

# TIMELINE OF THE HOLOCAUST ASSET GUIDE



ECHOES & REFLECTIONS

TEACHING THE HOLOCAUST. INSPIRING THE CLASSROOM.

Year	Date	Entry	Photos, Artifacts, & Instructional Videos	Documents, Handouts, & Maps	Testimonies	
1933	<a href="#">JAN 30-FEB 1</a>	Adolf Hitler becomes chancellor of Germany	Hindenburg and Hitler in Potsdam, Germany  Key Historical Concepts in Holocaust Education: The Weimar Republic	Stickers with Nazi propaganda slogans: "One People, One Reich, One Fuhrer"  A sign calling on Germans to greet each other with "Heil Hitler"	Echoes Student Handout: The Weimar Republic and the Rise of the Nazi Party	<a href="#">Harry Hankin</a> describes the day Hitler was appointed Chancellor of Germany and reflects on the belief of older German Jews who thought Hitler would only be in power for a short period of time.
	<a href="#">FEB 27-MAR 5</a>	Reichstag arson leads to state of emergency	The Reichstag building after being set on fire in Berlin, Germany, on February 27, 1933			<a href="#">Henry Small</a> recalls being called to work on the night of the Reichstag arson.
	<a href="#">MAR 5</a>	Reichstag elections: the Nazis gain 44 percent of the vote	Hitler voting in elections at Koenigsberg, Germany, 1933	Graph: results of elections to the German Reichstag, March 5, 1933		
	<a href="#">MAR 22</a>	First concentration camp is established in Dachau, Germany	A view of the barracks in the camp of Dachau, Germany	Key Historical Concepts in Holocaust Education: Nazi Camps	Echoes Student Handout: Concentration Camps	<a href="#">Herbert Kahn</a> describes why and how his older brother was arrested and sent to Dachau.
	<a href="#">MAR 24</a>	The Nazis sponsor the Enabling Act	Adolf Hitler watches an SA procession in Dortmund, Germany, 1933	Key Historical Concepts in Holocaust Education: The Totalitarian Regime		
	<a href="#">APR 1</a>	The Nazis declare a boycott of all Jewish businesses in Germany	A man supporting the boycott of Jewish businesses, next to a Jewish-owned store in Berlin, Germany, April 1933  Nazi propaganda, boycott sign, 1933  A Nazi propaganda sticker	Sign from Nazi Germany: "Jews are not wanted here"  Sign from "The German Workers' Front" which reads "Free of Jews"		<a href="#">Otto Hertz</a> remembers the humiliation he felt when his family's store was boycotted.
	<a href="#">APR 7</a>	Civil Service Reform - Jews are barred from working in the civil service and are stripped of their equal rights	A sign in Germany calling for a general boycott of all Jewish businesses, April 1933	Nameplate of Dr. Werner Liebenthal, Notary & Advocate	Yad Vashem Resource Center: Exemptions from the Civil Service Law, Berlin, April 4, 1933	
	<a href="#">APR 25</a>	School quota system limits the number of Jewish high school and university students in Germany	A class in a Jewish school before the war, Berlin, Germany			<a href="#">Judith Becker</a> recounts the consequences of her brother being allowed to attend school for longer than other Jewish students.  <a href="#">Heinz Bohm</a> discusses why he was allowed to go to school in 1933.
	<a href="#">MAY 6</a>	Persecution of Jewish homosexual advocate and researcher, Magnus Hirschfeld	Students organized by the Nazi party parade in front of the building of the Institute for Sexual Research in Berlin prior to pillaging it on May 6, 1933	On May 10, 1933, Nazis in Berlin burned works of Jewish authors, the library of the Institut für Sexualwissenschaft, and other works considered "un-German"		
	<a href="#">MAY 10</a>	The Nazis burn thousands of anti-Nazi, Jewish-authored, and other books	SS men gathering books to be burned in Germany  A book burning in Berlin, Germany, 1933	A public burning of books in Berlin, Germany, May 10, 1933		
	<a href="#">JUL 14</a>	Forced sterilization of German citizens with congenital disabilities begins	Propaganda slide featuring two doctors working at an unidentified asylum for the mentally ill, Germany, 1934	<i>Reich Law Gazette</i> , July 25, 1933, with the announcement of the Law for the Prevention of Diseased Offspring		
	<a href="#">JUL 14</a>	Germany is proclaimed a one-party state	Hitler mounting the staircase during a gathering of the NSDAP in Bueckeberg, Germany, 1934		Yad Vashem Resource Center: Excerpt from the Compendium of the Constitutional Laws and Principles of Nazi Ideology ( <i>Weltanschauung</i> )	
	<a href="#">OCT 14</a>	Germany quits League of Nations and disarmament talks	Hitler announcing on the radio Germany's withdrawal from the League of Nations in Berlin, Germany, 1933	Letter from German Foreign Minister, Konstantin von Neurath, stating Germany's withdrawal from the League of Nations		
	<a href="#">NOV 12</a>	The Nazi Party gets 92 percent of the vote in one-party elections	A Nazi parade in Meiningen, Germany, 1931	Graph: results of elections to the German Reichstag, November 12, 1933		

