**Jewish Decisions Lesson—Timeline of Holocaust Events**

**Essential Question:**Considering the profiles of Jewish people you have been given, WHEN might they have decided to emigrate/hide/or resist with arms?

When would they no longer have had the opportunity to act in these ways?

* January 30, 1933 - Adolf Hitler comes to power in Germany.
* March 1933 - Hitler assumes the power of the legislative branch.
* April 1933 – One day boycott of Jewish stores.
* May 1933 – Organized burning of books by Jewish authors as well as political dissidents.
* Jews (“non-Aryans”) were dismissed from government jobs.
* Jews were prevented from belonging to professional organizations.
* Laws made it hard to observe traditional Jewish dietary laws.
* September 1935 – Nuremberg Laws:
  + Stripped Jews of German citizenship.
  + Forbid marriages and relationships between Jews and non-Jews.
  + Results in segregated facilities, transportation, etc.
* German Jews have their passports stamped with a red J.
* German Jews must adopt the middle name of Sarah or Israel.
* Jewish students removed from schools and universities.
* Jews are gradually forced to transfer their wealth and businesses to non-Jewish control.
* November 9-10, 1939 – The November Pogrom (Kristallnacht)
  + Organized violence against German & Austrian Jewish community.
  + 30,000 Jewish men arrested and temporarily sent to concentration camps.
  + Approximately 100 Jewish men murdered. Sexual violence against Jewish women.
  + Large scale destruction of Jewish businesses, synagogues and homes.
* Jewish publications and newspapers banned.
* Jewish children expelled from public schools—only allowed to attend Jewish schools.
* All unemployed Jews who were fit for work had to register for forced labor, where they were kept segregated from both the general community and non-Jewish laborers.
* September 1, 1939 – Germany invades Poland. World War II begins.
* Nazi occupation sets into motion the following actions:
* German army occupies:
  + Poland—September 1939.
  + Denmark & Norway—April 1940.
  + Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, France—May 1940.
  + Yugoslavia, Greece—April 1941.
  + Invaded the Soviet Union—June 1941. Soviets switch from Axis to Allies.
* October 1941 – Jewish emigration from Nazi-controlled territory is forbidden.
* Nazi occupation sets into motion the following actions:
  + SS and Gestapo agencies establish offices in the country.
  + Anti-Jewish measures go into effect against the local population:
    - Jews forced to wear an identifying badge or arm band (Star of David).
    - Jewish students are forced out of school.
    - Jewish adults are stripped of business ownership and removed from most professions.
    - Segregated facilities are established for Jews and non-Jews (Aryans).
* In Poland and the East, Jews are forced to relocate into ghettos
  + Stripped of many belongings, wealth, property.
  + Either unemployed or performing slave labor to benefit the Nazis and German businesses.
* In the West, at first Jews are still largely in their own homes. As time goes on, Jews are gradually moved into transit and/or labor camps.
  + Eventually stripped of many belongings, property, wealth.
  + Receive call up notices to report for relocation.
* January 1942 – the Wannsee Conference. At this meeting, the detailed plans of the “final solution” for the Jews are revealed to those German bureaucrats who will be needed to implement the plan.
* 1942 – Deportations for “resettlement in the East” begin in earnest. Jews are sent to a destination not made known to them. Most go directly to killing centers for immediate murder. The first people sent East are the elderly, young children, and those unable to provide substantive labor in their current location.
* 22 July–mid-September 1942 – More than 300,000 people are deported from the Warsaw ghetto. Most go to the Treblinka killing center.
* Deportations happen more frequently, but those with work permits (and their families) still enjoy relative protection.
* As large scale deportations East begin, work permits provide little protection.
* By autumn 1943, Belzec, Sobibor, and Treblinka killing centers close.
* March 19, 1944 – German forces occupy Hungary.
* 1944 – Prisoners of ghettos and transit camps are sent to the death camps. Few ghettos remain in eastern Europe by the end of summer.
* April 1944 – All Hungarian Jews except those in Budapest are ordered into ghettos.
* May 1944 – Systematic deportations of Jews from Hungary to Auschwitz begin. In three months, 440,000 Hungarian Jews are sent to Auschwitz on more than 145 trains.