

The causes, course and consequences of the Holocaust

Word Bank

Hostility to or prejudice against Jewish people:	anti-Semitism
Adolf Hitler wrote about his hatred of Jewish people in a book:	Mein Kampf
The organised spreading of information to persuade people to believe a particular point-of-view:	propaganda
In 1935, the Nazis introduced laws which said German Jews were no longer German citizens and which banned Jewish people from marrying non-Jews. These laws were called after the city of:	Nuremberg
An organised attack or riot against a religious group:	pogrom
In November 1938, the Nazis organised an attack on Jewish synagogues, homes and businesses throughout Germany and Austria. Nearly 100 Jewish people were killed and 30,000 Jews were arrested. This attack is often called:	Kristallnacht
An over-crowded, closely-guarded area of a city where Jewish people were forced to live apart from non-Jewish people:	ghetto
The crime of trying to completely destroy a group of people based on their religious, national, racial or ethnic background:	genocide
At a conference in January 1942, Nazi leaders decided to kill all Jewish people in Europe, including 4,000 Irish Jews. This conference was held in:	Wannsee
The Nazi plan to kill all Jewish people in Europe:	Final Solution
Mobile killing squads that murdered Jewish people, mostly by shooting:	Einsatzgruppen
Rooms built to be filled with poisonous gas and used to kill any people inside:	gas chambers
Prisoners were forced to march out of Nazi concentration camps away from approaching Allied soldiers. Many died along the way:	death marches