

Essay on hitlers appropriation

[War](#), [World War 2](#)



Hitler's Appropriation

Production of ordnance and military combat was the central and the main priority in Hitler's regime, the NAZI Germany, which was evident from his high massive budgetary in defense and military spending, together with his persona in military leadership (Pinkus, 2005). Similarly, as affirmed by Winchester (2007), expanding German's living space was one of his greatest objectives that were to be achieved through force. He managed to overrun most of the European countries using his military, which was immensely powerful, ruthless and strict. The Germany army would act in the pretence of making peace, after which they would take over a country.

The invasion of Poland was the first step in the concurrence of Europe. Zaloga and Gerrard (2002) assert that, during the war, German used a military strategy known as the Blitzkrieg or the lightning war, characterized by use of large war tanks and fast moving planes, complied by a massive foot soldiers or infantry forces that would otherwise take the enemies by surprise and subjugate them. In light with this, German soldiers also had a phony war or the sitzkrieg, which resulted to the British and the French soldiers pulling off due to Germans reluctance to attack. This amounted to a surprise attack in Denmark and Norway (Pinkus, 2005; Kaufmann & Kaufmann 1993).

The German built their bases in Denmark and Norwegian coast to help them launch strike against Britain. Under the same note, Hitler invaded Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg as a bigger strategy to strike France. The attack in France was an immense success ascribed to the weakening of

the France troops that was highly facilitated by the trapping of the French soldiers at the Dunkirk and the weak soldiers ferried out of the coast by the British rescue team (Pinkus, 2005). The resistance of the British air force on Hitler's attack made the Germans concentrates more on the Eastern Mediterranean and their ultimate target being Soviet Union. The soviet army was unequipped and untrained, making Hitler's attack more fast and aggressive, killing many people and destroying most of the food reservoirs, thence starving the population to death (Winchester, 2007).

References

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