

Nazi control and hitler's foreign policy



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There are mainly three methods used by the Nazis in keeping control and nazifying Germany, these were Education, Propaganda and terror. All three were used to control the German people and to keep them doing what the Nazis wanted. The first of the three education, in my opinion is defiantly one of the more important as children are probably the most naïve to political views, and will believe what they're told as they assume that what they are being taught is the truth.

The Nazis filled all the children's textbooks with questions that would get them thinking in a Nazi manner for example " A lunatic asylum cost six million marks, how many houses at twenty thousand marks each could have been bought instead" the question despite being a maths question makes the children think how many houses could have been bought promoting the Nazi's views that lunatics should not be cared for as they were not part of the Aryan race. Education was used in all schools and so all the children would be taught it creating a very strong basis for the Nazi movement undermining what their parents thought, as most children would otherwise follow their parents political views, education was a great way to undermine this The whole idea of education was turned upside down and was used to shut children's minds instead of opening them. The curriculum was also altered to support Nazi ideas that boys should do military skills and physical activity and girls should focus on domestic skills. Propaganda was also utilised by the Nazis they put up many posters with clever slogans etc. showing how good they were and often criticising Jews, Communists, beggars, gypsies and others who were not Nazi Aryan, films were also used, films such as " Triumph of the will" showed the Nazis in a positive manner

depicting Nazi soldiers marching to classical music and the film also contains a number of Adolf Hitler's speeches.

Films were also used to put across racial values and ideas the cinema was often used a method of attacking Jews. Books and radio were also used heavily by the Nazis to make sure the view was followed by a number of the German people, Hitler strongly believed in using a few phrases many times to get it into people's heads. Radio was an especially effective method of propaganda as the Germans owned more radios per head of population than the USA. Goebbels also believed that radio was important as he once stated " I consider radio to be the most modern crucial instrument that exists for influencing the masses.

Newspapers were also used for Nazi purposes and were censored so that no anti-Nazi articles could be published the Nazis would also publish things such as general instruction 674 which stated " In the next issue there must be a lead article featured as prominently as possible in which the decision of the fuhrer no matter what it will be will be discussed as the only correct one for Germany" Terror was the last form of control used by the Nazis and it was aimed mostly at those Propaganda and education did not work on. This involved Concentration/Death camps, and the public hangings of many groups that opposed the Nazis these were aimed to shock and scare Germans into following Nazi ideas, even if they did not believe them they would support the Nazis out of fear. The Nazis also burned and vandalised many buildings of opposing groups especially the Jews, which was also part of their terror tactics Overall I believe the Nazis used all 3 in conjunction together, and that they would not have worked as well with only 2 or 1. I feel <https://assignbuster.com/nazi-control-and-hitlers-foreign-policy/>

education may have had a slightly larger effect on controlling the German people than propaganda or terror as they took control of millions of Nazi children however the other two are nearly, if not just as important as the adults also needed to be convinced which the propaganda and terror tactics worked well on. So overall Education, Propaganda and terror all worked in conjunction to project the Nazi ideas and ideology onto the German people. What were the main aims of Hitler's foreign policy? Hitler had a very aggressive foreign policy and had a few major points which he tried to achieve.

The first aim was to overturn the treaty of Versailles as he felt that it was very unfair and that Germany was cheated out of a lot of land that was rightfully theirs. Another of Hitler's foreign policy aims was to re-arm. After the treaty of Versailles Germany had been stripped of its air force and most of its navy it also had its army ripped apart. This meant that Germany was no longer a military power which to Hitler was not acceptable. So as part of his foreign policy he planned to re-arm as there was a large amount of unemployment it also gave him the perfect excuse for this so that people could get jobs in the armed forces. The third aim of Hitler's foreign policy was to reunite all German speaking people from all over Europe.

He planned to do this by taking the other countries or parts of them and adding them to Germany to not only unite German speaking people but increase living space. His final aim of his foreign policy was to destroy communism, as it was a major hate of Hitler's and totally disagreed with what he believed in, and therefore Hitler decided that he had to destroy it.

Explain Why Hitler wanted to take Czechoslovakia Hitler wanted to take

Czechoslovakia for a number of reasons. Firstly he wanted to take it to reunite the German people who lived there with the Reich, which was part of his foreign policy which was to unite as many Germans across Europe as possible. Another reason for Hitler wanting to take Czechoslovakia was to improve space for the Reich. He felt that Germany needed to gain more territory especially that which was taken from it in the treaty of Versailles.

The final reason for Hitler wanting to take Czechoslovakia was the resources it possessed. It had good military positions in the Sudetenland and also had very good industry again based in the Sudetenland. Which would all improve the economic standings of Germany. Another reason Hitler wanted to take Czechoslovakia was that Britain and France were still following their policies of appeasement and so Hitler probably felt it would be easy to take Czechoslovakia and make an easy gain. Explain how the following contributed to the success of Hitler's foreign policy

Hitler's Leadership contributed to the success of his foreign policy in a few ways. Firstly he was a very aggressive leader and was not afraid to take risks which greatly benefited his foreign policy which needed someone who would take risks.

Hitler's style of leadership also suited his foreign policy. Although I don't think his leadership was the key factor in the success of his foreign policy it did contribute

The weakness of the League of Nations also contributed to the success of Hitler's foreign policy as it made it easier for Hitler's policies to work if the League of Nations had been stronger then maybe some of his actions would have been dealt with. However due to the weakness of the league it made it a lot easier for Hitler's policy to succeed

Finally and in my opinion most important in my opinion to the success of Hitler's foreign policy

was the policy of appeasement. The fact that Britain and France both followed this policy made it very easy for Hitler to get what he wanted without having to fight at all, which not only allowed him to gain territory but allowed him time. It also encouraged him to always take it one step further as He knew that neither Britain nor France would respond, so he just continued to go back on the treaty.

This in my opinion was the most important of the three to the success of Hitler's foreign policy.