



# HITLER



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Childhood to the eve of dictatorship  
1889 - 1933



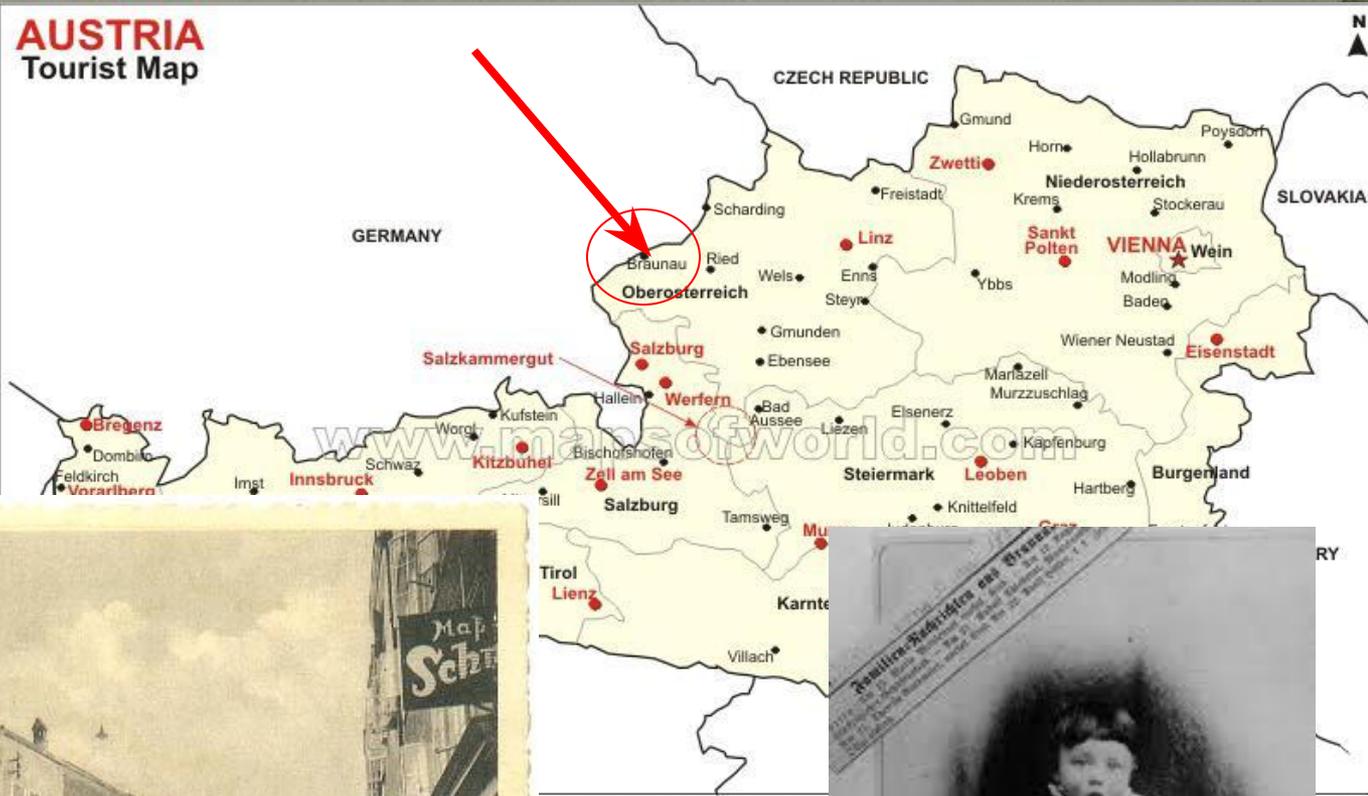
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hQNgcZrWT70>



• Adolphus Hitler: Born 1889 in the town of Braunau an Inn in Austria



**AUSTRIA**  
Tourist Map





*Hitler's Father*

- Father: Alois (Aloys) Schicklgrubber
  - Illegitimate son of his 42 year old unmarried mother, Maria Anna Schicklgrubber.
    - She worked as a maid for a wealthy Jewish family by the name of Frankenberger or Frankenreither
    - Rumor suggests the son of the family got her pregnant
    - These accusations remain unfounded and untrue.
- Maria Schicklgrubber married Johann Georg Hiedler when Hitler's father was 5 years old.
- She died 5 years later and Hiedler took off leaving Alois in the care of his uncle Johann Nepomuck Hiedler.
- His uncle had Alois' last name officially changed from Schicklgrubber to Hiedler in 1876 spelling it "Hitler."

