

Stages of the Holocaust

Deportation throughout Europe (1942-1945)

Nazis systematically round up Jews throughout Europe and transport them to death camps in Eastern Europe.

Boycott of Jewish Businesses (1933)

Hitler announces a boycott of all Jewish businesses. This isolates Jews both socially and economically from German society.

Kristallnacht (1938)

On November 10, 1938, Nazi officials unleash a savage nationwide campaign of terror against Germany's Jewish population. Many Jews are killed and hundreds of Jewish shops and synagogues are destroyed. 30,000 Jews are arrested and sent to prison camps.

Nuremberg Laws (1935)

Laws are passed depriving German Jews of their citizenship and banning marriages between Jews and non-Jews. All Jews forced to wear a yellow star of David so they can be identified.

Jewish Ghettos (1939)

Ghettos, or confined areas within a city, are established in occupied eastern Europe. Jews from throughout Europe are forced from their homes and required to live in ghettos.

Final Solution (1942-1945)

Nazi officials agree to move forward with a plan to kill all European Jews. Death camps are built specifically for this purpose; deportation of Jews

Liberation (1944-1945)

Allied troops liberate, or free, approximately 300,000 Jews from the concentration and death camps.

1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945

Hitler Elected

World War II begins

World War II ends

Jews and other enemies of the Nazis are imprisoned. From 1942 on, Jews are systematically moved to death camps, built specifically to exterminate Jews.