

**The Spiritual Triumph of
Wladyslaw Szpilman:
Resistance in the Face of
Tragedy**

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Individual Website

Junior Division

1200 Student Composed Words

500 words in Process Paper

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Articles

Bradsher, Greg. "The Nuremberg Laws Archives Receives Original Nazi Documents That 'Legalized' Persecution of Jews." *Prologue Magazine: National Archives. National Archives*, www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/2010/winter/nuremberg.html. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019. Originally published in *Prologue Magazine*, 2010.

This is an article regarding the Nuremberg Race Laws, the framework that would eventually lead to the Holocaust. I used the photographs linked in the article of the Nuremberg Race Laws and the information to clear up the "level" system represented in the laws.

"Exploring Interreligious Dialogue in Poland." *Harvard Divinity School*, hds.harvard.edu/news/2017/10/26/exploring-interreligious-dialogue-poland#. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

This is an article regarding the research conducted by a resident at the Center for the Study of World Religions, Danny Kraft. This article led me to meet Danny Kraft and contains an interview with him, supplying his point of view in the mass destruction in World War II as well as the spiritual resistance present.

"Fighters in the Warsaw Ghetto." *Yad Vashem*, www.yadvashem.org/yv/en/exhibitions/warsaw_ghetto_testimonies/fighters.asp. Accessed 15 Jan. 2019.

This article contains quotes from fighters in the Warsaw Ghetto. It provides a vivid image of the struggles Jews went through during the war.

Ochayon, Sheryl Silver. "The Warsaw Ghetto Uprising." *Yad Vashem*, www.yadvashem.org/articles/general/the-warsaw-ghetto-uprising.html#footnote9_bktjq29. Accessed 14 Feb. 2019.

This article is about the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising of 1943. It describes the formation of the resistance groups and the origin of the resistance acts. Additionally, the article contains testimonies and quotes from several primary sources that I used in my website as evidence on the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising.

"NSDAP Party Program (1920)." *German History Docs*, germanhistorydocs.ghi-dc.org/sub_document.cfm?document_id=4625. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

This is an article containing a copy of the National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP) party program. I quote this on my website to provide views of an extremist side and how the Nazis rose up above them.

"Polish Poetry in Ravensbrück." *Polish Poetry in Ravensbrück*,
individual.utoronto.ca/jarekg/Ravensbruck/GrazynaChrostowskaPoetryEnglish.html.
Accessed 14 Feb. 2019.

This web page contains poems of Ravensbrück inmates, victims who were subject to human experimentation, resulting in many deaths. I used one of the poems, titled "The Inquietude" to sum up the horrors of the Holocaust by comparing it to Chopin's music. Additionally, it is an example of expressing tragedy through the arts.

"The Warsaw Ghetto After the Great Deportation." *Yad Vashem*,
www.yadvashem.org/yv/en/exhibitions/warsaw_ghetto_testimonies/after_deportation.asp
. Accessed 15 Jan. 2019.

This article provides testimonies regarding the conditions during and after the Warsaw Ghetto Deportations. The quotes are critical in the explanation of the deportation process and in explaining the conditions.

Yad Vashem. "After the Uprising: Life Among the Ruins of the Warsaw Ghetto." *Voices from the Inferno*,
www.yadvashem.org/yv/en/exhibitions/warsaw_ghetto_testimonies/ruins.asp. Accessed
14 Feb. 2019.

This web page contains testimonies of Holocaust survivors who hid in the ruins of Warsaw, after the announced liquidation of the ghetto. Much like Szpilman, their experiences are shown in their words which illustrate the living conditions of those who stayed behind lived in.

---. "The Nuremberg Laws: Hitler on the Nuremberg Laws (September 1935)." *Jewish Virtual Library*, www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/hitler-on-the-nuremberg-laws. Accessed 14 Jan. 2019.

This web page contains extracts from Hitler's Speech in the Reichstag on the Nuremberg Laws. This provides an explanation of the Nuremberg Laws according to Adolf Hitler.

---. "The Warsaw Ghetto After the Great Deportation." *Yad Vashem*,
www.yadvashem.org/yv/en/exhibitions/warsaw_ghetto_testimonies/after_deportation.asp
. Accessed 15 Jan. 2019.

This website contains recollections from journalists and educators from the Holocaust. The quotes recall the conditions during and after the great deportations.

"The Nuremberg Laws: The Reich Citizenship Law." 15 Sept. 1935. *Jewish Virtual Library*, www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/the-reich-citizenship-law. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

This is an article containing the original Nuremberg Race Laws that were decreed on September 15, 1935. These laws would set the precedence for anti-semitism and stripping their rights in Nazi-controlled Europe.

Books

Engelking, Barbara. *The Warsaw Ghetto: A Guide to the Perished City*. Yale UP, 2009.

The book explores the history of the Warsaw ghetto's evolution, the daily experience of its thousands of inhabitants from its creation in 1940 to its liquidation following the uprising of 1943. Encyclopedic in scope, the book encompasses a range of topics from food supplies to education, religious activities to the Judenrat's administration, mass deportations to Treblinka and the famous uprising in 1943. A series of original maps, along with biographies, a glossary, and a bibliography are contained. This book is a key source for my research, as it provided plentiful information and graphics to help understand Warsaw.

Milton, Sybil, translator. *The Stroop Report*. Pantheon Books.

The Stroop Report was an album prepared by SS Major General Juergen Stroop, commander of the German forces which liquidated the Warsaw ghetto, to document the suppression of the ghetto uprising in the spring of 1943. The Stroop Report consists of three parts: an introduction and summary of SS operations, a collection of daily reports, and a series of approximately 52 photographs. I use these reports and photographs on my website as an account of conditions in the ghetto.

Noakes, Jeremy, and Geoffrey Pridham, editors. *Nazism 1919-1945*. Schocken Books, 1990. 4 vols. *Facing History*, www.facinghistory.org/holocaust-and-human-behavior/chapter-8/dividing-poland-and-its-people. Accessed 14 Jan. 2019.

This book includes multiple eyewitness accounts during the Nazi Period. I quote this book several times to provide insights on Hitler's view and the Nazi Party.

Szpilman, Wladyslaw. *The Pianist: The Extraordinary True Story of One Man's Survival in Warsaw, 1939-1945*. 1946. Victor Gollancz Ltd., 1998.

The autobiography of Wladyslaw Szpilman provides insight into his personal experiences from the very beginning of the war up until the end. It also contains information regarding Wilm Hosenfeld and his involvement in helping Jews during World War II. It is quoted throughout the website as a key primary source.

Documents

"From Hosenfeld's Writings." *Yad Vashem*, www.yadvashem.org/righteous/stories/hosenfeld/hosenfeld-writings.html. Accessed 14 Nov. 2018.

This website contains excerpts from the Diary of Wilm Hosenfeld, a captain in the Nazi army who saved the lives of countless Jews during the Holocaust. The excerpts show his despisement towards the way of Nazi's and the inhumane actions of his fellow officers.

Herman, Ed. "Ed Herman: My Warsaw Ghetto Memories." *PBS*, 14 May 2013, www.pbs.org/wgbh/frontline/article/ed-herman-my-warsaw-ghetto-memories/. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

Ed Herman published an article based on his Warsaw Ghetto Memories. I quote his renditions in my website to provide an additional recount of the conditions in the Warsaw Ghetto.

Jewish Virtual Library. "The Warsaw Ghetto: Anti-Semitic Decrees Against the Jews of Warsaw (October 1939 - November 1940)." *Jewish Virtual Library*, www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/anti-semitic-decrees-against-the-jews-of-warsaw. Accessed 14 Jan. 2019.

This page contains a timeline and provides a clear flow in the events that took place in the Warsaw Ghetto.

"Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honor." *Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team*, www.holocaustresearchproject.org/holoprelude/pbgh.html. Accessed 14 Feb. 2019.

This web page contains a copy of the full text of the Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honor, one of two laws that made up the Nuremberg Laws. The Law

for the Protection of German Blood and German Honor banned marriage between Jews and the Aryan race. I quoted the text of the law to show the effects it had in Poland and Nazi-controlled Europe.

