

Handout

Justice after the Holocaust

Anticipation Guide

The statements below represent some of the main issues that the Allies faced as they tried to figure out how to achieve justice after World War II and the Holocaust. Read each statement in the left column. Decide if you strongly agree (SA), agree (A), disagree (D), or strongly disagree (SD) with it. Circle your response and provide a one- to two-sentence explanation of your opinion (on separate paper if needed).

Statement	Your Opinion
1. It is possible to achieve justice for the crimes committed during the Holocaust.	SA A D SD Explain:
2. The victors in a war have the right to punish the defeated countries however they wish.	SA A D SD Explain:
3. Those responsible for the Holocaust should be immediately killed or jailed; they do not have the right to a fair trial in a court of law.	SA A D SD Explain:
4. Bringing perpetrators to justice in courts is an effective way to prevent future crimes.	SA A D SD Explain:

<p>5. Since each country has its own laws, citizens should be brought to trial by the courts of their own country. It is unfair for some nations, or the international community, to impose their laws on citizens of other nations.</p>	<p>SA A D SD Explain:</p>
<p>6. Bystanders allowed the Holocaust to happen. If more people had stood up rather than looking the other way, millions of lives could have been saved. The bystanders should be punished along with the perpetrators.</p>	<p>SA A D SD Explain:</p>
<p>7. Spreading hateful lies that influence people to harm others is a crime against humanity.</p>	<p>SA A D SD Explain:</p>
<p>8. The only person responsible for the Holocaust was Adolf Hitler. Nazi leaders were following the laws of their country and the orders of their elected leader. They should not be punished.</p>	<p>SA A D SD Explain:</p>