



Members of the SA and the Kraftfahr-Korps [motor corps] march Jewish men through the streets of Erlangen after their arrest during Kristallnacht. Erlangen, Germany. November 10, 1938.

- *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of Stadtarchiv und Stadtmuseum Erlangen*

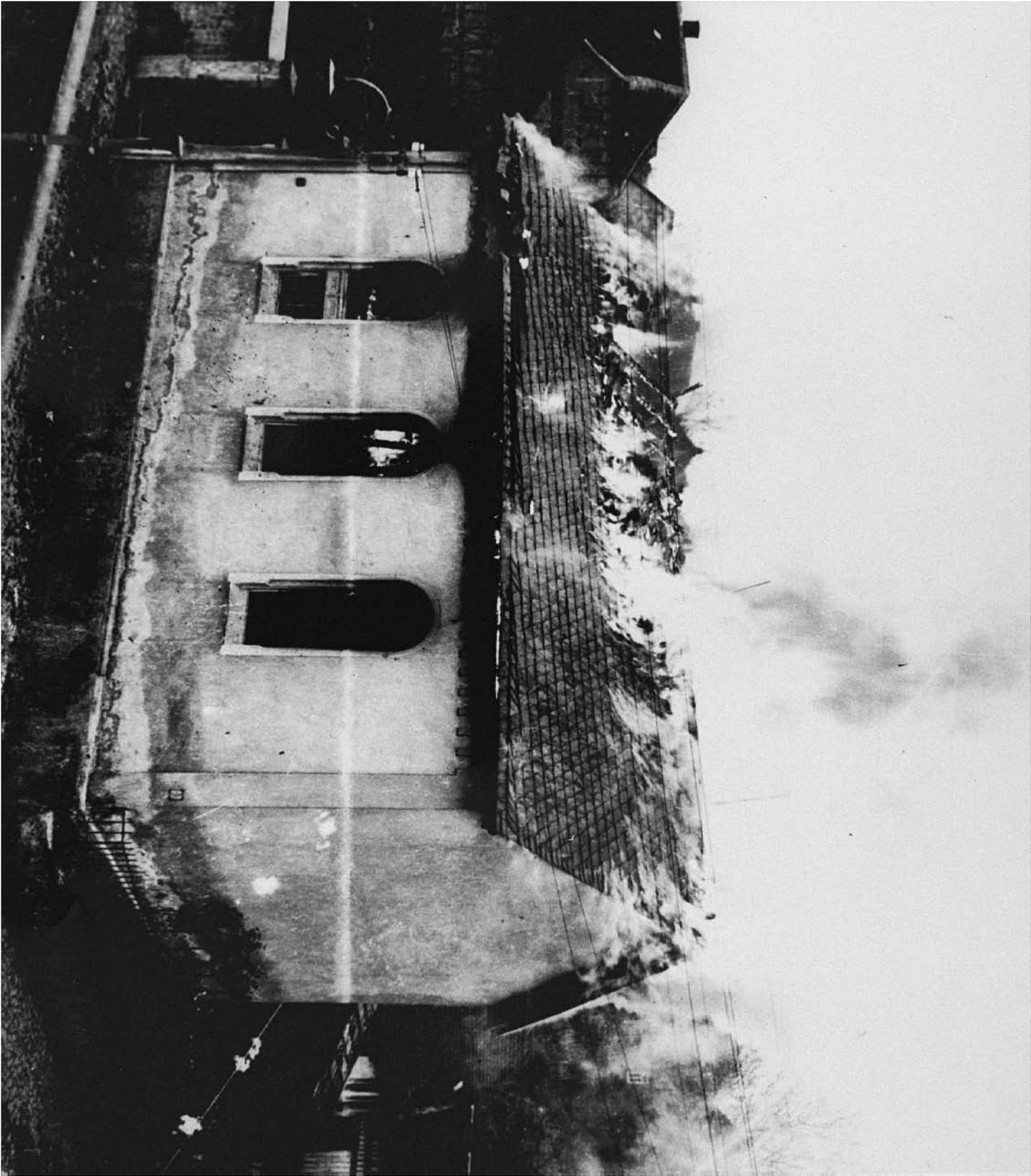
For educational purposes only. Courtesy of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.



On the morning after Kristallnacht, local residents watch as the synagogue is destroyed by fire. The local fire department prevented the fire from spreading to a nearby home, but did not try to limit the damage to the synagogue. Ober Ramstadt, Germany. November 10, 1938.