Images

223 Niepodległości Avenue in Warsaw, 2012. *Wiki Commons*, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:223_Niepodleglosci_Avenue_in_Warsaw.JPG. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

This is a photograph of 223 Niepodległości Avenue in Warsaw, the address of where Wladyslaw Szpilman was hiding during the liquidation of Warsaw as a Robinson Crusoe.

A Bunker is Opened. 8 May 1943. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*, collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa1088153. Accessed 14 Feb. 2019.

This image shows SS soldiers forcing Jews to dig up an entrance to an underground bunker during the oppression of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. I used this image to show what the outside of a bunker looked like as well as to show actions soldiers took.

*"Action with *, * (burning village) in the Battle with Mlawa."* Sept. 1939. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*, collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa1167715. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

This is a photograph of German soldiers during the Battle of Mlawa, as part of the invasion of Poland.

Adolf Hitler greets President Paul von Hindenburg at the state opera house. 30 Jan. 1933. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*, www.ushmm.org/learn/timeline-of-events/1933-1938/hitler-appointed-chancellor. Accessed 17 Apr. 2019.

This is a photograph of Adolf Hitler greeting the president of the Weimar Republic, Paul von Hindenburg. Hitler would later overthrow the Weimar Republic and replace Hindenburg as Chancellor of Germany along with the Nazi party.

Adolf Hitler listens to a radio broadcast of the results of German parliamentary elections. 5 Mar. 1933. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*, collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa1051797. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

This a photograph of Adolf Hitler listening to a radio broadcast of the results of German parliamentary elections.

Adolf Hitler salutes a passing SS formation at the third Nazi Party Congress. 21 Aug. 1927. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*, collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa1039891. Accessed 17 Apr. 2019.

This is a photograph of Adolf Hitler saluting a passing SS formation at the third Nazi Party Congress.

A factory razed by the SS burns during the suppression of the Warsaw ghetto uprising. 19 Apr. 1943. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*, collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa3290. Accessed 15 Jan. 2019.

This image shows a factory razed by the SS burns during the suppression of the Warsaw ghetto uprising. This provides a visual of the damages done during the Warsaw ghetto uprising.

A group of Jews stands outside a shop whose windows were broken during the German invasion. June 1941. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*, collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa1075597. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

This is a photograph showing a group of Jews standing outside a shop whose windows were broken during the German invasion.

A Jewish man emerges from his hiding place below the floor of a bunker prepared for the Warsaw ghetto uprising. April-May 1943. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*, collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa1088221. Accessed 14 Feb. 2019.

This image shows a Jewish man emerging from his hiding place below the floor of a bunker prepared for the Warsaw ghetto uprising. I used this image to illustrate the conditions Jews lived in simply to survive.

An apartment building razed by the SS burns during the suppression of the Warsaw ghetto uprising. 19 Apr. 1943. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*, collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa3340. Accessed 15 Jan. 2019.

This image shows an apartment building razed by the SS during the suppression of the Warsaw ghetto uprising. It provides a visual of razing as a form of retaliation to suppress the rebels.

Apartment buildings burn during the suppression of the Warsaw ghetto uprising. 19 Apr. 1943. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*, collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa3352. Accessed 15 Jan. 2019.

This image shows apartment buildings burning during the suppression of the Warsaw ghetto uprising. This provides a visual of the damage done during the uprising.

A workshop in the Warsaw Ghetto. 1940-1943. US Holocaust Memorial Museum, collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa31511. Accessed 15 Feb. 2019.

This photograph shows a workshop in the Warsaw Ghetto. I used this photograph to visualize working conditions for Jews in the ghetto.

Bandits jump to escape capture. 22 Apr. 1943. United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa1088291. Accessed 14 Nov. 2018.

This image shows a Jewish Man jumping to his death on the 4th day of Warsaw Ghetto Clearing Operation to avoid the Nazis. This shows the lengths that Jews were willing to go to avoid the Nazis. This also shows the suffocating amount of fear the Nazi's caused during the Holocaust.

Before the Search. April-May 1943. US Holocaust Memorial Museum, collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa1088240. Accessed 15 Feb. 2019.

This image shows Jews, captured by the SS during the suppression of the Warsaw ghetto uprising, lined up against a wall prior to being searched for weapons. I used this photograph on my website because it shows the terror Jews went through every day.

Behind the enemy powers: the Jew. 1942. US Holocaust Memorial Museum, encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/photo/nazi-anti-jewish-propaganda?parent=en%2F10962. Accessed 14 Jan. 2019.

This image shows a stereotyped Jew conspired behind the scenes to control the Allied powers, represented by the British, American, and Soviet flags. This is an example of anti-Jewish propaganda presence in Germany during World War II.

Café Nowoczesna. 1941. Wiki Commons, commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Caf%C3%A9_Nowoczesna_poster,_Warsaw_ghetto,_1941.jpeg. Accessed 17 Apr. 2019.

This is an image of a poster from Cafe Nowoczesna, a cafe located in the Warsaw ghetto where Szpilman worked in during World War II. The poster advertised events in the Cafe, one of the main entertainers is Wladyslaw Szpilman playing the piano.

Chart with the title: "Die Nurnberger Gesetze." [Nuremberg Race Laws]. US Holocaust Memorial Museum, collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa1165717. Accessed 14 Jan. 2019.

This is a chart of the Nuremberg Race Laws, specifically the Reich Citizenship Law. The chart has columns explaining the "Deutschbluetiger", or German-Bloods. This provides a visual of charts posted all around Germany when the laws were passed and how they aided in the rise of anti-semitism.

Child Lying in the Ruins of Poland. 1939. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*, collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa1169202. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

This is a photograph of the corpse of a child lying on the grounds of a bombed-out school in besieged Warsaw.

Colony of fleeing or arrested Polish civilian. Aug. 1944. *German Federal Archives*, [www.bild.bundesarchiv.de/cross-search/search/_1550155721/?search\[view\]=detail&search\[focus\]=15](http://www.bild.bundesarchiv.de/cross-search/search/_1550155721/?search[view]=detail&search[focus]=15). Accessed 14 Feb. 2019.

This image shows a group of fleeing Jews who were arrested by the Nazi's.

Commemorative plaque to Władysław Szpilman. 2012. *Wiki Commons*, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Szpilman_commemorative_plaque_223_Niepodleglosci_Avenue.JPG. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

This is a photograph of the commemorative plaque in Warsaw, in front of the building where Wladyslaw Szpilman hid in during the liquidation of Warsaw.

Constructing the Wall around the Warsaw Ghetto. 1940. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*, encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/photo/constructing-the-wall-around-the-warsaw-ghetto. Accessed 15 Feb. 2019.

This photograph shows the construction of the Warsaw Ghetto Wall. I used this photograph to illustrate the restrictive space Jews were assigned to live in as well as an instance of forced labor.

Die Nürnberger Gesetze" [Nuremberg Race Laws]. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*, encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/photo/chart-with-the-title-die-nuernberger-gesetze-nuremberg-race-laws. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

This is a photograph of a chart with the Nuremberg Race Laws explained. The chart has columns explaining the "Deutschbluetiger" [German-bloods], "Mischling 2. Grades" [Half-breeds 2. Grade], "Mischling 1. Grades" [Half-breeds 1. Grade], and "Jude" [Jew]. I used this image to show how the ranking of the race worked in Germany with the Nuremberg Race Laws.

Fallen Polish soldiers in Zakroczym, killed during the invasion of Poland, lie on the side of a war damaged building. 1939. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*, collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa1167706. Accessed 15 Jan. 2019.

This image shows fallen Polish soldiers during the invasion of Poland. It provides a visual in the process of the fall of Poland in World War II.

Final Solution of the Jewish Question. 26 Feb. 1942. *Wiki Commons*, commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Heydrich-Endlosung.jpg. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

This is a photograph of a letter following up on a Wannsee Conference asking Martin Luther for administrative assistance in the implementation of the "Final Solution of the Jewish Question."

'Free elections' to the National Assembly. 19 Jan. 1919. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*, collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa1182369. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

This is a photograph of four scenes from the first national elections in Weimar Germany. The Nazi Party was one of the rising political powers at the time.

