

## Historical Primary Source Activities

The following sources represent additional examples and sources from history that can be used to analyze the persistence of antisemitism through European history, as well as four forms of antisemitism: religious, economic, political, and racial.

Each of the sources provided also contains a set of analysis questions to help students understand the significance of that example. Please keep in mind that some of the sources contain additional contextual information in the ICS lesson plan and google slide deck, while those that are not directly mentioned in the lesson plan contain additional secondary source background information along with the primary source(s). Some of the images/examples are used at various places in the lesson plan - these resources can be used for extension and further analysis.

These resources are included to allow for flexible classroom application. Integrate them in the way that best supports your teaching. Use the table of contents below to navigate to the different sources included:

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## Primary and Secondary Sources: The Crusades

Primary Sources	Secondary Source Background Info
<p>“... they rose in a spirit of cruelty against the Jewish people scattered throughout these cities and slaughtered them without mercy, especially in the Kingdom of Lorraine, asserting it to be the beginning of their expedition and their duty against the enemies of the Christian faith. This slaughter of Jews was done first by citizens of Cologne. These suddenly fell upon a small band of Jews and severely wounded and killed many; they destroyed the houses and synagogues of the Jews and divided among themselves a very large amount of money. When the Jews saw this cruelty, about two hundred in the silence of the night began flight, by boat, to Neuss. The pilgrims and crusaders discovered them, and after taking away all their possessions, inflicted on them similar slaughter, leaving not even one alive.”</p> <p>Source: August. C. Krey, <i>The First Crusade: The Accounts of Eyewitnesses and Participants</i>, (Princeton: 1921), 54-56 as quoted in  <a href="https://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/source/1096jews.asp">https://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/source/1096jews.asp</a></p>	<p><b>Albert of Aix (Aachen)</b>, canon of the church of Aachen and historian of the First Crusade. He gathered oral and written testaments of participants in the Crusade and provided a chronicle on the subject, the <i>Historia expeditionis Hierosolymitanae</i> (“History of the Expedition to Jerusalem”).</p> <p>His work remains an important source on the First Crusade and the history of the kingdom of Jerusalem until 1120. Albert’s history is a compilation of legends and eyewitness reports. Little is known about his life. He himself never visited the Holy Land.</p>
	<p>During the Middle Ages, the Catholic Church made use of pictures as a means of instruction, to supplement the knowledge acquired by oral teaching.</p> <p>The image to the left is from <i>Execution of the Faithful</i>, an illustration in “<i>Bible Moralisée</i>”, 1250 (source: Gallica, BNF)</p>

## Analysis Questions for The Crusades



QUESTION	RESPONSE
What is your reaction to the text and image?	
What was the purpose of the Crusades?	
Why did these attacks occur in Europe?	
Which historical root(s) of antisemitism is/are revealed in the textual sources and the image provided? Explain.	
What further questions do you have about the Crusades?	

## Primary Sources: Analyzing *The Fourth Lateran Council - November 11, 1215*

Canon 68. Jews appearing in public

... we decree that such Jews and Saracens [Muslims] of both sexes in every Christian province and at all times shall be marked off in the eyes of the public from other peoples through the character of their dress. ... Moreover, during the last three days before Easter and especially on Good Friday, they shall not go forth in public at all, for the reason that some of them on these very days, as we hear, do not blush to go forth better dressed and are not afraid to mock the Christians who maintain the memory of the most holy Passion by wearing signs of mourning.

Source: H. J. Schroeder, *Disciplinary Decrees of the General Councils: Text, Translation and Commentary*, (St. Louis: B. Herder, 1937). pp. 236-296.

		
<p>Man in medieval Germany wearing a distinctive hat that Jews were forced to wear to distinguish them separate from Christians. Source: <a href="http://folksread.com/judaism-the-middle-ages/">http://folksread.com/judaism-the-middle-ages/</a></p>	<p>Men in medieval Germany wearing the distinctive hats that Jews were forced to wear to distinguish them separate from Christians. Source: Costume of German Jews of the Thirteenth Century. (From Herrad von Landsperg, "Luftgarten.")</p>	<p>A Jew from Worms (Germany) wears the mandatory yellow badge.  Source: Wikipedia <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yellow_badge">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yellow_badge</a></p>



## Analysis Questions for The Fourth Lateran Council

QUESTION	RESPONSE
What is your reaction to the text and images?	
Why did the Church establish these decrees?	
What effect do you think the decrees had on society?	
Which historical root(s) of antisemitism is/are revealed in these sources? Explain.	
What further questions do you have about the Lateran Council?	

## Primary Sources: Medieval Period (about 500 to 1400-1500 CE) Images



A 1493 woodcut of the story of Simon of Trent (1472-1475), an Italian child whose death was blamed on the leaders of the city's Jewish community. Source: Katz Ehrenthal Collection, U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum



Jewish bankers from the Canticles of Holy Mary. Codex of El Escorial. Written in Galician-Portuguese. Reign of Alfonso X. 13th century.

Source: courtesy the Museum of the Americas, Madrid/Wikimedia



The Judenstraße (German: Street of the Jews), is a street in central Berlin, the capital of Germany. It is in the borough of Mitte and runs between Rathausstraße and Stralauer Straße, next to the Rotes Rathaus, Berlin's town hall. It is one of the oldest streets in Berlin, dating from the late 13th century.