- *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of Trudy Isenberg*

For educational purposes only. Courtesy of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.



On the morning after Kristallnacht, local residents watch as the synagogue is destroyed by fire. The local fire department prevented the fire from spreading to a nearby home, but did not try to limit the damage to the synagogue. Ober Ramstadt, Germany. November 10, 1938.

- *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of Trudy Isenberg*

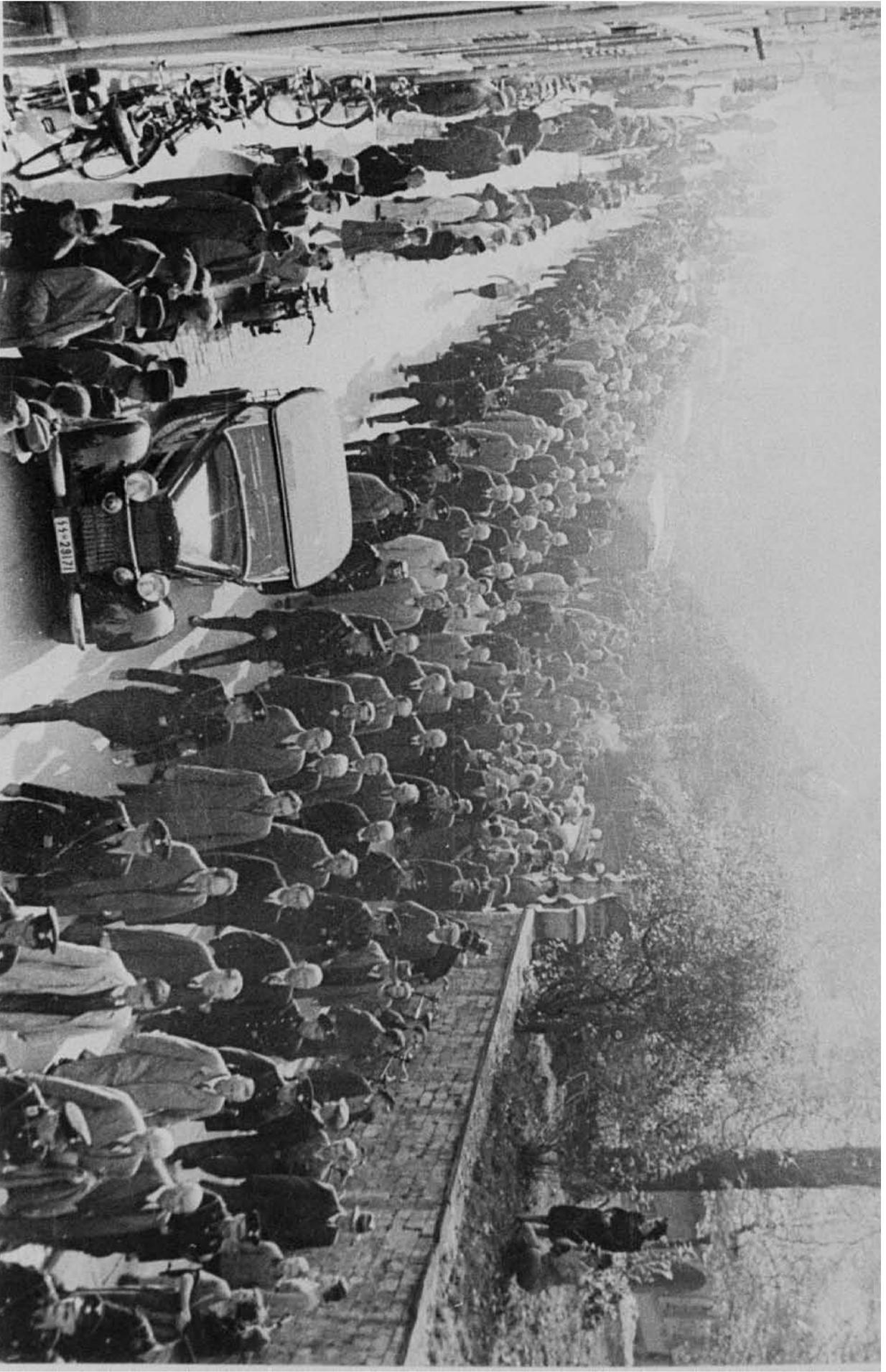
For educational purposes only. Courtesy of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.



