





Anne Frank	Eva Heyman	Northern Transylvania	World War Events
			
<p>1925</p> <p>Otto Frank and Edith Holländer marry in Aken, Germany.</p>		<p>1925</p> <p>Oradea Mare becomes just Oradea (having been called Nagyvarad when previously part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire).</p>	<p>1925</p> <p>Hitler's book Mein Kampf is published.</p>
<p>1926</p> <p>Margot Frank is born in Frankfurt am Main, Germany.</p>			
		<p>1927</p> <p>Some students attending the National Student Congress in Oradea attack Jews, their property and synagogues.</p>	
<p>1929</p> <p>Anne Frank is born on 12 June in Frankfurt am Main, Germany.</p>			<p>1929</p> <p>Wall Street collapses and a worldwide economic crisis begins. Money quickly loses its value due to inflation and millions of people lose their jobs.</p>
	<p>1930</p> <p>Agnes (Agi) Racz, a pharmacist, marries Bela Heyman, an architect, in Oradea, Romania.</p>		
	<p>1931</p>		

	On 13 February, Eva Heyman is born in Oradea.		
<p>1933</p> <p>Otto Frank sets up the Opekta company in Amsterdam.</p> <p>Edith and Margot Frank move to Amsterdam.</p>	<p>1933</p> <p>Eva Heyman's parents divorce.</p> <p>Agi marries Bela Zsolt whose home is in Budapest.</p> <p>It is agreed that Eva should remain in Oradea and live with Agi's parents.</p>		<p>1933</p> <p>Adolf Hitler becomes Chancellor, the leader of the German government.</p> <p>Over 6 million Germans are unemployed.</p> <p>Nazis say that 'real' Germans must not buy from Jews and a boycott of Jewish shops, doctors and lawyers occurs.</p> <p>Through manipulation the Nazis ban all other political parties. Hitler is in total command and Germany becomes a dictatorship.</p> <p>Hungary forms an alliance with Nazi Germany.</p>
<p>1934</p> <p>Anne Frank is brought to Amsterdam by her uncles.</p>			<p>1934</p> <p>After the death of President von Hindenburg, Hitler also becomes President of Germany. He gives himself the title 'Fuhrer and Reich Chancellor'.</p>
			<p>1935</p> <p>Hitler's government introduces Race Laws. German Jews have</p>

			their rights taken away from them. Jews and non-Jews are no longer allowed to get married.
1938 Fritz Pfeffer flees Germany for Amsterdam.			1938 On the night of November 9-10, the Nazis destroy Jewish synagogues, shops and homes throughout Germany. More than 30,000 Jewish men are arrested, and 200 Jews are murdered. Later this night becomes known as Kristallnacht: the 'Night of Broken Glass'. In Romania a decree prompts the review of the citizenship status of Jews. A quarter of a million Jews lose their rights as citizens.
1939 Anne's grandmother Holländer flees Germany for Amsterdam.	1939 Eva's mother, with her husband Bela Zsolt, flee Budapest and go to Paris but return later in the year. Eva remains with her grandparents.		1939 Germany invades Poland. Britain and France declare war on Germany. This is the beginning of the war in Europe.
1940 Otto Frank's company moves to Prinsengracht 263 in Amsterdam. Jews are not allowed to visit parks,		1940 In August under the terms of the Second Vienna Award - Hungary received an area of 43,591 square kms with a population of approximately 2.5	1940 In May, Germany invades the Netherlands. The German army attacks Denmark and Norway.

