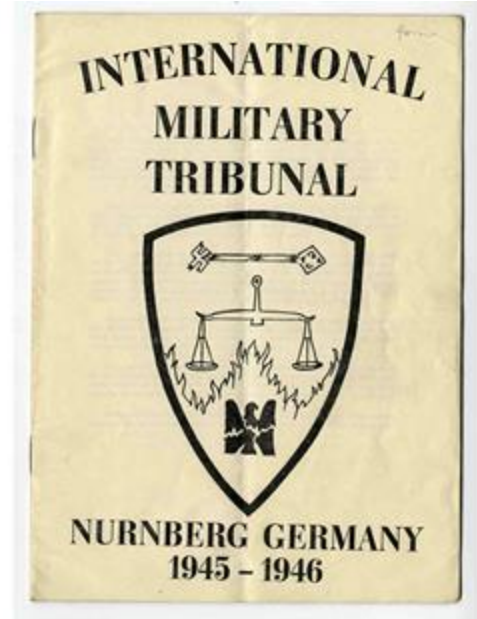

Nuremberg Trials

1945

— What is the best way to pursue justice after the Holocaust? —

Nuremberg Charter

- The Allied Powers created the International Military Tribunal after WWII.
- They used the Nuremberg Charter to decide punishments for Nazis on trial.



Article 1:

In pursuance of the Agreement signed on the 8th day of August 1945 by the Government of the United States of America, the Provisional Government of the French Republic, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, there shall be **established an International Military Tribunal** (hereinafter called "the Tribunal") for the just and prompt trial and punishment of the major war criminals of the European Axis.

Nuremberg Charter

-Four Criminal Charges:

1. Conspiracy to Wage War
2. Crimes Against Humanity
3. Crimes Against Peace
4. War Crimes



Conspiracy to Wage War

Planning, initiating, or executing a large-scale and serious act of **aggression using military force**.

Crimes Against Humanity

Murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation, and other **inhumane acts committed against any civilian population**, before or during the war; or persecutions on political, racial or religious grounds in execution of or in connection with any crime within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal, whether or not in violation of the domestic law of the country where perpetrated.

Crimes Against Peace

Planning, preparation, initiation or waging of a war of aggression, or a war in violation of international treaties, agreements or assurances.

War Crimes

Violations of the laws or customs of war.

Such violations shall include, but not be limited to, murder, ill-treatment or deportation to slave labor or for any other purpose of civilian population of or in occupied territory, murder or ill-treatment of prisoners of war or persons on the seas, killing of hostages, plunder of public or private property, wanton* destruction of cities, towns or villages, or devastation not justified by military necessity.

Wanton*- of a cruel or violent action; deliberate and unprovoked.

Nuremberg Laws

- In 1935, the Nazi Party passed a set of laws targeting the Jewish population.
- Jews:
 - Could not attend public schools or universities
 - Could not hold government jobs
 - Could not practice law or medicine
 - Could not publish books
 - Could be robbed and beaten



Hitler Youth

- Indoctrinated children with Nazi ideals
 - Anti-Semitism
 - German Nationalism
 - War strategy
 - Gender Roles



Boys were trained to achieve physical fitness for Germany's future military.

Boys were sent to camps to learn fighting and survival skills.



Girls were told that their duty would be to have children for the "Fatherland."

Military Expansion

- Adolf Hitler wanted to use military force to increase Lebensraum, or “German living space.”
- Began military industrial production
 - Making weapons in factories to create jobs
- Increased the size of Germany's military
- These actions defy the Treaty of Versailles.



Invasion of Poland

- On Sept. 1, 1939, the German and Soviet militaries launched an invasion into Poland.
- Beginning of WWII
- The Germans attacked from the west and Soviets attacked from the East.
- Nazi-Soviet Pact- Germany and the Soviet Union agreed to not fight against each other in war.



Invasion of Poland, August 1939



Germany and the Soviet Union signed a non-aggression treaty called the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact on 23 August 1939, in which they agreed that Germany would occupy Western Poland, and the Soviet Union would occupy eastern Poland. One week later Germany invaded Poland from the West, and two weeks after the Soviet Union invaded Poland from the East.

German invasion route
Russian invasion route

Invasion of Russia

- Operation Barbarossa- In June 1941, the German military invaded the Soviet Union.
- Direct violation of the Nazi-Soviet Pact of 1939.
- The German military enacted forced labor and starvation of Soviet POWs and civilians.



Nazis executed many Jews and other minorities during the invasion and disposed of their bodies in mass graves.



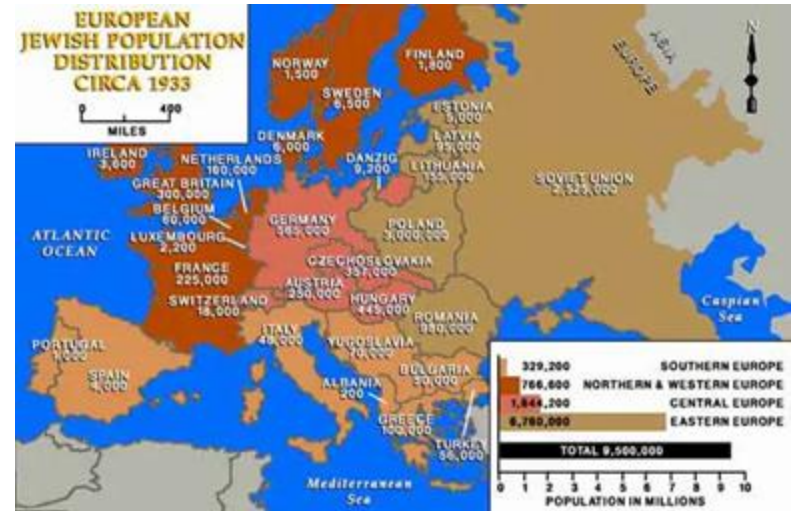
London Blitz

- 1940-1941
- The German military bombed London and other major British cities daily.
- Massive loss of civilian life and destruction of infrastructure
- An estimated 43,000 British civilians were killed.



Holocaust

- The government sponsored enslavement and persecution of targeted minorities in German occupied territory.
- 12 million people killed
 - 6 million of them were Jewish.



Dachau

"Work Makes
You Free"

- First concentration camp built by the Nazis in 1933.
- Forced labor
- Medical experiments
- Death marches

