

Name: _____

The Little Things in Life

Consider the things you do during your everyday life. Some of the things you may do because you enjoy them, some of the things you may do out of necessity. Consider the following actions and on a scale of 1-5, give each a score based on how important it is to you (1 being NOT at all important/something you don't care about not being able to do/something you don't enjoy; and 5 being VERY important/something you love doing or care about very much.)

Ranking (1-5)

Action

Get a good job (doctor, lawyer, teacher, shop owner)

Read whatever book you are interested in

Play sports/work out at the gym

Date or get married

Hang out in the park with your friends

Eat out at your favorite restaurant

Attend your church

Read your favorite magazine

Attend school

Go to the movies or concerts

Feel safe and protected

Come and go from your home as you please

Use the telephone

Travel

Own a pet

Purchase fresh food.

Of all the actions listed above, which would you say is most important to you and why?

Name: _____

Response Sheet

Timeline of Racist Persecution by the Nazis

Review the year(s) provided to you with your group members and together, summarize the following. Be prepared to teach the remainder of class about what occurred during the year(s) assigned to you.

1. What specific things were Jews and other "non-Aryans" restricted from according to your passage?
2. What were the various ways explained in the passage that Hitler gained strength, power, and momentum?
3. What role did racism, anti-Semitism, and/or prejudice play in the occurrences taking place in your assigned year(s)?
4. What questions do you have regarding your passage? (What don't you understand, what would you like to know more about, etc.)
5. What was most shocking to you regarding the passage you read and why?

As you listen to your classmates report on the year(s) assigned to them, use the chart on the back to take notes.

Timeline of Racist Persecution by the Nazis Note Sheet
As you listen to you classmates report back on their assigned year(s), take notes on the following chart.

Date	Restrictions against Jews/"Non-Aryans"	How did Hitler gain additional power this year?
1933		
1934		
1935		
1936		
1937		
1938		
1939		
1940		
1941		
1942		
1943		
1944		
1945		

Timeline of Racist Persecution by the Nazis

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1933

On January 30, 1933, President Paul von Hindenburg appointed **Adolph Hitler Chancellor**.

On February 27, 1933, the **Reichstag** building (where German Parliament was held; similar to America's White House) went up in flames. **Nazis** immediately claimed that this was the beginning of a **Communist revolution**. (This fact leads many historians to believe that Nazis actually set, or help set the fire. Others believe that a deranged Dutch Communist set the fire. The issue has never been resolved.) This incident prompted Hitler to convince President Hindenburg to issue a **Decree for the Protection of People and State** that granted Nazis sweeping power to deal with the so-called emergency. This laid the foundation for a **police state**.

Within months of Hitler's appointment as Chancellor, the **Dachau concentration camp** was created. The Nazis began arresting **Communists, Socialists, and labor leaders**. Dachau became a training center for concentration camp guards and later commandants who were taught **terror tactics** to **dehumanize** their prisoners. **Parliamentary democracy** ended with the Reichstag passage of the **Enabling Act**, which allowed the government to issue laws without the Reichstag.

In order to gain further control, the Nazis created **Special Courts** to punish **political dissent**. In a parallel move from April to October, the regime passed **civil laws** that barred **Jews** from holding positions in the civil service, in legal and medical professions, and in teaching and university positions. The Nazis encouraged **boycotts** of Jewish-owned shops and businesses and began book burnings of writings by Jews and by others not approved by the Reich.

Jews were barred from all sports and athletic clubs. The production of **Kosher** meat was banned. Laws for the prevention of **Hereditary and Defective Offspring** allowed the forced **sterilization** of **Sinti and Roma**, people with mental and physical disabilities, blacks, and others considered "inferior" or "unfit."

Nazi **Anti-Semitic** legislation and **propaganda** against "**Non-Aryans**" was a thinly disguised attack against anyone who had Jewish parents or grandparents. Jews felt increasingly isolated from the rest of German society.

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1934

The **SA (Sturmabteilung)** had been instrumental in Hitler's rise to power. In early 1934, there were 2.5 million SA men compared with 100,000 men in the regular army. Hitler knew that the regular army opposed the SA becoming its core.

Fearing the power of the regular army to force him from office, Hitler curried their favor by attacking the leadership of the SA in the "**Night of the Long Knives**." Hitler arrested Ernst Röhm and scores of other SA leaders and had them shot by the SS, which now rose in importance.

On August 2, 1934, President Hindenburg died. Hitler combined the offices of **Reich Chancellor** and **President**, declaring himself **Führer** and Reich Chancellor, or Reichsführer (Leader of the Reich).

1935

Hitler announced the **Nuremberg Laws** in 1935. These laws stripped **Jews** of their civil rights as German citizens and separated them from Germans legally, socially, and politically. Jews were also defined as a separate race under "**The Law for the Protection of German Blood and Honor**." Being Jewish was now determined by ancestry; thus the Germans used race, not religious beliefs or practices, to define the Jewish people. This law forbade marriages or any romantic relationship between Jews and Germans. Hitler warned darkly that if this law did not resolve the problem, he would turn to the **Nazi Party** for a **final solution**.

More than 120 laws, decrees, and ordinances were enacted after the Nuremberg Laws and before the outbreak of **World War II**, further eroding the rights of German Jews. Many thousands of Germans who had not previously considered themselves Jews found themselves defined as "non-Aryans."

In many places Jews were banned from parks, restaurants, and swimming pools. **Rabbis** and other Jewish leaders were stopped from preaching or speaking publicly. Jewish newspapers and magazines were suspended and Jewish writers and editors were arrested.

