



Introduction to Holocaust history

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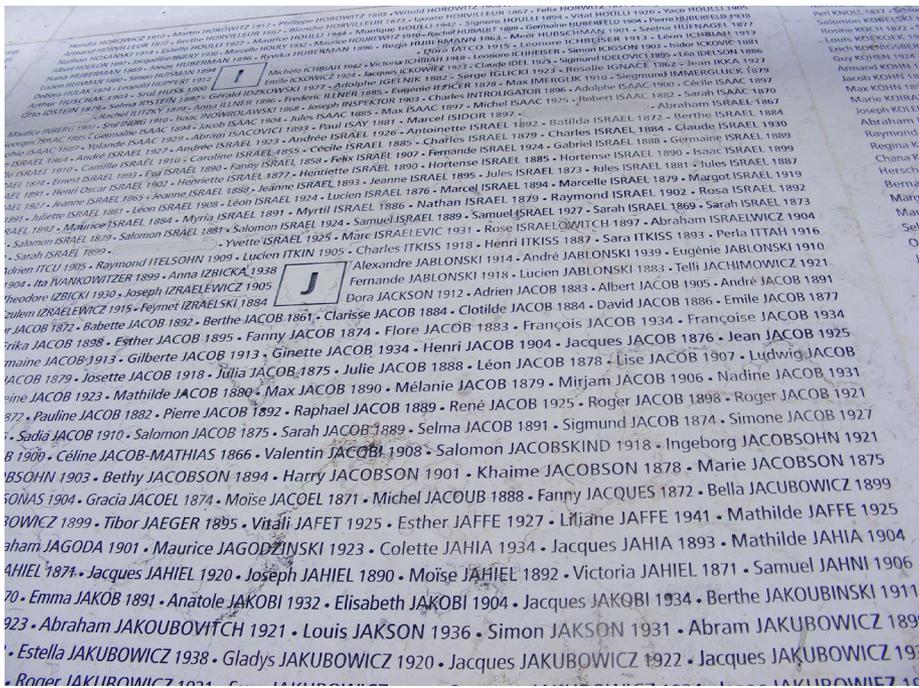
Memorial de la Shoah in Paris and Drancy



Wall of Names



© Mémorial de la Shoah



Jacob's family, Wall of Names, ©
Mémorial de la Shoah / CDJC

Wall of Names inauguration, January
2005, Mémorial de la Shoah,
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Vocabulary issues



Genocide

Shoah/Holocaust

« Final solution »

Concentration camp/killing center

Dachau/Auschwitz-Birkenau

Main points

- How did hatred of Jews develop in Europe in general, and in Germany in particular, during the 1930s and the WWII?
- How was the “Final Solution” implemented in Europe?

