The Nuremberg Laws

"The Jew is a parasite. Wherever he flourishes, the people will die...Elimination of the Jew from our community is to be regarded as an emergency defense measure." Adolf Hitler, 1936

A Hitler Youth instructor explains the Nuremberg racial purity laws to a class of teenaged boys

Definition: The Nuremberg Laws (1935) classified people as

1) **German** if all four of their grandparents were of German "or kindred blood."
2) **Jewish** if three or four grandparents were Jewish
3) **Mischling** (mixed blood) if one or two grandparents were Jewish

I. Background

A. When Hitler took power in 1933, less than 1% of the German population was Jewish
   B. Old guard Nazis were angered by the lack of strict anti-Jewish policies and started a wave of vandalism, boycotts, and physical assaults in 1933
   C. Some members of the German government argued that by discriminating against Jews, their skills would be lost at a time of economic peril

II. Nazi Party Rally in Nuremberg, September 1935

A. Hitler announced two sets of laws

   1. Law for the Protection of German Blood and Honor
      a) outlawed marriages and sex between Jews and Germans
b) outlawed hiring German women under 45 as domestic workers in Jewish homes

c) Jews are forbidden to display the German flag

2. Reich Citizenship Law removed citizenship of "non-Germans"

III. Effect of the Nuremberg Laws

A. Legal discrimination against Jews increased

1. Jews could be barred from employment as doctors, lawyers, and journalists

2. State hospitals, parks, libraries, and beaches were closed to Jews

3. War memorials were required to remove Jewish names

4. Education of Jews had to stop at age 14

5. Beginning in 1941 all Jews were required to wear a yellow badge

B. Beginning in 1939, concentration camps were established for undesirable elements of the German population, including Jews, gypsies, homosexuals, leftist intellectuals, and common criminals

Nuremberg Laws classification chart
Das Gesetz unterscheidet:

Ebenfalls zur jüdischen Rolle gehören:

Wer ist Deutschnationale?

Wer ist Jude?

Der Mischling 1. Grades?

Der Mischling 2. Grades?

Welche Eheschließungen sind verboten?

Als Jude gilt auch:

- ein Mischling, der der jüdischen Religionsgemeinschaft angehört.

- ein Mischling, der mit einem Jude verheiratet ist, Kinder werden Jude.

- ein Mischling, der aus einer Ehe mit einem Jude stammt, die nach dem 17.11.1938 geschlossen ist.

- ein Mischling, der aus einer außerehelichen Beziehung mit einem Jude stammt und der nach dem 17.11.1938 außerelächlich geboren ist.

Die Verboten traten zum 1. August 1938 in Kraft.