



## Creating the Monster: Adolf Hitler's Foundational Influence on the Nazi Party

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**Abstract:** *This study examines Adolf Hitler's complex life and rise to power, a German politician and tyrant who changed 20th-century history. Hitler's rise from a failed artist in Austria in 1889 to a global political power is methodically analyzed, revealing his early military duty, political ambitions, and ideological development. The literature explains Hitler's use of democratic routes to construct an authoritarian dictatorship through careful historical analysis and scholarly research. It also examines Hitler's racism and anti-Semitism, propaganda, and Weimar Germany's complicated socio-political context, which helped him rise. This research work illuminates Hitler's rise within European history, revealing the complex influences that shaped nations and millions.*

**Key Words:** Adolf Hitler, Dictatorship, Weimar Germany, Propaganda

### Introduction

German politician and Dictator Adolf Hitler was born in Austria on April 20, 1889, and died on April 30, 1945. Adolf Hitler was a German politician and dictator. He won the election for German Chancellor in 1933, which followed a democratic election that took place in 1932. Over time, he was able to convert his government into an unrestrained dictatorship. Within the annals of history, Adolf Hitler stands out as one of the most infamous and reviled men. Over the course of the subsequent several decades, he was the topic of an uncountable number of published books, films, and television programs. Hitler relocated to Munich in the year 1913. In February of 1914, he was deemed unfit for military service for Austria due to a lack of physical stamina. However, after the beginning of World War I, he submitted an application to King Louis III of Bavaria to be allowed to work. One day later, he was informed that he would be permitted to join the 16th Bavarian Reserve Infantry Regiment. He was able to join the regiment. Following the completion of his training in October 1914, he was sent to Belgium, where he participated in the First Battle of Ypres when it took place. As a headquarters messenger, he was continually on the front lines throughout the war. In August of 1918, he was awarded the First Class in Iron Cross, which is an outstanding honor for a corporal, and in December of 1914, he was awarded the Second Class in Iron Cross. Both of these orders were awarded to him for his bravery in battle.

After Germany's loss in May and June of 1919, Hitler entered politics in Munich following the disaster. In order to serve as a military party-political representative, he became a member of the small German Workers Group in Munich. He was transferred to the propaganda department of party in 1920, and he left the military to concentrate on improving his position inside the party, which was retitled as National Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei (National Socialist German Workers' Party or Nazi Party). As a part of an unchanging natural order that distinguished the "Aryan race" as the creative power of mankind, Hitler viewed disparity among different races, nations, and individuals as a fragment of this order. According to him, the Volk, which literally translates to "the people," was the most natural group of humanity, along with the German people. In addition, he was of the opinion that the Weimar Government had failed to adhere to the principle that the state was established with the intention of serving the people.

Hitler was of the opinion that the most formidable adversary of the Nazis was Germany's liberal democracy, which was already exposed to a great deal of risk. Additionally, he was of the opinion that

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Bolshevism was not suitable for Germany due to the fact that it was a product of Jewish people. Bolshevism was the most advanced ideology of Marxism, and Karl Marx, who was a Jew, was the founder of Marxism. In addition to Marxism, he believed Jews to be the most dreadful opponent of humanity and the pinnacle of evil. There is a topic of contention among historians regarding the time when Hitler's anti-Semitism reached its pinnacle and peak. The Jews were referred to as the "destroyer of culture," "a parasite within the nation," and "a menace" in the book *Mein Kampf*. After he took power, Hitler imposed an absolute dictatorship on the country. He was successful in convincing the president to provide his approval for new elections. Adolf Hitler, the dictator of Nazi Germany, believed that his dictatorship was the rightful heir to two great German empires from the past. Hitler had the intention of establishing his authority as the Third Reich in order to place himself within the larger context of the history of Germany and Europe.

