

Chapter 1 : Graphic Diary - Anne Frank

See all results for the diary of anne frank in spanish. El Diario de Ana Frank (Anne Frank: The Diary of a Young Girl) (Spanish Edition) Nov 24, by Ana Frank.

She had an older sister, Margot. Edith was the more devout parent, while Otto was interested in scholarly pursuits and had an extensive library; both parents encouraged the children to read. Both houses still exist. Otto Frank remained in Frankfurt, but after receiving an offer to start a company in Amsterdam, he moved there to organize the business and to arrange accommodations for his family. By February, Edith and the children had joined him in Amsterdam. The Franks were among Jews who fled Germany between and Margot demonstrated ability in arithmetic, and Anne showed aptitude for reading and writing. In , Otto Frank started a second company, Pectacon, which was a wholesaler of herbs, pickling salts, and mixed spices, used in the production of sausages. Anne became a friend of Jacqueline van Maarsen in the Lyceum. He transferred his shares in Pectacon to Johannes Kleiman and resigned as director. The company was liquidated and all assets transferred to Gies and Company, headed by Jan Gies. In December, Otto followed a similar process to save Opekta. The businesses continued with little obvious change and their survival allowed Otto to earn a minimal income, but sufficient to provide for his family. Although it was an autograph book, bound with red-and-white checkered cloth [17] and with a small lock on the front, Frank decided she would use it as a diary, [18] and she began writing in it almost immediately. In her entry dated 20 June, she lists many of the restrictions placed upon the lives of the Dutch Jewish population. As the Associated Press reports: This hiding place became known as the Achterhuis translated as "Secret Annex" in English editions of the diary. Their apartment was left in a state of disarray to create the impression that they had left suddenly, and Otto left a note that hinted they were going to Switzerland. As Jews were not allowed to use public transport, they walked several kilometres from their home. The only connection between the outside world and the occupants of the house, they kept the occupants informed of war news and political developments. They catered to all of their needs, ensured their safety, and supplied them with food, a task that grew more difficult with the passage of time. Frank wrote of their dedication and of their efforts to boost morale within the household during the most dangerous of times. All were aware that, if caught, they could face the death penalty for sheltering Jews. Hermann, Auguste, and year-old Peter, and then in November by Fritz Pfeffer, a dentist and friend of the family. Frank wrote of her pleasure at having new people to talk to, but tensions quickly developed within the group forced to live in such confined conditions. After sharing her room with Pfeffer, she found him to be insufferable and resented his intrusion, [26] and she clashed with Auguste van Pels, whom she regarded as foolish. She regarded Hermann van Pels and Fritz Pfeffer as selfish, particularly in regard to the amount of food they consumed. She received her first kiss from him, but her infatuation with him began to wane as she questioned whether her feelings for him were genuine, or resulted from their shared confinement. She considered herself to be closest emotionally to her father, who later commented, "I got on better with Anne than with Margot, who was more attached to her mother. As Anne began to mature, the sisters were able to confide in each other. With this realization, Frank began to treat her mother with a degree of tolerance and respect. In addition to providing a narrative of events as they occurred, she wrote about her feelings, beliefs, and ambitions, subjects she felt she could not discuss with anyone. As her confidence in her writing grew, and as she began to mature, she wrote of more abstract subjects such as her belief in God, and how she defined human nature. I know I can write But I want to achieve more than that. I need to have something besides a husband and children to devote myself to! I want to go on living even after my death! When I write I can shake off all my cares. My sorrow disappears, my spirits are revived! On 5 August they were transferred to the Huis van Bewaring House of Detention, an overcrowded prison on the Weteringschans. Two days later they were transported to the Westerbork transit camp, through which by that time more than, Jews, mostly Dutch and German, had passed. Having been arrested in hiding, they were considered criminals and sent to the Punishment Barracks for hard labour. They collected them, as well as several family photograph albums, and Gies resolved to return them to Anne after the war. On 7 August, Gies attempted to facilitate the release of the

