



# All about Anne

The exhibition  
of the Anne Frank Zentrum  
in Berlin

## Preparing a visit to the exhibition

### Welcome!

The exhibition commemorates Anne Frank. Anne Frank's picture and name are known all over the world. She is one of the most well-known victims of the Holocaust.

Anne, who is Jewish, hides from the Nazis during the occupation of the Netherlands. She is discovered two years later. Anne dies in the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp in 1945. After her death, her diary becomes world-famous.

The exhibition has two parts:

#### 1. Who is Anne?

This part of the exhibition tells the story of Anne, her family and friends. It covers the period from 1929 to 1947 and is divided into six sections.

#### 2. What Connects Anne with Today?

This part of the exhibition connects the history of Anne with the present. It addresses different subjects such as forms of commemoration, antisemitism, addressing one's own biography and diaries.

Difficult words are underlined.  
These words are explained here:  
[www.annefrank.de/glossar\\_eng](http://www.annefrank.de/glossar_eng)

Use this flyer to prepare a visit  
to the exhibition. Have fun!

*Anne Frank.*  
ANNE FRANK ZENTRUM

# What connects Anne with Today?

One area of the exhibition connects the history of Anne Frank with the present. It is divided into 4 sections. In each section you can perform an activity related to a different subject.

In the **Library** you can read and write.  
The diaries from Anne and other people are here.

In the **Theatre** you can perform and watch films.  
Different people speak about their lives here.

In the **Archive** you can research and document.  
Reports of antisemitic incidents are shown here.

In the **Workshop** you can draw and be creative.  
Different forms of commemoration are presented here.



**Your opinion matters here:**  
**Which quote is the most interesting and why?**

»[Margot] asked if she could read my diary once in a while. »Parts of it,« I said, and asked about hers. She gave me permission to read her diary as well. The conversation turned to the future, and I asked what she wanted to be when she was older. But she wouldn't say and was quite mysterious about it.«

ANNE'S DIARY,  
14 OCTOBER 1942

»Individual people were humiliated, hurt and finally murdered. They all had faces and names, but the memory of them had been erased for many years. Anna, my aunt, was forgotten for more than 60 years – even in her own family. In 2003, when I happened to read her name on the list of »Euthanasia« victims on the Internet, it came as a shock to me. Since then, I have been seeking traces of memory, as well as explanations for forgetting.«

SIGRID FALKENSTEIN,  
18 JANUARY 2008

ANNE'S DIARY,  
11 APRIL 1944

»[...] we [Jews] must be brave and strong, [...] do whatever is in our power and trust in God. One day this terrible war will be over. The time will come when we'll be people again and not just Jews!«

»I'm becoming more and more independent of my parents. [...] I know what I want, I have a goal, I have opinions, a religion and love. If only I can be myself, I'll be satisfied. I know that I'm a woman, a woman with inner strenght and a great deal of courage!«

ANNE'S DIARY,  
11 APRIL 1944

1929 – 1933

## Anne's Childhood in Germany

Margot Frank is 3 years old when her little sister, Anne, is born on 12 June 1929. They grow up together with their parents Edith and Otto in a lovely house with garden in Frankfurt am Main. The transfer of power to the Nazis in 1933 poses a threat to the Franks, a Jewish family. They decide to leave their country.

A modern tricycle is presented in the first section of the exhibition. Many visitors are surprised to find contemporary objects in an exhibition about history.



Anne on a tricycle in the garden, 1931.

Preschool tricycle, Denmark, 2018.



**Why is a modern tricycle presented in the exhibition?**

- ☐ **A** Its colour fits well with the exhibition design and it looks modern. It is important for an exhibition to look good.
- ☐ **B** The tricycle serves as a symbol for Anne's childhood. An exhibition needs objects to help visitors better imagine the history.
- ☐ **C** Anne's original tricycle no longer exists. The modern tricycle draws attention to this fact.

1933 – 1940

## Anne's New Home in the Netherlands

Margot and Anne go to school in Amsterdam and learn Dutch quickly. Edith takes care of the household work. Otto works long hours in his new company.



Anne in her classroom, 1934.



**How is the classroom similar or different to a classroom today?**



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



1940 – 1942

## Anne's Life in Danger

On 10 May 1940, Otto and Edith's greatest fear comes true: The German soldiers occupy the Netherlands. The Nazis enact anti-Jewish laws here, too. Anne begins writing in her diary on her 13<sup>th</sup> birthday, 12 June 1942.



GOING OUT IN THE EVENING



GOING TO THE CINEMA

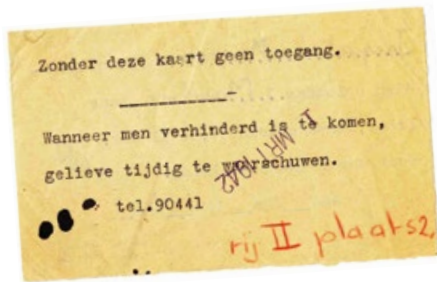
ICE SKATING



Annes daily life 1942



SWIMMING



Hand-made ticket, March 1942. The Franks organise small movie events at their home. Anne and her friend Jacquelin van Maarsen create the tickets.

