**KQ1- How is it possible to understand the rise of the Nazi Party 1919-33?**

**Why were German people optimistic after WWI?**

* Abdication of Kaiser
* New democratic govt
* Expectations the Allies would help the new Weimar Govt
* President Wilson’s desire for fairness – 14 Points
* Other countries were not blameless

**Why did they hate Treaty of Versailles (1919)?**

**LAND** Territorial losses

* Alsace-Lorraine returned to France
* West Prussia and Posen (Polish Corridor) lost to Poland
* Saarland taken over by the League of Nations for 15 years

Germany’s colonies

* Germany’s colonies were handed over to the **League of Nations**, who gave them to Britain and France to run

**Armaments** Military restrictions

* Air force was disbanded
* Army limited to 100,000 soldiers
* Navy limited to 15,000 sailors, six battleships and no submarines
* Rhineland occupied by the Allies for 15 years
* No German troops allowed in this area

**Money** Reparations

* As Germany was held responsible for the war, the allies could claim **reparations** for the damage caused
* In 1921 a special commission fixed a sum of £6,600 m. to be paid in annual instalments
* The Treaty also took away 10% of Germany’s industry and 15% of its agricultural land

**Blame** War guilt

* Article 231 of the Treaty stated that Germany was to blame for causing the war.

**Impact of Versailles on the people?**

* **People felt let down and humiliated.**
* **They hated the treaty and those that signed it.**
* **German govt hated the treaty but no choice but to sign it.**
* **Opponents of Weimar blamed the government**

**Weimar Constitution**

**Strengths**

* All Germans had equal rights, including the right to vote
* Proportional representation made sure parties had the same percentage of seats in parliament as they did in the election
* Provided a strong leader to keep control over the country in an emergency
* Each state had its own assembly to represent local interests

**Weaknesses**

* It was too radical an experiment given the volatile nature of German society after the war
* PR encouraged lots of small parties so no one party ever had enough seats to form a majority government
* The president could use Article 48 to become a dictator
* Local states could resist the authority of central government

**Challenges from left and right**

**Who were the Spartacists and what happened?**

* Left-wing revolutionaries
* Wanted to get rid of Kaiser
* Social revolution like Russian Revolution (1917)
* Disagreements over pace of change – seize power from Ebert’s govt or wait???
* Took over newspaper and telegraph buildings in Berlin.
* Joined workers protest marches in hope they would join them.

**Reasons for failure of Spartacist Uprising (1919)**

* Poorly organised
* Spartacists failed to capture many buildings in Berlin
* Lacked support of other left-wing groups
* Govt had support of Friekorps
* Spartacist leaders murdered – party lack direction

**Who were the Freikorps and what happened?**

* Former soldiers in the German army
* Right-wing, conservative organisation
* Hated Treaty of Versailles (1919) - many had been forced to leave the army
* Helped President Ebert put down Spartacist Uprising (1919)
* 12000 Freikorps marched to Berlin putting Kapp forward as a leader.
* **Reasons for failure of Kapp Putsch (1920)** Lack of leadership - General Ludendorff supported Kapp, but other senior army leaders failed to lend their support
* Putsch centred on Berlin – didn’t spread to rest of Germany
* Weimar Government continued - able to relocate to Dresden
* People tired of revolution - Spartacist Uprising occurred 1919
* General strike

**1923 – crisis year**

**Invasion of the Ruhr**

Why was this a problem?

* Germany did not keep up with reparations
* January 1923, French and Belgian troops marched into the Ruhr - legal under the Treaty of Versailles.
* Factories & industrial production ground to a halt
* The Germans responded with passive resistance, but this made Germany even poorer

How did the government deal with the problem?

* Stresemann called off passive resistance
* Criticism for giving in to France
* Economy began to recover & France withdrew

**Hyperinflation**

Why was this a problem?

* German govt. printed extra banknotes to cover costs of reparations
* Value of money goes down and prices rise to compensate
* Pensions and savings lost
* Wages lost all value
* People blamed new Weimar government, which had agreed to reparations under the Versailles Treaty

How did the government deal with the problem?