On the morning after Kristallnacht, local residents watch as the synagogue is destroyed by fire. The local fire department prevented the fire from spreading to a nearby home, but did not try to limit the damage to the synagogue. Ober Ramstadt, Germany. November 10, 1938.

- *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of Trudy Isenberg*

For educational purposes only. Courtesy of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.



Jewish men arrested during Kristallnacht are forced to march through the town streets under SS guard to watch the desecration of a synagogue before their deportation.

The SS rounded up 60 Jewish men in Baden-Baden, including guests at the spa, and marched them through town to the synagogue a few hours before it was set ablaze during Kristallnacht. The men were forced to sit in the synagogue sanctuary and listen while a fellow Jew, gymnasium professor Dr. Flehinger, read selections from Hitler's *Mein Kampf* at the lectern from which the Torah scroll is generally read. Afterwards, the Jews had to rehearse the Horst Wessel song until they could recite the text perfectly. 40 of these men were later deported to Dachau. Baden-Baden, Germany. November 10, 1938.

- *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of Lydia Chagoll*

For educational purposes only. Courtesy of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

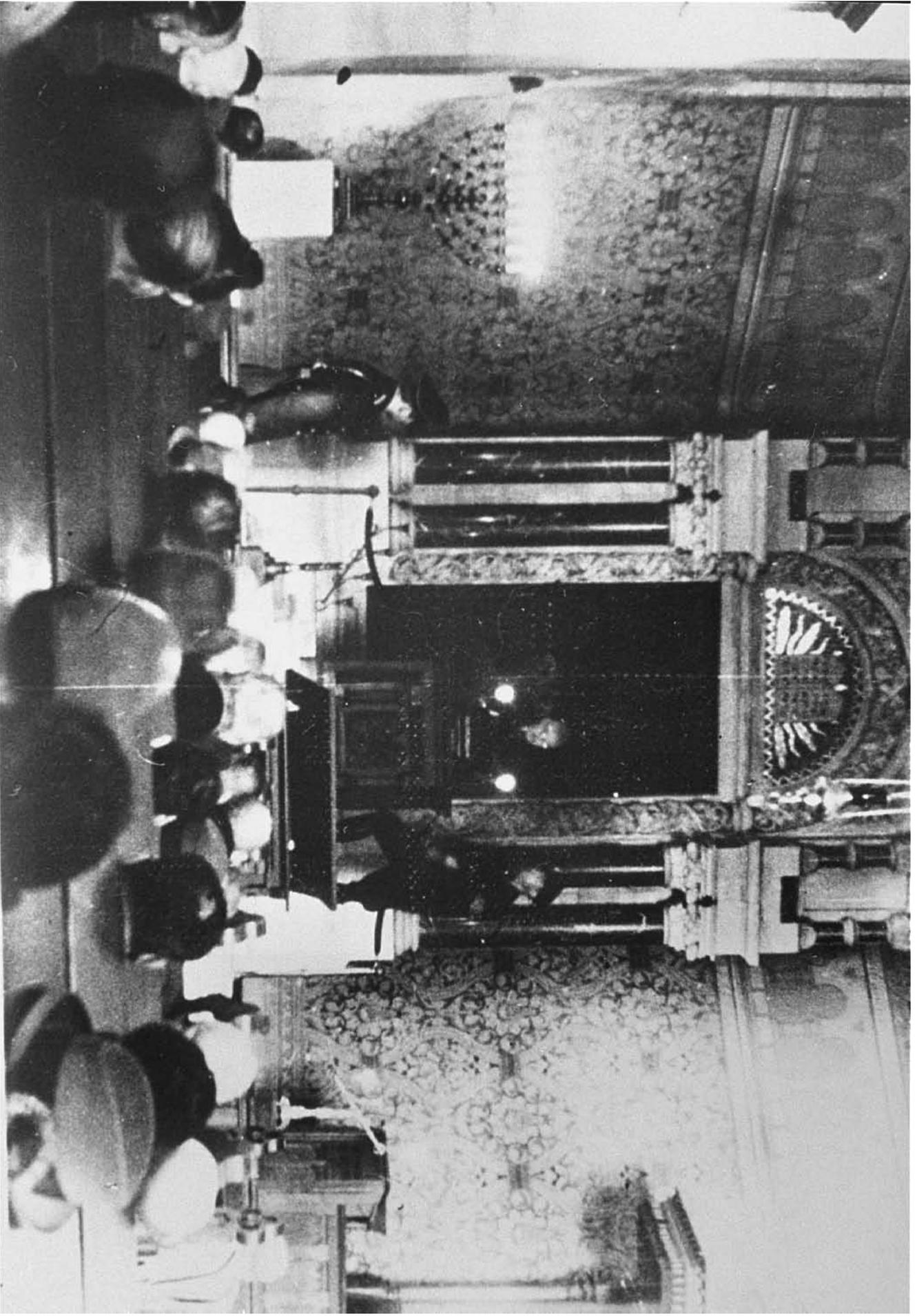


Hundreds of Germans watch as SS guards escort Jews into a synagogue in Baden-Baden.

The SS rounded up 60 Jewish men in Baden-Baden, including guests at the spa, and marched them through town to the synagogue a few hours before it was set ablaze during Kristallnacht. The men were forced to sit in the synagogue sanctuary and listen while a fellow Jew, gymnasium professor Dr. Flehinger, read selections from Hitler's *Mein Kampf* at the lectern from which the Torah scroll is generally read. Afterwards, the Jews had to rehearse the Horst Wessel song until they could recite the text perfectly. 40 of these men were later deported to Dachau. Baden-Baden, Germany. November 10, 1938.

- *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of Lydia Chagoll*

For educational purposes only. Courtesy of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

