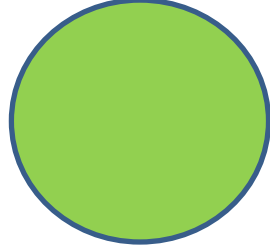




**Kraków**

# What happened to the Jews of Kraków?



**Where was Kraków?** Poland

**How many Jews lived there?** About 60,000

**What happened to them?**

- **September 1939:** Germany invaded Poland – the Nazis immediately passed many anti-Jewish laws.
- **November 1939:** the Nazis forced all Jews over the age of 10 to wear a special armband with a Star of David on it.
- **May 1940:** the Nazis forced most Jews to leave Kraków and move to other towns.
- **March 1941:** the Nazis forced the Jews who were still in Kraków (about 15,000) to live in a ghetto.
- **June and October 1942:** the Nazis sent 12,000 Jews to Bełżec extermination camp – they were killed in gas chambers when they arrived.
- **March 1943:** German and Ukrainian policemen shot about 2,000 Jews in the ghetto; they sent the Jews who survived to Auschwitz-Birkenau or Płaszów concentration camps – most of them died in these camps.

The Nazis murdered more than 95% of the Jews of Kraków during the Holocaust, including most of the men in the photograph.





**Prague**

# What happened to the Jews of Prague?

**Where was Prague?** Czechoslovakia

**How many Jews lived there?** About 55,000

**What happened to them?**

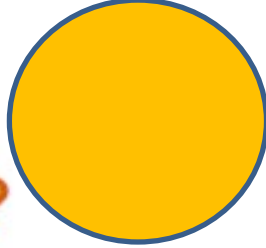
- **March 1939:** Germany invaded Czechoslovakia – the Nazis introduced anti-Jewish laws from Germany.
- **September 1941:** the Nazis forced all Jews over the age of 6 to wear a yellow Star of David badge.
- **October 1941:** the Nazis sent 5,000 Jews from Prague to the Łódź Ghetto in Poland.
- **November 1941:** the Nazis began to send Jews to a special ghetto in Terezín, a town north of Prague.
- **January-May 1942:** the Nazis sent thousands of Jews from Terezín to ghettos in eastern Europe.
- **May 1942-October 1944:** the Nazis sent thousands of Jews from Terezín straight to extermination camps in eastern Europe such as Treblinka and Auschwitz-Birkenau – almost all of them were killed in gas chambers when they arrived.

The Nazis murdered more than 65% of the Jews of Prague during the Holocaust, including the man in the photograph.



**Kłodawa**

# What happened to the Jews of Kłodawa?



**Where was Kłodawa?** Poland

**How many Jews lived there?** About 1,400

**What happened to them?**

- **September 1939:** Germany invaded Poland – the Nazis immediately passed many anti-Jewish laws.
- **December 1939:** the Nazis forced Jews to wear a special badge with a yellow Star of David on it.
- **December 1939-March 1941:** the Nazis sent around 300 Jews from Kłodawa to a different area of German-controlled Poland called the General Government – this was part of a Nazi plan to eventually send all Jews to the General Government, where most of them would be left to starve; however, this plan failed because Nazi officials in the General Government did not want to take more Jews.
- **January 1942:** German policemen shot 46 Jewish men in a forest near the town; a week later the Nazis sent all of the Jews still living in Kłodawa to Chelmno, which was the first extermination camp – all of the Jews were murdered there in gas vans.

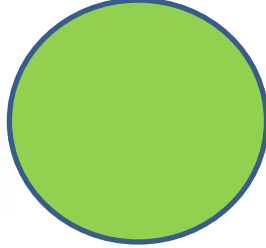
The Nazis murdered more than 95% of the Jews of Kłodawa during the Holocaust, including most of the people in the photograph.





**Paris**

# What happened to the Jews of Paris?



**Where was Paris?** France

**How many Jews lived there?** About 200,000

**What happened to them?**

- **May 1940:** Germany invaded France – Germany controlled the north of France, including Paris, but the south was ruled by a pro-Nazi French government called the Vichy regime, which could make laws across France.
- **October 1940:** the Vichy regime introduced anti-Jewish laws; the Nazis bombed seven synagogues in Paris.
- **May 1941:** French policemen arrested almost 4,000 foreign-born Jews and sent them to prison camps in the south of France; they arrested more later in the year and sent them to new camps near Paris such as Drancy.
- **June 1941:** the Vichy regime introduced more anti-Jewish laws.
- **June 1942:** the Nazis forced Jews to wear a yellow Star of David badge; they sent some of the Jews already in Drancy to the Auschwitz-Birkenau camp in German-occupied Poland, where they were forced to work.
- **July 1942-July 1944:** French policemen arrested at least 50,000 Jews and sent them to camps like Drancy and then to Auschwitz-Birkenau and Sobibór extermination camps, where most of them were murdered.