* October 1923, govt. destroys old currency
* Introduces new temporary currency, Rentenmark, & limits amount in circulation
* Introduces new permanent currency, Reichsmark
* 1924, US loaned money to Germany, Dawes Plan

**The Munich Beer Hall Putsch**

**Why was this a problem?**

* November 1923, right-wing extremists plot a putsch against the Reich government
* Led by Ludendorff & Adolf Hitler’s National Socialist (Nazi) Party launch an attempted revolution in Munich, the capital city of Bavaria.

How did the government deal with the problem?

* Putsch crushed by army
* Stresemann dissolves left-wing local govts. in Saxony & Thuringia, to win support of army
* Ludendorff freed & Hitler given lenient sentence
* Hitler writes Mein Kampf in jail.

**Stresemann years- The Golden Era 1924-28?**

**General strengths**

* Experienced politician - Chancellor, Foreign Minister
* Diplomat – Locarno Tr. (1925), League of nations (’26), Young Plan (’29)
* Gifted orator
* Nobel Peace Prize (1926)

**International relations**

* 1925, Locarno Treaty with GB, Fr., It. guaranteeing its frontiers
* 1926, Germ. joined League of Nations
* 1928, Kellogg-Briand Pact – ‘the solution of all disputes shall only be sought by peaceful means’

**Domestic politics**

* Stable govt. – Social Democrats formed a coalition supporting Weimar Republic
* Decline in support for extremists (NAZIs won 12 seats in 1928 Reichstag elections)

**Economic recovery**

* Rentenmark
* 1924, Dawes Plan – US lent 800 million marks
* 1925, French ended occupation of Ruhr
* 1929, Young Plan, reduced reparations 60%
* 1928, industrial production topped pre-war levels
* Construction – infrastructure, 3 million new homes

**BUT – Unresolved problems**

* American loans
* Depression in agriculture
* Extremism (NAZIs / Communists)
* 1925, Hindenburg elected President – opponent of Republic
* 1929, death of Stresemann
* 1929, Wall St. Crash

**How Depression helped Nazis**

**Economic policy**

* Weimar government unwilling to print more money or increase expenditure – memories of 1923!
* Chancellor raised taxes and reduced unemployment benefit

**Presidential rule**

* Social Democrats withdrew from Weimar Government
* Hindenburg used Article 48 to pass laws – not very democratic!
* Hindenburg was keeping Weimar going – but he secretly hated the new republic and what it stood for!

**Rise of extremism**

* People become radicalised
* Communists blamed failure of capitalism
* Nazis blamed Weimar, Treaty of Versailles, Jews
* Violence – 500 killed during 1932 elections

**Nazi Germany**

**Growth of the Nazi Party**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reorganising the party | Winning over the working classes | Mein Kampf | Increased membership | Winning over middle classes | Public meetings |
| After Munich Putsch, NSDAP (Nazi Party) banned)  Two weeks after Hitler’s release from gaol, ban on party lifted  Party relaunched, 27 Feb 1925 (in same beer hall in Munich!)  Hitler Youth set up  Hitler determined to pursue political rather than violent means to gain power | Targeted working classes, who suffered badly during Great Depression  Anti-Semitism of NSDAP had great appeal to many of working class who felt their jobs were threatened by Jews | Appealed to Germany’s love of strong, charismatic leadership (similar to Kaiser)  Strong anti-Semitic & racist tones  Anti-communist (Russia had become the world’s first Communist nation in 1917 and many in Germany feared the same would happen)  Appealed to Germans’ sense of history | Increased from 50,000 in 1925 to 150,000 in 1929  However, SDP (Social Democrats) remained largest single party (1928, 153 seats) whilst Nazis had only 12 in the Reichstag (German parliament) | Nazi policies appealed to middle classes and farmers  Middle-classes suffered most during 1923  Farmers suffered due to depression in agriculture & slump in grain prices | Political speakers were specially trained  SA used to protect speakers and remove opposition where they were speaking  Clever use of propaganda, targeting concerns of ordinary people and hatred of Weimar |

