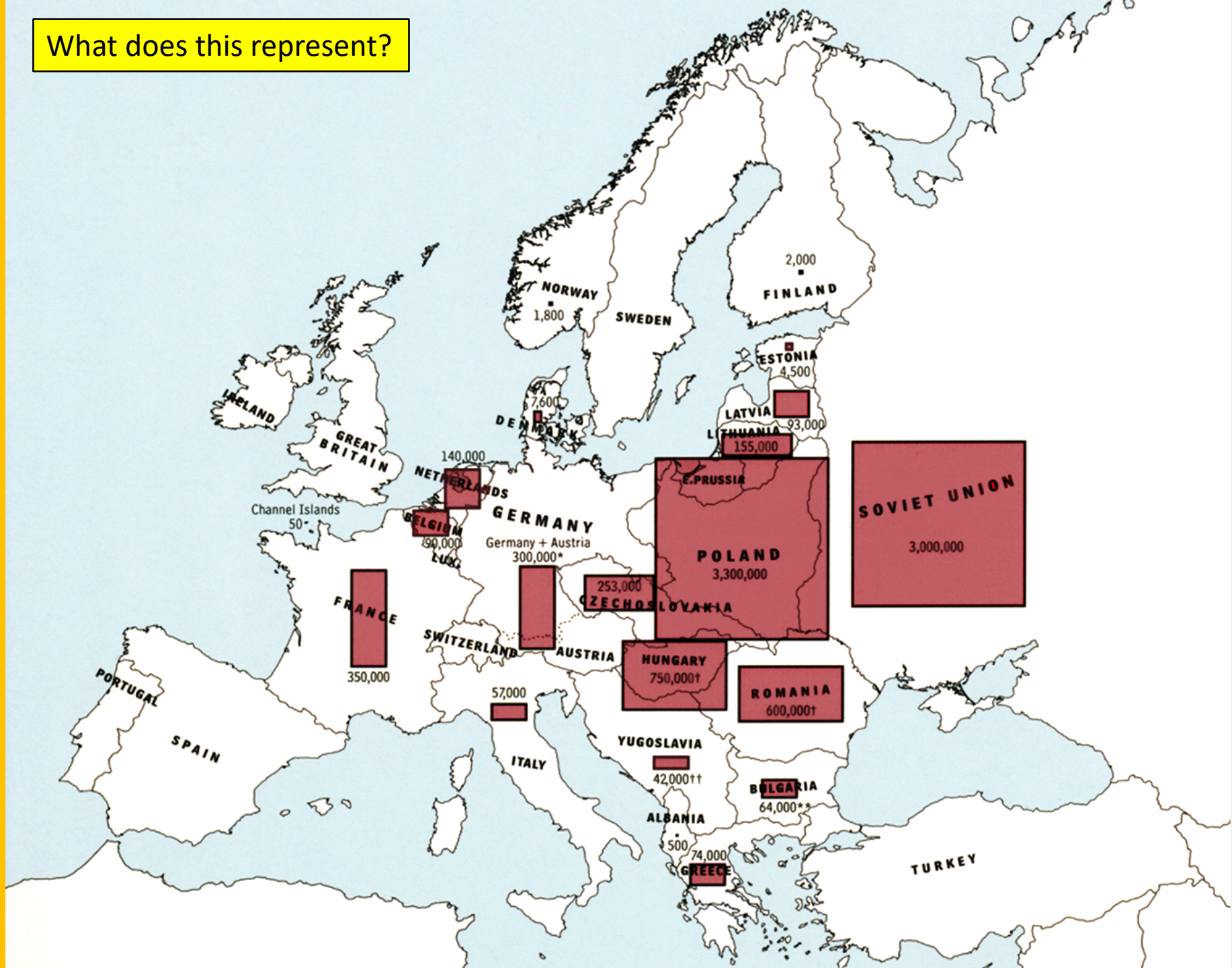


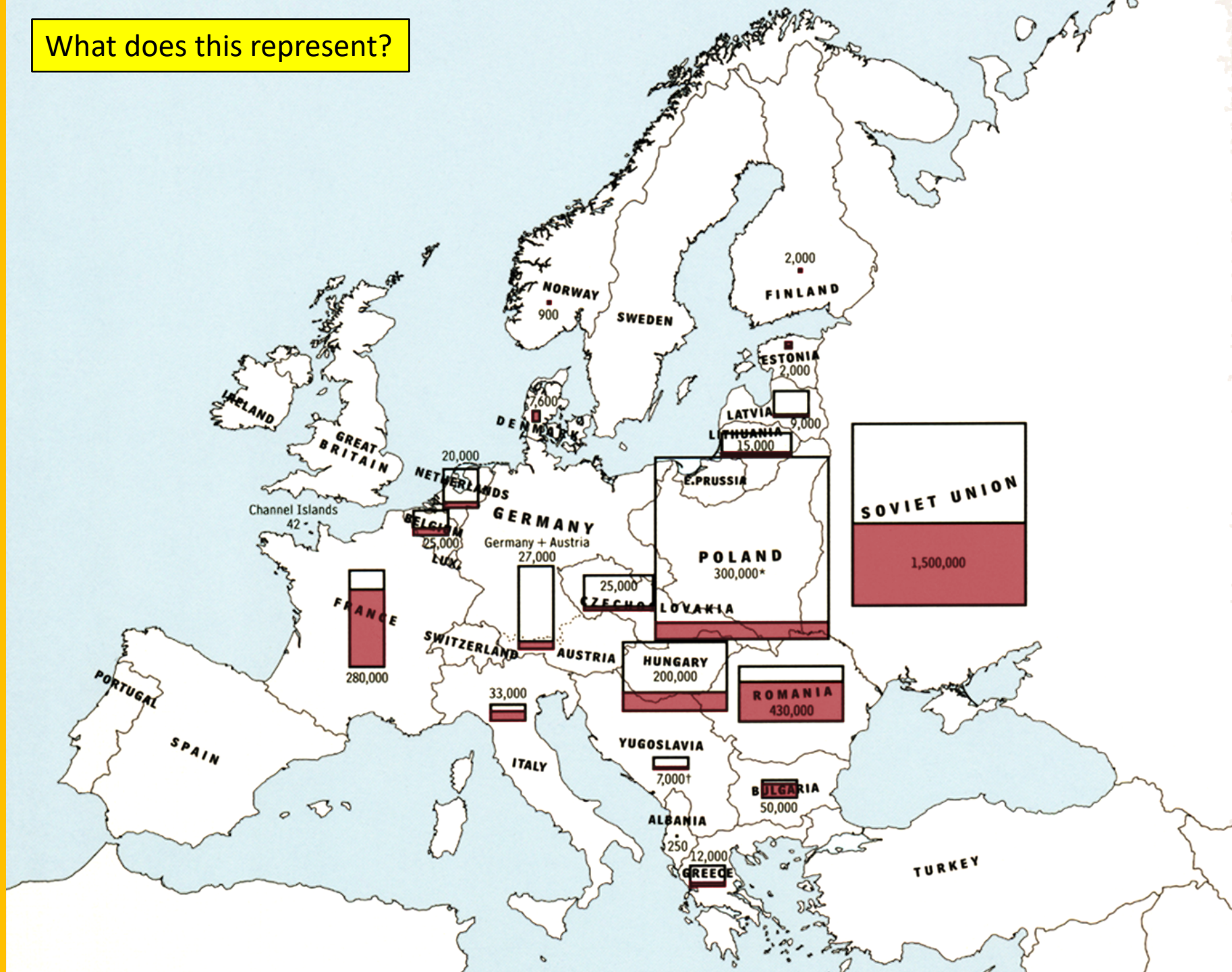
What happened after the Holocaust?



What does this represent?

