HANDOUT

Chain-of-Events Graphic Organizer

List events leading up to the Holocaust, identify what role they played in setting the stage for the Holocaust, and offer ideas of what actions might have been taken to prevent the chain of events from happening.

Name ________________________________

Beginning events: __________________________
_________________________
_________________________
_________________________

How did this help set the stage for the Holocaust?
_________________________
_________________________
_________________________

What actions might have been taken to break the chain of events?
_________________________
_________________________
_________________________

Next events: __________________________
_________________________
_________________________

How did this help set the stage for the Holocaust?
_________________________
_________________________
_________________________

What actions might have been taken to break the chain of events?
_________________________
_________________________
_________________________

Outcome: __________________________
_________________________
_________________________

How did this help set the stage for the Holocaust?
_________________________
_________________________
_________________________

What actions might have been taken to break the chain of events?
_________________________
_________________________
_________________________
HANDOUT

Key Events, 1933-1945

1933
Jewish businesses and offices throughout Germany were boycotted
Jews were expelled from the German civil service

1934
Non-Asian medical students were prohibited from taking medical exams

1935
Nuremberg Laws restricted citizenship to persons of “German or kindred blood”

1936
Hitler named Heinrich Himmler as SS chief and chief of German police

1937
Jews in Germany were prohibited from giving testimony in courts

1938
Thirty-two countries gathered at Evian, France, for a conference convened by President Franklin D. Roosevelt

Kristallnacht (Night of Broken Glass)

1939
Jews in Germany forced to wear the letter J for “Jude”
Mass murder of disabled Germans began
First Polish ghetto established

1940
The death camp at Auschwitz was established
The ghettos of Warsaw and Lodz were sealed

1941
The mass murder of Jews began
Experiments at Auschwitz with gas chambers and Zyklon B
Japan attacked Pearl Harbor; United States declared war on Japan and Germany

1942
Reinhard Heydrich announced a plan for the “Final Solution”

1943
Warsaw Ghetto is obliterated after a month of fierce fighting

1944
The killing of Jews quickened at the war’s end
Forced death marches began

1945
Soviet forces entered Auschwitz; liberation revealed the magnitude of the loss
Hitler committed suicide
Germany surrendered to the Allies
Japan surrendered; end of World War II