



The Holocaust

Chapter 11 Section 3

US History Honors

Grading Rubric:

For this project, you will be graded using the following rubric:

Points Earned:	Explanation:
80	Students will be able to clearly identify and explain at least 3 key events leading to the Holocaust and identify 2 or more ways to prevent future genocide events.
60	Students will be able to identify and explain at least 3 key events leading to the Holocaust and identify 2 or more ways to prevent future genocide events.
40	Students will be able to identify and explain at least 2 key events leading to the Holocaust and identify 2 or more ways to prevent future genocide events.
20	Students are able to identify and explain at least 1 event leading to the Holocaust and identify at least 1 way to prevent future genocide events.

Organize your Thoughts...



- Take 1 minute...
 - Write down:
 - ONE thing you KNOW about the Holocaust.
 - ONE thing you want to KNOW about the Holocaust.
 - Place your sticky note on the board What stuck board.

What is the Holocaust?

- **There are several words that help us understand the Holocaust:**
 - **Anti-Semitism:** discrimination against or prejudice or hostility toward Jews.
 - **Shoah:** destruction (Hebrew word for the Holocaust)
 - **Genocide:** the deliberate and systematic extermination of a national, racial, political or cultural group
 - **Ethnic Cleansing:** the elimination of an unwanted ethnic group or groups from a society, as by genocide or forced emigration.



How did the Holocaust Begin?

- Persecution dates to the Roman Empire.
- In Europe, the Jewish peoples living in Spain were also removed in 1492.
- **Germany and Jewish Persecution:**
 - Jewish people blamed for problems after WWI.
 - April 1933, Hitler ordered all 'non-Aryans' to be removed from jobs.
 - In 1935, Hitler stripped the Jewish Germans of their rights through the Nuremberg Laws.
 - Jewish citizenship was removed.
 - Jewish people were required to wear the Star of David as an identifying mark.



The Nuremburg Laws

- Who would the Nazis persecute?
 - Anyone opposing them!
 - The disabled
 - Gypsies (Roma)
 - Homosexuals
 - Slavic peoples
 - The Jews
- Hitler's persecution of the Jews went far beyond the anti-Semitism of Europe.
- Nazis quickly moved to deprive German Jews of any rights.
 - Marriage between Germans and Jews was banned.
 - Jews were banned from holding public office or voting.
 - Jews were forced to change their names if they were not "Jewish" names.
 - Passports were marked with a "J"

From 1933 to 1938

NIGHT OF BROKEN GLASS



Summarize the most important information concerning this video.

Consider the following:

1. What is the video about?
2. What story is being told?
3. Who is most greatly impacted?
4. Explain the struggles of these people?
5. What do they these stories tell us?

