

Timeline of the Holocaust and Other Related Events

1918

11 November – The First World War ends

1919

February – The democratic Weimar Republic founded

28 June – During the Paris Peace Conference at Versailles (18 January 1919–21 January 1920), a peace treaty with Germany is signed. As a result, Germany found the key culprit losing roughly a third of its territory, *inter alia* Alsace, Lorraine, Saarland and Upper Silesia, while Danzig became a Free City. A new political order established in Europe; Germany has to pay very high war reparations and demilitarise Rhineland. The German public considers that treaty humiliating as well as non-implementable

1920

24 February – The programme of the National Socialist German Workers' Party (*Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei*, NSDAP) is announced

1921

July – Adolf Hitler becomes the leader of the Nazi party

1922

27-29 October – The March on Rome staged by Italian Fascists that resulted in Benito Mussolini's ascending to power

1926

8 September – Germany becomes a member of the League of Nations

1929

October – A collapse at the New York Stock Exchange (Wall Street Crash) triggers a major economic crisis in the USA and Europe

1933

30 January – Adolf Hitler becomes German chancellor after the Nazis obtain 33 per cent of the vote in the election to the Reichstag (German Parliament)

27 February – A fire of the Reichstag in Berlin, with communists accused of setting it; most possibly, a Nazi provocation, the event gave the Nazis a basis for announcing a regulation called 'For the Protection of the Nation and State' (restricting civic freedoms, the freedom of speech and the press as well as the right of association)

15 March – Adolf Hitler officially proclaims the founding of the Third German Reich

20 March – The first-ever concentration camp in Germany established in Dachau

1 April – A one-day nationwide boycott of Jewish shops and enterprises in Germany



1 April 1933, the Nazis carried out their first planned nationwide action against Jews: a boycott targeting Jewish businesses. Credit: Bundesarchiv

7 April – Jews stripped of the right to work as civil servants in Germany

April – The Associated Bible Students made illegal; persecution of Jehovah's Witnesses in Germany begins

10 May – A public burning at stake of books written by authors considered 'racially alien' (meaning not Germans) in German university towns

14 July – The Reichstag adopts a Law for the Prevention of Genetically Diseased Offspring, under which persons mentally ill and with disabilities, including mental, are subject to forced sterilisation

July – The Reichstag adopts a law allowing for confiscation of Jewish property

22 September – Jews stripped of the right to active participation in German cultural life (literature, art, music, theatre, radio, press)

14 October – Germany leaves the League of Nations

1934

2 August – The death of President Paul von Hindenburg officially marks the end of the Weimar Republic; Hitler becomes both president and chancellor of the Third Reich as well as commander-in-chief of the armed forces and assumes the title of Führer (leader)



In the spring of 1933, the Germans launched the first concentration camp in Dachau. A post-war photograph.
Credit: USHMM

1935

21 May – Jews banned from military service in Germany

July – Jews banned from university study in Germany

15 September – The Reichstag adopts the Nuremberg Laws, stripping Jews as well as the Sinti and Roma (Gypsies) of civic rights, which results in their exclusion from society

October – The law 'Life Unworthy of Living' triggering extermination programmes in Germany

14 November – The official definition of a 'Jew' in German law as a 'person with three or more ancestors of the Jewish racial origin among their second-degree ancestors (grandparents)'

31 December – Jews excluded from working in the German public service

1936

7 April – German troops enter Rhineland, a zone demilitarised after the First World War

1 November – The leader of Fascist Italy Benito Mussolini announces the creation of an Berlin–Rome axis

25 November – The Anti-Comintern Pact between the Third German Reich and the Empire of Japan

1937

14 March – In his encyclical *Mit brennender Sorge (With deep concern)*, Pope Pius XI condemns the Nazi policy towards the Catholic Church and criticises the racial policy of the German Nazis

October – The British Government limits immigration of Jews to Palestine

1938

11–13 March – Austria incorporated into the German Reich (*Anschluss*); anti-Jewish regulations extended across the Austrian territories

26 April – Forced registration of Jewish property in the Reich and the beginning of takeovers of property belonging to Jews (known as *Aryanisation of plants and companies*)

29 May – Hungary introduces the first anti-Jewish restrictions excluding Jews from many professions

15 June – 15,000 German Jews placed in concentration camps

June – Special ID for Jews cards introduced in the German Reich

5 July – An international conference at Evian (France) aimed at resolving the issue of Jewish refugees ends without success

