Name

Instructor Name

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**The Main Concentration Camp**

Concentration camps are for political inmates, and followers of minority or national groups, who are usually detained for causes of national exploitation, security, or punishment by order of the policymaking or military. Accommodation in such camps is often based on identification with a particular political or ethnic group and not as an individual and without a fair trial or accusation. During the war, citizens were concentrated in camps to stop them from conducting guerrilla warfare, providing assistance to hostile forces, or just terrorizing the population into submission(“Concentration Camp | Facts, History, & Definition”). Political concentration camps, established chiefly to strengthen national control, were built in several forms among dictatorial regimes - most prevalent in Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union. In 1933 the first German concentration camps were built. Many homosexuals, Roma and anti-civilized Nazis from the occupied territories had been killed by the end of the Second World War, as the political opposition was soon extended to minority groups, mainly Jews. The camp convicts were used as extra labor, and such camps sprang up across Europe after the World War 2 eruption. For the wage in food, prisoners had to labor and those who could not work normally, they died of hunger. Among them who did not famish, died of overwork. After 1940, the establishment of the extermination camps was the dreadful extension of this system. This system was in Poland and Hitler called it his “final solution” of “Jewish problem”. The top known were Majdanek, Treblinka and Auschwitz. In some camps, especially in Buchenwald, medical experiments were carried out. Surgical techniques have been developed, along with it poisons and antitoxins have been tried. The study of the effects of artificially induced diseases in living humans was also carried out.

In 1940 Auschwitz was opened. It was the largest of the death camps and Nazi concentration. For political prisoners Auschwitz was an imprisonment center which was located in south of Poland. Many Jewish people as well as alleged enemies were killed in this camp. They were killed in gas chambers or used as slaves(Editors). Under the direction of Josef Mengele, many inmates were imperiled to cruel medical experiments. More than one million people were killed in during World War 2 in Auschwitz. In January 1945, 60,000 prisoners were sent to other places by the order of Nazi official when Soviet army approached them. Thousands of emaciated inmates and pile of abandoned bodies were found in Auschwitz by Soviets. By mid-1942, people who were send to Auschwitz were mostly Jewish. Nazi doctors inspected prisoners when they arrived in the camp. Small children, pregnant women, and inmates who were classified as unfit for work, were asked to take a shower. There were disguised gas chambers in the bathroom in which they were filed. They were exposed to Zyklon-B, a toxic gas. People classified as incapacitated were never registered as inmates in Auschwitz. Inmates who fled the gas chambers were asked to do indefinite number of overwork and they got inadequate nutrition and were asked to struggle daily for survival. They died under cruel living conditions anyway. Torture, retaliation and Arbitrary executions took place daily in front of the other inmates. At Auschwitz in 1943, Josef Mengele a German physician, the main culprit of this brutal research was known as “Angel of Death”. He conducted many experiments on prisoners. For instance, he injected serum into the eyeballs of loads of children to examine the eye color which cause appalling pain. In order to check whether the twins would die in the same way and at the same time, he injected chloroform into their hearts.

In order to punish the Nazi leaders, the Allies organized 1945-46 trials in Nuremberg. As a result, about a dozen people were sentenced to death while several others were sentenced to long prison terms. While many guilty persons have escaped punishment, Nuremberg has been an important first step in bringing a sense of justice back to a ruined continent. While the Allied victory brought both the Nazis and German civilians to justice and retribution, it also delivered relief to the victims who had survived until the end of the war. Their liberation, however, was tedious, heartbreaking, and incomplete in many ways. Immediately after the liberation many prisoners had to stay in barbed wire warehouses for months or years at a time. The consequences of the Holocaust have drawn the attention of the international community to genocide. In an effort to prevent renewed horror such as the Holocaust, in 1948 the United Nations approved the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. The new agreement set out a clear definition of the crime of genocide. The heritage and memory of the Holocaust are still alive today. This is evident in the extensive Jewish dispersion and in personal life and in the stories of those who witnessed the brutality of the Nazis. The liberation of the National Socialist concentration camp Auschwitz is more than 70 years ago. The fears of Auschwitz and the Second World War prompted Western scientists and governments to become increasingly conscious of the need to educate society about the hazards of genocidal social policies and exclusionary institutional structures(Leadbetter et al.). It is important that people endure to develop an understanding of the significances of these ideologies and develop a moral range. These people are the upcoming leaders of the world, so it is important that these atrocities of the Holocaust not be repeated.

**Work Cited**

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