



Resilience and Survival: A Historical Study of Trepidation and the Holocaust through Anne Frank's *The Diary of a Young Girl*

Sreelakshmi J

Postgraduate in English, S. N College Alathur, Kerala, India

Affiliated to University of Calicut, India

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Abstract— Anne Frank's *The Diary of a Young Girl* is a poignant and enduring memoir that gained international acclaim following the author's tragic death during the Holocaust. Written as a series of letters to her imaginary friend "Kitty," the diary not only chronicles Anne's daily life in hiding but also offers profound reflections on identity, fear, hope, and humanity. Through her candid and emotionally rich narrative, Anne provides a deeply personal account of Nazi persecution and the horrors of the Holocaust. Her voice stands as a symbolic representation of the over one million Jewish children whose lives were lost during this dark chapter in history. This paper explores how Anne's diary serves both as historical testimony and literary artifact, emphasizing how conflicts rooted in racism, casteism, religious intolerance, and blind nationalism can lead to widespread destruction. It argues for the necessity of fostering empathy, dismantling segregation, and promoting love and humanity in the face of division and hatred.



Keywords— Holocaust, Nazism, Anne Frank, Kitty, New Historicism, Jewish identity.

I. INTRODUCTION

War leaves unseen scars on both sides, affecting innocent lives. The brutality doesn't end on the front line; survivors endure guilt and trauma lifelong. World War II was the deadliest conflict, fueled by Nazi ambitions and resulting in genocide. The devastation was catastrophic, leaving lasting impacts on humanity. The term 'Holocaust' originally referred to a sacrificial offering. However, after 1945, it came to describe the systematic persecution and mass murder of millions of Jews by the Nazi regime. Artistic response to these atrocities came to be known as Holocaust literature. The earliest literary responses to the Holocaust came from the survivors of the camps themselves.

New Historicism explores how literature reflects the cultural, political, and social contexts of its time. World War II, a devastating global conflict, had a profound impact on various aspects of society. This historical event inspired diverse literary perspectives, offering unique insights into the human experience of war.

Diary of a young girl by Anne Frank, takes the form of letters to a confidante and traces the daily life and inner life of an adolescent girl, hiding in a secret room. Anne Frank, teenage Jewish girl who kept a diary while her family was in hiding from the Nazis during World War II. For two years, she and seven others lived in a "Secret Annex" in Amsterdam before being discovered and sent to concentration camps. The diary was a birthday present for the thirteen year old girl Anne. She started writing her diary in the summer of 1942. Anne's diary was, for her, a space to express herself in the most honest and candid terms. Initially, she writes about typical teenage experiences, but her life changes drastically due to Nazi persecution. In the Secret Annex, Anne and her family live in confinement, listening to the radio for war updates. Her diary reveals her emotional journey, from loneliness to profound reflections on humanity. She finds it difficult to understand why the Jews are being singled out and persecuted. During the two years recorded in her diary, Anne deals with confinement and deprivation, as well as the complicated and difficult issues of growing up in the brutal circumstances of the Holocaust. Anne Frank's diary

showcases her literary genius and universal appeal. It highlights the enduring power of art. Without war, many talented voices like Anne's might have flourished, inspiring generations.

II. ANNE FRANK'S TESTIMONY AGAINST HISTORY AS A YOUNG ARTIST

Survival means staying alive despite life-threatening dangers. It requires thought, preparation, and resilience. Whether facing natural disasters, conflicts, or hardships, true survivors endure challenges with strength and learn from their experiences. War inflicts immense suffering, destruction, and loss. World War II, for example, caused unprecedented devastation, resulting in 75 million deaths, widespread hunger, and displacement. Survivors, including soldiers and Holocaust victims, endured long-lasting trauma, including nightmares, anxiety, and emotional scars that persisted long after the war. Artists and writers leave lasting legacies through their work. However, the Nazi regime sought to suppress ideas through book burnings, targeting literature deemed subversive. Anne Frank's diary survived this destruction, becoming a timeless classic that keeps her memory alive. Her story transcends survival, inspiring generations.

