attended his funeral on December 1. While Hannah was in Bergen-Belsen, she met Auguste van Pels by asking through a hay-filled barbed wire fence if anyone who could hear her voice spoke Dutch. Hannah was astonished, as she, like most people back in Amsterdam, believed the Franks had escaped to Switzerland. Hannah was able to talk to Anne several times through the barrier and to toss some essentials over it for her. Hannah and her little sister Gabi were the only members of their family to survive the war, and Hannah was near death from typhus and tuberculosis when the Russians liberated the train in which she and Gabi were being transported, reportedly to Theresienstadt. After recovering, Hannah emigrated to Israel, became a nurse, and ultimately a grandmother of ten. She was considered the "quiet" one of the trio of "Anne, Hanne and Sanne". She was very intelligent, and according to Anne, very facile with poetry. Only her friends called her "Sanne"; her family used the more Germanic "Susi". Sanne and her parents were sent first to Westerbork, then on 16 November to Auschwitz, where all three were gassed upon arrival. Jacques sincerely liked Anne, but found her at times too demanding in her friendship. After two and a half months in hiding, Anne composed a farewell letter to Jacques in her diary, vowing her lifelong friendship. Jacques read this passage much later, after the publication of the diary. The van Maarsens were thus able to live out the war years in Amsterdam. Jacques later married her childhood sweetheart Ruud Sanders and still lives in Amsterdam, where she is an award-winning bookbinder and has written four books on their notable friendship: *Nannette*, by her own admission, was the girl given the made-up initials "E". With prisoners constantly being shifted around in the huge camp, Nanny quickly lost track of Anne. Nannette was the only member of her family to survive the war. While she was recovering from tuberculosis in a hospital immediately after the war, Otto Frank got in touch with her, and she was able to write and give him some information about her encounter with Anne at Belsen. Ilse Wagner 26 Jan 1945 2 Apr 1945, whom Jacques van Maarsen described as "a sweet and sensible girl", is mentioned several times in the early part of the diary. Lutz Peter Schiff 9 Sep 1944 For all the admiring boys Anne was surrounded with during her school days, she said repeatedly in her diary that the only one she deeply cared about was Peter Schiff, whom she called "Petel". Originally from Berlin, Germany, his family mother, stepfather, and him moved to Amsterdam in 1933, while his biological father had emigrated to the US in the 1920s. Then, Peter changed addresses and a new acquaintance slightly older than Peter convinced him Anne was "just a child". Anne had several vivid dreams of Peter while in hiding, wrote about them in her diary, and realized herself that she saw Peter van Pels, at least partially, as a surrogate for Peter Schiff. Anne implies in her diary 12 January that Peter Schiff gave her a pendant as a gift, which she cherished from then on. Schiff was also a prisoner at Bergen-Belsen, though he was transported from there to Auschwitz before Anne and Margot arrived at Belsen. It is known for certain that he died in Auschwitz, although the exact date of his death is unclear. Helmut "Hello" Silberberg was the boy Anne was closest to at the time her family went into hiding, though they had only known each other about two weeks at that time. By a very convoluted series of events, including several narrow escapes from the Nazis, Hello eventually reunited with his parents in Belgium. The American forces liberated the town where the Silberbergs were hiding on 3 September 1945, and Hello was free 1945 tragically on the same day that Anne and her family left on the last transport from Westerbork to Auschwitz. Hello emigrated to the United States after the war and was later known as Ed Silverberg. He died in 1988 at age 42. Though they were acquainted on a first-name basis, Eva and Anne were not especially close, as they had different groups of friends aside from their mutual close friendship with Sanne Ledermann. Though hiding in two separate