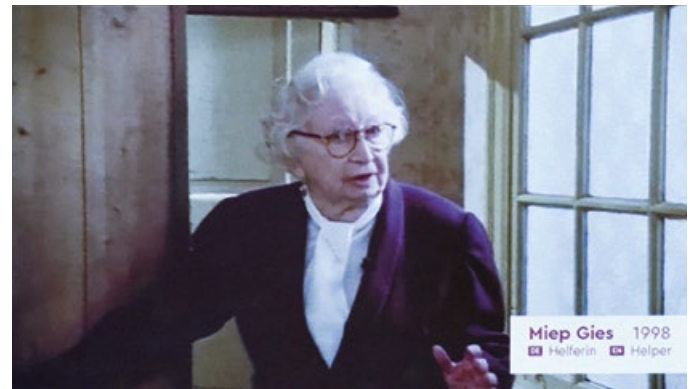
1942 – 1944

## Anne's Time in Hiding

Anne's parents set up a flat in the annex of Otto's company. The Franks move into this hiding place on the morning of 6 July 1942. The closest employees of Otto's company offer to help.

The Pels family – Auguste, Hermann und their son Peter – go into hiding with the Franks.

The two families take in another persecuted person, Fritz Pfeffer, a short time later.



Miep Gies in an interview, 1998.  
[www.annefrank.de/miepgies](http://www.annefrank.de/miepgies)

?

How did the anti-Jewish laws affect Anne's life?

?

Otto and Edith tried to ensure that their daughters' everyday lives were still good despite the restrictions. What could they do?

---

---

---

---

---

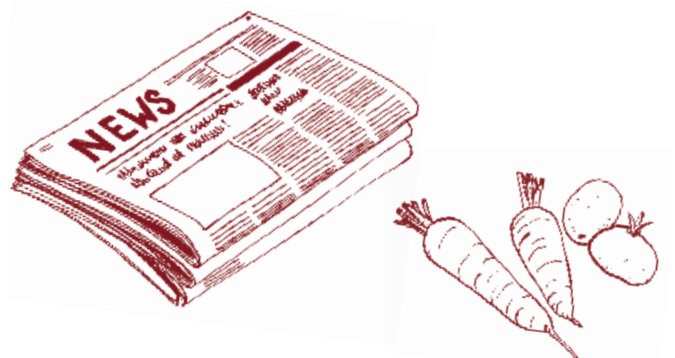
---

?

Miep Gies works as a secretary for Otto Frank's company Opekta. She is also a close friend of the Frank family.

She is one of the persons who helps the eight people hiding in the annex. What were her reasons for helping?

- ☐ A She received money from Otto Frank, which she needed to live.
- ☐ B She didn't know that it was illegal to help Jews.
- ☐ C She didn't think twice about helping.





1944 – 1945

## Anne's Last 6 Months

The eight people hiding in the annex are discovered on 4 August 1944. The Nazis arrest all eight as well as two of their helpers. The people who had hidden are deported to the Auschwitz concentration camp on 3 September 1944. The Nazis deport Anne and Margot to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp in late October. The sisters suffer under the terrible conditions. In the winter they fall ill with typhus.

Anne dies shortly after Margot in February 1945. Today, a gravestone in memory of Anne and Margot stands at the site of their death.



Gravestone for Margot and Anne on the grounds of the Bergen-Belsen memorial, photograph, 2003

1945 – 1947

## Otto's Return and Anne's Diary

The Red Army liberates the Auschwitz concentration camp on 27 January 1945. Otto is still alive. He knows nothing of the fate of his family. When Otto returns to Amsterdam on 3 June 1945, he does everything he can to find his daughters. In July he learns that Anne and Margot have not survived. Miep gives him Anne's diary that she found in the empty annex. In it, Otto reads that Anne wanted to publish her writing. He fulfils her wish. The first edition of her diary is published in 1947.

»Unfortunately, the world generally does not learn from the past, but those who can, must try to ensure that the past is understood and that people learn from it. [...] I look at Anne's diary as a kind of testament. A positive work against racism and antisemitism, and for understanding between people.«

This quote from Otto Frank from 1979 is found in the exhibition.

? What other ways can victims of the Holocaust be commemorated?

? What feelings and thoughts do I have when I think about Anne's short life?



? After the war, Otto Frank became deeply committed to human rights.

What organisations today work to prevent antisemitism, racism and other forms of discrimination?

---

---

---

---

? In what language was Anne's diary first published?

