

THE END OF HITLER'S LIFE AND THE BEGINNING OF THE END FOR GERMANY**Dr. Arvind Kumar Gaur**Principal, Ch. Mota Ram Meel Memorial (PG) College, Sri Ganganagar Rajasthan, India
E-mail: akgaur1974@gmail.com**ABSTRACT**

Young Adolf Hitler poured his frustrations into passionate German nationalism and increased anti-Semitism. Both philosophies helped Hitler rise to power. German society was upended by Hitler, yet it was very exclusive. A result of Hitler's policy. Violence against Jews in November 1938 forced them into ghettos. In 1942, the Nazis implemented the "Final Solution," which meant exterminating all Jews. Hitler's charisma and nice manners made him easy to get along with. His likeability and oratory skills helped restore authority to the Weimar Republic. This, along with other factors, made him appealing to hopeless Germans, who came to believe in Nazi beliefs like anti-Semitism and support the Nazi party while developing a hatred of the Weimar Republic. Hitler and the Nazi Party's ability to manipulate events and situations helped them rise to power. Hitler waited until he was in power before unleashing his tyranny and hatred of Jews, which led to the Holocaust. Thus, every vote for Hitler supported the Holocaust.

Keywords: Hitler, Nazi, Dissolution, Germany.**INTRODUCTION**

Adolf Hitler, the tyrant whose name conjures up images of the horrors of the Holocaust, channelled his young frustrations into fanatical German nationalism and rising anti-Semitism. Both of these ideologies contributed to Hitler's rise to power. Hitler brought about a significant social upheaval in Germany, but it was also exceedingly exclusive. This was a consequence of Hitler's policies. In November of 1938, violence was unleashed against Jews, which ultimately resulted in their relocation to ghettos. In 1942, the Nazis implemented the "Final Solution," which is a euphemism for the systematic extermination of all Jews.

Most people think of Adolf Hitler when they think of the ultimate fascist ruler. After the First World War, Hitler led his National Socialist German Workers Party, more commonly referred to as the Nazi Party, to popularity in Germany's Weimar Republic. In 1933, he installed a one-party dictatorship that led Germany into the Second World War. Despite being antidemocratic, antiforeign, antiintellectual, anti-Bolshevik, and anti-Semitic, he was charismatic, led an effective economic recovery, and, with the assistance of propaganda minister Joseph Goebbels (1897–1945), developed powerful emotional and political control over most Germans by the late 1930s. This was accomplished with the help of Joseph Goebbels. The vast majority of historians agree that Hitler was the primary agent in bringing about both the Second

World War and the Holocaust. As a direct result of this, his mere name has become synonymous with evil.

Adolf Hitler was born in the provincial town of Braunau, Austria, which is located close to Germany. His father was a minor customs official of unknown lineage. Hitler was an undisciplined schoolboy who imagined great objectives for himself as a loosely defined artist, perhaps as an architect, stage designer, or music critic, but his results fell far short of what he had envisioned for himself as an artist. The Hitler household was not a happy place. After being forced into homelessness, Hitler sought solace in radical German nationalism, rabble-rousing politics, and a developing anti-Semitism. These activities brought him temporary relief from his mounting frustrations. The only thing that "saved" him was the call to arms that Europe issued in 1914. In order to fulfil his obligation to serve his country, Germany, he enlisted in a Bavarian unit. His first "real job" was really spent in the military.

TURNING FAILURE TO SUCCESS

Hitler was an unusual survivor among the volunteers who signed up for the war in 1914. He endured four years of trench combat and was awarded the German Iron Cross despite serving as a lowly corporal-runner because he was not considered officer potential. Because he had received this honour, he was able to freely campaign in postwar German politics. In 1919, a

wounded veteran Hitler made his way back to Munich, where he worked underground to evaluate the several political parties that had emerged in the wake of Germany's loss amid the revolutionary upheaval. Hitler entered politics on a whim by becoming a member of one of the obscure parties that the army had assigned him to monitor for purposes of surveillance.

The onerous constraints imposed by the Versailles Treaty, particularly its reparations clauses, caused the Weimar Republic in Germany to struggle from the very beginning of its existence. There was a proliferation of political groups that adhered to extreme ideologies, one of which was Hitler's Bavarian movement, which, in 1921, changed its name to the National Socialist German Workers Party and appointed Hitler as its spokesperson. The party shortened its cumbersome name to Nazi by shortening the phrase National to Nazi, and Hitler personally chose the swastika, a hooked cross that would become the movement's fundamental image. This allowed the party to adapt its cumbersome name to everyday usage. Nevertheless, Hitler's rise to power was largely due to his demagogic tactics. Passions and prejudices from before the conflict that he had harboured in an embryonic state within him rose to the forefront. At the age of thirty, Hitler realised that he could captivate people's attention everywhere he went, whether it was in a beer hall or a salon. Hitler was an enthusiastic and indefatigable speaker (and reader). He was a pioneer in the use of new electronic media such as the microphone, radio, and film. He was aware of the greater emotional impact that the spoken word has in comparison to the written word.