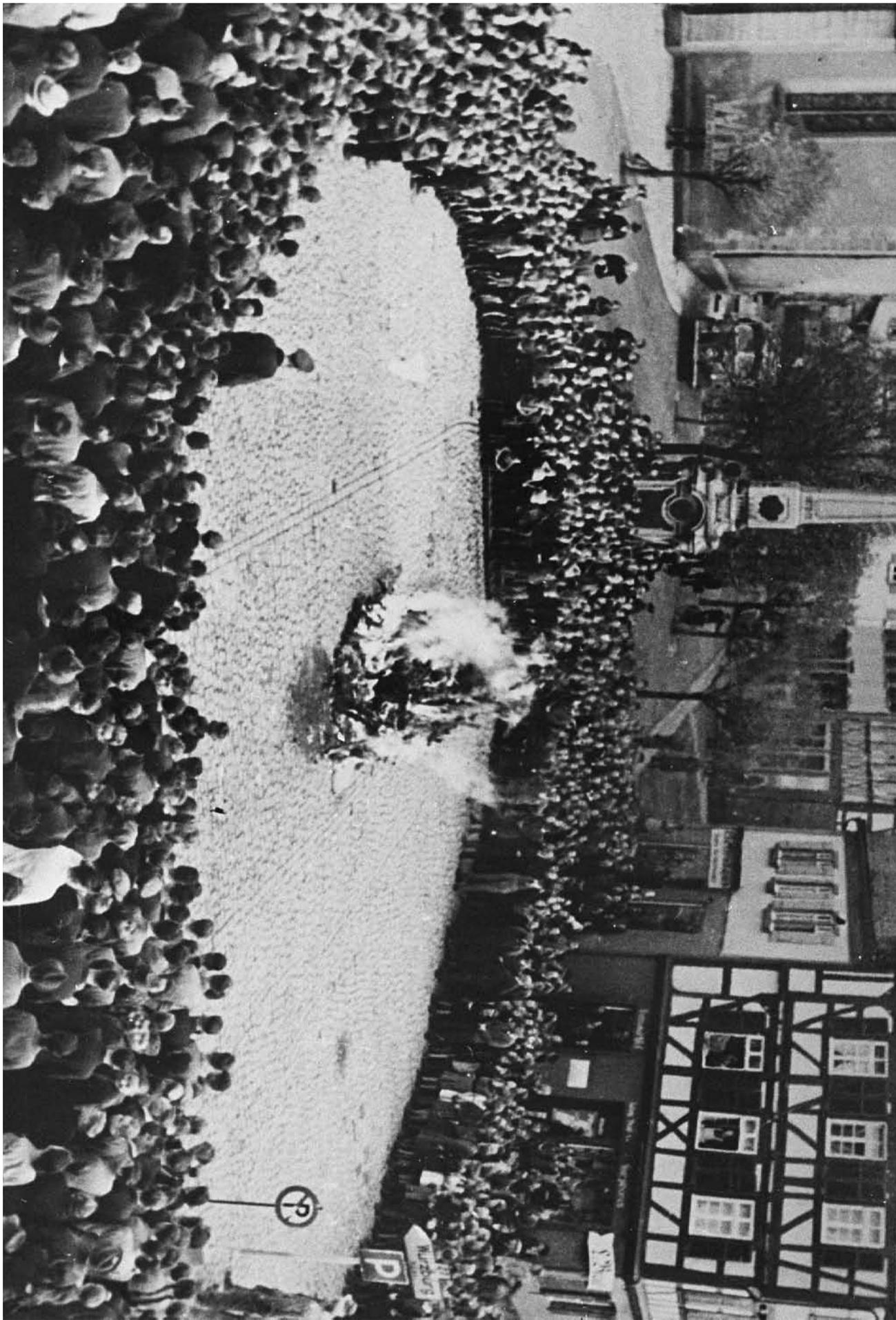


Members of the Jewish community are compelled to sit in the synagogue and listen while selections from Hitler's *Mein Kampf* are read aloud from the bimah (lectern).

The SS rounded up 60 Jewish men in Baden-Baden, including guests at the spa, and marched them through town to the synagogue a few hours before it was set ablaze during Kristallnacht. The men were forced to sit in the synagogue sanctuary and listen while a fellow Jew, gymnasium professor Dr. Flehinger, read selections from Hitler's *Mein Kampf* at the lectern from which the Torah scroll is generally read. Afterwards, the Jews had to rehearse the Horst Wessel song until they could recite the text perfectly. 40 of these men were later deported to Dachau. Baden-Baden, Germany. November 10, 1938.

- *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of Hauptstaatsarchiv Stuttgart*

For educational purposes only. Courtesy of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.



German civilians watch as the furnishings of the Mosbach synagogue are burned in the town square. Mosbach, Germany. November 9, 1938

- *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of Hauptstaatsarchiv Stuttgart*

For educational purposes only. Courtesy of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.



View of the old synagogue in Aachen after its destruction on Kristallnacht. Aachen, Germany. Circa November 10, 1938.

- *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of Stadtarchiv Aachen*

For educational purposes only. Courtesy of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.



View of the burning Annaturmstraße synagogue on the morning after Kristallnacht.
Euskirchen, Germany. November 10, 1938.

- *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of Stadtarchiv Euskirchen*

For educational purposes only. Courtesy of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.



View of the burning Annaturmstraße synagogue on the morning after Kristallnacht.
Euskirchen, Germany. November 10, 1938.

- *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of Stadtarchiv Euskirchen*

For educational purposes only. Courtesy of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.



Flames burst forth from the windows of the cupola of the Annaturmstraße synagogue on the morning after Kristallnacht. Euskirchen, Germany. November 10, 1938.

- *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of Stadtarchiv Euskirchen*

For educational purposes only. Courtesy of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.



View of the smoldering remains of the roof and cupola of the Annaturmstraße synagogue on the morning after Kristallnacht. Euskirchen, Germany. November 10, 1938.

- *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of Stadtarchiv Euskirchen*

For educational purposes only. Courtesy of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.



Local residents gather outside the smoldering ruins of the Annaturmstraße synagogue on the morning after Kristallnacht. Euskirchen, Germany. November 10, 1938.

- *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of Stadtarchiv Euskirchen*

