

1. Key Dates Timeline

1.	January 1933 Hitler is made Chancellor of Germany.
2.	April 1933 Jewish shops are boycotted (German citizens are encouraged not to use Jewish shops).
3.	September 1935 The Nuremberg Laws were passed. These were a series of laws reducing German Jews human rights, such as their ability to marry Germans, to vote, and to be recognised as a citizen.
4.	March 1938 Hitler joined Germany with Austria (something that was forbidden by the Treaty of Versailles). This became known as the Anschluss. Remember, Hitler was actually Austrian and not German.
5.	November 1938 Kristallnacht (Night of Broken Glass). This was a pogrom (violent riot) against German Jews carried out by SA (Brown Shirts) forces and civilians throughout Nazi Germany on 9–10 November. The German authorities looked on without intervening. Jewish homes, hospitals and schools were ransacked as the attackers demolished buildings with sledgehammers. The rioters destroyed 267 synagogues throughout Germany, Austria and the Sudetenland. Over 7,000 Jewish businesses were damaged or destroyed and 30,000 Jewish men were arrested and sent to concentration camps.
6.	1 st September 1939 Hitler invades Poland. Britain and France issue an ultimatum telling Germany to leave. Germany ignore the threat and Britain and France declare war on Germany on 3 rd September 1939.
7.	From October 1939 the process of ghettoization began in Poland in order to confine and segregate Poland's Jewish population of about 3.5 million for the purpose of persecution, terror, and exploitation. The largest <i>ghetto</i> in Poland was in the capital city of Warsaw, covering the area of 307 hectares (3.07 km ²). The initial population of the ghetto was 450,000.
8.	November 1939 Polish Jews are forced to wear yellow stars. The star represents the Star of David (a Jewish symbol).
9.	From February 1942 the Mass deportation of Western European Jews to concentration camps began. Jewish people were transported from all Nazi occupied countries such as Bulgaria, Romania in the east and France and the Netherlands in the west. They were taken by train to death camps in Poland where they would be systematically murdered.
10.	By 1944 Jews from countries that were Germany's allies were also deported and taken to the gas chambers e.g. Hungarian Jews.
11.	23 rd January 1945 Russian troops from the Soviet Union liberated what they thought was a POW (Prisoner of War) camp in Oswiecim, southern Poland that contained 7,000 prisoners. They later realised that this was actually Auschwitz-Birkenau, the world's most notorious crime scene where over 1.2 million Jews, gypsies and other 'untermenschen' (undesirables) had been routinely murdered in gas chambers and their bodies burnt to ashes to hide the evidence.

2. Key Individuals	
12. Adolf Hitler	Nazi Party Dictator of Germany 1933-1945
13. Heinrich Himmler	Leader of the SS. It was the SS that carried out the mass extermination of Jewish people.
14. Adolf Eichmann	Eichmann was a German-Austrian high ranking SS officer and one of the major organizers of the Holocaust
15. Josef Goebbels	Nazi Party minister of propaganda.
16. Rudolf Hoss	Hoss was the longest serving officer in charge of Auschwitz.

3. Key Words/Terms	
17. Lebensraum	Living space in the east (e.g. Poland) where Hitler was planning to build his 1000 year Reich for the master/superior race (Herenvolk).
18. Minorities	Anyone considered non-Aryan, disabled people, homosexuals, Roma.
19. Nuremberg	A series of laws reducing German Jews human rights, such as their ability to marry Germans, to vote, and to be recognised as a citizen.
20. Pogrom	A violent attack on Jewish communities, these had been occurring all over Eastern Europe & Russia since 1900.
21. Roma	Known as gypsies, they were persecuted especially when the Nazis' moved East during WWII.
22. SA	Known as Hitler's bullboys in the early days they helped him gain power by intimidating people.
23. SS	Hitler's elite part of the army, also responsible for the workings of the concentration camp network under Himmler.
24. SS Einsatzgruppen	SS murder squads that went around Eastern Europe looking for Jews, capturing them and then murdering them.
25. Sterilisation	Preventing men and women from breeding by an operation.
26. Genocide	The killing of an entire race of people.
27. Synagogue	A Jewish place of worship.

3. Key Words/Terms (Continued)	
28. Anti-Semitism	Discrimination against Jews as a religious group or race.
29. The Final Solution	The Nazi government official policy which authorised the murder of all Jews within the Nazi Reich (empire).
30. Aryan	Meaning pure German blood. Hitler believed they would make Germany great again.
31. Concentration Camps	Prison camps set up by the Nazis in 1933, firstly for political opponents (communists), then minorities from criminals, homosexuals, gypsies, Jews. Some later became extermination camps.
32. Extermination 'death' Camp	A concentration camp designed for the systematic murder of prisoners e.g. Treblinka or Sobibor.
33. Eugenics	The study of races. The Nazis' distorted science such as Darwin's survival of the fittest.
34. Euthanasia	The killing of those with disabilities or diseases.
35. Gestapo	Hitler's spy network, which relied on informants.
36. Holocaust	The Holocaust took place in Europe between 1933 and 1945. Six million Jews were systematically and brutally murdered by the Nazis and their collaborators. Millions of non-Jews, including Roma and Sinti (Gypsies), Serbs, political dissidents, people with disabilities, homosexuals and Jehovah's Witnesses, were also persecuted by the Nazis.
37. Ghettos	Parts of cities reserved for Jews from 1939, they were unhygienic places to live, had a lack of water and healthcare. They acted as prisons as they had large walls and curfews.
38. Kristallnacht	Kristallnacht – The Night of broken glass, people encouraged by the SS burned down synagogues, humiliated Jewish people and many were killed.
39. Untermenschen	Anyone considered an undesirable in Hitler's Germany; disabled, Roma, homosexuals and Jews.