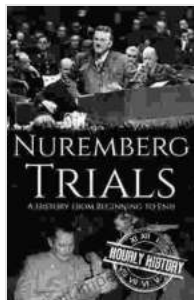


Nuremberg Trials: A History From Beginning to End



Nuremberg Trials: A History from Beginning to End

by Hourly History

★★★★☆ 4.3 out of 5

Language : English

File size : 280 KB

Text-to-Speech : Enabled

Screen Reader : Supported

Enhanced typesetting : Enabled

X-Ray : Enabled

Word Wise : Enabled

Print length : 46 pages

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The Nuremberg Trials were a series of military tribunals held in Nuremberg, Germany, after World War II. The trials were held to prosecute Nazi war criminals for their crimes against humanity. The trials were a landmark event in international law, and they established the principle that individuals can be held accountable for crimes committed in the name of a state.

Background

The Nuremberg Trials were held in response to the atrocities committed by the Nazis during World War II. These atrocities included the Holocaust, the systematic murder of millions of Jews and other minorities. The trials were also held to prosecute Nazi leaders for their roles in the war, including their planning and execution of the Holocaust.

The Trials

The Nuremberg Trials were held in two phases. The first phase, which lasted from November 1945 to October 1946, saw the prosecution of 24 high-ranking Nazi officials. These officials were charged with crimes against humanity, war crimes, and crimes against peace. The second phase, which lasted from December 1946 to April 1949, saw the prosecution of 185 additional Nazi officials. These officials were charged with a variety of crimes, including murder, torture, and deportation.

The trials were presided over by a panel of eight judges, who were appointed by the Allied powers. The prosecution was led by the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and France. The defense was led by a team of German lawyers.

The Verdicts

The Nuremberg Trials resulted in the conviction of 19 of the 24 defendants in the first phase. Twelve of the defendants were sentenced to death, and seven were sentenced to prison terms. In the second phase, 142 of the 185 defendants were convicted. Of these, 37 were sentenced to death, and 105 were sentenced to prison terms.

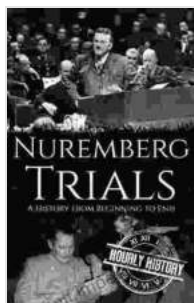
Legacy

The Nuremberg Trials were a landmark event in international law. They established the principle that individuals can be held accountable for crimes committed in the name of a state. The trials also helped to lay the foundation for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was adopted by the United Nations in 1948.

The Nuremberg Trials continue to be studied and debated today. They are a reminder of the horrors of the Holocaust and the importance of holding those who commit crimes against humanity accountable.

The Nuremberg Trials were a pivotal moment in history. They established the principle of individual accountability for crimes committed in the name of a state. The trials also helped to lay the foundation for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Nuremberg Trials continue to be a reminder of the horrors of the Holocaust and the importance of protecting human rights.

Learn more about the Nuremberg Trials at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.



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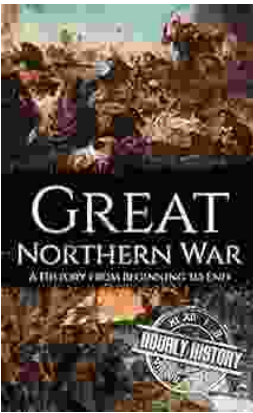
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