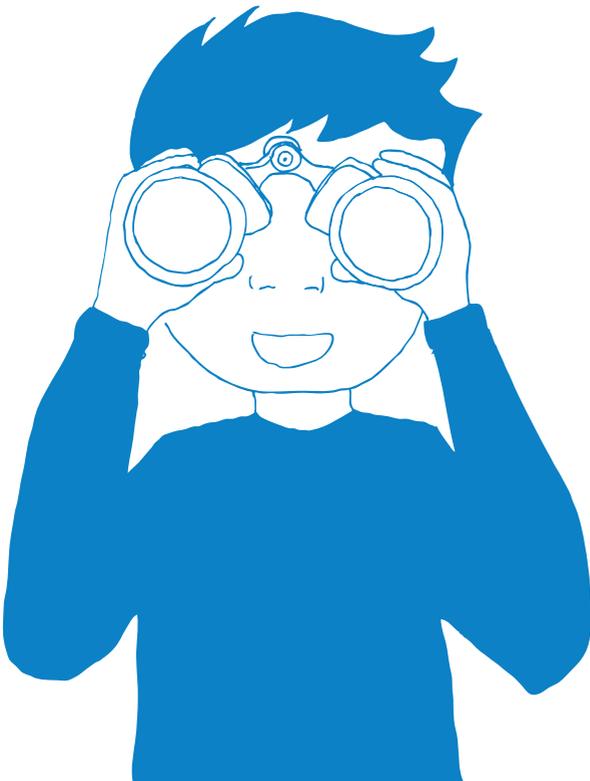


# All About Anne

The exhibition of the  
Anne Frank Zentrum  
in Berlin

Discover the Exhibition



*Anne Frank.*

ANNE FRANK ZENTRUM

## Welcome to the Anne Frank Zentrum!

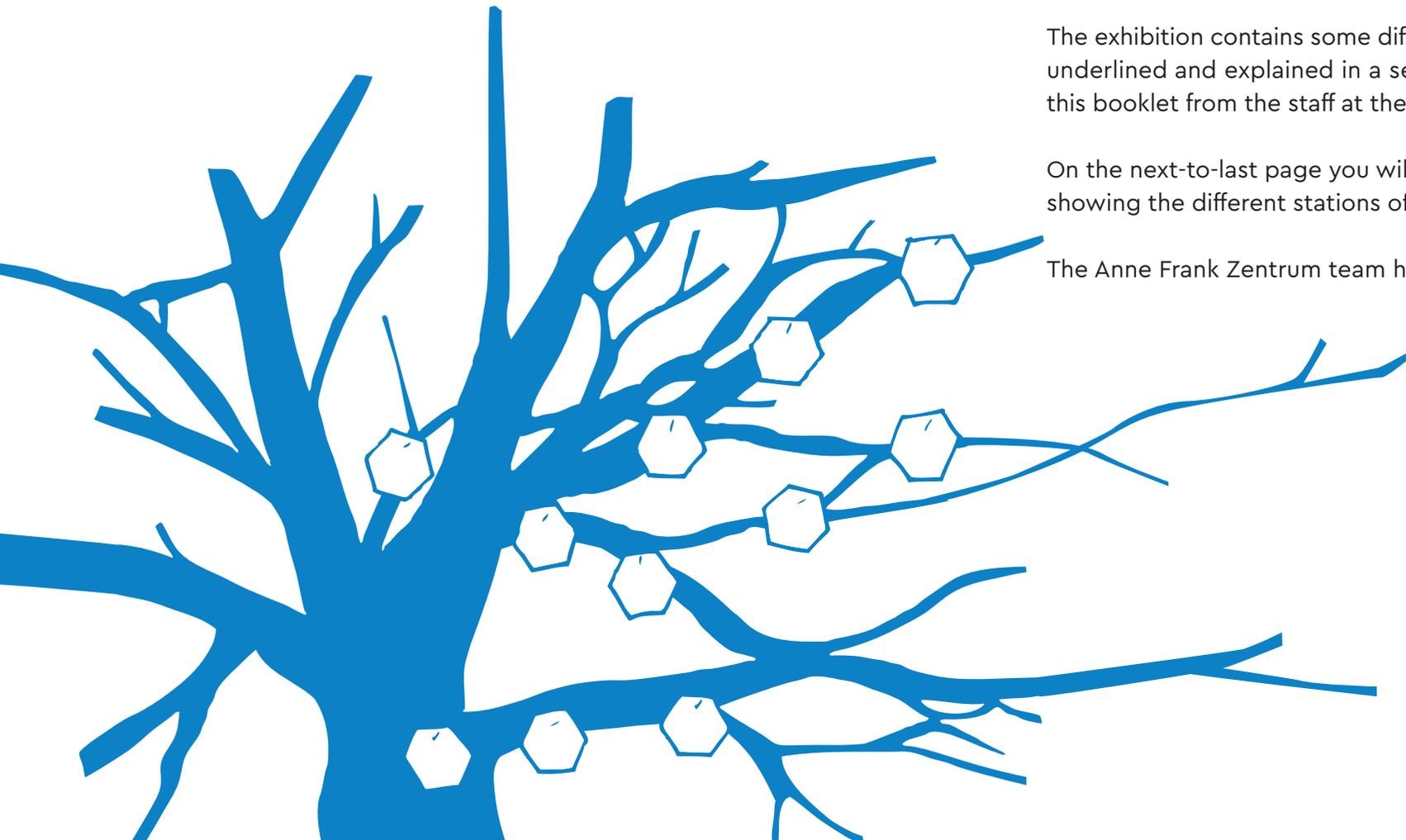
We invite you to use this booklet to get to know the exhibition **»All About Anne«**. It provides information about the content, structure and design of the site.

