

# Anne frank: a realitistic experience

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Most of us have heard about the book: Anne frank- the diary of a young girl.

Most of you have probably read it. I have also read it. After reading it, I was so moved that I decided to write it down in a non- fiction piece of article. In brief, the book is actually the diary of a 13- year German- Jewish girl named Anne Frank. During the World War- II, this diary was written by Anne Frank.

Anne mostly recorded her hopes, clashes with her parents, about her family and friends and about the World War- II. In the World- War II (1939-1945), the Nazis were the political party led by Adolf Hitler in Germany. They believed that that the Aryan Race was superior to others and had a deep hatred for the Jewish Community. Thousands of innocent Jewish people were tortured and killed. The Nazis also took over other countries in Europe during the war. The Jews in other countries went to hiding to protect their families and their lives.

Anne Frank was among the Jews and the most discussed Jewish victims of the holocaust. She was among those Jews who had to leave her home during the war. But, Anne kept a diary where she recorded her thoughts and events which were happening around her. From the letters written in her diary, we get to see what life was like for a Jewish family in Europe during those times. Anne frank died at a young age. She died when she was not yet sixteen.

She died in 12 March 1945.\*\*\*\*\* Anne Frank was born on June 12, 1929 in the historic German city of Frankfurt. Anne's father Otto Frank, a respected businessman, could trace his family in the city's archives back to the Seventeenth Century. For Anne and her older sister, Margot, the world of early childhood was a secure place, inhabited by loving parents, relatives

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and nurses. Otto Frank went directly to Holland, where he established himself in a food product business. For centuries, Holland had provided a refuge for the prosecuted.

In the 1930s, it received many German Jews as it had welcomed French Huguenots in the Sixteenth Century and English Puritans in the Seventeenth Century. By the spring of 1934, the Franks returned and settled in Amsterdam. During the next few years, while crisis followed crisis, and the threat of the Second World War increased, Anne Frank lived happily in Amsterdam like any Dutch girl. She attended the Montessori School and had a host of friends and discovered with delight, that the boys liked her. For Anne Frank, life under German occupation was at first not greatly different from what it had been before. She was compelled to leave the Montessori school and attend the Jewish Lyceum.

But, she still had her family and friends. The anti- Jewish measures did not weigh heavily upon her. After Anne Frank died, the Montessori School in Amsterdam is now the Anne Frank School. There are other memorials to her in Germany, Israel and elsewhere to atone for the unmarked grave at Belsen. But, above all, her diary remains.

“ Her voice was preserved”. Ernst Schnabel wrote, “ Out of the millions that were silenced, this voice was not louder than a child’s whisper. .... It has outlasted the shouts of the murderers and has soared above the voices of time”.