Source:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judenstra%C3%BChe>



The word ghetto derives its origin from the Venetian word "geto". In the early Middle Ages, there was an old foundry (a "Geto" in Venetian) which was used to forge the mortars, small cannons of Venetian ships. When, for political reasons, in 1516 the Serenissima Republic established by law that all Jews should live and reside here, the population came mostly from Europe and Central and due to their pronunciation, the Venetian term "Geto", it was crippled in "gheto" (read in the German accent), giving rise to the term we use today around the world. Source:

<https://www.beescover.com/en/5-things-that-you-dont-know-about-jewish-ghetto-of-venice/>



"Jews burned alive after being accused of poisoning the wells."

Source: History of the Jewish People by H.H. Ben-Sasson (1493).

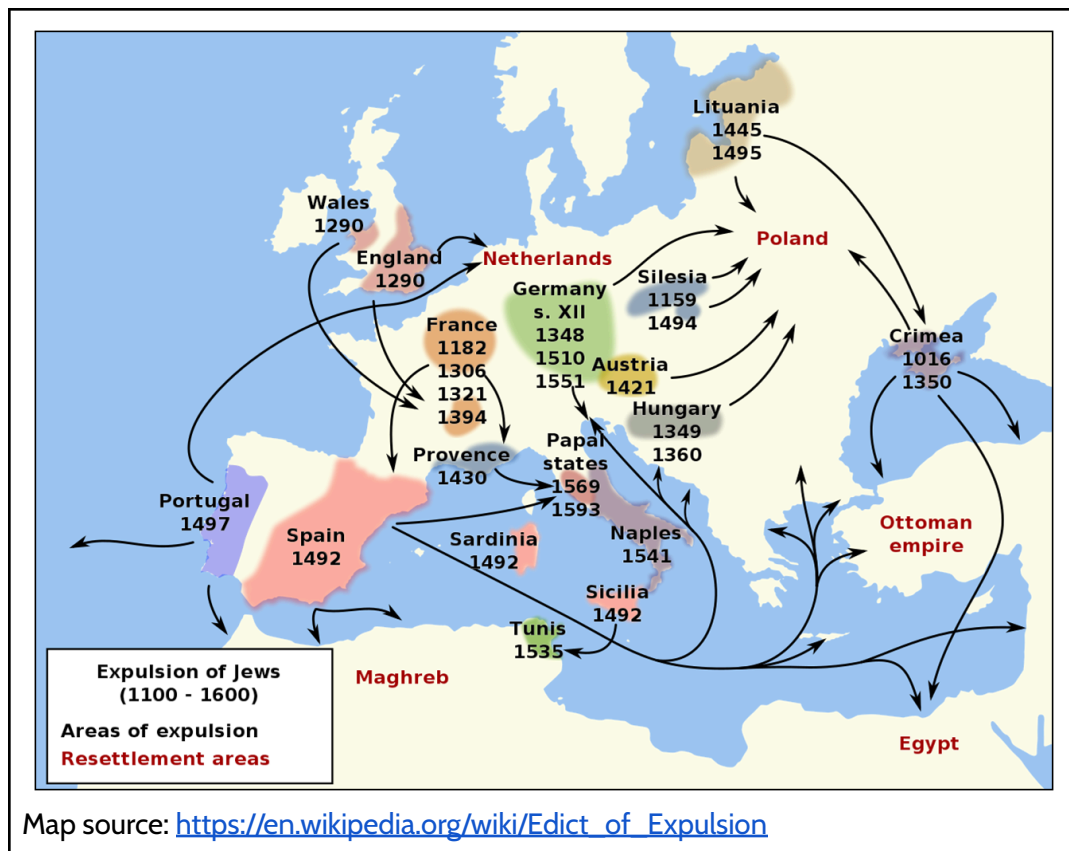


Ecclesia (Christianity) and Synogoga (Judaism)  
Source: Freiburg Germany Cathedral Entrance, c. 1300

## Analysis Questions: Medieval Period (about 500 to 1400-1500 CE) Images

QUESTION	RESPONSE
What is your reaction to the images?	
How do these images reflect attitudes and beliefs from this period of history?	
What were the consequences for many Jewish communities during this period of history?	
Which historical root(s) of antisemitism is/are revealed in these images? Explain.	
What further questions do you have about these images and the Medieval Period?	

## Primary Sources: Expulsions of Jews Throughout Europe (1100-1600 CE)



### Expulsion of the Spanish Jews in 1492:

The following account gives a detailed and accurate picture of the expulsion and its immediate consequences for Spanish Jewry. It was written in Hebrew by an Italian Jew in April or May 1495:

“After the King [Ferdinand] had captured the city of Granada from the Moors, and it had surrendered to him on the 7th [of January 1492] ... he ordered the expulsion of all the Jews in all parts of his kingdom-in the kingdoms of Castile, Catalonia, Aragon, Galicia, Majorca, Minorca, the Basque provinces, the islands of Sardinia and Sicily, and the kingdom of Valencia. Even before that the Queen had expelled them from the kingdom of Andalusia.”

