

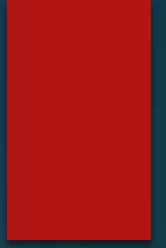


Holocaust Timeline: Evolution of the Treatment of the Jewish Population

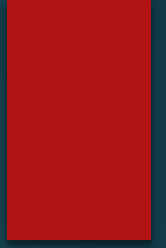
Background

- ▶ Jewish less than 1% of population
- ▶ Jewish had fought alongside Germans in WWI
- ▶ Some discrimination (racism) from Germans, but relationships improving

1933



This Year: Concentration Camps
begin to be established and
opened.



April 1 – Boycott of Jewish shops and businesses

- ▶ Nazi organized
- ▶ Revenge for criticizing the Nazi's
- ▶ Storm troopers stood in front of Jewish owned shops
- ▶ “Don't buy from Jews” signs
- ▶ One day boycott, not very successful
- ▶ Marked beginning of Nazi campaign against the Jewish population

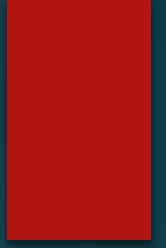


April 7 – Laws for Reestablishment of the Civil Service barred Jews from holding civil service, limited the number permitted to universities, and state positions

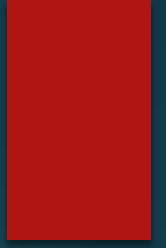
May 10: Public burnings of books written by Jews, political dissidents, and others not approved by the state.



July 14: Law excluding East European Jewish immigrants of German citizenship.



1943



No significant specific changes for the Jewish People

- ▶ Hilter is officially in charge of Germany, he is the leader and chancellor

1944




May 31: Jews barred from serving in the German armed forces



September 15: "Nuremberg Laws": first anti-Jewish racial laws enacted which legalized Germany radical theories

- Jews no longer considered German citizens
- Jews could not marry Aryans (persons of Germany of related blood)
- Jews could no longer fly the German flag





November 15: Germany defines a "Jew": anyone with three Jewish grandparents; someone with two Jewish grandparents who identifies as a Jew.

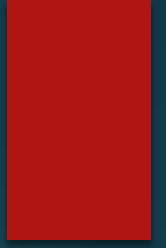
1936



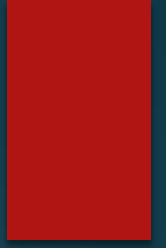
March 3: Jewish doctors barred from practicing medicine in German institutions.



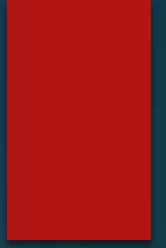
1937



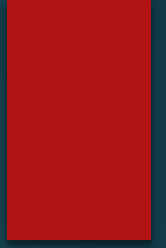
No significant specific changes for
the Jewish People



1938



April 26: Mandatory registration of all property held by Jews inside the Reich



October 5: Following request by Swiss authorities, Germans mark all Jewish passports with a large letter "J" to restrict Jews from immigrating to Switzerland.



October 28: 17,000 Polish Jews living in Germany expelled

- ▶ Poles refused to admit them
- ▶ About half are stranded in the frontier village
- ▶ They are now a group of people with no home or country to belong to

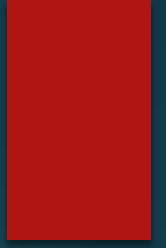
November 9-10: Kristallnacht (Night of Broken Glass)

- ▶ Anti-Jewish pogrom in Germany, Austria, and the Sudetenland
- ▶ Coordinated attacks
- ▶ At night on November 9th
- ▶ The attack came after a 17 year old Jew living in Paris, shot and killed a member of the German Embassy staff there in retaliation for the poor treatment his father and his family suffered at the hands of the Nazis in Germany
- ▶ Turning point in the treatment of Jewish community
- ▶ 200 synagogues destroyed / 7,500 Jewish shops looted / 30,000 male Jews sent to concentration camps

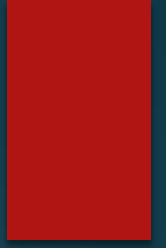
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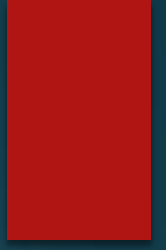
November 12: Decree forcing all
Jews to transfer retail businesses to
Aryan hands



