













Year	Date	Entry	Photos, Artifacts, & Instructional Videos		Documents, Handouts, & Maps	Testimonies	
1941	<a href="#">JUN 6</a>	<i>Wehrmacht</i> issues the "Commissar Order"	German soldiers advancing in Russia, July 1941	First page of the "Commissar Order," dated June 6, 1941			
	<a href="#">JUN 22</a>	Operation Barbarossa: The German invasion of the Soviet Union	A document of the high command of the <i>Wehrmacht</i> , which reads, "directions to Operation Barbarossa"	During Operation Barbarossa, the local population looks on at the destruction of a village in the USSR, 1941	Map of Operation Barbarossa, 1941	<a href="#">Millie Baran</a> remembers the violence and the chaos of the German invasion.	
	<a href="#">JUN 23</a>	The Einsatzgruppen begin mass killings in the Soviet Union	An execution by a German police firing squad in Soviet-occupied Bochnia, Poland	German policemen leading Jews to execution in Soviet-occupied Uzbornia, Poland	Yad Vashem Resource Center: Extract from guidelines by Heydrich for higher SS and police leaders in the occupied territories of the Soviet Union, from July 2, 1941	Map of Einsatzgruppen massacres in Eastern Europe, June 1941-November 1942	
			A Yiddish note, found in a woman's clothing during an exhumation carried out in October 1944 at the murder site of Jews near the Soviet-occupied village of Antanase, Lithuania				
	<a href="#">JUN 28</a>	The Romanian "Iron Guard" kill 1,500 Jews in Iasi, Romania	Jews who were taken to the police headquarters in Iasi, Romania during a <i>pogrom</i> ; Shmuel Arie Leib Zeltzer is at the forefront of the photo, taken June 29, 1941			<a href="#">Mark Grinims</a> describes the fate of the Jews in Iasi, and how he survived two roundups.	
	<a href="#">JUN 30</a>	Germany occupies Lvov, Poland; 4,000 Jews are killed	Ukrainian nationalist women parading before Nazis in Lvov, Poland	Ukrainian citizens attacking Jews in Lvov, Poland		<a href="#">Regina Stark</a> recalls the German occupation of Lvov.	
	<a href="#">JUL 1</a>	Einsatzgruppe D begins operating in Bessarabia (Romania); 160,000 Jews are murdered	The arrest of the last community committee members in Balti, Rumania, July 1941			<a href="#">Bezalel Fixler</a> discusses the day his town was occupied by the Germans.	
	<a href="#">JUL 8</a>	The systematic murder of the Jews of Vilna (Lithuania) begins at Ponary, south of Vilna	Jews with their heads covered being taken to their murder site at Ponary by members of the Lithuanian militia, 1941	Jews digging a trench in Ponary, Lithuania, in which they were later buried after being shot		<a href="#">William Good</a> describes surviving almost certain death at Ponary.	
			A teaspoon found at the Ponary killing site	A ribbon from a girl's dress found at the murder site Ponary in 1955			
			The wife of Misha Pruzhan being questioned by a Gestapo man at the Vilna ghetto gates in Poland				
	<a href="#">JUL 24</a>	The Kishinev (Moldova) ghetto is established	A street in the Jewish quarter of Kishinev, Romania	Ida Goldis, who lived in the Kishinev ghetto, Romania			
	<a href="#">JUL 31</a>	Hermann Goering orders Heydrich to plan the "Final Solution"	Translation of a letter from Hermann Goering to Reinhard Heydrich, Berlin, July 31, 1941	Hermann Goering, one of the heads of the Nazi rule in Germany, watching his battalion marching on Luftwaffe Day in Berlin, Germany, March 1939	Echoes Student Handout: The "Final Solution"		
	<a href="#">AUG 1</a>	50,000 Jews are confined in the Bialystok (Poland) ghetto	Deportees in the ghetto at Bialystok, Poland	The entrance gate to the ghetto at Bialystok, Poland			
	<a href="#">AUG 24</a>	The "Second Phase" of the T4 program begins	Werner Heyde, a Nazi doctor				
	<a href="#">SEP 3</a>	The first experimental gassings are conducted at Auschwitz	Photograph taken post-war of gas chamber in Auschwitz, Poland	Canisters of Zyklon B in the museum of Auschwitz, Poland		<a href="#">John Frank</a> recalls finding out about the gassings at Auschwitz-Birkenau.	