Source: Marcus, Jacob. The Jew in the Medieval World: A Sourcebook, 315-1791, (New York: JPS, 1938), 51-55 as quoted in the Fordham Jewish History Sourcebook: The Expulsion from Spain, 1492 CE  
<https://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/jewish/1492-jews-spain1.asp>

## Analysis Questions: Expulsions of Jews Throughout Europe (1100-1600)

QUESTION	RESPONSE
What is your reaction to the map and text?	
What contributed to the expulsion of the Jews from Western Europe?	
Where did they eventually settle?	
Which historical root(s) of antisemitism is/are revealed through these sources? Explain.	
What further questions do you have about the expulsion of Jews in Europe?	

## Primary and Secondary Sources: Martin Luther



### Secondary Source Background about Martin Luther

Martin Luther (1483–1546) was a German professor of theology, a priest, and a religious reformer whose words and actions set in motion the Protestant Reformation which resulted in the division of Western Christendom between Roman Catholicism and the new Protestant traditions.

At the beginning of his career, Luther was somewhat sympathetic to Jewish resistance to the Catholic Church. However, he expected the Jews to convert to his purified Christianity; when they did not, he turned violently against them in his writings, like his 1543 treatise.



Source: Title page of Martin Luther's *On the Jews and Their Lies*. Wittenberg, 1543 - Wikipedia

### Primary Source: *On the Jews and Their Lies*, 1543

"What shall we Christians do with this rejected and condemned people, the Jews? Since they live among us, we dare not tolerate their conduct, now that we are aware of their lying and reviling and blaspheming. If we do, we become sharers in their lies, cursing and blasphemy. Thus we cannot extinguish the unquenchable fire of divine wrath, of which the prophets speak, nor can we convert the Jews .. I shall give you my sincere advice:

First to set fire to their synagogues or schools and to bury and cover with dirt whatever will not burn, so that no man will ever again see a stone or cinder of them... ..Secondly, their homes should likewise be broken down and destroyed. ...Thirdly, they should be deprived of their prayer-books. ...Fourthly, their rabbis must be forbidden under threat of death to teach any more. ...Fifthly, passport and traveling privileges should be absolutely forbidden. ...Sixthly, they ought to be stopped from usury. ...Seventhly, let the young and strong Jews and Jewesses be given the flail, the ax, the hoe, the spade, the distaff, and spindle, and let them earn their bread by the sweat of their noses. [If there is any danger of Jews doing harm to their gentile overlords] ...let us drive them out of the country for all time ...away with them."

- Martin Luther

Source: Fordham Medieval Sourcebook: Martin Luther (1483-1546) excerpts from Concerning The Jews and Their Lies (1543),  
<https://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/source/luther-jews.asp>



## Analysis Questions for Martin Luther Sources

QUESTION	RESPONSE
What is your reaction to the text and images?	
Why did Luther write this treatise?	
Why did treatment of Jews worsen after the Protestant Reformation?	
Which historical root(s) of antisemitism is/are revealed in these sources? Explain.	
What further questions do you have about Martin Luther and/or the information in these sources?	

## Primary and Secondary Sources - Influential Antisemites (Late 1800s, early 1900s): Wilhelm Marr and Houston Stewart Chamberlain

### **About Wilhelm Marr** (1819 – 1904) - *Secondary Source Information*

Wilhelm Marr was a German agitator and publicist who popularized the term "antisemitism". He coined the term antisemitism to describe his racial opposition to Jews and founded the League of Antisemites in Berlin in 1879 to combat the threat he imagined they posed. The group tried to turn antisemitism into a popular political movement.

### **Victory of Judaism over Germandom, (1879) - Primary Source**

"There is no stopping them. . . There will be absolutely no public office, even the highest one, which the Jews will not have usurped ... German culture has proved itself ineffective and powerless against this foreign power. This is a fact; a brutal [inescapable] fact. State, Church, Catholicism, Protestantism, Creed and Dogma, all are brought low before the Jewish tribunal, that is, the irreverent daily press [which the Jews control].

The Jews were late in their assault on Germany, but once they started there was no stopping them. The Jewish spirit and Jewish consciousness have overpowered the world ..." - Wilhelm Marr

Source: The Victory of Judaism over Germandom, as excerpted in Mendes-Flohr, Paul and Jehuda Reinharz, The Jew in the Modern World. NY: Oxford University Press, 1995. pp. 331-332

### **About Houston Stewart Chamberlain** (1855 – 1927) - *Secondary Source Information*

Houston Stewart Chamberlain was a British-born German philosopher who wrote works about political philosophy and natural science. His racialism ideas influenced Hitler's National Socialist movement.

### **Foundations of the Nineteenth Century (1900) - Primary Source**

"Certain anthropologists would fain teach us that all races are equally gifted; we point to history and answer: that is a lie! The races of mankind are markedly different in the nature and also in the extent of their gift, and the Germanic races belong to the most highly gifted group, the group usually termed Aryan. Is this human family united and uniform by bonds of blood? I do not know and I do not much care; no affinity binds more closely than elective affinity, and in this sense the Indo-European Aryans certainly form a family.... Physically and mentally the Aryans are pre-eminent among all people; for that reason they are by right... the lords of the world." - Houston Stewart Chamberlain

Source: Chamberlain, Houston Stewart. Foundations of the Nineteenth Century, Vol I. NY: John Lane Company, 1912. p. 542.

## Analysis Questions for Wilhelm Marr and Houston Stewart Chamberlain

QUESTION	RESPONSE
What is your reaction to the text and images?	
How were Marr and Chamberlain's ideas based on a misinterpretation of Charles Darwin?	
How do their ideas contribute to Nazi ideology in the 20th century?	
Which historical root(s) of antisemitism is/are revealed in these sources? Explain.	
What further questions do you have about these two men and their opinions about Jews?	

