

Key term	Definition	
Holocaust	The mass extermination of the Jewish people.	
Death Camp	A place used by the Nazis solely to murder people.	
Concentration Camp	A place used by the Nazis to imprison and force people to work for them.	
Pogrom	A violent uprising specifically against Jews.	
Anti-Semitism	Hatred against Jewish people.	
Ghettos	An enclosed area of a city where a minority lives.	
Nuremberg	A city in Germany where laws concerning Jews were passed.	
Genocide	The deliberate extermination of a group of people.	
Himmler	Key figure of the Nazis who ran the SS and concentration camps.	
Zyklon B	Powder substance turning to poisonous gas in the air that was used against the Jews.	
Revisio	Local	GD
		

History- Year 9- Spr 1- The Holocaust

Before the Nazis ever came to power in Germany, Jews were targeted around Europe in pogroms.



Map of pogroms and antisemitic acts of violence in Russia and the Pale from 1871-1906.

The persecution of Jews was a gradual process that developed from when the Nazis came to power in

Removal of Rights

The Nuremberg Laws (1935) meant that Jews were fired from jobs, forced to wear a yellow Star of David, stripped of German citizenship, and banned from German schools, amongst many other measures.



Segregation

Jews were forced out of their homes and into ghettos. The ghettos were filthy, with poor sanitation, and were extremely overcrowded. Food supplies were low, and so many people starved to death.



Extermination

Victims were sent to concentration camps, where many were forced to work in hellish conditions, where many died. Others were sent to the gas chambers. Later, camps opened for the sole purpose of extermination.



In 1933, the year the Nazis came to power, a boycott of Jewish businesses was arranged- Germans were told not to go to Jewish businesses.



In 1935 the Nuremberg laws changed the legal status of Jews:

Jews were no longer citizens of Germany	
Jews could not marry non-Jews	Jews could not vote



In 1938, The November Pogrom, Kristallnacht, was a major night of violence. 100 Jews killed 30,000 arrested 260 synagogues destroyed

The November pogrom signalled the start of violence- after the **start of WW2**, the Nazi genocide

1940- Einsatzgruppen followed German army into Russia, specifically to murder Jews

1942- Nazis use ghettos to segregate and starve millions of Jews. The biggest ghetto was in the Polish capital of War



1942-45- Nazis use shootings, starvation and particularly gassing to murder 6 million Jews. The biggest site of murder is Auschwitz in Poland- 1.2m people murdered here

Some Jews resisted their persecution, at great risk. In **1944**, Jews attempted to destroy a crematorium and Auschwitz and escape