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1934	<a href="#">JAN 26</a>	German-Polish non-aggression pact	Photograph of Polish statesman, Józef Piłsudski			
	<a href="#">JUN 30</a>	"The Night of the Long Knives"	Photograph of Ernst Röhm, the SA Chief of Staff			<a href="#">Ludwig Spiro</a> discusses the death of his neighbor on "The Night of the Long Knives".
	<a href="#">AUG 2</a>	German President Hindenburg dies	President Hindenburg in Germany, before the war	Hitler in uniform next to a soldier carrying a swastika flag in Germany		
			President Hindenburg with Hitler, in Germany			
<a href="#">SEP 6</a>	Gestapo compiles list of homosexual men	Albrecht Becker and Vendeve Brown			<a href="#">Albrecht Becker</a> remembers when and why he was arrested.	

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1935	<a href="#">JAN 13</a>	Germany reclaims the Saar region	A march in the Saar region of Germany on the day of the referendum about Saar, January 13, 1935		Map of Europe after 1919 and the Treaty of Versailles	<a href="#">Lidia Vago</a> recounts how a stamp made her understand one of the goals of Nazi Germany: land expansion.
	<a href="#">MAR 16</a>	Military conscription in Germany begins	Adolf Hitler standing with military men before the Tower of Honor on the Remembrance Day for German heroes, Berlin, Germany, 1935			
	<a href="#">APR 1</a>	Jehovah's Witnesses refuse military draft	Imprisoned Jehovah's Witnesses in Büren, Wewelsburg, Germany, May 1945	A Jehovah's Witness, Auschwitz prisoner number 11 in Auschwitz, Poland		<a href="#">Rudolf Graichen</a> recalls why his father stopped being a practicing Jehovah's Witness.
			Notification of the execution of Franz Wohlfahrt's father	Post-war identification explaining that Rudolf Graichen is a Jehovah's Witness and was persecuted during the war		<a href="#">Franz Wohlfahrt</a> explains why he was reported to and arrested by the Nazis.
	<a href="#">MAY 31</a>	Jewish people are no longer allowed to serve in the German armed forces	A mass assembly of the German army in Munich, Germany, November 7, 1935		Yad Vashem Resource Center: Protest of the <i>Reichsvertretung</i> against the refusal to include Jews in the <i>Wehrmacht</i> , March 1935	
	<a href="#">SEP 1</a>	Paragraph 175 of the Criminal Code is amended to criminalize homosexuality	Heinrich Himmler's secret decree establishing the "Reich Central Office to Combat Homosexuality and Abortion"			
	<a href="#">SEP 15</a>	Nuremberg Laws enacted	A Nazi parade, 1935	Measuring instrument for racial classifications from the 1930s	Echoes Student Handout: Nazi Germany and Anti-Jewish Policy	<a href="#">Herbert Kohn</a> details how Nuremberg Laws impacted his father's business.
			A chart from Germany displaying who was considered a Jew according to the Nuremberg Laws	A tool used for measuring the bridge of the nose for racial purposes		
			Key Historical Concepts in Holocaust Education: Nuremberg Laws			
	<a href="#">NOV 14-26</a>	Nuremberg Laws are expanded to include Roma and other groups	A Sinti-Roma girl in a house in Bavaria, Germany, 1935	A Sinti-Roma boy asleep in a crowded room in Bavaria, Germany, 1935		
A woman in a Sinti-Roma residence in Germany, 1935			Sinti Roma girl in Bavaria			
Two German soldiers in a group photograph with Romani people with Nazi flag in the background, Yugoslavia, 1940-1944						

