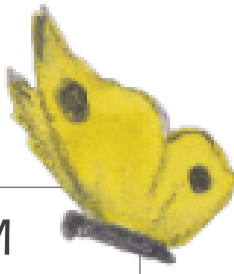


ART IN THE HOLOCAUST | YAD VASHEM



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YAD VASHEM

Art in the Holocaust

This exhibition aims to provide a glimpse into Holocaust art through a selection of artworks from the Yad Vashem Collection. The artworks were created by 23 artists during the period of the Holocaust (1939-1945), almost half of whom did not survive. The artworks reflect the tension between the need to document the horrific events endured and the desire to break free through art, transcending into the realm of beauty, imagination, and faith, while portraying their lives, the Jewish artists tried to leave traces for future generations, thus fighting against the process of dehumanization and annihilation carried out by the German Nazis. Despite the appalling living conditions and the daily struggle for survival, with their resourcefulness the artists became the guarantors of their lives. Through the works that they created either in risk to their lives, they manifested their individuality and their will to live. Every work of art from the time of the Holocaust tells at least three stories: that of the applicant, that of the artist, and that of the artwork's survival. Beyond their variety of styles and subjects, the works stand as testimony to the human spirit that stands firm and refuses to surrender. As the author Greta Schindler-Hartl conveys in her text panel, written on her distributed in the Theresstadt ghetto: "My body weak and skeletal but my spirit is free".

YAD VASHEM

SHOAH - The Holocaust

The Holocaust was an unprecedented genocide, total and systematic, perpetrated by Nazi Germany and its collaborators, with the aim of annihilating the Jewish people, Gypsies and others from the face of the Earth. The primary motivation for the Holocaust was the Nazi antisemitic ideology. Between 1933 and 1941, Nazi Germany pursued a policy of increasing persecution that deteriorated the lives of their Jews and property, and later transferred and concentrated the Jewish population under their rule into designated areas. By the end of 1941, the policy had developed into an overall comprehensive, systematic, operation that the Nazis called "The Final Solution to the Jewish Question". This policy gained broad support in Germany and throughout the European continent. Germany and its allies murdered six million Jews, and approximately 1.5 million Gypsies, and eventually the rest of the world's Jews for their extermination. Alongside the mass extermination of millions by shooting, millions of Jews from all over Europe were rounded up and deported to "Final" camps and extermination camps. Industrial factories in which the Jews were gassed to death during the entire process of extermination, loading up and loading the trains, the Germans decided the victims as to their purpose of their journey.

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