

Nazi Holocaust



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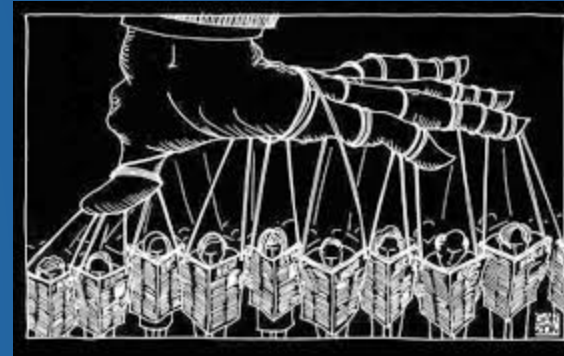
What lead to the Holocaust

- totalitarianism combined with nationalism
- history of anti-semitism
- defeat from world war one
- hitler's believe in the master race
- the final solution



Totalitarianism

- Totalitarianism is a political system in which the state holds total authority over the society and seeks to control all aspects of public and private life wherever possible.





nationalism

- loyalty and devotion to a nation , a sense of national consciousness exalting one nation above all others and placing primary emphasis on promotion of its culture and interests as opposed to those of other nations or supranational groups.



Anti-semitism

- hostility toward or discrimination against Jews as a religious, ethnic, or racial group.



master race

- The expression used by the Nazis in Germany for the race they wanted to create — a pure race of white people suited to rule the world. Extermination was the Nazis' main tool for making the Germans pure.




final solution

- the Nazi program for extermination of all Jews in Europe
 - ghettos
 - camps
 - transportation
 - gas chambers
 - crematories



What is the Holocaust



- The word holocaust means a great or complete devastation or destruction, especially by fire. The word has taken on a new and horrible meaning, the mass murder of some 6 million European Jews as well as members of some other persecuted groups, such as Gypsies and homosexuals by the German Nazi regime during world war one.
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women in the holocaust

- Both Jewish and non-Jewish women were brutally persecuted that was sometimes unique to the gender of the victims. Nazi ideology also targeted Roma (Gypsy) women, Polish women, and women with disabilities living in institutions. Certain individual camps and certain areas within concentration camps were designated specifically for female prisoners.



Children in the Holocaust

- The Germans and their allies killed as many as 1.5 million children, including over a million Jewish children and tens of thousands of Romani (gypsy) children, German children with physical and mental disabilities living in institutions, Polish children, and children residing in the occupied Soviet Union.



Adolf Hitler

- Adolf Hitler was the leader of Nazi Germany from 1934 to 1945. He initiated World War II and oversaw fascist policies that resulted in millions of deaths.



Heinrich Himmler

- Heinrich Himmler was (Reich SS Leader) and Chief of the German police. In this capacity, he was responsible for the implementation of the Final Solution - the extermination of the Jews, as ordered by the Führer, Adolf Hitler.



The end of the holocaust

- The holocaust ended with the unconditional surrender of the Axis powers. On 8 May 1945, the Allies accepted Germany's surrender, about a week after Adolf Hitler had committed suicide.