25 July – Jewish physicians banned from professional practice in the German Reich

17 August – The German Reich introduces the obligation to enter the first names Sara (women) and Israel (men) in Jewish passports

- 26 August** – Headed by Adolf Eichmann, the Central Office for Jewish Emigration set up in Vienna
- 27 September** – Jewish lawyers banned from professional practice in the German Reich.
- 29–30 September** – The Munich conference: Great Britain, France and Italy agree to the German occupation of western Czechoslovakia (Sudetenland)
- 1 October** – The Czech Sudetenland annexed by the Third German Reich
- 5 October** – Upon request by the Swiss authorities, the obligation to stamp Jewish passports with the letter J (Jude) introduced in the German Reich in order to curb Jewish emigration to Switzerland
- 28 October** – Approximately 17,000 Polish Jews expelled from Germany to the border town of Zbąszyń
- 9–10 November** – The November pogrom / The Night of Broken Glass (*Kristallnacht*) – pogroms of Jews in the German Reich; Approx. 100 Jews murdered, over 170 synagogues burnt, and hundreds of shops and buildings belonging to Jews destroyed; around 30,000 Jews ended up in concentration camps



Burning of the Böhmestraße Synagogue in Frankfurt on *Kristallnacht* (Night of Broken Glass/November Pogrom), 1938. Credit: Yad Vashem

- 12 November** – A decree on removing Jews from economic life banning them to run retail shops, trading agencies and to be involved in commerce in general
- November** – Jewish children expelled from German schools, ban on attending theatres, cinemas and concerts; curfew introduced for Jews

1939

- 30 January** – Adolf Hitler speaks at the Reichstag announcing that a future war will mean the 'annihilation of the Jewish race in Europe'
- 3 March** – Following in Germany's footsteps, Hungary adopts anti-Jewish legislation restricting the rights of Jews, at the same time calling on them to emigrate
- 15 March** – Czechoslovakia taken over by Germany and the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia created



A German soldier cutting off an Orthodox Jew's beard. That was one of the forms of violence applied against the Jewish population on the occupied Polish soil. Wizna, 1939. Credit: Museum of the Second World War, Gdańsk, Poland

- 17 May** – The British announce a 'White Paper', restricting Jewish immigration to Palestine
- 23 August** – A German-Soviet agreement (Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact) signed
- 1 September** – Germany invades Poland – the outbreak of the Second World War; Adolf Hitler's decree on the 'Destruction of Life Unworthy of Living' made public, the legal basis for an euthanasia scheme
- 3 September** – France and England declare war on Germany.
- 1 September–21 October** – mass arrests and executions of Polish population and pogroms of Jews carried out mainly by *Einsatzgruppen*, special forces of the police and the SS.
- 17 September** – The Soviet Union (USSR) invades Poland
- 21 September** – Reinhard Heydrich's instructions telecommunicated to the *Einsatzgruppen* commanders; they concern the successive stages of the 'resolution of the Jewish question' (the obligation to concentrate Jews and creating *Judenrats*)

28 September – Warsaw surrenders; a German-Soviet pact dividing Poland into two occupation zones

September – An order to deport of all the Sinti and Roma (Gypsies) from the German Reich to occupied Poland

26 October – The Germans establish the General Government (GG) on parts of the occupied Polish territories, with Cracow as its capital

26 October – Forced labour ordered for all Jews in the GG

31 October – The first ghetto on occupied Polish territories set up in Piotrków Trybunalski

12 November – Deportation of Poles and Jews from the Polish territories incorporated into the Reich to the GG begins, around 90,000 Jews will have been resettled as part of the scheme

1 December – All Jews in the GG aged ten and above required to wear an armband with David's star

December – Resettlement of Jews to special 'Jewish residential quarters' (ghettoes) starts; a system of rationed food sale (ration coupons) introduced in the GG

1940

1 January – Jews banned from residence change without a special permit in the GG

9 April – The German Reich invades Denmark and Norway

27 April – The KL Auschwitz concentration camp set up in Oświęcim, designed for Polish political prisoners

April – The first transport of 2,500 German Sinti and Roma (Gypsies) to ghettoes in occupied Poland; the start of the T4 scheme (*Aktion T4*), an extended programme of euthanasia of mentally disabled persons, suffering from schizophrenia, various forms of epilepsy and other disorders, as well as persons with congenital developmental defects

10 May – Germany invades Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and France

15 May – The Netherlands surrenders

30 May – The start of the extraordinary pacification operation (*AB-Aktion*) affecting 3,500 Poles, treated as the 'leadership element'.

