

UNITED STATES
HOLOCAUST
MEMORIAL
MUSEUM

National Days of Remembrance

Holocaust Unit

Lesson 1- Timeline of the events of World War 2

Between 1933 and 1945, the German government led by Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party carried out the horrible treatment and murder of Europe's Jews, homosexuals, Roma (gypsies) and other groups of people.

This is now known as the Holocaust.

The **Allies'** (United States, England, Canada, Soviet Union) victory ended World War II, but **Nazi Germany** and its collaborators had left millions dead and countless lives shattered.

THE GREAT WAR

THE ONSET OF WAR

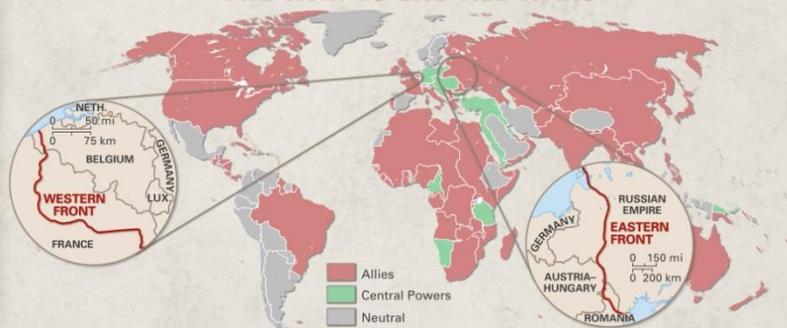
On June 28, 1914, Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary was assassinated in Sarajevo by Gavrilo Princip, a Bosnian Serb nationalist.



WAR FIRSTS

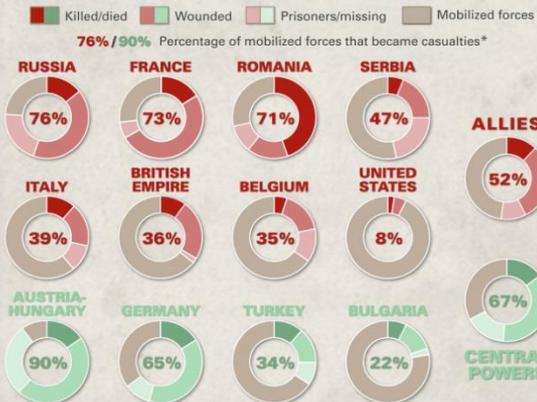
- chemical warfare
- gas masks
- flamethrowers
- steel helmets
- tank battles
- aerial warfare
- aircraft carrier
- IQ tests
- guide dogs
- a blood bank
- women enlisted
- filmed propaganda
- military use of X-rays
- wireless communication

