

# Glossary

*Der Schild* – (Eng. The Shield) a sports association, sponsored by the Jewish Association of War Veterans, whose existence was permitted by the Nazis as a denial of anti-semitic sentiment, 60

*Deutscher Werkbund*: German Association of Craftsmen, 37

*Eichmann – Chefbuchhalter des Todes*: Eichmann – Death’s Head Accountant, 77

*Fräulein* – a title or form of address for an adult unmarried woman; used in a joking or derogatory manner in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, 60

*Frohsinn* = cheerfulness, 22

*Genickschussanlage*: Special facility for shooting people in the back of the head in concentration camps, 78

*Gewerbemuseum*: Museum of Applied Arts, 33

*Gymnasium* – a school for advanced secondary education that prepares pupils for university entrance, 18, 44, 84

“Ich klage an”: I Accuse, 78

“In meine Heimat nur im Tod”: Only in Death will I Go Back Home, 80

*Israelitischer Tempel* = Hamburg Temple, Germany's first Reform synagogue, 24

*Jüdischer Kulturbund*: Cultural federation of Jewish artists born after the promulgation of a law that expelled non-Aryans from the German national civil service. As a result, many Jewish artists became unemployed and decided to get together and form this federation, 36

*Landtag* – The legislative assembly of many German-speaking polities, including most German states / A diet or assembly in some German states in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, 13, 18

*Liturgische Synagogen-Gesänge* = *Liturgical Songs for the Synagogue*, 25

*Sechs Hebräische Gesänge* = *Six Hebrew Songs*, 25

*Eine Deutsche Kedeschoh* = a German version of the main prayer central to Jewish liturgy, 26

*Kahlschlagliteratur*: Clear-cutting literature, a literary movement concerned with the experience of destruction both in a physical and a moral sense in post-World War II in Germany, 80

*Kunstgewerbeschulen* were schools of applied arts in German-speaking countries from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century until the end of the World War II. After 1945, they were replaced by modern secondary schools. The idea of *Kunstgewerbeschulen* was to connect trade and industry with the arts, 33

*Krankenbehandler* – a discrediting title used by the Nazis to define a Jewish medical practitioner, literally: “carer for the sick”, 46

*Kristallnacht*: Night of Broken Glass, the night of November 9, 1938 when the Nazis attacked Jewish businesses and religious sites throughout Germany, 76

*Meine Liebe ist erblindet*: My Love has Turned Blind, 79

*Melodien in Dur und Moll*: Melodies in Major and Minor Keys, 76, 83

*Real- und Lateinschule*: German secondary school with a special focus on Latin, 43, 44, 74, 83

“Schlaflied für Daniel”: Lullaby for Daniel, 76

*Turnverein* – Gymnastics and Sports Club, 57

*Wer wird in diesem Jahr den Schofar blasen?*: Who will Blow the Schofar this Year?, 79, 83

*Ukiyo-e*: “(...) (Japanese: “pictures of the floating world”) one of the most important genres of art in (...) Japan, [which flourished from 1603 to 1867]. The ukiyo-e style also has about it something of both native and foreign realism. Screen paintings were the first works to be done in the style. These depicted aspects of the entertainment quarters (euphemistically called the “floating world”) of Edo (modern Tokyo) and other urban centres. Common subjects included famous courtesans and prostitutes, kabuki actors and well-known scenes from kabuki plays, and erotica.

More important than screen painting, however, were wood-block prints, ukiyo-e artists being the first to exploit that medium.” (Britannica), 35, 38