- The name Hitler was uncommon for that part of Austria
- Possibly derived from the Czech names “Hidlar” or “Hidlarček”
  - Variant forms include: Hydler, Hytler, and Hidler.
  - The Hiedler family at times spelled their name “Hüttler” and (as we have seen) “Hitler.”



Hitler's Mother

Klara Pölzl: Alois Hitler's niece and granddaughter of Johann Nepomuk Hiedler who raised Alois (Hitler's father).

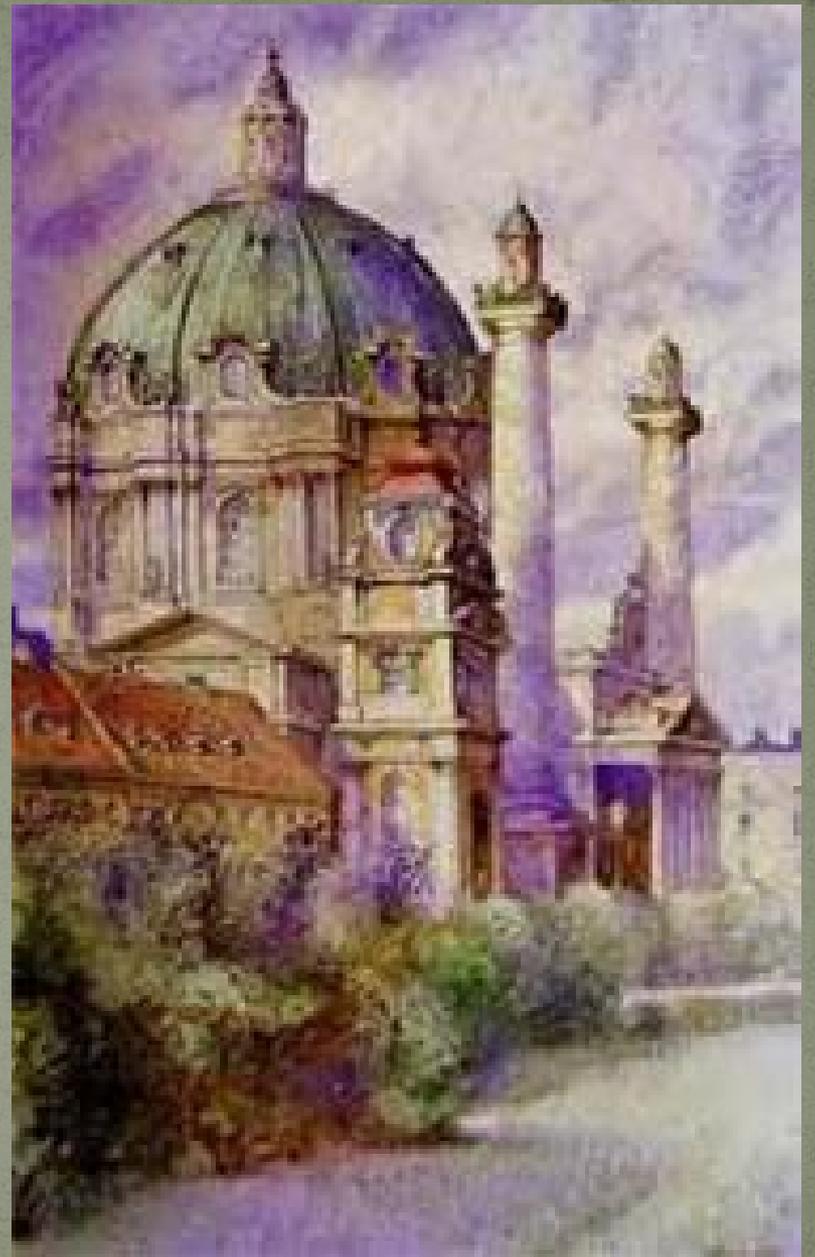
- She worked as Alois' maid for two wives and a series of mistresses and illegitimate children.
- Already pregnant, she married Alois after the death of his second wife to become his third wife on January 7, 1885.
- Required permission from the Church in Rome because Alois' father and Klara's grandfather had the same last name: Hiedler.