Take a good look around the exhibition. You will need about an hour to complete all the questions in the Discover!-Booklet. If you do not have that much time, just answer the first question on each page.

The exhibition contains some difficult words. These words are underlined and explained in a separate booklet. You can get this booklet from the staff at the front desk.

On the next-to-last page you will find a map of the exhibition showing the different stations of the tour.

The Anne Frank Zentrum team hopes you enjoy your visit.



The hints in the Discover!-Booklet will help:



**Explore!**

Take a close look at the elements of the exhibition, such as the photos, objects and texts.



**Research!**

Listen to interviews. Borrow a mobile guide from the staff at the front desk.



**Reflect!**

Share your thoughts with the person who came with you.

**1 2 3** . . . Look at the numbers on the exhibition map. The map is on the second-to-last page of the Discover!-Booklet. The question corresponds to this section of the exhibition.

Enter the letter next to your answer here.

**1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8**

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# 1

**1** The Anne Frank Zentrum has presented this exhibition since 2018. It tells the story of Anne Frank and describes the time when she lived.

What is the name of the exhibition?

- Anne Frank. Here & Now **(L)**
- Anne Frank and Us **(A)**
- All about Anne **(V)**

Take a good look around the entrance area: What does Anne Frank have to do with Berlin?

.....  
.....  
.....



Über Anne Frank  
weiß ich...  
—  
About Anne Frank  
I know...

Read the questions and answer them by moving the magnet.



# 2

2 Anne Frank's diary lies in a display case at the beginning of the exhibition.

In what language did Anne write her diary?

- German (T)
- Dutch (E)
- Hebrew (N)



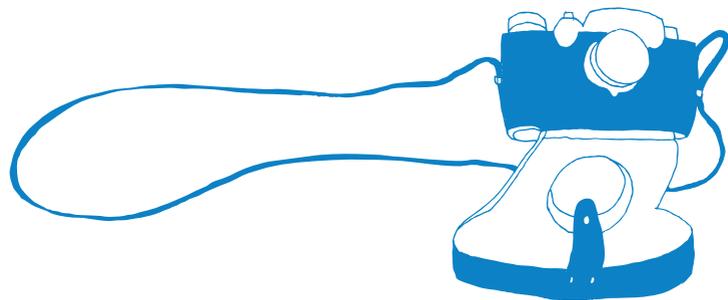
3 It is quite special that so many photos exist of Anne and her family. Cameras were not as common back then as they are today.

What do you think: What could be the reason for this?

.....

.....

.....



# 3

4 This area of the exhibition addresses six different time periods. You see photos, drawings and documents about Anne and her family, and about the time in which she lived.

In the photos, Anne is often seen playing in the garden or with other children.  
One of her toys

- was a tricycle (R)
- were roller skates (A)
- was a balloon (N)



5 You can take a look at Anne and her family here. The photos of people are shown in quick succession. It almost looks like a film.

