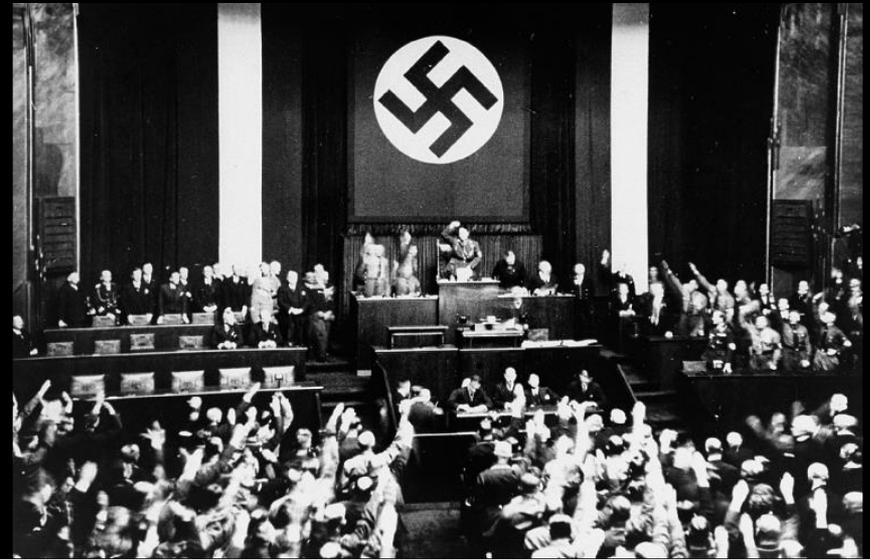


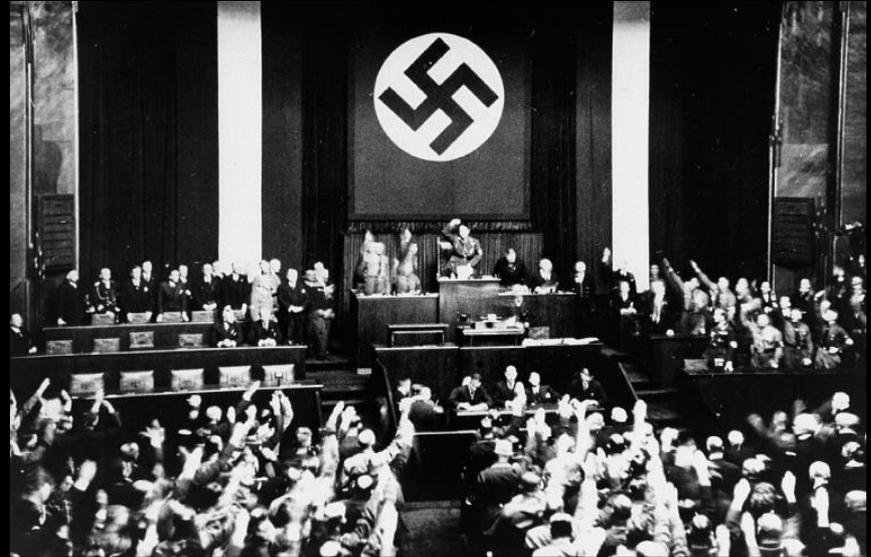
# Hitler's Germany

- 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



# THE TERROR BEGINS

- Communists, Socialists, and other people who did not agree with the Nazis were among the first to be rounded up and imprisoned.
- Some were put in the first concentration camps
- Some were killed



# THE TERROR BEGINS

- The Nazis initiated a boycott of Jewish shops and businesses on April 1, 1933, across Germany.





# Die Nürnberger Gesetze



## Zeichenerklärung



## Sonderfälle bei Mischlingen 1. Grades



## Reichsbürgergesetz vom 15. 9. 1935

1. Verordnung zum 14. 11. 1935

(Das Reichsbürgergesetz ist in seiner ursprünglichen Fassung der Fortbildung unterworfen.)