	<a href="#">SEP 8</a>	The siege of Leningrad (Russia) begins	Dostoevsky Street in Leningrad, USSR, after an artillery shelling, August 1941		Map of the invasion of the Soviet Union, 1941-1942	<a href="#">Anna Kozyrev</a> remembers the siege of Leningrad.	
	<a href="#">SEP 15</a>	Romanian authorities deport 150,000 Jews to Transnistria; approximately 90,000 die	A photograph of deportation of Jews from Bessarabia, Romania to Transnistria, Ukraine in 1941; among those photographed is David Gurevitz, the father of the submitter, Yosef Govrin	Deportation of Briceva Jews to Transnistria by Romanian gendarmes and local collaborators; Briceva, Bessarabia, Romania, 1941		<a href="#">Norbert Nadler</a> describes being deported to Transnistria.	
Dress in which Roza Rosenstraus was deported from her home, later recreated as a patchworkskirt during the years of exile in Transnistria			A teddy bear from Transnistria, belonged to Riva Katz from the Sharograd ghetto				
<a href="#">SEP 19</a>	German Jews are ordered to wear the Jewish Badge	Deportation of Jews in Eisenbach, Germany			<a href="#">Alexander Katten</a> reflects on receiving a Yellow Star on his birthday.		
<a href="#">SEP 29</a>	33,771 Jews are murdered at Babi Yar near Kiev (Ukraine) by members of Einsatzgruppe C	The site in Babi Yar, Ukraine where 33,771 Jews from Kiev were murdered by the <i>Sonderkommando</i> 4A of the Einsatzgruppen C	Velvele Valentin Pinkert (Ida Pinkert's son) riding a bicycle; he was murdered at Babi Yar		<a href="#">Samuel Orshan</a> explains what happened at Babi Yar.		
		Order for Kiev's Jews to assemble near Babi Yar					

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1941	OCT 1	The first transport (of prisoners of war) reaches Majdanek (Poland) extermination camp	Barracks after the liberation, Majdanek, Poland, 1944	The crematorium after the liberation, Majdanek, Poland, 1944		
			A Zyklon B label from Majdanek, now in the State Museum of Majdanek	A crushed aluminium bowl from Majdanek, now in the State Museum of Majdanek		
			Inmate's wooden clog from Majdanek			
	OCT 15	Deportation of German and Austrian Jews to ghettos in the East begins	Deportation of Jews by the German police, Galingen, Germany	A child selling seeds in the ghetto of Kovno, Lithuania		<a href="#">Walter Feiden</a> recounts being deported to the Lodz ghetto.
	OCT 28	Germans murder thousands of Kovno (Lithuania) Jews	Dr. Elhanan Elkes, chairman of the Council of Elders in the Kovno ghetto, and Dr. Moshe Berman in Kovno	Album chronicling the events in the Kovno ghetto, compiled by Avraham Tory, with graphics by Fritz Gadiel		<a href="#">Fani Aronow</a> reflects on her sister's fate.
	NOV 5-9	Roma deported from Germany and Austria	Vessels left behind in the Sinti-Roma camp in the Lodz ghetto, after the deportation of its inhabitants	A photograph from the Sinti-Roma camp in the Lodz ghetto after the deportation of its inhabitants		
			Deportation of Sinti-Roma in Vienna-Simmering, Austria	Deportation of Sinti-Roma in Vienna-Simmering, Austria		
	NOV 24	A ghetto is established in Theresienstadt, near Prague (Czechoslovakia)	The Sinti-Roma camp in the Lodz ghetto after the deportation of its inhabitants	Deportation of Sinti-Roma in Vienna-Simmering, Austria, April 1938	Echoes Student Handout: Poem: The Butterfly by Pavel Friedman	<a href="#">Vera Schiff</a> recalls the establishment of Theresienstadt.
			A main street in the ghetto of Theresienstadt, Czechoslovakia	A doll from the Theresienstadt ghetto, dressed as a nurse		
			A material identity tag, Theresienstadt	A 50 Krone banknote issued in the Theresienstadt ghetto		
	NOV 30	30,000 Riga (Latvia) Jews are arrested and subsequently shot in the Rumbula Forest	Miniature kitchen utensils that Vera Bader received from her friend Eva Kozower in the Theresienstadt ghetto before Eva and her family were deported to Auschwitz and murdered		Echoes Student Handout: Salitter's Report	<a href="#">Ruvim Fridman</a> describes the arrest and murder of Latvian Jews in the Rumbula Forest.
