

9.1 B The Holocaust

-the Holocaust occurred from _____ - _____ where _____ were killed, _____ of which were _____.

- HOLOCAUST which originally meant _____

-GENOCIDE- the systematic _____

Causes:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Power of Words:

-“The great masses of the people will more easily fall victims to a _____ than a _____”

-“How fortunate for leaders that men do _____”

-The _____ will never be asked if he told the _____”

-The personification of the devil as the symbol of all _____ assumes the living shape of the _____”

Jewish population in Europe before the war _____

Jewish population in Europe after the war _____

The 5 Stages of Isolation

1. Stage 1: Stripping of Rights

-1935: _____ stated that all JEWS were :

-stripped of German citizenship

-fired from jobs & businesses boycotted

-banned from German schools and universities

-Marriages between Jews and Aryans forbidden

-Forced to carry ID cards

-Passports stamped with a “J”

-forced to wear the _____ of the Yellow “Star of David”

-Jewish synagogues destroyed

-forced to pay reparations and a special income tax

2. Stage 2- Segregation

-GHETTOS

-Jews were forced to live in designated areas called “ghettos” to isolate them from the rest of society

-Nazis established 356 ghettos in Poland, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Hungary during WWII

-Ghettos were filthy, with poor sanitation and extreme overcrowding

- _____ was rampant and food was in such short supply that many slowly starved to death

- _____, the largest ghetto, held 500,000 people and was 3.5 square miles in size

3. Stage 3- Concentration Camps

-Prison camps essential to Nazi’s systematic oppression and eventual

-mass _____ of enemies of Nazi Germany (Jews, Communists, homosexuals, disabled, political opponents)

-Slave labor “annihilation by work”

-Prisoners faced undernourishment and starvation

-Prisoners transported in cattle freight cars

-Camps were built on railroad lines for efficient transportation

Life in Camps

-possessions were confiscated

-heads were shaved

-arms tattooed

-Prison uniforms

-Men, women and children were separated

-Survival based on trade skills / physical strength

-Unsanitary, disease ridden and lice infested barracks

-inhumane medical experiments

4. Stage 4- Extermination

-Einsatzgruppen (mobile killing units) had began killing operations aimed at entire Jewish communities in the 1930s

-DEATH FACTORIES: Nazi extermination camps fulfilled the singular function of mass murder

-Euthanasia program: Nazi policy to eliminate “ _____ ” (mentally or physically challenged) to promote Aryan “racial integrity”

Final Solution

-Wannsee Conference (Berlin -1942) established the “complete solution of the Jewish question”

-called for the complete and mass _____ and _____
of the Jews as well as other groups

- _____ gas became the agent in the mass extermination

Gas Chambers and Crematoriums

-Prisoners were sent to gas chambers disguised as showers

-Zyklon B gas used to gas people in 3 – 15 minutes

-Up to _____ people were gassed per day at _____,
the largest death camp with 4 operating gas chambers

-Gold fillings from victims teeth were melted down to make gold bards

-Prisoners moved dead bodies to massive crematoriums

Nearing the End of the War

-By 1945, the Nazis' began to destroy crematoriums and camps as Allied
troops closed in

-Death Marches (Todesmarsche): Between 1944-1945, Nazis ordered
marches over long distances. Approximately 250 000 – 375 000
prisoners perished in Death Marches

-On January 27, 1945, the Soviet army entered Auschwitz (largest camp)
and liberated more than 7,000 remaining prisoners, who were mostly ill
and dying.

Stage 5- Aftermath

-The camps were liberated only to find sick and dying people

-250000 people were liberated from the camps

-Jews were left with nothing; poor and homeless