locations, all four of the Geiringers were betrayed on the same day, about three months before the Frank family. After the war, Eva eventually built a new life in London with her husband of 60 years, Zvi Schloss, with whom she has three daughters. Mary and her parents had emigrated to the United States in February. When they left, Anne wrote Mary a little poem as a goodbye note. After the war, Mary wed Bob Schneider. They still live in the United States. Schoolmates at Montessori, Anne and Kitty attended different schools after sixth grade, and hence they had drifted apart somewhat. But shortly before the Franks went into hiding, Kitty visited Anne one day when Anne was in bed with a slight fever. They chatted the whole afternoon, and Kitty was impressed and pleased that the shrill, blunt, and boy-crazy friend she remembered from Montessori school had begun to mature into a somewhat more introspective and thoughtful girl. This drew them closer together again. Lucia "Lucie" van Dijk was a Christian friend from the Montessori school. Anne was shocked when the van Dijks became party members, but Otto Frank patiently explained to her that they could still be good people even if they had distasteful politics. She married after the war and has lived her whole life in Amsterdam. Ietje became a teacher in later years and today lives in Amstelveen, outside of Amsterdam. Very little is known about either girl. Martha, on the far right in the photograph, survived the war. Anne played the princess; Hansi noted that she played the role to perfection and had "natural charisma".

**Chapter 6 : Anne Frank's Family Tried Repeatedly to Immigrate to the U.S. - HISTORY**

*Anne Frank and her family spent two years hiding in a secret attic apartment behind the office of a family-owned business in Amsterdam. 2 The Franks and four Dutch Jews who were hiding with them were discovered by authorities on August 4,*

Growing up in a German-Jewish family when Hitler was holding power over Europe, Anne Frank witnessed firsthand the widespread discrimination and crimes against Jews. She died at the age of just 15 while in a Nazi concentration camp. The publication of her diary provided a stunning revelation of the lives of Jewish families during this dark time. Her notes and stories are among the most detailed and comprehensive works that are left from the period. Anne Frank was born in Germany, where her family was originally from. When Anne was four years old, the Nazis took control over Germany. Anne was born a German, but her citizenship was lost after the move. The family settled in Amsterdam, where Otto Frank set up a business. This was where the Frank family lived until they were taken into concentration camps in Anne Frank and Her Family Lived in a Secret Annex for 2 Years While many other Jewish families in Amsterdam were taken away by the Nazis, Anne Frank and her family were fortunate enough to be prepared, and went into hiding early in the war. On August 4, , however, the family was discovered after a tip-off to the authorities from an anonymous informer. From her diary, we learn that by , Anne had already expressed her wish to become a professional journalist after the war was over. She wanted to pursue her passion for writing. At first, Anne kept the diary purely to herself, mentioning more than once that no one else would ever read it. She changed her mind later on, after hearing a radio broadcast on March 28, On this day, Gerrit Bolkestein, the Dutch Education Minister, gave a speech that asked people to save diaries. The speech inspired Anne to dream of publishing her own diary after the war was over. These were the four members of the Frank family, three members of the Van Daan family, and a man named Fritz Pfeffer. After the group was discovered, they were all taken into concentration camps and were separated from each other. Otto Frank was the only survivor of the group after the end of the war. Anne attended a Montessori school, where she showed great aptitude in reading and writing. Anne made many friends at this school, but she had to transfer to a different school later. After the German invasion of the Netherlands, it was dictated that Jewish children like Anne and Margot could only attend Jewish schools. This was just one of many strict segregation rules at this time. Anne and Margot were then enrolled in the Jewish Lyceum until they had to go into hiding. The book received positive responses and was then published in several countries around the world, including Germany, France, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The book received critical acclaim and the first edition sold out, selling more than , copies. Anne Frank was quickly recognized as a cultural figure in Japan, and is seen as a representation of young victims of the war. By , the company moved, and the building was going to be demolished to make room for a factory. In , the building where the families hid was turned into a museum, now called the Anne Frank House. The museum receives millions of visitors every year. The Anne Frank House is now the third most-visited museum in the Netherlands. The identity of Kitty is one of the Anne Frank facts that still presents a mystery to readers. However, Anne did not mention her in any of her writings. The most popular theory is that Kitty is a fictional character that Anne made up. Otto Frank, her father, reasoned though that his daughter may have had a real person in mind when she addressed Kitty. In early , 17, prisoners from the same camp were killed by a typhus epidemic. Witnesses later reported that they had seen Anne and her sister weakened by the disease, but no one knew exactly when they had died. Margot was said to have fallen from her bunk, the shock of which killed her, while Anne died a few days later. However, the Frank sisters are believed to have displayed typhus symptoms by February. Without treatment, victims often die within 12 days of the first symptoms appearing. There have been many attempts to discover Anne Frank facts surrounding her death; however, we may never know all about the situation, given the chaotic conditions in the camp at that time. Miep Gies, one of the people who helped keep the family in hiding, took the diary away before the place was searched, wanting to return it one day to Anne. If she had read it, Miep said, she would have immediately burnt the book. The reason she said this was because the diary contained the names of her, her husband, and other people who