**KQ2- How did the Nazi consolidate their control?**

**How Hitler became chancellor**

|  |  |  |  |  |
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| Political manoeuvring | Depression | Hitler’s leadership skills | Weakness of Weimar government | Nazi tactics |
| Hindenburg didn’t like Hitler so he appointed other party leaders as Chancellor (his right under the Weimar Constitution) who struggled to assemble a workable government  July 1932, Nazis won 37% of vote in 1932 elections (230 seats) and became largest single party  Von Papen persuades Hindenburg to appoint Hitler as Chancellor with him as Vice Chancellor and a limited number of Nazis in Cabinet so their views can be ignored.  Hindenburg is worried his own position is in danger if he doesn’t offer Hitler the job of Chancellor and there may be a civil war, so he agrees to von Papen’s plans | Depression hit different people in society, e.g. businessmen saw their business fail, employed people lost their jobs, there were problems in agriculture  50% or more of young people were unemployed, 60% of graduates couldn’t get jobs; 40% of factory workers were without a job  The government responded by raising taxes (it didn’t want to print more money or increase public spending for fear of repeating the experiences of hyperinflation)  The president was forced to use the undemocratic Article 48 to pass legislation to tackle the problems caused by the Great Depression  People turned to extremists, e.g. Communists and Nazis for solutions | Posters and rallies, e.g. Nuremberg Rallies built Hitler up to be some sort of superhero or ‘Messianic’ (Christ like) figure  Campaigns focused around Hitler’s personality  Hitler used media & propaganda to project himself as a powerful speaker  Hitler set out clear policies for party in ‘25 Points’ & Mein Kampf  Rebranded party, National Socialist German Workers’ Party to maximise their appeal | Weimar government was criticised for raising taxes and cutting public spending, e.g. on unemployment benefit  People feared repeat of 1923  Weimar Government nicknamed ‘November Criminals’ and blamed for having ‘stabbed Germany in the back’ by signing Treaty of Versailles  Fear of Jewish-Communist plot  New liberal attitudes brought in with Weimar, e.g. freedom of speech, experimental art angered traditionalists | Hitler reorganised party, making it more disciplined and effective at campaigning, e.g. Hitler flies across Germany (1932, Presidential campaign)  Carefully used propaganda, e.g. Goebbels appointed Chief of Propaganda  SA used to protect Nazi speakers & distribute propaganda  Hitler Youth formed to brainwash next generation of supporters  New technologies, e.g. use of sound & lighting effects at Nazis rallies |

**Hitler establishes a dictatorship – timeline**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Date | Event | How it increased Hitler’s power |
| **27 Feb 1933** | Reichstag burned down | With ‘evidence’ of a Communist plot, Hitler was able to go to Hindenburg and try to get him to ban the Communist Party |
| **1 March 1933** | Hindenburg passes ‘Protection Law’ | The new law gives Hitler the power to deal with the so-called ‘Communist plot’ to take over Germany  Communists banned from taking part in March elections. Leaders arrested. Newspapers shut down  Hitler won 288 seats (out of 647 seats) but NOT a majority |
| **23 March 1933** | Nationalist Party joins Nazis  Hitler uses his majority to pass the Enabling Act | Hitler could make laws without referring to Reichstag. He also didn’t have to worry about Hindenburg |
| **7 April 1933** | Nazis put in charge of local councils & police  Gestapo formed | Gave Hitler power over regional government, policing and he could set up a complex surveillance network to identify opponents of his regime |
| **2 May 1933** | Hitler banned all trade unions | TUs were a major force in German politics. They could no longer complain about pay & conditions or organise opposition to his regime. |
| **14 July 1933** | Banned all political parties in Germany by ‘Law Against the Formation of New Parties’ | Created a single-party state in Germany. Nazi Party was the only official party. |
| **30 June 1934** | Night of Long Knives | Ernst Rohm and 100s of regional SA leaders arrested & shot. All potential opposition to Hitler was removed. Climate of fear created. |
| **2 August 1934** | Death of Hindenburg | Hitler merged the roles of President & Chancellor. Hindenburg was an opponent of Hitler and had now been removed. Army were ordered to swear an oath of loyalty to Hitler. |