<p>cinemas and swimming-pools.</p>		<p>million people. This area included the northern half of Transylvania ceded by Romania and so becoming part of Hungary.</p> <p>Oradea is renamed Nagyvarad.</p> <p>The Regent of Hungary Horthy Miklós and his troops enter Nagyvarad (Oradea).</p>	<p>France surrenders to the German forces.</p> <p>Romania ceases to be neutral and joins the War on the side of the Nazis.</p> <p>Germany, Japan and Italy make a treaty. They promise to help each other in attacking the United States.</p>
<p>1941</p> <p>Anne and Margot are no longer allowed to go to school with non-Jewish children. They have to go to the Jewish High School in Amsterdam.</p>	<p>1941</p> <p>Eva's best friend Marta Munzer and her parents are deported from Nagyvarad (Oradea) to Kamenets-Podolsk and murdered.</p>	<p>1941</p> <p>The Hungarian authorities conducted a campaign against "alien" Jews in the summer of 1941. Up to 18,000 Jews were deported from all over Hungary to near Kamenets-Podolsk, where most were murdered.</p> <p>Shortly after Hungary joined the Nazis in the war against the Soviet Union, a system of forced labour was imposed upon the Jewish population.</p>	<p>1941</p> <p>Germany attacks the Soviet Union, joined by Romania and Hungary.</p> <p>America and Britain hold secret talks on fighting together against the Germans.</p> <p>In Germany, all Jews aged six or older must wear a yellow Star of David.</p> <p>In Romania, Jews are required to hand in their radios</p> <p>The first victims of the gas chambers in Auschwitz are 600 Soviet prisoners of war and 250 other prisoners.</p> <p>President Roosevelt of the USA orders that all German and Italian ships and submarines in the Atlantic Ocean should be torpedoed.</p>

			Thousands of Jews are murdered in Iasi in Romania and hundreds of thousands are deported to camps in Transnistria.
<p>1942</p> <p>Grandmother Holländer dies.</p> <p>Anne Frank is given a diary on her thirteenth birthday and names it "Kitty".</p> <p>20th June <i>"For someone like me, keeping a diary is a very strange thing. Not only I have never written before, but I think that later on, neither I nor anybody else will be interested in the thoughts and feelings of a thirteen-year old school girl."</i></p> <p><i>"Our lives were marked by difficult moments, for our relatives who stayed in Germany were not exempted from Hitler's laws regarding the Jews."</i></p> <p>In May Jews have to wear the yellow star.</p> <p>Margot Frank receives a call-up notice in July. She</p>	<p>1942</p> <p>In the middle of the year, Eva's step-father, Bela Zsolt, was sent to forced labour in Ukraine.</p> <p>Eva wrote: <i>"Béla stayed for two more days at Vác, but Ági could not help. She didn't even write to us for ten whole days, after which she returned and told us how horrible it was when they cut Bela's hair, sewed a yellow armband on his clothes, put a bonnet on his head and he could only take some shirts with him, no warm clothes, nothing..."</i></p> <p>Eva's mother Agi remains living in Budapest and campaigns for Bela's return from forced labour.</p>	<p>1942</p> <p>As from November sugar is rationed per month. Christians receive 500gm per person. Gypsies receive 200gm per person. Jews receive 100gm per person.</p>	<p>1942</p> <p>At a secret conference at Wannsee high-ranking Nazis come together to discuss how to carry out a decision which Hitler had already taken in 1941: to kill all 11 million Jews in Europe.</p> <p>Adolph Eichmann discusses plans to deport the Jews from France, Belgium and the Netherlands with high-ranking Nazis from these countries.</p> <p>Heinrich Himmler gives the order to transport all Jews in concentration camps in Germany to Auschwitz extermination camp.</p>

<p>has to report for a 'work camp' in Germany.</p> <p><i>"Concentration camps and isolation cells were already racing in my mind. Did we have to let father leave there? (...) While sitting with Margot in our bedroom, she told me the call-up was for her, not for father. I got scared again and started crying. Margot is sixteen years old."</i></p> <p><i>"(...) the only thing we wanted was to leave and arrive safely, nothing else."</i></p> <p>The Frank family go into hiding in the secret annexe at Prinsengracht 263 in Amsterdam.</p> <p><i>"The hiding place was in my father's office building."</i></p> <p>Those in hiding are supported by Miep and Jan Gies together with four other helpers.</p> <p>They are later joined by the van Pels family and then Fritz Pfeffer (he is Miep's dentist).</p>			
<p>1943</p> <p>13th January</p> <p><i>"Poor people, they are arrested day and</i></p>	<p>1943</p>		<p>1943</p> <p>The German army surrenders at Stalingrad after a battle lasting 5</p>

night and cannot take anything with them besides a backpack and some money. On their way, these are confiscated as well (...)

27th April

“All men who fought or were mobilized in 1940 are called to work for the Führer in the prisoner-of-war camps.”

23rd July

“What I want the most if my own place to live, freedom of movement and, finally, to be helped again with my homework, to return to school!”

