I2 BERGEN-BELSEN (D)



By the summer of 1944, the Allied advance was forcing the Nazis to close down concentration camps. That autumn, tens of thousands of completely exhausted prisoners arrived in Bergen-Belsen after days spent in railway wagons or on “death marches”. In the winter of 1944/45, the hopelessly overcrowded camp held more than 60,000 prisoners, including hundreds of Sinti and Roma transferred there from Buchenwald. When the camp was liberated by British troops in April 1945, they found piles of unburied bodies and most of the survivors were on the verge of starvation.

1910 1945 1951

Did you know

... that in the first few months following the liberation of the camp, 14,000 of the survivors died due to starvation and exhaustion? Attempts were made to help them in British Army field hospitals, but they were too weak to recover.
... that about 80,000 people died in Bergen-Belsen?

Your task

Find out what the most common causes of death were for inmates of the prisons and internment camps in the two world wars.

About the photo

Prisoners of Bergen-Belsen concentration camp after their liberation. International Tracing Service, Bad Arolsen, Germany.

https://www.romasintigenocide.eu/en/i