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1936	<a href="#">MAR 7</a>	The Germans enter the Rhineland	On the left, the German army entering the Rhineland; on the right, a tank manufacturing plant			
	<a href="#">JUL 17</a>	The Spanish Civil War begins	Spain's Head of State, Francisco Franco, making a speech in Bilbao, Spain, June 1939			<a href="#">Irene Spiegel</a> , a member of the United Professionals union, explains her decision to go to Spain as a nurse during the Spanish Civil War.
	<a href="#">AUG 1</a>	The Summer Olympic Games begin in Berlin	German athletes are giving the Nazi salute during an awards ceremony at the Olympic Games in Berlin, Germany, 1936	Bearers of the Olympic flag in Berlin, Germany, 1936	Yad Vashem Resource Center: Order to party leaders in Bavaria to remove anti-Jewish signs, Summer 1936	<a href="#">Anthony Marreco</a> remembers attending the 1936 Olympics in Berlin, Germany.
			German athletes are giving the Nazi salute during an awards ceremony at the Olympic Games in Berlin, Germany, 1936	Athletes Jesse Owens and Luz Long in Berlin, Germany, 1936		
	<a href="#">SEP 9</a>	The Four Year Plan is unveiled	A photograph of a military training of German soldiers	A traveling exhibition of the "Four Year Plan" in Krakow, Poland		
	<a href="#">OCT 25</a>	The Rome-Berlin Axis Agreement is signed between Italy and Germany based on political interests	Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini in Germany, 1934	Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini in uniform		
<a href="#">NOV 25</a>	Germany and Japan sign a military pact	Hitler receiving a delegation from the Japanese navy in Berlin, Germany, 1934	Signing of the Anti-Comintern Pact, 1936			

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1937	<a href="#">MAR 21</a>	Pope Pius XI responds to German racist policies	Pope Pius XI, head of the Catholic Church between 1922 to 1939			
	<a href="#">JUL 19</a>	Buchenwald concentration camp is established in Germany	Barbed wire fences and a watchtower at Buchenwald, Germany; photograph taken post-war	Key Historical Concepts in Holocaust Education: Nazi Camps	Echoes Student Handout: Concentration Camps	
			Chess set made from paper in Buchenwald by political prisoner, Hermann Rautenberg	A prisoner's coat from Buchenwald		

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1938	<a href="#">MAR 11- 13</a>	The <i>Anschluss</i> –The Annexation of Austria by Nazi Germany	A Photograph of the entry of the German army into Scharnitz, Austria, on March 13, 1938	A concluding parade in Vienna, Austria, prior to the referendum concerning the annexation of Austria to the Reich	Map of Nazi Domination in Europe, 1938-1942	<a href="#">Alice Boddy</a> recounts her brother finding her and taking her home on the day of the Anschluss.
	<a href="#">APR 4</a>	Homosexual men sent to concentration camps	Photo from December 19, 1938 of Homosexual prisoners at the concentration camp at Sachsenhausen, German	Document showing that Walter Schwarze was a prisoner at Gross Rosen		
			Chart of prisoner markings			
	<a href="#">JUN 14</a>	Jewish businesses have to register as Jewish	Storefront in Wuerzburg, Germany, with signs calling to boycott Jewish businesses with SS members outside the store, April 1, 1933	A sign on a store owned by German Jews SA men hanging an antisemitic sign on a Jewish store		
	<a href="#">JUL 6</a>	Anti-Jewish economic policies restrict Jews' access to many fields of activity	A Jewish woman, who is concealing her face, sits on a park bench marked "Only for Jews"			
	<a href="#">JUL 6 - JUL 15</a>	The Evian Conference	The Evian Conference in Evian, France, July 13, 1938		Yad Vashem Resource Center: "No One Wants to Have Them," article from German newspaper, dated July 13, 1938	<a href="#">Miriam Gerber</a> : After the Evian Conference, the Dominican Republic was the only country that welcomed Jewish refugees, including Miriam's family.
					Echoes Student Handout: Evian Conference	<a href="#">Liesl Loeb</a> discusses how immigration quotas impacted her family.
	<a href="#">AUG 17</a>	Compulsory middle names for Jews in Germany are required in order to identify them as Jews	Isle "Sara" Weill's German passport, issued on May 20, 1940			<a href="#">Louis Goldman</a> describes the impact of being forced to use "Israel" as his middle name.
	<a href="#">SEP 29</a>	The Munich Agreement: Great Britain and France accept German annexation of parts of Czechoslovakia	The leaders after the signing of the Munich Agreement in Munich, Germany, September 29, 1938	Neville Chamberlain, in England, waving the signed agreement after returning from the Munich Conference		
			A propaganda poster from Czechoslovakia			
	<a href="#">OCT 5</a>	Passports of German Jews are marked with the letter "J"	A Jewish passport stamped with the letter "J"			<a href="#">Arnold Isaak</a> displays his passport and explains why his passport was stamped with a "J."
	<a href="#">OCT 28</a>	17,000 Polish-born Jews are expelled from Germany to Poland; most are interned in Zbaszyn	Jewish deportees in line for soup at the mobile kitchen in Zbaszyn, Poland, November 1938		Yad Vashem Resource Center: Letter by Emmanuel Ringelblum on the refugees in Zbaszyn, dated December 6th, 1938 Map of Poland, 1933	<a href="#">Esther Clifford</a> recalls her family being deported to Zbaszyn, Poland.
	<a href="#">NOV 9-10</a>	<i>Kristallnacht Pogrom</i>	A synagogue on fire during <i>Kristallnacht</i> in Siegen, Germany, November 10, 1938		Echoes Student Handout: About <i>Kristallnacht</i>	<a href="#">Esther Clifford</a> remembers witnessing the chaos and destruction of <i>Kristallnacht</i> .
			The Horowitz Synagogue in Frankfurt Am Main, Germany, on <i>Kristallnacht</i> , November 1938		Heydrich's Instructions, November 1938	<a href="#">Kurt Messerschmidt</a> describes <i>Kristallnacht</i> and remembers the silence of bystanders.
			The interior of a ruined synagogue in Koenigsbach, Germany, after <i>Kristallnacht</i> , November 11, 1938		Letter by Margarete Drexler to the Gestapo	
	<a href="#">NOV 10</a>	Italy adopts antisemitic racial laws	Nazi, Fascist, and antisemitic graffiti on the walls of a synagogue a short while after the publication of the racial laws in Trieste, Italy, December 1938			<a href="#">Miriam Frankel</a> recounts the impact Italy's antisemitic laws had on her family.
	<a href="#">NOV 12</a>	Nazi leaders enact new laws to economically remove Jews from society	A list of laws pertaining to the confiscation of Jewish property in Germany	A Jewish doctor and his accomplice being marched through the streets by SA men	Yad Vashem Resource Center: Regulation for the elimination of the Jews from the economic life of Germany, November 12, 1938 Yad Vashem Resource Center: Regulation for the payment of an expiation fine by Jews who are German subjects, November 12, 1938	<a href="#">Rachel Kern</a> describes why her grandparents were forced to sell their family store.
	<a href="#">NOV 15</a>	Jewish children are banned from public schools	Children of the Jewish school in an arts and crafts class in Bonn, Germany, 1938	A page from a children's antisemitic booklet called "Beware of the Fox"		<a href="#">Anne Bloch</a> remembers being told she was no longer allowed to attend school.
The playing board of an antisemitic game called "Jews Out"			Game pieces from an antisemitic game called "Jews Out"			
<a href="#">DEC 2</a>	First Kindertransport arrives in Great Britain	Jewish children arriving in London, United Kingdom, December 13, 1938	A little girl who arrived on the first Kindertransport from Germany, holding her doll in Harwich, United Kingdom, December 2, 1938	Echoes Student Handout: Poem: When it Happened by Hilda Schiff	<a href="#">Ralph Mollerick</a> describes what happened when he and his sister were sent on the Kindertransport.	
		Two children who arrived on the Kindertransport to Scotland, United Kingdom, before the war				

