

Hitler

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Adolf Hitler In the countryside of Austria in 1889, a boy was born who later turned up to be one of the greatest dictators of all time on earth. This boy showed characteristics of being discontented, resentful and temperamental from his childhood. He was known as Adolf Hitler, and his father was a custom official in Austria. His ambition was always to become the greatest painter of all time, and this is quite intriguing in that he ended up in politics. He emulated her mother who was quite receptive than his strict father who he always rebelled against. The death of her mother during his adolescence was a shock to him. Hitler at sixteen years old dropped out of school and went to Vienna with the intention of pursuing his dream. However, things did not out on his favour and the school where he was to attend refused to enroll him. He had to fend for himself doing all manner of undesirable jobs so as to survive. During this stay, he developed an interest in politics. His anti-Semitism and discernment of Jews started here (The Jewish Library, 2014). After five, years, Hitler decided to relocate to Munich where he joined the Germany army. His potential of a brave and skillful soldier were quite evident and was promoted through the ranks. He participated in World War I which Germany actually lost the war. There was much causality including him which led him to be admitted in hospital for several months. Devastated by the aftermath of the war he believed to be the person who was going to liberate German from its enemies. After healing, he was sent to spy on groups which seemed to be a threat to the German rule at the time. However, he deserted his mission and imposed himself as the leader of the group he was to spy on. Hitler is one of the best orators of all time; this talent helped him gain popularity among the people. With time, he increased

the membership of the group tremendously. His dictatorship began to be visible as he never tolerated any opponents. He had a special force that could teach a lesson those who opposed him and those that disrupted his meetings (The Jewish Library, 2014).

His growing popularity made him attempt to overthrow the government but failed terribly and was sentenced to serve a 5yr jail term. However, the nine months spent in jail taught him important lessons in life about politics. After being released he decided in order to be the leader of Germany he had to garner enough popularity and influence. His great speeches helped him receive support from the people that felt oppressed by the then regime. As time went by, he had influence across the board including top military commanders, politicians and the influential people in German. However, he did not win on the first elections. The next elections in 1933 saw him take power. His instilling of fear and intimidating his opponents with the huge propaganda ensured him of a win in the elections (The Jewish Library, 2014).

The Blood Purge that occurred in 1934 in his leadership was a mark of his dictatorial rule. There were millions of Jews persecuted with his agenda of annihilating the entire Jewish people. Also, political opponents were not tolerated many were executed others imprisoned. However during this time Germany industrial growth was good and saw him build and expand his army. He embarked with a mission of conquering the whole of Europe which saw the start of the Second World War. He conquered some countries, but the invasion of Russia was the start of his downfall. His poor judgment and failure to heed the advice from his generals and advisors led to his defeat. He even executed those who questioned him terming them as traitors. When

he was overpowered and saw himself on the losing end he instructed the rampage of important industries in German including the transport and communication lines. He later committed suicide in 1945 by shooting himself (The Jewish Library, 2014).

Hitler's legacy throughout Europe did not offer much but just ruined its civilization. His sacrifice of humans to gain power was quite senseless. The acts of instigating racial mythologies were quite unreasonable. His fall led to also to the fall of the great empire he had built of total dictatorship that had wrecked Germany and Europe during his tenure of rule.

References

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