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1936

In 1936, Berlin hosted the **Olympics**. Hitler viewed this as a perfect opportunity to promote a favorable image of **Nazism** to the world. Monumental stadiums and other Olympic facilities were constructed as Nazi showpieces. Leni Riefenstahl was commissioned to create a film, **Olympia**, for the purpose of Nazi **propaganda**. Some have called her previous film in 1935, **Triumph of the Will**, one of the great propaganda pieces of the century. In it, she portrayed Hitler as a god.

International **political unrest** preceded the games. It was questioned whether the Nazi regime could really accept the terms of the Olympic Charter of participation unrestricted by class, creed, or race. There were calls for a U.S. **boycott** of the games. The Nazis guaranteed that they would allow German **Jews** to participate. The boycott did not occur.

While two Germans with some Jewish ancestry were invited to be on the German Olympic team, the German Jewish athlete Gretel Bergmann, one of the world's most accomplished high jumpers, was not.

The great irony of these Olympics was that, in the land of "Aryan superiority," it was **Jesse Owens**, the African-American track star, who was the undisputed hero of the games.

During the Olympic Games, Berlin's **Sinti** and **Roma** populations were forced to move to a temporary camp outside the city.

Jews were no longer allowed to be vets. Jews were no longer allowed to own electrical and optical equipment, bicycles, typewriters, or records, and were ordered to hand them over to the authorities.

1937

Jews were not allowed to be pharmacists. Sinti and Roma all over Germany were photographed, fingerprinted, and registered as part of a Nazi campaign to "fight the Gypsy Menace."

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1938

In March 1938, as part of **Hitler's** quest for uniting all German-speaking people, Germany took over Austria without bloodshed. The take-over occurred with the overwhelming approval of the Austrian people. No countries protested this violation of the **Treaty of Versailles**.

Jews were not allowed to be doctors. Jewish men were made to take "Israel" as a middle name; Jewish women were made to take "Sara" as a middle name. Jews had their passports stamped with a "J" (for "Juden", the German word for Jew); some had their passports removed to prevent them from leaving the country. Jews were banned from owning businesses. Jewish children were banned from attending German schools. Jews were excluded from cinemas, theatres, concerts, exhibitions, beaches, and holiday resorts. Jewish publishing houses and bookshops were closed down. Jewish, **Sinti** and **Roma** children were forbidden to play with "Aryan" children. Large number of Sinti and Roma were imprisoned in **concentration camps**.

In September 1938, Hitler eyed the northwestern area of Czechoslovakia, called the **Sudetenland**, which had three million German-speaking citizens. Hitler did not want to march into the Sudetenland until he was certain that France and Britain would not intervene. First, he met with British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and threatened to go to war if he did not receive the territory. Then at the **Munich Conference**, Hitler prevailed upon Britain, France and, Italy to agree to the cession of the Sudetenland. The Western powers chose appeasement rather than military confrontation. Germany occupied the Sudetenland on October 15, 1938.

In Germany, open **Anti-Semitism** became increasingly accepted, climaxing in the "**Night of Broken Glass**" (**Kristallnacht**) on November 9, 1938. Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels initiated this free-for-all against the Jews, during which nearly 1,000 synagogues were set on fire and 76 were destroyed. More than 7,000 Jewish businesses and homes were looted, about one hundred Jews were killed and as many as 30,000 Jews were arrested and sent to **concentration camps** to be tormented, many for months.

Within days, the Nazis forced the Jews to transfer their businesses to Aryan hands and expelled all Jewish pupils from public schools. The Nazis further persecuted the Jews by forcing them to pay for the damages of Kristallnacht.

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1939

Jews were not allowed to leave their homes after 8 PM (9 PM during the summer). Jews could be evicted from their homes without reason and without notice.

On September 1, 1939, **Hitler** invaded Poland, officially starting **World War II**. Two days later, Britain and France, now obliged by treaty to help Poland, declared war on Germany. Hitler's armies used the tactic of **Blitzkrieg**, or lightning war, a combination of armored attack accompanied by air assault. Before British and French power could be organized in defense, in less than four weeks, Poland collapsed. Germany's military conquest put it in a position to establish the **New Order**, a plan to abuse and eliminate so-called undesirables, notably **Jews** and **Slavs**.

1940

Jews no longer received **ration cards** for clothes. Jews in Berlin were only allowed to purchase groceries between 4PM and 5PM. Jews' telephones were disconnected.

1941

Jews no longer received soap and shaving cream. Jews were only allowed to use public transport on their way to work. All Jews over the age of six had to wear a **Yellow Star** with "Jew" written on it." Jews were not allowed to use public telephones. Jews were banned from public libraries. Jews were banned from using public transport during rush hour and were only allowed to sit down if no one else was standing.

Mass **deportations** of German Jews to overcrowded **ghettos** in Nazi-occupied Poland, Lithuania, and the Ukraine and Czechoslovakia began. Jews were forbidden to leave countries ruled by the Nazis.

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1942

Jews were forced to hand over their furs and woolen clothing. Jews were not allowed to buy newspapers and magazines. All Jewish homes were marked with the **Star of David**.

Jews were not allowed to use public transport at any time. Jews were not allowed to have pets. All schools were closed to Jewish children. Jews were not allowed to receive eggs or fresh milk. Jews were not allowed to buy books.

The deportation of German **Sinti** and **Roma** to **Auschwitz** began.

By the end of 1942, 150,000 German Jews had been deported to **ghettos** and **death camps** in eastern Europe.

1943

Early in the year; a further 20,000 German Jews were deported to the east. In May, Berlin was declared "free of Jews."

Jews still living in Germany and Austria lost all of their remaining legal rights and were to surrender to the Nazi secret police—the **Gestapo**.

1945

An order was given to destroy all files dealing with anti-Jewish activities.

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Source: <http://www.suite101.com/lesson.cfm/17387/728>