Holocaut Timeline

Below are some key events in the rise of the Nazi party and the Holocaust that saw six million Jews exterminated.

Jan 1933 – Adolf Hilter becomes German chancellor	Sept 1935— Nuremburg laws passed March 1938 — Austria annexed, attacks on Austrian Jews begin		38- ghettos		939– Jews in s forced r yellow	Sept 1941– over 33,000 Soviet Jews massacred		Dec 1942– Western Allies denounce massacre of Jews, but do nothing		Nov 1944 Himmler orders end of gassing at Auschwitz	
April 1933— one day boycott of Jewish shops					1940 – policy of euthanising mentally ill in Germany commences		Feb 1942— mass deportation of Jews from Western Europe for extermination begins		July 1944 – Majdanek camp liberated by Soviets and evidence of mass murder uncovered		Jan – April 1945 – camps liberated at Auschwitz, Belsen, Buchenwald and Dachau

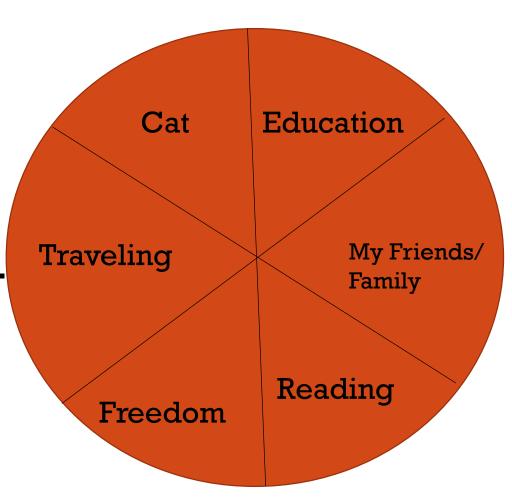


DRAW A CIRCLE IN YOUR NOTES:

Divide it into 6 sections.

 Write a part of your identity/something you are passionate about in each section.

• Examples are: my pet, hiking, clubs, church or synagogue, school and, best friend or significant other, my car, my name, etc.





HOW ARE YOU DEFINED?

- Pet
- Car
- Travel
- Books
- Religion/church
- Club (team)
- Boyfriend/girlfriend/significant other
- •Freedom
- Education
- citizenship



WWW.MENTI.COM

•Class code: 80 76 79



TAKE A FEW MINUTES TO:

- •Critically read the Nuremberg Laws.
- Then critically read the "Resolution of a Municiple Council"
- •ASk one deep question (#1)



DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

- 1. What are the purposes of these laws?
- 2. Who benefits from it and who is harmed by it?
- 3. What is the "Resolution" aiming to do? What are the effects?
- 4. How did these laws make it easier for the Holocaust to happen?



5. THE NUREMBURG LAWS

- In Nuremberg in 1935, the Nazis announced new laws which institutionalized many of the racial theories prevalent in Nazi ideology.
- Excluded German Jews from Reich citizenship and prohibited them from marrying or having sexual relations with persons of "German or related blood."
- anyone who had at least one Jewish grandparent was defined as a Jew, regardless of whether they identified as Jewish or belonged to the Jewish religious community.
 - Labeled with a J and later a star of David
- •Meant to deal with the "Jewish Question"



Die Nürnberger Gesetze

Deutschblütiger

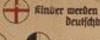


Großeltern

Eltern



Ehe geftattet



the geftattet





the nur mit Benehmigung jugriaffen



fine perboten



Eb- Derboten

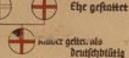
Mischling 2.6rades



Stofeltern.



Eltern





fite perboten



for mir mir Genehmigung jugetaffen





the perboten.



the nechoten

Mischling 1. Grades



Broficttern.



the mir mit Genehmige ag gugeinffen



Che nur mit Benehmigung zugetaffen



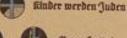
the gestattet



Andre werden Mifchilinge











Amber werben Juben

Jude



GroBeitern.



the perbiern



Ehe verboten.



fhe gefraftet



Kinder werden Juben



Ehr geftattet



Kinber werben Juben





the geftattet



Einder merden Julien

Jude



Sroffeltern

fleern





the perboten

The perboten



fipe geftattet



Rinber werden Juben



Ehr geftattet



Kinder werden Juden



the gefattet



Kinder werben Juden

Jeichenergiärung





ri der deutstern Bank-u. Balfagemeinlicheft an Keidenbürger werten

Williag E. Stabre



det nur der Drutjären Volfsgemeinischaft au. n Kridiotärgen soerben

William 1. Stabre



gebört tur ber bewijtigen dielbegemeinstigig an, fenn Reidenbürger meeben

Jubr



rhörs her löbiliters Blurn-a Beidagesertnittoff an son niche Gridsphürger werben

Sonderfälle bei Mifdlingen 1. Grades



Mifchling der aus verbotenem außereheichen Verkehr mit-einem Juden frammt und der nach dem 31. Juli 1936 außerechelich geboren wied, gitt als Jude.

