

Chapter 1 : Adolf Hitler's rise to power - Wikipedia

Rise to power. Discharged from the hospital amid the social chaos that followed Germany's defeat, Hitler took up political work in Munich in May-June As an army political agent, he joined the small German Workers' Party in Munich (September).

Adolf Hitler reviewing troops on the Eastern Front, Hitler was of great historical importanceâ€”a term that does not imply a positive judgmentâ€”because his actions changed the course of the world. He was responsible for starting World War II , which resulted in the deaths of more than 50 million people. In addition, Hitler was responsible for the Holocaust , the state-sponsored killing of six million Jews and millions of others. None How did Adolf Hitler rise to power? With his oratorical skills and use of propaganda, he soon became its leader. Hitler gained popularity nationwide by exploiting unrest during the Great Depression , and in he placed second in the presidential race. The following month the Reichstag fire occurred, and it provided an excuse for a decree overriding all guarantees of freedom. Then on March 23 the Enabling Act was passed, giving full powers to Hitler. Such goals were greeted with support by many within Germany who resented the harsh terms of the Treaty of Versailles , which had ended World War I. Through various means he was able to annex Austria and Czechoslovakia with little resistance in â€” Then on September 1, , Germany invaded Poland , which had been guaranteed French and British military support should such an event occur. Read more about World War II. However, Goebbels only held the post for one day before committing suicide. How did Adolf Hitler die? As Soviet troops entered the heart of Berlin , Hitler committed suicide on April 30, , in his underground bunker. Although there is some speculation about the manner of his death, it is widely believed that he shot himself. Eva Braun , whom he had recently married, also took her own life. According to his wishes, both bodies were burned and buried. Almost immediately, however, conspiracy theories began. According to subsequent reports, however, the Soviets recovered his burnt remains, which were identified through dental records.

Chapter 2 : The Rise of Hitler and Mussolini | HowStuffWorks

Adolf Hitler's rise to power began in Germany in September when Hitler joined the political party known as the Deutsche Arbeiterpartei - DAP (German Workers' Party).

Bring fact-checked results to the top of your browser search. Conditions were ripe for the development of such a party. Resentment at the loss of the war and the severity of the peace terms added to the economic woes and brought widespread discontent. Many of these joined the Nazi Party. Conditions were favourable for the growth of the small party, and Hitler was sufficiently astute to take full advantage of them. When he joined the party, he found it ineffective, committed to a program of nationalist and socialist ideas but uncertain of its aims and divided in its leadership. He accepted its program but regarded it as a means to an end. His propaganda and his personal ambition caused friction with the other leaders of the party. Hitler countered their attempts to curb him by threatening resignation, and because the future of the party depended on his power to organize publicity and to acquire funds, his opponents relented. In July he became their leader with almost unlimited powers. From the first he set out to create a mass movement, whose mystique and power would be sufficient to bind its members in loyalty to him. The climax of this rapid growth of the Nazi Party in Bavaria came in an attempt to seize power in the Munich Beer Hall Putsch of November, when Hitler and General Erich Ludendorff tried to take advantage of the prevailing confusion and opposition to the Weimar Republic to force the leaders of the Bavarian government and the local army commander to proclaim a national revolution. In the melee that resulted, the police and the army fired at the advancing marchers, killing a few of them. Hitler was injured, and four policemen were killed. Placed on trial for treason, he characteristically took advantage of the immense publicity afforded to him. He also drew a vital lesson from the Putschâ€”that the movement must achieve power by legal means. He was sentenced to prison for five years but served only nine months, and those in relative comfort at Landsberg castle. Hitler used the time to dictate the first volume of *Mein Kampf*, his political autobiography as well as a compendium of his multitudinous ideas. Moreover, he believed that the state existed to serve the Volkâ€”a mission that to him the Weimar German Republic betrayed. All morality and truth were judged by this criterion: Parliamentary democratic government stood doubly condemned. It assumed the equality of individuals that for Hitler did not exist and supposed that what was in the interests of the Volk could be decided by parliamentary procedures. It was the rival *Weltanschauung*, Marxism which for him embraced social democracy as well as communism, with its insistence on internationalism and economic conflict. Beyond Marxism he believed the greatest enemy of all to be the Jew, who was for Hitler the incarnation of evil. Its final objective must be the removal of the Jews altogether. After his release, Hitler faced difficulties that had not existed before. The republic seemed to have become more respectable. Hitler was forbidden to make speeches, first in Bavaria, then in many other German states these prohibitions remained in force until â€” Nevertheless, the party grew slowly in numbers, and in Hitler successfully established his position within it against Gregor Strasser, whose followers were primarily in northern Germany. The advent of the Depression in, however, led to a new period of political instability. The alliance also enabled him to seek support from many of the magnates of business and industry who controlled political funds and were anxious to use them to establish a strong right-wing, antisocialist government. The subsidies Hitler received from the industrialists placed his party on a secure financial footing and enabled him to make effective his emotional appeal to the lower middle class and the unemployed, based on the proclamation of his faith that Germany would awaken from its sufferings to reassert its natural greatness. But his most important achievement was the establishment of a truly national party with its voters and followers drawn from different classes and religious groups, unique in Germany at the time. Unremitting propaganda, set against the failure of the government to improve conditions during the Depression, produced a steadily mounting electoral strength for the Nazis. The party became the second largest in the country, rising from 2. In Hitler opposed Hindenburg in the presidential election, capturing The fear of communism and the rejection of the Social Democrats bound them together. On January 30, , Hindenburg offered him the chancellorship of Germany. His cabinet included few Nazis at that point. After his release from prison, he

often went to live on the Obersalzberg, near Berchtesgaden. His income at this time was derived from party funds and from writing for nationalist newspapers. He was largely indifferent to clothes and food but did not eat meat and gave up drinking beer and all other alcohols. His rather irregular working schedule prevailed. He usually rose late, sometimes dawdled at his desk, and retired late at night. At Berchtesgaden, his half sister Angela Raubal and her two daughters accompanied him. Hitler became devoted to one of them, Geli, and it seems that his possessive jealousy drove her to suicide in September. For weeks Hitler was inconsolable. Some time later Eva Braun, a shop assistant from Munich, became his mistress. Hitler rarely allowed her to appear in public with him. He would not consider marriage on the grounds that it would hamper his career. Braun was a simple young woman with few intellectual gifts.

