

# Holocaust Timeline

1933

- JAN. 30 Hitler appointed Chancellor of Germany
- MAR. 23 First concentration camp established at Dachau
- MAR. 23 German parliament empowers Hitler to enact all laws on its behalf
- APR. 1 Hitler proclaims one-day boycott of all Jewish shops/businesses
- APR. 26 Establishment of the Gestapo
- MAY 10 Public burning of books written by Jews and opponents of Nazism
- Spring/Summer Jewish professors are expelled from Universities; Jewish writers and artists are prohibited from pursuing their work
- JUL.14. Nazi Party proclaimed by law to be only legal political party in Germany Oct. 19 Germany withdraws from League of Nations

1934

- AUG. 2 Hitler named Fuhrer and Reich Chancellor after the death of von Hindenburg

1935

- MAR. 16 Compulsory military service reinstated in Germany in violation of Treaty of Versailles
- MAY 31 Jews barred from military service
- SEPT. 14 Nuremberg Laws passed depriving Jews of German citizenship

1936

- MAR. 7 German Army occupies the Rhineland
- JUN. 17 Himmler appointed Chief of German Police
- OCT. 25 Hitler and Mussolini form Rome-Berlin Axis
- NOV. 25 Germany and Japan sign military pact

1937

- JUL. 16 Buchenwald Concentration Camp is opened

1938

- MAR. 13 Germany annexes Austria
- JUL. 6 Evian Conference produces no result in helping provide refuge for Jews
- SEPT. 29–30 Munich Conference—England and France turn over part of Czechoslovakia to Germany
- OCT. 5 Jewish passports are marked with a “J”
- OCT. 28 Approximately 15,000 Polish citizens living in Germany are resettled in Poland-Poland refuses to admit them and they are stranded on the border
- NOV. 9–10 Kristallnacht (Night of Broken Glass)—pogrom against Jews in Germany and Austria; Jewish shops and businesses are burned, looted, and synagogues are destroyed
- NOV. 12 Jews are forced to turn over all retail businesses to Aryans
- NOV. 15 Jewish students are expelled from schools in Germany
- DEC. 3 Jews must hand in their drivers’ licenses and car registrations
- DEC. 8 Jews can no longer attend universities

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1939

- JAN. 30 Hitler threatens that if war erupts the Jews will be exterminated
- MAR. 15 German troops occupy part of Czechoslovakia
- MAY 13 The St. Louis set sail from Hamburg, Germany for Cuba
- AUG. 23 Soviets and Germans sign pact of nonaggression
- SEPT. 1 Poland is invaded; World War II begins
- SEPT. 17 Soviets invade and occupy Eastern Poland
- SEPT. 23 Jews must turn in all radios
- NOV. 28 First ghetto established in Poland

1940

- FEB. 12 German Jews begin to be deported to concentration camps
- APR. 9 Germany invades Denmark and Norway
- MAY 7 Lodz ghetto established
- MAY 10 Germany invades Holland, Belgium, and France
- MAY 20 Auschwitz Concentration Camp is established
- JUN. 22 France surrenders to Nazis
- NOV. 15 Warsaw Ghetto is established

1941

- FEB. 22 Deportation of Dutch Jews begins; Holland's workers strike in sympathy for Jews
- MAR. Adolf Eichmann made head of Gestapo section for Jewish affairs
- APR. 6 Germany occupies Greece and Yugoslavia
- JUN. 22 Germany invades Soviet Union
- JUN. - DEC. Nazi Einsatzgruppen (special mobile killing units) carry out mass murder of Jews in areas of Soviet Union occupied by German Army
- JUL. 31 Heydrich appointed by Göring to carry out "Final Solution"
- SEPT. 1 Every Jew in areas occupied by Nazis must wear yellow Star of David
- SEPT. 28 Massacre of Jews at Babi Yar
- OCT. 14 Large-scale deportations of Jews to concentration camps begin
- OCT. Establishment of Birkenau
- DEC. 7 Japan attacks Pearl Harbor
- DEC. 8 Chelmno concentration camp begins operation
- DEC. 11 Germany and Italy declare war on the United States

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1942

- JAN. 20 Wannsee Conference-plans for “Final Solution” are made
- MAR. 17 Extermination by gas begins in Belzec
- MAR. Deportations to Auschwitz begin
- APR. Extermination by gas begins in Sobibor
- Summer Deportation of Jews to extermination camps from Holland, Poland, France, Belgium, Croatia; armed resistance by Jews in several ghettos
- JUL. 22 Large-scale deportation of Jews from Warsaw Ghetto
- JUL. 23 Treblinka is established
- JUL. 28 Jewish Fighting Organization (Z.O.B.) organized in Warsaw Ghetto
- OCT. 4 Jews still in concentration camps in Germany to be transferred to Auschwitz for extermination

1943

- JAN. 18–21 Armed Jewish resistance to Nazi attempt to liquidate Jews in Warsaw Ghetto
- FEB. 2 Germany’s Sixth Army surrenders at Stalingrad
- MAR Liquidation of Cracow Ghetto
- APR. 19 Warsaw Ghetto revolt begins
- JUN. 11 Himmler orders liquidation of all ghettos in Poland and Soviet Union
- AUG. Revolt in Treblinka
- OCT. 14 Revolt in Sobibor

1944

- MAR. 19 Germany invades Hungary
- MAY 15 Nazis begin deporting Hungarian Jews
- JUN. 6 Allied invasion of Normandy-D-Day
- JUL. 20 Attempt to assassinate Hitler fails
- JUL. 24 Russian troops liberate Majdanek death camp
- AUG. 6 SS begins to drive concentration camp prisoners into Germany in advance of Soviet troops
- AUG. 25 Paris is liberated
- NOV. Last deportation from Theresienstadt to Auschwitz
- NOV. 8 Beginning of death march of Jews from Budapest to Austria
- NOV. 24 Himmler orders destruction of Auschwitz crematoriums to hide evidence of death camps

1945

- JAN. 17 Evacuation of Auschwitz-beginning of death march from there
- JAN. 27 Soviet troops liberate Auschwitz/Birkenau
- FEB. 4–11 Yalta Conference

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1945

APR. 11	American troops liberate Buchenwald
APR. 15	British troops liberate Bergen-Belsen
APR. 29	American troops liberate Dachau
APR. 30	Hitler is believed to have committed suicide
MAY 7	Germany surrenders-reign of the Third Reich is over; World War II ends in Europe
AUG. 15	Japan surrenders; World War II is over
NOV. 22	Nuremberg Trials begin

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