## Primary and Secondary Sources: The Dreyfus Affair (1894)

### *Secondary Source Information:*

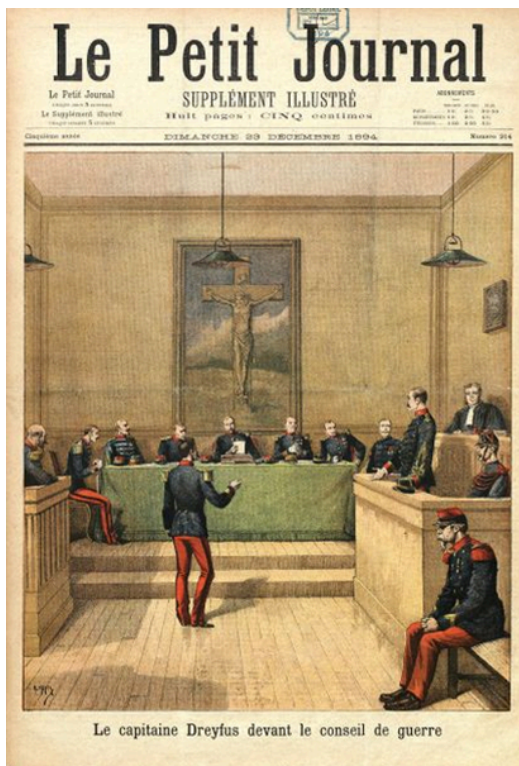
The Dreyfus affair was a watershed event in the history of European antisemitism.

France was the first European country to emancipate Jews (1791), guaranteeing them equality of all of its citizens, regardless of their religion. Yet, in 1894, Captain Alfred Dreyfus, a Jewish officer in the French army, was convicted of treason, allegedly selling French military secrets to the Germans. Dreyfus was from Alsace, a border area that France had ceded to Germany as a result of France's humiliating defeat in Franco-Prussian war in 1870-71. In the charged political environment of strong nationalistic sentiments, the French military sought a scapegoat to explain the espionage. A wealthy, assimilated Jew seemed perfect. Much of the early publicity surrounding the case came from anti-Semitic groups (especially the newspaper *La Libre Parole*, edited by Édouard Drumont), to whom Dreyfus symbolized the supposed disloyalty of French Jews. Was Dreyfus really French? Or, perhaps, German? Or, maybe part of an “international Jewish conspiracy”?

The antisemitism that characterized the arrest, trial, and retrial of Captain Alfred Dreyfus shocked the assimilated Jews of Western Europe. The fact that the public, including members of the aristocracy and clergy, saw Dreyfus as an outsider seemed to suggest that assimilation was no longer a defense against antisemitism. Even after the real spy was discovered, the Dreyfus Affair continued for several years. The French populace was divided; the future of the Third Republic was threatened. One newspaper published an open letter titled “J'Accuse...!” by well-known author Emile Zola in which he defended Dreyfus and accused the military of a major cover-up in the case. Zola was found guilty of libel and fled to Great Britain. In the end, Dreyfus was exonerated, but the impact of the Affair on the lives of European Jews was significant.

The Dreyfus affair also personally impacted a significant figure in Jewish history. Theodor Herzl, a Jewish journalist reporting on the trial of Dreyfus for a Viennese newspaper, observed French mobs shouting “Death to the Jews!” Herzl, who was not a religious Jew, concluded that the only solution to the prevailing antisemitism was to establish a Jewish state. He detailed his vision in his book, *Der Judenstaat* (The Jewish State) in 1896. Herzl is regarded as the father of modern Zionism.

## Primary Sources:



Dreyfus Petit Journal 1894, Credit: Bibliothèque nationale de France

## Analysis Questions for the Dreyfus Affair

QUESTION	RESPONSE
What is your reaction to the text and images?	
Summarize the Dreyfus Affair.	
In what ways was the Dreyfus Affair a setback for Jews?	
How did the case affect Theodor Herzl?	
Which historical root(s) of antisemitism is/are revealed in these sources? Explain.	
What further questions do you have about this case?	



# Primary and Secondary Sources on the Russian Pogroms (1880-1914)

## Secondary Source Background Information

Pogrom is a Russian word which, when directly translated, means “to wreak havoc.” Pogroms typically describe violence by Russian authorities against Jewish people, particularly officially-mandated slaughter, though the word has been extended to the massacres of other groups as well. A result of widespread and long term antisemitism, Jewish people became the scapegoat for the misfortunes of others, or were blamed for violent or political acts.