prisoners by confronting Silberbauer and offering him money to intervene, but he refused. Night watchman Martin Slegers and an unidentified police officer investigated a burglary at the premises in April and came across the bookcase concealing the secret door. Another suspect is stockroom manager Willem van Maaren. The Annex occupants did not trust him, as he seemed inquisitive regarding people entering the stockroom after hours. He once unexpectedly asked the employees whether there had previously been a Mr. Frank at the office. Several of these suspects knew one another and might have worked in collaboration. While virtually everyone connected with the betrayal was interrogated after the war, no one was definitively identified as being the informant. Johannes was the one who constructed the bookcase covering the entrance to the hiding place. However, it does not rule out betrayal. Those deemed able to work were admitted into the camp, and those deemed unfit for labour were immediately killed. Of the 1, passengers, including all children younger than 15 were sent directly to the gas chambers. Anne Frank, who had turned 15 three months earlier, was one of the youngest people spared from her transport. She was soon made aware that most people were gassed upon arrival and never learned that the entire group from the Achterhuis had survived this selection. She reasoned that her father, in his mid-fifties and not particularly robust, had been killed immediately after they were separated. By day, the women were used as slave labour and Frank was forced to haul rocks and dig rolls of sod; by night, they were crammed into overcrowded barracks. Some witnesses later testified Frank became withdrawn and tearful when she saw children being led to the gas chambers; others reported that more often she displayed strength and courage. Her gregarious and confident nature allowed her to obtain extra bread rations for her mother, sister, and herself. The Frank sisters were moved into an infirmary, which was in a state of constant darkness and infested with rats and mice. Edith Frank stopped eating, saving every morsel of food for her daughters and passing her rations to them through a hole she made at the bottom of the infirmary wall. Bloeme Evers-Emden was scheduled to be on this transport, but Anne was prohibited from going because she had developed scabies, and her mother and sister opted to stay with her. Bloeme went on without them. Edith Frank was left behind and died from starvation. Frank was briefly reunited with two friends, Hanneli Goslar and Nanette Blitz, who were confined in another section of the camp. Goslar and Blitz survived the war, and discussed the brief conversations they had conducted with Frank through a fence. Blitz described Anne as bald, emaciated, and shivering. Neither of them saw Margot, as she was too weak to leave her bunk. Anne told Blitz and Goslar she believed her parents were dead, and for that reason she did not wish to live any longer. Goslar later estimated their meetings had taken place in late January or early February. Witnesses later testified Margot fell from her bunk in her weakened state and was killed by the shock. Anne died a few days after Margot. It was long thought that their deaths occurred only a few weeks before British soldiers liberated the camp on 15 April, [58] but research indicated that they may have died as early as February. After the war, it was estimated that only 5, of the , Jews deported from the Netherlands between and survived. An estimated 30, Jews remained in the Netherlands, with many people aided by the Dutch underground. Approximately two-thirds of this group survived the war. After the war ended, he returned to Amsterdam, where he was sheltered by Jan and Miep Gies as he attempted to locate his family. He learned of the death of his wife, Edith, in Auschwitz, but remained hopeful that his daughters had survived. After several weeks, he discovered Margot and Anne had also died. Otto Frank later commented that he had not realized Anne had kept such an accurate and well-written record of their time in hiding. In his memoir, he described the painful process of reading the diary, recognizing the events described and recalling that he had already heard some of the more amusing episodes read aloud by his daughter. He saw for the first time the more private side of his daughter and those sections of the diary she had not discussed with anyone, noting, "For me it was a revelation I had no idea of the depth of her thoughts and feelings She had kept all these feelings to herself". She candidly described her life, her family and companions, and their situation, while beginning to recognize her ambition to write fiction for publication. She began editing her writing, removing some sections and rewriting others, with a view to publication. Her original notebook was supplemented by additional notebooks and loose-leaf sheets of paper. She created pseudonyms for the members of the household and the helpers. Otto Frank used her original diary, known as "version A", and her edited version, known as "version B", to produce the first version for publication. Although he restored the true identities of his own family, he retained all of the other

pseudonyms. The first American edition, published in under the title *Anne Frank: The Diary of a Young Girl* , was positively reviewed. The book was successful in France, Germany, and the United States, but in the United Kingdom it failed to attract an audience and by was out of print. Its most noteworthy success was in Japan, where it received critical acclaim and sold more than , copies in its first edition. In Japan, Anne Frank quickly was identified as an important cultural figure who represented the destruction of youth during the war. It was followed by the movie *The Diary of Anne Frank* , which was a critical and commercial success. It includes comparisons from all known versions, both edited and unedited.