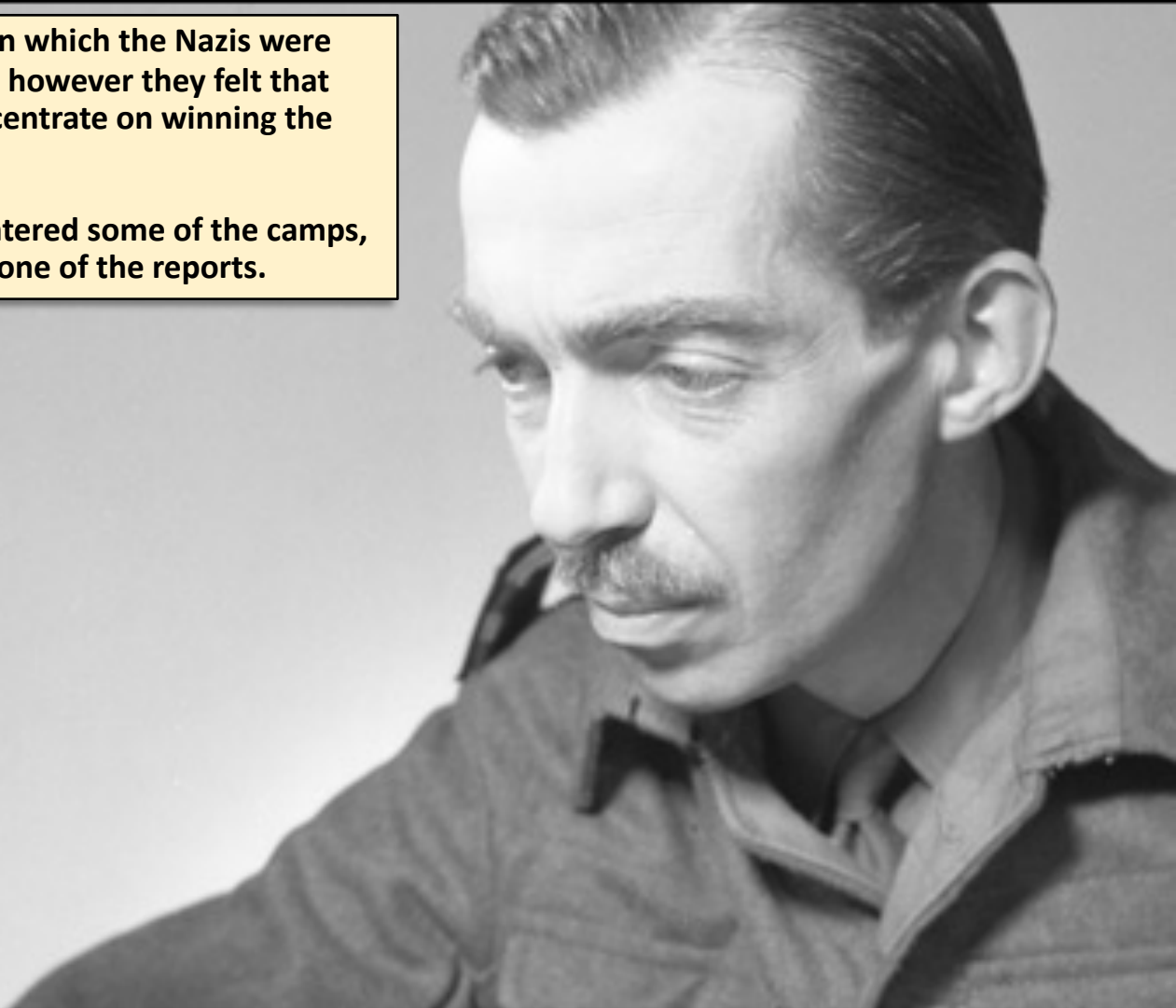


What does this represent?



The allies had known about the ways in which the Nazis were treating Jewish people during the war, however they felt that the only way to help them was to concentrate on winning the war

At the end of the war British troops entered some of the camps, with reporters following them. This is one of the reports.



Listen to this description of the liberation of Buchenwald

As you watch this liberation clip, does it support the report you've just listened to?

