**Primary Sources: Path to the Final Solution (June 1941- October 1941): Read each excerpt carefully. Match it with the correct author, date, & description. Write on a separate sheet of paper [10 points]. Several quotes will appear again on Exam Two.**

1. In the occupied territories partisan units must be formed…There must be some diversionist groups for fighting enemy units, for spreading the partisan war everywhere, for blowing up and destroying roads and bridges and telephone and telegraph wires; for setting fire to forests, enemy stores and road convoys. In the occupied areas intolerable conditions must be created for the enemy and his accomplices, who must be persecuted and destroyed at every step.
2. On principle we have now to face the task of cutting up the giant cake according to our needs, in order to be able: first, to dominate it; second, to administer it; third, to exploit it… It [i.e., Stalin’s partisan order] enables us to eradicate everyone who opposes us…Naturally, the vast area must be pacified as quickly as possible; the way to do that is to shoot dead anyone who even looks at us sideways.
3. Complementing the task already assigned to you in the decree of 24 January 1939 to undertake by emigration or evacuation a solution of the Jewish question as advantageous as possible under the conditions of the time, I hereby charge you with making all necessary organizational, functional and material preparations for a complete solution of the Jewish question in the German sphere of influence in Europe…I charge you furthermore with submitting to me in the near future on overall plan of the organizational, functional and material measures to be taken in preparing for the implementation of the goal of a final solution of the Jewish question.
4. Jewish looters were shot. Only a few skilled workers employed in the Wehrmacht repair shop were permitted to remain…The driving of women and children into the marshes did not have the expected success, because the marshes were not so deep that one could sink…It was conspicuous that, in general, the population was on good terms with the Jewish sector of the population. Nevertheless they helped energetically in rounding up the Jews. The locally recruited guards, who consisted in part of Polish police and former Polish soldiers, made a good impression. They operated energetically and took part in the fight against looters.
5. Everywhere [between Vinnitsa and Uman] lie tens of thousands of Russian corpses. They have fallen on the hillsides, on the banks of the rivers, on both sides of the bridges, in the open country. They have been scythed down as they fought, by divisions, by battalions, by regiments, by sections. Other the piles of interlaced bodies are a yard or more high, as though a machine gun has mown them down, wave after wave of them. One has to have seen this monstrous mass of decomposing corpses to realize fully what war is like. At certain times of day, when the sun is hot, gas dilates the ballooning, distended bellies, and then one hears the most horrible and unbelievable gurgling sounds.
6. Round and about stood about 150 civilians watching. There were also, of course, members of the Wehrmacht among the onlookers. The Jews sat on the ground…The guards asked the people standing around of they had any scores to settle. Thereupon more and more Ukrainians spoke up and accused one or other of the Jews of some misdemeanor. These Jews were then beaten and kicked and ill-treated where they were, mostly by Ukrainians. This went on for about forty-five minutes. Then [two] from this group were taken out and executed on a gallows.
7. The corpses were literally in layers. A police marksman came along and shot each Jew in the neck with a submachine gun at the spot where he was lying. When the Jews reached the ravine they were so shocked by the horrifying scene that they completely lost their will. It may even have been that the Jews themselves lay down in rows to wait to be shot…The moment one Jew had been killed, the marksman would walk across the bodies of the executed Jews to the next Jew, who had meanwhile lain down, and shoot him. It went on in this way uninterruptedly, with no distinction being made between men, women and children.
8. *Sonderkommando* 4a in collaboration with the group staff and two commandos of Police Regiment South on 29 and 30 September 1941 executed 33,771 Jews in Kiev.
9. In addition to People’s Commissars, we are to shoot, without trial, all Jewish functionaries we find, whether civil or military. Liquidations, executions, purges. All these words, synonymous with destruction, seem completely banal and devoid of meaning once one has gotten used to them. It is a vocabulary which has become general usage, and we use such words just as we talk of swatting disagreeable insects or destroying a dangerous animal. These words however are applied to men. But men who happen to be our mortal enemies.
10. The guards rounded up the remaining women. I felt my older daughter’s hand in my own… When I came to, I felt myself crushed by many bodies. Feet were treading on me, and the acrid smell of some chemical filled the air. I opened my eyes; a young man was sprinkling us with quicklime. I was lying in a huge common grave. I held my breath and strained my ears. Moans and sounds of dying people, and from above came the amused laughter of the Lithuanians. I wished myself dead so that I would not have to hear the sounds…A child was whimpering a short distance away. Nothing came from above. The Lithuanians were gone.

**Match the correct primary source quotations above with the descriptions & writers below.**

1. Adolf Hitler explains how the vast Lebensraum of the USSR must be ruthlessly subjugated; he also explains how Stalin’s order of two weeks earlier giving carte blanche to kill civilians. [July 16, 1941]
2. *Wehrmacht* truck driver recalls a public hanging of Jews in the Ukrainian town of Zhitomir—illustrates the involvement of the local population when given the go ahead by the German guards. [August 7, 1941]
3. Diary excerpt of a Waffen-SS officer, Peter Neumann, describes in graphic detail the massive slaughter brought on the “war of annihilation” to the East; such daily realities in terms of Soviet dead gave cover to the murderous activities of the *Einsatzgruppen*. [August 10, 1941]
4. Report of an SS Cavalry Brigade written by SS-*Sturmbannführer* Bruno Magill reports how the Jews were dealt with in a particular area of the Ukraine and how cooperative the local population was in this task. [August 12, 1941]
5. Testimony of a schoolteacher, Sima Katz who survived an *Aktion* cleansing the ghetto outside Vilnius, Lithuania by climbing out from corpses piled on top of her. [September 11, 1941]
6. *Einsatzgruppen* report summarizing the Babi Yar *Aktion*, not even bothering to justify it as a retaliation for supposed partisan activities. [October 2, 1941]
7. Diary excerpt of a Waffen-SS officer, Peter Neumann, reflects on the dehumanizing nature of the language of destruction. [July 28, 1941]
8. Josef Stalin delivers the first war speech via radio to the Soviet people where he calls for scorched-earth withdrawals and fierce partisan resistance against the invading German forces. [July 3, 1941]
9. A truck driver named Höfer describes the gruesome method of mass execution called *Sardinenpackung* (“sardine packing”) developed by Friedrich Jeckeln, and utilized at the ravine called Babi Yar, Kiev, Ukraine. [September 29-30, 1941]
10. After Reinhard Heydrich’s meeting with Hermann Göring in Berlin regarding the evacuation of the Jews of western Europe; this order, drafted by Eichmann and signed by Göring, deals with the deportation of Jews to the East for a final solution of the Jewish question. [July 31, 1941]