

Tolerance Formation Based on the Study of the History of the Holocaust in the Baranovichi region

I am Daria Pavlovskaya, and I am a 21 year old student of Baranovichi State University (Belarus). It is difficult to convey the emotions that I am experiencing now. Six years ago, I prepared a scientific paper for a conference on the Holocaust, and a woman in the commission said that this topic was no longer relevant. I was not disappointed that she did not like my research, but because she showed disrespect for such a significant topic, of which my great-grandparents were victims. And now I have created a new project and I have the honor to present it to diplomats, public figures and members of UNESCO. And this is one of the proofs that the world is getting better.

Social relations constantly change in the system of interaction between peoples belonging to different nationalities and religions. These have different value systems, special manifestations of culture. In this regard, an important direction of modern education is the formation of ethnic tolerance. It is a significant component of interpersonal and social relations with representatives of different nationalities. So, using the example of a town in Belarus, I decided to show how to bring up a tolerant person.

Today, a number of memorial monuments which are related to the history of the Holocaust are located in the town of Baranovichi and on the territory of the Baranovichi district. In the town there is a memorial complex "Track Gai", where the remains of the ghetto were reburied ; the monument "Grieving Mother" set on the site of the death of Soviet prisoners of war and citizens; the grave of the victims of Nazism in the town cemetery, a memorial plaque on the surviving remains of the bridge with the name "Zelyonaya" in the place of the execution of Jewish residents of Baranovichi. In the Baranovichi district there is also a Memorial Complex on the site of the 'Koldychevsky' death camp and a monument on the site of the extermination camp 'Lesnyansky' (Stalag -337).

The study of local history materials related to the Holocaust can become a starting point in tolerance formation. Understanding the history of the Holocaust allows us to assimilate universal and humanist values as a necessary condition for the existence of a modern multi-ethnic world. The facts of the history of the Holocaust make it possible to understand the high degree of personal responsibility for decisions we make.

In order to develop tolerance based on the study of the history of the Holocaust, a multi-level project, "The Path to Tolerance Through the History of the Holocaust", was developed and tested. This project includes the following activities:

- organization of seminars and expeditions to the burial sites of Holocaust victims;
- collecting memories of ghetto prisoners and those who lived in the occupied territory;

- conducting seminars on the theme "Lessons of the Holocaust", which are dedicated to the International Day of Fascist Concentration Camps Prisoner Liberation;
- the creation of social projects and social advertising;
- essay contest for students on the theme "Lessons of the Holocaust";
- art production "Numbers on the heart" (based on the diary of Anne Frank and paintings by Mikhail Savitsky).

To assess the effectiveness of the activities carried out, we conducted a study of the participants of this project. 100 people took part in the research. And as a result, it can be noted that this project has an exceptionally positive effect.

In that way, the study of the history of the Holocaust can be an effective means of fostering tolerance among young people, which is an important component of the individual in modern society.