

# Hitler's leadership strategies



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Actually in many ways he was a good leader. He was able to get a whole country to back him up in a 'just' cause or what he passed off as a just cause.

He was also a wonderful speaker - he had powerful words, he understood the power of words and used that to his advantage.

Not saying Hitler was a good guy, but he did have great leadership skills.

He also has some very good ideas - such as the eugenics notion of breeding out genetically inherent diseases in the species - an excellent idea, however his methods to go about doing that were very, very wrong.

He had some good ideas - the way of going about them made them 'wrong' and 'evil' to now where no one will willingly sit down and discuss weaknesses of the genes in our species and even dare to suggest that we should use our knowledge of genetics to carefully guide our future reproduction to make our species stronger. When these things are suggested people imagine the horrors of WWII and the 'Supermen' of blond haired, blue eyed whites.

He was a strong leader who had a few 'good causes' to go after, such as the terrible injustice that post WWI Germany went through and the economic situations that not only Germany but the whole world were going through at the start of his leadership. He was able to break a few of the barriers the German People had internationally without war, he also turned the German economy completely around.

Hitler - BEFORE WWII was considered by many in and outside of Germany to be a great man for the job of Leader. He was hailed by many early on as being a 'good' man. It wasn't until the breakout of war and the questionable steps leading up to the war that he lost favor in the eyes of the world. And it wasn't until the end of WWII that his real horror show was revealed to the world and we came to know the man for his true colors.

Hitler was a Good leader, a master of manipulating the masses; alongside his Propaganda Minister, Josef Goebbels, this enabled him to influence and control many who would otherwise never have become Nazis. This is why he remained in power for twelve years, nine of them remarkably successful.

This is what separates them from him; he created National Socialism and, in the early days, was driven by a rabid anti-Semitism. This was later dampened for, even in the early Thirties, such racism was unsavory to many Germans.

Arguments must take into account the huge economic and social recovery undergone during the 1930s; hit harder than many by the Great Depression Weimar Germany was collapsing and it was under the Third Reich that it recovered...unemployment went to ZERO, national pride increased, and Germany was accepted again as a respected European power. Say what you like but under the Fuhrer many would argue, and have even now, that this appeared to herald a golden age for Germany. Thus the regime, Hitler, did do alot of good at the beginning.

Many would say the regime was simply fortunate to have attributed to it the natural emergence from economic slump; Hitler actually did very little well for the nation it could be argued.

Either way, in terms of the man himself; Hitler's anti-Semitism developed during his time as a tramp on the streets of Vienna where he saw prosperous Jewish business men better off than he was; it was from this that he developed his conspiracy theories and hatred. Of course, anti-Semitism was common at the time and Hitler's theories were therefore not considered evil at the time in themselves. However, as is widely known all were revolted by the revelations of the Allied advance in 1945 wherein the Extermination camps of the SS were uncovered.

It is worth noting that it was Himmler, Hedrick and others who in fact created the final solution at the Wannsee conference during WWII, Hitler was not at the meeting. It depends very much as to how you view the power structure within Nazi Germany as how far you think Hitler controlled this solution. I direct you to Ian Kershaw if you wish to know more.

Hitler was terrifying, not mad, but so embedded within his own neuroses that he came to be what is called Evil.

He felt betrayed and was thus embittered by the Armistice of 1918 and subsequent crippling Treaty of Versailles; the creation and advancement of the Nazi Party was as much a fault of the allies as anyone else.

He played on the militarism and nationalism within the Prussian elite and population as a whole and this created the spell he had over them. By 1945

Hitler was so caught up in his own propaganda myths that he believed himself to be infallible and invincible; you need only look at his handling of the Battle of Stalingrad to prove this. Upon realizing his mistake, he shot himself after taking poison

If he would've used his leadership skills for the good he would've been a really good leader. Hitler was well spoken, very charismatic and had a way to get others to follow his visions and beliefs. just sucks he used it for the dark side

How his quest for the perfect Arian race included a really specific work out regime for the youth of Germany which is perhaps the reason that Germany excelled in the Olympics during and shortly after hitters reign

I have one more thing to add, I watched a documentary on Hitler and his speeches were so motivating and entertaining that Jewish people would actually go to his speeches because they were so popular it was like the thing to do and a few admitted to actually have been moved by him. The way he delivered his speech really grasped everyone in the crowd

Adolf Hitler was born on April 20, 1889 in Braunau, Austria, a small town across the Inn River from Germany. Soon after Hitler's birth, his father, Alois Hitler, moved the family to Linz, Austria. Hitler attended school in Linz and at first was a good student, but in high school he was a very poor student. Hitler's academic abilities angered his father because his father hoped that Hitler would study to become a government worker as he had been. Hitler, however, wanted to become an artist.

