

# [The this paper is about, denial of the](https://assignbuster.com/the-this-paper-is-about-denial-of-the/)

The first time the author wastold to think of a topic she wants to write about, two came into her mindinstantly. Because of that, she had to choose between two topics she thoughtof, wormholes and the denial of the Holocaust. The author didn’t really have ahard time choosing between the two. In truth, she regards both as equallyinteresting, but in the end, she chose the latter, for her love in voicing herthoughts on social issues speak louder than her love for the numbers andequations one will surely encounter in talking about wormholes. To her, speaking out, is also when you’re wrangling for something you think is worthfighting for, and that is how the author sees the denial of the Holocaust up tothis day. A lot of people died, and some people still dare deny it, and that iswhy it is worth talking about. Honestly, it issaddening how historical revisionism is becoming more and more rampant thesedays.

Historical Revisionism is basically altering history and forgetting ordenying important facts and information in order to truly change the way peopleremember it (Williamson). One good example of a case of historical revisionismis the denial of the Holocaust, but people seem to still mix the denial of theHolocaust and Holocaust itself, which are two very different topics. The Holocausthappened from 1933 to 1945.

Six million Jews were burned to death in gaschambers in Auschwitz, Germany (History of the Holocaust (Shoah), 2009). Thereason behind the event is that Germans, in that era, thought that people withdifferent religions and races, such as the Jews, are much inferior to them(United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, n. d.

). Majority of the people that were killed were Jews, yet, stilla huge amount of people amounting up to 200, 000 individuals outside the Jewishcircle were killed (History of the Holocaust (Shoah), 2009). According to thesame source, the term “ Holocaust” basically means complete burning in Greek.

The discoverythis paper is about, denial of the Holocaust, doesn’t have an exact date onwhen it was exactly discovered. However, the distortion of the evidences thatsupport the event, started in 1942 (Holocaust Denial Timeline, 2018). Mass graves andkilling centers were destroyed by the Nazis, in order for them to hide thetruth. This is also when the understanding of the topic started. However, unlike the discovery of the said subject, the understanding of this didn’t juststop at one point in time. Up to now, studies and distortions of the past bydeniers are still being made to continue to prove that the Holocaust did nothappen. Truthfully, evenwhen a number of evidences support that the Holocaust really did happen, some people still won’t give up on Holocaustdenial. Holocaust denialis the idea that the factsabout the Holocaust that are usually statedin studies and news, are nothing but mere      exaggerations of what really happened(What is Holocaust denial?, 2009).

In addition to this, as stated by the samesource, Holocaust deniers think that the “ exaggerations” of the reports of theHolocaust are to support Jewish interests. One good example of a moviedepicting a case of denial of the Holocaust is the true to life movie “ Denial”. It was released in cinemas in 2016. The film “ Denial” was based on a book by Deborah E. Lipstadt, an American Jewish historian. Inthe movie, Lipstadt faces a legal case filed by Cannes Award winner, DavidIrving, for calling him a Holocaust denier (Denial 2016 – Plot Summary, 2016). In Lipstadt’s defense, her statement regarding Irving being a Holocaust denieris supported by evidences.

Irving, anEnglish author whose works focus on the topic World War II, was defeated byLipstadt’s team in court. A lot of evidences that he presented to the jury wereproven wrong, including the one that states that the gas chambers aren’tactually places for incineration, but places for delousing (Davis, 2017). According to the same source, he also wrote in his study that Hitler did notknow about the Final Solution, which is the burning of the Jews using the gas chambers. In addition to this, the source also stated that Irving clungtoo much to the easily proven wrong, making his stand and his façadeweaker to the eyes of the judge and the peoplearound him.

Even if he was defeatedin court, after the case, he still believes that he is right, and is stillasking for support from deniers like him (Davis, 2017). To some, it wouldprobably seem weird to treat an event of the past a discovery. However, according to (Granit, 1972), a discovery isn’t just something that’s newlyfound. It is so much deeper than that.

A discovery has to break the “ carapaceof dogma” in an already established view of a topic—in this case, an event. This discovery does the exact thing. When a lot ofdeniers surfaced, a whole lot came up, too. The rule, or principle, rather, before was that in no way should the victims of the Holocaust be treated withdisrespect. One should not even joke about the killings of the masses. Even thegestures Hitler used to utilize are now being imitated by people who seethemselves as followers of the Führer.

The idea that the event did not takeplace managed to destroy a lot of unspoken rules that are respected. Truth be told, there are already crucial effects of the denial of the Holocaust that can beseen. Because of the number of people spreading the word that the Holocaust didnot happen, a lot of people are getting harassed, especially the survivors. Actually, because of this, people are also starting to be feral again towardsthe want to be Nazis. Effects are also spread throughout the whole internet. Alot of memes regarding the “ falseness” of the Holocaust are still circulatingthe social media sites.

To some, it may seem harmless, but in truth, to many, they are offensive and they contain hidden meanings of Holocaust denial. With thoseeffects and the type of discovery this is, it is harder to maintain peace andtranquility once this discovery gets proven. If ever the denial of theHolocaust gets regarded as true, other theories will be proven wrong. Accordingto (Granit, 1972), this type of discovery is something that has a probabilityof being true, but not yet regarded as one because of the other theoriesconcerning the subject. With that said, to the author, the purpose of this paper is to enlighten people about an issuethat is widely addressed and unnoticed at the same time, and to also fight forthe rights to dignity of the Jews.

In writing this, she also realized that she managed to preserve her identity and manage it wellin writing this paper. This topic has contributed so much to her preservationof identity in ways that are hard to explain without going on in a ramble. Tosimply put it, what the author understood from Granit is that the wholepreservation of identity depends on your decision on what you work with.  In this paper, the author managed to listen toher own thoughts and keep her distance away from the distractions that maycause troubles in further educating herself on the topic. The completetake-away of the author from Granit’s “ Discovery and Understanding” is thatunderstanding a topic will always be more fun than discovering it and notreally knowing how or why it works, or in this case, happen.

She also reallyliked the emphasis on the importance of the workers who don’t really discoveranything new, but nevertheless, become a big part of the people who soon discoverinnovations and other mysterious topics that will be of big significance in thefuture. Another thoughtshe got from the text is that one is enough even if he or she doesn’t discoversomething new. Being of help in discovering innovations and mysteries, isalready more than enough to fulfill one’s identity and purpose.    References Davis, C.

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