

1933

Jews were forced out of jobs in the law, the civil service, dentistry, journalism, teaching and farming.

April Boycott – for one day Germans all over the country were told not to buy from shops and businesses owned by Jews. SA men stood by the doors of these shops to discourage anyone from going inside.

Jews were barred from all sports and athletics clubs.

The production of Kosher meat was banned.

Throughout 1933 there were random acts of violence against Jews by Nazi thugs. The police and the courts did not protect Jews from such attacks.

Law for the Prevention of Hereditary and Defective Offspring allows the forced sterilisation of Gypsies, people with mental and physical disabilities, black people, and others considered 'inferior' or 'unfit'.

1934

Jews were forced out of jobs in the theatre.

1935

Jews were banned from the German armed forces.

Jews were no longer citizens of Germany, and lost their right to vote.

Jews were no longer allowed to marry 'Aryans', nor to have sexual relations with them. The punishment for breaking this law was imprisonment.

In many places Jews were banned from parks, restaurants and swimming pools.

Rabbis and other Jewish leaders were stopped from preaching or speaking publicly. Jewish newspapers and magazines were suspended and Jewish writers and editors were arrested.

1936

During the Olympic Games, Berlin's Gypsies were forced to move to a temporary camp outside the city.

Jews were not allowed to be vets.

Jews were no longer allowed to own electrical and optical equipment, bicycles, typewriters, or records and were ordered to hand them over to the authorities.

1937

Jews were not allowed to be pharmacists.

Gypsies all over Germany were photographed, fingerprinted and registered as part of a Nazi campaign to 'fight the Gypsy Menace'.

1938

Jews were not allowed to be doctors.

Jewish men were made to take 'Israel' as a middle name; Jewish women were made to take 'Sara' as a middle name.

Jews had their passports stamped with a 'J'; some had their passports removed to prevent them from leaving the country.

1938 cont

Jews were banned from owning businesses.

Jewish children were banned from attending German schools.

Jews were excluded from cinemas, theatres, concerts, exhibitions, beaches and holiday resorts.

Jewish publishing houses and bookshops were closed down.

Jewish and Gypsy children were forbidden to play with 'Aryan' children.

Large numbers of Gypsies were imprisoned in concentration camps.

1939

Jews were not allowed to leave their homes after 8pm (9pm during the summer).

Jews could be evicted from their homes without reason and without notice.

1938

Kristallnacht - in one night of violence across Germany and Austria, 91 Jews were murdered, synagogues were burned, sacred objects were desecrated, shop windows were smashed, and 20,000 Jewish men were rounded up and sent to concentration camps.