Chapter 3 : The History Place - Rise of Hitler: The Republic Collapses

Adolph Hitler had German history on his side. An ardent nationalist who fought in World War I, he was shocked by what he and many others considered the "backstab" of Germany's surrender. He.

The Republic Collapses Amid the swirling mess in Berlin of political intrigue, rumors, and disorder, the SA, the Nazi storm troopers, stood out as an ominous presence. In the spring of 1933, many in the German democratic government came to believe the Brownshirts were about to take over by force. Many members of the SA considered themselves to be a true revolutionary army and were anxious to live up to that idea. Chancellor Heinrich Brüning - the last in a long line of noble politicians who tried to preserve the Republic. General Kurt von Schleicher - contemptuous of the struggling Republic and determined to grab power for himself. Franz von Papen who became deeply involved in the political intrigue that brought Hitler to power. The Nazis were outraged and wanted Hitler to fight the ban. But Hitler, always a step ahead of them all, knew better. He agreed, knowing the republic was on its last legs and that opportunity would soon come along for him. That opportunity came in the form of Kurt von Schleicher, a scheming, ambitious Army officer who had ideas of leading Germany himself. But he made the mistake that would prove fatal of underestimating Hitler. Schleicher was acquainted with Hitler and had been the one who arraigned for Hitler to meet Hindenburg, a meeting that went poorly for Hitler. On May 8, 1933, Schleicher held a secret meeting with Hitler and offered a proposal. The ban on the SA and SS would be lifted, the Reichstag dissolved and new elections called, and Chancellor Brüning would be dumped, if Hitler would support him in a conservative nationalist government. In the end one could only have pity for him. That man is finished," Joseph Goebbels wrote in his diary in 1933. Brüning was pressured by Schleicher to resign. He appealed without success to Hindenburg and wound up resigning on May 30, 1933. Heinrich Brüning was one of the last men in Germany who stood up to Hitler with the best interest of the people at heart. He was responsible for getting Hindenburg re-elected as president to keep out Hitler and preserve the republic. He was also hard at work on the international scene to help the German economy by seeking an end to war reparations. But his economic policies at home brought dismal results. He invoked Article 48 of the German constitution several times to break the political stalemate in Berlin. To Schleicher and Hitler, he was simply in the way and had to go. Schleicher went to work on him by undermining the support of Hindenburg. Brüning also made an error in proposing that the huge estates of bankrupt aristocrats be divided up and given to peasants, sounding like a Marxist. Those same aristocrats, along with big industrialists, had scraped together the money to buy Hindenburg an estate of his own. When Hindenburg took his Easter vacation there in mid-May, he had to listen to their complaints about Brüning. All the while, Schleicher was at work against Brüning as well. On May 29, 1933, Hindenburg called in Brüning and told him to resign. The next day, Heinrich Brüning handed in his resignation, effectively ending democracy in Germany. Schleicher was now in control. He chose as his puppet chancellor, an unknown socialite named Franz von Papen who had grave doubts about his own ability to function in such a high office. Hindenburg, however, took a liking to Papen and encouraged him to take the job. May 30 - A mass gathering of the unemployed outside a government-run job office in Berlin. Such gatherings sometimes led to street riots. Chancellor Papen third from right with his befuddled Cabinet in June 1933. The aristocratic Papen assembled a cabinet of men like himself. This ineffective cabinet of aristocrats and industrialists presided over a nation that would soon be on the verge of anarchy. When Adolf Hitler was asked by President Hindenburg if he would support Papen as chancellor, he said yes. On June 4th, the Reichstag was dissolved and new elections were called for the end of July. The secret promises made to the Nazis by Schleicher had been fulfilled. Murder and violence soon erupted on a scale never before seen in Germany. Roaming groups of Nazi Brownshirts walked the streets singing Nazi songs and looking for fights. Blut muss fließen Knuppelhagedick! Diese gotverdammte Juden Republik! Blood must flow as cudgel thick as hail! That goddamned Jewish republic! Hundreds of gun battles took place. On July 17, the Nazis under police escort brazenly marched into a Communist area near Hamburg in the state of Prussia. A big shoot-out occurred in which 19 people were killed and nearly wounded. It came to be known as "Bloody Sunday. Germany had taken a big step closer to