*Read More Here:* <https://www.history.com/topics/russia/pogroms>

## Primary Sources

 A map of Eastern Europe showing the Pale of Settlement, a region in the Russian Empire where Jews were permitted to settle. The map includes labels for the Baltic Sea, Prussia, Austria-Hungary, Romania, and the Black Sea. Numerous cities are marked within the Pale, including Kovno, Vilno, Grodno, Minsk, Mogilev, Vitebsk, Smolensk, Dvinsk, Bobruysk, Gomel, Polesie, Pinsk, Brest-Litovsk, Lodz, Warsaw, Siedlce, Plock, Kalisz, Piotrkow, Radom, Lublin, Zhitomir, Kiev, Chernigov, Poltava, Kamenets-Podolsky, Berdichev, Kremenichug, Ekaterinoslav, Kishinev, Odessa, and Simferopol. A legend in the top left corner identifies the shaded area as 'The Pale'.	 A historical illustration depicting a violent pogrom in Odessa. A large crowd of people, many armed with sticks and stones, is attacking a group of Jews. The scene is chaotic, with buildings in the background and the word 'ODESSA' written at the bottom left.
<p>Source: <a href="http://www.berdichev.org/mappaleofsettlement.htm">http://www.berdichev.org/mappaleofsettlement.htm</a></p>	<p>Source: <a href="http://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com/display.asp?linkpath=pages%5CP%5CO%5CPogrom.htm">http://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com/display.asp?linkpath=pages%5CP%5CO%5CPogrom.htm</a></p>

## THE RUSSIAN "POGROM."

(FROM OUR RUSSIAN CORRESPONDENTS.)

It is perhaps because the word *pogrom* is not understood in Western Europe that the occurrences at Kishineff and Gomel were described as massacres. There is an important distinction, for the *pogrom* is a national institution, and it was not a massacre in the ordinary sense of the term, but a *pogrom* that took place in these towns. The word *grom* means thunder, and the word *pogrom* implies a desire to shatter or destroy as a thunderstorm destroys. A mob assembled for purposes of devastation does not, however, constitute a *pogrom* unless it follows certain well-established and characteristic rules. Thus, until now, *pogroms* have only been directed against Jews, though the system could be extended to other sections of the population. The *pogrom* was first instituted after the assassination of Alexander II., in 1881, when anti-Semitism and reaction flourished under General Ignatieff. The *pogrom* was encouraged as a means of terrorizing the Jews.

An early reference to a "pogrom" in The Times, December 1903. Together with the New York Times and the Hearst press, they took the lead in highlighting the pogrom in Kishinev (now Chişinău, Moldova) and other cities in Russia. In May of the same year, The Times' Russian correspondent Dudley Disraeli Braham had been expelled from Russia. Source:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pogrom>

## Analysis Questions for the Russian Pogroms (1880-1914)

QUESTION	RESPONSE
What is your reaction to the text and images?	
How were the pogroms a way for the czar to divert popular discontent about appalling conditions and autocratic rule in Russia?	
Which historical root(s) of antisemitism is/are revealed through these sources? Explain.	
What further questions do you have about these pogroms?	

**EUROPEAN ANTI-SEMITISM 1845-1914**

0 200 Miles

1911. Anti-Jewish riots by Welsh miners. Jewish shops looted

GREAT BRITAIN

Tredeggar

1892. Synagogue burnt by the mob

Neu Stettin

1879 Anti-semitism supported by many intellectuals

1881 Anti-Semitic League active

1882 Anti-Semitic Party wins Parliamentary seats

Xanten 1882

GERMANY

Anti-semitic books published by Toussenet (1845), Gobineau (1854) and Drumont (1886)

FRANCE

1894-1906. Strong anti-semitic feeling aroused when Dreyfus, a French Jewish Officer, was accused of selling military secrets to Germany

LITHUANIA

WHITE RUSSIA

POLAND

GALICIA

UKRAINE

BESSARABIA

RUSSIA

Kiev 1913

Saratov 1853

Kutais 1878

CRIMEA

AUSTRIA

HUNGARY

1882

Vienna

1897-1910

Anti-semitic Mayor speaks and legislates against Jews

Tizsa-Eszlar

Linz

Anti-semitic Party launched 1885

ITALY

RUMANIA

BULGARIA

1866-1914. Government support of anti-semitism led to the flight of 70,000 of Rumania's 125,000 Jews, mostly to the United States

1884-1904. Frequent mob violence against Jews

1903. First publication of "Protocols of Zion" claiming to reveal a Jewish world conspiracy

● Ritual Murder charges. These often led to mob violence against the Jews, who were accused of using the blood of Christian children to mix with their Passover bread

▨ Anti-Jewish violence organised by the "Union of the Russian People", or "Black Hundreds", founded in 1905. Two million Jews fled from Russia, mostly to the United States

Source: Gilbert, Martin. *The Routledge Atlas of Jewish History*. 8th ed. London: Routledge, 2010. p. 44.

QUESTION	RESPONSE
What is your reaction to the map?	
Use data from the map to identify the impact of antisemitic attitudes and actions on Jewish people and communities throughout Europe from 1845-1914.	
Based on the map, how was antisemitism expressed throughout Europe from 1845-1914?	
Which historical root(s) of antisemitism is/are revealed in this map? Explain.	
What further questions do you have about this map?	