THE WAR TO END ALL WARS



CASUALTIES

OF MAJOR COUNTRIES INVOLVED



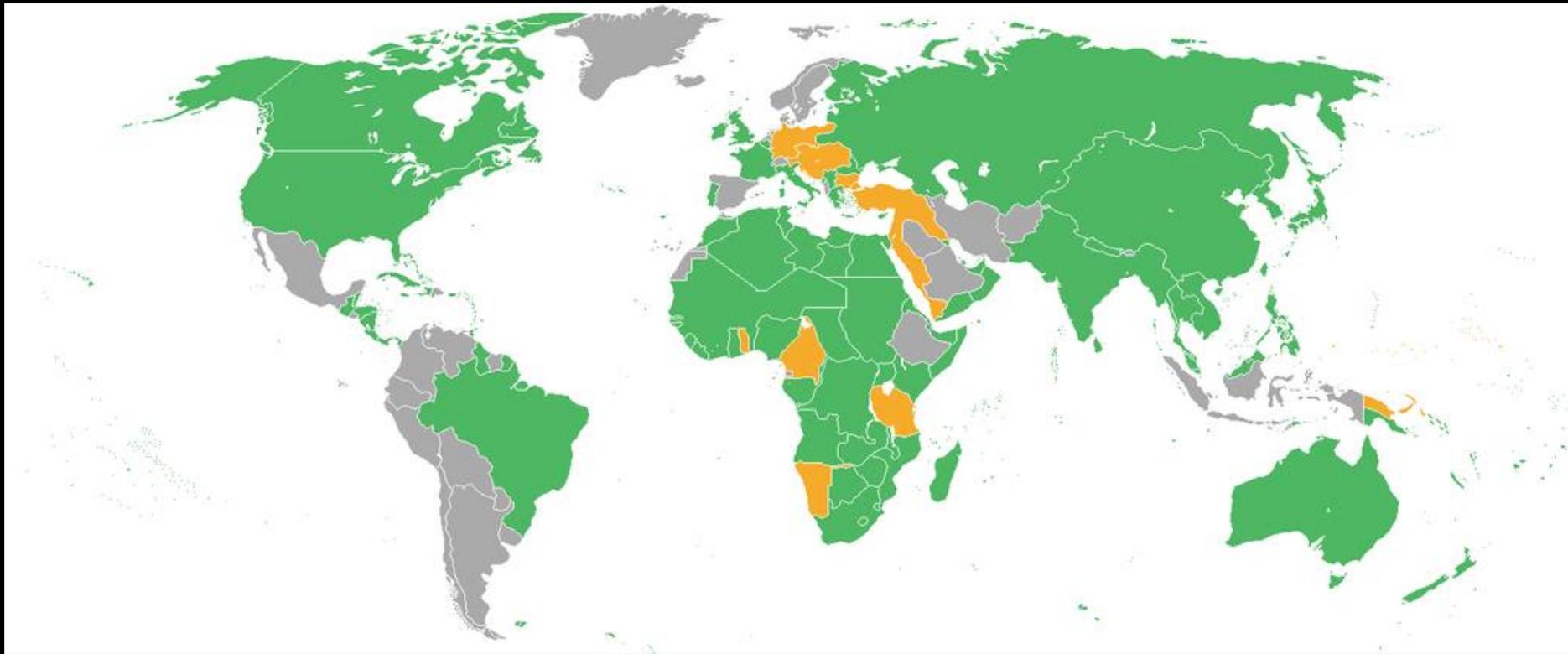
EUROPE BEFORE/AFTER



Sources: War Firsts, History Channel; casualty data, U.S. War Department.

*Total casualties = killed/died + wounded + prisoners/missing.

Green = Allied countries
Orange = Central Powers



World War I (WWI)

- The war was called 'The Great War'
- Most of the fighting took place in Europe
- By the end of the war, 70 million people were involved in the war in one way or another
- 9 million soldiers died and 7 million civilians