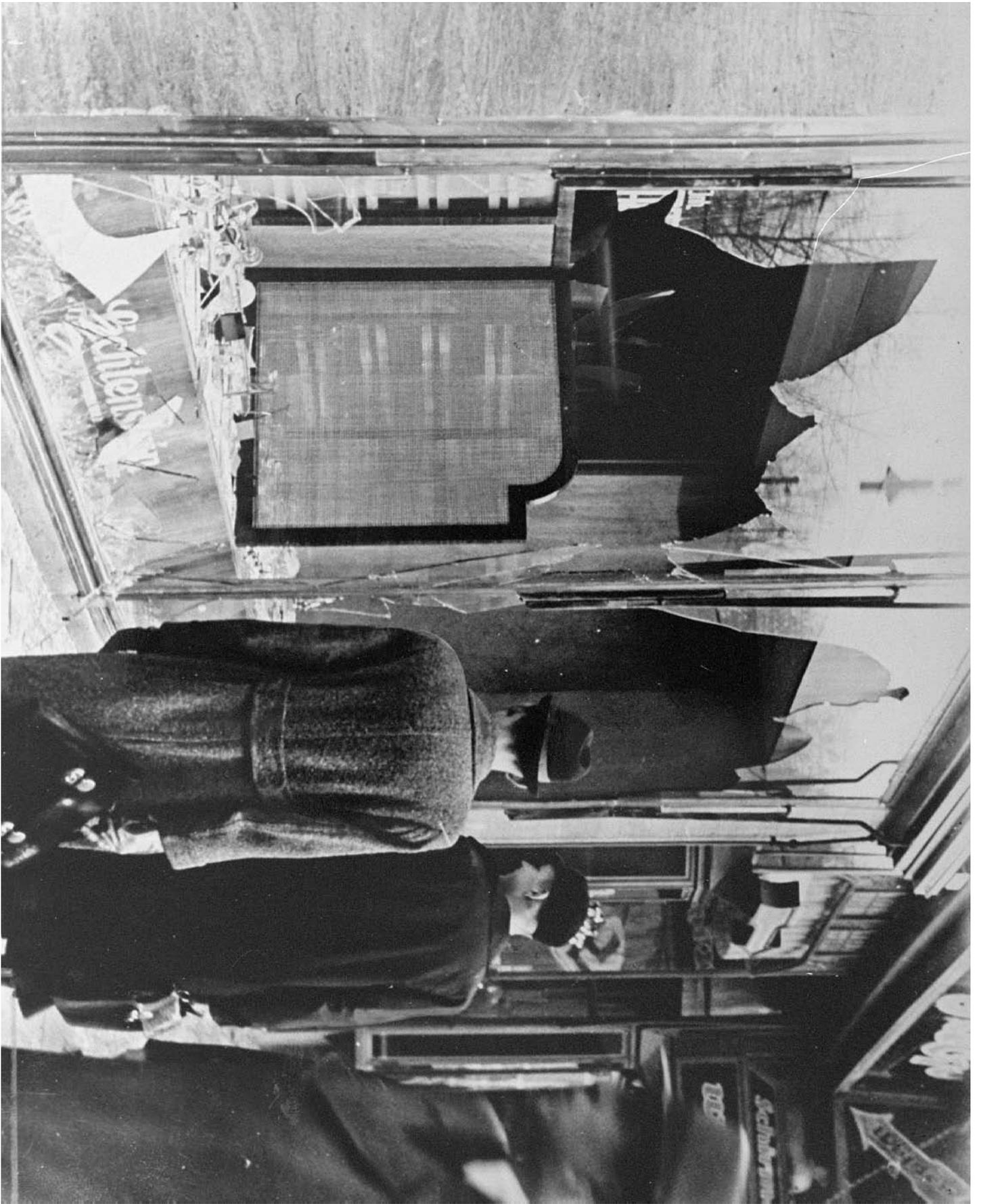
For educational purposes only. Courtesy of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.



A man surveys the damage to the Lichtenstein leather goods store after the Kristallnacht pogrom. Berlin, Germany. November 10, 1938.

- *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of National Archives and Records Administration, College Park*