# Primary and Secondary Sources: The Protocols of the Elders of Zion

## *Secondary Source Background Information:*

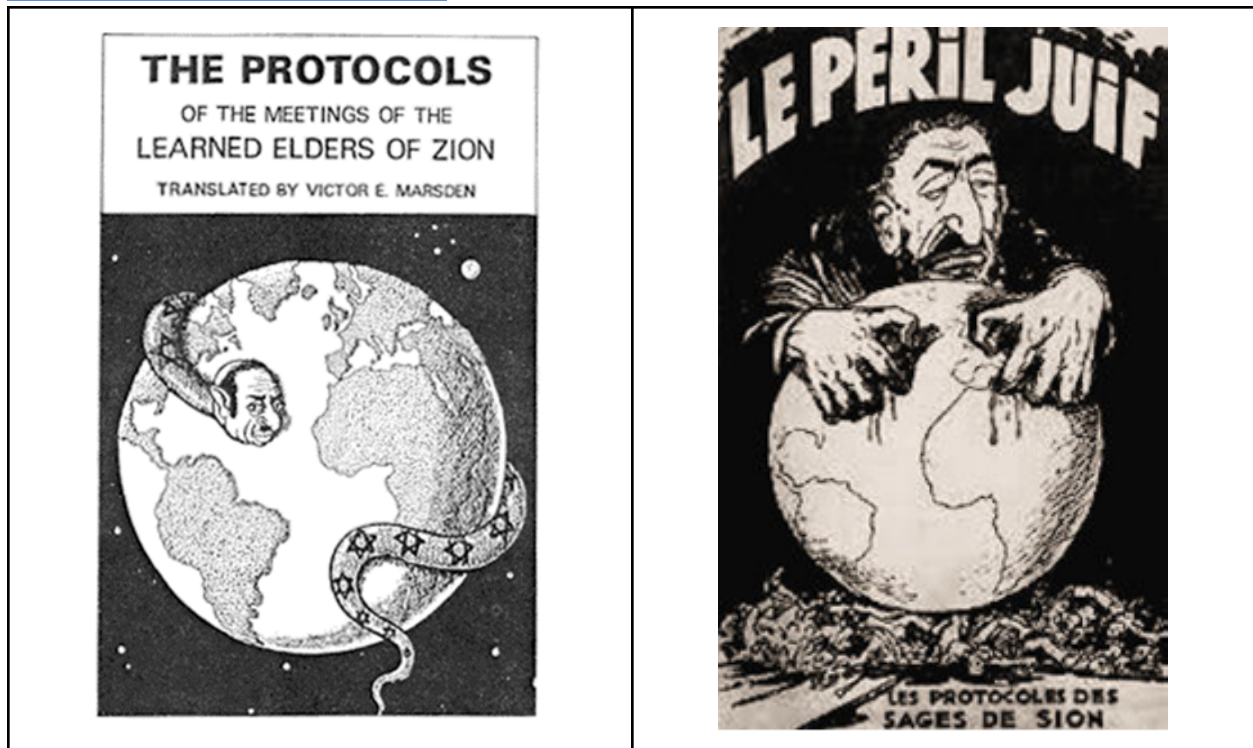
Originally published in Russia in 1905, this **work of fiction** consists of 24 chapters—"protocols"—that supposedly are minutes from secret meetings of Jewish leaders, the so-called Elders of Zion, planning world conquest by manipulating the economy, controlling the media, and fostering religious conflict. **The conspiracy and its leaders never existed.** Czarist Russian secret police used this document to try to focus the anger and hostility of Russians who were suffering under poverty, illiteracy, censorship, and lack of civil rights on the Jews

Despite countless exposures of the *Protocols* as a fraud, the myth of a Jewish world conspiracy retained incredible power for Nazis and others who seek to spread hatred of Jews. For example, Henry Ford of the Ford Motor Company brought the *Protocols* to the United States. Between 1920 and 1927, his anti-Semitic newspaper, the *Dearborn Independent*, translated the document into English and printed it along with a series of articles accusing the Jews of using communism, banking, unions, gambling, even jazz music to weaken the American people and their culture.

Today, technology has made the *Protocols* available to anyone with Internet access, and it continues to be circulated in many languages by those who promote hatred, violence, and even genocide.

## Primary Sources - Book Covers

[Click here to access the book covers](#)



Source of book covers:

<https://www.jewishvoiceforlabour.org.uk/article/warrant-for-genocide-the-protocols-of-the-elders-of-zion/>

## Analysis Questions about *The Protocols of the Elders of Zion*

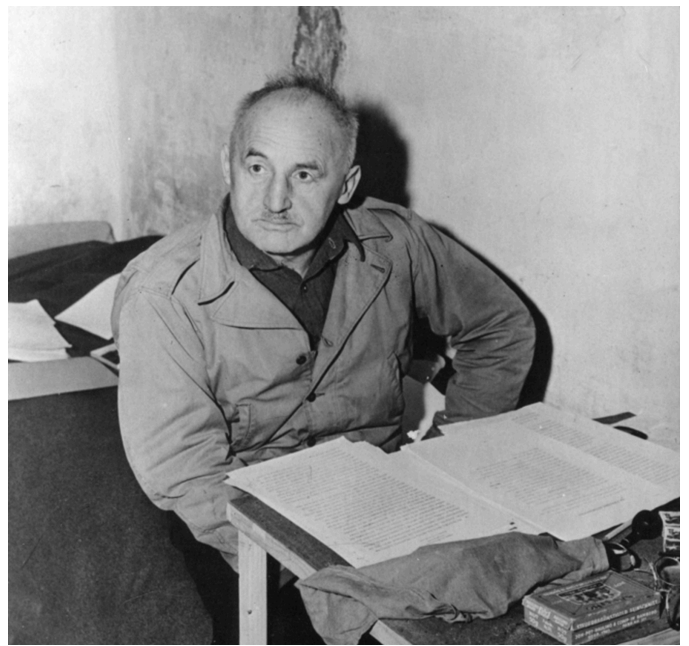
QUESTION	RESPONSE
What is your reaction to the text and images?	
What were the protocols?	
Were they real? Explain.	
How did “The Protocols of the Elders of Zion” reflect a reaction to the increased assimilation of Jews into European society by the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries?	
Which historical root(s) of antisemitism is/are revealed in these sources? Explain.	
What further questions do you have about “The Protocols of the Elders of Zion”?	



