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The first time the author was told to think of a topic she wants to write about, two came into her mind instantly. Because of that, she had to choose between two topics she thought of, wormholes and the denial of the Holocaust. The author didn't really have a hard time choosing between the two. In truth, she regards both as equally interesting, but in the end, she chose the latter, for her love in voicing her thoughts on social issues speak louder than her love for the numbers and equations one will surely encounter in talking about wormholes. To her, speaking out, is also when you're wrangling for something you think is worth fighting for, and that is how the author sees the denial of the Holocaust up to this day. A lot of people died, and some people still dare deny it, and that is why it is worth talking about. Honestly, it is saddening how historical revisionism is becoming more and more rampant these days.

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

Six million Jews were burned to death in gas chambers in Auschwitz, Germany (History of the Holocaust (Shoah), 2009). The reason behind the event is that Germans, in that era, thought that people with different 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, still a huge amount of people amounting up to 200, 000 individuals outside the Jewish circle were killed (History of the Holocaust (Shoah), 2009). According to the same source, the term " Holocaust" basically means complete burning in Greek.

The discovery this paper is about, denial of the Holocaust, doesn't have an exact date on when it was exactly discovered. However, the distortion of the evidences that support the event, started in 1942 (Holocaust Denial Timeline, 2018). Mass graves and killing centers were destroyed by the Nazis, in order for them to hide the truth. This is also when the understanding of the topic started. However, unlike the discovery of the said subject, the understanding of this didn't just stop at one point in time. Up to now, studies and distortions of the past by deniers are still being made to continue to prove that the Holocaust did not happen. Truthfully, even when a number of evidences support that the Holocaust really did happen, some people still won't give up on Holocaust denial. Holocaust denial is the idea that the facts about the Holocaust that are usually stated in 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 same source, Holocaust deniers think that the " exaggerations" of the reports of the Holocaust are to support Jewish interests. One good example of a movie depicting 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. In the movie, Lipstadt faces a legal case filed by Cannes Award winner, David Irving, for calling him a Holocaust denier (Denial <https://assignbuster.com/the-this-paper-is-about-denial-of-the/>

2016 - Plot Summary, 2016). In Lipstadt's defense, her statement regarding Irving being a Holocaust denier is supported by evidences.

Irving, an English author whose works focus on the topic World War II, was defeated by Lipstadt's team in court. A lot of evidences that he presented to the jury were proven wrong, including the one that states that the gas chambers aren't actually places for incineration, but places for delousing (Davis, 2017). According to the same source, he also wrote in his study that Hitler did not know 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 clung too much to the easily proven wrong, making his stand and his façade weaker to the eyes of the judge and the people around him.

Even if he was defeated in court, after the case, he still believes that he is right, and is still asking for support from deniers like him (Davis, 2017). To some, it would probably seem weird to treat an event of the past as a discovery. However, according to (Granit, 1972), a discovery isn't just something that's newly found. It is so much deeper than that.

A discovery has to break the "carapace of dogma" in an already established view of a topic—in this case, an event. This discovery does the exact thing. When a lot of deniers 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 with disrespect. One should not even joke about the killings of the masses. Even the gestures Hitler used to utilize are now being imitated by people who see themselves as followers of the Führer.

The idea that the event did not take place 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 be seen. Because of the number of people spreading the word that the Holocaust did not happen, a lot of people are getting harassed, especially the survivors. Actually, because of this, people are also starting to be fearful again towards those who want to be Nazis. Effects are also spread throughout the whole internet. A lot of memes regarding the "falseness" of the Holocaust are still circulating on 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 those effects and the type of discovery this is, it is harder to maintain peace and tranquility once this discovery gets proven. If ever the denial of the Holocaust gets regarded as true, other theories will be proven wrong. According to (Granit, 1972), this type of discovery is something that has a probability of being true, but not yet regarded as one because of the other theories concerning the subject. With that said, to the author, the purpose of this paper is to enlighten people about an issue that is widely addressed and unnoticed at the same time, and to also fight for the rights to dignity of the Jews.

In writing this, she also realized that she managed to preserve her identity and manage it well in writing this paper. This topic has contributed so much to her preservation of identity in ways that are hard to explain without going on in a ramble. To simply put it, what the author understood from Granit is that the whole preservation of identity depends on your decision on what you work with. In this paper, the author managed to listen to her own thoughts

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and keep her distance away from the distractions that may cause troubles in further educating herself on the topic. The complete take-away of the author from Granit's "Discovery and Understanding" is that understanding a topic will always be more fun than discovering it and not really knowing how or why it works, or in this case, happen.

She also really liked the emphasis on the importance of the workers who don't really discover anything new, but nevertheless, become a big part of the people who soon discover innovations and other mysterious topics that will be of big significance in the future. Another thought she got from the text is that one is enough even if he or she doesn't discover something new. Being of help in discovering innovations and mysteries, is already more than enough to fulfill one's identity and purpose. References Davis, C.

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