10 June – Italy joins the war on Germany's side

14 June – The first transport of 728 Polish political prisoners from Tarnów reaches the KL Auschwitz

18 June – Hitler shows Mussolini his plan to resettle Jews to Madagascar, a failed one given major financial costs and engagement of air and sea forces on the fronts

22 June – France surrenders

8 August–31 October – The Battle of England lost by Germany

August – Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia incorporated into the USSR.

11 August – German bishops ineffectively protest against euthanasia

13 September – Hans Frank's ordinance on setting up ghettoes across the entire General Government

28 September – The Axis powers (The Third German Reich, Italy and the Empire of Japan) sign the Tripartite (Berlin) Pact setting up the future division of the world

3 October – The French Vichy authorities issue *Statut des Juifs* under which approx. 30,000 Jews are deprived of freedom in late 1940

5 October – Romanian authorities legalise the confiscation of Jewish property in Romania

7 October – Laws restricting the rights of Jews announced in Bulgaria

16 November – The closure of the Warsaw ghetto (established on 2 October 1940) populated by around 400,000 Jews and cutting it off from the rest of the city

1941

21–23 January – Anti-Jewish incidents in Romania



German units of the *Einsatzgruppen* C and D carried out mass killings of Jews in occupied Ukraine since the summer of 1941. Credit: USHMM

25–26 February – A general strike in Amsterdam and around in response to arrests of Jews

February – Anti-Jewish riots in the Hague and Amsterdam

1 March – Himmler's order concerning the construction of a camp for Soviet prisoners-of-war at KL Auschwitz II - Birkenau; the SS plans them as extermination sites

6 April – The Axis powers invade the Kingdom of Yugoslavia

10 April – Anti-Jewish incidents in Antwerp (Belgium); the creation of the Independent State of Croatia (NDH)

15 April – Croatia joins the Tripartite (Berlin) Pact

30 April – The leader of the NDH Anté Pavelić introduces three anti-Jewish laws (*inter alia* ones on 'racial identity' and 'the purity of Aryan blood'). That legislation deprives all Jews of citizenship, followed by further laws restricting their movement and place of stay, as well as marriages

23 May – Jews in the NDH required to wear a badge with a yellow David's star

6 June – In preparation for a war with Russia, Adolf Hitler issues a 'Commissar Order' envisaging summary execution of all those suspects of hostile attitude to the Third Reich



Bystanders watching Jews rounded up on the streets of Lviv, summer 1941. After the Soviet-German war broke out, two German-inspired Jewish pogroms took place in Lviv in June and July 1941. Credit: USHMM

22 June – Germany invades the USSR (Operation Barbarossa); the start of 'self-purging operations', i.e. Germans' provoking and staging Jewish pogroms in areas belonging to or occupied by the USSR

23 June – In the USSR, mass murders of Jews start, carried out by *Einsatzgruppen* (A, B, C and D) of the German police and the SS

25–29 June – A Jewish pogrom in Kaunas carried out by the local Lithuanian population



Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini ride in an open automobile through the streets of Munich during the Italian dictator's visit to Germany. (ca. 1941). Credit: USHMM

30 June – The Germans take control of Lviv, the first pogrom of Jews attributed to the local Ukrainians, around 4,000 Jews die until 3 July

July–August – Anti-Jewish pogroms with the participation of local Poles in eastern Poland occupied by German troops (such as the 7 July pogrom in Radziłów and one in Jedwabne on 10 July)

1 July–31 August – Mass murders of Jews in Bessarabia with the participation of the Romanian Army (approximately 160,000 persons die)

25–27 July – The second pogrom of Jews in Lviv staged by Ukrainian nationalists, known as Petlura Days, with around 2,000 Jews dying

31 July – Hermann Göring authorises Reinhard Heydrich to develop a detailed plan of the 'final solution to the Jewish question' (*Endlösung der Judenfrage*) in the German sphere of influence