General Stroop's men next to burning buildings during the suppression of the uprising. 1943. *Yad Vashem*, www.yadvashem.org/holocaust/about/combata-resistance/warsaw-ghetto.html. Accessed 15 Jan. 2019.

This image shows Germans strolling past burning buildings during the Warsaw ghetto uprising. This provides a visual of some of the actions occurring during the Uprising.

German Federal Archives. *Akademie der Künste (East), circa 1955, in the Kaiserin-Friedrich-Haus, Robert-Koch-Platz.* 19 Nov. 1955. *German Federal Archives*, commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bundesarchiv_Bild_183-34196-0001,_Berlin,_Akademie_der_K%C3%BCnste.jpg. Accessed 10 Jan. 2019.

This is an image of the Akademie der Künste, where Wladyslaw Szpilman studied at from 1930-1933. This provides a visual of the building from back then.

"Germans defend yourselves! Don't buy from Jews." Mar. 1933. *Wiki Commons*, commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bundesarchiv_Bild_102-14469,_Berlin,_Boykott-Posten_vor_j%C3%BCdischem_Warenhaus.jpg. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

This is a photograph of Israel's Department Store in Berlin on April 1, 1933, at the start of the Nazi boycott of Jewish-owned businesses. These are members of the SA (Sturmabteilung) holding placards that say: "Germans defend yourselves! Don't buy from the Jews!"

German Soldiers Beat Jews. Sept. 1939. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*,
collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa18508. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

This is a photograph of German soldiers beating Polish Jews during the invasion of Poland.

German soldiers pointing their weapons at women and children during the suppression of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. *Yad Vashem*,
www.yadvashem.org/holocaust/about/combat-resistance/warsaw-ghetto.html. Accessed 15 Jan. 2019.

This image shows German soldiers pointing their weapons at women and children during the suppression of the Warsaw ghetto uprising. This shows the hostility Germans had against the innocents during the Uprising and provides a visual of the actions taken by the Germans.

German troops parade through Warsaw. 30 Sept. 1939. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*,
encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/photo/german-troops-parade-through-warsaw?parent=en%2F2388. Accessed 17 Apr. 2019.

This is a photograph of German troops parading through Warsaw after the invasion of Poland.

German Workers' Party Flag. 1920. *Spartacus Educational*,
spartacus-educational.com/ExamRHU20.htm. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

This is an image of the German Workers Party Flag in 1920, a short-lived political party that precursed the Nazi Party.

Grycuk, Adrian. *The Frederic Chopin University of Music in Warsaw. Main entrance.* 18 Apr. 2018. *Wikipedia*,
commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Uniwersytet_Muzyczny_Fryderyka_Chopina_wej%C5%9Bcie_g%C5%82%C3%B3wne_2018.jpg. Accessed 10 Jan. 2019.

This is the main entrance of The Frederic Chopin University of Music in Warsaw. It provides a visual of where Wladyslaw Szpilman studied from 1926-1930.

Hitler, Adolf. 1933. *Britannica*,
www.britannica.com/biography/Adolf-Hitler/Rise-to-power/media/267992/235613. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

This is a photograph of Adolf Hitler addressing a rally in Germany during the rise of the Nazi Party.

Hitler, Göring, Goebbels and Hess. Wiki Commons,
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Hitler%2C_G%C3%B6ring%2C_Goebbels_and_Hess.jpg.
Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

This is a photograph of Adolf Hitler standing next to several other figures in the Nazi party (Göring, Goebbels and Hess).

Hosenfeld, Warsaw. Apr. 1942. Yad Vashem,
www.yadvashem.org/righteous/stories/hosenfeld.html. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

This is a photograph of Wilm Hosenfeld, Captain in the Nazi army. Hosenfeld helped Jews in hiding to survive the Holocaust, including Wladyslaw Szpilman.

Hunger in the Ghetto. 1940-1943. US Holocaust Memorial Museum,
encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/photo/children-eating-in-the-ghetto-streets-warsaw-poland-between-1940-and-1943?parent=en%2F2014. Accessed 17 Apr. 2019.

This is a photograph of Children eating on the side of a Warsaw ghetto street. This shows the poverty and conditions present in the ghetto.

Instytut Pamięci Narodowej. Constructing the Wall Around the Warsaw Ghetto. Nov. 1940. US Holocaust Memorial Museum,
encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/photo/constructing-the-wall-around-the-warsaw-ghetto. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

The photograph shows forced laborers working on the construction of a wall surrounding the Warsaw ghetto area.

Jews are assembled for deportation at the Umschlagplatz in the Warsaw ghetto. 1942. US Holocaust Memorial Museum,
collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa1077734.
Accessed 17 Apr. 2019.

This is a photograph of Jews being held at Umschlagplatz in the Warsaw ghetto. This is where Jews are rounded up before they are deported. Szpilman's family was deported from Umschlagplatz.

---. *Jews from the Warsaw ghetto are marched through the ghetto during deportation. 1942-1943. United States Holocaust Memorial Museum,*
encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/photo/deportation-from-the-warsaw-ghetto-1?parent=en%2F11222. Accessed 15 Jan. 2019.

This image shows Jews from the Warsaw ghetto marching through the ghetto during deportations.

Jewish Badge. Holocaust Online,
holocaustonline.org/significant-events/armband-becomes-mandatory-for-jews-in-poland/.
 Accessed 27 Mar. 2019.

This is an image of the armband Jews had to wear in Nazi-occupied Europe.

Jews at forced labor clearing rubble from Saski Square, subsequently renamed Victory Square after the war. 1941. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum,*
collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa4902. Accessed 15 Feb. 2019.

This is a photograph of Jews being forced to clean a square in Warsaw, later named Victory Square after the war. I used this photograph to show the forced labor put upon Jews in Nazi-Occupied Poland and Europe.

Jews captured by the Germans during the suppression of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. Yad Vashem, www.yadvashem.org/holocaust/about/combat-resistance/warsaw-ghetto.html.
 Accessed 15 Jan. 2019.

This image shows Jews captured by the Germans during the suppression of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. It reflects the severity of the Germans' actions and how Jews responded.

---. *Jews captured by the SS during the suppression of the Warsaw ghetto uprising march to the Umschlagplatz for deportation.* April-May 1943. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum,*
collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa5232. Accessed 15 Feb. 2019.

This is a photograph showing Jews, captured by SS troops during the Warsaw ghetto uprising marching towards Umschlagplatz. I used this photograph to visualize the deportations occurring during the Uprising.

Jews captured by the SS during the suppression of the Warsaw ghetto uprising march to the Umschlagplatz for deportation. April-May 1943. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum,*
collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa13701. Accessed 15 Feb. 2019.

This photograph shows Jews captured by the SS during the suppression of the Warsaw ghetto uprising march to the Umschlagplatz for deportation. I used this image to show the daily deportations during the Warsaw ghetto uprising.

Jews during a deportation from the Warsaw Ghetto. 1940-1943. *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum,* collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa31489. Accessed 14 Nov. 2018.

This image shows Jews being deported in the Warsaw Ghetto. I used this image to provide a visual image of the Warsaw Ghetto and deportation as well as for historical context.

Members of the Zoska battalion of the Armia Krajowa in action during the 1944 Polish resistance uprising. 5 Aug. 1944. US Holocaust Memorial Museum, collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa11615. Accessed 15 May 2019.

This is a photograph of resistance members in the Polish home army during the fighting in the 1944 Polish Warsaw Uprising.

Members of the Zoska battalion of the Armia Krajowa stand atop a German tank captured during the 1944 Warsaw Uprising. 2 Aug. 1944. US Holocaust Memorial Museum, collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa11618. Accessed 15 May 2019.

This is a photograph of members in the Polish home army standing atop a captured German tank during the 1944 Polish Warsaw Uprising.

Mordechai Anielewicz, commander of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. Yad Vashem, www.yadvashem.org/holocaust/about/combata-resistance/warsaw-ghetto.html. Accessed 15 Jan. 2019.

This is an image of Mordechai Anielewicz, commander of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. This provides a visual of the commander of the uprising.

National Archives. *March Supporting the Nazis.* 11 Mar. 1932. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*, encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/photo/a-march-supporting-the-nazi-movement-during-an-election-campaign-in-1932?parent=en%2F11112. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

This is a photograph of a march supporting the Nazi movement during an election campaign in 1932 in Berlin, Germany, March 11, 1932.

