# **Babi Yar**

#### **Babi Yar Massacre**

Painting of the Babi Yar Massacre

**Location** Kyiv

Date September 29-30, 1941
Attack type Genocide, mass murder

Weapons Machine guns
Deaths 33,771 Jews
Injured 29 survivors

Perpetrators Einsatzgruppe C, other Schutzstaffel (SS), German police

Babi Yar (<u>Ukrainian</u>: Бабин Яр) is a <u>ravine</u> in <u>Kyiv</u>, <u>Ukraine</u>.

During the Holocaust, Nazi soldiers massacred 33,771 Jewish people at Babi Yar. This may have been the worst two-day mass murder of Jews in all of the Holocaust.

### **Background**

[change | change source]

Nazi Germany and other Axis countries occupied Kyiv on September 19, 1941. By September 26, the military governor and the *Schutzstaffel* (SS) and Police Leader had decided to kill all of the Jews in Kyiv. They said this would be revenge for German soldiers being attacked by some Jewish guerrilla fighters. [1]

The Nazis tricked the Jews into coming to Babi Yar by telling them they were going to be <u>sent to another place to live</u>. On 28 September 1941, they put up an order in the town. Part of it said:

All [Jews] of the city of Kyiv and [nearby areas] must appear on Monday, September 29, by 8 o'clock in the morning at the corner of Mel'nikova and Dorohozhytska streets (near the Viis'kove cemetery). Bring documents, money and valuables, and also warm clothing, linen, etc. Any [Jews] who do not follow this order and are found elsewhere will be shot.

— Order posted in Kyiv in Russian, on or around 26 September 1941 [2]

### The massacre

[change | change source]

Later, one of the soldiers in charge of the massacre would say: [3]

Although only [about] 5,000 to 6,000 Jews had been expected [to come] at first, more than 30,000 Jews arrived who, until the very moment of their execution, still believed in their resettlement, thanks to an extremely clever organization. [4]

On September 29 and 30, special units of the SS called *Einsatzgruppen*, and some local <u>Ukrainians</u> who supported the Nazis, took these people to the <u>ravine</u> at Babi Yar. They made them put all of their things in piles. They made them strip <u>naked</u>. The area was so crowded that by the time people heard <u>gunshots</u>, there was no way to escape. The Nazis took people ten at a time into the ravine, made them lay down, and shot them with <u>machine</u> <u>guns</u>. [5]

Between September 29 and 30, the Nazis killed 33,771 Jewish people at Babi Yar. [6][7][8][9]

The Nazis buried these people in a <u>mass grave</u>. People who had survived being shot were buried alive, along with the dead. Only 29 people survived and were able to escape. [10]

The murdered Jews' property was given to Nazi leaders in Kyiv. [11]

On 1 March 2022, Babi Yar is attack by Russian army. [12]

## Related pages

[change | change source]

- Yevgeny Yevtushenko
- Pogrom

### **Sources**

[change | change source]

Wikimedia Commons has media related to **Babi Yar**.

1. ↑ Megargee, Geoffrey P. (2006). *War of Annihilation: Combat and Genocide on the Eastern Front*. Rowman & Littlefield. p. 95. ISBN 978-0-7425-4481-9.

Murray, Williamson; Millett, Allan R. (2001). A War to be Won: Fighting

- the Second World War. Harvard University Press. p. 141. ISBN 0-674-0 0680-1.
- 2. <u>1</u> Berenbaum, Michael (2006). *The World Must Know*. United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. pp. 97-98.
- 3. <u>↑</u> Gilbert, Martin (1985). *The Holocaust: A History of the Jews of Europe During the Second World War*. Holt, Rinehart and Winston. p. 202. ISBN 0-03-062416-9.
- 4. <u>↑ Nuremberg Military Tribunal</u>, *Einsatzgruppen trial*, Judgment, at page 426, quoting exhibit NO-3157.
- 5. 1 ""Statement of Truck-Driver Hofer describing the murder of Jews at Babi Yar" ". Archived from the original on 2007-06-06. Retrieved 2016-0 3-03. cited in Berenbaum, Michael (1997). Witness to the Holocaust. New York: HarperCollins. pp. 138-139. Retrieved from Internet Archive, April 26, 2013.
- 6. ↑ United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, "Kiev and Babi Yar," *Holocaust Encyclopedia*.
- 7. *A Community of Violence: The SiPo/SD and Its Role in the Nazi Terror System in Generalbezirk Kiew* by Alexander V. Prusin. Holocaust Genocide Studies, Spring 2007; 21: 1 − 30.
- 8. ↑ Staff. The Holocaust Chronicle: Massacre at Babi Yar, The Holocaust Chronicle web site, Access 17 December 2007
- 9. <u>↑</u> Victoria Khiterer (2004). <u>"Babi Yar: The tragedy of Kiev's Jews"</u> (PDF). *Brandeis Graduate Journal*. **2**: 1-16. <u>Archived</u> (PDF) from the original on 2007-11-28. Retrieved 2008-01-20.
- 10. <u>↑ "История последние и свежие новости сегодня и за 2019 год на</u> iz.ru Известия". *iz.ru*.
- 11. ↑ Nuremberg Military Tribunal, *Einsatzgruppen trial*, Judgment, at page 430.
- 12. ↑ Russia strikes Babyn Yar Holocaust memorial site in Ukraine

Retrieved from "https://simple.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Babi Yar&oldid=9684282"