authoritarian rule. Hitler now decided that Papen was simply in the way and had to go. The chancellorship will then devolve on me," Hitler told Papen. The July elections would provide that opportunity. The Nazis, sensing total victory, campaigned with fanatical energy. Hitler was now speaking to adoring German audiences of up to , at a time. The Nazi Party was now the largest and most powerful in Germany. On August 5th, Hitler presented his list of demands to Schleicher – the chancellorship; passage of an enabling act giving him control to rule by decree; three cabinet posts for Nazis; the creation of a propaganda ministry; control over the Ministry of the Interior; and control of Prussia. As for Schleicher, he would get the Ministry of Defense as a reward. Meanwhile, the SA began massing in Berlin anticipating a takeover of power. Hindenburg by now distrusted Hitler and would not have him as chancellor, especially after the behavior of the SA. On August 13, Schleicher and Papen met with Hitler and gave him the bad news. The best they could offer was a compromise – vice chancellorship and the Prussian Ministry of the Interior. Hitler is cheered and saluted as he heads into a big meeting with President Hindenburg in November. In a display of wild rage that stunned Schleicher and Papen, he spewed out threats of violence and murder, saying he would let loose the SA for three days of mayhem all across Germany. Later that same day, Hitler was called on the carpet by President Hindenburg. The former Austrian Corporal got a tongue lashing from the former Field Marshal after once again demanding the chancellorship and refusing to cooperate with Papen and Schleicher. In the presence of the steely-eyed old Prussian, Hitler backed down. The gamble for total victory had failed. He put the SA on a two week furlough and went to Berchtesgaden to lick his wounds. They would all have to wait, he told them. Just a little longer. This was a problem. Everyone was getting tired of elections by now. Goebbels had a hard time getting the Nazi effort up to the same level of a few months earlier. Hitler was still haunted by the suicide of his beloved niece a few years earlier. Hitler rushed to the hospital and resolved to look after her from that moment on. This distraction served to slow down the already sluggish Nazi campaign. More problems came after Goebbels and a number of Nazis went along with the Communists in a wildcat strike of transport workers in Berlin, thus alienating a lot of middle class voters. Bad publicity from siding with the Reds plus the bad publicity Hitler got after his meeting with Hindenburg combined to lose them votes. Adding to all this were the wild antics of the SA. On November 6th, the Nazis lost two million votes and thirty four seats in the Reichstag. It seemed the Nazis were losing momentum. But there was still no workable government in Berlin. And Schleicher was now at work behind the scenes to further undermine him. On November 17, Papen went to Hindenburg and told him he was unable to form any kind of working coalition, then resigned. Two days later, Hitler requested a meeting with Hindenburg. Once again Hitler demanded to be made chancellor. Once again he was turned down. This time however, Hindenburg took a friendlier tone, asking Hitler, soldier to soldier, to meet him half way and cooperate with the other parties to form a working majority, in other words, a coalition government. On November 21st, Hitler saw Hindenburg again and tried a different approach. He read a prepared statement claiming that parliamentary government had failed and that only the Nazis could be counted on to stop the spread of Communism. He asked Hindenburg to make him the leader of a presidential cabinet. Hindenburg said no, and only repeated his own previous requests. The Government of Germany had ground to a halt. They believed Hitler would be good for business. Hindenburg was in a terrible bind.

Chapter 4 : Hitler's Rise to Power

Hitler was a brilliant speaker, and his eyes had a peculiar power over people. He was a good organiser and politician. He was a driven, unstable man, who believed that he had been called by God to become dictator of Germany and rule the world.

It was all part of a conspiracy planned out in advance by heads of multi national corporations, international bankers, and globalist politicians. The same forces that are behind the worldwide chaos we are witnessing now, were behind the rise of Hitler, and were directly responsible for World War II. From the German point of view the treaty was incredibly harsh and devastating for Germany. The leaders of the allies drew up this treaty to purposely revenge and weaken Germany. The first part was to revenge and weaken Germany. Many rules were laid down to Germany, which they had to obey. The German territory to the west of the Rhine would be occupied by allied troops for 15 years. The Germans did not like this because they did not want enemy troops in their own country. Even though the war was over they still hated the allies. Germany was not allowed to put any defences or troops on the east bank of the Rhine. This made Germany feel weak and vulnerable to invasion. They also hated the thought of a foreign president telling them what to do. Germany had to agree never to combine with Austria again. They had to strictly respect the independence of Austria. This was hard for both countries to accept as they both thought of each other as the same people. Along with this, land was given to Poland from Germany, which Germany could never take back. Germany also lost her rights for trading overseas with places like, China. Along with this, Germany lost all her military power. By March 31st , the German army consisted of only 7 divisions of infantry and 3 of cavalry. This meant that the army was cut to just , men and the navy just 15, men and 36 ships. There were to be absolutely no Airforce or submarines. All this humiliation made the country feel weak. The country also had a huge problem in dealing with the large population of unemployed soldiers. The Saar Coalmines made a lot of money, and were very profitable to Germany. A big industry had been taken away from Germany. The rest of the Saar district was also taken away from Germany and was handed over to the League of Nations. At the end of 15 years it was to be decided by democracy, which government the people of Saar wanted to be placed under, France or Germany. Even so, Germany had to accept this, or run the risk of starting the war all over again, which they would inevitably lose. The second part of the treaty was the matter of reparations. The total compensation of the damage caused by Germany in the war came to a staggering 6. Germany felt this was far too much. It caused tremendous economic problems in Germany. The German people were starving and living in poverty. The other three parts of the treaty were irrelevant to Germany, and only gave rewards to the allies land and "self determination" to small countries in Europe. So how did all of this promote Hitler into becoming the Fuhrer of Germany? First of all, Hitler had very strong views on the treaty. Even though he was Austrian, he loved Germany more than anything. Hitler hated the Treaty of Versailles and he often referred to the people who signed it as "November criminals" because the war had ended in November. He stirred up the German people by reminding them of parts of the treaty that they would not like and he promised that if he was elected he would refuse to abide by many terms in the treaty, such as the reparations, military restrictions, and the land which was "stolen" away from Germany. He knew that people in Germany felt bad from the depression, and so the majority of the population blamed their problems on the treaty, this caused many to turn towards Hitler, because he had been against the treaty right from the start. After becoming the leader of the Nazi party, he set his sights on overall power of Germany. He had very strong views on Germany being the Master race and thought that Germany was far superior to any other country. Hitler wanted Germany to stand up and be strong once more. He planned to do this by having a Third Reich. He said that Germany needed to reach out to all the German people in whatever country. He wanted to join up with Poland, the Sudetenland and Austria. He needed all the support he could get. This was causing massive economic problems in Germany. Unemployment was soaring, and money began to lose its value. Hitler promised that if he was elected he would get rid of unemployment in Germany. He said that Germany had to stop handing over money to enemy nations. By doing this he was breaking the treaty yet again. Another problem was the military restrictions. The