helped shelter the Jewish families. The book would have served as evidence against them all, leading to probable execution. There Have Been Allegations That the Book Was a Hoax While the book has received critical acclaim since its very first edition, it has still come up against skepticism. Many people, including some famous critics, questioned the authenticity of some Anne Frank facts relating to the diary. Some called it a hoax. Surprisingly, among these skeptical critics are many Holocaust victims. The main reason behind such skepticism is that many people cannot believe the book was actually written by a child. Some people even went as far as to suggest Anne Frank never existed. Later on, a forensic study was also carried out on the diary. Margot was said to be smart with an excellent academic record. While Anne is more independent and strong-willed, Margot had a better relationship with their mother and everyone else. He wanted to find out if his name was mentioned in there. Silberbauer also later testified as to the authenticity of Anne Frank and her arrest. This part was originally omitted by her father, Otto Frank, in the first edition. Later on, the unedited version was published without omitting such intimate parts. Examples include the Anne Frank Ballet and the choral work Annelies. However, when it comes to real film footage of Anne Frank, there is only one short piece of footage left. The footage is part of a silent film. Anne was seen on screen for a few brief seconds when she leaned out of her window to watch the newlyweds. The film was given by the couple to the Anne Frank House after the war. This is the original, unedited version of her diary. At this point, she reread what she had already written and thought that many parts would be unclear to readers, or would be too boring. Anne started to edit her own book to get it ready for publishing. In the *Diary of Anne Frank: The Critical Edition*, the original version is called Version A, and the later, edited one, is referred to as Version B. Anne Frank Had a Difficult Relationship with Her Mother One of the Anne Frank facts that we can learn from her diary is that she had a difficult relationship with her mother. Anne was closer to her father, while her sister Margot was more attached to their mother, Edith Frank. Despite the difficult relationship between mother and strong-willed teenage daughter, Edith Frank was described as a very devoted mother. Witnesses claimed that Edith Frank saved every last bit of her food for her daughters before they were transported to a different camp. Edith Frank died on January 6, in Auschwitz. In and , he attempted to get visas for his family to emigrate to the United States or Cuba. This process was described as extremely costly, complicated and corrupted at the time. Talking about Anne Frank, Roger Rosenblat, a Time writer, noted that Anne is admired not only for her courage and representation of the victims, but also for the quality of her writing and her ability to analyze her thoughts and emotions. The reason for her immortality was basically literary. She was an extraordinarily good writer, for any age, and the quality of her work seemed a direct result of a ruthlessly honest disposition. Anne Frank grew up in a Jewish family. She and her family lived in hiding for almost two years before they were captured by the Nazis and sent to concentration camps. Her father was the only survivor after the end of World War 2, and it was he who published her diary after the war. There are still many mysteries about Anne Frank, including the time of her death, where she is buried, and just who the mysterious Kitty who she addressed in her diary is.

**Chapter 7 : What happened to Anne Frank after the Secret Annex? | The Times of Israel**

*Anne Frank, in full Annelies Marie Frank, (born June 12, , Frankfurt am Main, Germanyâ€”died February/March , Bergen-Belsen concentration camp, near Hannover), Jewish girl whose diary of her family's two years in hiding during the German occupation of the Netherlands became a classic of war literature.*

