

	Knowledge Organiser: Year 9 Nazi Germany and the Holocaust	
	Key information	Key information
	1919- The Treaty of Versailles	Imprisonment
	-At the end of WW1 the allies impose a harsh peace treaty on the	-Increasing number of Jews sent to prison camps called concentration
	Germans. They lose land, money and must take the blame for starting	camps. Conditions in the camps are terrible, many die.
	the war.	-As the Nazis conquer new land they begin to form prisons inside
	-Adolf Hitler, the leader of the Nazi party blames enemies inside	captured cities such as Warsaw.
	Germany for losing the war.	-Huge areas of a city or bricked off and turned into a prison that Jews
	-This group included Jews, Gypsies, Homosexuals, and Communists etc.	from across occupied territory can be sent to.
	-He wanted to make Germany great by removing those he thought of as	
	impure leaving only pure German people left.	The Warsaw Ghetto:
	-Pure Germans= Aryan or Ubermenschen	-Ghettos had to set up a 'Judenrat', a Jewish council that would be
	-Impure= Untermenschen	responsible for enforcing German orders. The largest ghetto was in
	-After taking power in 1933 the Nazis began changing words into	Warsaw. It was completed in Nov 1940. The ghetto had 3 metres high
	actions.	wall with barbed wire. March 1941 – 445,000 inhabitants – a third of
	Persecution	the city's
	-Nazis remove "Jewish influences" from society, eg:	population –
	-The 1935 Nuremburg laws removing their German citizenship &	in just 2.4 %
	banning marriages & relationships with Jews. Also restricted where	of its area.
	they could go. Jews not allowed outside after 6:00pm.	On average
Nazi	-Jews no longer allowed to work certain jobs e.g doctor/teacher/lawyer.	15 people
Germany	-Nazis convince people to boycott	live in a small
and the	Jewish shops in Germany.	apartment.
Holocaust	-Kristallnacht, huge Nazi protests	By 1941, 7
	against Jews turn violent, over	per room.
	100 Jews killed in 1938.	These
	By 1939 over half of the Jewish	conditions
	population in Germany have left.	lead to disease. Autumn 1941 - 900 cases of typhus – severe infection –
	(250,000+)	fatal without antibiotics. Over 140,000 died here of the poor living
	-After invasion of Poland in 1939	conditions.
	Jews forced to wear badges	-Starvation was a constant problem in the ghetto. The guards would
	identifying themselves.	give the Jews only 300 calories of food a day. The rest had to be
	-Jews not only group facing persecution.	smuggled in from the outside, many people died of starvation.
	-Homosexual, gypsy and disabled people are imprisoned in camps or	-By 1942 the Ghettos across Eastern Europe were reaching capacity, the
	sterilised.	Nazis now began to "liquidise" the ghettos by emptying the population
	T4 Program	into concentration camps.
	-Also called T4 Euthanasia Program, Adolf Hitler initiated the program in	-When the Jewish population realised what was happening they tried to
	1939.	fight back using smuggled in weapons from April 19 to May 16, 1943.

Key events

1925- Hitler writes Mein Kampf outlining his racist & anti-Jewish ideas.

1933- Hitler becomes chancellor of Germany.

1933-First concentration camps established to imprison enemies of the Nazis + others.

1935-Nuremburg laws are passed.

1938- Kristallnacht, German Jews + their business/homes etc attacked.

1939- T4 Eugenics program starts. Murder of the disabled.

1939-WW2 begins when Germany invades Poland.

1940- Ghettos built in Poland to imprison Jews. **1941**-Invasion of Russia. Einsatzgruppen begin the

Einsatzgruppen begin the mass murder of Jews + other groups.

1942 Jan 20th – The Wannsee conference. Leading Nazis decided on the 'Final solution'.

1942-Nazis start the liquidation (closure) of the ghettos.

1943 February - 80% of holocaust victims now dead.

1943, April- Warsaw Ghetto Uprising.

However, they could do little to stop what was happening.

1944 –Germans destroy evidence of the holocaust. Allies begin to liberate camps and the world discovers what's happened.