3rd August

“Our beautiful radio set was taken away last week.”

27th November

“Last time, before I went to sleep, Hanneli suddenly appeared before my eyes. (...) She had very large eyes and she was looking at me with so much sadness and reproach that I could almost hear: “Oh,

Eva who is still living primarily with her grandparents is joined for her birthday by her mother Agi. She does not have a party as it is not good for Jews to “show off”.

Late in the year Bela’s influential friends succeed in having him return to Budapest from forced labour.

Shortly after return Bela is arrested and thrown into the political prison in Margit Boulevard.

months.

75,000 American Jews stage a mass demonstration in New York. They want their government to help the Jews in Europe.

The Allies begin night bombing of Berlin.

Italy surrenders.

Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill, the leaders of the 3 largest Allied countries, meet in Tehran (Iran) to discuss how they can defeat Germany and Japan. They also make plans for a peace organisation to be set up after the war.

Start of daylight raids by allied bombers on German cities.

<p><i>Anne, why did you leave me? Help me, oh, help me, save me from this hell!!" And I cannot help her. I can only watch how other people suffer and die."</i></p> <p>24th December</p> <p><i>"Riding my bicycle, dancing, whistling, seeing people, feeling young, knowing that I am free – this is what I miss."</i></p>			
<p>1944</p> <p>28th January</p> <p><i>"There are several institutions, such as Vrij Nederland – Free Netherlands -, which forge identity papers, lend money to clandestinitors, set up hiding places and offer jobs to young Christians in hiding, and it is surprising to see the effort, the generosity and the selflessness of these people who are ready to die in order to save the others."</i></p> <p>3rd February</p> <p><i>"I have reached a</i></p>	<p>1944</p> <p>After four months in prison Bela is released in January and together with Agi they travel to Nagyvarad (Oradea) and are re-united with Eva.</p> <p>On her birthday (13th of February) Eva starts writing her diary.</p> <p>In their home, Mariska (the cook) and Juszti (the governess) are Christians.</p> <p><i>"Mariska has always served, even before, in Jewish homes."</i></p> <p><i>"And Juszti loves the Jews; she was Ági's</i></p>	<p>1944</p>	<p>1944</p> <p>The Allies bomb Germany, using 7,000 aircraft.</p>

point where I almost don't care anymore if I'm dead or alive (...) all I do is study and hope that everything will end up well."

17th February

"This morning I went upstairs, I had promised Mrs. Van Daan that I was going to read to her some of my short stories. I started with Eva's Dream, which she enjoyed very much.."

23rd February

governess, as well"

Eva has three grandmothers:

- grandmother Luiza Heyman (nee Weisslovits) – her brother was Emil Weisslovits, the owner of „Parc” Hotel.
- grandmother Rácz (with whom Eva lived)
- her step grandmother from Komarom

14th February

"Béla won't be able to work, because the anti-Jewish laws came out."

"I adore riding my bicycle, and my bicycle is a real one, it is not one for children, but for grown-ups."

17th February

"And once the anti-Jewish laws are seized I will live at Béla's, in Pesta. That's why Agi always tells me that living with my grandparents is temporary; my true, permanent home will be with them, in Pesta."

Grandfather Rácz is summoned to the City Hall where the military

"My writing, my most wonderful treasure, is progressing well."

"Richness, esteem, you can lose all of that, dar the happiness in your heart can only be hidden under a veil and it will make you happy for as long as you live."

3rd March

"Kitty, I`m like a person in love who is always talking about her sweetheart. Peter is indeed a sweetheart."

25th March

"I have changed deeply, utterly and completely. My opinions and ideas,

commander tells him he must surrender his pharmacy, because he is a friend of the Romanians and an unfaithful Jew.

18th March

"There are always air raids in Pesta. I`m so afraid, my little Diary, that soon we will hear them here as well. I can barely write anymore, I`m always thinking about what is going to happen to us if they will bomb Oradea after all. I want to live no matter what."

19th March

"My little Diary, you are the happiest, for you cannot feel what disaster has come upon us. The Germans entered the city!"

The Imredy Party and the Arrow Cross Party, the *nyilas*, become active in Nagyvarad (Oradea).