Disaster Origins

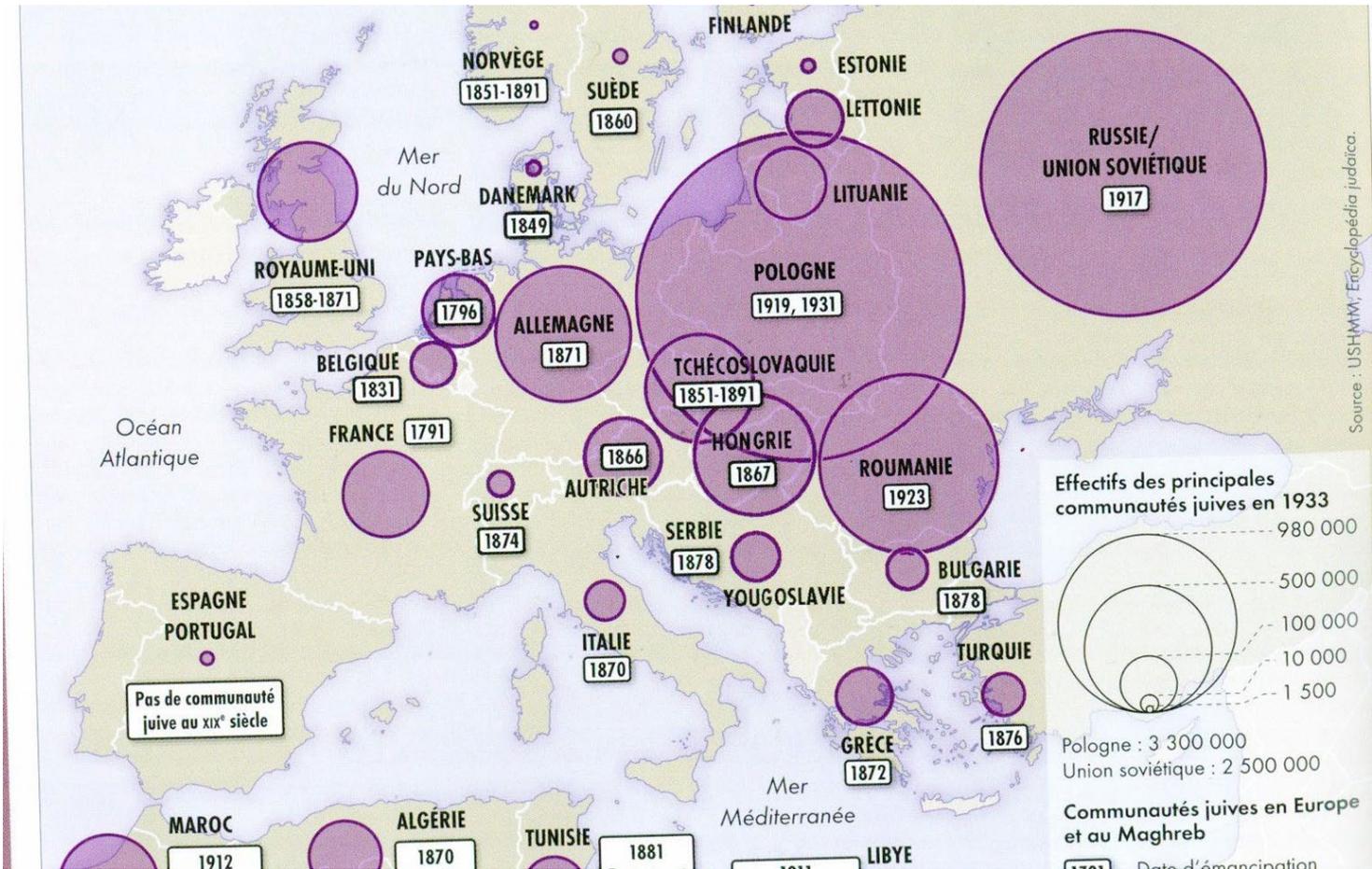
- Vision of the nazi world and antisemitism:



Jews during inter-war period

- 9 to 10 million Jews in Europe before World War I
- Diversity of Jewish worlds
- Diversity of Jewish conditions in Europe
- A period of strong migrations from Eastern to Western Europe

Jews during inter-war period





The Jews' status : from legal exclusion to the first persecutions

Gradual exclusion from German society
It goes through several stages :

- A legal exclusion (laws of Nuremberg, 1935)
- An intensive propaganda,
- An organised violence (Crystal Night, 1938)

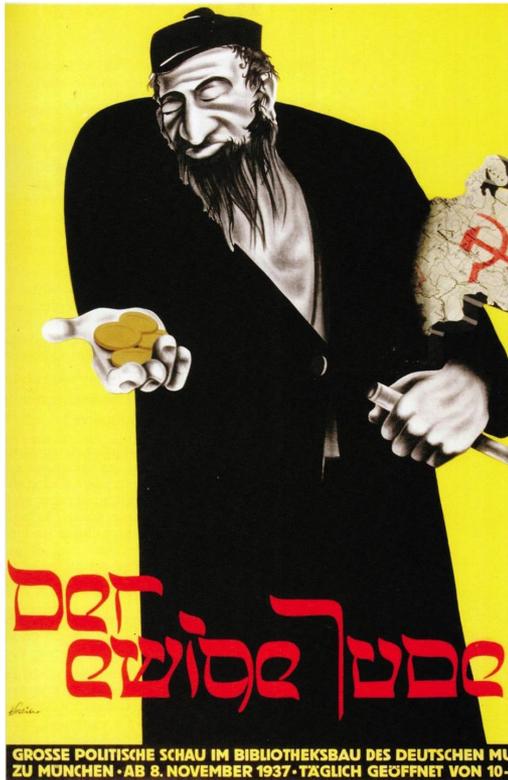


Members of the Storm Troopers (SA) calling for a boycott of Jewish-owned businesses, Berlin, April 1933, translated as "Germans! Defend yourselves! Don't buy from Jews!" © Washington Holocaust Memorial Museum



Nazi leaders at Nuremberg, September 1935 © German Federal Archives

From legal exclusion to the first persecutions



Firmly convinced that the purity of German blood is the primary condition for the future survival of the German people [...], the Reichstag has unanimously passed the following law [...]:

Art. 1 - Marriages between Jews and citizens of German or related blood are forbidden. [...]

Art. 2 - It is forbidden for Jews to employ citizens of German or related blood under the age of 45 in household chores. Art. 4 - 1) Jews are forbidden to hoist the national flag of the Reich and to fly the Reich flag. 2) On the other hand, they are permitted to fly the Jewish flag

Art. 5 - 1) Anyone contravening Article 1 will be punished with hard labor. [...] 3) Anyone contravening the provisions of article 3 or 4 is liable to a prison sentence of up to one year and a fine, or to either of these penalties.