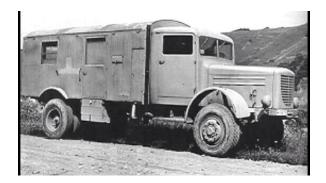
- -Was supposed to make society more pure by removing those seen as weak or inferior.
- -Designed to kill incurably ill, physically or mentally disabled, emotionally distraught, and certain elderly people.
- -Provided a warning of where Nazi policy was heading.



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Murder

- -When Germany invaded Russia the Nazis wanted the new land cleared of Untermenschen and ready for German people to arrive.
- -Behind the Nazi armies came special teams called Einsatzgruppen
- -Working with local anti-Jewish groups they rounded and killed Jews and other groups.
- -In Kiev in the Ukraine, 33,771 people were killed in just 2 days by these death squads.
- -In total they would kill over 2 million people.
- -As the ghettos began to fill up from 1942 into 1943 more and more local Nazi commanders turned to murder to get rid of the Jewish population.
- -The Nazis now began to use special gas trucks to kill people. Jews and others would be forced into the back of the truck, then the fumes from the engine/exhaust would be pumped in. Most suffocated in around 20 mins.



Key Words

Extermination

-By 1942 the Nazis had decided that the murder of the Jews was moving too slowly. Also, the ghettos were becoming too full to take any surviving Jews.

January 1942 –Leading Nazi Reinhard Heydrich organises the "Final Solution" at the Wannsee conference in Berlin where the Nazis agree to the mass murder of Jews across Europe. Gas will be used to achieve this.

-Many death & slave labour camps were set up, Auschwitz was the most notorious because over 1.1 million Jews were killed here. Historian Christian Browning estimated "In March 1942 – 80% of all those killed in the Holocaust

were still alive, just 11 months later, February 1943 80% of them were already dead. (over 4 million)

-The camps worked in two ways. Just as before concentration camps tried to work and starve the people to death. However, a second kind of camp (often hidden inside an existing camp) now appeared.
-These death camps would force those who couldn't work (sick/youg/old etc) into chambers. They were told they were being given a shower. When the doors of the chamber were locked, poison gas was pumped into the room. Afterwards, the bodies were burned.

-In this way millions were killed. Combined with the actions of Einsatzgruppen and others the holocaust claimed roughly: 6 Million Jews & 11 Million other people

Key Words

Key people

Adolf Hitler-

Leader of Germany and responsible for the Nazis racist ideology as well as the holocaust.

Heinrich Himmler

Head of the SS. The man directly responsible for organising the holocaust.

Reinhard Heydrich

Leader of Einsatzgruppen and organiser of the Wannsee conference.
Capable of astonishing cruelty, even Hitler called him "The man with the iron heart".

Adolf Eichmann

In charge of logistics. Organised the trains that took the Jews + others to the death camps.

Joseph Mengele

Known as the Angel of Death. Scientist at Auschwitz, picked who lived and died. Also performed deadly experiments.

Skills

Mein Kampf - Book written by Hitler outlining his racist world views and plans for conquest.

Holocaust - the systematic murder of Europe's Jews by the Nazis and their collaborators.

Genocide -deliberate killing of a large group of people, especially those of a particular nation or ethnic group.

Aryan – Nazis used this word to describe their ideal race.

Ubermenschen – Nazis used this word for master race

Nuremburg Laws- 1935 laws that removed German Jews citizenship and stripped them of most basic rights.

Ghetto –Sectioned off part of a city used to hold Jews prisoner.

Einsatzgruppen – SS death squads, followed behind German army rounding up and killing those the Nazis wanted rid of.

Kristallnacht –1938 Nov 9th 'Night of broken glass', Nazi led protests attack and destroy Jewish shops/homes/temples across Germany. **Untermenschen** – Nazis used this word for sub human race

SS- (Storm troopers) the Nazi parties private army. Combined military + Police function.

Concentration Camp- Prison camps that the Nazi used to hold Jews and other groups. Many worked the inmates to death or starved them. Other camps, like Auschwitz were death camps. **Auschwitz**- Most notorious of the death camps.

-Chronology

-Inference

-Providence

-Historiography