



**Student Outline:
Discrimination & Law in Nazi Germany (1933-1938)**

"First they came for the Communists, but I was not a Communist so I did not speak out. Then they came for the Socialists and Trade Unionists, but I was neither, so I did not speak out. Then they came for the Jews, but I was not a Jew so I did not speak out. And when they came for me, there was no one left to speak out for me."

- Pastor Martin Niemöller



1. Hitler was not elected, but came to power _____.
2. Because of the Reichstag Fire (February 27, 1933) Hitler was able to pass the "Decree for the _____ of _____ and State."
3. On March 23, 1933, the _____ Act give Hitler power to rule during the declared "state of _____."
4. Paragraph 175:
5. Name two reasons why the police went along with the Nazis relatively easily:
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6. Name 2 new powers the Nazis gave the police:
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7. Name three groups the Nazis arrested in 1933 that built on existing prejudices:
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8. Justice Franz Schlegelberger believed in the "Authoritarian Legal Order" and believed that law should not protect _____.

9. SA:

10. Night of the Long Knives:

11. To many judges the “Night of the Long Knives” was a _____ response to the dangers posed by the lawless SA.

12. Number of forced sterilizations in Nazi Germany from 1934-1939: _____

13. Number of forced sterilizations in the US from 1907-1939: _____

14. Percentage of the German population that was Jewish in 1933: _____

15. The September 15, 1933 Nuremberg Laws took away German Jewish _____ rights.

16. Nazi Germany – Anti-Jewish Legislative themes

- Finding a legal definition
- No mixing of races
- Deprivation of income
- Taking of property
- Restrictions on accommodation
- Restrictions on movement
- Branding (September 1941 in Germany)

17. Jim Crow Laws:

18. November 9-10, 1938:

19. T4 Program: Murder of “_____ not worth _____.”

20. Schlegelberger’s reaction to T-4?