Extracts from the law “for the protection of German blood and honor”, September 15, 1935.

From legal exclusion to the first persecutions

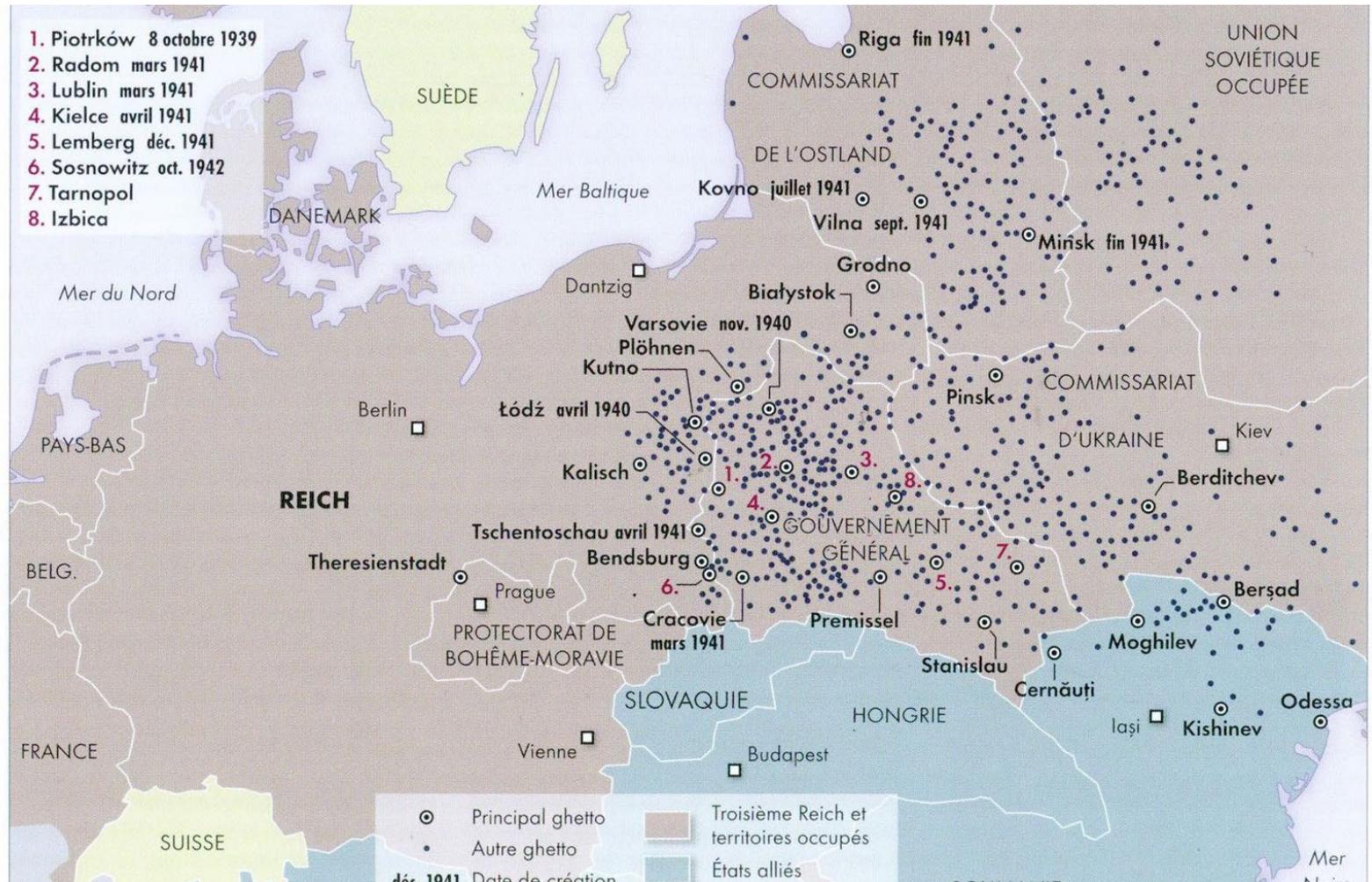


Photograph illustrating
“Kristallnacht”, 1938.

