

Key words:

Holocaust: The planned mass murder of Jewish people, gypsies, disabled and homosexual people by the Nazis, 1941 – 1945.

Anti-Semitism: hostility toward or discrimination against Jews as a religious, ethnic, or racial group. This has a long history in Europe going back to early Christian culture under the Roman Empire.

Genocide: The deliberate killing of a large group of people, particularly those of a nation or ethnic group. The Holocaust is an example of a genocide.

Nuremberg Laws: Anti-Semitic laws passed by the Nazis on the 15th September 1935, which stripped German Jews of their citizenship rights.

Perpetrator: Someone who is involved directly in something. In this case, the Holocaust.

Kristallnacht: “The Night of Broken Glass”, 9th – 10th November 1938, where Jewish-owned businesses, buildings and synagogues were destroyed.

Ghettos: Areas of towns or cities that were blocked off from the rest of the City, where Jews were expected to live in squalid conditions.

Kindertransport: An evacuation programme set up by Sir Nicholas Winton.

Wannsee Conference: A meeting of senior Nazis held on the 20th January 1942 which agreed the implementation of the “Final Solution”.

The Final Solution: The decision by the Nazis and Hitler to exterminate the Jewish population of Europe.

Untermenschen or “undesirables”: People that Hitler saw as inferior. For example; Jews, homosexuals, gypsies and disabled people.

Aryan: An idea promoted by the Nazis that “Northern Europeans” are racially superior. They are physically characterised by having blue eyes and blonde hair

Jewish Resistance: A movement among Jewish people who did things that went against what Hitler and the Nazis had planned.

Memorial: A statue or sculpture that serves as a memory of what had happened.

Partisans: A member of an armed group formed to fight secretly against the Nazis in occupied Europe.

2. Key Images



3. Timeline of Persecution in Germany:

1933	1933	1934	1935	1936	1938	1939	1942 - 1942
Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany.	Boycott of Jewish shops organised by the SA.	Local councils ban Jews from swimming pools/parks.	Nuremberg Laws. Jews lose their rights as German citizens.	Jews banned from professional jobs.	Kristallnacht.	First ghettos established.	Millions of Jews and other minorities are murdered.