<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1933</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Jan. 30</strong> Hitler appointed Reich Chancellor of Germany (Prime Minister)</td>
<td><strong>Jan. 26</strong> Ten-year nonaggression pact signed with Poland</td>
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<td><strong>Feb. 27</strong> Reichstag fire</td>
<td><strong>Mar. 9</strong> Outbreak of rioting against German Jews by members of S.A. and Stahlhelm</td>
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<td><strong>Feb. 28</strong> Hitler given emergency powers by presidential decree</td>
<td><strong>May 10</strong> Public burning of Jewish books and of books by opponents of Nazism</td>
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<td><strong>Mar. 5</strong> Reichstag elections; Nazis win 44% of vote</td>
<td><strong>Jun. 30 to July 2</strong> “Night of the Long Knives”; Ernst Roehm, head of the SA, is murdered; SA purged</td>
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<td><strong>May 20</strong> Established of the first concentration camp in Nazi Germany at Dachau</td>
<td><strong>Aug. 2</strong> Death of President von Hindenburg; Hitler declares himself Fuehrer of the German State; armed forces are required to take a personal oath of loyalty to Hitler</td>
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<td><strong>Mar. 24</strong> “Enabling Law” passed by Reichstag; used to establish dictatorship.</td>
<td><strong>Aug. 20</strong> Boycott of Nazi Germany declared by American Jewish Congress</td>
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<td><strong>Apr.</strong> Jews excluded from government employment; includes teachers and university professors</td>
<td><strong>Oct. -Nov.</strong> First major arrests of homosexuals throughout Germany</td>
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<td><strong>Apr. 1</strong> Nationwide boycott of Jewish owned businesses</td>
<td><strong>1935</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Apr. 26</strong> Formation of the Gestapo</td>
<td><strong>Jan. 7</strong> Mussolini and Laval sign French-Italian Agreement in Rome</td>
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<td><strong>May 10</strong> Public burning of books by Jews and opponents of Nazis</td>
<td><strong>Jan. 13</strong> Saar region annexed to Germany.</td>
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<td><strong>Jul. 20</strong> Concordat signed in Rome between Vatican and the Third Reich</td>
<td><strong>Mar. 16</strong> In violation of the Treaty of Versailles, military conscription introduced</td>
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<td><strong>Oct. 14</strong> German withdrawal from the League of Nations</td>
<td><strong>Apr.</strong> Jehovah Witnesses banned from civil service jobs; many arrested throughout Germany</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Nov. 12</strong> Reichstag elections; Nazis “win” 93% of the vote</td>
<td><strong>Sep. 15</strong> Nuremberg Laws announced; Jews deprived of citizenship</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dec. 1</strong> Legal unity of German state and Nazi Party declared</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Chronology

1936

**Mar. 7** Germany army enters Rhineland in violation of Treaty of Versailles

**Jul. 12** First arrest of German Gypsies; sent to Dachau

**Aug. 1** In anticipation of 1936 Berlin Olympics, anti-Semitic signs removed from most public places

**Oct. 25** Rome-Berlin Axis agreement signed

1937

**Jul. 16** Establishment of Buchenwald concentration camp

**Nov. 25** Political and military pact signed by Germany and Japan

1938

**Mar. 13** Anschluss: Austria is annexed by Germany

**Jul. 6-15** Evian Conference: thirty-two countries discuss refugee policies; most countries refuse to let in more Jewish refugees

**Aug. 17** All Jewish men in Germany will be required to add "Israel" to their names; all Jewish women will be required to add "Sarah."

**Sep. 29** Munich Agreement is signed by Germany, France, Italy and Great Britain; Czechoslovakia loses Sudetenland to Germany

**Oct.** "Aryanization" of property of German Jews begins

**Oct. 28** First deportation of Polish Jews from Germany.

**Nov. 9** Kristallnacht a nationwide pogrom in Germany and Austria; 30,000 Jews sent to concentration camps, 191 synagogues destroyed, 75,000 shops looted

**Nov. 15** All Jewish children expelled from public schools

**Dec. 2-3** Gypsies in Germany required to register with police.

1939

**Mar. 15** Nazis invade Czechoslovakia. Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia established.

**May 15** Ravensbruck concentration camp for women established

**June** Jewish refugees aboard the SS St. Louis denied entry to the United States and Cuba; forced to return to Europe

**Aug. 23** Hitler-Stalin Pact signed

**Sep. 1** Germany invades Poland; World War II begins

**Sep. 2** Stutthof concentration camp established in Poland

**Sep. 3** Britain and France declare war on Germany

**Sep. 21** Reinhard Heydrich (SS) order establishment of Judenrat and concentration of Polish Jews

**Sep. 28** Partition of Poland between Germany and USSR
### Chronology

**Oct.** Hitler authorized “euthanasia program” (T-4) in Germany; doctors to kill institutionalized mentally and physically disabled

**Oct. 8** First Polish ghetto established in Piotrkow Trybunalski

**Nov. 23** Distinctive identifying armband made obligatory for all Jews in Central Poland

### 1940

**Feb. 8** Establishment of Lodz Ghetto

**Apr. 27** Heinrich Himmler (SS) orders establishment of Auschwitz concentration camp; first prisoners, mostly Poles, arrive in early June.