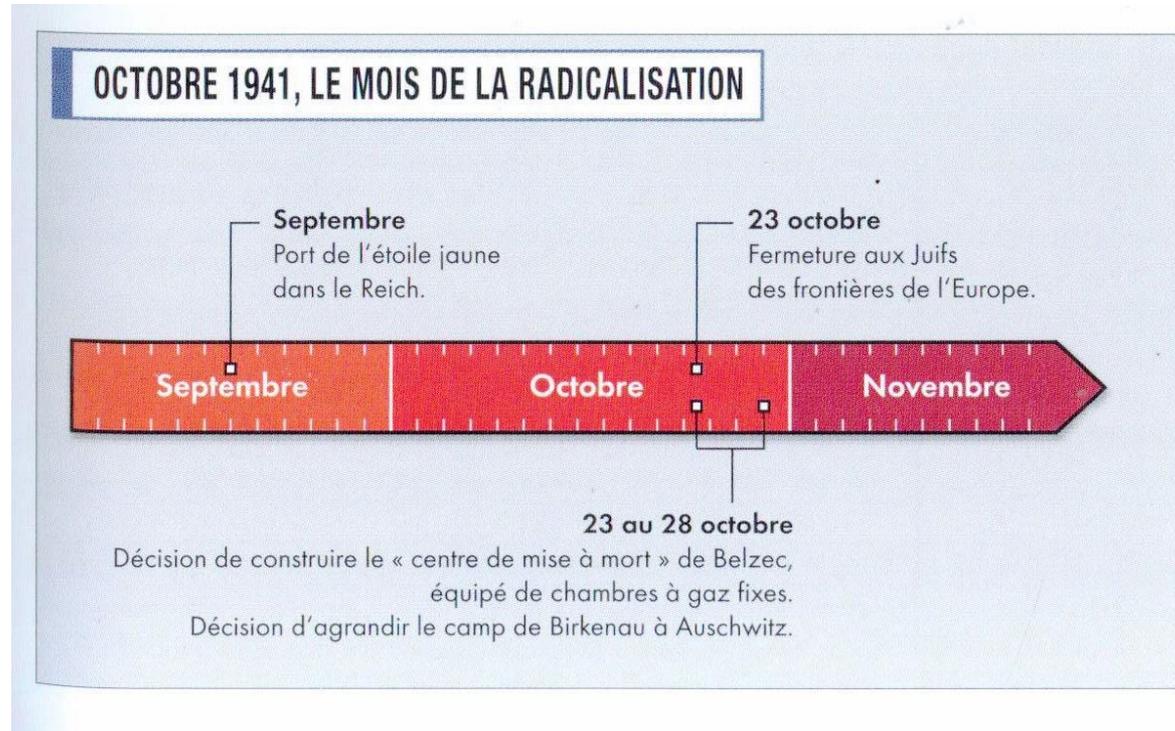
1939-1941 : « expulsion, detention and ghettoization »

- Madagascar plan : “Jewish reserve” to group together 4 million European Jews
- Internment camp in Western Europe
- The process of ghettoization in Central and Eastern Europe