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1939	<a href="#">MAR 15</a>	The Germans occupy Bohemia and Moravia	German occupation in Theresienstadt, Czechoslovakia		Map of partition of Czechoslovakia, 1938- 1939	<a href="#">Vera Gissing</a> recalls waking up and realizing her hometown had been invaded.
	<a href="#">MAR 28</a>	The civil war in Spain ends	Francisco Franco escorted by the Mora Guard in San Sebastian after the Spanish Civil War, 1939	General Moscardó showing Heinrich Himmler the ruins of the Alcázar		
	<a href="#">JUN 6</a>	The MS <i>St. Louis</i> , a ship with 936 Jewish refugees, is turned away by Cuba, the United States, and other countries	A Jewish refugee looking out through a port-hole on the ship, <i>MS St. Louis</i>	Painting: The Refugee	Map of the voyage of the <i>St. Louis</i> , May 13-June 17, 1939	<a href="#">Gerald Granston</a> remembers being a passenger on the <i>St. Louis</i> . <a href="#">Sol Messinger</a> recalls his experience on the <i>St. Louis</i> .
	<a href="#">AUG 18</a>	Beginning of the Euthanasia (T4) program	Robert Wagemann and his mother, Elisabeth, shortly before Robert had surgery; circa 1941			
	<a href="#">AUG 23</a>	Germany and the Soviet Union sign a non- aggression pact	The signing of the Molotov- Ribbentrop Pact in Moscow, USSR, 1939	Joseph Stalin (right) meeting with German foreign minister Joachim von Ribbentrop (center) in Moscow for the signing of the Molotov- Ribbentrop agreement		<a href="#">Jack Arnel</a> discusses the secret, non- aggression pact signed between Germany and the Soviet Union.
	<a href="#">SEP 1</a>	Germany invades Poland, beginning World War II	German soldiers dismantling a barrier on the German/Poland border, 1939		Yad Vashem Resource Center: Hitler orders the attack on Poland, August 31, 1939 Yad Vashem Resource Center: Entry from diary of Yarden regarding the German occupation of Poland, dated September 7, 1939	<a href="#">Sarah Kleinplatz</a> recounts her experience during the first few days of World War II.
	<a href="#">SEP 3</a>	Great Britain, France, India, Australia, Canada, South Africa, and New Zealand declare war on Germany	The front page of a Washington, DC newspaper on September 3, 1939	Propaganda poster promoting the joint war effort of the British Empire and Commonwealth, 1939		
	<a href="#">SEP 17</a>	The Soviets invade Poland	Soviet cavalry on parade in Lvov, Poland, after the city's surrender to the Red Army during 1939 Soviet invasion of Poland			<a href="#">Jack Arnel</a> remembers when his hometown, Vilna, was invaded and overrun by the Soviet Army.
	<a href="#">SEP 21</a>	Establishment of Jewish councils and the concentration of Jews into the larger cities of Poland	The first Jewish Council in Reichenbach, Germany		Yad Vashem Resource Center: Regulation for the establishment of Jewish councils, November 28, 1939 Echoes Student Handout: The Ghettos Map of ghettos in Nazi occupied Europe, 1939-1944	<a href="#">Regina Eisenstein</a> discusses the establishment and impact of the Jewish Council.
	<a href="#">SEP 28</a>	Poland is divided between Germany and the Soviet Union	The new border between Nazi Germany and the USSR from September 1939 to June 1941, somewhere in the occupied territory of Poland	German-Soviet border drawn- out in the aftermath of the Nazi-Soviet invasion of Poland	Map of Nazi domination in Europe, 1938-1942	
	<a href="#">OCT 4</a>	The Warsaw (Poland) Jewish Council is established	Adam Czerniakow, the head of the Jewish Council in Warsaw, Poland, in his office			<a href="#">Renia Britstone</a> recounts the suicide of Adam Czerniakow, head of the Jewish Council in Warsaw.
	<a href="#">OCT 7</a>	Jewish "resettlement" in the Lublin district of Poland begins; plans are made to establish a Jewish "reservation"	Jews being transferred from their houses to the ghetto of Lublin, Poland, under the supervision of senior SS men			
	<a href="#">OCT 8</a>	The first ghetto is established in Piotrkow Trybunalski, Poland	A photograph of seven children including Ytzhak Reichenbaum (the husband of the submitter, Bella Reichenbaum) in the ghetto of Piotrkow Trybunalski, Poland			<a href="#">Franka Berk</a> recalls the establishment of the Piotrkow ghetto, and the repercussions it caused her family.
	<a href="#">OCT 26</a>	Civil administration ( <i>Generalgouvernement</i> ) is established in Poland	<i>Generalgouvernement</i> officials visiting the ghetto of Lublin, Poland	A guard checking identification papers at the entrance to the Warsaw district <i>Generalgouvernement</i> , April 1941		<a href="#">Henryk Grynbeg</a> discusses the differences between life in German- occupied Poland and life in the <i>Generalgouvernement</i> .
	<a href="#">NOV 23</a>	Jews in Poland are required to wear the Jewish Badge (Star of David)	Armband belonging to a Jew working in Stanislawow ghetto A woman selling armbands in the ghetto, Warsaw, Poland, September 19, 1941	Key Historical Concepts in Holocaust Education: The Jewish Badge Armband belonging to a Jew under forced labor in the Tarnopol ghetto	Yad Vashem Resource Center: Regulation for the identification of Jewish men and women in the Government-General, November 23, 1939	<a href="#">Abram Appel</a> remembers the consequences of wearing a Star of David.
	<a href="#">DEC 2</a>	The Nazis initiate use of gas vans to eliminate German patients with mental disabilities	Hitler's permission to grant euthanasia to incurably sick patients, dated September 1, 1939		Euthanasia propaganda poster	<a href="#">Wolf Hochman</a> discusses the Nazi ideology behind the killing of the mentally ill.