## **Problem Statement**

The focus of "Adolf Hitler's Role in Building the Nazi Party" is to comprehend the diverse elements that played a part in Hitler's ascent to power and the formation of the Nazi government in Germany. This research aims to scrutinize the complicated interaction of historical, political, and social factors that enabled Hitler to rise from a marginalized political figure to the Chancellor of Germany and, eventually, the dictator of the Third Reich. The main inquiries concern the circumstances in Weimar Germany that facilitated Hitler's rise, the impact of economic instability and social turmoil in generating backing for extremist ideologies, and the methods by which Hitler exploited democratic procedures to consolidate his authority. Furthermore, the study seeks to clarify the intellectual foundations of Nazism, which encompass Hitler's vehement anti-Semitism and nationalist discourse, and how these resonated within German culture. The research aims to analyze these topics thoroughly in order to gain a deeper understanding of the wider consequences of Hitler's ascent to power in the context of 20th-century history, as well as its lasting influence on world politics and society.

## **Hypothesis**

This study mainly hypothesizes Adolf Hitler as creditor of Nazi, economic instability, disenchantment with the Weimar Republic, nationalist emotions, and effective propaganda that helped Hitler rise to power. This study also claims that Hitler's ability to use democratic institutions and exploit social anxieties, notably about Communism and Jewish influence, helped him rise to tyranny. It also argues that Hitler's charismatic leadership and deliberate partnerships with conservative forces, like as the Harzburg Front, helped him gain legitimacy and support in German society. This study examines primary sources and historical scholarship to explain the intricate interactions that catapulted Hitler from obscurity to absolute power, changing German and global history.

## **Methodology**

This research was undertaken using an analytical and partially descriptive approach to uncover the factual details regarding Adolf Hitler. The primary and secondary sources comprehensively cover all elements of Adolf Hitler as the dictator of Germany. The researcher adheres to the guidelines outlined in the Turabian manual throughout the research investigation. An analysis was conducted on the digital repositories of Holocaust museums. A comprehensive analysis of the subject was conducted by reviewing a range of books, journals, and articles to gather information and offer a thorough elucidation. The study was conducted following the guidelines outlined in the Turabian manual.

## **Hitler as a lender of Nazi Party**

Following World War I, Hitler remained in the military and returned to Munich. There, he participated in the funeral procession for the killing of Kurt Eisner, the premier minister of Bavaria. Following the suppression of the Bavarian Soviet Government, he attended "national thinking" courses provided by the Education and Propaganda Department of the Bavarian Reichswehr Group, specifically under the leadership of Captain Karl Mayr at Headquarters 4. Hitler harbored a constant yearning to establish his own political group, but his higher-ups directed him to become a police informant for the German Worker's Party (DAP) as part of an Intelligence Commando unit. Hitler was strongly influenced by the anti-



Semitic and anti-capitalist beliefs promoted by the party's founder, Anton Drexler.<sup>1</sup> Following his discharge from the army in 1920, Hitler delivered speeches denouncing Marxists, Jews, and anti-socialists. In September 1919, he joined the party as its 55th member. Initially, his membership number was 555, but it was subsequently modified to 55 in order to create the illusion that he was one of the first members. Hitler and Dietrich Eckert, a prominent founding member, convened at this location.

On July 29, 1921, Adolf Hitler is chosen to lead the Nazi Party after being elected as its leader. Hitler was the leader of the Nazi Party, which grew into a massive movement that eventually became the dominant political force in Germany, which was a totalitarian state. As a result of a trust vote in 1921, Hitler gained the position of head of the Nazi Party. After he was discharged from the military in 1920, Hitler began his full-time involvement in the activities of the party operation. At the beginning of 1921, Hitler had achieved a level of mastery so that he could speak in front of large crowds. In the month of February, he delivered a speech to a crowd of approximately 6,000 people in Munich. In order to disseminate information about the gathering, he sent out two truckloads of party supporters who drove around with swastikas, caused a disturbance, and distributed leaflets. Hitler began delivering speeches that were critical of the Versailles Treaty, as well as opposition figures, including but not limited to patriots, authoritarians, various communists who did not adhere to internationalist principles, Marxists, and Jews in particular.<sup>6</sup> At this juncture, Hitler provided further clarification regarding his demands, stating that he would only continue to hold the role of party chairman with complete authority. Is Adolf Hitler a betrayer of the people? A leaflet that was published anonymously denounced the dangerous guys that Hitler was surrounded by and opposed his desire to gain power. It was decided to hold a vote on his demands when the executive committee gave in and capitulated. There was only one vote against Hitler, whereas there were 543 ballots in favor of him. During a conference that took place on July 29, 1921, Hitler was presented as the Fuhrer of the Nazi Party. This was the very first occasion that this word was used in public.