The recipe for political success that Hitler used was extremely effective, despite the fact that it lacked nuance. The very name that he selected for his political party was suggestive of something. The National Socialist German Workers Party advocated for ultranationalism ("National... German") while simultaneously championing "the little guy" ("Socialist... Workers") as its base constituency. Therefore, the Nazis were Germans first and foremost; nonetheless, they originated from the same bedrock class of little people whose unrecognised skills had made their nation great; in other words, they were exactly the same as Hitler. After Germany's defeat, there were a lot of people who were angry and afraid, and he played on those fears and resentments quite skillfully. The message that Hitler spread was based on absolutes: those

who opposed them were considered traitors, while those who supported them were considered patriots. Hitler was able to exert dominance over his own party by using this message of self-assurance. Even the disobedient members of his party were forced to acknowledge his magnetism. He was able to build his political base with the assistance of outside events as well. The first blow dealt to the Weimar Republic came in 1923, when troops from France and Belgium conquered the industrial region of Germany known as the Ruhr. The manufacturing sector ground to a halt, and widespread price increases precipitated an overnight decline in the nation's standard of living. Hitler acted opportunistically and struck at what he felt was the opportune moment; nonetheless, the Beer Hall Putsch on November 9, 1923, resulted in his arrest, a trial, and a sentence of five years in prison for him.

Like a phoenix rising from the ashes, Hitler transformed his trial into a political forum and received widespread recognition as a result. His memoir-commentary-political declaration, titled *Mein Kampf* (My Struggle), was written while he was serving his reduced sentence of one year in fortress arrest. Hitler envisioned a revitalised Germany that would expand into an empire comprised of pure Aryan Germans. Jews, Slavs, and other undesirable peoples would be expelled from this kingdom that Hitler envisioned. Hitler's vision was expressed in prosaic language. It was fortunate for him that very few people outside of his party took seriously what he had to say. After being set free, Hitler immediately set about regaining control of his disorderly followers and planning future military operations.

FROM FIGUREHEAD TO FUHRER

It was possible for the Weimar Republic to repay its war reparations so long as its economy remained stable between 1924 and 1929, with the assistance of private loans from the United States. The rise of prosperity also had the effect of diminishing the allure of political fanatics like Nazis. On the other hand, the stock market crisis that occurred in October 1929 dealt a particularly severe blow to Germany's export economy. The nation's conservative political and commercial leaders were unable to stem the tide of huge unemployment, and the Nazis and Communists were successful in their efforts to jam the government. As the situation worsened, moderate voters increasingly moved

more to the right and joined the ranks of the Nazis. At long last, on January 30, 1933, the leaders of the conservative movement gave Hitler the position of chancellor of a coalition government. They believed that they would be able to employ him in a figurehead capacity.

Hitler was able to show them their error. Once he was in power, he worked to destroy democracy by purposefully inciting panic after an arsonist burned down the Reichstag (the building that houses Parliament). The Nazi regime hurriedly established concentration camps where they incarcerated thousands of Communists and other political opponents. In March of 1933, Hitler successfully pushed through the enactment of enabling legislation that endowed him with dictatorial powers and undermined the Weimar constitution. In the final election held in Weimar, the Nazi party received just 43.9% of the vote; yet, this plurality allowed Hitler to exercise full control over the government. Soon after, Hitler put an end to all of the other political parties, incorporated the labour union movement, and established Gleichschaltung, also known as levelling, which was the process of incorporating all social, political, and professional organisations into his party machinery. Every morning, German citizens were required to greet one another with the phrase "Heil Hitler!" while extending their right arm. This salutation effectively enforced political conformity in an effective manner.

