

Holocaust

- Jan. 30, 1933 - Hitler appointed Chancellor
- Sept. 15, 1935 - Nuremberg Laws
- Nov. 9-10, 1938 - Kristallnacht
- Sept. 1, 1939 - Germany invades Poland
- 1940 - Ghettos established
- June 22, 1941 - Einsatzgruppen begins
- July 31, 1941 - Final Solution order
- Jan. 20, 1942 - Wannsee Conference
- Spring 1942 - regular deportations to death camps
- May 1944 - ramp built at Auschwitz
- May-July 1944 - Hungarian Jews deported
- Winter 1944-1945 - death marches
- Spring 1945 - liberation
- August 3, 1945 - Eisenhower moves to implement Harrison Report
- Dec. 22, 1945 - Truman Directive
- July 4, 1946 - Kielce
- May 14, 1948 - Israel
- 1957 - final DP camp closes

German Occupation

- March 13, 1938 - Anschluss
- Sept. 1, 1939 - Poland
- April 8, 1940 - Norway
- April 9, 1940 - Denmark
- May 14, 1940 - Netherlands
- May 27, 1940 - Belgium
- June 25, 1940 - France
- June 22, 1941 - Soviet Union
- Sept. 1943 - Greece
- Sept. 1943 - Italy
- March 19, 1944 - Hungary

Camp Closings

- Dec. 1942 - Belzec
- Oct. 14, 1943 - Sobibor
- Nov. 1943 - Treblinka
- July 1944 - liberation of Majdanek
- Nov. 1944 - gassing ends at Auschwitz
- Jan. 27, 1945 - Auschwitz Liberated

World War II

- Sept. 30, 1938 - Munich Agreement
- Aug. 23, 1939 - Molotov-Ribbentrop
- Sept. 1, 1939 - Invasion of Poland
- Sept. 7, 1940-May 10, 1941 - Blitz
- March 11, 1941 - Lend-Lease
- June 22, 1941 - Barbarossa
- Dec. 7, 1941 - Pearl Harbor
- Dec. 8, 1941 - US declares war on Japan
- June 4-7, 1942 - Battle of Midway
- July 17, 1942-Feb. 2, 1943 - Stalingrad
- Aug. 7, 1942-Feb. 9, 1943 - Guadalcanal
- June 6, 1944 - D-Day
- Dec. 16, 1944-Jan. 25, 1945 - Bulge
- Feb. 13-15, 1945 - Dresden
- Feb. 19-March 26, 1945 - Iwo Jima
- April 12, 1945 - FDR dies/Truman president
- May 8, 1945 - V-E Day
- Aug. 6 & 9, 1945 - atomic bombs
- Sept. 2, 1945 - V-J Day
- Nov. 20, 1945 - IMT opens
- Jan. 20, 1953 - Eisenhower president

Propaganda

- November 11, 1918 - World War I ends
- June 28, 1919 - Treaty of Versailles signed
- February 24, 1920 – Hitler declares the 25 Points
- 1923 – Hyperinflation peaks in Germany
- April 20, 1923 - Der Stürmer begins publication
- November 9, 1923 – Beer Hall Putsch
- March 13, 1933 – Ministry of Propaganda established
- April 1, 1933 – nationwide boycott of Jewish owned businesses
- May 10, 1933 – Book burnings
- November 10, 1933 – introduction of the People’s Radio
- 1935 - *Der Giftpilz* published
- 1936 – Germany hosts Olympics
- September 1, 1939 – membership in the HJ and BDM becomes mandatory
- September 1, 1939 – listening to foreign broadcasts or news is illegal
- 1940 - *The Eternal Jew* is released in German theaters
- 1943 – Polish language editions of *The Protocols of the Elders of Zion* published.
- June 1944 - Red Cross visit to Terezin
- 1945-1946 – Julius Streicher tried as a propagandist at the IMT

Additional Items

- October 29, 1929 – American stock market crash
- February 27, 1933 – Reichstag Fire
- August 2, 1934 – Paul von Hindenburg dies
- Sept. 19, 1941 – German Jews ordered to wear Star of David
- December 8, 1941 – first group of Jews deported to a death camp (to Chelmno from Lodz)
- March 17, 1942 – Belzec, the first Operation Reinhard camp to become operation, accepts its first transport for gassing
- March 22, 1943 – Krema IV becomes the first of the modern, assembly-line killing machines at Auschwitz-Birkenau to begin operations.

Nazi Legislation

- Feb. 28, 1933 - *Decree for the Protection of People and the Reich.*
- April 7, 1933 – *Law for the Restoration of the Professional Civil Service.*
- April 25, 1933 - *Law against Overcrowding in Schools and Universities*
- July 14, 1933 - *Law for the Repeal of Naturalization and Recognition of German Citizenship*
- July 14, 1933 - *Law for the Prevention of Offspring with Hereditary*
- Oct. 4, 1933 - *The Editors Law (Schriftleitergesetz)*
- Nov. 24, 1933 - *Law against Dangerous Habitual Criminals*
- May 1, 1935 – Ban on Jehovah’s Witness organizations.
- June 28, 1935 - Revision of Paragraph 175.
- May 21, 1935 - Army law expelled Jewish officers from the army.
- Sept. 15, 1935 – Nuremberg Laws
- Oct. 18, 1935 - *Law for the Protection of the Hereditary Health of the German People*
- Jan. 11, 1936 - Executive Order on the Reich Tax Law
- April 3, 1936 - Reich Veterinarians Law
- Oct. 15, 1936 - Reich Ministry of Education banned Jewish teachers from public schools.
- April 22, 1938 - *Decree against the Camouflage of Jewish Firms*
- April 26, 1938 - *Order for the Disclosure of Jewish Assets*
- August 17, 1938 - Executive Order on the *Law on the Alteration of Family and Personal Names*
- Oct. 3, 1938 - *Decree on the Confiscation of Jewish Property*
- Oct. 5, 1938 - Reich Ministry of the Interior invalidated all German Jewish passports. New passports were valid only after the letter “J” was stamped on them.
- Nov. 12, 1938 - *Decree on the Exclusion of Jews from German Economic Life*
- Nov. 15, 1938 - Reich Ministry of Education expelled all Jewish children from public schools.
- Sept. 1, 1939 –
 - Curfew on Jewish individuals; Jews prohibited from specific zones of many German cities.
 - Jews received reduced rations; further decrees limited the time periods in which Jews could purchase food.
 - 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.
- September 1, 1941 – Decree required Jews over the age of six in Germany to wear a yellow star effective Sept. 19.
- September 1941 –
 - Decree prohibited Jews from using public transportation.
 - German issued residency regulations that forced Jews to live in designated areas of German cities, concentrating them in “Jewish houses”; (“Judenhäuser”).
 - German authorities issued ordinances requiring Jews fit for work to perform compulsory forced labor.
- 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).