## Primary and Secondary Sources: Julius Streicher's Memo - March 31, 1933

### ***Secondary Source Background Information:***

Julius Streicher (1885–1946) was a prominent leader of the Nazi party and publisher of the antisemitic newspaper *Der Stürmer*. In the first months of the National Socialist regime, Streicher chaired the Central Committee to Repulse Jewish Atrocity and Boycott Agitation. In this capacity, he helped to organize the famous one-day boycott of Jewish businesses on April 1, 1933. At the end of the war, Streicher was convicted of crimes against humanity in the Nuremberg trials and was hanged. The following is an excerpt from a memo Streicher sent to local Nazi party leaders on March 31, 1933 with instructions on how to organize the boycott the next day.



### ***Primary Source - Memo:***

"German national comrades! The ones who are guilty of this insane crime, this malicious atrocity propaganda and incitement to boycott, are the Jews in Germany. They have called on their racial comrades abroad to fight against the German people. They have transmitted the lies and calumnies (misrepresentations) abroad. Therefore, the Reich leadership of the German movement for freedom have decided, in defense against criminal incitement, to impose a boycott of all Jewish shops, department stores, offices, etc., beginning on Saturday, 1 April 1933, at 10 a.m. We are calling on you, German women and men, to comply with this boycott. Do not buy in Jewish shops and department stores, do not go to Jewish lawyers, avoid Jewish physicians. Show the Jews that they cannot besmirch Germany and disparage [belittle] its honor without punishment. Whoever acts against this appeal proves thereby that he stands on the side of Germany's enemies. Long live the honorable Field Marshal from the Great War, Reich President Paul v. Hindenburg! Long live the Führer and Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler! Long live the German people and the holy German fatherland!"

Source: *Schulthess' europäischer Geschichtskalender. Neue Folge*, ed. by Ulrich Thürauf, Vol. 49 (Munich Beck, 1933), p. 81

## Analysis Questions for Julius Streicher's Memo

QUESTION	RESPONSE
What is your reaction to the information about Streicher and the memo he wrote?	
What is the purpose of Streicher's memo?	
How does Streicher's directive to Nazi party leaders pull together many historic myths and prejudices about Jews and provide a basis for future Nazi antisemitism and program of genocide?  In this response, identify and explain the historical root(s) of antisemitism that is/are revealed in the memo.	
What further questions do you have in regard to this memo and its impact?	

# Primary Sources: The Nuremberg Laws (1935)

## The Reich Citizenship Law of September 15, 1935

(Translated from Reichsgesetzblatt I, 1935, p. 1146.)

The Reichstag has unanimously enacted the following law, which is promulgated herewith:

### *Article 1*

1. A subject of the state is a person who enjoys the protection of the German Reich and who in consequence has specific obligations toward it.
2. The status of subject of the state is acquired in accordance with the provisions of the Reich and the Reich Citizenship Law.

### *Article 2*

1. A Reich citizen is a subject of the state who is of German or related blood, and proves by his conduct that he is willing and fit to faithfully serve the German people and Reich.
2. Reich citizenship is acquired through the granting of a Reich citizenship certificate.
3. The Reich citizen is the sole bearer of full political rights in accordance with the law.

### *Article 3*

The Reich Minister of the Interior, in coordination with the Deputy of the Führer, will issue the legal and administrative orders required to implement and complete this law.

Nuremberg, September 15, 1935

At the Reich Party Congress of Freedom

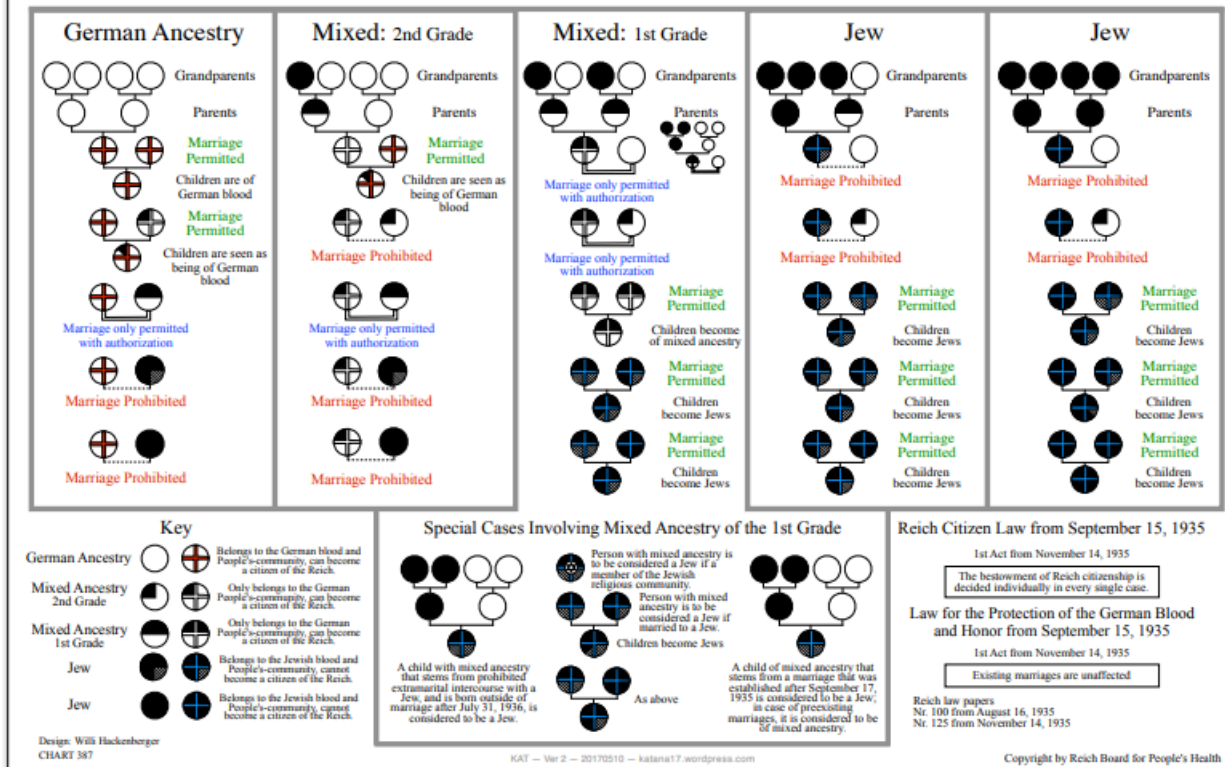
The Führer and Reich Chancellor  
[signed] Adolf Hitler

