

Kindertransport



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The Kindertransport (German for "children's transport") was an organised rescue effort that took place during the nine months prior to the outbreak of the Second World War. The United Kingdom took in nearly 10,000 predominantly Jewish children from Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and the Free City of Danzig. The children were placed in British foster homes, hostels, schools and farms.

Kindertransport - Wikipedia

Kindertransport: Kindertransport, (German: "Children Transport") the nine-month rescue effort authorized by the British government and conducted by individuals in various countries and by assorted religious and secular groups that saved some 10,000 children, under age 17 and most of them Jewish, from Nazi Germany,

Kindertransport | European history | Britannica.com

Kindertransport (Children's Transport) was the informal name of a series of resc...

Kindertransport, 1938-40 | The Holocaust Encyclopedia

The first Kindertransport arrived at Harwich, England on December 2, 1938, bringing 196 children from a Berlin Jewish orphanage burned by the Nazis during the night of November 9.

Kindertransport Association | History

Introduction. The Kindertransport was a British scheme to rescue nearly 10,000 predominantly Jewish children from Nazi occupied territories. As a result of Nazi persecution, there was a rise in the number of Jews wanting to emigrate as circumstances for Jews in Germany and its annexed countries changed.

Kindertransport - The National Archives

Kindertransport was the title given to the efforts made by the British government prior to the outbreak of World War Two to bring out of Nazi Germany and occupied Austria and Czechoslovakia Jewish children. Kindertransport was an attempt to remove these children from an increasingly perilous situation whereby war looked almost inevitable.

Kindertransport - History Learning Site

The Kindertransport was the movement of German, Polish, Czechoslovakian and Austrian Jewish children to England before the outbreak of World War II.. On November 15, 1938, a few days after Kristallnacht, a delegation of British Jewish leaders appealed in person to British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain requesting, among other measures, that the British government permit the temporary ...

The Kindertransport - Jewish Virtual Library

Kristallnacht. In the wake of the Hitler's rise to power in January 1933, the Nazis embarked on a range of antisemitic policies and actions. German Jews were persecuted in many ways, resulting in their lives being heavily restricted.. From 1933 a steady stream of Jewish families began to leave Germany for neighbouring countries, the UK and the United States.

The Kindertransport - The Holocaust Explained: Designed ...

Kindertransport: 'To my dying day, I will be grateful to this country' Seventy-five years after the first evacuation to Britain of Jewish children from Nazi Europe - known as the Kindertransport ...

Kindertransport: 'To my dying day, I will be grateful to ...

In 1938 and 1939, nearly 10,000 children fleeing the persecution of Jews in Greater Germany (Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, and the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia), were brought to Britain on the Kindertransport ('children's transports').

6 Stories Of The Kindertransport | Imperial War Museums

\$25,000 MATCHING GIFT CHALLENGE Join our #GivingTuesday challenge to make your tax-deductible gift go twice as far. Help us teach about the consequences of unchecked hate and antisemitism.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

This is our second short film to commemorate Holocaust Memorial Day. Prior to World War II, many children made journeys through Europe to escape the Nazis and the growing wave of anti-Semitism

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