



# History Of Nazism And The Rise Of Hitler

During the early 20th century, Adolf Hitler rose to power and led Germany on a path towards one of the most destructive wars in world history. But how did this come to pass?



**by Gautam Poal**

# Early Life

## Childhood and Family

As a young boy, Hitler struggled to find his place in the world. His father was strict and didn't understand his artistic aspirations, and his mother died when he was just 18.

## Failed Artist

Despite his dream to become an artist, Hitler was rejected from Vienna's Academy of Fine Arts twice. This event planted the seeds of bitterness towards Jews that would later grow into Nazism.

## World War I

Hitler served as a messenger during World War I and was awarded two Iron Crosses due to his bravery. The war left him traumatized and disillusioned with the government.

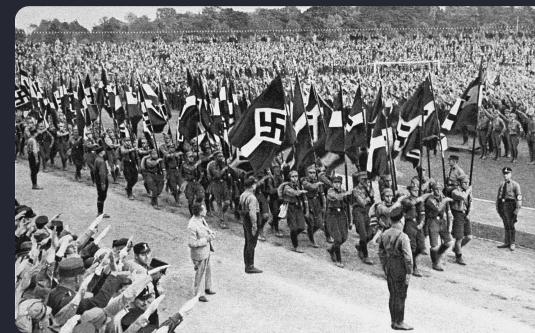
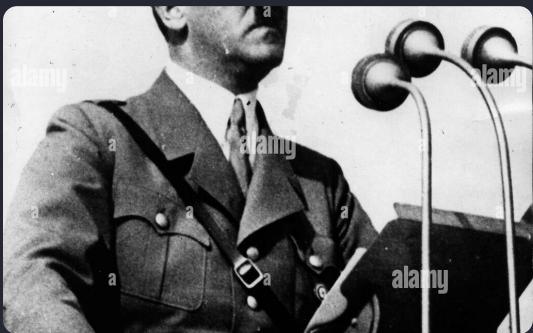
# The Formation of the Nazi Party

## Beer Hall Putsch

In 1923, Hitler and his supporters attempted a coup to overthrow the Bavarian government. It failed, but it was a pivotal moment for Hitler, who used it as an opportunity to spread his message.



# Hitler's Rise to Power



## Propaganda

Hitler used his fiery rhetoric and propaganda to appeal to the German people's sense of nationalism and xenophobia.



## Nuremberg Rallies

Hitler's massive political rallies showcased his power and popularity and further cemented his control over the nation.

## Reichstag Fire

Hitler used the Reichstag Fire in 1933 as a pretext to suspend civil liberties and establish a dictatorship.

## Hitler Youth

Hitler indoctrinated an entire generation of young Germans through the Hitler Youth program.

# Enabling Act and Consolidation of Power

## Enabling Act

In 1933, the Enabling Act gave Hitler near-dictatorial powers and the ability to pass laws without parliamentary approval.

## Gleichschaltung

Hitler worked to eliminate any opposition to his regime through Gleichschaltung, or "coordination," where he took control of all aspects of German society.

## The Gestapo

Hitler used the Gestapo, his secret police force, to suppress any opposition or dissent.

## The Night of the Long Knives

In 1934, Hitler had his political enemies killed in the Night of the Long Knives, further consolidating his power.

# Persecution of Jews and Other Groups

## 1 —— Nuremberg Laws

Hitler passed the Nuremberg Laws in 1935, which stripped Jews of their German citizenship and made them second-class citizens.

## 2 —— Kristallnacht

In 1938, the "Night of Broken Glass" saw the destruction of Jewish businesses and synagogues, and the rounding up of Jews for concentration camps.

## 3 —— Final Solution

During World War II, Hitler implemented his "Final Solution" to exterminate Jews and other groups deemed "unworthy of life".

# World War II and Downfall



## The War Begins

Hitler's aggressions eventually led to World War II, where he committed atrocities across Europe and North Africa.

## The Holocaust

An estimated 6 million Jews were murdered during the Holocaust, along with other groups such as homosexuals, Romani people, disabled individuals and more.

## The Fall of Berlin

By 1945, with Allied forces closing in, Hitler and his regime collapsed, finally bringing an end to one of the darkest periods in human history.