

Albert speer analysis essay



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Albert Speer started off as a young boy from a well to do home in Germany. He had loving and caring parents that cared for him and his brothers, attended school and was considered intelligent but had little knowledge about politics as a child. His educational and political ambitions conflicted with those of his father. Over time Politics became a major aspect of Speer's life and this change in values would impact not only on him, but on the entirety of Germany and eventually the world.

Speer was born in Manheim, southwest of Germany, on the 19th of March 1905. He was born into an average upper-middle class family. Speer was not very close with his parents, or his brothers. He considered them strangers. There was a distinct personality clash between Speer and his brothers as Speer was physically delicate and had unstable health whilst his brothers were robust and outgoing.

Open discussions about politics were banned by Albert's parents throughout the household. Due to this, Speer was apolitical and unaffected during the Weimar years. Even though these discussions were banned, both of Speer's parents had political opinions. Speer's father was a liberal who despised Hitler and his mother secretly joined the Nazi's after being impressed by a SA march.

During his school year's at a private elementary school and a state high school, he grasped a passion for mathematics and thrived to become a Mathematician. His father, Albert Speer, was an Architect and passionately desired for his son to also become an Architect. This conflict in goals drew Speer to slightly despise his father. In those days, family tradition was

important and considering Architecture ran in Speer's family for two generations already he deemed it a priority.

He went through to study Architecture at the Technical University at Karlsruhe and transferred to a more distinguished Technical University in Munich and finished his studies in Berlin. In 1928 Speer marries the daughter of a joiner known as Margarete Weber. Families on both sides of the relationship did not consent to the notion as they knew that they would eventually split ways to further their education. In 1930 Speer heard Hitler give a speech at a Nazi Rally and almost instantly applied for a membership with the Nazi's.

His membership was accepted on 1st of March 1931 and unlike other Germans, Speer joined the Nazi party through the fear of communism, fascination for Hitler and the rejection of the Treaty of Versailles. Speer's first contributive act was joining the Motor Corps, a Nazi organisation, and becoming head of his sub-ranch. His work within the Nazi's then rolled on starting from renovating the Gauhaus, organizing the backdrop for the May Day Rally, organizing the Nuremberg Rally followed by a commission to build entirely new rally grounds at Nuremberg for the 1934 party rally. More opportunities arose for Speer such as designing a piece for the German pavilion for the Paris World Exhibition and rebuilding a new chancellery. As Speer made his way up the ladder he obtained many different titles within the Nazi Party. His first important title was Inspector General of Construction in 1937.

In 1934, Speer becomes the First Architect of the Reich. This title was promoted to Inspector General of construction in 1937. In 1942, Speer became chief of ‘ Organisation Todt’ in 1942, along with Minister of Armaments and Munitions.