

# \_\_\_ Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## *Hiding: Only the Invisible Survive*

*During the Holocaust, many Jewish people looked for ways to hide from Nazi persecution. Some people used their own networks of family and friends to find locations to hide or obtain false identity papers to live under. More typically, Jewish people relied on organizations that sprouted up to help hide them and the others being hunted, and sometimes, children even ran off on their own to find a place of hiding.*

### ***Dimensions of Hiding***

*There were primarily two ways to hide: hiding in plain sight, or being hidden out of view. Hiding in plain sight usually meant adopting an entirely new, false identity. It meant denying religious beliefs, adopting new customs, and keeping all the details of new life correct. Always, there loomed the possibility that someone would discover and betray the secret.*

*Anne and her family hid out of sight. Although their story is one of the most well-known, their experience was also very atypical. Most people were unable to hide whole families, and so Jewish people in hiding were often separated from their loved ones. Hiding in places were also not always furnished rooms. Many Jewish people stayed hidden for weeks or months in small, cupboard-like spaces or in dark holes dug beneath floorboards. Food and clean water were not a guarantee. Not knowing where your family members were, when or if you would see them again, where you yourself might be hidden next, and if you would be discovered dominated the experience of most hiding.*

Step 1: Pick a small space in your house in which you could hide

Step 2: Measure the length \_\_\_\_\_

Step 3: Measure the width \_\_\_\_\_

Step 4: Measure the height \_\_\_\_\_

Step 5: Evaluate the area (of the floor), perimeter (of the floor) and volume of your space.  
Area of a square =  $(l)(w)$       Perimeter of a square =  $4(s)$       Volume of a Cube =  $s^3$

Step 6: Make a scale 0- 10 in which 0 = no discomfort and 10 = unbearable

