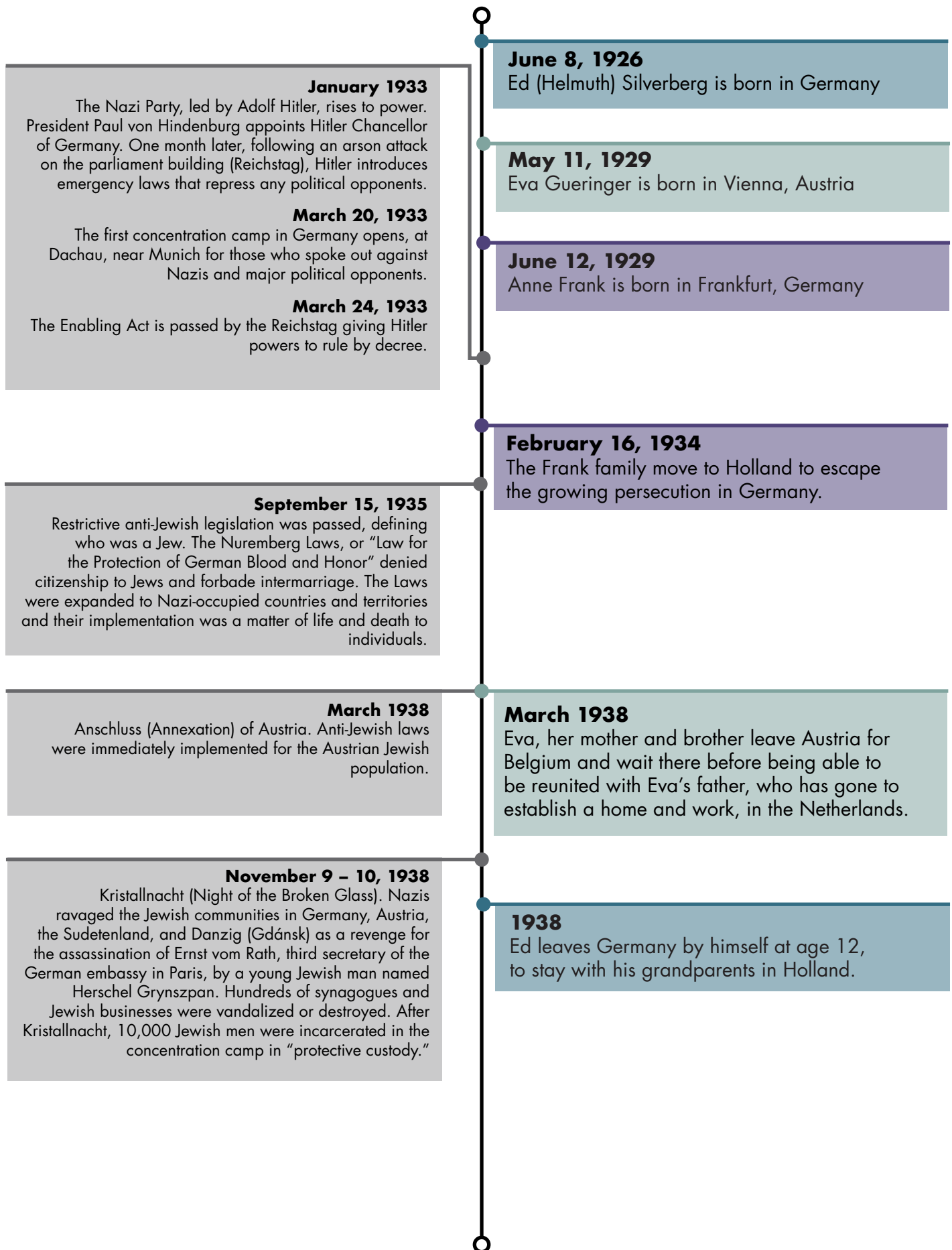


## TIME-LINE- Putting Ed and Eva's Stories in Context



**1938**

The Kindertransport begins, sending children away from their families in Germany and Austria, to the safety of other countries, such as England.

By **1939**

the Nazis had enacted 400 anti-Jewish laws

**June 1939**

The MS St. Louis, which tried to dock in Florida, was sent back to Europe by US Immigration authorities. Most of the ship's 937 passengers were Jews trying to escape Nazi Germany. Though World War II had not yet begun, the groundwork for the Holocaust was already being laid in Germany, where Jewish people faced harassment, discrimination and political persecution. But though the danger faced by the passengers was clear, they were turned down by immigration authorities, first by Cuba, then the United States and Canada. For many on the St. Louis, that rejection was a death sentence.