August – Jasenovac, the largest concentration camp in the NDH, starts operation. Serbs, Jews and Roma, as well as political opponents are incarcerated and murdered there

Second half of the year – Ghettos for Jews set up in the Eastern European territories conquered by Germany

1 September – The *Reichskommissariat Ukraine* established.

3/4 September – The first execution using poisonous gas (Zyklon B) performed on Soviet prisoners-of-war at KL Auschwitz in Block 11

3–6 September – Two ghettos set up in Vilnius

15 September–13 October – Around 50,000 Jews deported from Bessarabia and Bukovina to the Transnistria Governorate, out of whom approx. 90,000 die

- 19 September** – Jews obliged to wear clothes with David's star in public places across the Third Reich
- 29–30 September** – A mass murder of Jews (over 33,000) in Babi Yar near Kyiv in Ukraine performed by *Einsatzgruppe C*
- 1 October–22 December** – Mass murders of Vilnius Jews (33,500)
- 15 October** – The capital punishment for Jews leaving 'residential quarters' (ghettos) assigned to them without permission and persons hiding or aiding refugees introduced in the GG
- 1 November** – The construction of the first extermination camp begins in Belzec (GG)
- 5 November** – 5,000 Sinti and Roma deported from Germany to a 'family camp' for Gypsies (*Zigeunerfamilienlager*) located in the Łódź Ghetto (Litzmannstadt Ghetto)
- 24 November** – A 'model ghetto' set up in Theresienstadt near Prague in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia
- 5 December** – The *Reichskommissariat Ostland* with its capital in Kaunas (later moved to Riga) established; previously, from August until early December, those territories were controlled by the military. The *Reichskommissariat Ostland* is divided into four General Commissariats: of Lithuania, Belarus, Latvia and Estonia
- 7 December** – Japan attacks Pearl Harbour - the United States joins the Second World War against the Axis powers (The Third German Reich, Italy and the Empire of Japan)
- December** – Kulmhof (Chelmno) operational, the first death camp for Jews where mobile gas chambers (*Gaswagen*) were used to poison people with combustion gases from diesel engines
- November–December** – Mass murders of Jews deported from Germany to the ghetto of Riga carried out in Rumbula forests

1942

- Beginning of the year** – Deportation of Sinti and Roma (Gypsies) to extermination camps in occupied Polish territories begins (lasting until the summer of 1944)
- 13 January** – A declaration signed in London of the nine Allies concerning punishment for occupier states guilty of crimes
- 16 January** – Deportation of Jews begins from the Łódź Ghetto to the extermination camp Kulmhof (Chelmno)



The Wannsee Villa. At a conference held there on 20 January 1942, 15 high-ranking representatives of the SS, *Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei* (NSDAP) and several ministries discussed and approved the logistics of the mass murder of the Jews. Credit: Gedenkstätte Haus der Wannsee-Konferenz

- 20 January** – The Wannsee conference held to coordinate actions aimed at the 'final solution to the Jewish question' (*Endlösung der Judenfrage*)
- 19 February** – *Information Buletin* of the Home Army (the Polish clandestine army) publishes information on the Holocaust in the Polish territories incorporated into the Third German Reich



A footbridge over Chłodna Street in the Warsaw ghetto. It connected the 'small' ghetto with the 'large' one. (1942). Credit: Jewish Historical Institute, Warsaw, Poland

- 16/17 March** – The first transports of Jews from the Lublin Ghetto leave for the German death camp in Belzec, marking the beginning of Operation Reinhardt aimed at exterminating Jews from the GG and *Bezirk Bialystok*
- 26 March** – The first transport of 999 Jewish women from Slovakia to KL Auschwitz

27 March – The first transport of Jews from France to KL Auschwitz

March – The construction of an extermination camp in Sobibor (GG); deportation of French Jews to the KL Auschwitz-Birkenau death camp begins, with a transit camp in Drancy near Paris (and 70,000 French Jews passing through it)

March–April – The Bureau of Information and Propaganda of the Headquarters of the Polish Home Army sends reports about the Holocaust to the West

11 May – A report of Bund (a Jewish party) about the situation of Polish Jews, later sent to the Polish government-in-exile

May – The construction of an extermination camp in Treblinka (GG) starts

May – Dutch Jews obliged to wear a badge: a yellow David's star with the letter 'J'

