

The second half of adolf hitler's life

[People](#), [Adolf Hitler](#)



The world-renowned dictator of Germany, Adolf Hitler, was actually born as Austrian in 1889. It was during the second half of Hitler's life that he began to realize German nationalism and anti-Semitism in Vienna, Austria.

He had internalized and absorbed these ideas and decided to transfer to Munich, Germany where he gave up his Austrian citizenship by seeking the endorsement from the German nation. This happened in the year 1913.

In 1914, World War II broke out and Hitler used this occurrence to prove his loyalty to Germany which he considered as his new homeland. He served as a corporal in an infantry regiment and was decorated after being wounded in 1917 ("Adolf Hitler Biography," n. d.).

By 1918, Germany declared defeat and eventually surrendered and attributed this failure to the betrayal and treachery of the Jews as well as the Communist's political rebellion. Hitler believed that in order to avoid this unpleasant incident from transpiring again, these so-called traitor groups must be abolished.

Taking a different direction, Hitler decided to involve himself in politics by the year 1919 in that he signed up for the German Workers Party.

In a year's time he became the organization's leader and later changed its name to National Socialist German Worker's Party or more popularly known as the Nazi. Hitler's platform was simple: create a new nation that included all German people and rebuild the German military forces ("Adolf Hitler Biography," n. d.).

Following World War I, the German army signed the Treaty of Versailles after which they were trimmed down in number and was obliged to disburse

billions of dollars to the Allied powers for war damages thereby downgrading German reputation and resulting to economic depression and downfall.

Subsequently, Hitler and the Nazis failed to recapture Germany in the supposed Beer Hall Putsch in 1923. This act was considered treason. As such, Hitler was punished for five years imprisonment, however, he only served it for nine months due to political demands. During Hitler's stay in the penitentiary, he was able to write *Mein Kampf* (My Struggle), his political declaration and proposal for a Nazi government.

In this manuscript, he proclaimed German superiority above other races and condemned the Jews as tainted among others. After the war, he even ordered the genocide of about six million Jews termed as the Holocaust. Hereon, Hitler advanced a dictatorial leadership to have power over the German population and inhibit those who rebel against him.

During the 1930s, Hitler urged for a transformation of the German society upon the advent of political and economic flux and regression and this was heeded by the German people. In 1933, the Nazis gained recognition for these innovative agenda thus Hitler was appointed chancellor of Germany.

His leadership was tremendous in that he used media and press propaganda, large security force which used terror and incarcerated Jews in concentration camps to signify Nazi authority in Germany.