

A Tour Through Time

Major events from the Holocaust

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JANUARY 30, 1933-ADOLF HITLER APPOINTED CHANCELLOR OF GERMANY

The current president of Germany, Paul von Hindenburg, appoints Hitler as head of the Nazi Party, AKA the new chancellor of Germany. Many politicians believed they could control him and his followers as they had no idea of the power he would soon gain.



MARCH 22, 1933-FIRST CONCENTRATION CAMP OPENS

Dachau was the first concentration camp formed. Unfortunately, it was where 4,800 prisoners were imprisoned and where majority of them lost their life. Nazis sent any socialists, communists, and social Democrats to these camps because these groups were the most political opponents of the Nazis.



APRIL 1, 1933-BOYCOTT OF JEWISH BUSINESSES

For a whole day, Jewish businesses were boycotted under the Nazi party's order. To increase hatred levels towards the Jewish communities globally, they claimed that all over the world Jews were spreading attempting to influence the public. This was the first significant display of the Nazi's efforts to separate Jews from society.



MARCH 10, 1933-BURNING OF “UN-GERMAN” BOOKS

The Burning of “Un-German” Books marked the first of many significant rebellions against anti-Nazi ideas. Thousands of books were burned including anti-Nazi ideas or written by Jewish Authors such as Hellen Keller, Ernest Hemingway, and Sigmund Freud.



AUGUST 2, 1934-HITLER BECOMES FUHRER

President Paul von Hindenburg dies, making Hitler the new president *and* chancellor of Germany with the aid of the German military. He gets rid of the position of president and creates a dictator spot for himself, putting him in ultimate power and becoming unrestrainable.



NOVEMBER 9-10, 1938 KRISTALLNACHT ATTACKS

In reaction to the murder of a German official, Nazi supporters attacked Jews and their property. As a result, thousands of Jewish men and boys were arrested and sent to concentration camps. This type of “rebellion” left more 7,000 Jewish-owned stores, synagogues, and homes demolished. These series of attacks became known as “The Night of the Broken Glass.” In the end, Nazi Germany forced the Jews to pay for the damage which was \$72 *billion*.



DECEMBER 2, 1938-FIRST KINDERTRANSPORT ARRIVES

The kindertransports escorted Jewish children to safety and many parents sent their children on them to live far away whether it was with a relative or foster family; just anywhere the kids could grow up safer. Between 9,000-10,000 children left Nazi territory because of these transports.



DECEMBER 7, 1941- U.S. ENTERS WORLD WAR II

After Japan's infamous surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, the U.S. declared war on them. This automatically made the U.S an enemy of Germany and brought them into the war. From there, the United States became one of the Allies of World War II.



JANUARY 20, 1942- WANNSEE CONFERENCE "FINAL SOLUTION"

A conference in Berlin takes place where the “Final Solution” is discussed by the Nazi Party and many German government officials. This “Final Solution” meant the erasure of the Jewish population in Europe.



JANUARY 27, 1945- SOVIET TROOPS LIBERATE AUSCHWITZ

Thousands upon thousands of prisoners from the infamous Auschwitz are evacuated and subjected to ridiculously brutal marches. Many people died during this forced evacuation for many reasons. However, Soviet troops liberated countless prisoners from the camp.



MAY 7, 1945- GERMAN FORCES SURRENDER!

Soviet forces corner Germany's capital, Berlin, and result in Adolf Hitler's suicide. This leads to the surrender of many German officials and unfortunately, millions of Europeans became "displaced persons."



Ending Note...

Why do we learn about the Holocaust? It is key to learn about the Holocaust so that its events are never repeated, nor are the ideals which were present. We want to tell all audiences that it was not just a genocide; it was an act of hatred and a reason to fight for equality. We as a society must learn to accept people no matter their beliefs and the Holocaust is an example of what could happen when people contradict that moral. Anyone can make a difference, whether it is for the better or for worse is one's decision to make.

~Camilla DiConza and Sara Goldstein

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