German army was unable to protect itself due to its small size and small budget. After the Nazi party hardly grew for the next 6 years, yet the Treaty of Versailles was still in force. This was thanks to the Treaty of Locarno and the Kellogg pact, which brought peace throughout Europe. There simply was no need for a Nazi party in Germany when problems were beginning to sort out themselves. Although, you could say that the Treaty of Versailles did not have a long term affect on German politics, it was essential in getting the Nazi party going. It was without doubt that if there was no anger to fuel Hitler, in this case the Treaty of Versailles, he would never have come to power. Hitler needed a certain amount of points in parliament to get into power. All of these factors gained Hitler public support in one way or another. The answer is that they were all as important as each other. You could say that one cause was more significant than another like the enabling law for example, nor could you say that without one less significant cause, would Hitler been just as popular. Let me give you a clearer example. This is why each cause is as important as each other. Without even one of them, Hitler may not have gone down in history as he notoriously did. As the Nazi party grew, Hitler began to unite with other small political groups against the communists. This would get Hitler enough support to automatically put him into power. The stormtroopers he controlled were used to break up Trade Unions meetings and marches, but when he tried to do this on a large scale, on May day , the police were too strong for him and forced him to back down. Hitler tried to persuade them to help him in a revolution against the National Government. Hitler, realising that this decision would depress his followers, told them all that the Bavarian government had agreed to help them. Hitler and of his supporters marched through the streets to the army headquarters. They were stopped by a small group of policemen who had blocked the road. After some shooting the Nazis ran away, even though the Nazi party outnumbered the police who opposed them. At the trial Hitler was sentenced to 5 years in prison. As it turned out, Hitler was released after only 9 months. In the Nazis won 32 seats in parliament thanks to the publicity that the Munich Putsch received. For the next 4 years though the Nazi party dropped to just 13 seats. During this time Hitler had changed his party from socialist to fascist and had altered 25 points on which the party was based. These years were called "the years of stagnation". The Nazis decline in popularity was thanks to the Locarno treaty and the Kellogg pact, which were bringing peace to Europe, and settling Germany as a whole. The Munich Putsch taught Hitler to stick to elections, rather than revolutions. Although there seems to be little long term benefits for Hitler in the Munich Putsch, it was a good starting point on which Hitler and his Nazi party first got going, and that in itself, turned out to be a long term benefit. Hitler needed a serious boost from the mediocre years the Nazis had from to The boost that Hitler got was in the form of the depression. This put Germany into a dire state as unemployment rocketed. Unemployment in Germany grew from 1 million in to 3 million in This turned out to be good news for the Nazis as votes increased from 1 million to 6 million in the same time. The party had increased their seats in parliament from 13 seats to a much healthier seats. This made them the second largest party in the Reichstag. This easily made them the largest party in the Reichstag with an astonishing seats. This was just the thing that Hitler needed to get him all the way into power. The depression caused extremism, as desperate people felt that ordinary politicians had failed them and they looked for a way out of their terrible financial problems. The depression was important as Hitler could prey on these people, and these people came, not in thousands, but millions. Hitler promised Germany that if he was elected he would get rid of unemployment completely. The people who voted for the Nazis were not just the unemployed. Many unemployed people voted communist. They wanted a government who could seize control of banks and businesses, to take their money and spread it between the poor. It is highly likely that many Nazi voters were middle class people who were scared of communism.

Chapter 5 : How Hitler's Manipulation of Economic and Social Chaos Brought Him to Power – Argunners

Adolf Hitler's Rise to Power Hitler's Early Life At p.m. on the evening of April 20, , he was born in the small Austrian village of Braunau Am Inn just across the border from German Bavaria.