NAZI PROPAGANDA POSTER FOR A SPECIAL ISSUE OF "DER STUERMER" ABOUT "RACE POLLUTION." 1935. *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum*, encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/photo/nazi-propaganda-poster-for-a-special-issue-of-der-stuermer-about-race-pollution?parent=en%2F11475. Accessed 11 Jan. 2019.

This is a Nazi propaganda poster from 1935. The poster “justified” prohibiting “interracial” relationships between Jews and non-Jews under the Nuremberg Race Laws.

---. *Nazis affix a sign to Jewish store urging shoppers not to patronize it.* 1933. *My Jewish*

Learning, www.myjewishlearning.com/article/what-were-the-nuremberg-laws/. Accessed 11 Jan. 2019.

This image shows Nazis hanging a sign on a Jewish store, urging people not to shop at the store merely because the owners were Jews. This clearly illustrates of anti-semitism and its rise in Germany, as well as the lead up to the Nuremberg Laws.

Old Town Market Place during the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. 1944. Wiki Commons, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Warsaw_1944.jpg. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

This is a photograph taken in Warsaw, Poland in the Old Town Market Place (Zakrzewski's Side) during the fight of Poles against the German Nazis called the Warsaw Uprising.

Order of SS Major General Juergen Stroop which forbids entrance to the ghetto under punishment of death. All permits issued before 23 April 1943 are declared void. 23 Apr. 1943. US Holocaust Memorial Museum, collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa1041612. Accessed 17 Apr. 2019.

This a photograph of an order from SS Major General Jurgen Stroop which forbids entrance to the ghetto under the punishment of death. All permits issued before 23 April 1943 were declared void.

Oskar Danker and his girlfriend forced to carry signs. 1933. Facing History, www.facinghistory.org/holocaust-and-human-behavior/chapter-6/nuremberg-laws. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

This is a photograph of Jewish businessman Oskar Danker and his girlfriend, a Christian woman, forced to carry signs discouraging Jewish-German integration.

Paper money is stacked in a Berlin Bank. 1922. NPR, www.npr.org/sections/money/2011/09/14/140419140/the-economic-catastrophe-that-germany-cant-forget. Accessed 14 Feb. 2019.

This image shows currency bills stacked in Berlin in 1922, during the economic depression. I used this image to emphasize just how much paper money was produced and how eventually, it was deemed useless.

---. *Pictures of a so-called residential bunker. April-May 1943. US Holocaust Memorial Museum*, collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa1088237. Accessed 14 Feb. 2019.

This photograph shows the sleeping quarters of an underground bunker used by resistance fighters. I used this photograph to show the conditions resistance fighters lived in to hide from the Nazi Germans.

---. *Pictures of so-called residential bunkers*. April-May 1943. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*, collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa1088219. Accessed 14 Feb. 2019.

This photograph shows the inside of a bunker in Warsaw used by resistance fighters. I used this photograph to show the conditions that resistance fighters lived in to hide from Germans and to fight for what they believed.

Poles dig trenches in Warsaw to protect their capital against German invasion. 1939. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*, collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa1168691. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

This is a photograph of Poles digging trenches in Warsaw to protect the capital against German invasion.

Poles walk among the ruins of besieged Warsaw. 1939. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*, collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa1168816. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

This is a photograph of the ruins of Warsaw after the invasion of Poland and the takeover of Nazi Germany.

Polish and Jewish laborers construct a section of the wall that separated the Warsaw ghetto from the rest of the city. 1940-1941. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*, collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa3450. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

This is a photograph of Polish and Jewish laborers constructing a section of the wall that separated the Warsaw ghetto from the rest of the city.

Polish civilians walk by a section of the wall that separated the Warsaw ghetto from the rest of the city. 1941-1942. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*, Street scene in the Warsaw ghetto showing a section of the wall blocking a major thoroughfare. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

This is a photograph of Polish civilians walking by a section of the wall that separated the Warsaw ghetto from the rest of the city.

Portrait of Adolf Hitler. 1939. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*, collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa1133280. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

This is one of a collection of Hitler's portraits included in a 1939 calendar of Nazi officials.

Powazki Szpilman. Wikipedia,
commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Powazki_Szpilman.JPG#mw-jump-to-license.
Accessed 15 Feb. 2019.

This image shows the grave of Wladyslaw Szpilman. It shows the honors and praises he received, even after his death.

Puzzle of the Pigs anti-Hitler game. US Holocaust Memorial Museum,
collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/irn610209. Accessed 15 May 2019.

This is an image of a puzzle of four pigs that when put together, resemble Hitler. It was a form of spiritual resistance present in Warsaw.

Quarantined area. Only through traffic is permitted. 1940. US Holocaust Memorial Museum,
www.ushmm.org/propaganda/archive/warsaw-ghetto-sign/. Accessed 15 Feb. 2019.

This photograph shows German police patrolling the border of the Jewish residential quarter before sealing off the Warsaw ghetto. I selected this photograph to show the discrimination and hatred towards Jews present in the Nazi party as well as the restrictions placed on Jews.

Reichstag Elections. 29 Mar. 1936. US Holocaust Memorial Museum,
collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa31316. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

This is a photograph of Adolf Hitler speaking to his closest associates on the evening of the Reichstag elections of March 29, 1936.

Robert Hunt Library. *dangers of east European subhumans. US Holocaust Memorial Museum,*
encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/photo/nazi-propaganda-poster?parent=en%2F10962.
Accessed 14 Jan. 2019.

This image shows a Nazi propaganda poster warning Germans about the dangers of East European "subhumans." This shows yet another example of anti-Jewish propaganda that was present in Germany during World War II.

Ruins of Warsaw. July 1940. US Holocaust Memorial Museum,
collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa1050494. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

This is a photograph of the ruins of Warsaw, showing the utter destruction of Warsaw and its inhabitants.

Several civilian prisoners of war, with arms raised, walk along a road during the German invasion of Poland. Sept. 1939. *The Atlantic*, www.theatlantic.com/photo/2011/06/world-war-ii-the-invasion-of-poland-and-the-winter-war/100094/. Accessed 10 Jan. 2019.

Stadtarchiv Nürnberg. *German children read an anti-Jewish propaganda book for children titled Der Giftpilz (The Poisonous Mushroom).* 1938. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*, encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/photo/german-children-read-an-anti-jewish-propaganda-book-titled-der-giftpilz. Accessed 14 Jan. 2019.

This image shows German children reading an anti-Jewish propaganda book for children titled *Der Giftpilz* (The Poisonous Mushroom). The girl on the left holding a companion volume, the translated title of which is "Trust No Fox.". This portrays how children were brought up learning and assuming that Jews were inferior.

Street scene in the Warsaw ghetto showing a section of the wall blocking a major thoroughfare. 15 Nov. 1940. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*, www.ushmm.org/learn/timeline-of-events/1939-1941/warsaw-ghetto-sealed. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

This is a photograph of a street in the Warsaw ghetto showing a section of the wall blocking a major thoroughfare.

Stroop Report. *SS General Juergen Stroop's report deportations.* 1943. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*, encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/photo/photograph-from-the-stroop-report?parent=en%2F3636. Accessed 11 Jan. 2019.

This image shows Jews being deported in the Warsaw Ghetto in 1943. It provides a visual of the mass deportations.

Szpilman Family. *Recently discovered and only known photo of Henryk Szpilman.* *Szpilman*, szpilman.net/. Accessed 10 Jan. 2019.

This is a photograph of Henryk Szpilman, brother of Wladyslaw Szpilman.

The Soviet Union 1956 CPA 1968 stamp. 1968. *Wiki Commons*, [commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:The_Soviet_Union_1956_CPA_1968_stamp_\(Leo_Tolstoy_and_Scene_from_War_and_Peace\).jpg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:The_Soviet_Union_1956_CPA_1968_stamp_(Leo_Tolstoy_and_Scene_from_War_and_Peace).jpg). Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

This is a photograph of a stamp from 1968 of Leo Tolstoy and Scene from War and Peace.

