**Section 5: The Racial State, 1933-41**

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| **Chapter 17** | **Chapter 18** | **Chapter 19** | **Chapter 20** |
| * July 1933 – Law for Prevention of Hereditary Diseased Progeny (Sterilisation Law) – introduced compulsory sterilisation of certain type of inferiors – law amended to permit abortion for those who were deemed unsuitable for sterilisation and were already pregnant * 1936 – x-ray sterilisation of women over aged 38 * 400,000 people were sterilised * Oct 1939 – regime authorised euthanasia for mentally and physically disabled – technical and administrative methods used to kill more than 5000 innocent children deemed to be ‘incurable’ and worthless to society * July 1940 - Pastor Braun protested T4 programme – arrested on 12th Aug * statement from Rome on 2nd Dec 1940 condemned the killings * 3rd Aug 1941 – Archbishop Galen of Munster made a speech condemning it – 24th Aug – Hitler halted the programme * Sep 1933 – regime began rounding us ‘tramps and beggars’ and either given a permit to work or sent to concentration camps - 1936 – ‘asocial colony’ set up in Northern Germany to educate the asocial - 1938 – round up of asocial to be sent to Buchenwald concentration camps where few survived harsh treatments * 1933 – homosexuality purged – May, Nazi students attacked Institute of Sex Research – 1934, Gestapo began to compile list of gay people – over 22,000 men arrested and imprisoned between 1936 and 1938 – 1936 Himmler created Reich Office for combatting of Homosexuality and Abortion – 100,000 men arrested and 50,000 convicted * Jehovah Witnesses – only group to show uncompromising hostility to Nazi state – 30,000 refused to take loyalty to Hitler – by 1945 about 10,000 had been imprisoned and many died * persecution of around 30,000 gypsies – 1935 Nuremburg laws applies to Gypsies – 1936, SS set up new Reich Central Office for the Fight against the Gypsy Nuisance – Dec 1938, Himmler issued decree for Struggle against the Gypsy Plague – led to more systematic classification of gypsies and after war in Sep 1939 – Gypsies deported to Poland | * 1st April 1933 – boycott of Jewish shops and businesses * April 1933 – Law for restoration of the Professional Civil Service * 1933 – 37,000 Jews left Germany * 60% of lawyers able to keep working despite new regulations * in theory doctors only able to serve Jewish patients but many carried on normal practice * April 1933 – Law against Overcrowding of German schools and Universities – not completed until 1938 * Oct 1933 – Reich Press Law * Nuremburg Laws 15th Sep 1935 – Reich Citizenship Law and Law for Protection of German Blood and Honour * Nov 1935 – 1st supplementary decree on what was defined as a full Jew | * March 1938 – Germany invaded Austria and are welcomed * Sep 1938 – Sudetenland handed over to Germany * March 1939 – victory over the rest of Czechoslovakia * Aug 1939 – Russia agree to not oppose German invasion of Poland on 1st Sep 1939 which led to war between France and Britain against Germany * April 1938 – Decree of Registration of Jewish Property – 40,000 Jewish owned businesses yet a year later only 8,000 * further legislation banned Jews from working abroad – 30,000 Jewish travelling salesmen lost their jobs * 1938 – Jews lost their rights to public welfare * Kristallnacht on 9th Nov 1939 – 91 Jews killed and thousands injured * Decree for the Restoration of the Street Scene means Jews had to pay cost of repairs – 1 billion Reich marks * Decree excluding Jews from German economic Life issued on 12th Nov * 9000 Jewish children sent to Britain 1938-39 * Central office for Jewish emigration set up in Austria * Oct 1939 – Muller instructed Eichmann to arrange deportation of 70,000 to 80,000 * Nov 1939 – Feb 1940 – SS attempted to deport millions people eastwards – 550,000 were Jews * Nazis planned to send 4 million Jews in Madagascar | * Oct 1940 – Germany won a series of Blitzkrieg victories in the West defeating France and leaving Britain isolated * June 1941 – launched Operation Barbarossa * 1941 – bought about 3 million Jews under German rule * No explicit order in June 1941 to kill all of the Jews of the Soviet Union * July 1941 – Goering issued a general order to kill Communist commissars and Jewish sympathisers * Nov 1939 – Radio sets confiscated from Jews * 1940 – Jews excluded from wartime rationing – in Berlin it was from 4pm to 5pm * 1941 – regulations were tightened to require Jews to have a police permit to travel – order in Dec 1941 compelled Jews in Germany to wear the yellow star of David * Feb 1940 – first ghetto was set up in Lodz * 2nd ½ of 1941 – carried out numerous mass killings of Soviet Jews * 7000 Jews killed in Poland in 1939 * Einsatzgruppen killed 15,000 people * police carried out a massacre in Bialystok in eastern Poland on 27th June 1941 * In Baltic States. Special Group A shot 250,000 Jews in 1941 – same period Special Group B shot 45,000 |