At this time there were illegal groups of Army officers who worked to overthrow the Weimar Republic and undermine the Versailles Treaty. Hitler worked as a spy for these groups, and information he provided led to the execution of prominent Communists and Socialists. In he joined a political organization called the German Labor Party, which soon attracted several hundred Army officers. Over the next decade Hitler grew this small group – eventually renamed the National Socialist German Workers Party – into the most powerful political force in Germany. From the beginning, Hitler sought to gain the support of powerful factions in the army, industry and finance. He did this by fighting communism and criticizing the harsh terms of the Versailles treaty, especially the reparations Germany was required to pay and limitations placed on the Army. He simultaneously cultivated a populist movement of millions of ordinary Germans ravaged by high inflation and unemployment. He promised to return Germany to full employment, and relief from big businesses and trusts, which made life difficult for small business owners tradesmen, and workers. Once in power he broke these promises. He promised to defeat these evil forces and make Germany a great power again. This was a powerful pitch to many who believed that Germany was robbed of victory in WWI by weak internal forces that sued for peace, and in turn meant that years of suffering and hundreds of thousands deaths were all in vain. In this respect, Hitler was a master showman. In the great mass they are not worth consideration. We must build a master class from elements of a better race. This manipulation centered on undermining the Weimar Republic whenever possible. The Nazis paired this chaos with a highly sophisticated propaganda machine that unleashed relentless attacks on their political opponents and the institutions of the Weimar Republic. These attacks were not based on fact, but on how to convince the masses they were traitors and threats to the German state. Hitler addresses Nazi soldiers at a rally. Progress toward this goal was slow. By , after almost a decade of political organizing, the Nazi strategy captured only 12 seats in the Reichstag, the German legislative body. This would change with the word economic crisis that struck in , which left 7 million Germans unemployed. Soon the Nazi message become a lot more appealing, resulting in seats and 6 million votes in the election. Although Hitler was clearly popular, he was still not in power. Some suggested he be brought into the government, which Hitler refused. He wanted to lead the government, but made clear he wanted to obtain that power through an election. Hitler shrewdly saw how weak Chancellor Heinrich Bruening was – the depression forced social services to be cut and taxes raised – and knew if he waited his electoral success would likely be even larger the next election. In Hitler ran against von Hindenburg, who was seeking his third term as President. Hindenburg was re-elected with 19 million votes, but Hitler still scored his largest electoral total with 13 million votes. In the Reichstag election of the same year the Nazis become the largest political party with seats. In the following months successive rulers found it impossible to form a stable coalition. Von Hindenburg was therefore happy when Hitler wanted to call new Reichstag elections to seek the approval of voters. Since Hitler now controlled the government, the Nazi propaganda machine became even more powerful than in previous elections. Opposition parties were terrorized and the electorate bombarded daily of the danger of electing anyone but Nazis. This advantage was cemented a week before the election when the Nazis blamed communist terrorists for setting fire to the Reichstag building. Many apparently believed them, as the Nazis won 43 percent of the votes, their highest vote total ever. Later investigations showed it was probably the Nazis who set the fire. Hitler wasted no time in establishing his autocracy after the resounding election success. He arrested all Communist Reichstag members and many Social Democrats who then could not attend the Reichstag session. The Nazi members easily passed bills providing the government absolute authority. Those from opposition parties who were not arrested were intimidated by Nazi paramilitary forces, whose presence was a permanent feature of the new Reichstag session. Hitler makes a speech at the Party Congress where the Nuremberg Race Laws were enacted This sham democracy did not last long. Hitler soon banned the opposition parties, destroyed trade unions, abolished the opposition press, and replaced all

government and civil service workers with Nazi party members. Opposition party members were arrested and sent to concentration camps, while Hitler issued many anti-Jewish decrees that stripped them of civil rights, property, and the ability to hold certain professions. They were unhappy that Hitler seemed to be favoring the army over Nazi paramilitary groups, and that he did not follow through on his economic promises. With these rivals disposed, no person would again challenge Hitler for power. Hitler announced a plebiscite to ratify his wish to assume the powers of Chancellor and President. He received overwhelming support, and from then on would be known as the Fuehrer, or leader.

Chapter 6 : Adolf Hitler - Rise to power | blog.quintoapp.com

Adolf Hitler: Adolf Hitler, leader of the Nazi Party (from 1921) and chancellor and Führer of Germany (1933-1945). He was the leader of Germany during that country's participation in World War II, and he oversaw the Nazi Party's implementation of the Holocaust, which resulted in the deaths of millions of people.

Farben, which committed itself for 80 percent or more, marks of the total. Farben subsidiary, personally contributed another 20 percent. In brief, 45 percent of the funds for the election came from I. If we look at the directors of American I. Farben in the U. S. we get close to the roots of Wall Street involvement with Hitler. The board of American I. Farben at this time contained some of the most prestigious names among American industrialists: Ford of the Ford Motor Company, C. And many foreign firms including: The New Deal or the "new economic order" was not a creature of classical liberalism. It was a creature of corporate socialism. International General Electric in New York was a major participant in the ownership and direction of both A. Gerard Swope, Owen Young, and A. However, the story does not stop at General Electric and financing of Hitler in Germany. In a previous book, *Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution*, the author identified the role of General Electric in the Bolshevik Revolution and the geographic location of American participants as at Broadway, New York City; the executive offices of General Electric were also at Broadway. The first bridge was the American I. Farben, American affiliate of I. Farben, the largest German corporation. On the board of American I.

Chapter 7 : How did Hitler rise to power? - Alex Gendler and Anthony | TED-Ed

There are four main reasons Hitler came to power 1. after WWI Germany had no army no money and no food, so Hitler instilled a sense of national pride or.