Theatre Square in Warsaw. 1925. *Wiki Commons*, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Warsaw#/media/File:Plac_Teatralny_w_Warszawie.jpg. Accessed 17 Apr. 2019.

This is a photograph of the theatre square in Warsaw. It shows the conditions and buildings before the invasion of Poland.

The Nuremberg Law for the Protection of Blood and German Honor. 1935. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*, collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa1129248. Accessed 17 Apr. 2019.

This is an image of a Eugenics poster regarding the Nuremberg Law for the Protection of Blood and German Honor. The poster shows Germany with a schematic of the forbidden degrees of marriage between Aryans and non-Aryans.

The Stroop Collection. Collection of Warsaw Ghetto Uprising photographs from the Stroop Report. 1943. *Yad Vashem*, www.yadvashem.org/yv/en/exhibitions/warsaw_ghetto/collection_gallery.asp. Accessed 14 Feb. 2019.

This is a collection of photographs from the Stroop Report during the 1943 Warsaw ghetto uprising. These images helped visualize the terror and horror that occurred during an act of resistance from the Jews.

The Stroop Report. *The Jewish Quarter of Warsaw is no more!* April-May 1943. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*, collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa5223. Accessed 14 Feb. 2019.

This is a photograph of the heading of a Stroop Report, titled "The Jewish Quarter of Warsaw is No More!" It shows the newspaper publication on the liquidation of the Warsaw ghetto.

The Frederic Chopin University of Music in Warsaw. Main entrance. 2018. *Wiki Commons*, commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Uniwersytet_Muzyczny_Fryderyka_Chopina_wej%C5%9Bcie_g%C5%82%C3%B3wne_2018.jpg. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

This is a photograph of the main entrance of The Frederic Chopin University of Music in Warsaw.

The Stroop Report. *SS troops search ruined buildings for survivors during the suppression of the Warsaw ghetto uprising*. April-May 1943. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*, collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa1088331. Accessed 14 Feb. 2019.

This is an image of SS troops searching ruined buildings for survivors during the suppression of the Warsaw ghetto uprising. As part of the Stroop Report, this shows the documentation of the events during the Holocaust. I used this image to show the impact of war in Warsaw.

---. *To the Umschlagplatz. April-May 1943. US Holocaust Memorial Museum,* collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa1088096. Accessed 15 Feb. 2019.

This image shows Jews, captured during the Warsaw ghetto uprising, marching toward the Umschlagplatz for deportation. I used this image to provide a visual of daily deportations during the uprising.

Tom Salmon. *A German soldier looks down upon the bodies of fallen Polish soldiers during the Invasion of Poland. 1939. US Holocaust Memorial Museum,* collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa1167711. Accessed 14 Feb. 2019.

This image shows a German soldier looking down upon the bodies of fallen Polish soldiers during the Invasion of Poland. This provides a visual of war then.

Treaty of peace: between the allied and associated powers and Germany, the protocol annexed thereto, the Agreement respecting the military occupation of the territories of the Rhine, and the treaty between France and Great Britain respecting assistance to France in the event of unprovoked aggression by Germany. 28 June 1919. Auckland War Memorial Museum, www.aucklandmuseum.com/collections-research/collections/record/am_library-catalogq40-15812. Accessed 15 May 2019.

This photograph displays the front cover of the Treaty of Versailles. The Treaty of Versailles severely punished Germany with billions of reparations as well as giving up lands, colonies, and resources.

Underground Bunker in Warsaw in preparation for anti-Nazi resistance. 19 Apr. 1943. US Holocaust Memorial Museum, encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/photo/underground-bunker-in-warsaw?parent=en%2F3636. Accessed 11 Jan. 2019.

This image shows an underground bunker prepared by Jewish Warsaw Ghetto Resistance groups in the wake of the uprising. This provides a visual of the conditions that Jews lived in during the uprising.

Unemployed Berliners queue during the Great Depression. Alpha History, alphahistory.com/weimarrepublic/great-depression/. Accessed 11 Jan. 2019.

This image shows a line of Germans queueing for a chance to obtain work during the Great Depression. This image shows how miserably Germany was affected by the economic depressions along with the reparations from WW1, causing significant inflation.

US Holocaust Memorial Museum. "GHETTOS IN OCCUPIED EASTERN EUROPE, 1941-1942." *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*, encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/map/ghettos-in-occupied-eastern-europe-1941-1942?parent=en%2F286. Accessed 28 Jan. 2019. Map.

This is an image of a map of Ghettos occupied in Eastern Europe.

View of an undamaged Polish city. Sept. 1939. *Rare Historical Photos*, rarehistoricalphotos.com/the-invasion-of-poland-in-pictures-1939/. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

This is a photograph of the view of an undamaged Polish city from the cockpit of a German medium bomber aircraft, likely a Heinkel He 111 P, in 1939.

View of an undamaged Polish city from the cockpit of a German medium bomber aircraft. 1939. *The Atlantic*, www.theatlantic.com/photo/2011/06/world-war-ii-the-invasion-of-poland-and-the-winter-war/100094/#img01. Accessed 10 Jan. 2019.

This is a photograph of the view of a Polish city from the cockpit of a German aircraft before the invasion of Poland.

View of bombed out Warsaw. 1939. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*, collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa1169197. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

This is a photograph of Warsaw after the invasion of Poland and a bombed-out street.

View of the entrance to a market that has been reduced to rubble as a result of a German aerial attack. 1 Sept. 1939. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*, www.ushmm.org/learn/timeline-of-events/1939-1941/german-invasion-of-poland. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

This is a photograph of the entrance to a market that has been reduced to rubble as a result of a German aerial attack in Warsaw.

Vogel, Alfred. *From the face speaks the soul of the race.* 1938. *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum*, www.ushmm.org/information/exhibitions/online-exhibitions/special-focus/nuremberg-race-laws-defining-the-nation. Accessed 11 Jan. 2019.

This is an illustration comparing "German Youth" with "Jewish Youth." It is subtitled, "From the face speaks the soul of the race." This is a clear example of the Nuremberg Laws in effect. Additionally, it is a clear example of anti-semitism in Germany.

---. *Wladyslaw Szpilman- Photos. Szpilman, szpilman.net/*. Accessed 10 Jan. 2019.

This image shows Wladyslaw Szpilman with his siblings when they were children. This shows the type of upbringing he had and provides a visual of the family.

---. *Wladyslaw Szpilman Roman Jasinski. Szpilman, szpilman.net/*. Accessed 10 Jan. 2019.

This is Wladyslaw Szpilman studying with Roman Jasinski. This provides a visual of Szpilman studying and expanding his music career. It also shows his growth before the war.

---. *Wladyslaw Szpilman with Family. 1936. Szpilman, szpilman.net/*. Accessed 10 Jan. 2019.

This is an image of Wladyslaw Szpilman with his parents before the war. This provides an insight into life before the war and shows the relationship Szpilman had with his parents.

---. *Władysław Szpilman's picture at the Warsaw Uprising Museum. 2012. Wikipedia, en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Wladyslaw_Szpilman_Warsaw_Uprising_Museum.JPG*. Accessed 15 Feb. 2019.

This is a photograph of Wladyslaw Szpilman in the Warsaw Uprising Museum. I used this photo to show the significance of Wladyslaw Szpilman.

Warsaw, Poland, Smoke rising from the ghetto. Yad Vashem, 1945, photos.yadvashem.org/photo-details.html?language=en&item_id=11663&ind=17. Accessed 11 Jan. 2019.

This is an image of smoke rising during the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. It shows the retaliation from the Jews and the tension in the air.

Warsaw, Poland, The capture of Jews who had hidden in a bunker. Yad Vashem, www.yadvashem.org/holocaust/about/combata-resistance/warsaw-ghetto.html. Accessed 15 Jan. 2019.

This image shows Jews who were captured from an underground bunker. This provides a visual of the risks Jews were willing to take during the Holocaust to achieve success and liberation.

Warsaw, Poland, The entrance to the Ghetto and part of the wall that surrounded it, July 1942. 28 Nov. 1990. Yad Vashem Photo Archives,

photos.yadvashem.org/photo-details.html?language=en&item_id=98113&ind=12.
Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

This is a photograph of the entrance to the Warsaw Ghetto and part of the wall that surrounded it.

