



Name: _____

Date: _____

Ethics- The Holocaust- Notes 3: Mobile Killing Squads & Death Camps

- In June, 1941 the nazis released _____ killing squads
- Groups of nazi soldiers and nazi _____
- These soldiers rounded up Jewish people around towns, brought them out to a wooded area or field and massacred them
- The mobile killing squads started after Germany _____ the Soviet Union
- They killed Jewish _____ at first
- Eventually, the _____ killed men, women and children
- The squads also killed partisans, Roma and Soviet politicians

- The mobile killing squads murdered more than _____
- The soldiers involved in these mass murders were _____
- They believed that these people were _____ of Germany
- Some of these soldiers could not handle their duties and began to drink alcohol
- They were men with _____ back in Germany
- They had _____ just like the ones they killed
- Killing squad at _____
- Babi Yar is a river near _____ in modern day Ukraine
- On September 29th & 30th, killing squads killed about _____

- After September 30th, many more people were killed

"Final Solution": Deportations

- By 1940, Hitler controlled most of continental _____
- But after 1942, the Allied countries started to advance and gain more _____
- In January 1942, the nazis met to discuss and carry out deportations of people to 'death camps'
- There were _____ located in Poland
- Chelmno, Treblinka, Sobibor, Belzec, Auschwitz-Birkenau and Majdanek
- People were told that these would be labour camps – the nazis hid the _____
- The nazis used _____ to transport people
- Between 80 and 100 people were _____ into railcars of this type.
- Deportation trains usually carried 1,000 to 2,000 people.

- Many _____ during the extreme conditions of the journey
- Most survivors were murdered upon arrival at the killing centers
- This railcar is on display at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, D.C.

“Final Solution”: Death Camps

- _____ were locations where the nazis systematically murdered millions of people
- People were stripped of their personal _____, starved, beat, tortured and _____
- _____ Birkenau was the most notorious camp
- Approximately _____ were killed there
- The camp was used for forced labour, medical experiments, detaining people and executing prisoners
- Auschwitz was divided up into several sections
- The death camp portion consisted of _____

- Prisoners were locked in rooms and gas was released
- Zyklon-B was the gas that was released into the _____
- After the prisoners died, their bodies were sent to a _____ where they were burned and cremated
- It was usually other prisoners who had to put the bodies into the crematorium ovens
- The nazis carried out different _____ experiments on the prisoners of the death camps (and other camps)
- These experiments resulted in disfigurement, loss of limbs, senses and even death