However, his own family tree was quite mixed up and would be a lifelong source of embarrassment and concern to him. His father, Alois, was born in He was the illegitimate son of Maria Anna Schicklgruber and her unknown mate, which may have been someone from the neighborhood or a poor millworker named Johann Georg Hiedler. Maria Schicklgruber was said to have been employed as a cook in the household of a wealthy Jewish family named Frankenberger. There is some speculation their 19 year old son got her pregnant and regularly sent her money after the birth of Alois. Adolf Hitler would never know for sure just who his grandfather was. The marriage lasted five years until her death of natural causes, at which time Alois went to live on a small farm with his uncle. At age thirteen, young Alois had enough of farm life and set out for the city of Vienna to make something of himself. He worked hard as a civil servant and eventually became a supervisor. By he achieved the rank of Senior Assistant Inspector, a big accomplishment for the former poor farm boy with little formal education. At this time an event occurred that would have big implications for the future. Alois had always used the last name of his mother, Schicklgruber, and thus was always called Alois Schicklgruber. He made no attempt to hide the fact he was illegitimate since it was common in rural Austria. But after his success in the civil service, his proud uncle from the small farm convinced him to change his last name to match his own, Hiedler, and continue the family name. However, when it came time to write the name down in the record book it was spelled as Hitler. And so in at age 39, Alois Schicklgruber became Alois Hitler. Technically, because of the name change, she was his own niece and so he had to get special permission from the Catholic church. The children from his previous marriage, Alois Hitler, Jr. On April 20, , her fourth child, Adolf was born healthy and was baptized a Roman Catholic. His father was busy working most of the time and also spent a lot of time on his main hobby, keeping bees. Baby Adolf had the nickname, Adi. When he was almost five, in , his mother gave birth to a brother, Edmund. In came a sister, Paula. In May of at age six, young Adolf Hitler entered first grade in the public school in the village of Fischlham, near Linz Austria. First, the unrestrained, carefree days he had enjoyed up to now came to an end as he entered primary school. Secondly, his father retired on a pension from the Austrian civil service. This meant a double dose of supervision, discipline and regimentation under the watchful eyes of teachers at school and his strict father at home. His father, now 58, had spent most of his life working his way up through the civil service ranks. He was used to giving orders and having them obeyed and also expected this from his children. The Hitler family lived on a small farm outside of Linz, Austria. The children had farm chores to perform along with their school work. In she gave birth to a girl, Paula. The oldest boy, Alois Jr. A year later, at age 14, young Alois had enough of this treatment and ran away from home, never to see his father again. This put young Adolf, age 7, next in line for the same treatment. Also at this time, the family moved off the farm to the town of Lambach, Austria, halfway between Linz and Salzburg. For young Adolf, the move to Lambach meant an end to farm chores and more time to play. There was an old Catholic Benedictine monastery in the town. The ancient monastery was decorated with carved stones and woodwork that included several swastikas. Adolf attended school there and saw them every day. His name essentially sounded like the German word for swastika, Hakenkreuz. He was said to have had a fine singing voice. Years later Hitler would say the solemn pageantry of the high mass and other Catholic ceremonies was quite intoxicating and left a very deep impression. As a young boy he idolized the priests and for two years seriously considered becoming a priest himself. He especially admired the Abbot in charge, who ruled his black-robed monks with supreme authority. At home Hitler sometimes played priest and even included long sermons. At age nine, he got into schoolboy mischief. He was caught smoking a cigarette by one of the priests, but was forgiven and not punished. His favorite game to play outside was cowboys and Indians. Tales of the American West were very popular among boys in Austria and Germany. May, who had never been to America, invented a hero named Old Shatterhand, a white man who always won his battles with Native Americans, defeating his enemies

through sheer will power and bravery. His half brother Alois later described him as quick to anger and spoiled by his indulgent mother. In , the Hitler family moved once again, to the village of Leonding, close to Linz. They settled into a small house with a garden next to a cemetery. This meant another change of schools for Adolf. He found school easy and got good grades with little effort. He also discovered he had considerable talent for drawing, especially sketching buildings. He had the ability to look at a building, memorize the architectural details, and accurately reproduce it on paper, entirely from memory. He read it over and over, becoming convinced it had been a glorious event. From then on, I became more and more enthusiastic about everything that was in any way connected with war or, for that matter, with soldering. Cowboys and Indians gave way to battle re-enactments, especially after the Boer War broke out in Africa. Hitler, now eleven years old, took the side of the Boers against the English and never tired of playing war. Sometimes, he even wore out the boys he was playing with and then simply went and found other boys to continue. But now at home, tragedy struck. It seems to have shaken him badly. To make matters worse, the little boy was buried in the cemetery next to their house. From his bedroom window, Adolf could see the cemetery. Years later, neighbors recalled that young Adolf was sometimes seen at night sitting on the wall of the cemetery gazing up at the stars. And there were now more problems for Adolf. His grade school years were coming to an end and he had to choose which type of secondary school to attend, classical or technical. By now, young Hitler had dreams of one day becoming an artist. He wanted to go to the classical school. But his father wanted him to follow in his footsteps and become a civil servant and sent him to the technical high school in the city of Linz, in September, Hitler, the country boy, was lost in the city and its big school. City kids also looked down on country kids who went to the school. He was very lonely and extremely unhappy. He did quite poorly his first year, getting kept back. He would later claim he wanted to show his father he was unsuited for technical education with its emphasis on mathematics and science and thus should have been allowed to become an artist. There were frequent arguments at home between young Hitler and his father over his career choice. To the traditional minded, authoritarian father, the idea of his son becoming an artist seemed utterly ridiculous. But in the grand scheme of things, as young Adolf saw it, the idea of a career spent sitting in an office all day long doing the boring paper work of a civil servant was utterly horrible. The dream of becoming an artist seemed to be the answer to all his present day problems. But his stubborn father refused to listen. And so a bitter struggle began between father and son. Hitler began his second year at the high school as the oldest boy in his class since he had been kept back. This gave him the advantage over the other boys. Once again he became a little ringleader and even led the boys in afterschool games of cowboys and Indians, becoming Old Shatterhand. He managed to get better grades in his second year, but still failed mathematics. Another interest of great importance surfaced at this time, German nationalism. The area of Austria where Hitler grew up is close to the German border. Many Austrians along the border considered themselves to be German-Austrians. Although they were subjects of the Austrian Hapsburg Monarchy and its multicultural empire, they expressed loyalty to the German Imperial House of Hohenzollern and its Kaiser. There was also a history teacher at school, Dr. For young Hitler, German Nationalism quickly became an obsession. Adding to all this, was another new interest, the operas of German composer Richard Wagner. Hitler saw his first opera at age twelve and was immediately captivated by its Germanic music, pagan myths, tales of ancient Kings and Knights and their glorious struggles against hated enemies. But now, for young Hitler, the struggle with his father was about to come to a sudden end. He was caught up in the patriotism of the time, and submitted a petition to enlist in the Bavarian army. Hitler narrowly escaped death in battle several times, and was eventually awarded two Iron Crosses for bravery.