# 4

6 Take a careful look around. What time period is addressed in the area you are in now?



- Anne's childhood in Germany (1929–1933) (A)
- Anne's new home in the Netherlands (1933–1940) (S)
- Anne's Life in Danger (1940–1942) (T)



We also show objects in the exhibition. Which object do you find the most interesting and why?

.....  
.....  
.....

# 5

7 In May 1940, German soldiers invade Anne's new country: The Netherlands. Starting now, new laws apply to all the people who are being persecuted as Jewish. More and more restrictions are placed on daily life. The everyday lives of Anne and her family are also affected.

What was banned as of January 1941?



- Eating ice cream in an ice cream parlour (H)
- Going to the cinema (T)
- Going to school (U)

Which ban do you think is the worst?

.....  
.....  
.....



Being Jewish means being part of Judaism. Judaism is a religion. The Nazis use the word »Jew« as an insult. They use it to describe the people they are persecuting. It does not matter to them whether the people being persecuted think of themselves as Jewish.

Nazis are members of the »National Socialist German Workers' Party« (NSDAP). They are in power in Germany from 1933 to 1945. The Nazis claim: They have more value than the other people, whom they have declared their enemies.

# 6

- 8 The section here is about the people who helped Anne, her family and the other people in hiding:

Listen to the conversation with Miep Gies. You will need a mobile guide for this. You can get one from the staff at the front desk.



Miep Gies helped because she

- received money from Otto Frank that she needed to live (A)
- found it totally normal to help (E)
- didn't know that it was illegal to help Jews (T)



What do you think: Why did most people not help?

.....

.....

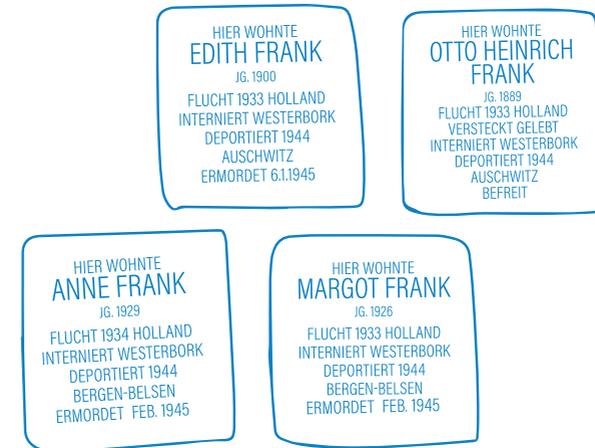
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# 7

- 9 A different part of the exhibition addresses the question »What connects Anne with today?«

Four stumbling stones commemorate Anne and her family. In what city can these stumbling stones be found?

- Amsterdam (A)
- Frankfurt/Main (D)
- Aachen (C)



Stumbling stones are small memorial plaques in the ground. They commemorate the people who were persecuted and murdered by the Nazis. The plaques are set in the pavement in front of the buildings where the people lived. Stumbling stones exist in Germany and in other countries.

The period from 1933 to 1945 is called National Socialism. During this time the Nazis are in power in Germany.

# 8

The family flees to the Netherlands. They did not all arrive there at the same time.