			A child standing next to a memorial monument in Rumbuli, Latvia	Deportation from the ghetto of Riga, Latvia, to an execution site, probably Rumbula		
	DEC 7	The Japanese surprise attack the American Naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, then a US territory	The USS <i>Arizona</i> burning after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941			<a href="#">Katsugo Miho</a> discusses his experience during the bombing of Pearl Harbor.
	DEC 7	The German army issues "Night and Fog" order	Claude Gutmann, a Jewish resistance activist in France, who was sent to Auschwitz on November 20, 1943		Echoes Student Handout: Partisans	
DEC 8	The United States enters World War II	Roosevelt delivers the speech to Congress				
DEC 8	Killing operations begin at Chelmno (Poland) extermination camp	Deportation of Jews to Chelmno camp from Wloclawek, Poland; on the right, gendarme policemen	A church in which Jews were kept prior to their extermination at Chelmno, Poland	Yad Vashem Resource Center: Two prisoners' testaments from Chelmno	Yad Vashem Resource Center: A call for revenge from the will of some of the last prisoners at the Chelmno death camp	
		Jewish deportees in Lodz, Poland, on the way to Chelmno extermination camp	Leg irons that Jewish forced laborers at the Chelmno death camp were shackled with			
		Abba Kovner, photo taken in Vilna, Poland	An underground seminar in Vilna, Poland, 1941			
DEC 31	The Jewish underground in Vilna issues a partisan manifesto calling for resistance	A Jew climbing out of a melina (hiding place) at 6 Strashun Street in Vilna	Personal notebook of Abba Kovner	Echoes Student Handout: Pronouncement by Abba Kovner		

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	1942	JAN 16	Germans begin deportation of Jews from Lodz to Chelmno	Women and children with their belongings during their deportation, Lodz, Poland, 1942		
JAN 20		The Wannsee Conference takes place	The villa in which the Wannsee conference was conducted in Berlin, Germany	Key Historical Concepts in Holocaust Education: The Wannsee Conference		Holocaust Education: The Wannsee Conference
			A page from the Protocols of the Wannsee Conference that lists the number of Jews included in the plan for the Final Solution	Reinhard Heydrich, leader of the SD and head of the RSHA, in Wannsee, Germany		



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1942	<a href="#">JAN 21</a>	The Jewish military underground is established in Vilna	Jewish partisans from Vilna who fought in the Rodniki Forest, returning to the city after its liberation.	Josef Glazman, the FPO organizer, and an important leader of the Vilna district underground and partisans	Echoes Student Handout: Pronouncement by Abba Kovner	<a href="#">Anna Kremer</a> reflects on being a member of the FPO.
	<a href="#">MAR 17</a>	Belzec extermination camp begins functioning	Two Ukrainian guards at Belzec, Poland, in 1942	Two SS guards at Belzec, Poland	A map of the camp in Belzec, Poland Map of extermination camps in occupied Poland, 1942	<a href="#">Joachim Schoenfeld</a> recalls the first time he learned about Belzec.
	<a href="#">MAY 3</a>	The first mass killing of Jews in Sobibor extermination camp occurs	A model of the Sobibor camp by Sasha Pecherski, Rostow, USSR Franz Paul Stangl, commander of Sobibor, March-September 1942, and commander of Treblinka, September 1942-August 1943	Train tracks where the camp at Sobibor, Poland, once stood House and suitcase keys found through archaeological excavations at Sobibor extermination camp	A German sketch of the camp at Sobibor, Poland	<a href="#">Chaim Engel</a> remembers arriving at Sobibor, being assigned to work, and realizing his brother was murdered.
	<a href="#">MAY 27</a>	The Czech underground assassinates Reinhard Heydrich	Reinhard Heydrich, head of the RSHA			
	<a href="#">JUN 2</a>	The BBC announces 700,000 Jews have been killed in Poland	Member of the Polish government-in-exile, Jan Karski, who had been smuggled into the Warsaw ghetto and a concentration camp, and afterwards informed world leaders on the treatment of the Jews			
	<a href="#">JUN 22</a>	Auschwitz-Birkenau receives the first deportation of Jews from Drancy transit camp	Jews in the Drancy detention camp in France on December 3, 1942 Mr. Elbaum's aluminum cup from Drancy, France; he perished in Auschwitz	The deportation of Jews from Marseilles and its environs, early morning hours of January 24, 1943; the Gare d'Arenç train station Jews boarding a deportation train in Westerbork, Netherlands, bound for Auschwitz, 1942-1943	Yad Vashem Resource Center: Letter regarding the deportation of Jews from France, The Netherlands, and Belgium to Auschwitz, stamped June 23, 1942 Echoes Student Handout: Collaborators	<a href="#">Joseph Krosberg</a> describes being deported from Drancy to Auschwitz-Birkenau.
