November 9

Proclamation of the Weimar Republic.

1919

<u>June 28</u>

Germany signs the Treaty of Versailles.

January 30

Hitler becomes appointed chancellor of Germany.

March 20

The Dachau Concentration Camp is established.

March 31

Jewish prosecutors, lawyers and officers in the penitentiary system are to resign, or be dismissed.

April 1st

Boycott of Jewish shops.

September 15

Promulgation of the Nuremberg Laws. These laws introduced the swastika flag as the national flag, deprived Jews of their Reich citizenship and the associated political rights. And prohibits, among other things, sexual intercourse between Jews and Aryans.

August 1

Beginning of the Summer Olympic Games in Nazi Germany.

October 4

In a circular of the Reich Minister of the Interior it is declared that the conversion of Jews to the Christian faith has no impact on the race issue.

<u>July 16</u>

Construction of the Buchenwald concentration camp.

September 13

Himmler's decree allowing the release of Jews from concentration camp detention if their emigration to Palestine or overseas is guaranteed.

March 13

Austria is annexed to the German Reich.

<u>July 6-15</u>

A conference of 32 participating countries was convened by U.S. President F.D. Roosevelt to address the issue of Jewish refugees at the Evian Conference.

October 27-29

Expulsion of Jews of Polish nationality from the Third Reich.

November 9-10

November Pogrom/Kristallnacht.

<u>May</u>

The so-called "White Paper" is published by the British government. Immigration restriction for British Mandatory Palestine is limited to 15,000 Jews annually for the next 5 years.

September 1

Outbreak of World War II. German invasion of Poland.

September 3

England, France and Canada declare war on Germany.

<u>April</u>

Heinrich Himmler orders the construction of the Auschwitz concentration camp.

<u>May 10</u>

Belgium and the Netherlands are attacked and occupied by Nazi Germany.

<u>June 14</u>

German troops occupy Paris.

<u>June 22</u>

Nazi Germany invades the Soviet Union (Operation Barbarossa).

October

Construction of the Auschwitz-Birkenau death camp.

October

Official ban on the emigration of Jews from the Reich territory.

October 24

Aryan persons who maintain friendly relations with Jews are to be taken into custody "for educational reasons" or sent to a Concentration Camp for up to three months.

December 8

Mass killing of Jews by gas trucks begins in the Chelmno extermination camp.

January 20

Wannsee Conference - coordination of the "Final Solution to the Jewish Problem"

September 11

Persons hiding Jews who are not properly registered are threatened with state police measures (arrest, interrogation, and imprisonment).

October

American and British troops land in North and West-Africa.

January 31

Surrender of the 6th German Army in Stalingrad.

April 19

Beginning of the Jewish uprising in the Warsaw Ghetto.

<u>June 19</u>

Berlin is declared "free of Jews".

September

Surrender agreement between the Italian Government and the Allies; Collapse of the alliance between Italy and Germany.



From autumn

Beginning of the "Death Marches." As Allied forces get closer, hundreds of thousands of concentration camp prisoners are marched hundreds of miles from concentration camps towards the interior of the Reich.

January 27

Liberation of the Auschwitz concentration and extermination camp by the Russian army.

<u>May 7-9</u>

Surrender of Nazi Germany.



<u>July 11</u>

Ship "Exodus" launches an unsuccessful attempt to bring more than 4,500 Jewish Holocaust survivors to Mandatory Palestine.

1948

<u>May 14</u>

Proclamation of the State of Israel.

April 11

Trial against Adolf Eichmann begins in Jerusalem.

1963

December 20

Beginning of the Frankfurt Auschwitz trials.

November 7

Canadian Prime Minister, Justin Trudeau, apologized to the Jewish refugees from the MS St Louis, their families and the Jewish community for the Canadian government turning away the refugees in 1939.