Wladyslaw Szpilman. *The Pianist] ŚMIERĆ MIASTA (Death of a City)*. 1946. *ABE Books*, www.abebooks.co.uk/servlet/BookDetailsPL?bi=12011119798.
Accessed 15 Jan. 2019.

This is another image of the first edition cover of Wladyslaw Szpilman's autobiography "The Pianist ŚMIERĆ MIASTA (Death of a City)".

Wladyslaw Szpilman. *The Pianist] ŚMIERĆ MIASTA (Death of a City)*. 1946. *ABEBooks*, www.abebooks.co.uk/servlet/BookDetailsPL?bi=12011119798. Accessed 15 Jan. 2019.

This is an image of the first edition cover Wladyslaw Szpilman's autobiography "The Pianist ŚMIERĆ MIASTA (Death of a City)".

Wladyslaw Szpilman First official broadcast of the Polish Television. Dec. 1951. *Szpilman*, Szpilman.net. Accessed 15 Jan. 2019.

This image shows Wladyslaw Szpilman's first official broadcast in 1951, after the end of World War II. This shows how Szpilman immediately returned to performing as a pianist as if the Holocaust had never happened.

Yad Vashem. *Germany, A chart displaying who was considered a Jew according to the Nuremberg Laws*. 3 Aug. 1985. *Yad Vashem*, photos.yadvashem.org/photo-details.html?language=en&item_id=27316&ind=0.
Accessed 11 Jan. 2019.

This is a chart displaying who was considered a Jew and who wasn't under the Nuremberg Laws established in Germany. Additionally, it shows yet another sign of anti-semitism in Germany.

---. *Warsaw Ghetto ruins, Poland, First memorial ceremony by the bunker of the Warsaw Ghetto fighters*. May 1945. *Yad Vashem*, photos.yadvashem.org/photo-details.html?language=en&item_id=10031612&ind=0.
Accessed 11 Jan. 2019.

This is an image of the first memorial ceremony for the Warsaw ghetto resistance fighters in 1945. This shows the spirit of the Jews in the face of a seemingly impossible army and visualizes everything they went through.

Yad Vashem Photo Archives. *Assembly point in Warsaw Ghetto(the Umschlagplatz)*. 1942. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*, encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/photo/assembly-point-in-the-warsaw-ghetto?parent=en%2F5199. Accessed 11 Jan. 2019.

This shows the Umschlagplatz, an assembly place in the Warsaw Ghetto where Jews were deported mostly to Treblinka. This provides a visual of where people were rounded up.

Żydowski Instytut Historyczny Instytut Naukowo-Badawczy. Quarantined area. Only through traffic is permitted. 1940. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*, www.ushmm.org/propaganda/archive/warsaw-ghetto-sign/. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

This is a photograph of German police patrolling the border of the Jewish residential quarter before sealing off the Warsaw ghetto.

Interviews

Wrenn, Elliott. Interview. 8 Nov. 2018.

I conducted an interview with Elliott Wrenn, Library and Archives Specialist at the US Holocaust Memorial Museum. He helped me use the vast resources on the online collection as well as special access to on-site only resources.

"Adrien Brody interview on The Pianist on Charlie Rose." *Youtube*, 2003, www.youtube.com/watch?v=1ptZoJWT_Ro. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

This is an interview with Adrien Brody, who played Wladyslaw Szpilman in the film "The Pianist". I use an excerpt of this video on my website to depict Adrien Brody's opinion on what Wladyslaw Szpilman experienced and his personal connection and understanding of World War II.

Blumberg, Aviva. Interview. 14 Jan. 2019.

I interviewed Holocaust survivor Aviva Blumberg. As a young girl, she experienced the horrors of the ghetto and escaped from Poland through great sacrifice. She provided detailed recollections about the "Night of Broken Glass," or Kristallnacht. Additionally, she recalled her memories from waiting for her family.

---. Interview. By Filip Mazurczak. *Visegrad Insight*, edited by Filip Mazurczak, 24 Oct. 2014, visegradinsight.eu/wladyslaw-szpilman-decided-to-commit-suicide24102014/. Accessed 30 Oct. 2018.

This is the second part of the same interview with Halina Szpilman conducted in 2014. It goes over Wladyslaw opinion on the Jewish Uprising and his actions during then as well as his actions post-war. Halina described what a tremendous impact he made on f the Holocaust survivors and also talked about his music creations after the war including his jazz and pop creations.

Kraft, Danny. Interview. 11 Feb. 2019.

I interviewed Danny Kraft, researcher and resident at the Center for the Study of World Religions in Harvard. He provided me a vast amount of information regarding the spiritual resistance in the ghettos. There are several different representations, ranging from organized resistance to musical performances. Additionally, he provided me with images from his personal visits in Warsaw, Poland. I include these photographs along with clips of our interview throughout the website.

McCarthy, Michelle. Interview. 27 Dec. 2018.

I interviewed Michelle McCarthy, librarian specialist at the Center for Jewish History. She helped me locate and discover several resources such as "The Warsaw Ghetto: A Guide to a Perished City" By Barbara Engelking. Additionally, she allowed for special access to artifacts and resources at the Center for Jewish History.

Szpilman, Andrzej. Interview. 11 Jan. 2019.

I conducted several phone call interviews with Andrzej Szpilman, the son of Wladyslaw Szpilman. Andrzej offered a wealth of knowledge regarding his father's experiences. Additionally, he informed me about the legacy and his impact currently, including current and future events and productions occurring. I include several clips from the interviews throughout my website.

Szpilman, Andrzej. "Interview with Andrzej Szpilman." Interview by Pianoways. *Pianoways*, 21 Jan. 2017,

www.pianoways.com/blog-posts/interview-with-dr-andrzej-szpilman-translated-from-german. Accessed 30 Oct. 2018.

This is an interview with Dr. Andrzej Szpilman, who is the son of Wladyslaw Szpilman. In the interview, he shows what it was like to live with Wladyslaw as a father.

Szpilman, Halina. Interview. By Filip Mazurczak. *Visegrad Insight*, edited by Filip Mazurczak, 17 Oct. 2014, visegradinsight.eu/music-was-exclusively-his-politics17102014/. Accessed 30 Oct. 2018.

This is an interview with Halina Szpilman, who is the wife of Wladyslaw Szpilman, Conducted in 2014, Halina described what it was like to have Wladyslaw as a husband and how the Holocaust affected him. The first part of the interview covered the political views of Wladyslaw.

Letters

Anielewicz, Mordecai. "Jewish Resistance: Mordecai Anielewicz's Last Letter." 23 Apr. 1943. Yad Vashem, www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/the-last-letter-from-morde. Accessed 14 May 2019. Letter.

This is a letter sent from Mordecai Anielewicz, 2 weeks before his death at the end of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising of 1943. It describes the conditions he and his comrades are living in. I quote him in my website to describe the mood and environment the resistors were in near the end of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising.

Szpilman, Wladyslaw. Letter to Yad Vashem. 20 Nov. 1998. *Yad Vashem The World Holocaust Remembrance Center*, www.yadvashem.org/righteous/stories/hosenfeld/wladyslaw-szpilman-letter.html. Accessed 25 Oct. 2018.

This is a note written in 1998 by Wladyslaw Szpilman to the Yad Vashem. In the letter, Wladyslaw described his experiences during World War II and the hardships he endured. He also commented on how Wilm Hosenfeld saved his life and countless other Jews during the Holocaust. At the time, there was a debate at the Yad Vashem of whether or not they should put up a memorial to commemorate Wilm Hosenfeld. This letter convinced them to honor him.

Zukerman, William. Letter. 1936. *Alpha History*, alphahistory.com/nazigermany/william-zukerman-on-the-nuremberg-laws-1936/. Accessed 11 Jan. 2019.

This is an excerpt from William Zukerberg's writings regarding the Nuremberg Laws. Written in 1936, Zukerberg's writings described the laws in such a unique way that it offered a different perspective to the interpretation of the laws.

Newspapers

"Anti-Semitism pervades European life, says EU report." BBC, 10 Dec. 2018,

www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-46439194. Accessed 14 May 2019.

