

# Nuremberg Law

**Directions:** The following Nuremberg Law was written and enforced, beginning in 1935. Read the Nuremberg Law and then answer the questions that follow.

Nuremberg Law for the Protection of German  
Blood and German Honor.

September 15, 1935

Moved by the understanding that purity of the German Blood is the essential condition for the continued existence of the German people, and inspired by the inflexible determination to ensure the existence of the German Nation for all time, the Reichstag has unanimously adopted the following Law, which is promulgated herewith:

## I

- 1) Marriage between Jews and subjects of the state of German or related blood are forbidden. Marriages nevertheless concluded are invalid, even if concluded abroad to circumvent this law.
- 2) Annulment proceedings can be initiated only by the State Prosecutor.

## II

Extramarital intercourse between Jews and subjects of the state of German or related blood is forbidden.

## III

Jews may not employ in their households female subjects of the state of German or related blood who are under 45 years old.

## IV

- 1) Jews are forbidden to fly the Reich or National flag or to display the Reich colors.

- 2) They are, on the other hand, permitted to display the Jewish colors. The exercise of this right is protected by the State.

## V

- 1) Any person who violates the prohibition under I will be punished by a prison sentence with hard labor.
  - 2) A male who violates the prohibition under II will be punished with a prison sentence with or without hard labor.
  - 3) Any person violating the provisions under III or IV will be punished with a prison sentence of up to one year and a fine, or with one or the other of these penalties.
- The Reich Minister of the Interior, in coordination with the Deputy of the Führer and the Reich Minister of Justice, will issue the Legal and Administrative regulations required to implement and complete the Law. The Law takes effect on the day following promulgations except for III, which goes into force on January 1, 1936.
- Nuremberg, September 15, 1935 at the Reich Party Congress of Freedom.

The Führer and Reich Chancellor  
Adolf Hitler

The Reich Minister of the Interior  
Frick

The Reich Minister of Justice  
Dr. Gurtner

The Deputy of the Führer  
R. Hess

Source: Arad, Y. et.al., Eds. *Documents on the Holocaust: Yad Vashem*: KTAV Publishing House, 1981.

# Nuremberg Law *(cont.)*

1. Summarize what you think the Nuremberg Law meant for the Jewish people.

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2. What do you find most disturbing about the Nuremberg Law?

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3. How would your life and the lives of your friends, family, and neighbors be different if suddenly a law such as the Nuremberg Law were imposed on your culture?

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4. Why do you think the Germans wrote such a law?

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