Driven by distorted views about race and eugenics, the Nazis hoped to improve German society and commerce by purging them of undesirable racial elements. After taking power in early 1933, they initiated a series of racial policies targeting minorities such as the Jews and Romany.

The Nuremberg Laws, announced at the Nazi Party annual rally in Nuremberg in late 1935, marked an escalation in the persecution of the Jews.There were two main laws. The Reich Citizenship Law declared that only ‘Aryans’ were Reich citizens. As Jews were considered non- ‘Aryan’, this law stripped them of their German citizenship and made them stateless in their own country.

The second Nuremberg law was the Law for the Protection of German Blood and Honour. This law banned marriages and sexual intercourse between Jews and ‘Aryans’ and forbid the employment of ‘Aryan’ women under the age of 45 in Jewish households. a ‘full-blooded’ Jew (*Juden*) was defined as anyone with three or four Jewish grandparents. A ‘full-blooded’ German (*Deutsche-blutige*) was anyone with four German grandparents. Those not in either category were ‘half-breeds’ or ‘mongrels’ (*Mischlinge*). This law was accompanied by propaganda charts that offered visual explanations of ethnic status.

By the NSDAP’s annual rally in September, Hitler was under considerable pressure to take more decisive action against the Jewish population.

Evian conference: The Evian Conference made it clear to the Nazis that although other countries didn’t necessarily approve of their persecution of the Jews, they would not actively take any steps against the Nazis or go out of their way to help the Jews and other victims of Nazi Germany to emigrate.

Antisemitic laws and decrees had been increasing from the time that the Nazis rose to power, with over 400 passed between 1933 and 1938.

The Nazi regime was characterized by the brutal oppression and persecution of Jewish people and other minorities. The Nazis aimed to completely exclude Jews and other minorities from everyday life.

One of the first laws enacted was the Law for the Restoration of the Professional Civil Service on the 7 April 1933, which ordered that Jews were no longer allowed to work for the Civil Service.

In September 1935, Adolf Hitler announced the culmination of the Third Reich’s research into American laws and Federal Indian Law in its efforts to racially discriminate against the Jews. The Nuremberg Laws stripped German Jews of their citizenship and their rights and started Germany on the road to the Holocaust. The Laws criminalized marriage and sexual relations between Jews and Germans. There was only one country in the world the Nazis could find that criminalized inter-racial marriage - the United States. The Nazis also studied the numerous state Jim Crow laws and the United States immigration and naturalization laws and policies from 1790-1924. In addition, the United States conquest of American Indian nations, ethnic cleansing, and colonization of the Frontier West provided fodder and analogies for the Nazi invasion and colonization of the German East.

Joseph Goebbels was particularly involved in Kristallnacht, through his orders to newspaper printers to publish widely the events in Paris. Nazis forces attacked Jewish homes and synagogues.

During the Holocaust there were 270,000 disabled people killed.