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## The boy in the striped pajamas movie trailer

The Boy in the Striped Pyjamas is an unforgettable and timeless story seen through the innocent eyes of Bruno, the eight-year-old son of the commandant at a concentration camp, whose forbidden friendship with a Jewish boy on the other side of the camp fence has startling and unexpected consequences. Watch the trailer here. For more information from the filmmakers visit: www.thefilmfactory.co.uk/boy View our exclusive interview with John Boyne, author of The Boy in the Striped Pyjamas', here. For more information about ordering the book and other print materials for schools visit the Oxford University Press website here. The film will be released on DVD March 9. Reserve your copy at: Limited Edition DVD Book Set also available now. 2008 historical tragedy film by Mark and David Heyman The Boy in the Striped PyjamasUK theatrical release posterDirected byMark HermanProduced byDavid HeymanScreenplay byMark HermanBased onThe Boy in the Striped Pyjamasby John BoyneStarring Asa Butterfield Jack Scanlon Vera Farmiga David Thewlis Amber Beattie Rupert Friend David Hayman Music byJames HornerCinematographyBenoît DelhommeEdited byMichael EllisProductioncompanies BBC Films Heyday Films Miramax Films Distributed byWalt Disney Studios Motion PicturesRelease date 28 August 2008 (2008-08-28) (Carnegie Film Festival) 12 September 2008 (2008-09-12) (United Kingdom) 26 November 2008 (2008-11-26) (United States) Running time94 minutesCountries United Kingdom[1] United States[1] LanguageEnglishBudget\$12.5 million[2]Box office\$44.1 million[3] Textual logo The Boy in the Striped Pyjamas (released as The Boy in the Striped Pajamas in North America) is a 2008 historical tragedy film written and directed by Mark Herman. It is based on the 2006 novel of the same name by John Boyne. Set in World War II, the Holocaust drama relates the horror of a Nazi extermination camp through the eyes of two 8-year-old boys: Bruno (Asa Butterfield), the son of the camp's Nazi commandant, and Shmuel (Jack Scanlon), a Jewish inmate. It was released in the United Kingdom on 12 September 2008. The film has drawn criticism from some Holocaust educators for its factual inaccuracy, and emphasis on greater sympathy for the Nazi German family centred in the story, than for the Jewish victims of the Holocaust. Plot Bruno is a young boy living in Berlin in Nazi Germany during World War II. His father Ralf gets promoted, and relocates the family to the "countryside" (occupied Poland). Living without neighbours, far from any town, and with no friends to play with, Bruno becomes lonely and bored. After spotting people working on what he thinks is a farm in the distance – actually a concentration camp – he is forbidden from playing in the back garden. The tutor of Bruno and his sister Gretel, Mr. Liszt, pushes an agenda of antisemitism and Nazi propaganda. This, together with Gretel's infatuation with Lieutenant Kurt Kotler, makes her fanatical in her support for the Third Reich, to the point of covering her bedroom wall with posters and a portrait of Adolf Hitler. Bruno is confused as the only Jew known to the family, their servant Pavel, does not resemble the antisemitic caricatures in Liszt's teachings. Bruno sneaks into the woods, arriving at a barbed wire fence surrounding the camp. He befriends a boy named Shmuel, and their ignorance of the camp's true nature is revealed: Bruno thinks the striped uniforms that Shmuel, Pavel, and the other prisoners wear are pyjamas, and Shmuel believes his grandparents died from an illness during their journey to the camp. Bruno meets Shmuel regularly, sneaking him food and playing board games. He learns Shmuel is a Jew, brought to the camp with his father and mother. Prisoner's clothing from Sachsenhausen concentration camp Bruno's mother Elsa discovers the reality of Ralf's assignment after Kotler lets slip that the black smoke coming from the camp's chimneys is due to the burning corpses of Jews, and she confronts Ralf. At dinner, Kotler admits that his father had left his family for Switzerland. Ralf tells Kotler that he should have informed the authorities of his father's disagreement with the current political regime. Embarrassed, Kotler violently beats Pavel to death for spilling a glass of wine. Bruno sees Shmuel working in his home, and offers him some cake. When Kotler finds Bruno and Shmuel socialising, he berates Shmuel and notices him chewing. Shmuel explains that Bruno offered the cake, which Bruno denies because he is terrified, and Kotler tells Shmuel they will have a "little chat" later. Bruno cries in regret and goes to apologise to Shmuel, but finds him gone. Afterwards, Bruno sneakily sees his father and other soldiers watching a fake film of camp prisoners playing games, having meals in cafes and attending musical concerts. Bruno, thinking it is real, goes to hug his father. Kotler, for failing to inform the Nazi authorities about his father's migration, gets transferred to the Front. Bruno returns to the fence every day and eventually Shmuel reappears, sporting a black eye from Kotler's "little chat". Bruno apologises and Shmuel forgives him, renewing their friendship. After the funeral of his mother, killed in Berlin by an Allied bombing raid, Ralf tells Bruno and Gretel that Elsa suggests they live with a relative where it is safer; in truth, the mother does not want her children living with their murderous father. Shmuel's father has disappeared after participating in a march, and Bruno decides to redeem himself by helping Shmuel find his father. Donning a prisoner's striped outfit and a cap to cover his unshaven head, Bruno digs under the fence to join Shmuel. He is shocked to see the many sick, frail, and weak-looking Jews, and the boys are taken on a march with other inmates by Sonderkommandos. At the house, Gretel and Elsa discover Bruno's disappearance, and Elsa bursts into Ralf's