**September 1, 1939**

Germany invades Poland in defiance of an Anglo-French ultimatum. Two days later, Britain and France declare war on Germany.  
World War II begins.



Anti Jewish Graffiti in a cafe in Vienna



A sign in a shop window says Jews not wanted  
Images of the Holocaust  
[www.HolocaustResearchProject.org](http://www.HolocaustResearchProject.org)

**1939 - 1940**

Nazi authorities divided Poland, annexing its western part to Greater Germany. Anti-Jewish measures, including the creation of ghettos (designated areas where Jews were forced to live) are implemented. The Jews are confined to the ghettos and destined to starvation diseases, and eventual deportations to death and labor camps.

**1940**

Eva's Family settles in Amsterdam, at 46 Merwedeplein, the same large apartment block as Anne Frank and her family. Anne and Eva were the same age and played together with the other children in the square. She often visited Anne's family, where Otto Frank would speak to her in German before she felt comfortable speaking Dutch.

**May 1940**

German armies invaded Denmark, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, and France.  
Anti-Jewish measures and actions vary from country to country.

**June 22, 1941**

Invasion of the Soviet Union, or Operation Barbarossa, begins. Special action units composed of German police and security forces carry out mass killing of the Jewish population on the occupied Soviet territories (Ukraine, Belorussia, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Bessarabia, and western part of the Russian Federation).

**September 1, 1941**

All Jews over the age of 6 are forced to wear the yellow star in Germany and its territories.

**December 7, 1941**

The Japanese drop bombs on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii and Manila, Philippines.  
Hitler declares war on the U.S.

**December 9, 1941**

The U.S. Officially enters the war.

**Spring 1942**

The yellow star is imposed in the Netherlands. All Jews are forced to wear it on all their clothing, or risk being arrested.

**1942**

The deportations of Jews from western Europe to the death camps in Poland began. Six death camps, namely Auschwitz-Birkenau, Belzec, Sobibór, Treblinka, Chelmno, and Majdanek are in full operation.

**April/May 1942**

All Jews in The Netherlands are forced to wear the yellow star on all their clothing, or risk being arrested



Jews throughout Nazi-occupied Europe were forced to wear a badge in the form of a Yellow Star as a means of identification. The star was intended to humiliate Jews and to mark them out for segregation and discrimination. The policy also made it easier to identify Jews for deportation to camps.

**June 12, 1942**

Anne receives a diary for her thirteenth birthday

Helmuth (Ed) Silverberg, a nice boy she had recently met, is mentioned by name in the diary and called by his nickname, "Hello," in its opening pages.



Arbeit macht frei is a German phrase meaning "work sets you free". The slogan is known for appearing on the entrance of Auschwitz and other Nazi concentration camps.

#### **April 19, 1943**

the Warsaw ghetto uprising began after German troops and police entered the ghetto to deport its surviving inhabitants. By May 16, 1943, the Germans had crushed the uprising and left the ghetto area in ruins. Surviving ghetto residents were deported to concentration camps or killing centers. The Warsaw ghetto uprising was the largest, symbolically most important Jewish uprising, and the first urban uprising in German-occupied Europe. The resistance in Warsaw inspired other uprisings in ghettos and killing centers.

#### **June 6, 1944**

D-Day, Allied forces invade Northern France by means of beach landings in Normandy.

#### **July 5, 1942**

Heinz Geiringer receives a post card saying he must report to a work camp. The Geiringers decide to go into hiding. Eva and her mother stay at the home of a teacher named Mrs. Klompe. Her father and brother go to a different location. They hide for 2 years.

#### **July 6, 1942**

Margot Frank receives her call-up notice from the Nazis to return to Germany to work in a labor camp. The next day, the Frank family go into hiding in the secret annex above Otto's offices. They hide for two years.

#### **1942**

Ed barely escapes from a Nazi soldier, and at 16, he leaves his grandparents in Amsterdam and is smuggled across the border to find his parents in Brussels. In August of 1942, Ed and his parents go into hiding in a farmhouse in Belgium.

#### **May 11, 1944**

Eva's 15th birthday. Nazi soldiers enter the house and arrest her and her mother. They are interrogated and beaten. The family is reunited and all 4 are put on a train car to Auschwitz. The men are separated from the women, and Eva never sees her father or brother again. Eva's mother tells her to put on her hat and coat to make herself look older, which is possibly what saved her from being sent directly to the gas chamber. She is the youngest person in her group.

