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Das mehrsprachige Webportal publiziert fortlaufend Informationen zur historisch-politischen Bildung in Schulen, Gedenkstätten und anderen Einrichtungen zur Geschichte des 20. Jahrhunderts. Schwerpunkte bilden der Nationalsozialismus, der Zweite Weltkrieg sowie die Folgegeschichte in den Ländern Europas bis zu den politischen Umbrüchen 1989.

Dabei nimmt es Bildungsangebote in den Fokus, die einen Gegenwartsbezug der Geschichte herausstellen und bietet einen Erfahrungsaustausch über historisch-politische Bildung in Europa an.

Chronology: Nazi persecution of Jews, 1933-1945

1933

- Jan. 30 Hitler appointed Chancellor of Germany.
- March 5 *Reichstag* election: "individual actions" against Jews.
- April 1 Boycott against Jewish businesses, attorneys, and physicians [see Visuals].
- April 7 Law for the Reestablishment of the Civil Service results by summer 1933 in the firing of Jewish professors from universities.
- May 10 Public burning of books by Jews, political opponents, and intellectual avant-garde.

1935

- Summer "No Jews" signs and banners are placed with increasing frequency outside towns and cities, also outside shops, restaurants, and public recreation facilities [see Visuals].
- Sept. 15 Reich Citizenship Law and Law for the Protection of German Blood and Honor (the Nuremberg racial laws) are issued. These laws reduced the rights of German Jews, since

they could no longer vote or hold office, although they retained the right to German passports.

1936

Aug. 1 Olympic Games open in Berlin: anti-Semitic signs are removed and homosexual bars closed until the games are over. Two weeks before, Berlin and Prussian Roma and Sinti are arrested and sent to a special internment camp at Berlin-Marzahn.

1937

June 12 Beginning of "Aryanization" of industry in the German Reich. "Race defilers" are to be sent to concentration camps after their prison terms are up according to a secret decree from Heydrich.

1938

March 13 *Anschluss* (incorporation) of Austria into the German Reich [see Visuals].

July 6 Evian conference, international conference to resolve immigration quotas for refugees from Hitler's Germany.

Oct. 28-29 Expulsion of approximately 18,000 Polish stateless Jews from Germany.

Nov. 6 Herschel Grynszpan shoots German embassy employee Ernst vom Rath in Paris.

Nov. 9 *Kristallnacht* (Pogrom of November 1938): state organized pogrom against Jews in Germany, Austria, and the Sudetenland results in the burning of synagogues as well as vandalism and looting of Jewish businesses and homes. Approximately 28,000 German and Austrian Jewish men deported to concentration camps.

Nov. 15 Jewish children expelled from public schools; segregated Jewish schools are created [see Visuals].

Nov. 28 Restrictions on free choice of residence for Jews.

Dec. 3 Law passed enforcing compulsory "Aryanization" of Jewish firms and businesses

1939

- Jan. 17 Loss of tenant protection for Jews.
- Jan. 30 Hitler's *Reichstag* speech predicts the "destruction of the Jewish race in Europe."
- Sept. 1 German invasion of Poland [see Visuals].
- Sept. 21 Heydrich orders the creation of ghettos in occupied Poland under the administration of "Jewish councils."
- Oct. 12 First deportation of Jews from Austria and Moravia to Poland.
- Nov. 23 Introduction of Jewish star throughout occupied Poland (the Generalgouvernement).
- Nov. 28 Hans Frank orders the creation of Jewish councils in central Poland and establishes the first ghetto at Piotrkow.

1940

- Feb. 10 Start of deportations from Pomerania to Lublin (Poland).
- April 9 German invasion of Denmark and Norway.
- April 27 Himmler orders the start of construction of the Auschwitz concentration camp.
- April 30 First major ghetto created in Lodz.
- May 10 German invasion of Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg, and France.
- Oct. 3 Anti-Semitic decrees promulgated in Vichy, France.
- Oct. 16 Order given to create a ghetto in Warsaw.
- Nov. 15 Warsaw ghetto is sealed.

1941

- Feb. 25 Strikes against anti-Jewish measures in many Dutch cities.
- March 7 German Jews used as forced laborers.
- End May Creation of *Einsatzgruppen* [Operation Groups]
- June 22 German invasion of the Soviet Union.
- July 31 Göring charges Heydrich with the deportation of the European Jews; the "final

- solution" begins.
- Sept. 1 Introduction of the Jewish star in the German Reich for all Jews above the age of six
[see Visuals].
- Sept. 3 First gassings in Auschwitz.
- Oct. 14 First deportation of German Jews to Lodz.
- Dec. 8 Chelmno killing center begins operation; massacre in Riga.

1942

- Jan. 20 Wannsee Conference: senior German government officials meet in suburban Berlin to discuss the details and logistics of their plan to carry out the "final solution" to kill all Jews in Europe.
- Jan. 31 *Einsatzgruppe* [Operation Group] A reports about the murder of 229,052 Jews in the Baltic.
- March 1 Sobibor killing center begins operation.
- March 16 Belzec killing center begins operation.
- June 1 Treblinka killing center begins operation.
- July 22 Beginning of mass deportations from the Warsaw ghetto to Belzec and Treblinka.
- July 28 Creation of the Jewish Fighting Organization (ZOB) in the Warsaw ghetto.
- Sept. 16 First mass "resettlement" from the Lodz ghetto resulting in 55,000 deaths.
- Dec. 17 The Allies promise punishment for the murder of European Jews.

1943

- Jan. 18 Beginning of resistance against deportations from the Warsaw ghetto.
- March 22 The first of the new crematoria used in Auschwitz-Birkenau.
- April 19 Warsaw ghetto revolt begins.
- May 16 Liquidation and destruction of the Warsaw ghetto.

- June 11 Himmler's order to liquidate the Polish ghettos.
- June 26 Himmler's order to liquidate ghettos on occupied Soviet territory.
- Oct. 2 Rescue of 7,000 Danish Jews by the Danish resistance; 475 Jews captured by Germans.

1944

- May 15 Beginning of deportation of Hungarian Jews; by 8 July 1944, about 476,000 deported to Auschwitz.
- July 24 The Majdanek killing center is liberated by Soviet troops; between 50,000 and 60,000 Jews were murdered there.
- Nov. 26 Himmler orders the destruction of the crematoria at Auschwitz-Birkenau.

1945

- Jan. 17 Beginning of the Auschwitz death marches.
- Jan. 27 Auschwitz liberated by Soviet troops.
- April 11 Buchenwald liberated by US troops.
- April 15 Bergen-Belsen liberated by British and Canadian troops.
- April 30 Hitler commits suicide.
- May 8 Germany surrenders unconditionally.
- May 10 Theresienstadt is liberated.
- May 23 Himmler commits suicide.
- Nov. 22 Beginning of the Nuremberg trials.