Romanian families are expelled across the border and have to leave behind their property.

Germans take away everybody whom they suspected were Socialists or Communists.

Regulation 1270 imposes travelling

In early March, fearing a weakening of Hungarian support Hitler orders the Nazi army into Hungary.

Regent Horthy is forced to appoint Döme Sztójay as head of the Hungarian Government on March 22, 1944 and Döme Sztójay then placed the gendarmerie, police, and civil service at the disposal of the Nazis.

my critical viewpoint, my physical appearance, my inner feelings, they have all changed."

"Even if I don't become a writer, what I want is, besides my job or other pursuits, to never neglect my writing."

"I am not rich in money or material goods, I am not beautiful, smart, highly endowed, but I am and will be happy! I am cheerful, I love people, I am not suspicious and I want to see everybody happy like me."

29th March

"Last night, minister Bolkestein announced on the Dutch Radio that all diaries and letters of this period will be taken away (...). Just think how interesting it would be if I were to publish a novel about the Annex. If they only considered the title, people would think it is a detective novel."

"Landing is long in coming, men must go to Germany, children

28th March

"Last night the radio announced that all the novels written by Béla will be taken to a foundry in Pesta, because his books are now forbidden and declared harmful for people."

"I always cry when I read that somewhere, somebody died. I do not want to die. I have lived so little!"

29th March

"Today they came from the Jewish Community and took almost all our bed sheets; the Germans claim something from the Jews every day. One day – typewriters, another day – carpets, today – bed sheets."

31st March

Jews must wear the yellow star.

restrictions on Jews.

In April, by decree, all Jewish property is to be handed over to the State.

get sick or are underfed (...)"

31st March

"Hungary was occupied by the German forces. There is another million Jews there, they will certainly be murdered too."

3rd April

"(...) not only in the Annex, but also everywhere in the Netherlands, in the whole of Europe and beyond, food has become something very important and complicated."

5th April

"Will I ever be able to write something important, will I ever become a journalist or a writer?"

Anne`s hobbies are reading, writing, royal family trees, history, Greek and Roman mythology, movie stars and family pictures, art history and biographies. She doesn`t particularly like Algebra,

7th – 15th April

Eva`s bicycle is confiscated by the police.

Eva`s father is arrested.

Governess Juszti is forced to leave their home.

Mariska the cook is told to leave as Jews cannot have Christians as servants.

Geometry and
Arithmetic.

11th April

*"I love the Dutch, I
love our country, I
love our language
and I want to work
here."*

*"I know what I want,
I have a purpose, I
have an opinion, I
have faith and love.
Let me be myself and
then I am happy. I
know I am a woman,
a woman with inner
strength and a lot of
courage!"*

18th April

Kaufmann Sanyi, Ági`s
Christian cousin, brings
false papers to Ági and
Béla, trying to help them
escape back to
Budapest.

20th April

*"My little Diary, many
anti-Jewish laws appear
every day. Today, for
example, they took away
all our machines and
devices: our sewing
machine, our radio,
telephone, vacuum
cleaner, the toaster, my
photo camera. They also
took Béla`s typewriter."*

Jews are only allowed to
be outside on the streets
between 9 and 10 in the
morning.

1st – 5th May

The creation of a ghetto
is announced.

*"We started to pack,
taking from everything
the quantity Agi has seen
written on the poster.
We can also take bed*

The ghettoization of the
close to 160,000 Jews
of Northern
Transylvania began on
May 3 at 5:00 a.m. The
roundup of the Jews
was carried out under
the provisions of

<p>11th May</p> <p><i>“In any case, after the war, I want to publish a book entitled The Annex, my journal could serve as foundation.”</i></p> <p>22nd May</p> <p><i>“To our great regret and horror, we learned that many people’s feelings towards us, the Jews, changed profoundly. We heard that</i></p>	<p><i>linen, but we don't know when they are coming to take us, so we can't pack the bed linen just yet. (...) No one says a word. My little Diary, I was never so afraid!”</i></p> <p>Eva and her family are taken to the ghetto.</p> <p>10th May</p> <p><i>“Until now, there was food to eat, now we won't have any. On the inside of the ghetto we could visit one another, now we are not allowed to get out of the house...”</i></p> <p><i>“From now on, women are no longer allowed to cook at home. We shall receive food once a day from the gendarmes.”</i></p> <p><i>“(…) I know that there are 84 of us in seven rooms, but the hallway and the corridor are also crowded, with mattresses on the floor.”</i></p> <p>17th – 29th May</p> <p>Interrogations and torture are carried out at the Dreher factory just outside the ghetto.</p> <p><i>“Now everyone in the house is shaking with fear, wondering when are they going to be taken in for a beating at the Dreher.”</i></p>	<p>Decree no. 6163/1944.</p>	
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antisemitism has now spread in circles where noone would have thought about something like this before.."

