Name

Instructor Name

Art 101

19 November 2018

Hitler

 The term ‘charismatic authority’ is when historians of the Fascist Italy and Third Reich discuss the importance of charisma for the consolidation and establishment of power. Weber developed the concept of ‘charismatic authority’ along with two other forms of authority: ‘traditional authority’ and ‘rational-legal authority’. The term charisma refers to an unquantifiable force or quality that an individual possesses to convince others of their superlative status. Weber's concept of the charismatic leadership of the Nazi state argues that the concept of ‘charismatic authority’ was fundamental to the consolidation and functioning of the Third Reich. Hitler was successful in protecting his popularity and image in the course of National Socialist rule (Nazi rule).

 Adolf Hitler was born in April 20, 1889 and died in April 30, 1945. He was the leader of Nazi party. He became chancellor on January 30, 1933 and took over after the death of President Paul von Hindenburg the twin title leader and chancellor on 2 August 1934(“Adolf Hitler | Biography, Rise to Power, & Facts”). Hitler's father, Alois, was illegitimate. For a while he wore his mother's name, Schicklgruber, but until 1876 he had justified his family claim to the surname Hitler.

After the departure of his father from the State Customs Office, Hitler spent most of his childhood in the Upper Austrian capital of Linz. It remained his favorite city all his life, and he expressed a desire to be buried there. Hitler never advanced beyond secondary school. After graduation, he visited Vienna and returned to Linz, where he dreamed of becoming an artist. He was screened in February 1914 for Austrian military service and was classified unfit because of inadequate physical performance. At the outbreak of the First World War, he applied for permission from the Bavarian King Ludwig III to serve, and one day after submission of this application, he was informed that he may join the 16th Bavarian Reserve Infantry Regiment(“Adolf Hitler | Biography, Rise to Power, & Facts”).

During the war, he was always at the forefront as a headquarters runner. His bravery in action was rewarded in December 1914 with the Iron Cross 2nd class and in August 1918 with the Iron Cross 1st class (a rare honor for a corporal)(“Adolf Hitler | Biography, Rise to Power, & Facts”). He enthusiastically welcomed the war as a great relief from the aimlessness and frustration of civilian life. He found companionship and discipline satisfying.

From May to June 1919, Hitler took up political work in Munich. As a military policy agent, he joined the small German workers' party in Munich. In 1920, he was blamed for propaganda by the party and left the army to devote himself to improving his position within the party, which in year was renamed as, National Socialist German Workers Party (Nazi).

On March 23, 1933, the Enabling Act granted Adolph Hitler the power to legislate for a period of four years without consultation with the Reichstag. In the next four months, Hitler took steps towards dictatorship - trade unions and all other political parties were banned, the Nazis took control of all local governments and Germany resigned from the League of Nations(“Adolf Hitler | Biography, Rise to Power, & Facts”). Hitler started building his Third Reich. He ignored the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles and started to build up the army and weapons.

Hitler was responsible for almost 50 million deaths worldwide. He destroyed Europe's hegemony over much of the world. He destroyed Europe mercilessly. Hitler saw an opportunity to give hope to the nation economically. He came to power and began to give the impression that the country was doing well financially. In the end, he reduced more than ever by going to war and tearing the nation in two. He blamed Jews for the fall of Germany and they were like a cancer to him that he needed to eliminate. The world was never the same after his actions.

 **Reference**

“Adolf Hitler | Biography, Rise to Power, & Facts.” *Encyclopedia Britannica*, https://www.britannica.com/biography/Adolf-Hitler. Accessed 4 Nov. 2019.