	<a href="#">JUL 19</a>	Himmler orders elimination of all Jews in the <i>Generalgouvernement</i>	Portrait of Heinrich Himmler, SS Chief, Head of the Gestapo and the Waffen SS, Minister of the Interior, and second-most important man in the Reich; photo taken July 31, 1944		Yad Vashem Resource Center: Order by Himmler for the Completion of the "Final Solution" in the <i>Generalgouvernement</i> , given July 19, 1942 Echoes Student Handout: The "Final Solution"	
	<a href="#">JUL 22</a>	The mass deportation from the Warsaw ghetto to Treblinka extermination camp begins	Deportation of Jews from the Warsaw ghetto of Poland to the Treblinka death camp, 1942		Yad Vashem Resource Center: Announcement of the evacuation of the Jews from the Warsaw ghetto, July 22, 1942 Echoes Student Handout: Collaborators	
	<a href="#">JUL 28</a>	The Jewish Fighting Organization (Z.O.B.) is founded in Warsaw	Mordechai Anielewicz, leader of the ZOB (standing from right), in Warsaw, Poland	Josef Kaplan, a leader in the Jewish underground and a founder of the "ZOB" in Warsaw, Poland	Echoes Student Handout: Armed Resistance in the Ghettos and Camps	<a href="#">Vladka Meed</a> remembers the founding of the Z.O.B.
	<a href="#">AUG 8</a>	The US receives information on a plan to annihilate Jews but delays publication to verify sources	The telegram from Gerhart Riegner, received by the Foreign Office in August 1942	From left to right: Dr. Nachum Goldman, Josef Rosensaft, Dr. Gerhart Riegner, representative of the World Jewish Congress in Geneva, Mr. Epstein, Director-General of the Frankfurt Jewish Community, and the engineer Ludvig Zajf.		
	<a href="#">SEP 12</a>	The Battle of Stalingrad begins	Soviets preparing to ward off a German assault in Stalingrad, USSR	The "Order of the Red Star" awarded to Benjamin Cherny for extraordinary valor in defense of the Soviet Union	Map of the Soviet Union, 1942	
	<a href="#">NOV 8</a>	The Allies invade North Africa	Royal air force aircraft called Supermarine Spitfire Mark Vs, assembled for Operation Torch, undergoing initial engine tests at North Front, Gibraltar The Allies' invading fleet in Algeria, November 1942	A flyer in French and Arabic that was distributed by Allied forces in the streets of Casablanca, calling on citizens to cooperate with the Allied forces	Map of the Allied invasion in northwest Africa, November 8, 1942	<a href="#">Sidney Chrigui</a> describes the invasion of Casablanca, Morocco.
	<a href="#">DEC 17</a>	The Allies condemn German mass murder	Newspaper clip from The <i>Wilmington Morning Star</i> on December 18, 1942 Newspaper clip from The <i>Wilmington Morning Star</i> on December 20, 1942	<i>The Mass Extermination of Jews in German Occupied Poland</i> book cover, Republic of Poland, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1942.		

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1943	JAN 18	Jews launch an armed resistance to deportations from the Warsaw ghetto	German soldiers facing Jews who were caught during the suppression of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising in Poland, 1943	A Mauser rifle found after the war amongst the ruins of a building on Gęsia Street, in the area of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising	Yad Vashem Resource Center: Call to resistance by the Jewish Fighting Organization in the Warsaw ghetto, January 1943	
			One of twin rings used as a special means of identification in secret encounters between the commanders of the Jewish Military Union in the Warsaw ghetto and commanders of the Polish underground	A sweater made for Yael Rosner by her mother while hiding in the Warsaw ghetto; both mother and daughter survived	Echoes Student Handout: Armed Resistance in Ghettos and Camps	
					Echoes Student Handout: Personal Testimonies	
	FEB 2	The German army surrenders at Stalingrad	German soldiers raising a white flag in surrender at Stalingrad, USSR, February 1943			<a href="#">Ignac Feldman</a> recalls the German surrender at Stalingrad.
