

# Timeline of the Nazi Holocaust

1942--1946



Drawing of one of the crematorium buildings at Auschwitz.

**4 May 1942**

SS officials make the first selections of victims for gassing at Auschwitz. Between May 1940 and January 1945, more than 1 million people die at this camp.



Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, illustrations.



**19 April- 16 May 1943**

The Warsaw Ghetto Uprising occurs, in which Jewish fighters battle German efforts to liquidate the ghetto. This is the first mass revolt in Nazi-occupied Europe.

**19 April 1943**

Bermuda Conference between British and American delegations meet to discuss ideas to rescue freed Jewish refugees, and those in Nazi Concentration camps.

Conference ends in eleven days without any proposals. Various Jewish organizations condemn both the United States and Britain for not formulating a specific rescue plan. Neither Ally relaxes immigration quotas or offers to open Palestine to Jewish refugees.

**2 August 1943**

Jewish prisoners revolt at the Treblinka camp. Most are caught and executed by German SS and police units.



**19 March 1944**

German military units occupy Hungary. Between 15 May and 9 July, Hungarian gendarmerie (rural police units), under German SS official supervision, deport 430,000 Jews, most of whom are sent to Auschwitz-Birkenau, where more than half are killed in gas chambers on their arrival. Most of the others die later from starvation, disease and being overworked.

**6 June 1944**

**D-day:** American, British, and Canadian troops begin the liberation of Western Europe with landings on France's Normandy beaches.



Sketch of D-Day landing at Normandy.

**6 October 1944**

Auschwitz Jewish prisoners (Sonderkommando)\* deployed to remove human remains from gas chambers, blew up a Crematorium and killed the guards.

\*This meant "special unit" in German. In concentration camps these Jewish prisoners were forced by Nazi guards to remove the dead from the gas chambers, remove any gold teeth found in victims, and deposit the remains in the crematoriums for incineration.



Sketch of Auschwitz liberated prisoners.

**27 January 1945**

Soviet troops liberate about 8,000 prisoners at the Auschwitz Camp complex.

**11 April 1945**

U.S. troops liberated 20,000 prisoners at Buchenwald. At the end of the month, other U.S. forces liberated approximately 32,000 more prisoners at Dachau.

Buchenwald liberated prisoners sketch.



**30 April 1945**

Adolph Hitler and his wife commit suicide in a bunker near the German Chancellery in Berlin.

**7-9 May 1945**

**(V-E Day):** German forces surrender unconditionally. 8 May 1945 is declared Victory in Europe Day .

**3 August 1945**

A report written for President Harry Truman condemned Allied military policies towards Jewish refugees and others, was made public. This led to improved conditions for Jewish refugees in the American zone of occupied Germany.

**4 July 1946**

In Kielce, Poland a mob kills 40 Jewish survivors and wounds many others. This attack sparked a second migration from Poland and other Eastern European counties into Austria, Germany and Italy. Between 1944 and 1947, a total of 2,000 Polish Jews who survived the Holocaust were murdered in various parts of Poland.