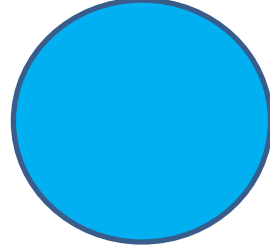
The Nazis murdered at least 25% of the Jews of Paris during the Holocaust, probably including many of the people in the photograph.



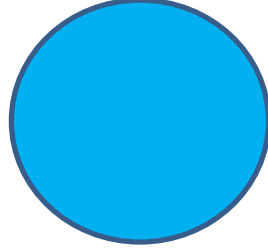




Zagreb



# What happened to the Jews of Zagreb?



**Where was Zagreb?** Yugoslavia

**How many Jews lived there?** About 12,000

**What happened to them?**

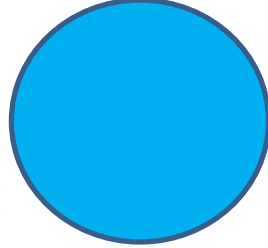
- **April 1941:** Germany invaded Yugoslavia and Hitler let Croatia become a separate country controlled by Croatian Fascists called the Ustaše – the Ustaše passed a law which took away Jews' rights.
- **June 1941:** the Ustaše started to send Jews to concentration camps in Croatia – most of the Jews were killed by the Ustaše by the end of 1942: some were shot or beaten to death by the Ustaše guards; others starved or caught diseases.
- **May 1943:** the Ustaše handed over the Jews who were still left in Zagreb to the Nazis; the Nazis sent the Jews to Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration and extermination camp in German-occupied Poland – most of them were killed in gas chambers when they arrived.

The Ustaše and the Nazis murdered more than 90% of the Jews of Zagreb during the Holocaust, including probably most of the people in the photograph.



**Kaunas**

# What happened to the Jews of Kaunas?



**Where was Kaunas?** Lithuania

**How many Jews lived there?** About 40,000

**What happened to them?**

- **June 1940:** the Soviet Union invaded Lithuania.
- **June 1941:** Germany invaded the Soviet Union – Lithuanian Fascists immediately murdered hundreds of Jews; the Nazis forced Jews to wear a yellow Star of David on their clothes and used them as slave workers.
- **July 1941:** SS killing squads called Einsatzgruppen and Lithuanian helpers began shooting Jewish men in forts around the city – more than 5,000 had been shot by the end of July.
- **August 1941:** the Nazis forced all of the surviving Jews into a ghetto.
- **August-September 1941:** the Einsatzgruppen and their Lithuanian helpers began shooting thousands of Jewish women and children – by the end of 1941, only around 17,500 people were still alive in the ghetto.
- **September 1943:** the Nazis turned the Kaunas Ghetto into a concentration camp – they then either shot most of the Jews in 1943-44 or sent them to other camps where they were murdered.

The Nazis and their Lithuanian helpers murdered more than 90% of the Jews of Kaunas during the Holocaust, including most of the men in the photograph.



Krakow, Poland.  
Starts with invasion of Poland Sept 1939, forced to wear Star of David Nov 1939. Then forced to leave May 1940 and those left moved to ghettos. Start moving to extermination camps (Belzec) in June and Oct 1942, then March 1943 others sent to concentration camps Auschwitz-Birkenau or Plasow.

Klodawa, Poland. Starts 1939 with invasion of Poland. Dec 1939 Star of David compulsory. Dec 1939- March 1941 failure of the 'General Government' area of Poland where Jews were sent to starve to death. Jan 1942. Jan 1942 Jews sent to Chelmno, where Jews were murdered in gas vans.

Zagreb, Yugoslavia. April 1941 Germany invaded Yugoslavia – start of laws. June 1941 Jews sent to concentration camps in Croatia, others were killed by officials still in Croatia. May 1943 remaining Jews handed to Nazis to be sent to Auschwitz-Birkenau.

Prague, Czechoslovakia. Starts March 1939 with German invasion and laws. Sept 1941 Star of David badge introduced. Oct 1941 ghettos. May 1942- Oct 1944 extermination camps used e.g. Treblinka and Auschwitz-Birkenau.

Paris, France. May 1940 Germany invaded France. Oct 1940 introduction of anti-Jewish laws and bombing of synagogues. May 1941 arrests of Jews to be sent to prison camps. June 1942 forced wearing of Star of David, some sent to Auschwitz-Birkenau and Sobibor extermination camps.

Kaunas, Lithuania. June 1941 when Germany invaded Soviet Union, which had taken Lithuania in 1940. Started with murdered and forced Jews to wear Star of David- then used Einsatzgruppen in July 1941. By Sept 1943 moved to concentration camps.