4 June – Reinhard Heydrich, head of the Gestapo and the Reich Main Security Office as well as Protector of Bohemia and Moravia, dies after being shot several days previously in an assassination attempt

11 June – Eichmann's order concerning deportation of Jews from the Netherlands, Belgium and France to death camps in Eastern Europe



Ante Pavelić greeting Members of Parliament in the Independent State of Croatia (NDH), 1942. Referred to as *Poglavnik*, he headed the NDH which collaborated with the Germans and was dependent on them. Credit: Public domain

26 June – The BBC radio airs a broadcast on the Holocaust based on material provided by a Jewish underground group known by the codename Oneg Szabat, operating at the Warsaw Ghetto

15 July – The first transport of Jews from the Netherlands to KL Auschwitz

16–17 July – The Vel d'Hiv Roundup, the largest-scale mass arrests of Jews in and around Paris, with approx. 13,000 detained and then moved to transit camps (e.g. Drancy and Pithiviers) and ultimately to KL Auschwitz

July–December – Regular deportations of Jews from ghettos in provincial districts of the GG (Cracow, Radom, Warsaw, and Galicia) to extermination camps

22 July–21 September – A large-scale operation in the Warsaw Ghetto, deportation of 300,000 Warsaw Jews to the German death camp in Treblinka

28 July – The decision taken in the Warsaw Ghetto to set up a combat organisation, later the Jewish Combat Organisation (ŻOB)

10–23 August – A liquidation operation in the ghetto of Lviv, around 50,000 Jews moved to the German death camp in Belzec

August – Deportation of Jews from the NDH to KL Auschwitz starts

5–12 September – Operation *Gehsperre* in the Lodz Ghetto, with around 20,000 children, seniors and ill persons taken to the Kulmhof camp in Chelmno

27 September – The Konrad Żegota Provisional Committee to Aid Jews founded, helping Jews hiding outside of ghettos (on the 'Aryan side')

4 October – An order to deport all Jews incarcerated in the concentration camps of the Third German Reich to KL Auschwitz and KL Lublin (Majdanek)

25 November – The Polish government presents British and American authorities with a report on the Holocaust, drafted and transferred to the West by Jan Karski, a courier of the Polish Underground State

4 December – The clandestine Council to Aid Jews (Żegota) established, operating in occupied Poland; it was the only governmental institution in occupied Europe dealing with aiding and rescuing Jews from the Holocaust.

10 December – The Polish government-in-exile requests the Allies to take preventive and retaliatory action against the Germans committing murders on civilians in occupied Poland, mainly Jews (known as Raczyński's note)

16 December – Himmler signs a decree on detaining all German Sinti and Roma (Gypsies) at KL Auschwitz-Birkenau

17 December – A declaration of the twelve Allies condemning German crimes and announcing punishment of the guilty

1943

4 January – Armed resistance of Jews in the ghetto of Częstochowa (GG)

18–21 January – The first armed rebellion in the Warsaw ghetto, around 5,000 transported to the death camp in Treblinka, known as Operation January

2 February – German troops defeated at Stalingrad; the lost battle is a breakthrough and after it the German army is on the defensive on the Eastern Front, while the Red Army increasingly and more effectively offensive



Deportation of Jews from the Kaunas ghetto to labour camps and other places in occupied Estonia (1943). Credit: USHMM

5–12 February – The Jewish population deported from the ghetto of Białystok, with active resistance and approx. 2,000 killed on the spot

26 February – The first transport of Sinti and Roma (Gypsies) to KL Auschwitz-Birkenau from Germany; a 'Gypsy family camp' set up at Birkenau

March – Deportation of Greek Jews to KL Auschwitz starts

18 March – A message published in *Information Bulletin* of the Polish Home Army announcing that the authorities of the Polish Underground State would punish persons blackmailing Jews

19 April–16 May – The Warsaw Ghetto uprising; once over, the Germans razed the area where the liquidated ghetto used to be to the ground

12 May – Szmul Zygielbojm, a member of the National Council of Poland in London (the Polish parliament-in-exile) commits suicide in protest against the world's passivity in the face of the Holocaust

28 July – The Polish emissary Jan Karski meets the President of the United States Franklin D. Roosevelt telling him about the Holocaust carried out in occupied Poland

2 August – Inmates of the extermination camp in Treblinka rebel and escape. The uprising is soon pacified by the Germans, yet approx. 400 prisoners manage to flee, around 70 of them surviving the war

