The Impact of Anti-Semitism



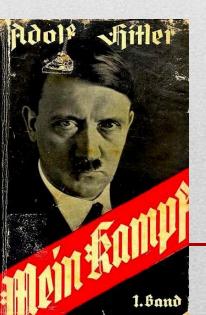
Anti-Semitism

 Means prejudice against Jews because of economic, racial, or theological (religious) reasons

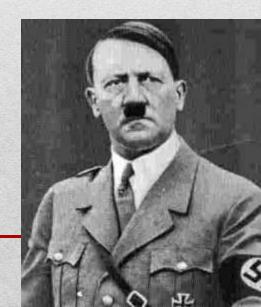




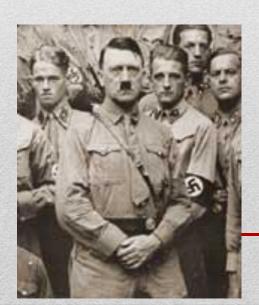
- In 1923, Adolf Hitler jailed for his part in a failed government coup
- Used prison time to write Mein Kamp (My Struggle)
- Included his creation plan of the Nazi party, world domination, belief of Aryan superiority, and fanatical anti-Semitism



Hitler



- After release from prison, Hitler and devoted followers preach the philosophy of Nazism
- Combination of economic depression, treachery, and inflammatory speechmaking lead to appointment as Chancellor in 1933
- Elected president in 1934 and names himself Fuhrer or supreme leader









 Once in power, Hitler turns anti-Semitism into an official government policy

 Leads to the murder of nearly 6 million
 European Jews as well as gypsies, intellectuals, homosexuals, Marxist, and other "enemies of the state"

A wagon piled high with corpses outside the crematorium in the newly liberated Buchenwald concentration camp





- Over 14 years of age and deemed 'fit' for work were sent to one side of the unloading ramp;
- The rest were sent to the other side.
- The elderly and women with children
 <u>condemned</u> to death in the gas chambers

- Items Confiscated
- Registered and undressed



- Tattooed with a registration number, shaved of all body hair, disinfected and forced through shower
- Striped pajamas, hat and a pair of wooden clogs



- Concentration, Transit, Work, and Extermination Camps
- Barracks designed to hold 250 and 400 prisoners, but they would often house 700 to 1200 prisoners.
- Electrified barbed wire fence



 Millions murdered through the use of gas chamber, firing squads, and other methods of extermination

• Hundreds of thousands of others died from disease,

starvation, and slave labor.

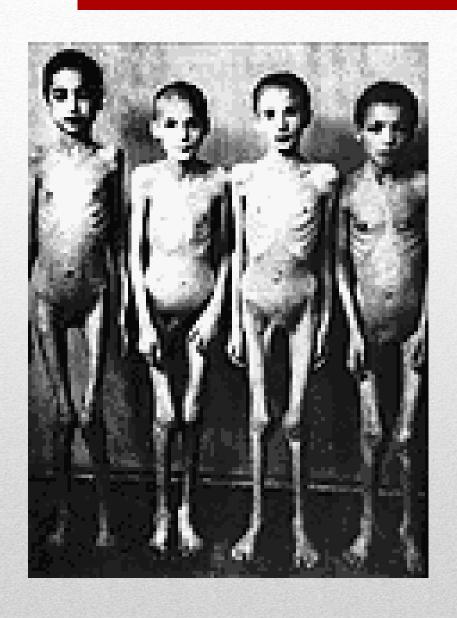






 Dr. Josef Mengele, known as the Angel of Death, was a Nazi German SS officer and a physician in Auschwitz Nazi concentration camp.

Dr. Josef Mengele



- Most of those
 Mengele experimented
 on died, either due to
 the experiments or
 later infections.
- On several occasions, he killed subjects simply to be able to dissect them afterwards.

• In the case of the twins, he drew sketches of each twin, for comparison.

• He also injected his victims with various substances, dripping chemicals into their eyes (apparently in an attempt to change

their color).



Auschwitz Entrance Auschwitz



Inside

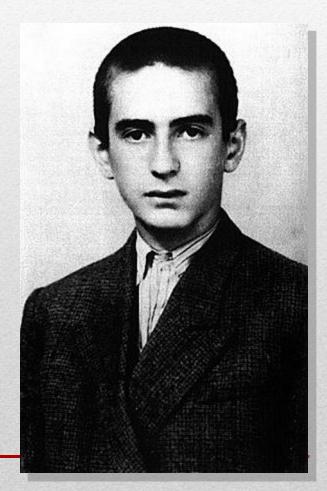


Gas Chamber

Entrance to Birkenau

- Spent childhood studying sacred Jewish texts
- Sent to concentration camps at Auschwitz and at Buna, both in Poland
- Wiesel was freed in Aril 1945, at 16 years old
- HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR
- Author

Elie Wiesel





Former Buchenwald prisoners — Elie Wiesel's face is visible on the second row, seventh from the left, by the vertical wooden beam.

- Speaks against oppression and persecution around the world
- Feels a special obligation to speak out against injustice
- Nobel Peace Prize

Sometimes we must interfere . . . Wherever men or women are persecuted because of their race, religion, or political views, that place must—at that moment—become the center of the universe.