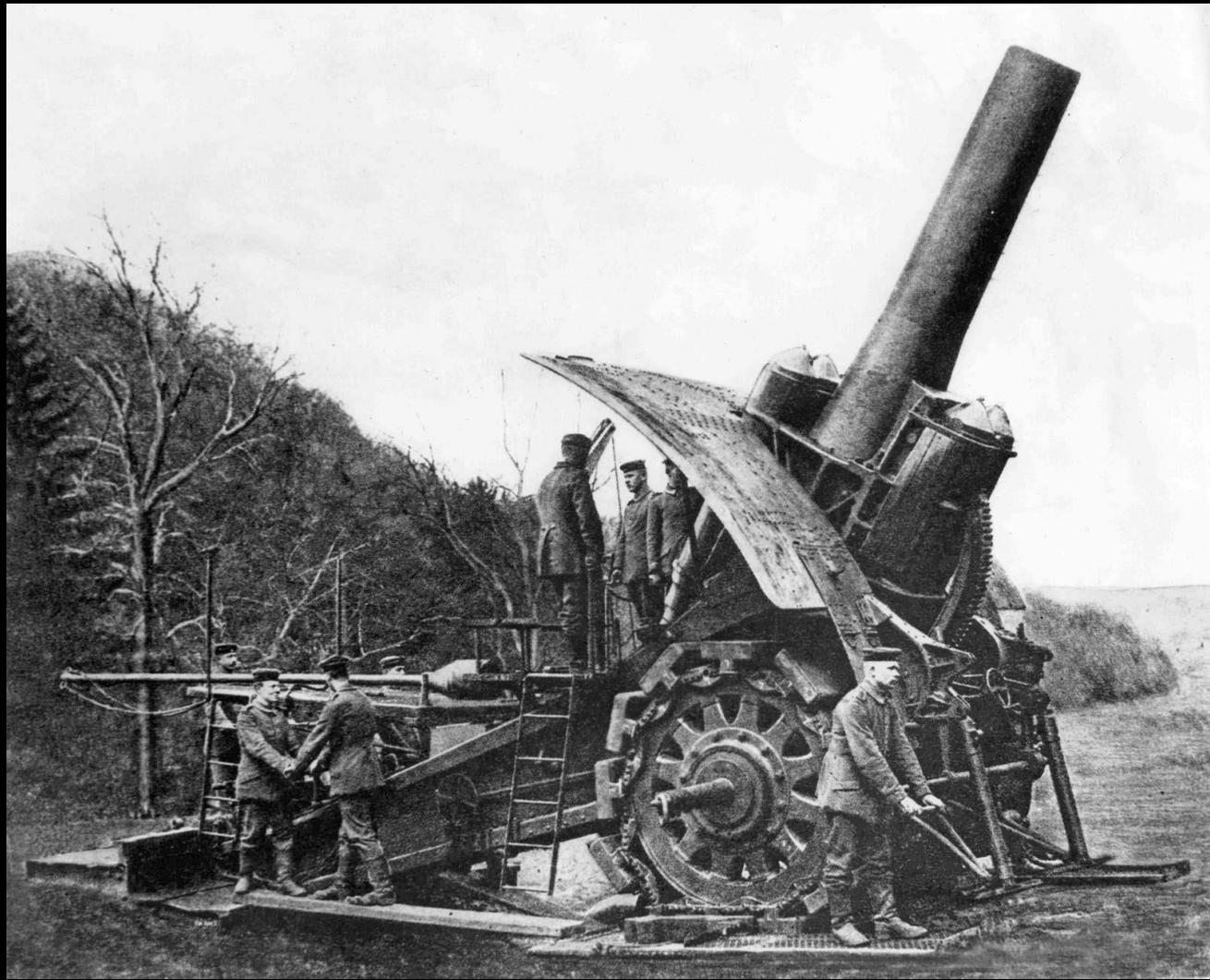








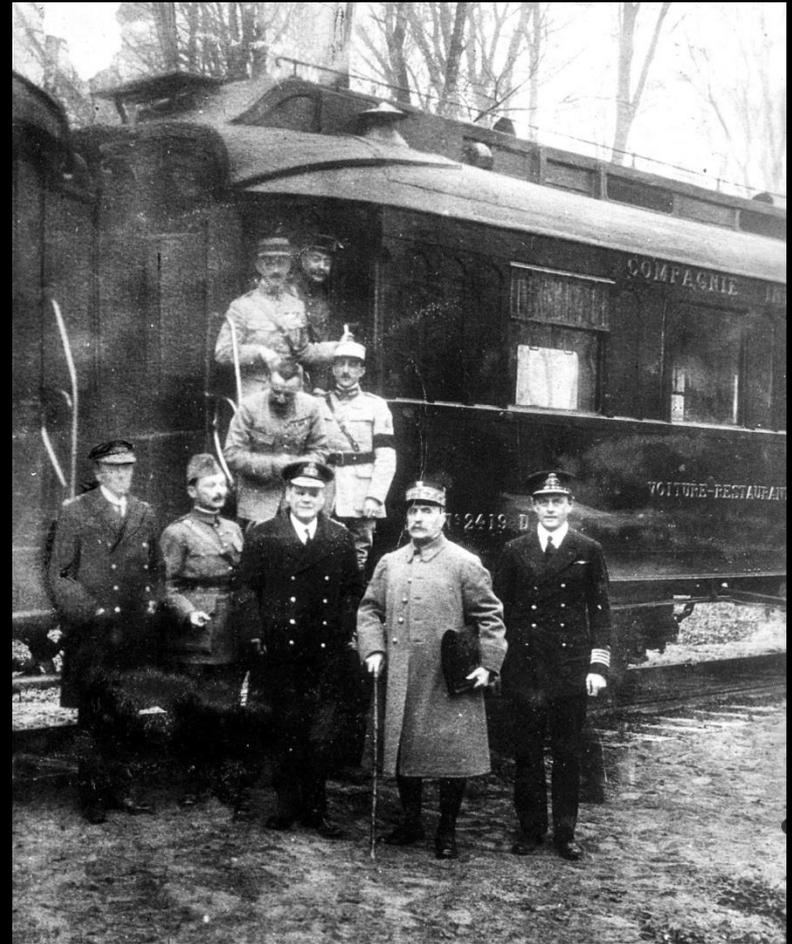


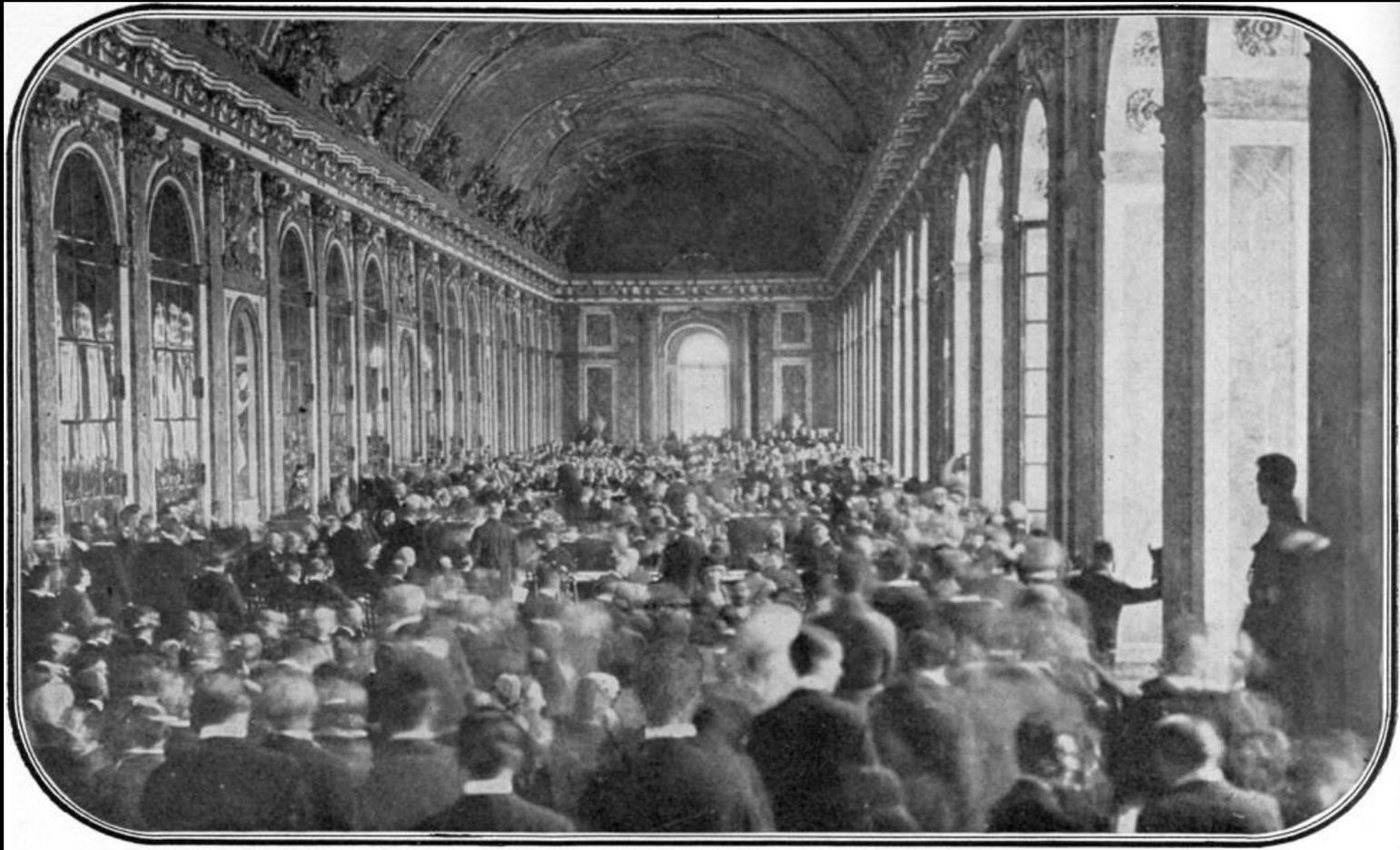




World War I (WWI)

- On November 11th, 1918, the Allied countries were victorious
- After the war, the Treaty of Versailles was signed
- A treaty is a document that is signed after a war
- The treaty stated several rules





World War I (WWI)

- The Treaty of Versailles punished Germany
- It stated that WWI was Germany's fault
- Germany was not allowed to have a large army
- Germany lost territory
- Germany had to pay money to the victorious countries



After WWI

- Germany and its people went through difficult times after WWI (1920s-early 1930s)
- Poverty and unemployment
- The Great Depression
- Lack of food
- Weak governments
- Riots / fear