Chapter 8 : THE TRUTH ABOUT HITLER'S RISE TO POWER

Hitler lost the election in , but he gained the support of important industry leaders. Here, Hitler speaking on April 4, Credit: Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike Germany This.

He used the time to produce *Mein Kampf*, in which he argued that the effeminate Jewish-Christian ethic was enfeebling Europe, and that Germany needed a man of iron to restore itself and build an empire. Soon after the fighting on the front ended in November , [c] Hitler returned [d] to Munich after the Armistice with no job, no real civilian job skills and no friends. On the orders of his army superiors, Hitler applied to join the party. Hitler attended the "committee" meeting held at the run-down Alte Rosenbad beer-house. From here there was and could be no turning back. Further, Hitler was allowed to stay in the army and receive his weekly pay of 20 gold marks. The program is not the question. The only question is power. Power is only the means of accomplishing the program. These are the opinions of the intellectuals. With the support of Anton Drexler, Hitler became chief of propaganda for the party in early and his actions began to transform the party. Later in August , Hitler redefined the group, which became known as the "Gymnastic and Sports Division" of the party Turn- und Sportabteilung. Only Hitler was able to bring in the crowds for the party speeches and meetings. At the end of the year, party membership was recorded at 2, The committee members realised that the resignation of their leading public figure and speaker would mean the end of the party. His strategy proved successful: This federalist organization objected to the centralism of the Weimar Constitution, but accepted its social program. The League was led by Otto Ballerstedt , an engineer whom Hitler regarded as "my most dangerous opponent. We got what we wanted. Ballerstedt did not speak. After Hitler had spoken for some time, the meeting erupted into a melee in which a small company of SA defeated the opposition. In May , elements loyal to Hitler within the army helped the SA to procure a barracks and its weaponry, but the order to march never came. Hitler was arrested on 11 November Hitler endeavored to turn the tables and put democracy and the Weimar Republic on trial as traitors to the German people. In the German election, May the party gained seats in the Reichstag, with 6. The Barmat Scandal was often used later in Nazi propaganda, both as an electoral strategy and as an appeal to anti-Semitism. Hitler had determined, after some reflection, that power was to be achieved not through revolution outside of the government, but rather through legal means, within the confines of the democratic system established by Weimar. Move towards power â€” [edit] In the German election, May the Party achieved just 12 seats in the Reichstag. Despite being discouraged by his publisher, he wrote a second book that was discovered and released posthumously as the *Zweites Buch*. At this time the SA began a period of deliberate antagonism to the Rotfront by marching into Communist strongholds and starting violent altercations. At the end of , party membership was recorded at , He gained , votes 1. The battles on the streets grew increasingly violent. After the Rotfront interrupted a speech by Hitler, the SA marched into the streets of Nuremberg and killed two bystanders. The German referendum of was important as it gained the Nazi Party recognition and credibility it never had before. Goebbels seized upon the attack and the weeks Wessel spent on his deathbed to publicize the song, and the funeral was used as an anti-Communist propaganda opportunity for the Nazis. It stemmed from a article by Goebbels in his newspaper *Der Angriff*. In June, Goebbels was charged with high treason by the prosecutor in Leipzig based on statements Goebbels had made in , but after a four-month investigation it came to naught. In Bavaria the party gained An unprecedented amount of money was thrown behind the campaign. Well over one million pamphlets were produced and distributed; sixty trucks were commandeered for use in Berlin alone. Against this legal backdrop, the SA began its first major anti-Jewish action on 13 October when groups of brownshirts smashed the windows of Jewish-owned stores at Potsdamer Platz. The Nazis and the Communists made great gains at the Election. The Social Democrats were essentially a conservative trade union party, with ineffectual leadership. The Catholic Centre Party maintained its voting block, but was preoccupied with defending its own particular interests and, wrote Bullock: The Communists meanwhile were engaging in violent clashes with Nazis on the streets, but Moscow had directed the Communist Party to prioritise destruction of the Social Democrats, seeing more danger in them as a rival for the loyalty of the working class. Nevertheless, wrote