**Hitler’s henchmen**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Categories | Josef Goebbels | Hermann Goering | Rudolf Hess | Ernst Röhm | Heinrich Himmler |
| Background | Middle class background – son of an office worker  Didn’t fight in WWI due to crippled foot | Middle-class background  Fought in WWI – Ace fighter pilot, shot down 21 aircraft & achieved highest medal for bravery | Pilot & soldier during WWI | Working class background  Captain in German Army during WWI | Chicken farmer from Prussia  Fought briefly during WWI |
| Character | Highly-educated and intelligent – gained PhD in language studies  Brilliant public speaker | Womaniser & socialiser  Greedy & arrogant  Collected art, gambled and drank long into the night! | Unambitious and didn’t crave power in the same way other Nazis did | Tough, brutal but efficient leader  Joined Freikorps and helped crush the Spartacists | Frail, timid youth  Hard-working & precise, e.g. recorded in his diary every time he shave or had a haircut  Couldn’t bear to watch executions |
| Work for Nazis | Joined party in 1922  Chief of Propaganda  Close ally of Hitler  Edited Nazi newspaper, Volkische Freiheit (‘People’s Freedom’ | Joined party in 1922  Put in charge of Stormtroopers (SA)  Eventually in charge of Luftwaffe (German Air Force) and economic organisation called, ‘Four-Year Plan’ | Joined NSDAP in 1920  Deputy of Nazi Party and dealt with matters of administration  Plane crashed over Scotland and was arrested and spent remainder of war in prison | Joined German Workers’ Party (name of Nazi Party early in its life)  Set up and ran SA for Hitler in 1921 | Head of SS & Gestapo – Hitler’s body guards and the secret police |

**Use of terror**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SS | Concentration camps | Gestapo | Police, the courts & prisons | Informers | Heinrich Himmler |
| SS stands for Schultz-Staffel or ‘protection squad’  Originally squadron of 500 men forming Hitler’s personal bodyguard  Developed into a force of 50,000 elite perfect specimens of Aryan men  Ruthless & fiercely loyal to Hitler  Helped crush Hitler in Night of Long Knives  Distinct black uniform  Unlimited power to arrest without trial, search or confiscate property  Developed fighting sections, e.g. Waffen SS  Ran concentration camps | Originally temporary prisons set up by SA and SS, specialising in political prisoners e.g. Communists and trade union activists  Inmates were regularly tortured and ‘re-educated’  By 1939, concentration camps had expanded to provide slave labour e.g. manufacturing weapons  During WWII developed into mass extermination camps | Originally Prussian secret service, run by Goering  From June 1936, became state secret service run by Himmler  Tapped phones, intercepted mail and conducted spying operations  Used torture and surprise to extract confessions from suspects | Nazis took control of existing system of courts  Judges took an oath of loyalty to Hitler  Courts displayed Nazi insignia, e.g. Swastika and eagle of the Third Reich  Number of crimes punishable by death rose from 3 (1933) to 46 (1943), including listening to foreign radio or publishing anti-govt leaflets | Nazi Party had a strong local structure  Towns divided into local units called ‘Blocks’. Block warden visited each block to collect donations  Block leaders wrote reports on residents, which could determine whether they got jobs or not  Reported on every activity, e.g. telling anti-Nazi jokes, holding illegal meetings or not flying the Nazi flag on celebration days | Former Prussian chicken farmer  Interested in German folklore  Highly sensitive – could watch executions he ordered  One of those thought responsible for Final Solution (1942) systematic execution of Jews |

**Use of Propaganda**

**Goebbels**

* Suffered from polio as a child
* 1925, joined Nazis
* Responsible for electoral campaigns
* 1933, Minister for Public Enlightenment & Propaganda
* 1934, Night of Long Knives
* 1 May 1945, poisoned himself & family

**Newspapers & publishing**

* Book publication controlled by Ministry for People’s Enlightenment
* Nazis established an official publishing house - Eher Verlag
* By 1939, Nazis controlled 2/3 of Germany’s newspapers
* Threats to people cancelling subscriptions
* Book burnings

**Radio**

* 6,000 public loudspeakers
* Cheap radios *Volksempfänger*
* Between 1932-9 the number of families with radios rose from 25% to 70%
* Mixture of drama, light entertainment & news
* Only receive national broadcasts
* “the spiritual weapon of the totalitarian state” (Goebbels)

**Cinema**

* Film going quadrupled between 1933 and 1942
* Mixture of entertainment & news
* Admission only allowed at start
* Jud Suss – story of an evil Jew
* Leni Riefenstahl, ‘Triumph of the Will’ & ‘Olympiade’

**Festivals & rallies**

* September 1933-38, Nuremberg rallies
* Mixture of public spectacle, military parade & propaganda
* Festivals and celebrations, e.g. Hitler’s Birthday, Munich Putsch Day & Founding of Nazi Party Day

