

Analyze the methods
used by the one
single-party



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Analyze the methods used by the one single-party ruler In his successful bid for power. Hitler was a single party ruler of Germany who had led the Nazis and played undoubtedly the biggest role in starting the Second World War. However, when studying Hitler, it is important to remember he had not always been in control of a large portion of Europe, let alone Germany itself. Thus this paper will explain the methods used by Hitler in his successful bid for power which are political prowess, intimidation, and opportunism. Firstly, Hitler's political prowess will be analyzed for its strengths and weaknesses in Hitler's coming to power.

Hitler used a wide array of propaganda in his coming to power that appealed to all social groups that had been in Germany at the time of his rule. For example, he lobbied his campaign towards married women, big businesses, small businesses, the unemployed, the workers and also the youth. He led many campaigns which appealed to the desires of these groups such as promising work for the unemployed, if he was to come into power. These promises that he made to the public had to have been successful because in the November election of 1932, Hitler's Nazis had the biggest party in the Reichstag of approximately 230 chairs.

However, that is not to say that his political maneuvers had no fault. His youth policies had not been totally accepted by the children of Germany, which led to 2 youth uprisings which Hitler had to have taken care of.

However, his political successes can also be seen in his manipulation of the Reichstag into initiating Article 48 and commencing emergency decrees to allow Hitler to reign as he pleased as the chancellor without having to listen to the Reichstag, which aided greatly in his consolidation of power.

Hitler's strengths as a political figure can also be seen in his great oratorical abilities. Hitler had the ability to evoke passion and install his truths and beliefs through his passionate and motivating speeches which proved to be essential in his Munich Putsch and his trial for causing the Putsch as he was able to win over a lot of supporters and put Nazism on the map, all through the eloquence and moving power of his speeches. Karl Alluded, an early supporter of Nazism expresses the sheer power of Hitler's speeches in being able to win over any crowd.

The successes of this ability can be seen in Hitler's campaigns to win elections in the Reichstag, with no great speeches which were essential in his appointment as chancellor. Therefore, this paragraph shows that Hitler's political deplores was a very effective method in his cry of power as it is what allowed him to become known to the public and transcend above his competitors. Another method that Hitler used in his bid for power was the method of eloped greatly in his use of intimidation as a method of coming into power.

The AS, with the direct orders of Hitler, broke up many communist meetings and the campaigning of his other opponents which scared his opponents from openly going against him as they were too afraid of his secret police to do so. This shows how successful Hitler's use of intimidation must have been in his bid for power. However, Hitler had trouble controlling the AS (who were loyal to Ernst Room), which led to the murder of Ernst Room, which in turn shows Hitler's weakness in being able to control people through his use of fear and intimidation.

This action however, caused people to fear Hitler more as he was able to show that he was willing to kill his friend, showing that he would kill anyone standing in his way, which in turn aided his use of fear as a tool to come to power. Therefore, it can be seen that fear and intimidation was a successful tool for Hitler as it stopped his opponents from being able to openly go against him, letting him get to power more easily. Lastly, opportunism will be discussed as a method of Hitler's bid for power. Main examples of Hitler's opportunism in his rise to power are the Great Depression and Germany's economic situation during his rise. The Great Depression was a crash in the stock market of the USA which ended up having repercussions to not only the USA but also to essentially every country USA had been involved in trade with. One of the countries that had greatly depended on the American support had been Germany, as they had been supported financially by the USA through the Dawes Plan and the loans which had kept the crumbling Germany together.

However, due to the crash, the loans had stopped and Germany's economy was at crisis once again. Seeing an opportunity, Hitler continued harder with his extremist views and policies, which were now welcomed by the German public who had grown tired of the rule of the Weimar Republic and were willing to look for solutions through more extremist methods. This new popular support of the Nazis had been further stimulated by the Weimar Republic who had, in fear of another hyperinflation, raised taxes during a time when people did not even have enough money to support their basic needs.

Thus, it can be seen that the aggravated campaigning during this time of crisis in Germany had been crucial for Hitler in his rise to power because it was this opportunistic campaigning which earned him approximately 230 chairs in the Reichstag during the 1932 November elections. In conclusion, it can be seen that Hitler's political prowess, intimidation and opportunism had all been relatively successful methods in his bid for power, even though they all have slight weaknesses in how effective they were in achieving his goal of gaining power.