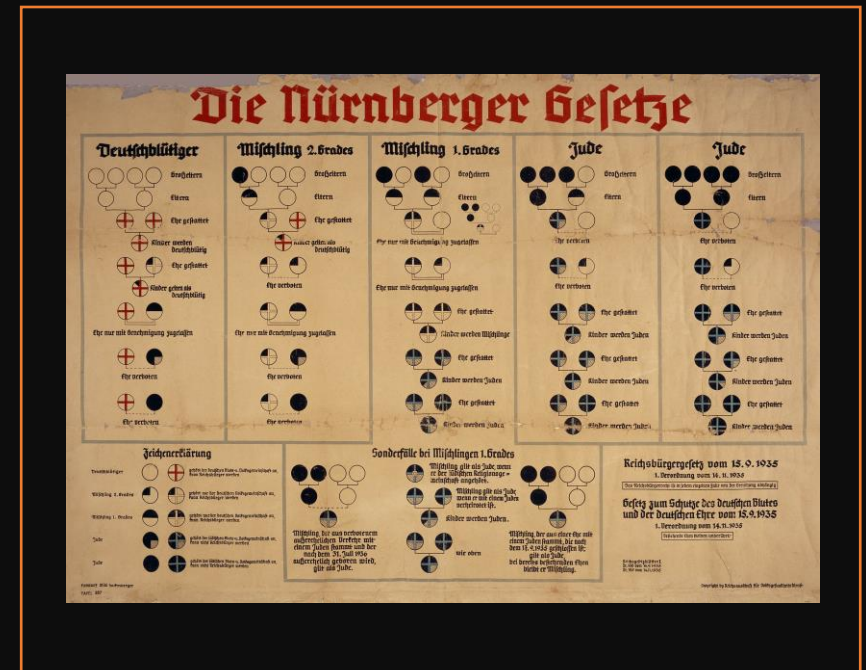


Why is America afraid or unwilling to accept more refugees?

- President Roosevelt's sister warned him against accepting more people (America and the Holocaust: Deceit and Indifference)
- Americans feared a strain on the economy.
- Americans feared enemies entering with this group.
- America was experiencing anti-Semitism as well.
- Worst example of indifference: the St. Louis!

The Wannsee Conference

- Held January 20, 1942
- Major leaders of the German hierarchy met to discuss liquidation of the “Jewish” problem
- Initial “solution”
 - Two methods of execution primarily used at the beginning of the war:
 - Einsatzgruppen: task force of mobile killing units
 - Gassing Vans: carbon monoxide poisoning
 - These 2 methods were inefficient and an ineffective “final solution”.



Hitler's Final Solution



- By 1939: nations occupied by Hitler and Germany itself still contained millions of Jewish citizens.
- After the Wannsee Conference, the Final Solution was imposed – a policy of GENOCIDE!
- What is Genocide?
 - The deliberate and systematic annihilation of a defined group of people.
- Who would be “targeted”?
 - Jewish peoples, Gypsies, Freemasons, Jehovah’s Witnesses
 - Political opponents (communists, socialists, etc....)
 - Homosexuals and the Mentally or physically ill/disabled
- The process began with forced relocation to ghettos, segregated Jewish areas in cities.

How did Hitler define Jewish heritage?



- Those with fully Jewish heritage:
 - All grandparents were Jewish
 - Therefore, all in this family were targeted.
- Those with partial Jewish heritage
 - $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, or less of the family members were Jewish.
 - Therefore, all in this family were targeted.



Final Stage:

- **Concentration and Labor Camps:**
 - Originally, these camps were to house political prisoners
- **How did these camps change?**
 - All prisoners could face internment in concentration or labor camps.
 - People were separated from their families – in some cases forever.
 - Prisoners lived in wooden barracks.
 - Prisoners were given a diet of 180 calories each day.
 - Overwork, starvation, beatings, and random killings were common.

Concentration Camp Map:

This map shows the concentration camps inside Germany from 1933-1939.

<http://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/gallery.php?ModuleId=10005263&MediaType=NM>



Mass Extermination Centers:

- Reinhard Heydrich suggested the use of large gassing chambers.
- The Wannsee Conference created IVB4 (Office of Jewish Affairs) to oversee the gassing facilities.
 - Adolf Eichmann was placed in charge of the IVB4 (Office of Jewish Affairs).
- **The Final Solution was to use camps as mass extermination centers:**
 - Thousands could be killed at once.
 - Camps would be located outside of Germany.
- **Code Name: Operation Reinhard = this plan included 3 camps in Poland:**
 - Sobibor, Treblinka, & Belzec
- **Once camps were 'effective' others were built:**
 - Auschwitz-Birkenau, Majdanek, & Chelmno





Auschwitz- Birkenau

- Auschwitz was a labor camp that received the prisoners from all areas controlled by Nazi Germany.
- Became the largest killing center.
- What happened when prisoners arrived?
 - Upon arrival, Jewish prisoners faced selection.
 - Those judged best able to work were selected for labor.
 - Most Jews in the transport were sent immediately to the gas chambers.
- Birkenau was the killing center
 - By spring 1943, Auschwitz-Birkenau had four gas chambers in operation.
 - In LESS than ONE year, more than 1 million people died here.

Remembering Auschwitz: Elie Wiesel



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