

# The Holocaust: Nuremberg Laws & Kristallnacht

---



# Stage 1

- Social discrimination
  - 1935 – Nuremberg laws made Jews 2<sup>nd</sup> class citizens
  - 1937-1939 – Jews banned from schools, restaurants, vacation spots and certain sections of German cities
- Law For The Protection of German Blood & Honor
  - [Nuremberg Race Laws Translation](#)
  - No sexual relations or marriage between Jews and persons of German blood and you were publicly humiliated if it was found out



"Jews are not wanted here."

# Social Discrimination



A woman who is concealing her face sits on a park bench marked "Only for Jews."

# Social Discrimination

- German-Jewish couple with a “J” for Jude stamped on their passport
- An Austrian Nazi forces a young man to paint Jude on his father’s store



# Stage 1 Continued



“Don’t buy from Jews”

- Economic discrimination
  - Jewish businesses boycotted
  - Jewish businesses and property were seized or they were forced to sell at bargain prices

# Economic Discrimination



(left) "Germans! Defend Yourself! Do Not Buy From Jews!"



(right) Jewish businessmen forced to carry signs that say "Don't buy from Jewish shops! Buy from German businesses"

# Economic Discrimination



(left) Nazi Storm Troopers stand guard outside a Jewish-owned business. Graffiti painted on the window states: "You Jewish pig may your hands rot off!"

(right) SA troops riding in a truck with the sign "Defend yourselves! Don't buy from Jews"

# Herschel Grynszpan



- Had been studying abroad and came home to be with his family.
- He couldn't find work so he went to live with his aunt and uncle in Paris.
- While away his family suffered at the hands of the Nazis and were deported to Poland. There they were forced to walk along the border because Poland wouldn't allow them entry.
- Herschel's brother Zindel sent a postcard from Zbaszyn telling Herschel what had happened and asking for him to rescue them, the postcard reached Herschel in Paris on November 3, 1938.

# Herschel Grynszpan

- From there he went to the German Embassy at 78 Rue de Lille and asked, as a German citizen, to see an Embassy official. Herschel Grynszpan was shown into the office of junior official Ernst vom Rath. Grynszpan shot vom Rath several times, as an act of protest in the name of 12,000 persecuted Jews. He was arrested immediately by the French police.



# Kristallnacht



- 1938 - Night of the Broken Glass
- 7,000 Jewish businesses, 1,400 synagogues and homes were destroyed by Nazi thugs
- 100 Jews were murdered
- 100 Jews were injured

# Kristallnacht



- 30,000 Jewish men arrested and imprisoned
- Business owners were ordered by the Nazi government to pay for damages



Pictures from  
Kristallnacht



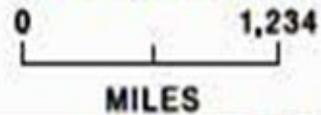
# Jewish Response

- Mass emigration out of Germany
- United States, Palestine, other parts of Europe and South America
- Those left behind did not want to leave or could not obtain a visa, sponsors or \$ for emigration
- U.S, Canada, Britain and France did not admit large number of Jewish refugees



**German Jews wait in an emigration office in Berlin. On the wall is a map of South America and a sign about emigration to Palestine.**

# JEWISH EMIGRATION FROM GERMANY 1933-1940



In addition, tens of thousands of Jewish refugees emigrated to other regions of the world.

1933 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES

# Jewish Emigration

- Jewish Emigration from Germany, 1933-1938

Year	Number of Emigrants	Total
● 1933	37,000	37,000
● 1934	23,000	60,000
● 1935	21,000	81,000
● 1936	25,000	106,000
● 1937	23,000	129,000
● 1938 (1st 6 mos.)	20,000	149,000

# Accepting Jewish Refugees



- 1933-1945
  - U.S accepted +200,000
  - Britain 70,000
  - Brazil 27,000
  - Canada – less than 5,000

# Welcome To America?



- June 1939 – Cuba & U.S refuse to accept more than 900 Jewish refugees
- All were aboard the ocean liner St. Louis
- It was forced to return to Europe

