

Adolf hitler assignment

[History](#)



Hitler dropped out of school and moved to be a laborer and watercolor painter. After being denied the acceptance into the Academy of Fine Arts twice Hitler moved into a homeless shelter. Without any money he remained there for many years. This is thought of when he first had Anti-Semitism ideas. Hitler signed up to serve in the German army when World War 1 broke out. He was wounded at Somme and was also awarded the Iron Cross. When the war effort ended he was furious and stunned that Germany surrendered. Fighting in the war only grew his nationalism toward Germany.

He blamed the surrender of the war on the betrayal of civilian leaders and the Marxists. While working for the military intelligence officer he inherited many of the anti-Semitic, nationalist, and anti-Marxist ideas from the DAP party's founder, Anton Drexler. He soon joined the German Workers' Party (DAP) and personally designed the banner, a swastika in a white circle on a red background. Hitler then went around making speeches against the Treaty of Versailles, rival politicians, Marxists and Jews. Hitler made many promises to the country of Germany in order to come to power.

Most of the promises he made, he did not keep. Germany's extreme depression created a great platform for him to gain power. At this time the people wanted somebody to come to power to fix their problems. Hitler said that he could help the people of Germany and promised them all relief. He also promised jobs for the unemployed and a market for the farmer's goods. Hitler began to appeal to people's emotions instead of their reason. The people of Germany heard what they wanted to hear and ignored the violence of the Nazi party.

He told the people that Germany's problems were caused by corrupt Laotians, communists, and Jews, and if they got rid of these people that the economy would become better. His beer hall speeches attracted bigger and bigger audiences. These speeches were protected by the Streamlining. The Streamlining (AS) was the muscle of the party. Their intimidating, violent ways kept the people from acting out against the party. This was done publicly so people knew what would happen if they acted out. Hitler ran for presidency in 1932 against Hindering. Hitler lost the election but gain popularity in German politics.

Due to his, Hindering made Doll the chancellor of Germany. Here he made many laws that just gave the government more and more power over the people. He gained full control over legislative and executive branches. Other parties were scared to fight against Hitler so the Nazis became the only legal political party in Germany. Military opposition was also punished during the Night of Long Knives. Ernst Room, other AS leaders and political enemies were rounded up and shot. Hitler then became the head of the government due to abolishing the office of president and combining its powers with those of the chancellor.

Doll created a fascism government in which he controlled all the power. He became the supreme commander of the armed forces and began to mobilize for war. The military quickly grew from a massive expansion. The government was also changing to the Nazi regime which included social reform measures. New laws were created that banned marriage between non-Jewish and Jewish Germans, and deprived " non-Aryans" of the benefits of German citizenship. He also targeted mentally and physically disabled

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children and adults. There was not a search for all Jews in Europe during WW2.

The Jews were sent to concentration and extermination camps where they were treated incredibly harsh and were killed in mass executions. Other "imperfect" citizens also were sent to concentration camps such as Poles, communists, homosexuals, and others. At the end of World War 2 a total of 6,000,000 people were killed in German concentration camps. While this was happening the German people just turned their back like they had no idea what was happening. Adolf Hitler was Time magazine's Man of the Year for 1938, for creating the Munich Agreement.

This agreement ceded the Sudetenland districts to Germany, reversing part of the Versailles Treaty. Shortly after this Germany invaded Poland, thus Britain and France declared war on Germany creating World War 2. After his army was pushed back into Germany, Hitler knew that he wouldn't win the war. While Allied troops surrounded Berlin where Hitler was hiding, he committed suicide. He didn't want himself to be captured by enemy hands after being informed about the execution of Mussolini. Hitler's political program left all of Europe in a trail of destruction and Germany devastated.

His policies created an amazing amount of human suffering and also the death of 40 million people, 27 million of these deaths were from the Soviet Union. Hitler's death declared the end of a horrible time in Germany and also the defeat of fascism. A democracy is so much better than a dictatorship. There are many differences between the two types of government. The major difference is in the daily lives of the people. In a free

society people are free to accomplish whatever they desire. The people have the freedom to be a great athlete or search what you want on the internet.

In a dictatorship the government controls everything. They censor stuff on the internet that would go against a dictatorship or provoke a free society. The people in a dictatorship have no say in the government due to that fact that all the power is kept to one individual, unlike a democracy where the people are governed by the people. The laws in dictatorships can get a little out of hand and lawless because there isn't anyone to vote on them. Law enforcement then becomes very brutal and violent to show the power of the dictatorship to the people. That is why I believe a free society is an amazing thing.