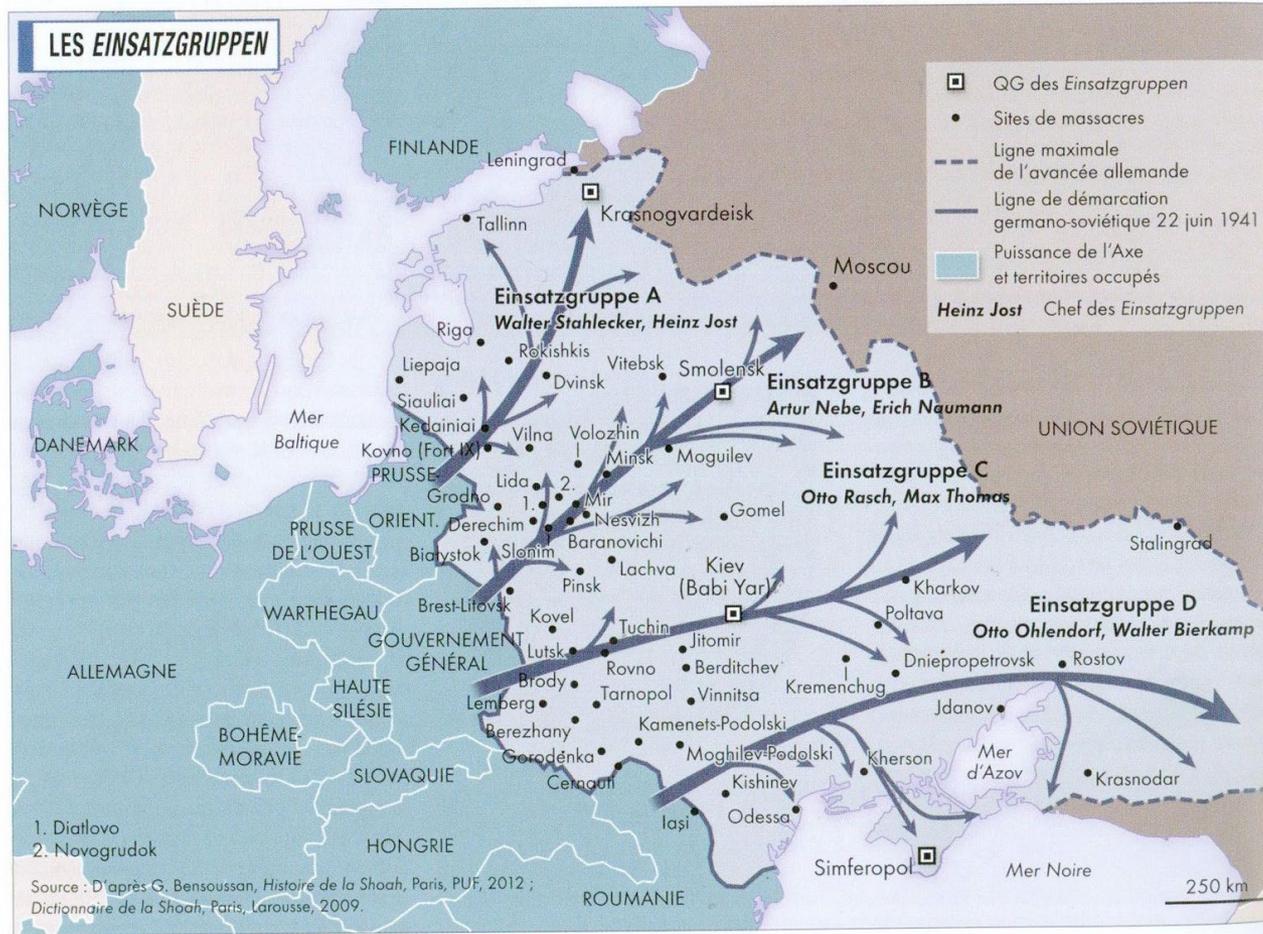
The process of ghettoisation



1941 : the radicalization



“A war of extermination”



A war of extermination : mobile killing operations



Execution of Jewish civilians from Kiev by Einsatzgruppen near Invagorod, Ukraine, 1942.