She had an older sister, Margot. Edith was the more devout parent, while Otto was interested in scholarly pursuits and had an extensive library; both parents encouraged the children to read. Both houses still exist. Otto Frank remained in Frankfurt, but after receiving an offer to start a company in Amsterdam, he moved there to organize the business and to arrange accommodations for his family. By February , Edith and the children had joined him in Amsterdam. The Franks were among , Jews who fled Germany between and Margot demonstrated ability in arithmetic, and Anne showed aptitude for reading and writing. In , Otto Frank started a second company, Pectacon, which was a wholesaler of herbs, pickling salts , and mixed spices , used in the production of sausages. Anne became a friend of Jacqueline van Maarsen in the Lyceum. He transferred his shares in Pectacon to Johannes Kleiman and resigned as director. The company was liquidated and all assets transferred to Gies and Company, headed by Jan Gies. In December, Otto followed a similar process to save Opekta. The businesses continued with little obvious change and their survival allowed Otto to earn a minimal income, but sufficient to provide for his family. Although it was an autograph book , bound with red-and-white checkered cloth [17] and with a small lock on the front, Frank decided she would use it as a diary, [18] and she began writing in it almost immediately. In her entry dated 20 June , she lists many of the restrictions placed upon the lives of the Dutch Jewish population. As the Associated Press reports: This hiding place became known as the Achterhuis translated as "Secret Annex" in English editions of the diary. Their apartment was left in a state of disarray to create the impression that they had left suddenly, and Otto left a note that hinted they were going to Switzerland. As Jews were not allowed to use public transport, they walked several kilometres from their home. The only connection between the outside world and the occupants of the house, they kept the occupants informed of war news and political developments. They catered to all of their needs, ensured their safety, and supplied them with food, a task that grew more difficult with the passage of time. Frank wrote of their dedication and of their efforts to boost morale within the household during the most dangerous of times. All were aware that, if caught, they could face the death penalty for sheltering Jews. Hermann, Auguste, and year-old Peter, and then in November by Fritz Pfeffer , a dentist and friend of the family. Frank wrote of her pleasure at having new people to talk to, but tensions quickly developed within the group forced to live in such confined conditions. After sharing her room with Pfeffer, she found him to be insufferable and resented his intrusion, [26] and she clashed with Auguste van Pels, whom she regarded as foolish. She regarded Hermann van Pels and Fritz Pfeffer as selfish, particularly in regard to the amount of food they consumed. She received her first kiss from him, but her infatuation with him began to wane as she questioned whether her feelings for him were genuine, or resulted from their shared confinement. She considered herself to be closest emotionally to her father, who later commented, "I got on better with Anne than with Margot, who was more attached to her mother. As Anne began to mature, the sisters were able to confide in each other. With this realization, Frank began to treat her mother with a degree of tolerance and respect. In addition to providing a narrative of events as they occurred, she wrote about her feelings, beliefs, and ambitions, subjects she felt she could not discuss with anyone. As her confidence in her writing grew, and as she began to mature, she wrote of more abstract subjects such as her belief in God, and how she defined human nature. I know I can write But I want to achieve more than that. I need to have something besides a husband and children to devote myself to! I want to go on living even after my death! When I write I can shake off all my cares. My sorrow disappears, my spirits are revived! On 5 August they were transferred to the Huis van Bewaring House of Detention , an overcrowded prison on the Weteringschans. Two days later they were transported to the Westerbork transit camp , through which by that time more than , Jews, mostly Dutch and German, had passed. Having been arrested in hiding, they were considered criminals and sent to the Punishment Barracks for hard labour. They collected them, as well as several family photograph albums, and