## Gesetz zum Schutze des Deutschen Blutes und der Deutschen Ehre vom 15. 9. 1935

1. Verordnung zum 14. 11. 1935

(Das Gesetz zum Schutze des Deutschen Blutes und der Deutschen Ehre ist in seiner ursprünglichen Fassung der Fortbildung unterworfen.)

Druckvermerk: In der Reichsbank zu Berlin, im Reichsbankdruck, 1935, Nr. 14. 1935

Vertrieben durch den Reichsbankdruck



# Anti Jewish Propaganda

- The nazis posted newspapers and posters with anti-Jewish propaganda in the streets for everyone to see



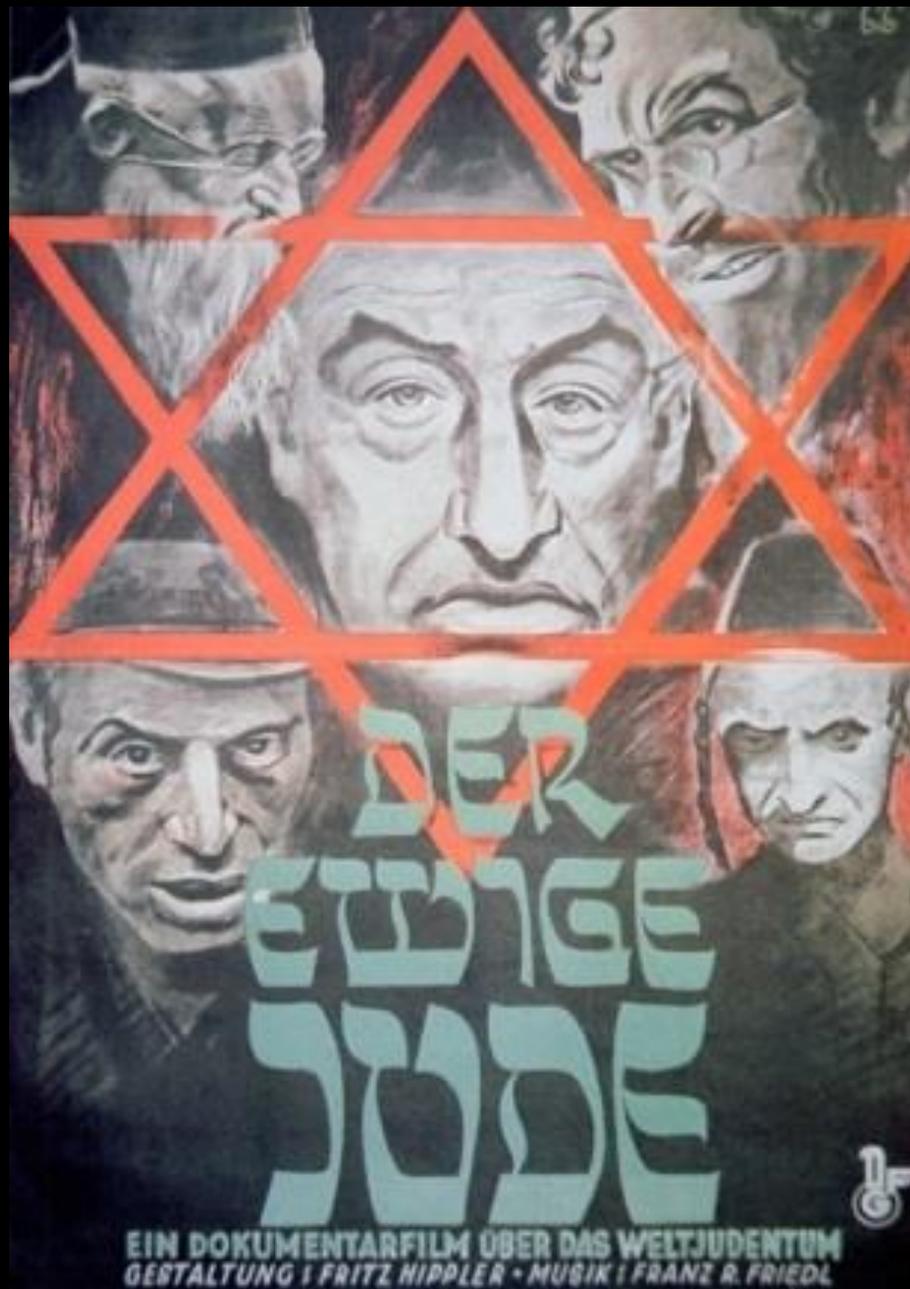
Mit dem Stürmer  
gegen Juda

Die Juden sind unser Unglück



Der Stürmer  
Jude  
Senhals





EIN DOKUMENTARFILM ÜBER DAS WELTJUDENTUM  
GESTALTUNG | FRITZ HIPPLER • MUSIK | FRANZ R. FRIEDL

# “NIGHT OF BROKEN GLASS”

- On the night of November 9–10, 1938, the nazi regime unleashed orchestrated anti-Jewish violence across Germany
- Residents of Rostock, Germany, view a burning synagogue



# “NIGHT OF BROKEN GLASS”

- Within 48 hours, synagogues were vandalized and burned
- 7,500 Jewish businesses were damaged or destroyed
- 96 Jews were killed,
- 30,000 Jewish men were arrested and sent to concentration camps.
- This night was called “The Night of Broken Glass”











# Concentration Camp System

- The nazis opened concentration camps in Germany first
- Some camps were used to force prisoners to work
- Some camps were created to kill people
- Prisoners in these camps were NOT treated well



# Concentration Camp System

- By the end of World War 2 in 1945, the nazis had created camps all over Europe
- In these camps, people were tortured, starved, exposed to very cold and very hot weather, crammed into small spaces, had little to no hygiene and executed