This article describes the rise of anti-semitism in Europe, and how significant it is becoming. The article provides statistics and images that I use on my website as evidence of the rising rates of anti-semitism in recent years.

"Hitler Plans to 'liquidate' Warsaw Ghetto; All Jews to Be Sent to Lublin Reservation." *Jewish Telegraph Agency*, 3 Mar. 1942. *Jewish Telegraphic Agency*, www.jta.org/1942/03/03/archive/hitler-plans-to-liquidate-warsaw-ghetto-all-jews-to-be-sent-to-lublin-reservation. Accessed 17 Apr. 2019.

This newspaper article shows Hitler's plan to liquidate the Warsaw Ghetto. It shows the American viewpoint of Hitler's ideology.

"Nazi Germany Invades Poland – 1 September 1939." *The British Newspaper Archive*, blog.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/2013/08/31/nazi-germany-invades-poland-1-september-1939/. Accessed 17 Apr. 2019.

This British newspaper article contains two newspaper stories published on September 1, 1939. They report on the invasion of Poland. They described the actions of Hitler that initiated World War II.

Nayeri, Farah. "A Museum Tackles Myths About Jews and Money." *The New York Times*, 20 Mar. 2019, www.nytimes.com/2019/03/20/arts/design/jews-money-myth-antisemitism-exhibition-london.html. Accessed 15 May 2019.

This article is about a museum in London that is debunking common myths and stereotypes that still circulate today. The rise of anti-semitism is their main concern, as they have several displays of anti-semitic posters and drawings. I include these photographs on my website as an example of current-day anti-semitism.

Nuremberg Laws... Swastika becomes symbol... 16 Sept. 1935. *Rare & Early Newspapers*, www.rarenewspapers.com/view/592477. Accessed 17 Apr. 2019.

This newspaper article regards the announcement of the Nuremberg Laws and the stripping of Jewish rights in Nazi Germany.

"Our Illustrated Newspaper" Warsaw. *he talented Pianist Wladyslaw Szpilman gave, with great success, a concert in the auditorium of the music conservatory on the 22nd of this month.* 1 June 1930. *Szpilman*, szpilman.net/. Accessed 10 Jan. 2019.

This is an excerpt from a Warsaw Newspaper glorifying Wladyslaw Szpilman and his debut concert. It was a great achievement in his music career. It also shows the development of Wladyslaw's music.

"Poland's Jewish community had rebounded, but now there's 'a growing feeling of unease.'" The Washington Post, 27 Feb. 2018. The Washington Post, www.washingtonpost.com/world/europe/polands-jewish-community-had-rebounded-but-now-theres-a-growing-feeling-of-unease/2018/02/26/d9409b64-10e6-11e8-a68c-e9374188170e_story.html?utm_term=.2c3ec80547f4. Accessed 14 May 2019.

This article talks about how the Jewish community in Poland has strived and rebuilt since World War II, but a feeling of unease is reappearing with the passing of the government's "Holocaust Law." The law criminalized any suggestion that Polish citizens participated in Nazi atrocities. Anna Chipczynska, president of the Warsaw Jewish community speaks about her opinion on the new bill.

"Poles Transform Ruined Warsaw Into a Beautiful and Modern City." *The New York Times*, 3 Jan. 1949. *The New York Times*, timesmachine.nytimes.com/timesmachine/1949/01/03/84184857.html?pageNumber=12. Accessed 14 Nov. 2018.

This New York Times article published in 1949, details the magnificent reconstruction efforts of Warsaw. In the span of 3 months, the city has gone from ruins to a beautiful and modern city. New buildings, including the 4-story new Ministry Building and the main streets bisecting the Capital, both north-south and east-west, had been made into wide thoroughfares.

"Reich to Strip All Jews of Citizenship." *Jewish Daily Bulletin* [New York], 29 Apr. 1935, pdfs.jta.org/1935/1935-04-29_3131.pdf?_ga=2.25780669.1009834371.1547176839-455161980.1547176838. Accessed 11 Jan. 2019.

This is the cover of a Jewish Daily Newspaper printed in New York on April 29th, 1935. One of the articles featured is about the Nazi's plan to pass the Nuremberg Laws, which will strip Jews of their citizenship and start a chain of events of anti-Semitism.

"Surviving the Warsaw Ghetto Against Steep Odds." *The New York Times* [New York], 27 Dec. 2002. *New York Times* timesmachine.nytimes.com/timesmachine/2002/12/27/575682.html?pageNumber=57. Accessed 14 Nov. 2018.

This newspaper article, written in 2002, talks about Roman Polanski's at the time, *The Pianist*, was released. *The Pianist* is based on the true story of Wladyslaw Szpilman and his survival of the Holocaust through music. The film is described as dramatic and the

newspaper went on to describe Roman Polanski's personal experiences with the Holocaust and World War II. I used this newspaper mainly for an insight into what people thought about the film at the time of its release and information on Roman Polanski's background.

Videos

"Chopin Nocturne No. 20 perf. by Wladyslaw Szpilman." *YouTube*, 1998, www.youtube.com/watch?v=n9oQEa-d5rU. Accessed 11 Jan. 2019.

Filmed by Andrzej Szpilman in 1997, Wladyslaw Szpilman played the Chopin Nocturne No. 20. This is the piece he performed on the last live radio broadcast on the Polish National Radio before it was shut down by the Germans during World War II.

Imperial War Museum. "German Invasion of Poland." *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*, collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/irn1000599. Accessed 27 Mar. 2019.

This video clip shows the invasion of Poland in September 1939. I used a portion of this video clip to provide a visual of the invasion of Poland at the start of World War II.

The Pianist. Directed by Roman Polanski, 2002.

The film "The Pianist" was produced in 2002, based on the story of Wladyslaw Szpilman. Adrien Brody played Szpilman in the movie, and the entire film is historically accurate. The movie provides a visual of learning about the experiences of Wladyslaw Szpilman.

Secondary

Articles

Rayner, Jay. "They Didn't Shoot the Piano Player." *The Guardian*, 21 Mar. 1999. *The Guardian*, www.theguardian.com/travel/1999/mar/21/foodanddrink.jayrayneronrestaurants.restaurants1. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

This is an article commemorating Wladyslaw's experiences 50 years after the end of World War II. It regards what the family is trying to do with Wilm Hosenfeld being recognized and work on the film "The Pianist".

Newspapers

Hall, Allan. "'The good Nazi': Courageous story of guilt-wracked German officer who saved 'The Pianist' and inspired Hollywood blockbuster." *Daily Mail*, 27 Nov. 2015. *Daily Mail*, www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-3334954/The-good-Nazi-Courageous-story-guilt-wracked-German-officer-saved-Pianist-inspired-Hollywood-blockbuster.html. Accessed 6 Nov. 2018.

This newspaper article focuses on Wilm Hosenfeld, the Nazi soldier who hid Wladyslaw and provided him with shelter and food. The article goes into detail about what Hosenfeld felt during and after the war. There are excerpts from his diary in the article which provide insight to his thoughts while commanding in the war.

Websites

"Deportations." *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*, encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/deportations. Accessed 15 Jan. 2019.

This article describes the deportations throughout Poland during World War II. The site contains extensive research regarding the process of deportation as well as a chronology of the events relating to the process.

"Deportations Through and From the Warsaw Ghetto." *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*, encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/deportations-to-and-from-the-warsaw-ghetto. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

This is an article regarding the deportations to and from Warsaw. It contains information regarding Umschlagplatz, an organization site for those soon to be deported as well as maps and plans of deportation areas in Warsaw.

Goldfarb, Kara. "Wladyslaw Szpilman And The Incredible True Story Of 'The Pianist'." *All That's Interesting*, 22 Feb. 2018, allthatsinteresting.com/wladyslaw-szpilman. Accessed 21 Sept. 2018.

Born in 1911, Wladyslaw took his first piano lesson with his mother. Little did he know that music would keep him sane and save his life multiple times through dire situations. In a ghetto with 400,000 other Jews, Wladyslaw was able to study and play music to keep a living and preserve some sanity in an environment of Jewish Hating Nazis. I used this website for historical context.