**Opposition to the Nazis**

**Types of opposition to the Nazis**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Grumbling | Passive resistance | Open opposition | Assassination attempts |
| Ordinary Germans resented intrusion by state, e.g. tactics of SA, propaganda, Block Warden collecting subs  People attended rallies because their jobs might depend on it but didn’t always endorse the views of the Nazi  Anti-Nazi jokes was a safety valve, a way of expressing criticism or disapproval, but not openly  Case study of German doctor, who knowingly ignored what the Nazis were doing to Jews because it made it easier for him to gain patients for his practice | Many refused to join the party or to give the ‘Heil Hitler’ salute; some were executed for their resistance; banned political parties went underground (e.g. Social Democrats in exile, SOPADE); 1936 Gestapo broke up 1000 underground meetings  1937, Munich, House of German showed officially approved German art at same time as an exhibition of Weimar ‘degenerate art’, which attracted 5x as many visitors  Swing groups listened to banned American music, gave fake ‘Heil Benny’ salutes, girls wore make up and fashionable imported clothes | White Rose group distributed anti-Nazi propaganda; Navajos sheltered army deserters and RAF pilots; one group killed head of Cologne Gestapo  Reinhard Heydrich, Chief of Reich Security, assassinated by two specially trained Czech soldiers, 1942  Martin Niemoller and Dietrich Bonhoeffer, founders of the ‘Confessional Church’, Bonhoffer who spoke out against Nazis and plotted in secret to overthrow Nazi State, eventually died in concentration camp on 8 April 1945; Cardinal Galen, Lion of Munster, led a campaign against the Nazis’ euthanasia programme | Von Stauffenberg & Operation Valkrie, July 1944; 4 members of Hitler’s group were killed and Hitler was badly injured; failure of plot led to reprisals and c.5000 people were arrested and executed |

**Opposition Groups**

**Youth groups**

* Swing clubs – disrespectful to the Führer, e.g. ‘Heil Benny’ greeting
* Edelweiss Pirates – bullied members of the Hitler Youth
* Some youths sheltered deserters & escapees
* White Rose group – distributed Nazi propaganda

**Churches**

* Hitler signed a concordat with the Roman Catholic Church to allow them to exist if they did not interfere in politics- in return Nazi would leave them alone.
* 1937 Pope wrote an encyclical to condemn the Nazis after they closed Roman Catholic youth groups and schools that was read out in churches.
* Protestants- brought under one church called the Reich’s Church
* Reich Church Pastors had to swear allegiance to the Nazis
* Many pastors objected and formed their own confessional church.
* By 1939 all church schools and youth groups closed down.

**KQ3- How did the Nazis maintain control?**

**How did the Nazis control the Youths?**

**Education**

* Boys and girls studied different subjects in school- Boys did more sports such as boxing, girls studied eugenics and domestic science on how to produce the perfect Aryan child.
* History looked at the rise of the Nazis.
* Biology was about population control and identifying racial types.
* New leadership schools were created to prepare German boys and girls for leadership. Napolas (National Political Institutes of Education) controlled by the SS to produce future leaders.
* Jews were excluded from school trips and certain lessons.

**Hitler Youth**

* Tradition of youth groups in Germany (Volk culture)
* Alternative youth groups closed
* From 1936 membership compulsory
* Well organised – different groups for different ages
* Hitler Youth, League of German Maidens
* 1939 – 8 million members!
* Range of activities – games, sports, physical education, parade, camping – all appealed to young people
* Children were brainwashed into loyalty to Führer
* Fed anti-Communist & anti-Semitic hatred
* Children believed they were helping the war effort

**Role of women**

* Didn’t work – women were encouraged or forced to leave their jobs, e.g. all women doctors sacked
* Good housewives – used leftovers, prepared ‘Eintopf’ meal
* Good mothers – healthy, promoted traditional family values, ‘Honour Cross of German Mothers’
* Dressed in traditional German clothes
* Brought up children to worship Führer & join Hitler Youth

**Nazi economy**

**Successes & failures**

**Aims**

* Reduce unemployment (1933, 6 million)
* Rearmament
* Self-sufficiency (Autarky)

**Unemployment – how the Nazis dealt with the problem**

* By 1939 unemployment had fallen to less than 0.5milion
* After 1932, reparations ended
* Autobahns
* Public building projects, e.g. Olympic Stadium, Berlin
* Reich Labour Service (RAD)
* Government investment schemes, e.g. Volkswagen
* Conscription – 1m in army by 1939