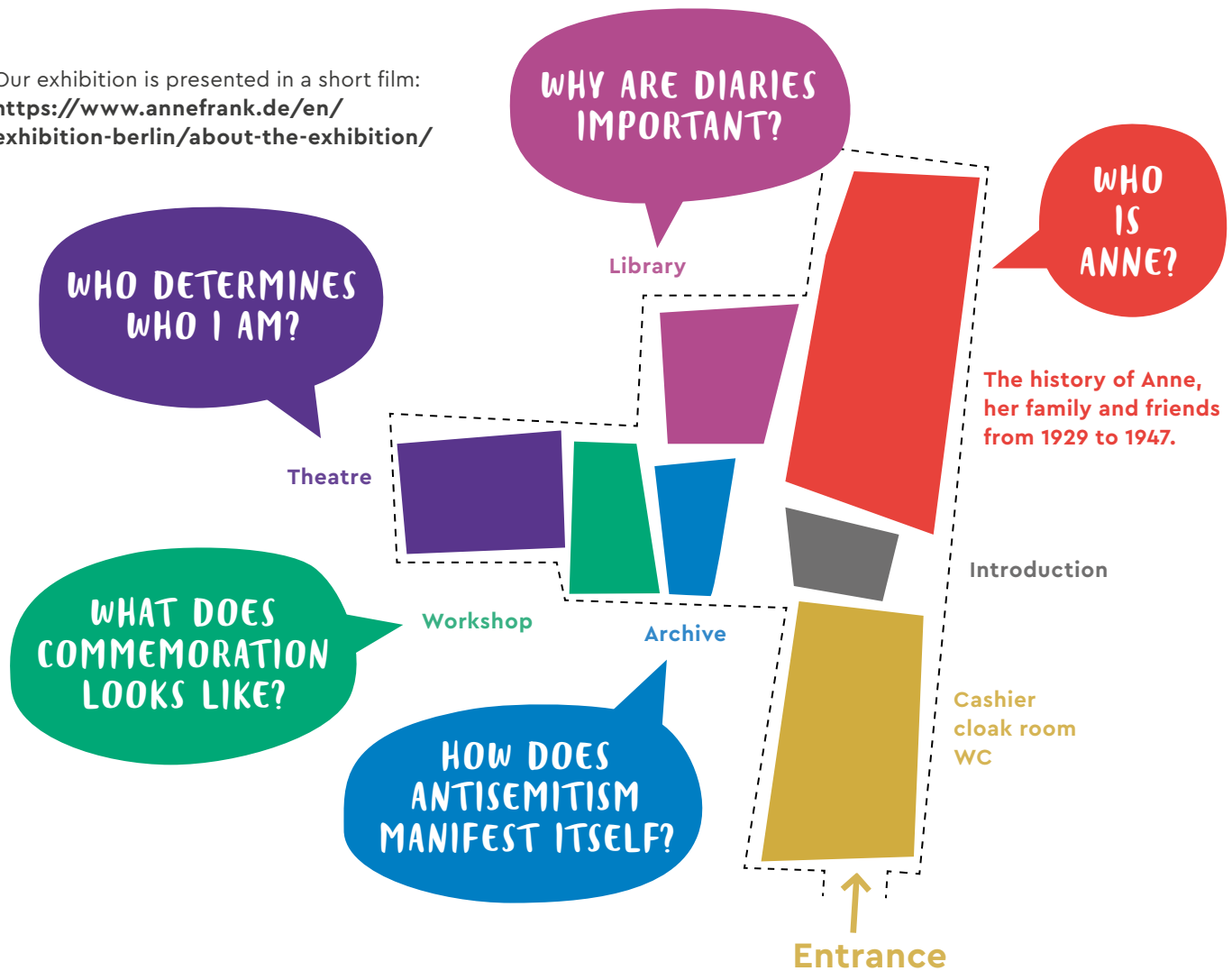


- ☐ A English
- ☐ B Dutch
- ☐ C Hebrew
- ☐ D German

»Het Achterhuis« (The Annex), Amsterdam, December 1948. One of the first editions of the diary.

# The Exhibition

Our exhibition is presented in a short film:  
<https://www.annefrank.de/en/exhibition-berlin/about-the-exhibition/>



The exhibition should be accessible to everyone:



The exhibition texts are written in **clear language**.



The most important texts in the exhibition are translated into German **sign language**.



The exhibition has a **floor guidance system, tactile copies** and **audio descriptions**.



A **lift** brings visitors to the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor. The exhibition is completely accessible.



**Induction loops** and a digital Roger system are available for hearing aid users\*.



**Anne Frank Zentrum e.V.**  
 Rosenthaler Straße 39, 10178 Berlin  
 Telefon: +49 (0)30 28 88 656-10  
 E-Mail: [ausstellung@annefrank.de](mailto:ausstellung@annefrank.de)

**[www.annefrank.de](http://www.annefrank.de)**

**S** Hackescher Markt  
**U** Weinmeisterstraße

**🕒** Tue – Sun 10 am – 6 pm  
 Groups: from 9 am

**f** [annefrankzentrum](#)  
**📷** [annefrankzentrum](#)  
**#** [allaboutanne](#)

The exhibition was made possible by:



Die Beauftragte der Bundesregierung  
 für Kultur und Medien



In cooperation with:

**anne frank**  
 haus

With kind support by:

**ANNE FRANK FONDS**  
FOUNDED BY OTTO FRANK

Photos: Collection Anne Frank House, Anne Frank Fonds, Anne Frank Zentrum, Manuel Miethe, Gregor Zielke • Layout: Christine Kittä