Herman, Ed. "Ed Herman: My Warsaw Ghetto Memories." *PBS*, 14 May 2013, www.pbs.org/wgbh/frontline/article/ed-herman-my-warsaw-ghetto-memories/. Accessed 15 Feb. 2019.

This article contains the memories of Ed Herman, a Holocaust survivor. Ed Herman lived in Warsaw for the war.

"Hitler Comes to Power." *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*,
encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/hitler-comes-to-power. Accessed 14 Feb. 2019.

This webpage speaks about the rise of Hitler and the Nazi Party. The economic depression allowed for a loss of trust in the Weimar Republic, resulting in the rise of Hitler and his Nazi socialist party. I used this for background information.

MaÅ,gorzata KosiÅ,,ska, MaÅ,gorzata. "MaÅ,gorzata KosiÅ,,ska." *Culture.Pl Artists*, Oct. 2006, culture.pl/en/artist/wladyslaw-szpilman. Accessed 21 Sept. 2018.

From this article, I was able to piece together information regarding Wladyslaw Szpilman and his upbringing in music. The article also goes through his musical successes and how it helped him survive during the Holocaust and past World War II.

Oron, Aryeh. "WÅ,adysÅ,aw Szpilman (Piano)." *Bach Cantatas Website*,
www.bach-cantatas.com/Bio/Szpilman-Wladyslaw.htm. Accessed 21 Sept. 2018.

This article goes through Wladyslaw Szpilman's life, mainly his musical developments. Throughout the article, Wladyslaw is shown to have developed as a performer as well as a composer through his style of composing and playing.

Regen, John. "Interview: Uri Caine." *Keyboard*, 17 Nov. 2016,
www.keyboardmag.com/artists/interview-uri-caine. Accessed 14 Feb. 2019.

This webpage contains an interview with Uri Caine, a pianist who was influenced by Wladyslaw Szpilman. I used this web page to learn more about Uri Caine and his relationship to Wladyslaw Szpilman.

"Sopot International Song Festival." *gdansk-online*,
www.gdansk-online.eu/233-sopot_international_song_festival.html. Accessed 14 Feb. 2019.

This webpage talks about the Sopot International Song Festival, which was founded by Wladyslaw Szpilman in 1961. Additionally, I used pictures from this website to show the festivity and events that occurred.

"Spiritual Resistance in the Ghettos." *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*,
encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/spiritual-resistance-in-the-ghettos. Accessed 17 Apr. 2019.

This webpage explains the various forms of spiritual resistance present in the ghettos of Poland. It provided me with information regarding the representation from the resistance as well as the representation of the arts.

Szpilman. www.szpilman.net/. Accessed 25 Oct. 2018.

This blog created by Andrzej Szpilman, son of Wladyslaw Szpilman depicts in great detail Wladyslaw's life after World War II and where others now are performing his pieces and honoring him. Additionally, there are many pictures that are of use to understanding the pains Wladyslaw went through.

"Szpilman's Warsaw." *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum*, 25 Sept. 2007, [web.archive.org/web/20070925182028/http://www.ushmm.org/museum/exhibit/focus/pianist/](http://www.ushmm.org/museum/exhibit/focus/pianist/). Accessed 25 Oct. 2018.

This webpage on Wladyslaw Szpilman gives a picture of what life was for him during the Holocaust and the work he had to do. The website provides many resources that help create an image of the surroundings of the ghetto and the conditions he lived in.

"The Economic Catastrophe That Germany Can't Forget." *Npr*, 14 Sept. 2011, www.npr.org/sections/money/2011/09/14/140419140/the-economic-catastrophe-that-germany-cant-forget. Accessed 14 Feb. 2019.

This website contains a transcript of a radio broadcast in 2011 regarding the Economic depression in Germany of the 1930s.

"The Great Depression." *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*, encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/the-great-depression. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

This is an article on the Great Depression in 1929. This source provides insight on conditions around the world during the Great Depression, specifically in Germany and the massive hyperinflation rates occurring.

"The Great Depression in Germany." *Alpha History*, alphahistory.com/weimarrepublic/great-depression/. Accessed 14 Feb. 2019.

This webpage talks about the worldwide economic depression and how it affected Germany. It recognizes the hyperinflation as well as the loss of trust in the Weimar Republic, which allowed for the rise of Nazi and Adolf Hitler. I used this website for background information.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. "Nuremberg Race Laws." *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum*, encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/nuremberg-laws. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

This is a website that is focused on the Nuremberg Race Laws. It contains a wide variety of information regarding their origin and their application throughout Nazi-controlled Europe. It references several Primary Sources used.

"Uri Caine Plays Szpilman – 'the Polish Gershwin.'" *Culture.pl*, 13 Mar. 2014, culture.pl/en/article/uri-caine-plays-szpilman-the-polish-gershwin. Accessed 21 Sept. 2018.

This article talks about pianist Uri Caine playing Wladyslaw Szpilman's pieces. The article also explains each piece in detail, going into depth describing the style which helps create a feeling of understanding.

"Warsaw." *YIVO Encyclopedia of Jews in Eastern Europe*, www.yivoencyclopedia.org/article.aspx/Warsaw. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

An article published by the YIVO Institute regarding the life and conditions in Warsaw. The article references several images that I used on my website. It also contains information for all the major events leading up to the war until the end of the war.

Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. Alpha History, alphahistory.com/holocaust/warsaw-ghetto-uprising/. Accessed 12 Feb. 2019.

This is an article on the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising of 1943. This helped me learn about the Uprising and the resistance efforts in Warsaw. Additionally, there were several quotes from resistance leaders that helped me better understand the opinions of those who took a stand against the Nazi's.

"Warsaw Ghetto Uprising." *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*, Adolf Hitler listens to a radio broadcast of the results of German parliamentary elections. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

This is an article regarding the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. This source provides a chronology of the events in the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising and links to several photographs that I included in my website to provide as visuals.

"Warsaw Polish Uprising." *US Holocaust Memorial Museum*, www.ushmm.org/learn/timeline-of-events/1942-1945/warsaw-polish-uprising. Accessed 15 May 2019.

This article is about the Polish Warsaw Uprising of 1944. It provides a general overview of the events that occurred in the uprising.

"Weimar Republic Quotations." *Alphahistory*,
alphahistory.com/weimarrepublic/weimar-republic-quotations/. Accessed 17 Apr. 2019.

This webpage contains a collection of quotes regarding the Weimar Republic before its fall. They depict the conditions and opinions of the Weimar Republic and portray the despair and economic strain on the country.

"Wladyslaw Szpilman." *Boosey and Hawkes*,
www.boosey.com/pages/cr/composer/composer_main?composerid=16207. Accessed 25 Oct. 2018.

This biography on Wladyslaw Szpilman focuses on the music component of his life. The article talks about the pieces he composed and the pianists he studied with and how they influenced his playing.

"Wladyslaw Szpilman." *In Loving Memory of Me*,
web.archive.org/web/20141112091557/http://inlovingmemoryof.me/rip/wladyslaw-szpilman. Accessed 25 Oct. 2018.

This biography of Wladyslaw Szpilman focuses on his musical education and his family life. It emphasizes the number of times he had toured and performed in Poland and Europe and how influential he became through his music.

"Wladyslaw Szpilman." *Music and the Holocaust*,
holocaustmusic.ort.org/places/ghettos/warsaw/szpilmanwladyslaw/. Accessed 21 Sept. 2018.

This article is about the conditions of the Warsaw Ghetto and how Wladyslaw lived during the Holocaust. The website also contains several images that help enhance the image of the ghetto at the time.

"Warsaw Uprising 1944." www.warsawuprising.com/. Accessed 14 May 2019.

This website collected a vast variety of resources regarding the Polish Warsaw Uprising of 1944. There are images, maps, documents, books, videos, and witnesses regarding the event. I used this website to expand my knowledge on the uprising and included certain excerpts as visuals of the uprising.

Yad Vashem. "Warsaw Ghetto Uprising." *Yad Vashem*,
www.yadvashem.org/holocaust/about/combata-resistance/warsaw-ghetto.html. Accessed 15 Jan. 2019.

This webpage talks about the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising and the sequence of events that led up to it all the way to its conclusion. I used this page for the historical context of the event as well as images provided on the site for visuals.