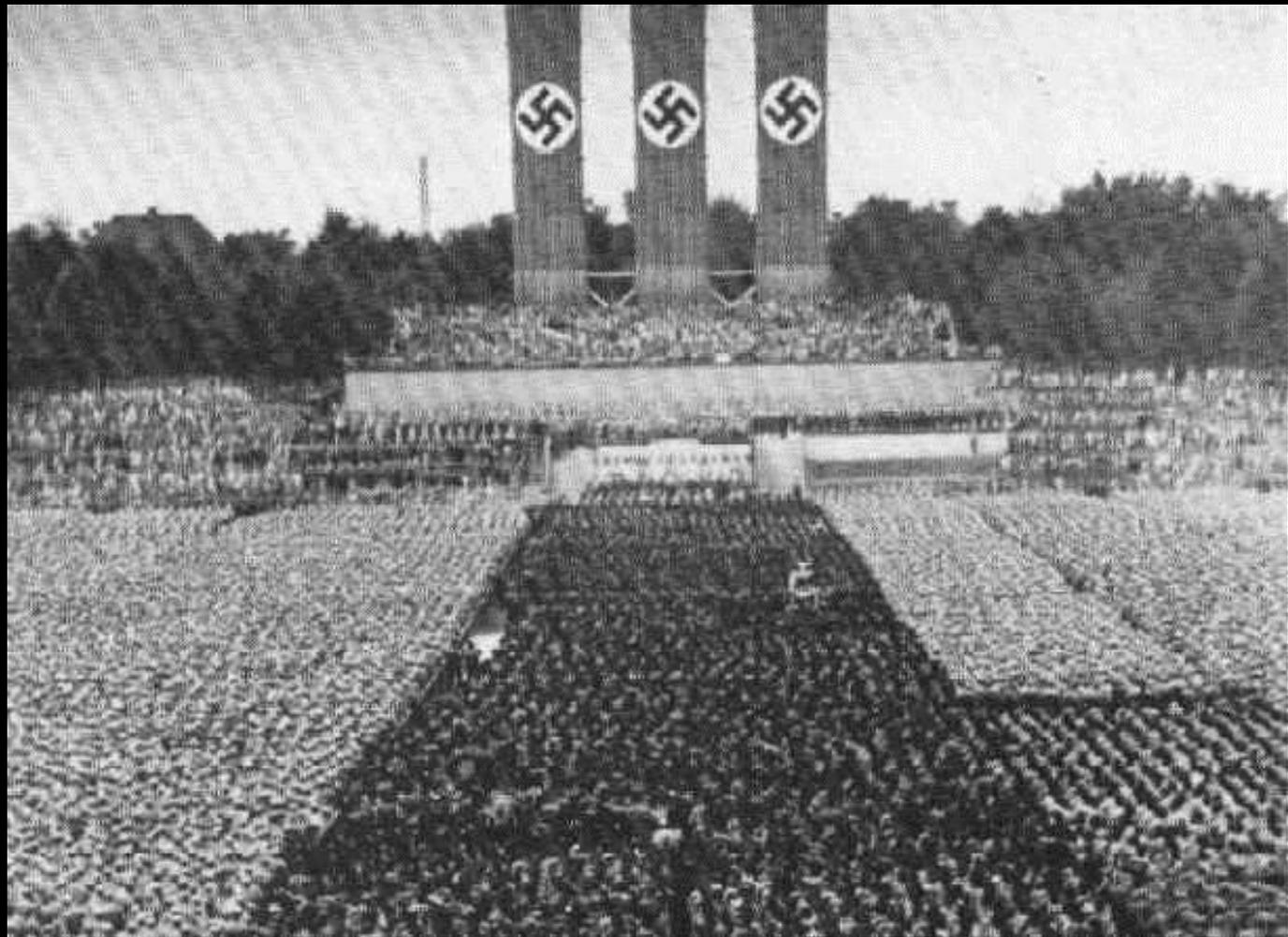




After WWI

- The people of Germany were looking for a leader
- Adolf Hitler and his Nazi Party used fear to convince the people of Germany to vote for him
- By 1933, Hitler became the chancellor of Germany









Hitler's Germany

- Hitler's ideas were based on fear
- Hitler blamed the Jewish people and other 'non-Aryan' people for the problems of Germany
- Hitler also had members of different political parties arrested and/or killed