Anne Frank, a young Jewish girl, hid with her family in Amsterdam to escape Nazis during WWII. Anne attended Montessori school, loved reading, and dreamed of becoming a writer. She documented her experiences in her diary, which became a powerful historical document. Tragically, Anne and her sister Margot died of typhus at Bergen-Belsen in February 1945. Her father, Otto Frank, survived and dedicated his life to sharing Anne's message. "I want the diary to be my friend, and I'm going to call this friend kitty" (Frank14). Anne Frank addressed her diary letters to 'Kitty,' a fictional friend inspired by a book series. Through Kitty, Anne confided her deepest thoughts. As she wrote, Anne's diary revealed her growing maturity and hopes for her writing. She even edited her work for potential publication. Anne describes life in the Secret Annex, where she and others hid during the day, keeping quiet while workers were nearby. At night, they'd move freely, following a strict schedule. They read, studied, and listened to the radio for war updates, which influenced Anne's diary entries. The Franks and Van Daans in the Secret Annex had limited contact with the outside world, relying on a hidden radio and Dutch friends for news. They'd listen to English broadcasts nightly, absorbing the horrors of war amidst their confined life. The work explores themes of war, anti-Semitism, religion, love, and women's roles. She develops her own views on these

topics, showcasing her growing independence and understanding of politics and human nature.

The Nazis escalated persecution, forcing Jews to wear Stars of David and face restrictions. When Margot received a labor camp call-up, the Franks went into hiding to escape. Anne felt the laws were unjust, but remained optimistic about her family's safety. Life in the annex was marked by poor sleep, bad food, and constant fear of discovery. Anne initially struggled with the other inhabitants but eventually grew to see their perspectives, showcasing her character development. Despite hardships, she held onto her dreams. Anne felt fortunate to have a hiding place while many Jews were being hunted. She worried about those outside, feeling guilty for her relative safety. The annex provided temporary security, but also isolated her from the outside world's terror.

Though Anne Frank didn't survive the concentration camp, her diary achieved her dream of leaving a lasting impact. Her story has inspired readers worldwide, ensuring the voices of Holocaust victims are remembered and honored.

World War II exposed humanity's darker side. Anne Frank's diary serves as a poignant reminder of the devastating impact of war on ordinary people, preserving a powerful testament to the lives lost and silenced. Despite uncertainty and danger, she remained optimistic, highlighting the human desire for normalcy even in extraordinary times. Her legacy inspires future generations to fight for freedom and justice.

III. UNVEILING NAZI REGIME AND HOLOCAUST THROUGH NEW HISTORICAL APPROACH

New Historicism, influenced by Stephen Greenblatt and Michel Foucault, studies literature within its historical context, recognizing that both the author's time and the critic's perspective shape interpretation. It challenges traditional hierarchies between history and literature, offering a nuanced understanding of their interconnectedness. New Historicists highlight the "textuality of history and historicity of texts" (Montrose). Louis Montrose, in *Professing the Renaissance: The Poetics and Politics of Culture* claimed that New Historicism deals with the textuality of history and the historicity of texts. The theory posits that history is a constructed narrative, shaped by context and dominant interests. Similarly, texts are influenced by their historical context and, in turn, impact readers within that context, highlighting the interconnectedness of history and literature.

Anne Frank's diary blends personal narrative with historical context, exemplifying Montrose's concepts of 'textuality of history' and 'historicity of texts.' It offers a unique perspective on the Holocaust, shaped by Anne's experiences and views. New Historicism examines power relations in literary texts, revealing how societal institutions shape knowledge and truth. Michel Foucault's theory of power and knowledge informs this approach, highlighting how dominant discourses influence cultural practices and define what's normal. According to Foucault, discourse and knowledge are intertwined with power, shaping societal norms and structures. New Historicists apply this theory to analyze power relations and ideologies in literary texts, uncovering underlying hierarchies and their legitimization.