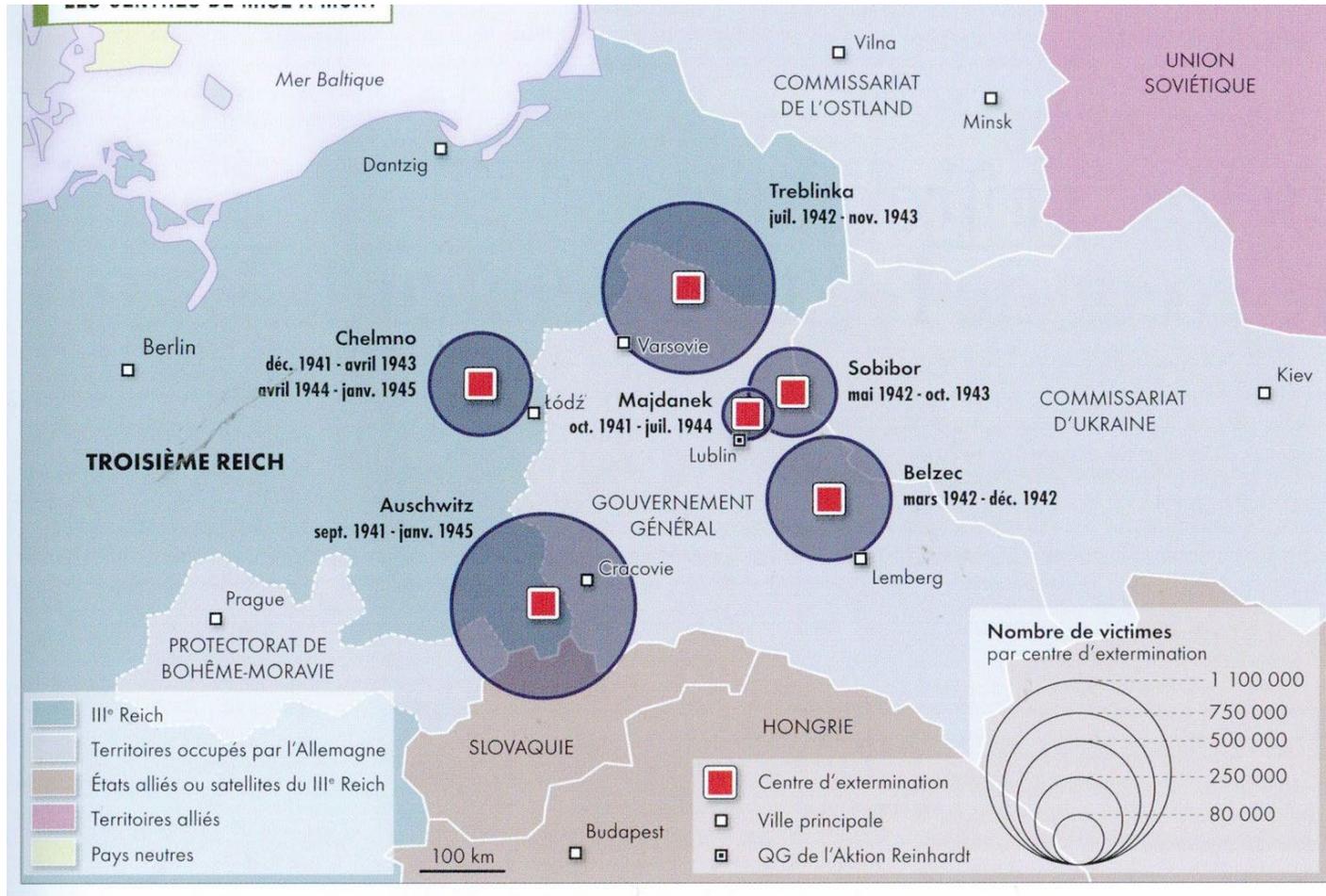
The industrialization of crime

- Taking census of Jews : the example of France
- Marking the Jews with a specific sign (yellow star)
- Rounding up Jewish population
- Dispossessing Jews from their belongings
- Gathering and interning
- Deporting

The industrialization of crime

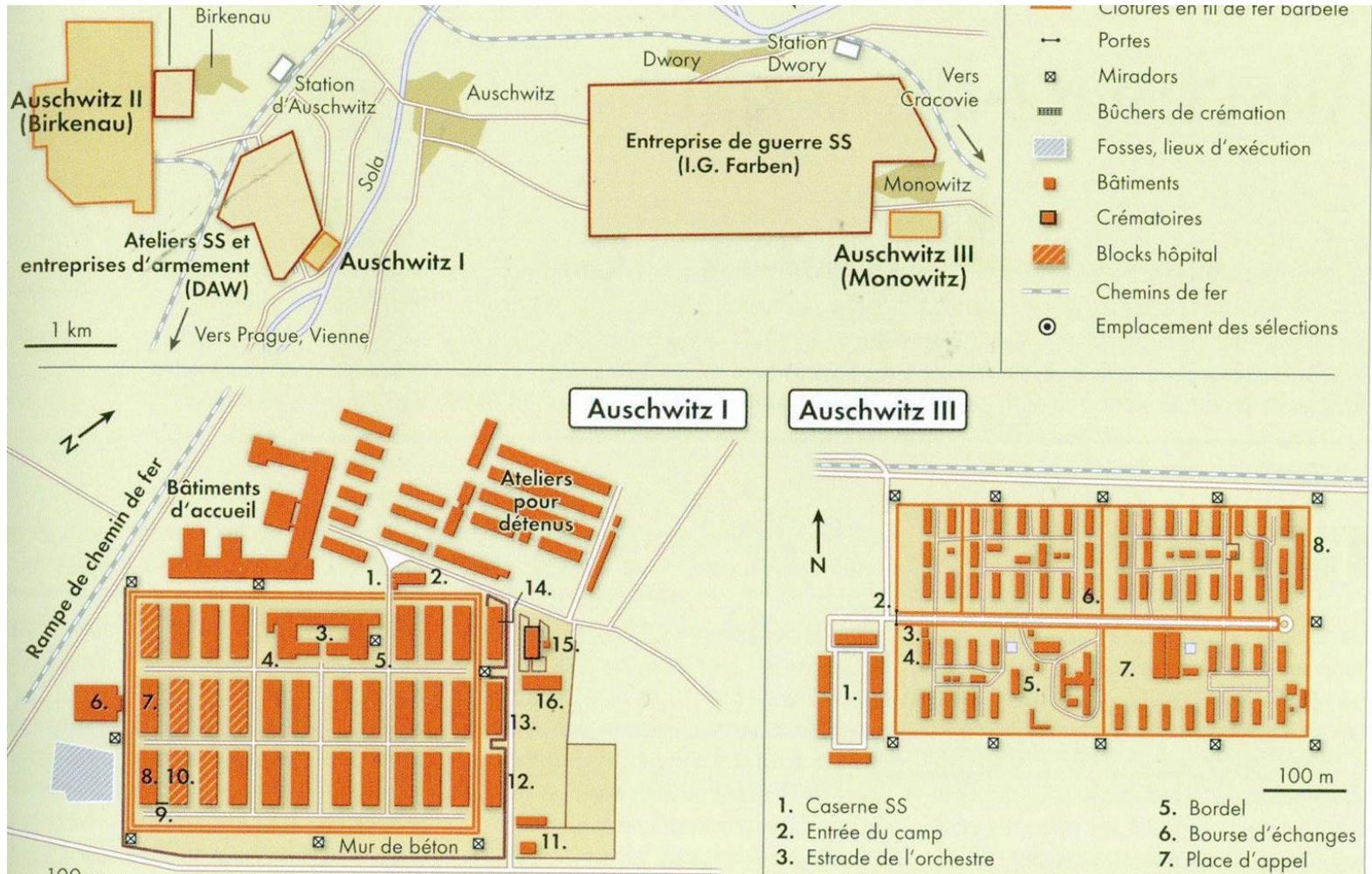
- T4 program
- Setting up killing centers

