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**Adolf Hitler’s aims in WW2**

**Introduction**

Adolf Hitler is known as a famous German politician, who also served as a leader in the Nazi Party. He became most powerful during the tenure of his dictatorship in the span of 1933 to 1944. In all these years, considering his power he initiated the war famously known as World War II in Europe while tending to invade Poland. As a dictator, he used his army to fight in the war, which turned the war into a holocaust. The war is still remembered, even after so many years, for causing an extensive loss of human lives.

World War II is considered as a deadly war, and with its negative meanings, the role of Hitler is also highlighted. It is believed that Hitler was a major figure behind this deadly holocaust. However, historians have come to decide that Hitler also had some aims that he wanted to achieve by hosting this war. In this way, the current paper will be focused on highlighting the aims and goals that Hitler had in World War II.

**Hitler’s Aims in World War II**

Based on the realities of World War II, it was crystal clear that Hitler wanted to destroy the league of territories and it served as a major driving force for war. However, not only this factor but some other aims of Hitler were also responsible for World war II. Overall, it is thought that Hitler had three major aims, that involved:

* To abolish the Versailles Treaty
* Expand German territory
* Defeating Communism

These aims are considered as the driving force. German military was so focused to meet these aims with their dictator as to start the war. However, every objective had multiple reasons to become a pathway towards World War II, that is why they are discussed separately.

**Abolishing the Versailles Treaty**

major objective of Hitler in World War II was to abolish and diminish the treaty of Versailles and to meet this aim some actions were taken in this regard. a presentation at the disarmament conference was one of the initial steps taken towards the results. In the conference, Hitler had a focus on asserting the reasons to leave the disarmament conference, emphasizing on the aspect that Germany faced fourteen years of disarmament1[[1]](#footnote-1), but still, no results were attained. Considering the failures from the Disarmament conference and then the delegation, he took the next step in this regard. As finding no hope from peace and suit organizations, he started increasing the German army. At first, he started to increase the numbers in Germany army secretly, but alongside, an agreement was signed between Germany and England for increasing the size of the German army. However, this agreement did not involve other allies in the decision. The decision was able to provide consent for rearming in other areas, and Hitler took advantage of the agreement and inducted people in his army, around 500,000. Along with that, Germany also increased the size of its naval force by 35%.

Similarly, after increasing the size of the German army, Hitler took a step ahead for occupying Rhineland, and for that matter, he leads his army to march towards the Rhineland. After the occupation Rhineland, many years later Hitler increased his army size to another extent to double the existing numbers.

After, occupying the Rhineland, other treaties with Austria and the league of nations were abolished. All of these actions were taken in way of abolishing the treaty. The major reason behind abolishing was that the Versailles treaty served as a sign of shame and embarrassment for Germans because it reminded them of their humiliation that they faced during World War II. In this way, to get rid of that embarrassment Hitler made an objective to end the Versailles treaty and to lead towards the War as Germans solely wanted War for their satisfaction.

**Expanding German Territory**

During that time, it was also realized that the population of Germany was growing and for that matter, it was necessary for them to have more living space. Hitler was stern on having that living space by conquering the land in eastern Europe. The major underlying factors were still based on the embarrassment faced during World War I. That is why Germans wanted to invade Europe and bound them to slavery.

Another reason for the objective of conquering lands included Germans belonging from the Aryan race, and they were genetical of the view that they are superior of all and they are destined to be the rulers1. For that matter, Germany stepped towards conquering Czechoslovakia, and at last, ruled it. Similarly, after Czechoslovakia, Germany invaded Poland.

In this way, the attempt of World War II was also a step to conquer more land and to increase the living space of Germany.

**Defeating Communism**

Another objective of Hitler during World War II was to defeat Communism that indirectly meant war with Russia. As at that time, Russia was the country that was ruled as a communist state. In this way, Germany blamed Russia for being the reason for their defeat in World War I. [[2]](#footnote-2)

The first step taken in the path of defeating communism included a ban on the German Communist party so that no party can stand against the Nazis in Germany. While putting a ban on the Communist party, the Nazis put their leaders into the camp. Moreover, in order to deal with the agony of German people that was initiated by a ban, the Nazi party arranged Reichstag Fire as an excuse from the people. However, when the elections were launched all other parties were excluded and in order to deal with the opposition from the members of other parties, the members of those parties were sent to camps.

Moreover, towards the same aim to defeat the communism Hitler took a step to sign a pact, which is also considered as an Anti-Committer Pact with countries including Japan and Italy. According to the pact, Italy and Japan agreed to a pact that they will fight the communism on an international level. Moreover, after the pacts and agreement with the other countries, having strong army, Hitler then decided to take one of the major steps in the way of ending communism and that is how he announced war on the USSR, and Movement of Hitler took a turn.

**Conclusion**

Hence, considering the above-described event each one of them has been able to leave a mark on the history of the world. Also considering that the trajectory and occurrence of the above-described events was not the same as some of them happened before and some early. But, the point of the whole discussion was to shed light on the aims and objective of Hitler during World War II, and each of his aims contained a different set of events. Realizing the described events, it can be seen that one of the underlying factors of the included feelings of shame as well as the superiority of Aryan race. In this way, it would not be a wrong implication if the aim of Hitler can be seen as the one satisfying his own self-respect and ego as well as of the people from his country.

**Bibliography**

1. Deák, István. *Europe on Trial: The Story of Collaboration, Resistance, and Retribution During World War II*. Routledge, 2018.

1. Deák, István. *Europe on Trial: The Story of Collaboration, Resistance, and Retribution During World War II*. Routledge, 2018. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Deák, István. *Europe on Trial: The Story of Collaboration, Resistance, and Retribution During World War II*. Routledge, 2018. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)