Hitler turned his back on conventional economic advice and immediately began building motorways and public housing, two initiatives that he had opposed while he was in opposition. He also secretly began enormous rearmament programmes during this time. In a few months, the economy began to revive, unemployment began to decline, and Hitler's popularity began to soar. In June 1934, Hitler purged his Sturm Abteilung (Storm Troopers) in the so-called Night of the Long Knives, which contributed to the creation of a Hitler myth: that Germany's all-knowing Fuhrer (leader) was forging unity at home and rebuilding prestige abroad. Goebbels, who was Hitler's minister of propaganda at the time, did a lot to bolster Hitler's reputation as an unflappable Fuhrer. Hitler brought about a fundamental social upheaval in Germany, one that had an effect on the residents' day-to-day lives as well as their perspectives, but it was also exceedingly exclusive. Due to Hitler's belief that Jews and other non-Germans were lower

in status than Aryans, participation was restricted to German citizens only. First, in 1933, he separated Germany's Jewish inhabitants by encouraging commercial boycotts and purging the civil service. Then, in 1935, he passed the Nuremberg Laws, which denied Jews citizenship and the opportunity to marry Aryans. Ultimately, he succeeded in isolating Germany's Jewish citizens. On November 9, 1938, a large-scale massacre known as a pogrom unleashed violence against Jews and ultimately led to the Jews being forced to relocate to ghettos. At the Wannsee Conference in January 1942, members of Hitler's inner circle, including Reinhard Heydrich (1904–1942), chief of the paramilitary Schutzstaffel (Protective Echelon), came to a consensus on their "Final Solution," which was the Nazis' euphemism for the systematic extermination of all Jews. Hitler never gave written commands, but his subordinates were well aware of his desires and worked quickly to fulfil them.

MASTER OF DECEIT

Hitler was well aware from the beginning that the policies he implemented would spread dread throughout the world. In preparation for this, he pretended to be a peacekeeper and acted in character. In hindsight, his actions revealed him to be a skilled liar who, in order to secure concessions from Europe, took advantage of the continent's growing weariness of the war. Between the years 1935 and 1939, he surprised other nations on multiple occasions, particularly the United Kingdom and France. Their commanders had high hopes that timely compromises would be enough to win him over. Hitler tore up the Treaty of Versailles, publicly rearmed in 1935, remilitarized the Rhineland a year later, annexed Austria, then the Czech Sudetenland in 1938, and finally the remainder of Czechoslovakia a few months later. All of these events occurred within a span of four years. In the meantime, he outspent France and Britain on rearmaments by a factor of six, thereby transforming Germany into a military superpower prior to his invasion of Poland on September 1, 1939, which started World War II. Hitler took advantage of an opportunity to share his conquest of Poland with the Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin (1879–1953). This diplomatic marriage of convenience lasted for only about twenty months at the most.

In the beginning, Hitler's soldiers went amok, crushing all of their foes and driving the British

expeditionary forces back into their home islands. By June of 1941, Hitler and his Axis (Germany, Italy, and Japan) collaborator, the Italian Premier Benito Mussolini (1883–1945), controlled sway from Norway to North Africa. Japan was Hitler's third and final Axis partner. However, around this time, Hitler's character faults began to become more obvious. His ultimate objective, which he referred to as lebensraum (living space), demanded that he subjugate the vast eastern lands that were inhabited by Slavic peoples in order to realise his fantasy of a larger German Reich (empire) that would endure for a thousand years. In addition to this, he was certain that he was the only person capable of achieving such a feat. Hitler had a pessimistic outlook on his own life expectancy, yet he was adamant about completing his conquests during his own lifetime.

After Germany's victory in the West, Hitler gave the order to begin preparations for Operation Barbarossa in July of 1940. This was Hitler's strategy for occupying the Soviet Union. As a result, on June 22, 1941, three million soldiers launched an assault towards the east. Initially, his Wehrmacht (military forces) had little trouble defeating the Soviets, who were taken aback by their performance. However, despite the vastness of the landscape and the deteriorating weather conditions, enough defenders were able to survive to stop the invaders before they reached Moscow in December of 1941. The Germans were taken by surprise as Soviet reserves launched furious counterattacks, which caused them to retreat. The expectations that Hitler had of a swift victory turned out to be unfounded. He was responsible for his country becoming mired in a protracted war of attrition. Unbelievably, Hitler compounded his mistake by declaring war on the United States four days after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour, thereby escalating the battle to the level of a global war.