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1940	<a href="#">JAN 24</a>	Jewish property in <i>Generalgouvernement</i> is registered	The <i>Generalgouvernement</i> officers with property, Krakow, Poland			
	<a href="#">APR 9</a>	Germany invades Denmark and Norway	Hitler on the deck of a ship in Norway			<a href="#">Arne Christiansen</a> remembers the night Denmark was invaded.
						<a href="#">Reidar Dittman</a> discusses the invasion of Norway.
	<a href="#">APR 30</a>	The Lodz ghetto is sealed	Jews crossing the bridge that connected the two sections of the Lodz ghetto	Children playing in a ghetto street, Lodz, Poland, 1940	Echoes Student Handout: The Lodz Ghetto	<a href="#">George Shainfarber</a> reflects on life, death, and hunger in the Lodz ghetto.
			Folding Hanukkah menorah given by the manager of the paper factory in the Lodz ghetto to Mordechai Rumkowski, head of the Lodz ghetto Jewish Council	Brooch depicting part of the Lodz ghetto: the bridge connecting the two sections of the ghetto, the church adjacent to the ghetto and a guard	Echoes Student Handout: Poem by an Unknown Girl	<a href="#">Lola Blady</a> remembers when the Lodz ghetto was sealed.
	<a href="#">MAY 10</a>	Germany invades Belgium and the Netherlands; Winston Churchill becomes Prime Minister of England	The German army entering Belgium, May 1940	Photograph of Sir Winston Churchill	Yad Vashem Resource Center: Excerpt from memoir of Leesha Rose regarding the German invasion of The Netherlands	<a href="#">Ingrid Altman</a> discusses the German invasion of Belgium. <a href="#">Martha Ekelmans</a> recounts the German invasion of the Netherlands.
	<a href="#">MAY 26</a>	The Allies evacuate forces to England at Dunkirk	Evacuation of British troops from the beach at Dunkirk in France, May, 1940			<a href="#">Lottie Landauer</a> remembers stumbling upon the evacuation of Dunkirk.
	<a href="#">JUN 14</a>	Germany occupies Paris	A "V" on a German military car in Paris, France, August 1941	German army troops marching into Paris, France on June 14, 1940		<a href="#">Yvette Frydman</a> recalls how empty Paris felt the day of the German invasion.
			German soldiers taking control of French government offices in Paris, France on July 4, 1940			
	<a href="#">JUN 14</a>	The deportation of Polish political prisoners to Auschwitz concentration camp begins	First transport to Auschwitz	Fragments of eyeglasses belonging to Bluma Walach, from Lodz, who was murdered at Auschwitz		
			The suitcase with which Hanna Fanta arrived at Auschwitz			
	<a href="#">JUL 10</a>	The Vichy France government is formed	Henri Philippe Petain, Head of State of Vichy, France	A German military unit, marching down the Champs-Élysées in Paris, July 4, 1940	Map of Vichy France	
	<a href="#">AUG 13</a>	The Battle of Britain begins	German planes that went into service in 1937, called Heinkel He 111s bombers		The Home Front in Britain during the Second World War	
					Churchill wearing a helmet during an air raid warning in the Battle of Britain, 1940	
<a href="#">SEP 7</a>	The German "Blitz" on England reaches a climax with massive air raids on British cities	Ruins of buildings after German bombardment of London, United Kingdom, on May 10, 1941			<a href="#">Edith Reiss</a> remembers the Battle of Britain.	
<a href="#">OCT 3</a>	The Vichy government establishes anti-Jewish legislation, the <i>Statut des Juifs</i>	A poster in France inciting against the Jews, "who are taking over the French economy"	A false identity card presenting a Jew named Denise Tal as a Catholic nun named Helen Tronel	Yad Vashem Resource Center: Telegram regarding antisemitic measures in occupied France, sent August 20, 1940		
<a href="#">NOV 15</a>	The Warsaw ghetto is sealed	Jewish families arriving in the Warsaw ghetto with their belongings	Jews being taken from the ghetto for forced labor by German soldiers	Yad Vashem Resource Center: Order by Fischer on the establishment of a ghetto in Warsaw, Poland, from October 2, 1940	<a href="#">Henry Greenblatt</a> recounts how the sealing of the Warsaw ghetto impacted his life.	
		In a cellar in the Warsaw ghetto, little Zosia played with Zuzia, the doll that her mother, Natalia Zajczyk, had made for her	Children wearing rags next to the Warsaw ghetto wall			
		Groups of hungry youths, known as "snatchers," waited on ghetto streets in order to snatch parcels containing food				
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1941	<a href="#">MAR 20</a>	The Krakow ghetto in Poland is sealed	Hans Frank, Governor of the <i>Generalgouvernement</i> , standing in a city center of Krakow, Poland, May 1940	Jews moving to the ghetto of Krakow, Poland		<a href="#">Bernard Offen</a> describes sneaking in and out of the sealed off Krakow ghetto.
	<a href="#">APR 6</a>	Germany invades Yugoslavia and Greece	The German invasion of Greece, photo taken April 7, 1941	Cloth sign printed in Serbo-Croat and German, announcing that the business is in Jewish hands		<a href="#">Helly Holder</a> remembers the invasion of Yugoslavia.
						<a href="#">Soula Molho</a> recalls how everything changed after the German occupation of Greece.
<a href="#">APR 24</a>	The Lublin ghetto is sealed	Jews on their way to the ghetto, with ruined buildings in the background, Lublin, Poland, May 1941	A Lublin ghetto street scene	A street in the Lublin ghetto, photographed by German soldiers from their automobile		

