

Abstract

The goal of this bachelor thesis is making an analysis in postwar research of genocide during the World War II, especially in the context of creating and using of the gas chambers in the concentration camp KL Lublin (Maidanek). The subject of the research focuses on the ways of how the extermination of the prisoners from this concentration camp have been interpreted since 1944 (starting from the reports made by polish-soviet investigation committee in 1944 till the latest researches which have been done in this question). The thesis focuses on the interpretation of the men extermination in the camp, on the estimated number of the gas chambers and their shape, that all based on the official text of soviet origin as well as on the information given by State Museum of Maidanek exploiting a process of the genesis of presentation of the places bound to the mass extermination of the prisoners as it is being shown to the museum's visitors from the time the museum was found till the present. There are used the courts statements of former camp prisoners or the members of its garrison etc. A special attention would be paid to the certain boom of interest rising above a holocaust historiography especially since the 60's of 20th Century.

Keywords

Maidanek, gas chambers, concentration camp, extermination.