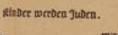


Mischiling gilt als Jude, wenn er der judischen Ketigionsge -meinschaft angehöre.

wie oben



Mifdpling gile als Jude wenn er mit einem Juden verheirotet ift.





Milithing, der aus einer ihr mit einem Juden frammt, die nach dem 17. 9.1935 geschlossen ihr gilt als Jude bei bereits bestehenden ihre hielde gestillschling bleibt ce Mifehling.

Reichsbürgergesetz vom 15.9.1935

1. Derordnung vom 14. 11. 1935

Des Reichobürgerrecht ift in jebem eingetnem Solle son ber Bertritung antidagig

befetz zum Schutze des deutschen Blutes und der deutschen Ehre vom 15.9.1935

1. Verordnung nom 14.11.1935

Defichente (ten tertem unberführt-

Reichagelreg blädere I St. 400 dem No. 0 1433 St. 105 dem No. 0 1433

College of The Sufferences TASS. 387

Converigite by Reiches welchuth für Delft sprivations birmin





• What are the consequences when governments use laws to create "in" groups and "out" groups in a society?

• How do laws affect the ways that individuals think about their own identities and the identities of others? How do laws affect the relationships between individuals in a society?

JEWISH RESPONSE TO THE LAWS

•IF these laws were imposed on you...What could you do??

•Emigration: many Jewish people saw these laws as racist restrictions of their rights and tried to emigrate out of Germany.

•Banding together to oppose: "The *Reichsvertretung* calls on the Jewish men and women, and on all Jewish youth, to join together in unity, to maintain high Jewish morale, to practice strictest self-discipline, and show a maximum willingness to make sacrifices."

KRISTALLNACT- CULIMINATION OF HATRED

- Looking ahead, the culmination of the Nuremberg Laws as well as Goebbels propaganda campaign led to...
- •On November 9 to November 10, 1938, in an incident known as "Kristallnacht", Nazis in Germany torched synagogues, vandalized Jewish homes, schools and businesses and killed close to 100 Jews.
- In the aftermath of Kristallnacht, also called the "Night of Broken Glass," some 30,000 Jewish men were arrested and sent to Nazi concentration camps.











https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SiSLx8pcEAk





 Critically Read the third document (on page 2)-"Copy of the Teletype from Munich"

• How is this event described? What should be done?

Ask one deep question(#2)

WHY ARE THESE LAWS SO IMPORTANT?

- Begins the Identification and separation process
- Stages 1, 2, and 3 of Genocide:
- Classification,
 Symbolism, and
 discrimination

These laws directly lead to the Holocaust



HITLER'S ACTS AS CHANCELLOR- STEPS TO DOMINATION

- 1. Opens Dachau concentration camp leads to others
- 2. Book burning
- 3. Involvement of the people
- 4. Propaganda via Joseph Goebbels
- 5. Nuremberg laws against the Jews
- 6. Remilitarization of the Rhineland
- 7. Night of the Long Knives
- 8. Himmler and SS





7. NIGHT OF THE LONG KNIVES

- •The Night of Long Knives, also known as the Röhm Putsch, was the purge of the SA leadership and other political opponents from the 30 June 1934 to the 2 July 1934.
- Carried out primarily by the SS and the Gestapo, over 200 people were murdered and hundreds more were arrested
- In August 1932 there were approximately 445,000 members of the SA. By June 1934 this had grown to over 3,000,000 members.
- They were often given a free rein on their activities and were violent and difficult to control.

THE NIGHT OF THE LONG KNIVES

- Hitler feared that the SA and Ernst Röhm, their leader, were a
 potential threat to his leadership. This fear was intensified by
 Göring and Himmler, who gave Hitler news of Röhm organizing a
 potential coup.
- The leaders of the SA were ordered to attend a meeting at a hotel in Bad Wiesse, Bavaria. Hitler arrived and personally placed Röhm and other high ranking SA leaders under arrest.
- Over the next two days, most of the SA leadership were placed under arrest and murdered without trial.
- Röhm, who was initially pardoned, was then given the choice of suicide or murder. Refusing to take his own life, he was shot on the 1 July 1934 by two SS guards.



Hitler and Göring



Ernest Röhm