Bullock, the heaviest responsibility lay with the German right wing, who "forsook a true conservatism" and made Hitler their partner in a coalition government. Hitler withdrew support for Papen and demanded the Chancellorship. He was refused by Hindenburg. Schleicher convinced Hindenburg to sack Papen, and Schleicher himself became Chancellor, promising to form a workable coalition. Having nearly outmaneuvered Hitler, only to be trounced by Schleicher, Papen turned his attentions on defeating Schleicher, and concluded an agreement with Hitler. Days after the SA-men shot dead two communists in a street fight, which led to a ban being placed on the public speaking of Goebbels, who sidestepped the prohibition by recording speeches and playing them to an audience in his absence. It was this mentality that made me draw the ultimate conclusion and do military service in the German Army. The deaths mounted, with many more on the Rotfront side, and by the end of the SA had suffered 47 deaths, and the Rotfront recorded losses of approximately In the first round on 13 March, Hitler had polled over 11 million votes but was still behind Hindenburg. The second and final round took place on 10 April: At this time, the Nazi Party had just over , card-carrying members. Such ambivalence about the fate of Jews was supported by the culture of anti-Semitism that pervaded the German public at the time. One resulting battle in Silesia resulted in the army being dispatched, each shot sending Germany further into a potential all-out civil war. The attacks continued and reached fever pitch when SA leader Axel Schaffeld was assassinated on 1 August. Hitler was offered the job of vice-chancellor by Chancellor Papen at the behest of President Hindenburg, but he refused. Hitler saw this offer as placing him in a position of "playing second fiddle" in the government. Special courts were announced to try such offences. When in power less than half a year later, Hitler would use this legislation against his opponents with devastating effect. The law was applied almost immediately but did not bring the perpetrators behind the recent massacres to trial as expected. Hitler appeared at the trial as a defence witness, but on 22 August the five were convicted and sentenced to death. On appeal, this sentence was commuted to life imprisonment in early September. They would serve just over four months before Hitler freed all imprisoned Nazis in a amnesty. The Comintern described all moderate left-wing parties as "social fascists", and urged the Communists to devote their energies to the destruction of the moderate left. After Chancellor Papen left office, he secretly told Hitler that he still held considerable sway with President Hindenburg and that he would make Hitler chancellor as long as he, Papen, could be the vice chancellor. Another notable event was the publication of the Industrielleneingabe , a letter signed by 22 important representatives of industry , finance and agriculture , asking Hindenburg to appoint Hitler as chancellor. Hindenburg reluctantly agreed to appoint Hitler as chancellor after the parliamentary elections of July and November had not resulted in the formation of a majority government. However, after narrowly escaping death in the Night of the Long Knives in , he no longer dared criticise the regime and was sent off to Vienna as German ambassador. German newspapers wrote that, without doubt, the Hitler-led government would try to fight its political enemies the left-wing parties , but that it would be impossible to establish a dictatorship in Germany because there was "a barrier, over which violence cannot proceed" and because of the German nation being proud of "the freedom of speech and thought". Theodor Wolff of Frankfurter Zeitung wrote: On 22 February , he wrote, "Hitler may be no statesman but he is an uncommonly clever and audacious demagogue and fully alive to every popular instinct," and he informed the Foreign Office that he had no doubt that the Nazis had "come to stay. At the risk of appearing to talk nonsense I tell you that the National Socialist movement will go on for 1, years! They laugh now, just as foolishly, when I declare that I shall remain in power! Seeking assent to the Enabling Act , Hitler offered the possibility of friendly co-operation, promising not to threaten the Reichstag, the President, the States or the Churches if granted the emergency powers. Following the Reichstag fire , the Nazis began to suspend civil liberties and eliminate political opposition. The Communists were excluded from the Reichstag. At the March elections , again no single party secured a majority. Hitler required the vote of the Centre Party and Conservatives in the Reichstag to obtain the powers he desired. He called on Reichstag members to vote for the Enabling Act on 24 March Hitler was granted plenary powers "temporarily" by the passage of the Act. With Nazi paramilitary encircling the building, he said: Non-Nazi parties were formally outlawed on 14 July , and the Reichstag abdicated its democratic responsibilities. The Act did not infringe upon the powers of the President, and Hitler would not fully achieve full dictatorial power until after the death of Hindenburg in

August Hitler combined the two positions, so that all governmental power lay in his hands.

Hitler seized power because in a crisis, the political bosses are always looking to limit the damage. They want the easy way out, they want a pragmatic solution, they want expediency, they want the lesser evil.

Prev NEXT The development of sharp ideological divisions in European politics -- which eventually led to World War II -- can be explained not only by the rise of communism and socialism but also by the collapse of the established conservative order in much of Europe and the emergence of mass nationalism. Many World War I ex-soldiers returned home angry at failure in the war and resentful of the workers and wealthy who had stayed behind. They preached a new kind of nationalism that was hostile to the old order and fanatically anti-Communist. They were attracted to new forms of authoritarian and collectivist rule. The first evidence of what this new politics meant was seen in Italy, where a young, militant veteran, Benito Mussolini, established the Italian Fascist movement in Fascism took its name from the arrangement of rods and axes -- the fasces -- that had been a symbol of authority in ancient Rome. Soon the term "Fascist" became shorthand for any political group that combined a radical nationalist and social policy and called for dictatorial rule. Its name made clear a joint commitment to national revival and radical social change. If fascism had just remained a small fringe movement, the history of the post-Great War years would have been very different. In October , after threatening a march on Rome, Mussolini was offered the premiership. Within four years, he had subverted parliamentary rule, destroyed the Italian left, and established a one-party state with himself as Il Duce The Leader. Fascism was imitated in every European state. Militarism was a central feature of Fascist appeal, and thousands of young Europeans flocked into the movements and their paramilitary organizations. In , at the height of the European inflationary crisis, Adolf Hitler moved to imitate Benito Mussolini. In addition to planning a march on Berlin, he staged a coup in Munich on November as a prelude to a national seizure of power. His putsch was suppressed, and Hitler was imprisoned. However, he emerged a year later, reestablished his leadership of the National Socialist movement, and launched a campaign of violent anti-Marxism side-by-side with a struggle for parliamentary seats. Both Mussolini and Hitler were unwilling to accept the postwar settlement. Their rhetoric suggested that a "new order" was needed to replace a liberal international system that they regarded as decadent. On the next page, learn how economic woes throughout Europe and the world led to an unstable atmosphere ripe for World War II. To follow more major events of World War II, see: