The Holocaust
Chapter 14 Section 2

Nazi Anti-Semitism

- Anti-Semitism: hostility toward or prejudice against Jews.
- Germany suffered blows to their economy and pride after WWI
- Hitler spoke about the how the Germans descended from the great Aryan race
- He also blamed the Jews for the decline of the country.
- There was history of anti-Semitism in Germany.

Hitler in Power

- 1935: Nuremberg Laws stripped Jews of their citizenship.
- Kristallnacht: Anti-Jewish riots broke out across Germany.
- 100 Jews killed: Jewish businesses and places of worship destroyed.
- 26,000 Jews sent to Concentration camps.
- Jews were blamed for Kristallnacht and fined
- Sent a clear message for Jews to get out of Germany.
Essential Question
1) What is anti-Semitism?
2) How did Jews become so hated in Germany?
3) What events happened to Jews after Hitler was elected Chancellor?

Toward a Final Solution
- 9 million Jews lived in Europe
- **Concentration Camps**: Jews were rounded up by the SS and sent here as Germany began to take over Europe.
- **Ghettos**: Parts of cities that Jews were forced to live in. Walls and fences kept them in.
  - Hunger, disease, and inhumane treatment occurred in these places.
  - Ghettos were holding tanks for the Concentration camps.

The Final Solution
- German soldiers often rounded up Jews and shot them
- **Genocide**: the killing of an entire people.
- **Final Solution**: six new camps set up for extermination.
  - People were gassed to death in the camps, then cremated.
  - Men, Women, and children killed.
- 6 million Jews Murdered.
Essential Questions
1. What did the Nazis do with the Jews that they rounded up as they took over parts of Europe?
2. What are ghettos, what was their purpose?
3. What was the Final Solution?
4. How many Jews died in Concentration Camps?

American Response
• During the 1930’s, America was unwilling to let Jews immigrate to the United States because of the Great Depression.
• By fighting Japan and invading Italy, America delayed D-day which cost many Jews their lives.
• War Refugee Board: Was set up to help save Jewish lives in Europe.
• By 1944 and 1945, the Soviets and Americans were liberating Concentration Camps.

The Nuremberg Trials
• The Holocaust: the genocidal campaign against the Jews during WWII.
• Nuremberg Trials: Many Nazis faced trials after WWII for what they did during the war.
• Organized by the Allies
• 22 Nazis tried for war crimes: 10 sentenced to death, the rest to prison.
Essential Questions
1. Were the Jews able to get help from the United States before the War?
2. What did the War Refugee Board do?
3. Did victims of the Holocaust ever receive justice?