In 1907, Hitler went to Vienna Austria. In an attempt to fulfill his dream of becoming an artist. This attempt ended when he failed the entrance exam to the Academy of Fine Arts. When Hitler's mother died in 1907, he decided to remain in Vienna. He took the entrance exam a year later and failed again. He did not have steady work in Vienna, but, instead, took a variety of odd jobs. He lived in cheap rooming houses or slept on park benches and he often had to get meals from charity kitchens. During his time in Vienna Hitler learned to hate non-Germans. Hitler was a German-speaking Austrian and considered himself German. He ridiculed the Austrian government for recognizing eight languages as official and believed that no government could last if it treated ethnic groups equally.

In 1913, Hitler went to Munich, Germany and when World War I began in 1914, he volunteered for service in the German army. Hitler was twice decorated for bravery, but only rose to the rank of corporal. When World War-I ended. Hitler was in a hospital recovering from temporary blindness possibly caused by a poison gas attack. The Versailles Treaty that ended the war stripped Germany of much of its territory, forced the country to disarm, and ordered Germany to pay huge reparations. When the army returned to Germany. The country was in despair. The country was bankrupt and millions of people were unemployed.

In 1920, Hitler joined the National Socialist German Workers Party known as the Nazis. The Nazis called for all Germans, even those in other countries, to unite into one nation; they called for a strong central government; and they called for the cancellation of the Versailles Treaty. Hitler became leader of the Nazi party and built up membership quickly, mostly because of his

powerful speaking ability. Hitler organized an army for the Nazi party called the Storm Troopers ("Brown Shirts") who were called upon to fight groups seeking to disband the Nazi rallies.

On November 9, 1923, Hitler led more than 2,000 Storm Troopers on a march to seize the Bavarian government. The attempt failed and Hitler was arrested and sentenced to prison for five years for treason. While in prison, Hitler wrote *Mein Kampf* (My Struggle). In this book, he stated his beliefs and plans for Germany's future. Hitler only served nine months in prison and when he was released, he began to rebuild the party again. He set up a private battle-ready elite guard known as the "Schutzstaffel" (SS). By 1929, the Nazis had become an important minor political party.

In 1930, a worldwide depression hit Germany, yet Germany also had the debt of paying for the damage it had caused in World War I. Hitler protested against paying the debt and said that the Jews and Communists were the cause for Germany's defeat in World War I. He promised to rid Germany of Jews and Communists and to reunite the German speaking part of Europe.

In July, 1932, the Nazis received about 40% of the vote and became the strongest party in Germany. On January 30, 1933, President Paul von Hindenburg appointed Hitler Chancellor of Germany. Once in this position, Hitler moved quickly toward attaining a dictatorship. When von Hindenburg died in 1934, Hitler already had control of Germany and he gave himself the title "Fuehrer" (leader).

Under Hitler's government, called the Third Reich, there was no place for freedom. The government controlled every part of one's life. Hitler used

extensive propaganda to brainwash the nation into believing his theory about creating the perfect Aryan or nordic race. Therefore, it was Hitler's plan to rid the nation and eventually the world of Jews, Gypsies, Negroes, handicapped, and mentally ill persons. This plan was called the " Final Solution."

World War II began in 1939 when Hitler invaded Poland to begin his unification of all German-speaking peoples. By this time extermination camps were being established throughout Germany, Poland, and Russia.

Before Hitler was stopped in 1945 by the Allied countries, he had caused the extermination over 12 million people. Hitler committed suicide in his bunker on April 30, 1945 and seven days later, Germany surrendered.