Chapter 2 : Anne frank the diary of a young girl | Spanish Translator

Anne Frank is a Jewish girl who has to go into hiding during World War Two to escape from the Nazis. Together with seven others she hides in the secret annex at Prinsengracht in Amsterdam, where she writes her world-famous diary.

Since then, it has attracted over , visitors. A handful of special new objects are now on display as it enters its final months in the capital, its only stopping point in Spain. The second is a book on botany given to the author of the famous diary for her last birthday. The third is a tourist guide to Holland in Spanish, which belonged to Fritz Pfeffer, who lived with Anne Frank from autumn. The exceptional inclusion of these objects from Anne Frank House in Madrid is a major feat for the collection. The story of the life of Anne Frank and her diary show just how far discrimination and exclusion can lead. Understanding Auschwitz helps put the diary into perspective. After all, the diary leaves off where the tragedy of the camp begins. Her diary and story provide a window onto history and a mirror for humanity. The exhibition will then continue its international itinerary, leaving Europe for the next few years. Attached to a piece of string and fastened by a hook, it was used to open and secure the entrance to the hiding place. The original bookcase can be seen at Anne Frank House, although the wooden handle is not on public display for conservation reasons. Because so many houses are being searched for hidden bicycles, Mr. Kugler thought it would be better to have a bookcase built in front of the entrance to our hiding place. It swings out on its hinges and opens like a door. In autumn , he joined them in the secret annex where they tried to live unnoticed. It was there that the dentist shared a room with Anne Frank, who referred to him as Albert Dussel in her diary. During the time they were in hiding, Fritz Pfeffer tried to learn Spanish on his own, hoping to start a new life in South America when the German occupation was over. One of the books he tried to learn from was the Spanish tourist guide to Holland. It contains the hand-written inscription: The book, which was acquired by Anne Frank House in was the last present that Otto and Edith Frank, her parents, were able to give her. I got quite a lot:

Chapter 3 : Anne Frank's Diary of a Young Girl - Vocabulary List : www.nxgvision.com

Translate Anne frank the diary of a young girl. See Spanish-English translations with audio pronunciations, examples, and word-by-word explanations.

Chapter 4 : Anne Frank | WordReference Forums

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Chapter 5 : Anne Frank Story & Private 2-Hour Neighborhood Tour | Amsterdam, Netherlands - GetYourGuide

The Diary of Anne Frank was translated into Ukrainian and distributed to the visitors of the travelling exhibition; El Diario de Ana Frank fue traducido al ucraniano y distribuido entre los visitantes de la exposiciÃ³n.

Chapter 6 : Anne Frank Net Worth, Age, Height, Weight, Measurements & Bio

Spanish producers have turned the life of Anne Frank, the Jewish girl who wrote a diary while hiding from Nazis, into a musical, tearing up the genre's widely held convention of light-hearted.

Chapter 7 : Anne Frank | Anne Frank House

The Diary of Anne Frank is the most translated Dutch book of all time. The first translation, in German, appeared in In English translations for Britain and the United States followed.

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Chapter 8 : The Diary of Anne Frank - English-Spanish Dictionary - Glosbe

The official website of the Anne Frank House, with the most complete and up-to-date information about Anne Frank, her diary, and the Secret Annex. Visit our museum and read more about our educational activities across the world.

Chapter 9 : diary of anne frank - Translation into Spanish - examples English | Reverso Context

Anne Frank was a Jewish teenager who went into hiding during the Holocaust, journaling her experiences in the renowned work 'The Diary of Anne Frank.' Learn more about Anne Frank at www.nxgvision.com