

# Eichmann in jerusalem: a report on the banality of evil by hannah arendt

[History](#)



The paper "Eichmann in Jerusalem: A Report on the Banality of Evil by Hannah Arendt" is a wonderful example of a history book review.

The main social factor that leads to individuals' will to resist Nazis it was the obedience to authority. The Nazis authority killed millions of people in concentration camps; however, Hitler could have not killed all of them. These killings frightened people; thus, making them follows what their personality made them like (Arendt 05). Those who disobeyed the Nazis authority faced his wrath. For instance, during the Holocaust, about six million Jewish were persecuted. Additionally, numerous communists, gypsies, and trade unionists were transported to death camps were they were murdered in Nazi Germany and other countries that were surrounding countries under Nazi control such as Italy.

Notably, during the Holocaust, Adolf Eichmann, a logistical genius, efficiently planned, collected, transported, and exterminated those who were killed. In his 1961 trials, Eichmann was surprised when Jewish people hated him. According to him, he only followed orders and noted that following orders is a marvelous thing (Arendt 267). Therefore, the social factor that led to the resistance of Nazis authority was the authority, order, or human obedience. According to Hannah Arendt, the Nazis authority had done something that was evil, but Eichmann's trial needed a new legal judgment. Arendt insisted that the judgment required moral philosophy since Eichmann did not commit the crime deliberately. Arndt was not against the judgment, but she was against the legal intention of the judgment (Arendt 25). Moreover, she argued that Eichmann might have not been aware of the crime he committed in a cohort of the Nazis authority. Therefore, Arndt insisted that

the term ' thinking' should have been considered during the judgment. This could have allowed the verdict to follow reflective rationality. According to her, some policies can only be implemented if one does not follow National Socialism (Arendt 103). Moreover, in her view, having intentions is like having reflective thinking. Thus, Eichmann judgment could have examined the intentions of the Nazi genocide other than following the persecution of Jewish.