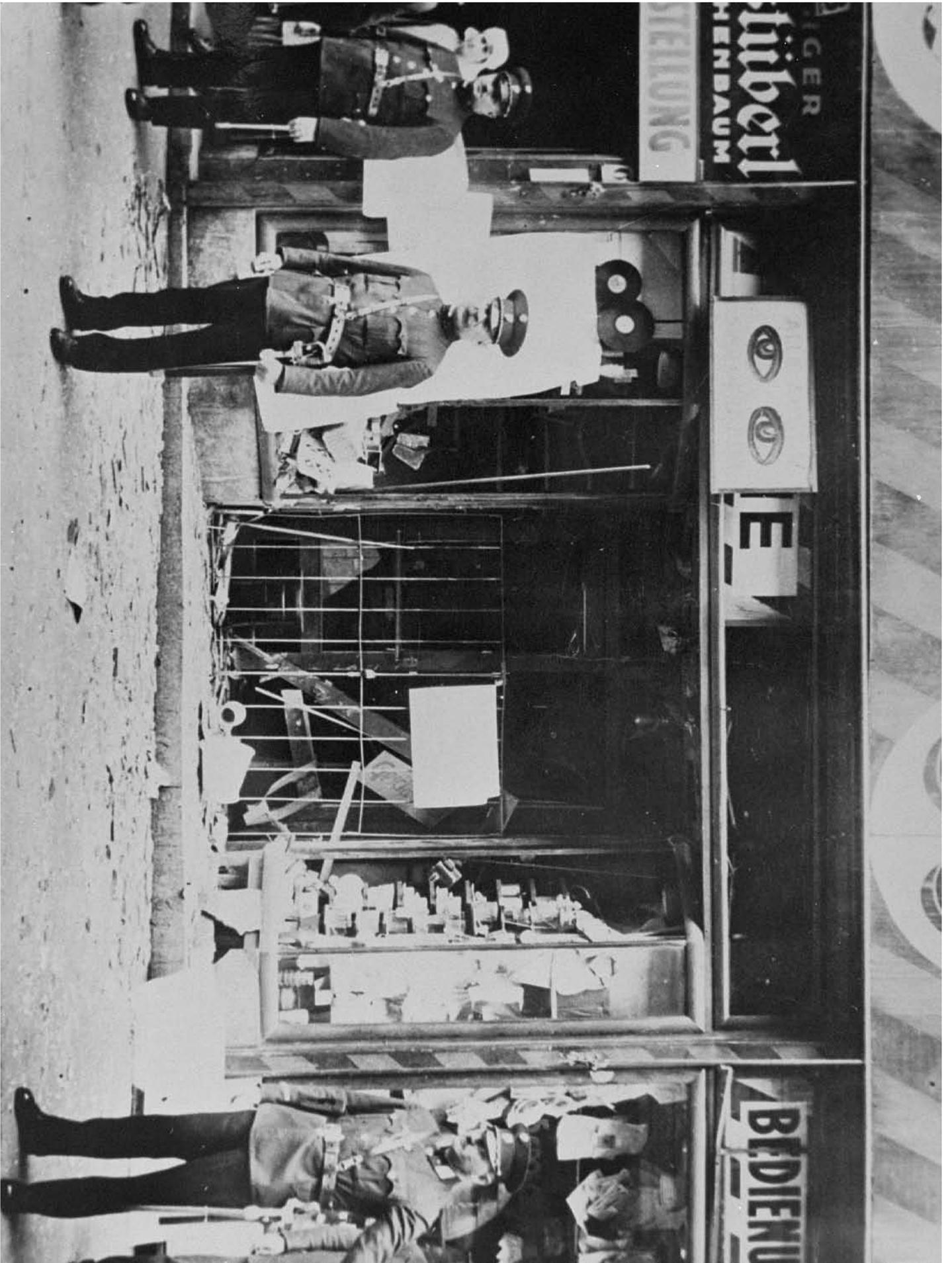
For educational purposes only. Courtesy of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.



Germans pass by the broken shop window of a Jewish-owned business that was destroyed during Kristallnacht. Berlin, Germany. November 10, 1938.

- *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of National Archives and Records Administration, College Park*

For educational purposes only. Courtesy of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.



Austrian police stand guard in front of a Jewish-owned business destroyed during Kristallnacht. Vienna, Austria. Circa 1938.

- *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of National Archives and Records Administration, College Park*

For educational purposes only. Courtesy of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.



View of the destroyed interior of the synagogue in Opava after Kristallnacht. Opava, Czechoslovakia. November 1939 – December 1940.

- *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of Leo Goldberger*

For educational purposes only. Courtesy of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.



Standing amid the rubble and ashes, workers examine the blueprints of the Kaiser-Wilhelmstrasse synagogue, which was destroyed on Kristallnacht. Ludwigshafen, Germany. November 10, 1938.

- *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of Stadtverwaltung, Stadt Ludwigshafen am Rhein*

For educational purposes only. Courtesy of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.



View of the burned-out sanctuary of the Kaiser-Wilhelmstrasse synagogue that was destroyed on Kristallnacht. Ludwigshafen, Germany. November 10, 1938.

- *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of Stadtverwaltung, Stadt Ludwigshafen am Rhein*

For educational purposes only. Courtesy of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.



Local residents view the burning of the Solitudestrasse synagogue, set on fire during the Kristallnacht pogrom. Ludwigsburg, Germany. November 10, 1938.

- *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of Hauptstaatsarchiv Stuttgart*

For educational purposes only. Courtesy of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.



The word 'Jews' is scrawled on the exterior wall of the destroyed synagogue in Buehl. The synagogue was burned during Kristallnacht. The Hebrew inscription over the entrance reads: 'I shall make for them a holy place.' Buehl, Germany. Circa November 1938.

- *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of Stadt Buehl Stadtgeschichtliches Institut*

For educational purposes only. Courtesy of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.