Nuremburg Laws- Key Dates September 15, 1935

Nuremberg Laws are instituted At their annual party rally, the Nazis announce new laws that revoke Reich citizenship for Jews and prohibit Jews from marrying or having sexual relations with persons of "German or related blood." "Racial infamy," as this becomes known, is made a criminal offense. The Nuremberg Laws define a "Jew" as someone with three or four Jewish grandparents. Consequently, the Nazis classify as Jews thousands of people who had converted from Judaism to another religion, among them even Roman Catholic priests and nuns and Protestant ministers whose grandparents were Jewish.

October 18, 1935

New marriage requirements instituted The "Law for the Protection of the Hereditary Health of the German People" requires all prospective marriage partners to obtain from the public health authorities a certificate of fitness to marry. Such certificates are refused to those suffering from "hereditary illnesses" and contagious diseases and those attempting to marry in violation of the Nuremberg Laws.

November 14, 1935

Nuremberg Law extended to other groups The first supplemental decree of the Nuremberg Laws extends the prohibition on marriage or sexual relations between people who could produce "racially suspect" offspring. A week later, the minister of the interior interprets this to mean relations between "those of German or related blood" and Roma (Gypsies), Black people, or their offspring.

Y9- The Holocaust, 1933-1939



SCAN ME

Auschwitz, the largest of all of the Nazi concentration and later, extermination camps. Originally, they built Auschwitz as a concentration camp primarily for Polish political prisoners.

Wannsee Conference and the "Final Solution"

The Wannsee Conference, a meeting between the SS (the elite guard of the Nazi state) and German government agencies, opens in Berlin. They discuss and coordinate the implementation of the "Final Solution," which is already under way. At Wannsee, the SS estimates that the "Final Solution" will involve 11 million European Jews, including those from non-occupied countries such as Ireland, Sweden, Turkey, and Great Britain. Between the fall of 1941 and the fall of 1944, the German railways transport millions of people to their deaths in killing centers in occupied Poland.







An estimated 7,000 Jews perished during

Jan (933 - Adolf Hilter becomes chancellor

1933-

Jewish

shops

Sept 1935-Nuremburg passed

Nov 1938-Kristallnacht Nov 1939-Polish Jews in ahettos forced to wear yellow

Sept 1941over 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

the Warsaw ghetto uprising, while nearly 50,000 others who survived were sent to extermination or labor camps. It's believed that the Germans lost several hundred men in the uprising.

March 1938 -Austria one day annexed. boycott of attacks on Austrian Jews

begin

Sept 1939-WWII begins

1940 - policy of euthanising mentally ill in Germany commences

Feb 1942deportation of Jews from Western Europe for extermination July 1944-Maidanek camp liberated by Soviets and evidence of mass murder uncovered

1945 - camps liberated at Auschwitz. Belsen: Buchenwald and Dachau