16–23 August – An uprising in the ghetto of Białystok

August – Approx. 3,000 Roma from the 'Gypsy family camp' perish in the gas chambers of KL Auschwitz II - Birkenau

14 October – Inmates of the extermination camp in Sobibor rebel and escape. Approx. 600 prisoners manage to flee during the uprising, a few dozen of them surviving the war

October – Around 7,500 Danish Jews aided and rescued

October–November – Italian Jews deported to KL Auschwitz

3–4 November – Mass executions of the remaining Jewish population from camps in the Lublin area (GG) – KL Lublin (Majdanek), Trawniki and Poniatowa (approx. 45,000), known as Operation Harvest Festival (*Einsatz Erntefest*), ending Operation Reinhardt

15 listopad 1943 – Heinrich Himmler's order to treat Sinti and Roma (Gypsies) like Jews, which meant condemning them to complete extermination

28 November–1 December – A conference of the 'Big Three' Allied leaders (Soviet Union, the United States, and the United Kingdom) in Teheran

1944

16 May–11 July – 438,000 Jews deported from Hungary to KL Auschwitz II – Birkenau

6 June – The Allies land in Normandy

20 July – An unsuccessful attempt at assassinating Hitler by a group of conspirators of the German army led by Claus von Stauffenberg (Operation Valkyrie).

25 July – The KL Lublin (Majdanek) camp liberated by the Red Army

2–3 August – At KL Auschwitz II - Birkenau, the Germans kill over 4,000 last Sinti and Roma (Gypsies) inmates incarcerated in the ‘family camp for Gypsies’



Hungarian Jews undergoing selection on the ramp at Auschwitz II – Birkenau death camp, May 1944. Credit: USHMM

- 15 August** – Allied forces land in South France
- 29 August** – The last transport of Jews from the Lodz Ghetto leaves for KL Auschwitz II – Birkenau
- 3–6 September** – The final transports of Dutch Jews leave the Westerbork camp, the inmates include Anna Frank with her family
- 7 October** – A rebellion of Jewish inmates from *Sonderkommando* at KL Auschwitz-Birkenau
- 15 October** – Leaders of the Fascist Arrow-Cross Movement take power in Hungary
- October** – US troops enter the first German towns
- November** – A ghetto set up in Budapest, approx. 70,000 Jews forced to live there
- 26 November** – Himmler’s order to destroy the gas chambers and crematoria at KL Auschwitz-Birkenau

1945

- January** – The evacuation of concentration camp inmates begins, known as ‘death marches’. Devastated by the living conditions in the camps as well as the winter weather, the prisoners are forced to walk on foot into the Third German Reich, masses dying along the roads
- 17 January** – A rebellion in the extermination camp Kulmhof in Chelmno and its final liquidation; liberation of Warsaw

- 27 January** – Soviet troops liberate the German camp compound KL Auschwitz-Birkenau
- 4–11 February** – A conference of the ‘Big Three’ Allied leaders (Soviet Union, the United States, and the United Kingdom) in Yalta
- 15 April** – The British liberate the German concentration camp in Bergen-Belsen
- 26 April** – The United Nations established during a conference in San Francisco
- 29 April** – US troops liberate the German concentration camp in Dachau
- 30 April** – Adolf Hitler commits suicide
- 8 May** – An unconditional surrender of Germany signed, the end of the war in Europe
- 17 July–2 August** – A conference of the ‘Big Three’ Allied leaders (Soviet Union, the United States, and the United Kingdom) in Potsdam
- 6 August** – A nuclear bomb dropped on Hiroshima
- 15 August** – Japan surrenders
- 2 September** – The war in the Far East ends
- 20 November** – The first trial of Nazi German war criminals begins before the International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg. The defendants face four main charges: participation in a plot aimed at committing an international crime, crimes against peace, war crimes and crimes against humanity. The first Nuremberg trial lasted until 1 October 1946. In total, 13 trials were held before US Military Tribunals until 14 April 1949 against those responsible for the Nazi crimes from the Third Reich period



The defendants’ dock at Nuremberg. In the first row, members of the military and political leadership of the Third Reich (left-right): Herman Göring, Rudolf Hess, Joachim von Ribbentrop and Wilhelm Keitel. Credit: Public domain