

Evolution of Nazi Antisemitic Policy

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">The Limited Solution 1933-1939</p>	<p>January 30, 1933 – Adolf Hitler named Chancellor of Germany</p> <p>September 15, 1935 – Nuremberg Laws passed – German Jews stripped of their citizenship and civil rights</p> <p>November 9-10, 1938 – Kristallnacht – first violent action against German Jews</p> <p>German Policy: Emigration of Jews out of the Third Reich Method: Legal assault Geography: Germany, Austria, sections of Czechoslovakia</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">The Situational Solutions 1939-1941</p>	<p>September 1, 1939 – Germany invades Poland – WWII begins</p> <p>1940 – Germany invades multiple western European countries</p> <p>German Policy: Physical concentration and death by attrition Method: Ghettoization Geography: Poland and occupied eastern Europe</p> <hr/> <p>June 22, 1941 – Germany invades USSR</p> <p>German Policy: Mass murder Method: shooting squads (Einsatzgruppen) Geography: Soviet territories</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">The Final Solution 1941-1945</p>	<p>Summer 1941 – Summer of “research and development.” Nazi officials are concerned about the effects of mass shootings in the East and begin experimenting with murder through gas.</p> <p>December 8, 1941 – Jews are deported from Lodz Ghetto to the Chelmno death camp where they are the first to be executed in gas vans.</p> <p>January 20, 1942 – Wannsee Conference gathers together major Nazi leaders to alert them to the new policy of genocide, the use of gas chambers, and the authority of the SS to run the Final Solution.</p> <p>Spring 1942 – All six death camps are operational.</p> <p>German Policy: Genocide – the intended murder of all European Jews Method: Gas chambers at six killing centers Geography: all of occupied Europe</p>