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1941	<a href="#">JUN 6</a>	Wehrmacht 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 Wehrmacht, 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		
			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		Map of Einsatzgruppen massacres in Eastern Europe, June 1941-November 1942		
	<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 pogrom; 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 Rosenstrauss 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 - SEP 30</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 Sonderkommando 4A of the Einstazgruppen C	Velvele Valentin Pinkert (Ida Pinkert's son) riding a bicycle; he was murdered at Babi Yar	The site in Babi Yar, Ukraine where 33,771 Jews from Kiev were murdered by the Sonderkommando 4A of the Einstazgruppen C		<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	Deportation of German Jews to Lodz, Poland		<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.
			A child selling seeds in the ghetto of Kovno, Lithuania			
	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		
			The Sinti-Roma camp in the Lodz ghetto after the deportation of its inhabitants	Deportation of Sinti-Roma in Vienna-Simmering, Austria, April 1938		
	NOV 24	A ghetto is established in Theresienstadt, near Prague (Czechoslovakia)	A main street in the ghetto of Theresienstadt, Czechoslovakia	A doll from the Theresienstadt ghetto, dressed as a nurse	Echoes Student Handout: Poem: The Butterfly by Pavel Friedman	<a href="#">Vera Schiff</a> recalls the establishment of Theresienstadt.
			A material identity tag, Theresienstadt	A 50 Krone banknote issued in the Theresienstadt ghetto		
			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			
	NOV 30	30,000 Riga (Latvia) Jews are arrested and subsequently shot 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	Echoes Student Handout: Salitter's Report Echoes Student Handout: Hilde Sherman's Testimony	<a href="#">Ruvim Fridman</a> describes the arrest and murder of Latvian Jews in the Rumbula Forest.
	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		
		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	Yad Vashem Resource Center: A call for revenge from the will of some of the last prisoners at the Chelmno death camp		
DEC 31	The Jewish underground in Vilna issues a partisan manifesto calling for resistance	Abba Kovner, photo taken in Vilna, Poland	An underground seminar in Vilna, Poland, 1941	Echoes Student Handout: Pronouncement by Abba Kovner		
		A Jew climbing out of a melina (hiding place) at 6 Strashun Street in Vilna	Personal notebook of Abba Kovner			
Year	Date	Entry	Photos, Artifacts, & Instructional Videos		Documents, Handouts, & Maps	Testimonies
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		
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.
			FPO member Liza Magun, killed in February 1943			
	<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 href="#">Chaim Engel</a> remembers arriving at Sobibor, being assigned to work, and realizing his brother was murdered.
			A German sketch of the camp at Sobibor, Poland			
	<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	The deportation of Jews from Marseilles and its environs, early morning hours of January 24, 1943; the Gare d'Arenç train station	Yad Vashem Resource Center: Letter regarding the deportation of Jews from France, The Netherlands, and Belgium to Auschwitz, stamped June 23, 1942	<a href="#">Joseph Krosberg</a> describes being deported from Drancy to Auschwitz- Birkenau.
			Mr. Elbaum's aluminum cup from Drancy, France; he perished in Auschwitz	Jews boarding a deportation train in Westerbork, Netherlands, bound for Auschwitz, 1942-1943	Echoes Student Handout: Collaborators	
	<a href="#">JUL 16</a>	The Vél d'Hiv Roundup in France Begins	Buses waiting at the entrance of the Vél d'Hiv in Paris, France, where 13,000 Jews were held before being deported to various camps.	Inside the Vel d'Hiv	Letter from Rachel Polakiewicz	<a href="#">Survivors</a> share their experiences of the Vél d'Hiv
			Esther Horonczyk	Postcard from Esther Horonczyk		
	<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	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.	
		The Allies' invading fleet in Algeria, November 1942				
<a href="#">DEC 17</a>	The Allies condemn German mass murder	Newspaper clip from <i>The Wilmington Morning Star</i> on December 18, 1942	<i>The Mass Extermination of Jews in German Occupied Poland</i> book cover, Republic of Poland, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1942.			
		Newspaper clip from <i>The Wilmington Morning Star</i> on December 20, 1942				