During the Beer Hall Putsch, which took place in Munich in 1923, Hitler and his associates attempted to bring down the regime in the state of Bavaria, which is located in southern Germany. The Beer Hall Putsch was the goal of their efforts. Hitler, together with his friends, made an effort to overthrow the government of the Republic of Weimar. In order to accomplish their goals of gaining control of the state administration, marching on Berlin, and overturning the federal government, they began their activities at the Burgerbrau Keller Munich.

With the intention of establishing a new administration that would oversee the establishment of a unified German Empire with racial identity, they intended to replace the previous one. After being released from prison, he wasted no time in getting to work on revitalizing the Nazi Party in the hopes of overthrowing the government through democratic elections. Despite the fact that the executive committee of the party considered Hitler's presence to be intrusive, they made the decision to retain him on board since the time had come when losing him would practically mean the end of the party. Hitler was found guilty of high treason and sentenced to five years in prison as a result of this episode. However, he was only incarcerated for about half a year at this period, and during this time he composed the first volume of "Mein Kampf," also known as "My Struggle," which was his politically conscious life story. A large number of people got familiar with Hitler as a result of the media coverage that surrounded the Beer Hall Putsch and the subsequent trial.

After attempting to organize a march on Berlin in 1923 and attempting to instigate a rebellion against the government, Hitler eventually escaped and began to contemplate taking his own life. Due to his involvement in political activities, he was swiftly captured and charged with high treason because of his actions. He was sentenced to five years in prison at Landsberg Prison; however, after serving a little more than a year of his sentence, he was granted a pardon and released from prison. His deputy, Rudolf Hess, assisted him in writing his autobiography when he was at Landsberg. He wrote the book while he was there. Dietrich Eckart, a member of the Thule Society, is the author of the book that bears his name. Within this book are his memoirs as well as his political manifesto. A book written by Madison Grant and titled "The Passing of the Great Race" had an influence on Mein Kampf. Hitler referred to this book as "my Bible," and it was mentioned in the book. During the course of the trial, he was given almost unrestricted opportunity to speak. After Hitler voiced his nationalistic feelings in his defense speech, his popularity

soared, and he shifted from being a local leader to a national figure. This was a significant change in Hitler's life.

During a period in which Germany's political climate had become more stable and the economy was expanding, Hitler was released from prison. In the aftermath of the putsch, the NSDAP and its affiliates were forbidden in Bavaria; nevertheless, Hitler was successful in convincing the premier of the state to ease the restriction. In his statement, he indicated that going ahead, the party would pursue political power by legitimate means. A lifting of the restriction occurred in February of 1925. Soon after, Goebbels formed an alliance with Hitler. The trend of centralization inside the party was set in motion by Hitler. Party officials were appointed rather than elected, and all decision-making was carried out at the highest levels of the organization. After making fruitless attempts to launch a coup in order to grab control. By adhering to the laws of the Weimar Republic up until the point where he legally assumed power, Hitler implemented what is known as a "policy of legality." The hardliners within the party were opposed to the policy, and Hitler was mocked as a "Adolphe Legalite" as a result.

Hitler immediately reconstructed his party as a political organization wanting to win votes in democratic elections rather than as a revolutionary group seeking to impose itself against Germany through the use of force. This occurred shortly after Hitler was released from jail following his bail. During his campaign, Hitler made a commitment to win elections, gain a majority in the legislature, alter the government of Germany, and eventually establish a Nazi dictatorship in that country. Hitler then used his influence over the party to avoid or disregard any ideological objections in his unrelenting pursuit of power in Germany. He did this by utilizing his positions of power within the party.