Adolf Hitler, leader of the Nazi Party, rose to power in Germany and initiated World War II, fueled by anti-Semitism and Aryan supremacy. His regime resulted in the Holocaust, claiming millions of lives, and had a devastating impact on Europe. Hitler's rise to power and ideology of Nazism had a profound impact on Germany and the world. Anne Frank's diary, on the other hand, humanizes the marginalized voices of Jews during the Holocaust, offering a counter-narrative to the dominant historical discourse. Judaism is an ancient monotheistic religion with a rich heritage. Throughout history, Jews have faced marginalization, discrimination, and persecution, often being scapegoated for societal problems. Examples include medieval ghettos and false accusations during the Black Death. The Holocaust, perpetrated by Adolf Hitler and the Nazis, was a horrific genocide fueled by anti-Semitism. This hatred towards Jews has ancient roots, with medieval Europe denying them citizenship and civil liberties. Hitler's ideology of Aryan supremacy led to the systematic persecution and murder of millions of Jews. Hitler's ideology of racial purity and spatial expansion led to World War II and the Holocaust. Anne Frank's diary humanized the marginalized voices of Jews during this period, shedding light on their struggles and suffering.

Anne Frank's diary reveals her struggles with identity as a Jew in hiding during the Nazi occupation. She grapples with her German heritage and the Nazis' brutal stripping of Jewish identity, highlighting the personal impact of the Holocaust. The diary also highlights the harsh realities of war, including the suffering of both Jews and non-Jews, as witnessed by Anne from the annex. Tensions in the annex are high, with an impending sense of doom. Despite this, Anne remains optimistic and proud of her Jewish heritage. She wonders why Jews are targeted and dreams of a better future. She writes "If God lets me live... I'll make my voice heard" (Frank 219).

IV. CONCLUSION

Anne Frank's diary exposes the cruelty of racial superiority, highlighting the Holocaust and Nazi persecution of Jews. Hitler's ideology of Aryan supremacy fueled the genocide, leaving a dark mark on human history. Nazi ideology was fueled by racism, leading to the genocide of Jews and other groups deemed inferior. This false belief in racial superiority resulted in unprecedented murder and devastation during World War II.

Anne Frank's experiences, marked by fear and loss of innocence, highlight the war's horrors and the precarious situation of those in hiding. The war forces her family to suffer unbelievable hardships: they starve, they suffer illnesses, and they undergo incredible psychological strain and trauma. The most famous child and most famous memoirist to have been a victim of World War II, the young Anne Frank did not survive the Holocaust, but her diary did.

Wars recur due to racism, politics, and nationalism. To mitigate these causes, people must shift their perspective from superiority to acceptance and understanding of individuality. Governments also play a crucial role in promoting tolerance and harmony through legislation and leadership. Throughout history the topmost authority have been able to influence the thought process of the people. Hitler's reign is an example of this; despite the fact that Germans loathed Jews before his rule, hatred for them grew stronger as a result of his encouragement. In the same way America under Donald Trump's government had developed more tensions between various ethnic groups. In India with the ruling party propagating ideologies of one particular religion, tensions among religious groups have intensified.

Anne Frank's story highlights the importance of equality and freedom, regardless of religion or race. She also reflects on the futility of war, suggesting that violence and hatred are innate human tendencies. "In spite of everything else I still believe that people are really good at heart" (Frank 275). As Anne states the humanity also own the impulse of love and altruism, that it can overpower any terrible obstacle in the world. Fight to exist, not to extinct.

Humanity began from a single culture, later diverged into different spaces developing their own spaces of identity, many were exploited and succumbed into extinction. Despite this, humanity today is stepping forward to embrace the singularity in them, thus diminishing the line of difference between superiority and inferiority.

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