Gies resolved to return them to Anne after the war. On 7 August, Gies attempted to facilitate the release of the prisoners by confronting Silberbauer and offering him money to intervene, but he refused. Night watchman Martin Slegers and an unidentified police officer investigated a burglary at the premises in April and came across the bookcase concealing the secret door. Another suspect is stockroom manager Willem van Maaren. The Annex occupants did not trust him, as he seemed inquisitive regarding people entering the stockroom after hours. He once unexpectedly asked the employees whether there had previously been a Mr. Frank at the office. Several of these suspects knew one another and might have worked in collaboration. While virtually everyone connected with the betrayal was interrogated after the war, no one was definitively identified as being the informant. Johannes was the one who constructed the bookcase covering the entrance to the hiding place. However, it does not rule out betrayal. Those deemed able to work were admitted into the camp, and those deemed unfit for labour were immediately killed. Of the 1, passengers, "including all children younger than 15" were sent directly to the gas chambers. Anne Frank, who had turned 15 three months earlier, was one of the youngest people spared from her transport. She was soon made aware that most people were gassed upon arrival and never learned that the entire group from the Achterhuis had survived this selection. She reasoned that her father, in his mid-fifties and not particularly robust, had been killed immediately after they were separated. By day, the women were used as slave labour and Frank was forced to haul rocks and dig rolls of sod; by night, they were crammed into overcrowded barracks. Some witnesses later testified Frank became withdrawn and tearful when she saw children being led to the gas chambers; others reported that more often she displayed strength and courage. Her gregarious and confident nature allowed her to obtain extra bread rations for her mother, sister, and herself. The Frank sisters were moved into an infirmary, which was in a state of constant darkness and infested with rats and mice. Edith Frank stopped eating, saving every morsel of food for her daughters and passing her rations to them through a hole she made at the bottom of the infirmary wall. Bloeme Evers-Emden was scheduled to be on this transport, but Anne was prohibited from going because she had developed scabies, and her mother and sister opted to stay with her. Bloeme went on without them. Edith Frank was left behind and died from starvation. Frank was briefly reunited with two friends, Hanneli Goslar and Nanette Blitz, who were confined in another section of the camp. Goslar and Blitz survived the war, and discussed the brief conversations they had conducted with Frank through a fence. Blitz described Anne as bald, emaciated, and shivering. Neither of them saw Margot, as she was too weak to leave her bunk. Anne told Blitz and Goslar she believed her parents were dead, and for that reason she did not wish to live any longer. Goslar later estimated their meetings had taken place in late January or early February. Witnesses later testified Margot fell from her bunk in her weakened state and was killed by the shock. Anne died a few days after Margot. It was long thought that their deaths occurred only a few weeks before British soldiers liberated the camp on 15 April, [58] but research indicated that they may have died as early as February. After the war, it was estimated that only 5, of the, Jews deported from the Netherlands between and survived. An estimated 30, Jews remained in the Netherlands, with many people aided by the Dutch underground. Approximately two-thirds of this group survived the war. After the war ended, he returned to Amsterdam, where he was sheltered by Jan and Miep Gies as he attempted to locate his family. He learned of the death of his wife, Edith, in Auschwitz, but remained hopeful that his daughters had survived. After several weeks, he discovered Margot and Anne had also died. Otto Frank later commented that he had not realized Anne had kept such an accurate and well-written record of their time in hiding. In his memoir, he described the painful process of reading the diary, recognizing the events described and recalling that he had already heard some of the more amusing episodes read aloud by his daughter. He saw for the first time the more private side of his daughter and those sections of the diary she had not discussed with anyone, noting, "For me it was a revelation I had no idea of the depth of her thoughts and feelings She had kept all these feelings to herself". She candidly described her life, her family and companions, and their situation, while beginning to recognize her ambition to write fiction for publication. She began editing her writing, removing some sections and rewriting others, with a view to publication. Her original notebook was supplemented by additional notebooks and loose-leaf sheets of paper. She created pseudonyms for the members of the household and the helpers. Otto Frank used her original diary, known as "version A", and her edited version, known as "version B", to produce the first

version for publication. Although he restored the true identities of his own family, he retained all of the other pseudonyms. The first American edition, published in under the title *Anne Frank: The Diary of a Young Girl* , was positively reviewed. The book was successful in France, Germany, and the United States, but in the United Kingdom it failed to attract an audience and by was out of print. Its most noteworthy success was in Japan, where it received critical acclaim and sold more than , copies in its first edition. In Japan, Anne Frank quickly was identified as an important cultural figure who represented the destruction of youth during the war. It was followed by the movie *The Diary of Anne Frank* , which was a critical and commercial success. It includes comparisons from all known versions, both edited and unedited.

### Chapter 8 : Anne Frank's Family Tried to Escape to US, Hit Roadblocks

*Anne, her older sister Margot, and the girls' mother all died during the Holocaust, leaving Otto Frank as the family's only surviving member. Associated With Shelley Winters won on Oscar Award for her film adaptation of Anne Frank's, The Diary of a Young Girl.*

### Chapter 9 : Anne Frank's family tried to escape to U.S., but hit immigration roadblocks - theinnatdunvilla.co

*Who really turned Anne Frank and her family over to the Gestapo? One man claims to know. Anton Ahlers says his anti-semitic father betrayed them - for money. He talks for the first time to Ori Golan.*