	FEB 26	The first transport of Sinti-Roma reaches Auschwitz-Birkenau	Arrest of Sinti-Roma	The Lentini family and their wagon, Germany, circa 1938		<a href="#">Julia Lentini</a> describes her family being arrested and deported to the Auschwitz camp complex in Nazi-occupied Poland.
	APR 19	The Warsaw Ghetto Uprising begins	SS members on the street near a burning building during the suppression of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, 1943	SS soldiers guarding Jews caught with weapons during the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising	Echoes Student Handout: Armed Resistance in Ghettos and Camps	<a href="#">Sol Rosenberg</a> recalls participating in the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising.
			Commander of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, Mordechai Anielewicz	A destroyed underground bunker, exposed during the suppression of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising	Echoes Student Handout: Personal Testimonies	
	APR 19	The Bermuda Conference convenes	Attendees of the Bermuda Conference in 1943		Echoes Student Handout: Bermuda Conference	
	JUL 10	The Allies invade Sicily	Allied leaders in the Sicilian campaign	An American crew checks their Sherman tank after landing at Red Beach 2 in Sicily on July 10, 1943	Map of Allied assault on Sicily, July 10, 1943	<a href="#">Mary Morris</a> remembers the allied invasion of Sicily.
	AUG 2	The uprising at Treblinka begins	Smoke rising from the Treblinka camp in Poland during a revolt on August 2, 1943	Rudolf Masarek, one of the leaders of the Treblinka revolt in 1943		<a href="#">Sigmund Rolat</a> discusses the fate of his father, who died during the Treblinka uprising.
			Sculpture by Treblinka death camp survivor, Samuel Willenberg, titled "The Treblinka inmates' Revolt, August 2, 1943" (sculpture created 2002-2003)			
	SEP 1	The Vilna underground uprising fails	The beit midrash, or house of religious study, of the "Vilna Gaon" (Elijah Ben Solomon Zalman) in the Vilna ghetto in Lithuania		Yad Vashem Resource Center: Proclamation by the FPO calling for revolt in Vilna, given September 1, 1943	<a href="#">Sam Hamburg</a> reflects on the failed Vilna ghetto uprising.
	SEP 23	The Vilna ghetto is liquidated	Ruins in the city of Vilna, Poland	Vilna ghetto ruins, 1946		<a href="#">Esther Bratt</a> describes the liquidation of the Vilna ghetto.
	OCT 1-2	Danish Jews are rescued	The boat of Gilbert Lassen, a fisherman from the village of Gilleleje, in which groups of Jews were smuggled out of Denmark in October 1943	A photograph of Jewish refugees from Denmark upon their arrival at the shores of Sweden, October 1943	Echoes Student Handout: Rescue in Denmark	<a href="#">Hans Moller</a> recalls how Danish fisherman helped transport Danish Jews to safety in Sweden.
	OCT 14	The uprising at Sobibor begins	Photograph of Alexander Pechersky, who participated in the camp uprising in Sobibor, Poland	Dov Freiberg, a survivor of the Sobibor uprising; photograph taken in Poland after the liberation, August 1944	Yad Vashem Resource Center: Testimony of Alexander Pechersky regarding the revolt at the Sobibor Extermination Camp	<a href="#">Thomas Blatt</a> remembers the participating in the Sobibor uprising.
			Survivors of the Sobibor death camp who took part in the revolt in Sobibor on October 14, 1943		Echoes Student Handout: Armed Resistance in Ghettos and Camps	
NOV 3	Germans launch Operation Harvest Festival ( <i>Erntefest</i> )	One of many mass graves of Operation Harvest Festival, the SS massacre of remaining Jews in the Lublin district and the Lublin ghetto of the <i>Generalgouvernement</i>	Portrait of Christian Wirth, an SS officer who served as an inspector of the euthanasia installations in the Reich, and later participated in the inspection of the Jews' extermination in the camps	Map of Majdanek environs, Fall 1943  Echoes Student Handout: The "Final Solution"	<a href="#">Linda Penn</a> describes her memories of <i>Erntefest</i> .	

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1944	<a href="#">JAN 26</a>	The War Refugee Board is established	A meeting of the refugee committee in the US Secretary of State's office, Washington D.C., March 21, 1944			<a href="#">Ruth Gruber</a> remembers the formation of the War Refugee Board.
