



## The Centre for Holocaust Education & Scholarship Anti-Jewish Measures & Laws

### Examples of the Anti-Jewish Measures & Laws

#### Choral reading: students read laws

- Local insurance companies no longer cover treatments by Jewish doctors. March 31, 1933.
- German movies are only those movies created in Germany, by German citizens of German descent. June 28, 1933.
- Jews are excluded from civic choirs. August 16, 1933.
- Jews are no longer permitted to go to the Wannsee beach. August, 1933.
- Genetics and racial studies are required subjects at all schools and students are regularly tested. September 13, 1933.
- Jews are no longer allowed to join the German Automobile Association. October 1, 1933.
- Jewish actors and actresses are no longer allowed to perform. March 4, 1934.
- Jewish art and antiques dealers are no longer allowed to work in their profession. They have to liquidate their store within four weeks. 1935.
- Jewish authors are no longer allowed to create literary works in Germany. March 1935.
- Jewish musicians are no longer allowed to work. March 31, 1935.
- Jewish youth groups are not permitted to hike in groups of more than 20 people. July 10, 1935.
- To avoid a bad impression with foreign visitors, extremely hateful signs are to be taken down. These are to be replaced with signs such as "Jews are not welcome here." January 29, 1936.
- Journalists and their spouses have to prove their Aryan descent back to 1800. April 15, 1936.
- Jews who convert to Christianity and are baptized are still Jewish by race. October 4, 1936.
- Jews are no longer allowed to obtain a PhD. April 15, 1937.
- Postal workers who are married to Jews are forced into retirement. June 8, 1937.
- Jews cannot be members of the German Red Cross. January 1, 1938.
- Only honourable Germans of German or related (Aryan) blood are allowed to own a Kleingarten<sup>1</sup>. March 22, 1938.
- Jews have to disclose information regarding all their financial assets in order "to assure that the capital will be used to the benefit of the German people." April 26, 1938.
- Jewish doctors are no longer allowed to practice their profession. July 25, 1938.

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<sup>1</sup> Many people living in Berlin and other metropolitan areas owned little gardens (Kleingarten) on the outskirts of the city where they could spend their weekends, grow vegetables, and get away from the noise and pollution of the city.



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- Streets named after Jews receive new names. Haberland Street, named after the founder of the Bavarian Quarter, was changed to Treuchtlinger und Nordlinger Street. July 27, 1938.
- All male Jews have to add “Israel” to their first name and all female Jews have to add “Sara.” August 17, 1938.
- Jews are no longer allowed to work as artisans or skilled labourers (carpenters, tailors, plumbers, etc.). November 12, 1938.
- Jews can no longer own or operate retail stores or mail-order businesses. November 12, 1938.
- Jews in management-level positions can be fired without severance pay or retirement packages. November 12, 1938.
- Jewish children are no longer allowed to go to public schools. November 15, 1938.
- Jewish publishers and bookstores have to be dissolved by the end of the year. December 1938.
- Driver’s licenses and car registrations held by Jews are declared invalid and have to be handed over to the authorities. December 3, 1938.
- Jews are not allowed to enter certain parts of Berlin. December 3, 1938.
- Jews are not allowed to use any of the public pools. December 3, 1938.
- Jewish women can no longer be licensed as midwives. December 21, 1938.
- Jewish veterinarians have to close their practices. January 17, 1939.
- Jewish children are prohibited from attending any kind of school. June 20, 1942.

### **Teaching Strategy:**

Following this reading, each student will write down one or two of these measures or laws that stuck with them the most on post-its. The students will be invited to post these laws on a whiteboard or in front of the classroom and discuss why this particular law resonated with them. Another option is to engage in the strategy called think-pair-share, where the students will: think – write the law down on a post-it; pair – pair up with someone; share – share their thoughts in partners.