November 15: All Jewish pupils expelled from German schools



1939

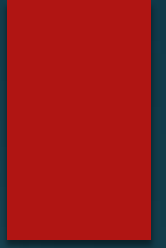


January 30: Hitler in Reichstag speech

- ▶ If war erupts it will mean the extermination of European Jews



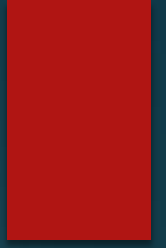
September 1: Beginning of World War II



November 23: Jews in German-occupied Poland forced to wear an arm band or yellow star.



1940



May 20: Concentration camp established at Auschwitz.



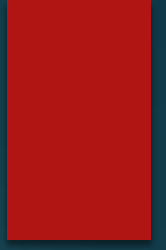
“work sets you free”

November 16: Warsaw Ghetto sealed

- ▶ Ultimately contained 500,000 people
- ▶ Forced Jewish community to live within the ghetto walls, a confined space that was not suited for these vast numbers
- ▶ The Jewish Council (community leaders) believed that a policy of co-operation with the Nazis was better than a policy of fighting back as the latter would only lead to worse situations



1941



February 1: German authorities begin rounding up Polish Jews for transfer to Warsaw Ghetto

- ▶ 10,000 Jews died by starvation in the ghetto between January and June 1941.



March: Adolf Eichmann appointed head of the department for Jewish affairs of the Reich Security

- ▶ One of the most pivotal actors in the deportation of European Jewry during the Holocaust
- ▶ On December 15, 1961, Eichmann was found guilty of crimes against the Jewish people. He was hanged at midnight between May 31 and June 1, 1962



July 31: Heydrich appointment to implement the "Final Solution".

- ▶ Exterminate the Jewish population in Nazi-controlled Europe

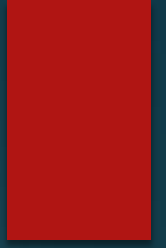


July - August: Dozens thousands of Russian and Jews are murdered by the Einsatzgruppen (extermination squads) in the occupied territories.

- ▶ Mass killings to limit responsibility



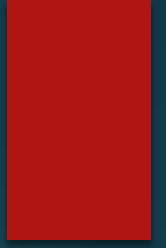
1943



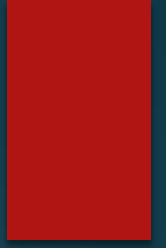
January 20: Wannsee Conference in Berlin

- ▶ Heydrich outlines plan to murder Europe's Jews (Final Solution)

Winter: Deportation of Jews from
Germany, Greece and Norway to
killing centers



1944



April 19: Warsaw Ghetto revolt

- ▶ Germans attempt to liquidate 70,000 inhabitants
- ▶ Jewish refused to surrender
- ▶ Germans began burning the Ghetto block by block
- ▶ 13,000 Jews died, about half of them burnt alive or suffocated
- ▶ Single largest revolt by Jews during World War II
- ▶ After the uprising was over, most of the incinerated houses were razed
- ▶ Concentration camp was established on the grounds



October 7: Revolt by inmates at Auschwitz

- ▶ Organized by Sonderkommandos, Jewish prisoners who worked in the death camps
- ▶ Through small steps and careful planning, they prepared for the revolt and escape attempt
- ▶ An especially sadistic Nazi guard in Crematorium 1 is disarmed and stuffed into an oven to be burned alive
- ▶ The guards counterattack and penetrate the buildings, indiscriminately shooting at all prisoners they encounter
- ▶ The revolt is quickly suppressed and the escaped men recaptured with the help of local citizens
- ▶ The men give up names, including those of some women who were engaged in smuggling gunpowder. Despite months of beatings and rape and electric shocks to their genitals, the only names given up by the women are those of already dead sonderkommando
- ▶ On January 5, [1945](#), the four women are hanged in front of the assembled women's camp
- ▶ Roza Robota shouts "Be strong and be brave" as the trapdoor drops

November 8: Beginning of death march of approximately 40,000 Jews from Budapest to Austria.



1945



Throughout April: Liberation of camps



April 30: Hitler commits suicide



September 2: Japan surrenders; end of World War II