	<a href="#">MAR 19</a>	German troops occupy Hungary	Jews being humiliated by members of the Arrow Cross Party in Budapest, Hungary A homeless Jewish man in the ghetto of Budapest, Hungary	A Jewish man on a street in Budapest, Hungary, beside a propaganda placard where Jews are compared to communists, 1944	Map of the German administration of Europe, 1944 Yad Vashem Resource Center: Testimony from Eva Heyman regarding the German invasion into Hungary	<a href="#">Ivan Deutsch</a> reflects on the day the German army invaded Hungary.
	<a href="#">MAR 24</a>	President Roosevelt warns Hungary to refrain from anti-Jewish measures	Photograph of US President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 1933	A page from an antisemitic newspaper in Hungary	Yad Vashem Resource Center: Telegram by Greek government in exile on the Prime Minister's call to help in the rescue and escape of Jews, from March 29, 1944	
	<a href="#">APR 16</a>	Hungarian government registers Jews and confiscates their property	An announcement regarding the confiscation of Jewish property in the town of Koszeg, Hungary, 1944 Confiscated Jewish property in Hungary	Transfer of Jewish belongings to a marked house in the ghetto of Budapest, Hungary	Yad Vashem Resource Center: Excerpt from diary of Eva Heyman regarding confiscation of Jewish property	<a href="#">Susan Bendor</a> recalls how life changed under German occupation.
	<a href="#">MAY 15</a>	Mass deportations of Hungarian Jews to Auschwitz-Birkenau begin	"Selection" of Hungarian Jews on the ramp at the Auschwitz-Birkenau death camp in Poland, May-June 1944 "Selection" on the Auschwitz-Birkenau platform	Jews arriving at Auschwitz-Birkenau Woman and children on their way to the gas chamber at Auschwitz-Birkenau	Yad Vashem Resource Center: Telegram by Legation Counselor von Thadden announcing the schedule for a large deportation of Hungarian Jews to the East, Berlin, 1944 Yad Vashem Resource Center: Excerpt from diary of Eva Heyman regarding the deportations from the ghetto to Poland Echoes Student Handout: Excerpt from <i>Night</i> by Elie Wiesel	<a href="#">Katharine Tambor</a> recalls being deported to Auschwitz-Birkenau.
	<a href="#">JUN 6</a>	D-Day (Invasion of Normandy)	Front page of the <i>New York Times</i> on June 6, 1944 German soldiers bombing American troops with 88mm guns on the beach at Normandy, France, on D-Day, June 6, 1944	US Navy ships off the coast of Normandy, France; photo taken July 1, 1944 American troops arriving at the beach of Normandy, France, on D-Day, June 6, 1944	Map of the D-Day landings	<a href="#">William Williams</a> remembers landing in France on D-Day.
	<a href="#">JUN 23</a>	The Red Cross visits Theresienstadt	A concert in the Theresienstadt ghetto, Czechoslovakia, June 23, 1944 Jews from the Theresienstadt camp watching a performance, October 1944 A report on cultural activities in the Theresienstadt ghetto	Jewish children photographed by members of the International Red Cross investigation committee during their visit to Theresienstadt, Czechoslovakia, June 23, 1944 A timetable of weekly football games of the Theresienstadt team Monopoly game from Theresienstadt ghetto		<a href="#">Eric Nash</a> recalls how Theresienstadt was used for the purpose of propaganda.
	<a href="#">JUL 20</a>	An attempt to assassinate Hitler fails	A crowd in Munich, Germany, greeting Hitler after an assassination attempt	Klaus Schenk Graf von Stauffenberg (1907-1944)	Yad Vashem Resource Center: Arthur Nebe, 1894-1945	<a href="#">Lisa Slater</a> discusses a failed attempt to assassinate Hitler.
	<a href="#">JUL 25</a>	The Soviet Army liberates Majdanek	Local population by a mass grave at Majdanek, Poland, after the camp's liberation A painting titled "Appell, 1944" by Zinovii Tolkatchev (1903-1977), Gouache, charcoal and crayon on paper Prisoner's trousers from Majdanek, courtesy of the State Museum in Majdanek	The crematorium after liberation, Majdanek, Poland, 1944 A soup bucket improvised out of a tin can, belonging to an inmate at Majdanek		<a href="#">Bernhard Storch</a> describes participating in the liberation of Majdanek.