Liberation Front, Dachau



# Concentration Camp System

- The nazis had a system to identify prisoners
- Colored, tri-angular badges identified various prisoner categories
- The nazis would identify things such as religion, country, homosexuality, etc,





# Kennzeichen für Schutzhäftlinge in den Konzentrationslagern

	Politisch	Berufs- verbrecher	Emigrant	Blaufarbener	Homo- sexuell	Arbeitslos Reich	Arbeitslos arm
Grundfarben							
Abzeichen für Rückfällige							
Strafkomp							
Juden							
	Jüdischer Russenschänder	Fluchtverdächtiger		1a Häftling			
Beispiel: Politisch, Jude, Rückfällig, Strafkomp.							
	Pole	Tscheche					

# MARKINGS OF CAMP INMATES IN THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS

## Form and Color of Markings

	POLITICAL	HABITUAL CRIMINALS	EMIGRANTS	JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES	HOMO-SEXUALS	VAGRANTS
Basic Colors						
Markings for Repeaters						
Inmates of Penal Battalions						
Markings for Jews						
Special Markings	 Race Defiler Male	 Race Defiler Female	 Escape Suspect	 Number of Inmate	 Special Inmate	 NUMBER OF INMATE 2307 REPEATER JEW-POLITICAL MEMBER OF PENAL BATTALION ESCAPE SUSPECT
	 Pole	 Czech	 Members of Armed Forces			



Bundesarchiv, Bild 183-78612-0007  
Foto: o. Ang. | 1938/1944 ca.





# Concentration Camp System

- Although Jews were their primary targets, the Nazis also persecuted Roma (Gypsies), persons with mental and physical disabilities, and Poles for racial, ethnic, or national reasons.



# Concentration Camp System

- Millions more, including homosexuals, Jehovah's Witnesses, Soviet prisoners of war, and political dissidents, also suffered oppression and death.