In 1930, when Germany was experiencing an economic crisis and resistance to the Weimar Republic was growing, Hitler was finally given the opportunity to seize power. As a result of the lack of a majority in parliament, the newly appointed chancellor, Heinrich Brüning, who was also the new chancellor of the Roman Catholic Centre party, implemented the policies of fiscal austerity and budget consolidation through presidential emergency decrees. This paved the way for authoritarian forms of government. It was not possible to establish a consensus on the measures that ought to be done in order to put a stop to the deteriorating economic situation, which led to the dissolution of the grand coalition. The acts of the minority government were met with opposition from the Reichstag, which resulted in the premature calling of elections in September of 1930. The consequence of this was a significant increase in Nazism and a decrease in the number of republican parties. In light of the fact that Hitler's party aimed to legitimately control the country, he stated that the term "National Revolution" was to be interpreted politically rather than literally. In June of 1928, Hermann Müller founded the "great alliance" with the intention of gaining control of Germany. This coalition was comprised of organizations from both the left and the right, consisting of the SPD, DDP, DVP, and the Center Party, among others. In a total of 491 seats, Müller held a commanding majority of 301 of them altogether. There was a clear indication that the parties were entirely aside their differences and working together for the sake of Germany.

Hitler had the intention of staging his own "Campaign in Berlin" in order to imitate Mussolini's "March on Rome," as the Nazi party had been in complete agreement with Italian fascists previously. Hitler made the decision to organize the "Beer Hall Putsch" as a result of the growing support for his organization. As the de facto ruler of Bavaria, Gustav von Kahr, together with senior members of the Reichswehr and the police, secretly supported Hitler and Ludendorff. Ludendorff was also a member of the secret support group. Ludendorff, Hitler, and the other chiefs of the military in Bavaria would have constituted a new administration, as demonstrated by political posters. This would have been the case. In order to seize control of the Bavarian government, Hitler and his followers started their "March on Berlin" by marching from the beer hall to the Bavarian War Department. Their goal was to win the war. The march was unsuccessful, the police were able to disperse the participants, and sixteen members of the NSDAP were arrested and executed.

A significant amount of nationalist, racist, and anti-Semitic views existed inside the Nazi Party prior to Hitler's participation. After joining the party, Hitler refined and advocated these ideas, which he had previously formed. Hitler was a racist because of his beliefs. His viewpoint is that humans may be classified into a hierarchy of different races, with certain races having a higher status than others, regardless of





whether they belong to the same social class or not. Hitler referred to the German race as "Aryan," indicating that he believed it to be the superior race. Hitler and the Nazis considered Jews to be a lesser species of "sub-humans" who desired to subjugate other races and dominate the world. They believed that Jews were a threat to humanity. Because Hitler believed that Jews were a threat to Aryans and would never allow Germany to recover from the effects of their parasitic nature, he was adamant in his belief that there was no place for Jews in his Germany. In addition, I had the desire to eradicate minorities, such as the Roma and Sinti, as well as other groups who appeared to be unfit to compete for his concept of a better or cleansed race. 'a-social' was the label that the Nazis gave to these organizations.

One of the factors that contributed to the rise to prominence of the Nazi party was the organization's use of propaganda. The Nazis used marketing in the late 1920s and early 1930s to strengthen Hitler's reputation, which resulted in Hitler gaining a great amount of popularity because of the Nazis' efforts. The Nazi Group went through a nine-year change that saw it shift from being a small, violent, socialist party to becoming the party that was elected by the majority in the Reichstag. This development took place between the years 1924 and 1933.

There are a great number of national and international factors that are believed to have contributed to Hitler's rise to power and influence. The increasing influence and popularity of the Nazi Party within Germany, in addition to the broader socioeconomic situation, contributed to the fact that this problem became even more severe. Hitler had his chance to climb to power and become chancellor in 1933, the year when Germany was defeated in the war. This was the exact moment that Hitler had been waiting for. He was successful in persuading the president to institute updated elections, and as soon as he came into office, he immediately established an absolute dictatorship. The fire that broke out in the Reichstag on February 27, 1933, which was reportedly caused by a Dutch Marxist named Marinus van der Lubbe, provided as rationale for a ruling that negated all protections for individual liberty and for an increasing drive of dread.

