

# Activity 8: Britain and the Legacy of Loss - Part 2

## Glossary<sup>1</sup>

**Antisemitism:** Hostility toward or hatred of Jews as a religious or ethnic group, often accompanied by social, economic, or political discrimination.

**Concentration camp:** Throughout German-occupied Europe, the Nazis established camps to detain and, if necessary, kill so-called enemies of the state, including Jews, Gypsies, political and religious opponents, members of national resistance movements, homosexuals, and others. Imprisonment in a concentration camp was of unlimited duration, was not linked to a specific act, and was not subject to any judicial review. In addition to concentration camps, the Nazi regime ran several other kinds of camps including labour camps, transit camps, prisoner-of-war camps, and killing centres.

**Holocaust:** The Holocaust was the state-sponsored systematic persecution and annihilation of European Jewry by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945. Jews were the primary victims. Six million Jews were murdered.

**Kindertransport** (Children's Transport): This was the informal name of a series of rescue efforts between 1938 and 1940, which brought Jewish children from Nazi-controlled territory to safety. Jewish parents sent their children on organised transports to live in children's homes, with foster families, or with distant relatives in Great Britain, the Netherlands, or France. The Kindertransport efforts brought about 10,000 children to safety in Great Britain.

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<sup>1</sup> United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, *Holocaust Encyclopaedia: Glossary* <<https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/glossary>> [accessed 21 May 2022].