25th May

"The world is upside down. The most respectable people are sent to concentration camps, prisons and isolation cells, while the offscourings are governing the young and the old, the poor and the rich."

26th May

"I keep wondering whether it would have been better for all of us to not have gone into hiding, to have been dead by now (...)"

6th June

"Oh, Kitty, the most wonderful thing about the landing is that I have the feeling that friends are approaching (...) It is no longer just about the Jews, i tis about the Netherlands and the

Agi (who has a serious unhealed operation wound) and Bela are separated from Eva and are located under false names in the "hospital" inside the ghetto.

Jews from forced labour detachments working in the nearby areas are also interned in the camp-ghetto.

"My little Diary, now it all comes to an end! The ghetto has been subdivided into districts and they are taking us all away."

30th May

"My little Diary, everyone says that we will remain in Hungary, that they gather the Jews from the entire country somewhere around the Balaton region for work. But I don't believe it."

"(...) nobody is saying any longer that they are taking us, but rather that they are "deporting" us.

"I`m constantly thinking about Marta and I`m afraid that the same will happen to us (...) Yet, my

Deportations of all Jews to Auschwitz takes place between May and July.

whole of occupied Europe. Margot says that I could probably go to school again in September or October."

13th June

"My anniversary has passed, I am now fifteen years old."

15th July

"This is the difficulty of our time: ideals, dreams, hopes hardly arise and are immediately faced with the harsh reality and then completely destroyed. It's a great miracle that I have not abandoned all my hopes, for they seem absurd and unattainable. Despite this, I still care about them, because I still believe in the kindness of people."

"I can see how the world is slowly turning more and more into a desert, I can hear the thunder approaching that will kill us too, I can feel the suffering of millions of people, and still, if I look at the sky, I think that all of this will turn out well again and that this cruelty will be ended, that peace

little Diary, I don't want to die, I still want to live...even if it means that only I remain behind from this entire district. I would wait for the end of the war in a cellar, or in the attic, or any hole, I would, my little Diary, I would even allow that cross-eyed gendarme who took the flour from us to kiss me, only not to be killed, only to be left alive!"

Eva is taken in a cattle truck to Auschwitz with her grandparents.

Bela and Agi avoid deportation through the inspired creation of a false typhus epidemic and they are placed in an abandoned factory used as an "isolation hospital".

Eva's grandparents are murdered on arrival at Auschwitz.

In June Agi and Bela escape from the "isolation hospital" to Budapest and are subsequently deported from there to Bergen-Belsen concentration camp under a "deal" negotiated between Reszo Kazstner and Adolf Eichmann in Budapest.

In July an assassination attempt on Hitler led by Colonel Claus von Stauffenberg fails.

and quiet will return in the world."

In August the Frank family and the other people in hiding are arrested (together with two of the helpers). They have been betrayed.

All those from the secret annexe are taken to Westerbork transit camp.

They are then transported to Auschwitz in Poland.

On arrival, Anne sees her father for the last time as she, her sister and mother go into the women's camp.

Shortly after arrival Hermann van Pels is put to death in the gas chamber.

Anne and Eva Heyman are both in Auschwitz at the same time.

End October or early November, Margot and Anne Frank are crammed into a crowded freight train bound for the Bergen-

Eva and Anne Frank are both in Auschwitz at the same time.

Eva is gassed in Auschwitz on October 17 1944.

Bela Heyman (Eva's natural father) died in Auschwitz.

In August a coup by King Michael of Romania enables the country to switch sides and Romania declares war on Germany.