**New Plan**

* Dr Hjalmar Schacht
* President of Reichsbank
* Minister of the Economy
* Imports limited
* Trade agreements
* Unemployment reduced
* Mefo bills-

**Four-Year Plan**

* Hermann Goering
* WWI fighter pilot
* Head of German airforce (Luftwaffe)
* Self-sufficiency
* Synthetic raw materials (ersatz)
* Reduce imports
* Tighten control on wages

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Successes** | **Failures** |
| **Small businesses** – Nazis passed laws banning new department stores and stopping creation of new ones. Competing Jewish businesses were closed down. Value of trade double for tradesmen in this category between 1933 and 1937  **Farmers** – some farm debts were written off, all farmers benefited from increased food prices  **Big business** – benefited from rearmaments and destructions of trade union. Average salary of managers rose by 70% between 1934 and 1938  **Unskilled workers** – most were quickly given jobs on govt. programmes, e.g. constructing autobahn. Local govt. took action to provide cheap flats; unemployment reduced from nearly 6 million to 119,000 (1939)  Beauty of Labour scheme – helped improve conditions in factories, e.g. good ventilation, hot meals in the factory etc.  Strength through Joy (Kraft durch freude) – offered prizes and rewards for hard work, as well as savings scheme, e.g. People’s Car | **Small businesses** - between 1936 and 1939 the no. of self-employed skilled craftsmen fell from 1,650,000 to 1,500,000  **Farmers** – resented Nazi meddling, every hen had to lay 65 eggs per year for example. Farmers suffered from shortage of labour as workers went to work in the cities and factories.40% increase in income.  **Business** – greater govt. intervention, e.g. over prices, wages, profits and imports. Govt also decided who should receive raw materials and forced some industries to produce certain goods for the war effort. 115% increase in earnings.  **Unskilled workers** – wages often lower than unemployment benefit; working week increased from 43 to 47 hours (1939). 25% increae in wages  Reich Labour Service (RAD) – all men aged 18-25 had to do 6 months’ work service. Unpopular because it was hard manual labour & was used to indoctrinate young people like the Hitler Youth movement; only 10 days holiday a year |

**Persecution**

**What was an ideal Aryan?**

* Characteristics: tall, blond-haired, blue-eyed
* Pure genetic race – not result of racial interbreeding
* Physically strong and healthy
* Brought up to believe in traditional family values

**Who were the ‘undesirables’?**

* Those who were a burden on the community & the work-shy
* Unhealthy or disabled
* Tramps & beggars
* Alcoholics
* Prostitutes
* Criminals
* Homosexuals
* Gypsies

**Reasons for anti-Semitism**

* Anti-Semitism common in Europe for many centuries
* Jews were associated with revolution and Communism
* Suspicion over their wealth & power – Jews made 1% of German population but 17% of bankers were Jews
* Religious intolerance

**Steps to Final Solution**

* Boycotts, purges, labour camps
* Nuremberg Laws
* Kristallnacht
* Einsatzgruppen (‘one sentence groups’)
* Ghetto
* Mobile gas chambers
* Death camps
* 1942, Nazi leaders met at Wannsee, Berlin
* Planned quickest way to eliminate the remaining 11 million Jews
* Concentration camps would become extermination camps
* 6 major camps, including Auschwitz

**Timeline**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Date | Event |
| 1 April 1933 | One-day boycott of Jewish shops, lawyers and doctors all over Germany |
| May 1934 | Jews prohibited from holding health insurance |
| September 1935 | Nuremberg Laws introduced which included:  Law for the Protection of German Blood and Honour which prohibited Jews from holding German citizenship and marrying non-Jews |
| July 1938 | Munich synagogue burned down |
| October 1938 | Jews had to have the red letter ‘J’ stamped on passports |
| 9-10 November 1938 | Kristallnacht: 100 Jews murdered, 1000s sent to concentrations camps, shops destroyed & synagogues burned |
| 15 November 1938 | Jews expelled from schools |
| November 1940 | Warsaw ghetto formed |
| July 1941 | Wannsee Conference leads to ‘Final Solution’ leads to Jewish camps becoming extermination camps |