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1943	<a href="#">JAN 18</a>	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 Gesia 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		
	<a href="#">FEB 2</a>	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.	
	<a href="#">FEB 26</a>	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.	
	<a href="#">APR 19</a>	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		
	<a href="#">APR 19</a>	The Bermuda Conference convenes	Attendees of the Bermuda Conference in 1943			Echoes Student Handout: Bermuda Conference	
	<a href="#">JUL 10</a>	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.	
	<a href="#">AUG 2</a>	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)				
	<a href="#">SEP 1</a>	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.	
	<a href="#">SEP 23</a>	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.	
	<a href="#">OCT 1-2</a>	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.	
<a href="#">OCT 14</a>	The uprising at Sobibor begins	Photograph of Alexander Pechersky, who participated in the camp uprising in Sobibor, Poland		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	Dov Freiberg, a survivor of the Sobibor uprising, photograph taken in Poland after the liberation, August 1944	Echoes Student Handout: Armed Resistance in Ghettos and Camps	<a href="#">Regina Zielinski</a> recalls testifying at a war crimes trial.		
<a href="#">NOV 3</a>	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	<a href="#">Linda Penn</a> describes her memories of <i>Erntefest</i> .		
				Echoes Student Handout: The "Final Solution"			
Year	Date	Entry	Photos, Artifacts, & Instructional Videos		Documents, Handouts, & Maps	Testimonies	
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 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	<a href="#">Ivan Deutsch</a> reflects on the day the German army invaded Hungary.	
			A homeless Jewish man in the ghetto of Budapest, Hungary		Yad Vashem Resource Center: Testimony from Eva Heyman regarding the German invasion into 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			

