

1. February 28, 1933 - *Decree for the Protection of People and the Reich*. Permitted the regime to arrest and incarcerate political opponents without specific charge, dissolve political organizations, and to suppress publications. It also gave the central government the authority to overrule state and local laws and overthrow state and local governments.

2. April 7, 1933 – *Law for the Restoration of the Professional Civil Service*. Excluded Jews and other political opponents of the Nazis from all civil service positions. The law initially exempts those who had worked in the civil service since August 1, 1914, those who were veterans of World War I, or those with a father or son killed in action in World War I.

3. April 25, 1933 - *Law against Overcrowding in Schools and Universities*, limited the number of Jewish students in public schools

4. July 14, 1933 - *Law for the Repeal of Naturalization and Recognition of German Citizenship* revoked the citizenship of naturalized Jews and “undesirables.”

5. July 14, 1933 - *Law for the Prevention of Offspring with Hereditary Diseases* mandated the forced sterilization of certain individuals with physical and mental disabilities.

6. October 4, 1933 - The Editors Law (*Schriftleitergesetz*) forbid non-“Aryans” to work in journalism.

7. November 24, 1933 - *Law against Dangerous Habitual Criminals* allowed courts to order the indefinite imprisonment of “habitual criminals” if they deemed the person dangerous to society. It also provided for the castration of sex offenders.
8. May 1, 1935 – Ban on Jehovah’s Witness organizations.
9. June 28, 1935 - Revision of Paragraph 175. The German Ministry of Justice revised Paragraphs 175 and 175a of the German criminal code with the intent of
 - 1) expanding the range of criminal offenses to encompass any contact between men, either physical or in form of word or gesture, that could be construed as sexual; and
 - 2) strengthening penalties for all violations of the revised law.
10. May 21, 1935 - Army law expelled Jewish officers from the army.

11. Sept. 15, 1935 – Nuremberg Laws passed. Three laws outlined the following:
 - a. *Reich Citizenship Law* – German Jews lost their German citizenship and were classified *Staatsangehörige* (“state subjects”).
 - b. *Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honor* - German Jews were forbidden to marry or have sexual relations with German non-Jews; employ non-Jewish women under age 45 in their homes; fly the German flag (an offense against German honor).
 - c. *Reich Flag Law* established the Nazi flag as the new German national flag.
12. Oct. 18, 1935 - *Law for the Protection of the Hereditary Health of the German People* required all prospective marriage partners to obtain a certificate of fitness to marry from the public health authorities. The German authorities refuse to issue such certificates to those suffering from "hereditary illnesses" and contagious diseases and those attempting to marry in violation of the Nuremberg Laws.
13. January 11, 1936 - Executive Order on the Reich Tax Law forbid Jews to serve as tax-consultants.
14. April 3, 1936 - Reich Veterinarians Law expelled Jews from the veterinary profession.

15. October 15, 1936 - Reich Ministry of Education banned Jewish teachers from public schools.
16. April 22, 1938 - *Decree against the Camouflage of Jewish Firms* forbid changing the names of Jewish-owned businesses.
17. April 26, 1938 - *Order for the Disclosure of Jewish Assets* required Jews to report all property in excess of 5,000 Reichsmarks.
18. August 17, 1938 - Executive Order on the *Law on the Alteration of Family and Personal Names* required Jews to adopt an additional name: "Sara" for women and "Israel" for men.
19. Oct. 3, 1938 - *Decree on the Confiscation of Jewish Property* regulated the transfer of assets from German Jews to German non-Jews.
20. October 5, 1938 - Reich Ministry of the Interior invalidated all German passports held by Jews. Jews were forced to surrender their old passports, which became valid only after the letter "J" was stamped on them.

21. Nov. 12, 1938 - *Decree on the Exclusion of Jews from German Economic Life* barred Jews from operating retail stores, sales agencies, and from carrying on a trade. The law also forbid Jews from selling goods or services at an establishment of any kind.

22. November 15, 1938 - Reich Ministry of Education expelled all Jewish children from public schools.

23. September 1, 1939 –
 - a. Curfew on Jewish individuals; Jews prohibited from specific zones of many German cities.

 - b. Jews received reduced rations; further decrees limited the time periods in which Jews could purchase food.

 - c. German authorities also required Jews to relinquish property essential to the war effort such as radios, cameras, bicycles, electrical appliances, and other valuables, to local officials.

24. September 1, 1941 – Decree required Jews over the age of six in Germany to wear a yellow, six-pointed star with the word "Jude" (German for "Jew") across the front in black, sewn to their outer clothing at all times. This decree became effective on September 19.

25. September 1941 –
 - a. Decree prohibited Jews from using public transportation.
 - b. German issued residency regulations that forced Jews to live in designated areas of German cities, concentrating them in “Jewish houses”; (“Judenhäuser”).
 - c. German authorities issued ordinances requiring Jews fit for work to perform compulsory forced labor.
26. July 1943 - The persecution of Jews by legal decree ended with a July 1943 ordinance removing Jews entirely from the protection of German law and placing them under the direct jurisdiction of the Reich Security Main Office (RSHA).