The Reich Minister of the Interior  
[signed] Frick

Source: <https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/nuremberg-laws>

## Nuremberg Race Laws Chart in English

# THE NUREMBERG LAWS



Source: <http://www.gatheringthevoices.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/NUREMBERG-CHART-2017.compressed.pdf>

## Supplemental Nuremberg Race Laws

The following list shows 29 of the more than 400 legal restrictions imposed upon Jews and other groups during the first six years of the Nazi regime.

### 1933

- March 31 - Decree of the Berlin City Commissioner for Health suspends Jewish doctors from the city's social welfare services.
- April 7 - The Law for the Restoration of the Professional Civil Service removes Jews from government service.
- April 7 - The Law on the Admission to the Legal Profession forbids the admission of Jews to the bar.
- April 25 - The Law against Overcrowding in Schools and Universities limits the number of Jewish students in public schools.
- July 14 - The Denaturalization Law revokes the citizenship of naturalized Jews and "undesirables."

- October 4 - The Law on Editors bans Jews from editorial posts.

#### 1935

- May 21 - The Army Law expels Jewish officers from the army.
- September 15 - The Nuremberg Race Laws exclude German Jews from Reich citizenship and prohibit them from marrying or having sexual relations with persons of "German or German-related blood."

#### 1936

- January 11 - The Executive Order on the Reich Tax Law forbids Jews to serve as tax consultants.
- April 3 - The Reich Veterinarians Law expels Jews from the profession.
- October 15 - The Reich Ministry of Education bans Jewish teachers from public schools.

#### 1937

- April 9 - The Mayor of Berlin orders public schools not to admit Jewish children until further notice.

#### 1938

- January 5 - The Law on the Alteration of Family and Personal Names forbids Jews from changing their names.
- February 5 - The Law on the Profession of Auctioneer excludes Jews from the profession.
- The Gun Law bans Jewish gun merchants.
- April 22 - The Decree against the Camouflage of Jewish Firms forbids changing the names of Jewish-owned businesses.
- April 26 - The Order for the Disclosure of Jewish Assets requires Jews to report all property in excess of 5,000 Reichsmarks.
- July 11 - The Reich Ministry of the Interior bans Jews from health spas.
- August 17 - The Executive Order on the Law on the Alteration of Family and Personal Names requires Jews bearing first names of "non-Jewish" origin to adopt an additional name: "Israel" for men and "Sara" for women.
- October 3 - The Decree on the Confiscation of Jewish Property regulates the transfer of assets from Jews to non-Jews in Germany.
- October 5 - The Reich Ministry of the Interior invalidates all German passports held by Jews. Jews must surrender their old passports, which will become valid only after the letter "J" has been stamped on them.
- November 12 - The Decree on the Exclusion of Jews from German Economic Life closes all Jewish-owned businesses.
- November 15 - The Reich Ministry of Education expels all Jewish children from public schools.
- November 28 - The Reich Ministry of the Interior restricts the freedom of movement of Jews.
- November 29 - The Reich Ministry of the Interior forbids Jews to keep carrier pigeons.
- December 14 - The Executive Order on the Law on the Organization of National Work cancels all state contracts held with Jewish-owned firms.
- December 21 - The Law on Midwives bans all Jews from the profession.

**1939**

- February 21 - The Decree concerning the Surrender of Precious Metals and Stones in Jewish Ownership requires Jews to turn in gold, silver, diamonds, and other valuables to the state without compensation.
- August 1 -The President of the German Lottery forbids the sale of lottery tickets to Jews.

Source: <https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/antisemitic-legislation-1933-1939>

## Analysis Questions

QUESTION	RESPONSE
What is your reaction to the text and chart?	
How were the lives of Jews restricted by these laws?	
How did the laws connect many aspects of anti-Judaism and antisemitism up to 1935?	
What further questions do you have about the Nuremberg Laws and the supplemental laws?	