



Name: _____

Date: _____

Ethics- The Holocaust- Notes 2: 'Hitler's Germany'

Hitler's Germany

- March 1933,
Adolf Hitler addressed the first session of the German
_____ (Reichstag). Hitler is
chancellor.
- The German Government gave Hitler _____ 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 _____.
- Some were put in the first _____
- Some were killed

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

Nazi Race Laws

- In 1935, the nazis created new laws that discriminated against people who were not 'pure blood' Germans
- Only 'pure blood' Germans could get German _____
- Non-Jewish people could not have a relationship or be married to a Jewish person

Anti-Jewish Propaganda

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

"NIGHT OF BROKEN GLASS"

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

- Within 48 hours, _____ were vandalized and burned
- 7,500 Jewish _____ were damaged or destroyed
- 96 Jews were killed,
- 30,000 Jewish men were _____ and sent to concentration camps.
- This night was called _____

Concentration Camp System

- The nazis opened concentration camps in Germany first
- Some camps were used to force prisoners to _____
- Some camps were created to kill people
- Prisoners in these camps were _____
- By the end of World War 2 in 1945, the nazis had created camps all over _____

- In these camps, people were _____, starved, exposed to very cold and very hot weather, crammed into small spaces, had little to no hygiene and _____
- The nazis had a _____ to identify prisoners
- Colored, tri-angular _____ identified various prisoner categories
- The nazis would _____ things such as religion, country, homosexuality, etc,
- 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.
- _____ more, including homosexuals, Jehovah's Witnesses, Soviet prisoners of war, and political dissidents, also suffered _____ and death.