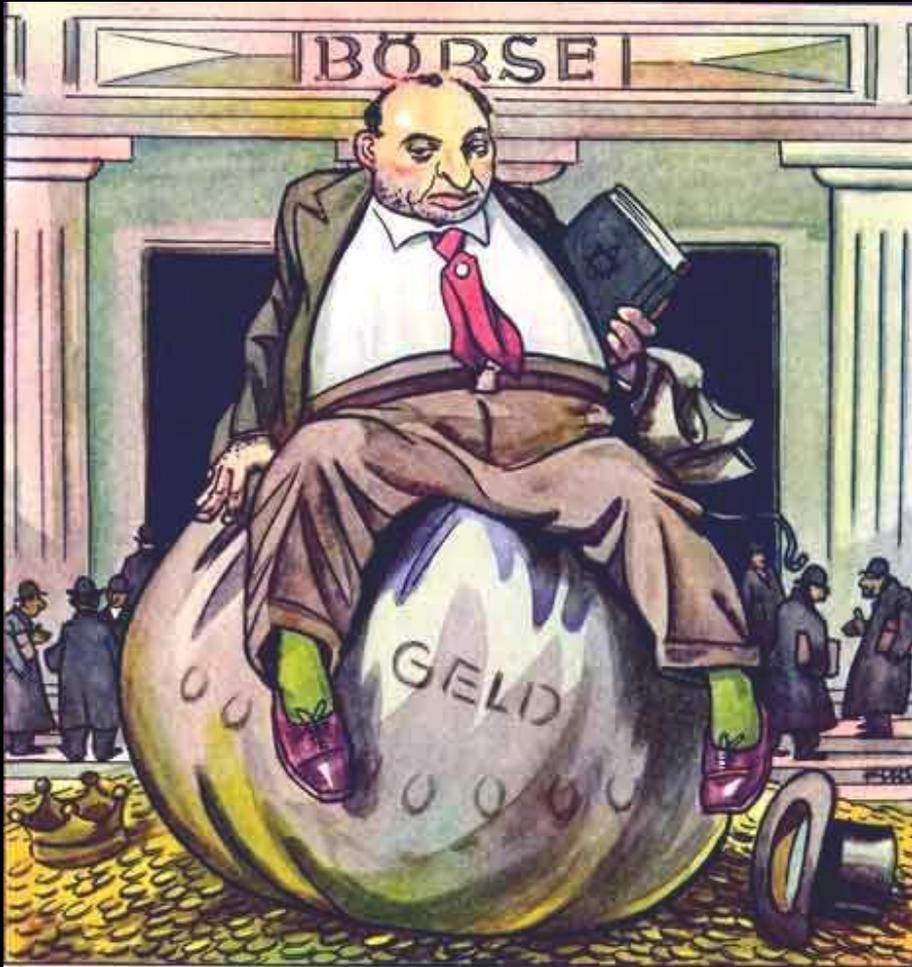
Die Juden sind unser Unglück



Frauen und Mädchen, die Juden sind fuer De



The Jew as Capitalist Exploiter



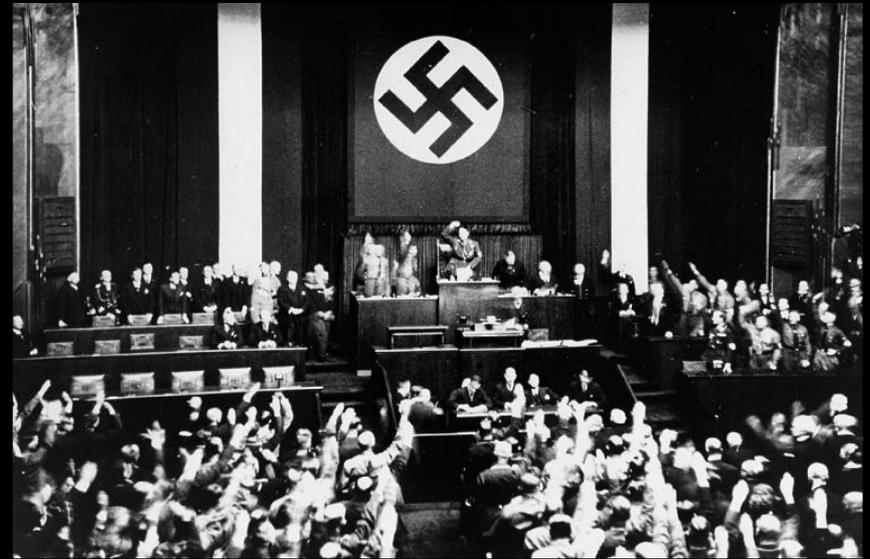
„Der Gott des Juden ist das Geld. Und um Geld zu verdienen, begeht er die größten Verbrechen. Er ruht nicht eher, bis er auf einem großen Geldsack sitzen kann, bis er zum König des Geldes geworden ist.“

The God of the Jews is Money. And to gain money, he will commit the greatest crimes.

He will not rest until he can sit on the largest sack of money, until he becomes the King of Money

Hitler's Germany

- March 1933, Adolf Hitler addressed the first session of the German Parliament (Reichstag). Hitler is chancellor.



Hitler's Germany

- The German Government gave Hitler full power during emergency situations

