



One Life Post-Viewing Activity

Introduction

London broker Nicholas "Nicky" Winton helps rescue hundreds of predominantly Jewish children from Czechoslovakia in a race against time before the Nazi occupation closes the borders. Fifty years later, he's still haunted by the fate of those he wasn't able to bring to safety.

We want to reflect on the themes and real people behind the film to make connections to our world today.

<p><u>Keywords</u></p> <p>Empathy Refugees Media Appeasement Righteous Among the Nations Kinder(transport) immigration</p>	<p><u>Concepts</u></p> <p>Significance Cause and consequence Past and present</p> <hr/> <p><u>Skills</u></p> <p>Locating places on a map Interpreting primary sources Reflecting on history in a meaningful way</p>
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Reflection questions after viewing the film:

1. One of the themes of the film is empathy.
 - a. How does the refugee camp scenes elicit empathy from the viewer?



- b. Nicholas and Martin discuss the power of the media (in 1939, that was the newspapers). They write to the newspapers to create articles so that the English empathise with the Jewish refugees' plight. What is an example of the power of the media (newspapers, podcasts, radio, social media) to elicit empathy in today's world?
2. The historical context of the film was Nazi Germany invading the Sudetenland, which was an area in Czechoslovakia. They refer to the British government as having a policy of appeasement towards Hitler and the Nazis' invasion of the Sudetenland. Using this web page (<https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/neville-chamberlain>), find out:
 - a. What was appeasement?
 - b. Why did Britain choose that policy against Hitler's aggression?
 - c. Was appeasement successful?
3. Nicholas Winton helped to save 669 children from what would become the Holocaust by bringing them from Czechoslovakia to safety in Britain. There were non-Jewish people all over Europe who saved Jews from the Nazis, even at the risk of their own lives. Yad Vashem, the museum and memorial centre in Jerusalem, recognises these people as 'Righteous of the Nations.' Using this link (<https://www.yadvashem.org/yv/en/exhibitions/righteous-teachers/index.asp>), read a story of a teacher who chose to help save their students. Then write a short summary:
 - a. What country was the teacher from?
 - b. What action did they take?
 - c. What were their beliefs?
 - d. What happened to them in the end?

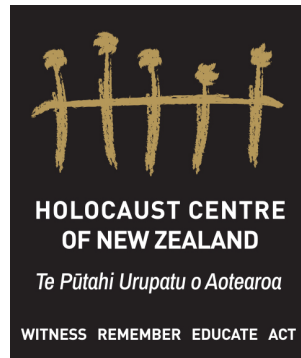


4. Nicholas Winton was a volunteer for the British Committee for Refugees from Czechoslovakia (Children's Section). Go to this link (<https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/documents/3698743>) to see the primary source documents from the album he created (as shown in the film). Pick one of the documents, read it and explain what it is. What is a piece of evidence in the source that shows this?

5. Nine of the Kindertransport refugee children came to New Zealand, including Robert Fantl, who was saved by Nicholas Winton himself. Go to this link (<http://www.holocaustcentre.org.nz/uploads/1/1/5/2/115245341/kindertransportfinalv2.pdf>) and find one of the 'Kinder who settled in New Zealand.' Then write a short summary of their life, including how they ended in up New Zealand. Does this connection to New Zealand make the film seem more relevant to you?

6. Using the locations on the map in this link (<https://holocaust-centre-of-new-zealand.humap.site/map/collections/inge-woolf>), follow the life of Inge Woolf, a child Holocaust survivor who contributed to New Zealand society. Find out:
 - a. Where was she born?
 - b. How did she and her family escape the Nazis?
 - c. Why did she - along with other survivors - create the Wellington Holocaust Research and Education Centre?

7. What was New Zealand's attitude to Jewish refugees during the Nazi era? Using the 'Finding Hope' resource ([finding_hope_booklet.pdf \(holocaustcentre.org.nz\)](http://www.holocaustcentre.org.nz/finding_hope_booklet.pdf)) read sections 1-3 to find out. Do you think our nation's attitude to refugees has changed?



What do you think our attitude to refugees should be now? Should the NZ government make a formal apology to the Jewish community for its attitude and actions then, similar to the apology given to Pacific Islander and Chinese New Zealanders who faced past discrimination?

8. Nicholas's mother tells the British immigration officer that "what I have admired most about this country is its commitment to decency, kindness and respect for others." What does it mean to put these values into practice?

9. When doubting whether they can find enough foster parents in England for the children, Nicholas brings up the press (media). "We have to get the press working... and on our side. Ordinary people wouldn't stand for this if they knew what was actually happening...I have faith in ordinary people. We need 'an army of the ordinary.'" What did he mean by this? What can one ordinary person do to help others?