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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	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.
			Confiscated Jewish property in Hungary			
	<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	Jews arriving 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	<a href="#">Katharine Tambor</a> recalls being deported to Auschwitz-Birkenau.
				Woman and children on their way to the gas chamber at Auschwitz- Birkenau	Yad Vashem Resource Center: Excerpt from diary of Eva Heyman regarding the deportations from the ghetto to Poland	
			"Selection" on the Auschwitz-Birkenau platform		Echoes Student Handout: Excerpt from <i>Night</i> by Elie Wiesel	
	<a href="#">JUN 6</a>	D-Day (Invasion of Normandy)	Front page of the New York Times on June 6, 1944	US Navy ships off the coast of Normandy, France; photo taken July 1, 1944	Map of the D-Day landings	<a href="#">William Williams</a> remembers landing in France on D-Day.
			German soldiers bombing American troops with 88mm guns on the beach at Normandy, France, on D-Day, June 6, 1944	American troops arriving at the beach of Normandy, France, on D-Day, June 6, 1944		
	<a href="#">JUN 23</a>	The Red Cross visits Theresienstadt	A concert in the Theresienstadt ghetto, Czechoslovakia, June 23, 1944	Jewish children photographed by members of the International Red Cross investigation committee during their visit to Theresienstadt, Czechoslovakia, June 23, 1944		<a href="#">Eric Nash</a> recalls how Theresienstadt was used for the purpose of propaganda.
			Jews from the Theresienstadt camp watching a performance, October 1944	A timetable of weekly football games of the Theresienstadt team		
			A report on cultural activities in the Theresienstadt ghetto	Monopoly game from Theresienstadt ghetto		
	<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	The crematorium after liberation, Majdanek, Poland, 1944		<a href="#">Bernhard Storch</a> describes participating in the liberation of Majdanek.
		A painting titled "Appell, 1944" by Zinovii Tolkatchev (1903–1977), Gouache, charcoal and crayon on paper	A soup bucket improvised out of a tin can, belonging to an inmate at Majdanek			
		Prisoner's trousers from Majdanek, courtesy of the State Museum in 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	Jews and Jewish policemen from the Lodz ghetto standing with their belongings near train tracks, prior to deportation.		<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.	
		Deportation of Jews from the Lodz ghetto	Women and children on either side of a chain link fence in the Lodz ghetto			
		Bread ration card of Leah Epstajn from 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			

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1944	<a href="#">SEP 20</a>	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			
	<a href="#">OCT 3</a>	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.	
	<a href="#">OCT 7</a>	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: Robota, Rosa	<a href="#">Anna Heilman</a> remembers the Auschwitz uprising, and the death of her sister.	
	<a href="#">NOV 25</a>	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.	
<a href="#">DEC 16</a>	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					
Year	Date	Entry	Photos, Artifacts, & Instructional Videos		Documents, Handouts, & Maps	Testimonies	
1945	<a href="#">JAN 17</a>	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.	
	<a href="#">JAN 17</a>	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.	
	<a href="#">JAN 27</a>	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 Zinoviev Tolkatshch, a soldier in the Red Army			
			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			
	<a href="#">APR 11</a>	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			<a href="#">Leon Bass</a> remembers the liberation of Buchenwald.
	<a href="#">APR 12</a>	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.
	<a href="#">APR 15</a>	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.		
<a href="#">APR 28</a>	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.	
<a href="#">APR 30</a>	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 2</a>	The Soviets Occupy Berlin	German soldiers at the entrance to a burning building in East Germany, 1945	A soldier raising the Russian flag on the Reichstag in Berlin, Germany, on April 30, 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	Chicagoans took to the streets for a V-E Day celebration on May 9, 1945		<a href="#">Rita Geibel</a> recalls V-E Day in London.
			Two young women in Montreal read the front page of <i>The Montreal Daily Star</i>	V-E Day celebrations in London, England, UK, May 8, 1945		
	<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	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.
			Front page of the <i>New York Times</i> on August 6, 1945			
	<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	Crowds celebrating V-J Day in Times Square on August 14, 1945		<a href="#">Henry Bauer</a> remembers hearing about the end of the war.
			Citizens and workers of Oak Ridge, Tennessee, celebrate V-J Day on August 14, 1945			
	<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.	