	<a href="#">AUG 7</a>	The liquidation of the Lodz ghetto begins	A group of women and children in Lodz, Poland, during their deportation to Auschwitz Deportation of Jews from the Lodz ghetto Bread ration card of Leah Epstajn from the Lodz ghetto	Jews and Jewish policemen from the Lodz ghetto standing with their belongings near train tracks, prior to deportation. Women and children on either side of a chain link fence in the Lodz ghetto A silver pin found in the ruins of the Lodz ghetto by Shmuel Beresh, one of the last Jews in the ghetto		<a href="#">Nomick Cynamon</a> remembers being deported to Auschwitz-Birkenau on the same transport as Chaim Rumkowski, the head of the Jewish Council in Lodz.

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1944	SEP 20	Churchill announces formation of Jewish Brigade	Youth survivors with soldiers from the Jewish Brigade		Yad Vashem Resource Center: From the speech made by Abba Kovner to the soldiers of the Jewish Brigade, 1945	<a href="#">Max Jotkowitz</a> remembers the formation of the Jewish Brigade.
			Soldiers of the Jewish Brigade standing guard over German prisoners in Italy, April 1945	A soldier from the Jewish Brigade at Bergen Belsen, Germany; photograph taken postwar		
	OCT 3	The Polish uprising in Warsaw is crushed	Members of the Polish underground on a captured German tank during the Polish uprising in Warsaw, 1944	Two Polish rebels, among them Walter Kostecki (right) in a ruined street of Warsaw, Poland, during the Polish rebellion, 1944		<a href="#">Christine Stamper</a> describes life during the Warsaw uprising.
	OCT 7	The <i>Sonderkommando</i> uprising at Auschwitz-Birkenau begins	Ruins of the crematoria at Auschwitz, Poland, bombed during the <i>Sonderkommando</i> revolt		Echoes Student Handout: Armed Resistance in the Ghettos and Camps Yad Vashem Resource Center: Robotka, Rosa	<a href="#">Anna Heilman</a> remembers the Auschwitz uprising, and the death of her sister.
	NOV 25	Himmler orders gassings to stop at Auschwitz-Birkenau	Inmates working at building the gas chambers and crematorium at Auschwitz, Poland			<a href="#">Ryszard Horowitz</a> reflects upon the end of gassings at Auschwitz-Birkenau.
DEC 16	The Battle of the Bulge	Elderly refugees and wrecked American vehicles during the Battle of the Bulge near Bastogne, Belgium	German troops advancing past abandoned American equipment			<a href="#">Floyd Dade</a> remembers the Battle of the Bulge.
		US Forces' Paul Rosenblatt's military jacket with different medal ribbons, among them the Purple Heart				

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1945	JAN 17	The Soviets conquer half of Budapest	Jews, in a hospital, who were saved by Wallenberg after the liberation in Budapest, Hungary	A woman and a soldier during identification of corpses in Budapest, Hungary		<a href="#">Shlomo Barnea</a> recalls the liberation of Budapest.
	JAN 17	The Germans begin "Death March" from Auschwitz-Birkenau	A death march to Mauthausen, Austria, 1945	The rucksack that Haya Rosenbaum (née Prywes) took from a pile of clothes in Birkenau before the Death March		<a href="#">Elisabeth Kasik</a> reflects upon the evacuation of Auschwitz-Birkenau.
	JAN 27	The Soviets liberate Auschwitz-Birkenau	Inmates behind barbed wire, after the liberation of the camp at Auschwitz, Poland, 1945	Soviet soldiers escort two prisoners on the day of their liberation from Auschwitz, Poland		<a href="#">Paula Lebovics</a> remembers the liberation of Auschwitz-Birkenau.
			Young survivors at Auschwitz, liberated by the Red Army in January 1945	A child's shoe from Auschwitz that was taken by the painter Zinovii Tolkatchev, a soldier in the Red Army		
	JAN 27		A toothbrush from Auschwitz, brought there by a deportee	The cup used by the inmate Miriam Prince in Auschwitz after receiving it from a French inmate		
	APR 11	United States Army liberates Buchenwald	Jewish children and youth camp survivors prior to leaving the Buchenwald camp in Germany at the time of liberation	American medics helping a young survivor in Penig, Germany, 1945	Echoes Student Handout: A Liberator's Thought by Harry J Herder, Jr	<a href="#">Leo Hymas</a> recalls participating in the liberation of Buchenwald.