Hitler was able to demonstrate his capacity to appeal to a wide range of socioeconomic groups through the formation of the Harzburg Front in October of 1931. This front was an alliance of the various conservative forces on the political right. The Front provided the Nazi Party with much-needed funds and, ironically, gave it a certain respectability. This was accomplished in spite of the brutality of Hitler's brown shirts, who were at the time seeking to intimidate their opponents into surrender. In the election that took place in July 1932, the National Socialists won twice as many seats in the Reichstag as they had previously won during the previous election, which is evidence of how much their popularity had increased. On the other hand, the advance of the Nazis was not at all unavoidable. The results of November 1932, when economic conditions improved and the NSDAP witnessed a swing of almost 4% and a loss of 34 seats that demonstrated how economically dependent it was, demonstrated how dependent it was on the economy. But two months later, Hitler was appointed to the position of Chancellor. As a result, his success was not entirely dependent on the opinions of the general population. His ability to outmaneuver a group of conservative politicians who believed they could render him harmless by nominating him to government was a significant factor in his success. The subsequent events would show how poorly they had evaluated both the circumstance and Hitler throughout the course of the events.

At the beginning of 1933, the Weimar administration had been in power for fifteen years, but it had very little true support from the people of the nation. Hitler's party was still the largest, despite the fact that it did not have the backing of a significant majority of the general population. It is absolutely impossible for any other political party to compete with them in terms of the persuasiveness of their propaganda or the fervor of their supporters. On a regular basis, the Nazis propagated the notion that they were a majority party that represented the interests of the German people, regardless of the actual numbers that they had. The reason for this was that they were able to skillfully, but ruthlessly, portray themselves as a party that cared. It was their expertise that allowed them to win a significant share of the protest votes cast by the German people. The only threats that the Nazis exploited in order to win over the leading industrialists and the middle classes were the Communist threat, the Jewish threat to the Aryan race, unemployment, the injustice of the Versailles settlement, and the financial and economic uncertainties that threatened to wipe out the people's means of subsistence. All of these threats were created by the Nazis.

Hitler made it clear that he had no intention of initiating a radical rebellion and that he had no intention of seizing the heads of corporate groupings unless they were beneficial to the Nazis. It is possible that traditional "ideas" could still be useful for him in order to persuade the president and keep the backing of the military. Ernst Rohm, on the other hand, was a "continuous revolution" commander, and the army mistrusted him since he was in charge of the SA.

The first thing that Hitler did was make an effort to get Rohm to support his policies. Hermann Goring and Heinrich Himmler were prepared to remove Rohm from his position, but Adolf waited until the very end to take advantage of the situation. At that time, on June 29, 1934, he established his decision. On what is known as the "Night of the Long Knives," Rohm and his deputy Edmund Heines, along with Gregor Strasser, Kurt von Schleicher, and other others, were slain without any judicial order or trial.

## Conclusion

It is concluded that Adolf Hitler's rise to power was shaped by personal ambition, historical context, and social dynamics. Hitler was born in Austria in 1889 and failed at art and military service in Austria. Though, his World War I service in the Bavarian Reserve Infantry Regiment influenced his perspective and fueled his political ambitions. After Germany's loss in World War I, economic instability, dissatisfaction with the Weimar Republic, nationalist enthusiasm, and effective propaganda drove Hitler into politics. He rose to power by exploiting democratic institutions and popular fears about Communism and Jewish influence. Hitler became Chancellor in 1933 after charismatic leadership and strategic partnerships like the Harzburg Front earned him German support.

Hitler's association of power, typified by an authoritarian regime and harsh repression of dissent, shows how he changed German and global history. He became Third Reich leader by handling political systems and ruthlessly eliminating opposition. Despite his later claims to be a champion of the German people, Hitler's term was marked by repression, persecution, and the Holocaust. Hitler's ascent to power shows the perils of demagoguery, authoritarianism, and unfettered power consolidation.

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