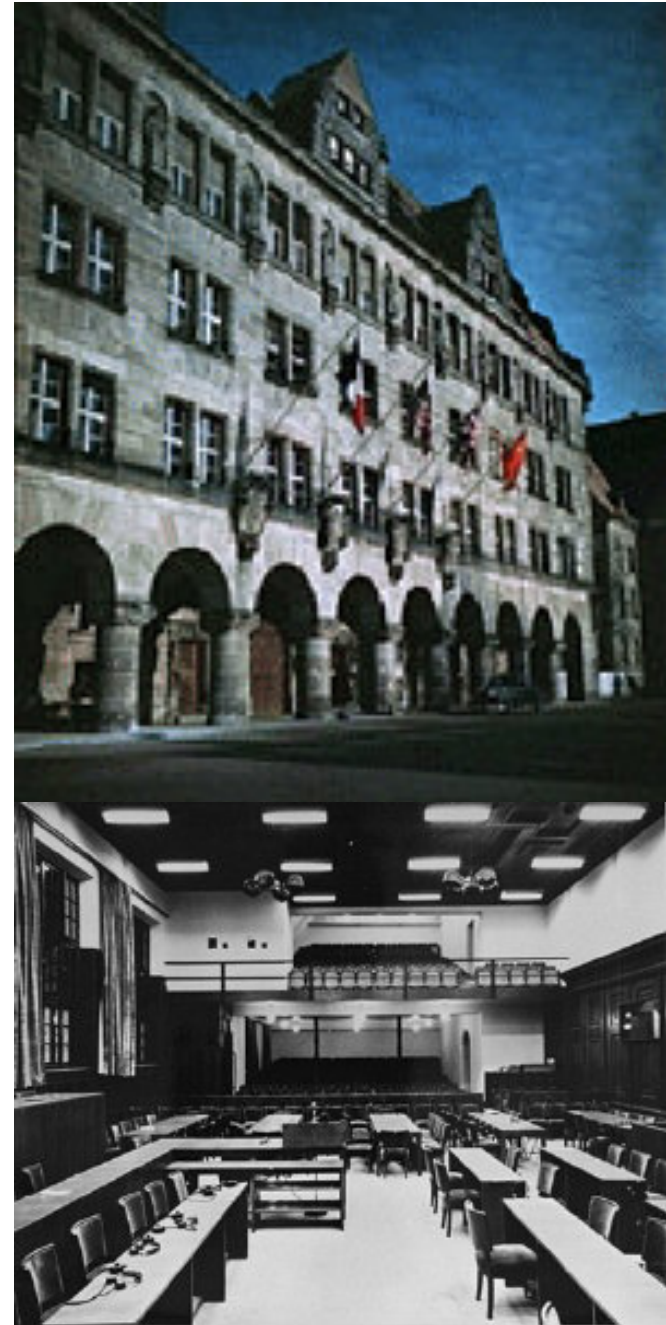
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W8DReSzEtB0>

Band of Brothers clip

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eMrpzuivK1M>

What happened at the Nuremberg Trials?

- The Holocaust was an unprecedented crime—a crime composed of millions of murders, wrongful imprisonments, and tortures, of rape, theft, and destruction.
- In the immediate aftermath of the Holocaust, the world was faced with a challenge—how to seek justice for an almost unimaginable scale of criminal behaviour.
- The International Military Tribunal (IMT) held at Nuremberg, Germany, attempted to broach this immense challenge on a legal basis.
- In October 1945, the IMT formally indicted the Nuremberg defendants on four counts: crimes against peace, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and conspiracy to commit these crimes.



October 6, 1945

- Leading Nazi officials indicted for war crimes
The four chief prosecutors of the International Military Tribunal (IMT) hand down indictments against 24 leading Nazi officials.
- The indicted include Hermann Göring (Hitler's former deputy), Rudolf Hess (deputy leader of the Nazi Party), Joachim von Ribbentrop (foreign minister), Wilhelm Keitel (head of the armed forces), Wilhelm Frick (minister of the interior), Ernst Kaltenbrunner (head of security forces), Hans Frank (governor-general of occupied Poland), Konstantin von Neurath (governor of Bohemia and Moravia), Erich Raeder (head of the navy), Karl Doenitz (Raeder's successor), Alfred Jodl (armed forces command), Alfred Rosenberg (minister for occupied eastern territories), Baldur von Schirach (head of the Hitler Youth), Julius Streicher (radical Nazi antisemitic publisher), Fritz Sauckel (head of forced-labor allocation), Albert Speer (armaments minister), and Arthur Seyss-Inquart (commissioner for the occupied Netherlands). Martin Bormann (Hitler's adjutant) is to be tried in absentia.



October 1, 1946

- **Verdict at Nuremberg**

The International Military Tribunal (IMT) announces its verdicts. It imposes the death sentence on 12 defendants (Göring, Ribbentrop, Keitel, Kaltenbrunner, Rosenberg, Frank, Frick, Streicher, Sauckel, Jodl, Seyss-Inquart, and Bormann).

- Three are sentenced to life imprisonment (Hess, economics minister Walther Funk, and Raeder).
- Four receive prison terms ranging from 10 to 20 years (Doenitz, Schirach, Speer, and Neurath).
- The court acquits three defendants: Hjalmar Schacht (economics minister), Franz von Papen (German politician who played an important role in Hitler's appointment as chancellor), and Hans Fritzsche (head of press and radio).
- The death sentences are carried out on October 16, 1946, with two exceptions: Göring committed suicide shortly before his scheduled execution, and Bormann remained missing.
- The other 10 defendants are hanged, their bodies cremated, and the ashes deposited in the Iser River. The seven major war criminals sentenced to prison terms are remanded to the Spandau Prison in Berlin.