#### **September 3, 1944**

Ed and his family are liberated by the British Army.



The house at Prinsengracht 263, where Anne Frank and her family were hidden

Images of the Holocaust  
www.HolocaustResearchProject.org

### 1942 - 1944

The death tolls for the camps are as follows:  
Treblinka, (750,000 Jews);  
Belzec, (550,000 Jews);  
Sobibór, (200,000 Jews);  
Chelmno, (150,000 Jews) and  
Lublin (also called Majdanek, 50,000 Jews). Auschwitz  
continued to operate through the summer of 1944; its  
final death total was about  
1 million Jews and 1 million non-Jews.

### January 27, 1945

The Red Army liberated the Auschwitz camps.  
Approximately 7,600 inmates remained  
in the camps at the time of liberation.

### May 8, 1945

World War II ended in Europe with the unconditional  
surrender of the Axis powers. The Allies accepted  
Germany's surrender, about a week after Adolf Hitler had  
committed suicide.

### August 6 and 9, 1945

The US drops atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of  
Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

### August 15, 1945

V-J Day, the day of victory over Japan, when the Japanese  
forces accepted the Allied surrender terms in World War II.

### September 2, 1945

The Japanese delegation formally signs the instrument of  
surrender, officially ending World War II.

### September 3, 1944

Anne Frank and her family are transported to  
Auschwitz. Anne's mother Edith dies at Auschwitz.

### November 1, 1944

Anne and her sister Margot are transported from  
Auschwitz-Birkenau to Bergen Belsen concentration  
camp.

### January 27, 1945

Eva and her mother are some of the few people  
left after the Germans leave the camp. Eva  
walks to the men's camp but her father and  
brother are gone. She is reunited with Otto  
Frank, who has been left behind. Mr. Gueringer  
and Heinz are forced to walk to Mauthausen, a  
concentration camp in Austria. They both die a  
few days before the liberation.

### February 1945

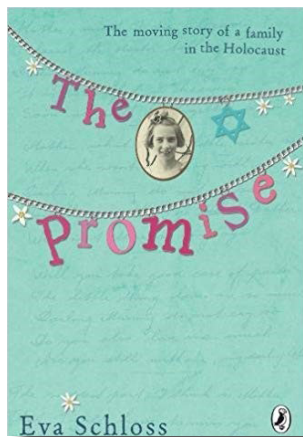
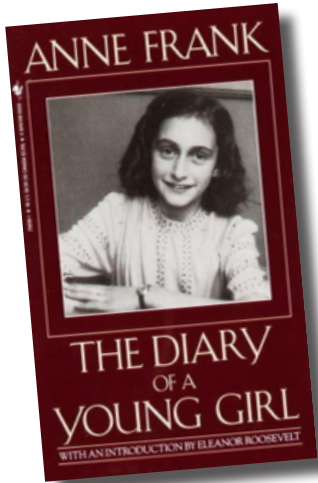
Anne and Margot both die of typhus, only a few  
days apart, at Bergen Belsen, only a few weeks  
before the camp is liberated.

### July 1945

Otto Frank returns to Amsterdam, and receives  
Anne's diary from Miep Gies, who had saved  
Anne's diary following the raid on the annex.

### July 1945

Eva and her mother finally return to Amsterdam  
after traveling for 5 months after being liberated  
from the camp. They find their apartment almost  
exactly as they'd left it.



### June 25, 1947

Anne's diary is first published in Dutch. It has now been translated into 50 languages and is one of the world's most popular books.

### 1948

Ed Silverberg immigrated to the United States, to Dutchess County, NY, before marrying his wife Marlyse, who was also a Holocaust survivor.

### 1950

Eva studies Art History at Amsterdam University and in 1951 moves to London to train as a photographer. She marries Zvi Schloss in 1952.

### November 1953

Eva's Mother marries Otto Frank, Anne's widowed father, and they move to Switzerland. They spend the rest of their lives educating young people about bigotry and prejudice. Their work led to the opening of the Anne Frank House in Amsterdam, as well as the Anne Frank Educational Trust.

**Present Day-** Eva did not talk about her experiences for almost 40 years, but in 1986, at an Anne Frank exhibition being held in London, she was asked to speak of her memories. Since then, she has traveled all over the world speaking to thousands of people, especially children. She has written three books about her experiences *Eva's Story* (1988), *The Promise* (2006) and *After Auschwitz: My Memories of Otto and Anne Frank* (2013). She continues to remind us that life is precious and fragile, that the creative spirit is stronger than fear, that the power of good is immeasurable, and that love makes a difference.