

The White Rose: A German Resistance Movement During WWII



The White Rose: Munich 1942-1943 by Inge Scholl

★★★★☆ 4.6 out of 5

Language	: English
File size	: 1322 KB
Text-to-Speech	: Enabled
Enhanced typesetting	: Enabled
Word Wise	: Enabled
Print length	: 177 pages
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Screen Reader	: Supported



The White Rose (German: Die Weiße Rose) was a nonviolent resistance movement in Nazi Germany from 1942 to 1943. The group was founded by a group of students at the University of Munich, including Hans Scholl, Sophie Scholl, and Christoph Probst. The White Rose produced and distributed six leaflets that called for an end to the war and the overthrow of the Nazi regime.

Background

The White Rose was founded in the context of the Nazi dictatorship in Germany. The Nazis had come to power in 1933 and had established a totalitarian regime that suppressed all forms of dissent. The war had begun in 1939, and Germany had conquered much of Europe. However, the war was not going well for Germany, and the Allies were gradually gaining ground.

The White Rose was formed by a group of students who were disillusioned with the Nazi regime and the war. They believed that the war was immoral and that the Nazi regime was responsible for the suffering of the German people.

Activities

The White Rose produced and distributed six leaflets that called for an end to the war and the overthrow of the Nazi regime. The leaflets were written by Hans Scholl, Sophie Scholl, and Christoph Probst. The leaflets were distributed in Munich and other German cities.

The leaflets were very critical of the Nazi regime. They accused the Nazis of war crimes, genocide, and other atrocities. The leaflets also called for the German people to rise up against the Nazi regime and to overthrow it.

Arrests and Executions

The White Rose was betrayed by a fellow student, who informed the Gestapo about the group's activities. The Gestapo arrested the members of the White Rose in February 1943. Hans Scholl, Sophie Scholl, and Christoph Probst were tried and sentenced to death. They were executed on February 22, 1943.

Other members of the White Rose were also arrested and executed. By the end of the war, over 100 members of the White Rose had been killed.

Legacy

The White Rose is considered to be one of the most important resistance movements in Nazi Germany. The group's leaflets were widely read and helped to inspire other resistance movements. The White Rose is also a

symbol of the courage and idealism of the German people who opposed the Nazi regime.

The White Rose continues to inspire people today. The group's message of nonviolent resistance and its commitment to human rights are as relevant today as they were in the 1940s.

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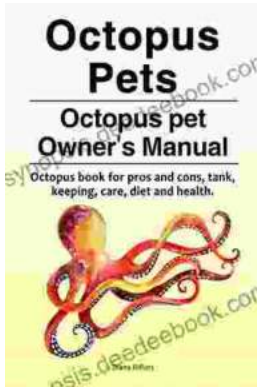


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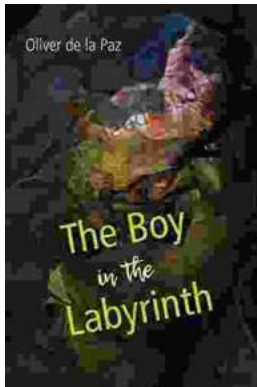
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