**Apr. 30** Lodz Ghetto is sealed

**Spring** Nazis conquer Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Luxembourg, Holland, and France

**Sep. 27** Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis established

**Oct. 3** Anti-Jewish laws passed by Vichy government in France

**Nov. 15** Warsaw Ghetto is sealed

**Nov. 20** Hungary, Rumania, and Slovakia join the Nazis and Italians

### 1941

**Mar. 1** Himmler orders construction of camp at Birkenau (Auschwitz II); construction begins in October 1941 and continues until March 1942

**Mar. 24-20** Krakow Ghetto established and sealed

**Mar. 24** Nazis invade North Africa

**Apr. 6** Germany invades Yugoslavia and Greece

**Apr. 24** Lublin Ghetto is sealed

**Jun. 22** Operation “Barbarossa” the Nazis invasion of the USSR

**Jun. 23** Einsatzgruppen begin their mass murder of Jews, Gypsies, and Communist leaders in the USSR

**Jul. 20** Minsk Ghetto established

**Jul. 21** Hermann Goering gives Reinhard Heydrich the authority to prepare a “total solution” to the “Jewish Question” in Europe

**Aug. 1** Bialystok Ghetto established

**Sep. 1** “Euthanasia program” (T-4) in Germany ended; between 70,000 and 93,000 people had been murdered in Germany during the course of this program

**Sep. 3** The first experimental gassing of Soviet prisoners of war at Auschwitz

**Sep. 3-6** Two ghettos established at Vilna (Lithuania)

**Sep. 19** German Jews required to wear yellow badge in public

**Sep. 29-30** At Babi Yar, 33,771 Kiev Jews murdered

**Oct. - Nov.** First deportation of German and Austrian Jews to ghettos in Eastern Europe

**Oct.** Construction of Majdanek-Lublin extermination camp
Chronology

Nov. 1 Construction of Blezec extermination camp begins

Nov. 24 Theresienstadt (Terezin) concentration camp established

Dec. 7 Japan attacks Pearl Harbor

Dec. 8 Gassing operations being at Chelmno extermination camp

Dec. 11 Germany and Italy declare war on the United States

1943

Jan. 18-22 First Warsaw Ghetto Uprising breaks out

Feb. 2 Nazis defeated at Battle of Stalingrad

Feb. 26 First transport of Gypsies arrive at Auschwitz; Gypsy camp established

Apr. 19 - May 16 Warsaw Ghetto uprising; Jews resist Nazis’ effort to deport them to death camps

Jul. 21 Himmler orders the liquidation of all ghettos in Poland and USSR

Oct. 2 Nazis attempt round-up of Danish Jews; Danish people use boats to smuggle most of Danish Jews (7,200) to neutral Sweden

1944

Mar. 19 Nazis occupy Hungary

May 2 First transport of Hungarian Jews reach Auschwitz; by July 9, over 437,000 Hungarian Jews are sent to Auschwitz; most of them are gassed

Jun. 6 Allied invasion of Normandy

Aug. 2 Gypsy camp at Auschwitz destroyed by Nazis; 3,000 gassed

Oct. 7 Prisoners blow up one of the gas chambers at Auschwitz-Birkenau extermination camp
1945

Jan. 17 Nazis evacuate Auschwitz; "death marches" toward Germany

Jan. 27 Soviet army liberates Auschwitz

Feb. 4-11 Yalta Conference

Apr. 11 American army liberates Buchenwald concentration camp

Apr. 15 British army liberated Bergen-Belsen concentration camp

Apr. 29 American army liberates Dachau concentration camp

Apr. 30 Hitler commits suicide in Berlin

May 2 Soviet troops capture Berlin

May 7 Nazi Germany surrenders; end of World War II in Europe

Aug. 14 Japan surrenders; end of World War II

Nov. 20 First major Nuremberg War Crimes Trials begin

1946

Oct. 1 Conclusion of first major Nuremberg Trials; twelve Nazis to be executed, three sentenced to life imprisonment, four receive various prison terms, and three are acquitted

1948

May 14 State of Israel established

Oct. 16 Execution of Nazi war criminals

Sources: Feinberg, Stephen. SE, Classroom Focus - "Holocaust Chronology," October 1995. Holocaust Chronology, Yad Vashem, Israel