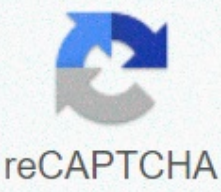




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## Rise to power

An overview of Adolf Hitler's rise to Hitler's rule in conversation with Ernst Henfestangel and Hermann Goering, June 21, 1932 Adolf Hitler's rise to power began in Germany in September 1919, when Hitler joined the political party then known as the Deutsche Arbitrpati ( DAP). The name was changed in 1920 to the German National Workers' Party Deutsche Arbitraparty (NSDAP) (German National Socialist Workers' Party, commonly known as the Nazi Party). She was anti-Marxist and opposed the postwar democratic government of the Weimar Republic and The Treaty of Versailles, which supported radical nationalism and phan-German, as well as virulent anti-Semitism. Hitler took power in March 1933 after the Reichstag adopted the 1933 Apache Act that month, granting expanded authority. President Paul von Hindenburg had already appointed Hitler chancellor on January 30, 1933 after a series of parliamentary elections and backroom-related intrigue. The Permit Act - when used mercilessly and with its authority - almost ensured that Hitler could then exercise dictatorial power without legal objection. Hitler moved up to a place of prominence in the early years of the party. Being one of his best spokes, he became leader after threatening to leave differently. He was helped in part by his willingness to use violence to advance his political goals and to recruit party members who were willing to do the same. But the capital Putsch in November 1923 and the later release of his book Mein Kampf (My Struggle) expanded Hitler's audience. In the mid-1920s, the party took part in electoral battles in which Hitler participated as a spokesman and organizer, as well as in street battles and violence between the communist Rotpronkamprond and nazi Sturmaitilong (SA). In the late 1920s and early 1930s, the Nazis gathered enough electoral support to become the largest political party in the Reichstag, and Hitler's mixture of political sharpness, misdirection and cunning made the party's non-majority but multi-whole status an effective governing force in the Weimar Republic began in 1933. When they came to power, the Nazis created a mythology around coming to power, and they described the period roughly parallel to the scope of this article as campazite (the time of struggle) or kampahara (years of struggle). Early Measures (1918-1924) Adolf Hitler was involved in the fledgling Nazi Party after World War I, setting the violent tone of the movement earlier by establishing the Sturmabteilung (SA). Catholic Bavaria resented power from Protestant Berlin, and Hitler initially saw the Bavarian revolution as a means of power - but an early attempt turned out to be a donkey, and he was imprisoned after Borch Munich in 1923. He used the time to write to Mein Kampf, He claimed that Jewish-Christian ethics did not impress Europe, and that Germany needed an ironman to rehabilitate itself and build an empire. [2] He decided on the tactics of pursuing power through legal means. [3] From the armistice (November 1918) to party membership (September 1919) in February 1919, Hitler, born in Austria, enlisted in the Bavarian regiment of the German army, although he was not yet a German citizen. For more than four years (August 1914 - November 1918) Germany was a major country involved in World War I (B) on the Western Front. After fighting on the front lines ended in November 1918, hitler was released from Paswok Hospital and returned to Munich, which was then in a state of socialist upheaval. On November 21, he was appointed 7th Battalion of the 1st Hier 2nd Battalion. In December, he was assigned to a prisoner of war camp in Trawenstein as a guard. There he remained until the camp was dissolved in January 1919. He returned to Munich and spent several months at the bases awaiting re-placement. During this period in Munich there were a number of assassinations, including socialist Kurt Eisner who was shot dead by a German nationalist on February 21, 1919. His opponent, Earhard Auer, was also wounded in the attack. Other acts of violence were the killings of reined in Paul Ritter von Jaris and Conservative MP Heinrich Usl. In this political chaos Berlin sent to the army - known as the White Guard of Capitalism by the Communists. On April 3, 1919, Hitler was elected as the liability of his military battalion and again on April 15. During this time he urged his unit to stay away from the fighting and not join either side. The Bavarian Soviet Republic was officially crushed on May 6, 1919, when Lieutenant General Burghard von Oban and his forces declared the city secure. After arrests and executions, Hitler denounced another contact, Georg Dupter, as a Soviet radical mob. [7] Other testimony he gave to the



