**Reich Citizenship Law of September 15, 1935**

The Reichstag has unanimously enacted the following law, which is promulgated herewith:

**Article 1**
1. A subject of the state is a person who enjoys the protection of the German Reich and who in consequence has specific obligations toward it.
2. The status of subject of the state is acquired in accordance with the provisions of the Reich and the Reich Citizenship Law.

**Article 2**
1. A Reich citizen is a subject of the state who is of German or related blood, and proves by his conduct that he is willing and fit to faithfully serve the German people and Reich.
2. Reich citizenship is acquired through the granting of a Reich citizenship certificate.
3. The Reich citizen is the sole bearer of full political rights in accordance with the law.

**Article 3**
The Reich Minister of the Interior, in coordination with the Deputy of the Führer, will issue the legal and administrative orders required to implement and complete this law.

*Nuremberg, September 15, 1935*
*At the Reich Party Congress of Freedom*

*The Führer and Reich Chancellor*
*[signed] Adolf Hitler*

*The Reich Minister of the Interior*
*[signed] Frick*

**Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honor of September 15, 1935**

Moved by the understanding that purity of German blood is the essential condition for the continued existence of the German people, and inspired by the inflexible determination to ensure the existence of the German nation for all time, the Reichstag has unanimously adopted the following law, which is promulgated herewith:

**Article 1**
1. Marriages between Jews and citizens of German or related blood are forbidden. Marriages nevertheless concluded are invalid, even if concluded abroad to circumvent this law.
2. Annulment proceedings can be initiated only by the state prosecutor.

**Article 2**
Extramarital relations between Jews and citizens of German or related blood are forbidden.

**Article 3**
Jews may not employ in their households female subjects of the state of German or related blood who are under 45 years old.

**Article 4**
1. Jews are forbidden to fly the Reich or national flag or display Reich colors.
2. They are, on the other hand, permitted to display the Jewish colors. The exercise of this right is protected by the state.

**Article 5**
1. Any person who violates the prohibition under Article 1 will be punished with a prison sentence with hard labor.
2. A male who violates the prohibition under Article 2 will be punished with a jail term or a prison sentence with hard labor.
3. Any person violating the provisions under Articles 3 or 4 will be punished with a jail term of up to one year and a fine, or with one or the other of these penalties.

**Article 6**
The Reich Minister of the Interior, in coordination with the Deputy of the Führer and the Reich Minister of Justice, will issue the legal and administrative regulations required to implement and complete this law.

**Article 7**
The law takes effect on the day following promulgation, except for Article 3, which goes into force on January 1, 1936.

*Nuremberg, September 15, 1935*
*At the Reich Party Congress of Freedom*

*The Führer and Reich Chancellor*
*[signed] Adolf Hitler*
*The Reich Minster of the Interior*
*[signed] Frick*
*The Reich Minister of Justice*
*[signed] Dr. Gürtner*
*The Deputy of the Führer*
*[signed] R. Hess*

**Questions to answer:** On a separate sheet of paper, answer the following questions with min. 2-3 sentences.

1. The *Reich Citizenship Law* was created first. Why do you think the second law (*Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honor*) was created so quickly after?
2. How do both documents define what constitutes a German and what constitutes a Jewish person?
3. In the *Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honor*, what do you think the deal with Article 3 is?