In October 1944, Hungarian Regent Horthy negotiated a ceasefire with the Soviets. The Nazis forced him to step down and he was replaced by Ferenc Szálasi the leader of the Arrow Cross party. In a few short months many thousands of Jews were murdered

Belsen concentration camp.

Anne is in Bergen-Belsen at the same time as Eva's mother (Agi).

In November Auguste van Pels is moved to Bergen-Belsen, transferred to another camp and murdered.

Fritz Pfeffer is moved from Auchswitz and dies in Neuengamme.

Eva's mother (Agi) is in Bergen-Belsen at the same time as Anne Frank.

In December Agi and Bela are transported from Bergen-Belsen to Switzerland and safety.

and deported in central Hungary.

The Nazis operate the gas chambers at Auschwitz for the last time. Then they are largely destroyed, because the Soviet army is advancing steadily closer.

		In the final months of the year, the Soviet and Romanian armies drive out the Hungarian and German troops from Northern Transylvania.	
<p>1945</p> <p>Edith Frank dies in Auschwitz on 6 January.</p> <p>The Nazis begin major evacuation of Auschwitz-Birkenau.</p>	<p>1945</p>	<p>1945</p> <p>Many of the Jews deported from Northern Transylvania who have managed to survive in Auschwitz are</p>	<p>1945</p> <p>Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin meet at Yalta (Ukraine) to discuss how to deal with Germany after the war.</p>

<p>Peter van Pels is transported to Mauthausen where he subsequently dies, but Otto Frank stays behind. The Russian army liberates Auschwitz on 27 January and Otto Frank is freed.</p> <p>Otto Frank returns to Amsterdam. He is the only one of the eight people from the secret annexe to have survived the Holocaust.</p> <p>Anne and Margot die in late March (some 18,000 inmates of Bergen-Belsen die in that month due to starvation and typhus).</p> <p>Otto Frank hears that Anne and Margot have died in Bergen-Belsen.</p> <p>Miep Gees had kept Anne's diary hidden since the arrest. She now hands it to Otto.</p>	<p>Agi writes to her friend in the UK asking for help and indicates that she does not know what has happened to Eva.</p> <p>Agi hears from her former cook in Oradea that she has not heard of the fate of Eva.</p> <p>Agi hears about the fate of Eva from an Auschwitz survivor.</p> <p>Agi receives Eva's diary from her former cook, Mariska.</p>	<p>forced by the SS onto death marches to other camps. Many arrive in Bergen-Belsen.</p> <p>Bergen-Belsen was liberated by British troops in April; Mauthausen was liberated in May by USA troops.</p>	<p>Turkey declares war on Germany and Japan.</p> <p>The Russian and American armies meet up at the river Elbe in Germany.</p> <p>Resistance fighters kill Benito Mussolini, the Italian dictator who supported Hitler.</p> <p>Adolf Hitler commits suicide.</p> <p>Europe is liberated from Nazi Germany on 8 May. This day is known as VE Day, the day of victory in Europe.</p> <p>The United Nations Charter is signed in San Francisco.</p> <p>Leading Nazis are brought to trial in Nuremburg (Germany). Some are sentenced to death, others to long prison sentences.</p>
	<p>1946</p> <p>Bela Zsolt starts writing his war story in weekly instalments in the journal Haladás.</p>		

1947 The first edition of The Diary of Anne Frank goes on sale.		1947 Northern Transylvania is formally returned to Romania and Oradea ceases to be Nagyvarad.	
	1948 Eva's diary is published in Hungarian.		1948 The 51 member states of the United Nations sign Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
	1949 Bela Zsolt dies at the age of 54 after a long illness.		
	1951 Agi Zsolt commits suicide.		
1980 Otto Frank dies in Basel, Switzerland.			

Asociatia Tikvah are grateful to the following organisations for the use of materials/images:

Anne Frank House (www.annefrank.org)
Anne Frank Fonds (www.annefrank.ch)
Yad Vashem (www.yadvashem.org)

Asociatia Tikvah are extremely grateful to the funders of our Anne Frank project, of which this timeline is part:



In appreciation to the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany (Claims Conference) for supporting this educational program. Through recovering the assets of the victims of the Holocaust, the Claims Conference enables organizations around the world to provide education about the Shoah and to preserve the memory of those who perished.

Anne Frank House

Bernard Charitable Trust