The entirety of the war highlighted significant flaws in Hitler's administrative organisation. Ever since he was a young man, Hitler had been an adherent of the social Darwinist philosophy that views life as an ongoing battle. It was clear from the name of his book, "Mein Kampf," that this was the case. These ideas were put into action when Hitler established agencies with overlapping spheres of responsibility in order to ratchet up the tension between officials who were in competition with one another. In the end, every trail went back to him, allowing him to

maintain control over his minions despite the fact that their institutions were feuding with one another. As a direct consequence of this, both the administrative structure and the armed forces of Germany had problems caused by redundant efforts and unclear lines of authority. The personality of Hitler was not well suited to the administrative work that may have mitigated the effects of the chaos. As a direct result of this, key decisions were either postponed or never completed. The scientists and technicians working on the development of weapons and other war-related tasks received conflicting directions (many of Germany's most talented scientists were sent into exile at the time). Industrialists never adequately prepared for a protracted conflict; as a result, production levels remained constant until it was too late to do otherwise. Due to Hitler's contempt for women, it was impossible for them to be effectively mobilised for the war effort. Nations in Europe that were occupied came to the realisation that their conquerors had behaved in a thuggish manner and had stolen their produce, services, capital, artworks, and even people to work for them as slaves. The occupants were only able to secure a small portion of the backing they needed, and genuine cooperation came to an end. Because of Hitler's hatred of "inferior" peoples like Jews and Slavs, the war in the East became a race war; as a result, the captive populations, many of whom despised Communism and its brutal leader, Joseph Stalin, never coalesced as a labour pool for Germany; this resulted in Germany not being able to make use of the potential labour force.

In the end, Hitler's role as commander-in-chief was what led to his downfall. As a result of his successes in the wars of 1939–1941, Hitler came to believe that he was a military genius. When he was younger, he got the sense that he was destined to be a great artist. His intuition told him so. Now, while the conflict was in full swing, his gut instinct led him to believe that he was a great captain on the level of King Alexander of Macedon, the Carthaginian general Hannibal, or the French emperor Napoleon. In fact, he was just a novice. Hitler acted alone in giving the order to invade the Soviet Union, which was done without sufficient intelligence. While he was issuing his terrible Commissar Order for the indiscriminate execution of Soviet leaders (and, by inference, the entire Russian intelligentsia), he botched his army groups in the opening campaign of 1941. At the same time

he did this, he botched the opening campaign of 1941. The most disastrous decision he made was one year later, when he led his troops into the Battle of Stalingrad, which resulted in the complete destruction of an entire German army. After receiving that blow, neither Hitler nor his once-adoring audience nor his army were able to recover as the Allies (France, England, China, Russia, and the United States) closed in on them from both the east and the west. Despite the smoke and mirrors that Hitler and his propaganda minister threw up about exotic new "vengeance" weaponry, an "impenetrable" Atlantic Wall, or the "fanatical" desire to resist the German people, Hitler and his generals did not have a remedy for this potential outcome.

On the 20th of July 1944, a tiny number of Germans came to the realisation, albeit too late, that Hitler was dragging their nation into the abyss, and they came dangerously close to killing him. Despite this, the attempt was unsuccessful, and Hitler maintained control of the situation until the 30th of April, 1945, when, encircled by Soviet forces in Berlin, he committed suicide. Even when the inevitable arrived, he refused to take responsibility for any of his choices or show any kind of regret for any of his actions. In February of 1945, he issued the infamous "Nero" order, in which he called for the demolition of Germany's most fundamental infrastructure. Millions of Germans would have perished from malnutrition, exposure, and illness if his followers had followed out his scorched earth strategy. Thankfully, those who were supposed to carry out his orders, like his top technocrat Albert Speer (1899–1979), refused to do so. It is

unfortunate that they did not disobey him earlier in the process.

Hitler had previously drafted his final will and testament before carrying out his suicide. It was not an apology by any stretch of the imagination; rather, it was a rambling tirade against Jews and an accusation against his own people for their inability to help him carry out his hate-filled plots. The fact that his will was preserved as part of the historical record contributes to the association of the name "Hitler" with the concept of "evil."

CONCLUSION

Hitler had an extremely pleasant personality, which allowed him to get along with people very easily due to his natural charisma. Because of his likeable personality and impressive oratory talents, he was able to bring forward the strong sense of authority that was lacking in the Weimar Republic.

This, in conjunction with a number of other aspects, made him very alluring to the hopeless Germans, leading some of them to believe in Nazi principles such as anti-Semitism and support the Nazi party while also increasing their hate of the Weimar Republic as the nation in power.

The capacity of Hitler and his Nazi Party to manage events and situations to their advantage was a major factor in the former's success in gaining power and the latter's climb to power. Hitler carefully waited until he gained control of the realms of power before unleashing the full force of his tyranny and his hatred for Jews, which ultimately resulted in the holocaust. It is therefore appropriate to assert that every vote given to Hitler was a vote in favour of the Holocaust.

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