The industrialization of crime : killing centers



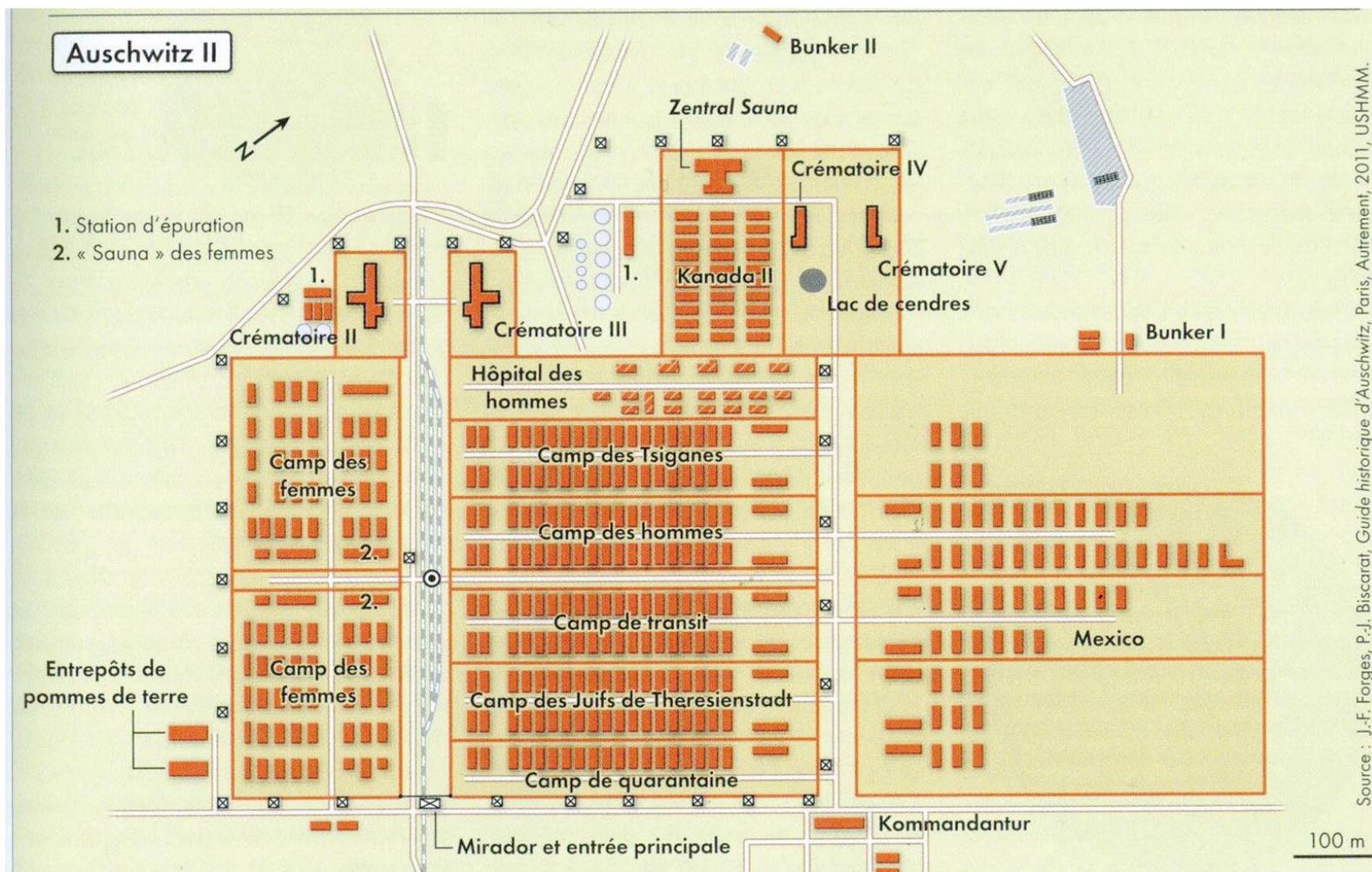
The industrialization of crime

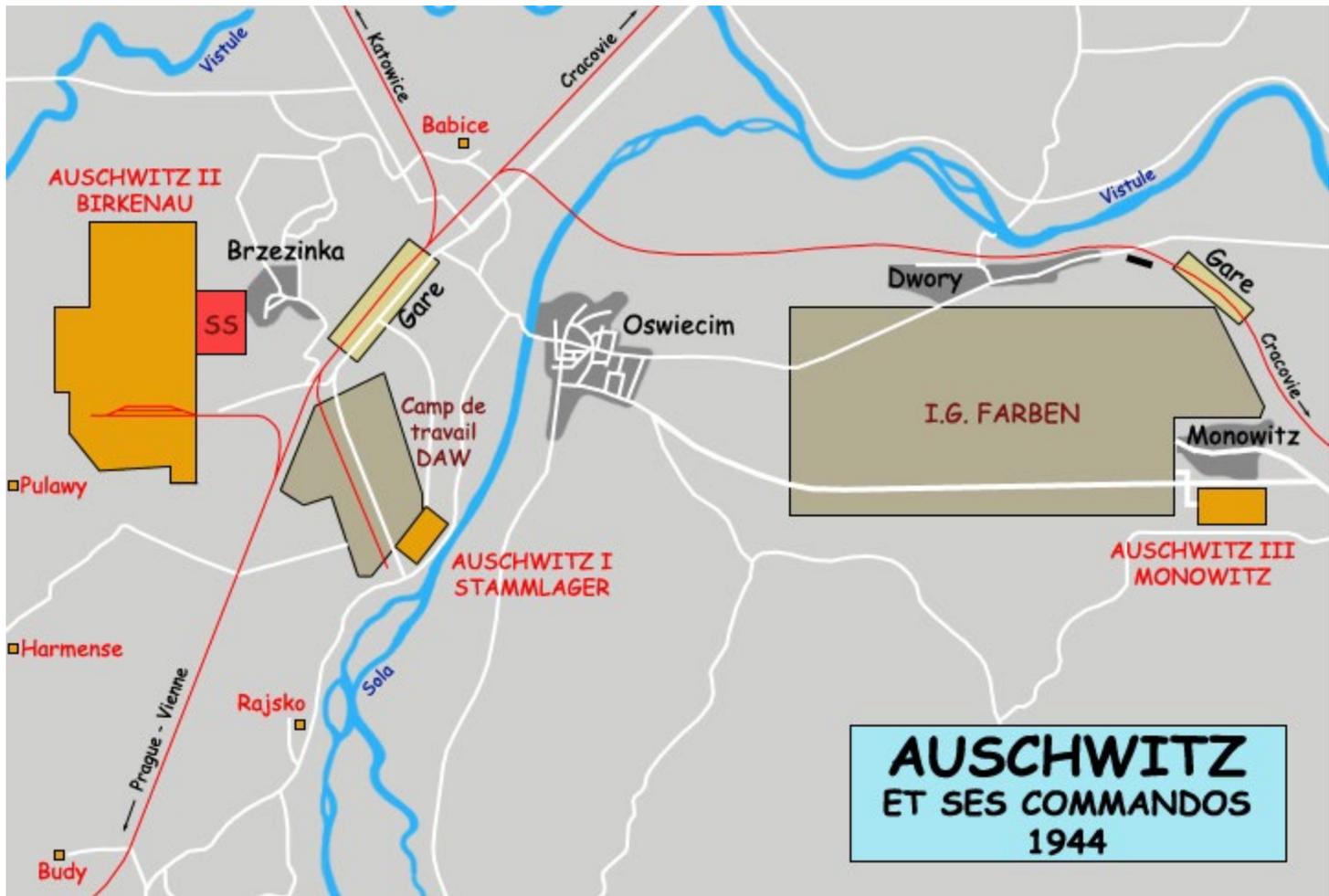
Auschwitz



The industrialization of crime

Auschwitz II





Birkenau, mai 1944.
Album d'Auschwitz, Yad
Vashem





Photo N° 10

Birkenau May 1944, Album
d'Auschwitz, Yad Vashem

Convoy
wagon
number



Wagon supervisor's
number

Number of people
in the wagon

Birkenau, may 1944.
Album d'Auschwitz,

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Album
d'Auschwitz,
1944, Yad
Vashem



Photo N°27
Album d'Auschwitz, 1944,
Yad Vashem

The toll of Holocaust in Europe