			Inmates resting on the barrack bunks after the liberation of Buchenwald, Germany, April 16, 1945	A jug from Buchenwald found by American soldiers, containing loot stolen by victims		
	APR 12	President Roosevelt dies	Front page of the <i>New York Times</i> on April 12, 1945	Chaim Weizmann, future President of Israel, meeting with President Truman in Washington D.C., July 18, 1948		<a href="#">William Zeck</a> describes guarding the train that carried President Roosevelt's body.
	APR 15	British forces liberate Bergen-Belsen concentration camp	Young woman after the liberation of the Bergen-Belsen camp in Germany, April 1945	The British army burning down barracks in Bergen-Belsen, Germany, April 1945		<a href="#">Henry Mikols</a> remembers the liberation of Bergen-Belsen.
			A bag made of a blanket found by Basha Leibowitz in Bergen-Belsen after liberation; she put all of her possessions in it			<a href="#">Hanah Pik</a> discusses interacting with her childhood friend, Anne Frank, at Bergen-Belsen.
APR 28	Mussolini is shot	Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini, 1940	Mussolini abandoning the Prefecture in Milan on April 25, 1945; believed to be the last photo of him alive		<a href="#">Walter Wolff</a> discusses seeing Mussolini shortly before he was shot.	
APR 30	Adolf Hitler and Eva Braun commit suicide	The <i>Führerbunker</i> in the garden of the Reich Chancellery, destroyed in the Second World War	The front page of the <i>Stars and Stripes</i> newspaper, announcing the death of Hitler		<a href="#">Abraham Resnick</a> remembers guarding the Hitler bunker after Hitler's suicide.	

Year	Date	Entry	Photos, Artifacts, & Instructional Videos		Documents, Handouts, & Maps	Testimonies
1945	<a href="#">MAY 7</a>	Germany surrenders to the Allies	Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel signing the final surrender terms on May 8, 1945, in Berlin, Germany	United States military policemen reading about the German surrender in the newspaper, <i>Stars and Stripes</i>		
	<a href="#">MAY 8</a>	V-E (Victory in Europe) Day	Winston Churchill waving to crowds in Whitehall, London, on the day he confirms that the war with Germany was over  Two young women in Montreal read the front page of <i>The Montreal Daily Star</i>	Chicagoans took to the streets for a V-E Day celebration on May 9, 1945  V-E Day celebrations in London, England, UK, May 8, 1945		<a href="#">Rita Geibel</a> recalls V-E Day in London.
	<a href="#">JUL 16</a>	The Potsdam Conference	The "Big Three" pose with their principal advisors at Potsdam, Germany, circa July 28 - August 1, 1945	Joseph Stalin and Harry Truman meeting at the Potsdam Conference on July 18, 1945		
	<a href="#">AUG 6-9</a>	The United States drops atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki	Atomic cloud over Hiroshima  Front page of the <i>New York Times</i> on August 6, 1945	Letter received from General Thomas Handy to General Carl Spaatz on July 25, 1945, authorizing the dropping of the first atomic bomb		<a href="#">Kurt Levi</a> reflects on the bombing Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
	<a href="#">AUG 15</a>	V-J (Victory over Japan) Day	Civilians and service personnel in London's Piccadilly Circus celebrate the news of Allied victory over Japan in August 1945  Citizens and workers of Oak Ridge, Tennessee, celebrate V-J Day on August 14, 1945	Crowds celebrating V-J Day in Times Square on August 14, 1945		<a href="#">Henny Bauer</a> remembers hearing about the end of the war.
	<a href="#">SEP 20</a>	Paragraph 175 remains in effect	Walter Shwarze's ID card of his release from Russian captivity			
	<a href="#">NOV 20</a>	The Nuremberg Trials begin	Chief American prosecutor Robert H Jackson addressing the Nuremberg court, November 20, 1945	A defendant in the Nuremberg Trial, Hermann Goering, 1945-1946	Excerpt from Rudolf Hoess's Testimony	<a href="#">Ernest Uiberall</a> reflects on participating in the Nuremberg Trials.
			View of judges' panel during testimony at the Nuremberg Trials, 1945	Defendants' bench in the Nuremberg Trial, 1945-1946	Echoes Student Handout: War Crimes Trials	<a href="#">Edith Coliver</a> discusses being an interpreter at the Nuremberg Trials.