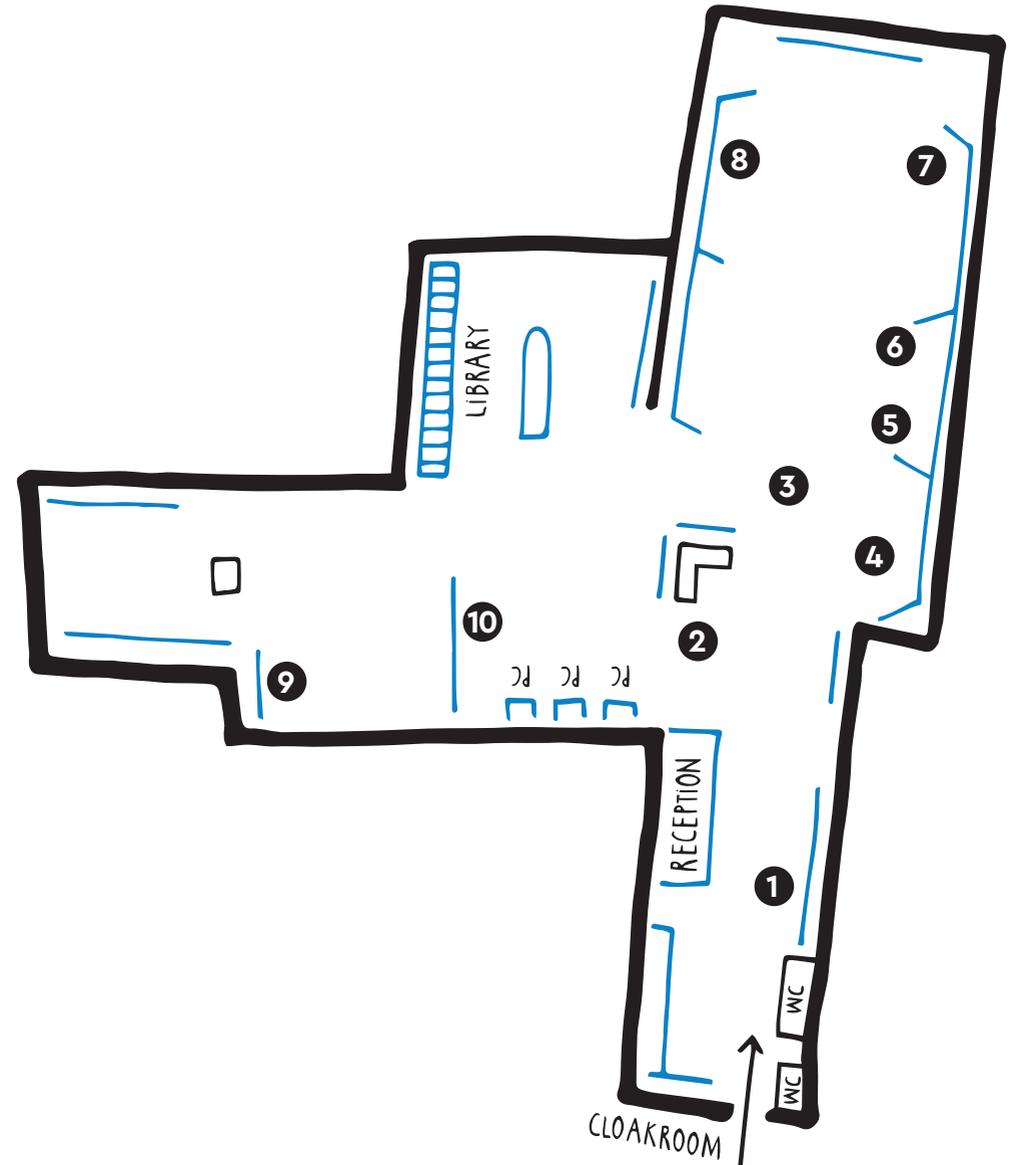
Look at the stumbling stones. When did Anne Frank arrive in Amsterdam?

- 1933 (B)
- 1934 (K)
- 1944 (O)



**10** You have now gotten to know our exhibition!  
You probably have lots of thoughts running through your head.

If you like, take a piece of paper with a coloured edge. Write your thoughts down on it and tack it with a magnet to the wall with the chestnut tree.



Answers:

**To 1**

The exhibition is called **»All about Anne«**.

Follow-up question: Anne Frank never lived in Berlin. But her friends Hannah and Sanne were born here.

**To 2**

Anne wrote her diary **in Dutch**.

Follow-up question: Otto Frank was an enthusiastic amateur photographer and bought a Leica camera in 1925. Cameras were quite special back then and much more expensive than they are today.

**To 3**

One of her toys was a **tricycle**.

**To 4**

This section of the exhibition addresses **Anne's new home in the Netherlands (1933-1940)**.

**To 5**

In January 1941, the Nazis forbid Jews from **going to the cinema**.

**To 6**

Miep Gies helped because she **found it totally normal to help**.

Follow-up question: There are many reasons why most people did not help:

- They were Nazis and hated Jews.

-They were afraid.

- They looked away and "didn't notice" the persecution of Jews.

**To 7**

The stumbling stones can be found **in Aachen**. This is also where Anne's grandmother lived.

**To 8**

Anne was the last member of her family to reach Amsterdam. She arrived there in **1934**. Her parents and her sister Margot had been there since 1933. Anne lived with her grandmother in Aachen until her departure.

**»All About Anne«  
The exhibition of the Anne Frank Zentrum  
in Berlin**

Opening hours:  
Tuesday to Sunday 10am to 6pm

Rosenthaler Str. 39, 10178 Berlin  
Entrance 1st courtyard right, 2nd floor,  
elevator available

Accessibility:



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