meeting to alert him that Bruno is missing. Ralf and his men mount a search, with Elsa and Gretel following behind. A dog tracks Bruno's scent to his discarded clothing outside the fence, and Ralf enters the camp. Bruno, Shmuel, and the inmates are taken to a changing room and told to remove their clothes for a "shower". They are all packed into a gas chamber as the lights go out, with Bruno and Shmuel holding hands comforting each other as a Schutzstaffel soldier pours Zyklon B pellets inside the dark chamber, and the prisoners begin panicking in fear. When Ralf realizes that a gassing is taking place, he cries out his son's name; at the fence, Elsa and Gretel hear Ralf's cries and fall to their knees, crying in despair. The film ends by showing the closed door of the now silent gas chamber, indicating that all the prisoners, including Bruno and Shmuel, are now dead. Cast Asa Butterfield as Bruno Jack Scanlon as Shmuel, a young Jew sent to a concentration camp Vera Farmiga as Elsa, Bruno's mother David Thewlis as Ralf, Bruno's father Amber Beattie as Gretel, Bruno's older sister Rupert Friend as Lieutenant Kurt Kotler David Hayman as Pavel Sheila Hancock as Nathalie, Bruno's grandmother Richard Johnson as Matthias, Bruno's grandfather Cara Horgan as Maria Jim Norton as Herr Liszt Production Filming was completed during 29 April 2007 to 7 July 2007, in Hungary. Locations included Kerepesi Cemetery in Budapest, Sacellary Castle in Budafok and several other areas of Budapest. Interiors were filmed at Föt Studios, Budapest.[4] Post-production was completed in London.[5] The total cost of the production was approximately US\$13 million.[6] Reception Critical response The Boy in the Striped Pyjamas has a 64% approval rating on Rotten Tomatoes, based on 142 reviews, with an average rating of 6.30/10. The site's critical consensus reads, "A touching and haunting family film that deals with the Holocaust in an arresting and unusual manner, and packs a brutal final punch of a twist."[7] On Metacritic, the film has a normalised score of 55 out of 100, based on 28 critics, indicating "mixed or average reviews".[8] James Christopher, of The Times, referred to the film as "a hugely affecting film. Important, too".[9] Manohla Dargis, of The New York Times, said the film "trivialized, glossed over, kitsched up, commercially exploited and hijacked [the Holocaust] in spite of some criticism, Ty Burr of The Boston Globe filed this conclusion: 'what saves 'The Boy in the Striped Pajamas' from kitsch is the cold, observant logic of Herman's storytelling".[13] Scholarly reception Scholars have criticised the film for obscuring the historical facts about the Holocaust and creating a false equivalence between victims and perpetrators.[14][15] For example, at the end of the movie, the grief of Bruno's family is depicted, encouraging the viewer to feel sympathy for Holocaust perpetrators.[16]:125 Michael Gray wrote that the story is not very realistic and contains many implausibilities, because children were murdered when they arrived at Auschwitz and it was not possible for them to have contact with people on the outside.[16]:121–123[17] However, according to Nazi records there were 619 male children at the camp; all female and many other male children were gassed upon arrival.[18] A study by the Centre for Holocaust Education at University College London found that The Boy in the Striped Pyjamas "is having a significant, and significantly problematic impact on the way young people attempt to make sense of this complex past". However, a more recent study found that the film's reception is strongly based on the viewers' previous knowledge and beliefs.[19]:173 Research by Holocaust educator Michael Gray found that more than three-quarters of British schoolchildren (ages 13–14) in his sample had engaged with The Boy in the Striped Pajamas, significantly more than The Diary of Anne Frank. The film was having a significant effect on many of the children's knowledge and beliefs about the Holocaust.[16]:114 The children believed that the story contained a lot of useful information about the Holocaust and conveyed an accurate impression of many real-life events. The majority believed that it was based on a true story.[16]:115–116 He also found that many students drew false inferences from the film, such as assuming that Germans would not have known anything about the Holocaust because Bruno's family did not, or that the Holocaust had stopped because a Nazi child had accidentally been gassed.[16]:117 Other students believed that Jews had volunteered to go to the camps because they had been fooled by Nazi propaganda, rather than being violently rounded up and deported.[16]:119 Gray recommended studying the book only after children had already learned the major facts about the Holocaust and were less likely to be misled by it, [16]:131 while the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum and others cited it as a book/film that should be avoided entirely, and recommendations were made that true accounts, and works from Jewish authors should be prioritised.[20] Accolades Year Award Category Recipient(s) Result 2008 British Independent Film Awards[21] Best Actress Vera Farmiga Won Best Director Mark Herman Nominated Most Promising Newcomer Asa Butterfield Nominated 2009 Premio Goya Best European Film The Boy in the Striped Pyjamas Nominated Irish Film and Television Awards[22] Best International Film Nominated Young Artist Awards[23] Best Leading Performance (International Feature Film) Asa Butterfield & Jack Scanlon Nominated References ↑ a b "The Boy in the Striped Pajamas (2008)". 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External links The Boy in the Striped Pyjamas at IMDb The Boy in the Striped Pyjamas at Box Office Mojo The Boy in the Striped Pyjamas at Rotten Tomatoes Production notes The Problem with 'The Boy in the Striped Pyjamas' Retrieved from "

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