

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Score: \_\_\_\_\_

## 14 Matching questions

The plan to exterminate the Jews of Europe using gas chambers in death camps.

The commandant of Auschwitz-Birkenau, the largest of the Nazi death camps.

The first Nazi concentration camp, opened in March 1933. Located near Munich, it was a forced labour camp.

A room built for the purpose of killing people with poisonous gas.

A meeting where fifteen senior Nazis, including Reinhard Heydrich and Adolf Eichmann, agreed to kill all the Jews in Europe. They called their plan the Final Solution.

Mobile killing squads that murdered thousands of Jews, mostly by shooting.

Segregated and crowded areas of cities where Jewish people were forced to live.

An attempt to reject the historical facts of the genocide of the Jews, often as an expression of anti-Semitism

The construction of death camps in Belzec, Sobibor and Treblinka.

Hatred of or prejudice against Jewish people.

**A.** Ghettos 1-14 of 14

**B.** Nuremberg Trials

**C.** Rudolf Höss

**D.** Death marches

**E.** Genocide

**F.** Einsatzgruppen

**G.** Anti-Semitism

**H.** Operation  
Reinhard

**I.** Nuremberg Laws

**J.** Wannsee  
Conference

**K.** Gas chamber

**L.** Final Solution

**M.** Holocaust denial

**N.** Dachau

The deliberate destruction of a particular national or ethnic group of people.

The trials of Nazi officials and collaborators that took place at Nuremberg after World War Two.

Prisoners were forced to march out of Nazi concentration camps and away from the advancing Allied soldiers. Many died along the way.

Introduced in 1935, laws that stripped Jews of their German citizenship and deprived them of their rights.

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