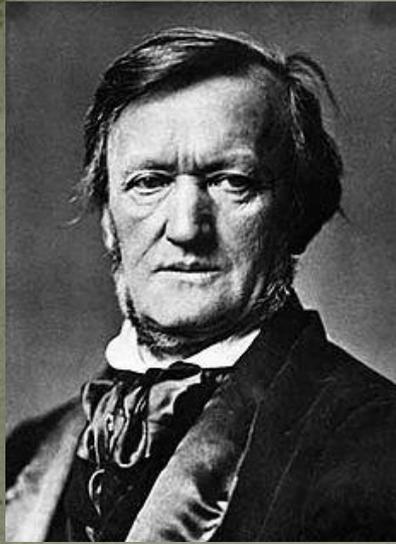
Hitler age 10. School photo. Austria 1899.

# Hitler as artist: Linz and Vienna 1907-1913









- Richard Wagner: German composer, conductor and theater director known primarily for his operas.
- Hitler was greatly influenced by Wagner's operas.





Bundesarchiv, Bild 183-2004-0512-501  
Foto: o. Ang. | 1930



Wagner's is the music most inextricably linked with Nazi Germany. The Nazis took the parts of his work that they liked and suppressed the rest. In particular, they appropriated the romanticism and stirring essence for an idealized German past.





- 1913 Hitler moves to Munich and a year later in 1914 WWI breaks out.
- Hitler volunteers for the German army
- Reached the rank of corporal.
- Served with distinction and was wounded and received the Iron Cross 1<sup>st</sup> class.
- He was a runner. Relayed messages from the front to the rear of the fighting.



The “Political” Hitler: 1919 he gets involved with the political organization called the German Worker’s Party.



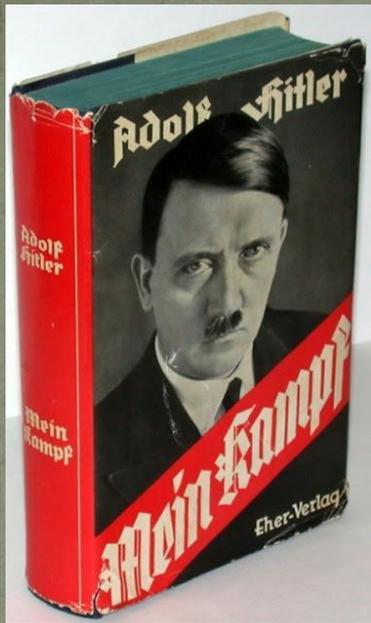
- The German Worker’s Party was a right-wing anti-government party.
- An anti-Semitic party.
- Hitler proved a very powerful and electrifying speaker and drew hundreds to the party.
- He soon changed the party’s name to: The National Socialists German Worker’s Party.
- Jews were the principal target of his violent speeches. Among the 25 points more negative points were the abolishment of the Versailles Treaty, confiscating war profits, taking land without compensation for use by the state, revoking civil rights for Jews, and expelling those Jews who had emigrated into Germany after the war began.

- Hitler becomes chairman of the party in 1921
- The Protocols of the Elders of Zion* were published in the local anti-Semitic newspaper. The false, but alarming accusations reinforced Hitler's anti-Semitism. Soon after, treatment of the Jews was a major theme of Hitler's orations, and the increasing scape-goating of the Jews for inflation, political instability, unemployment, and the humiliation in the war, found a willing audience. Jews were tied to "internationalism" by Hitler. The name of the party was changed to the National Socialist German Worker's party, and the red flag with the swastika was adopted as the party symbol. A local newspaper which appealed to anti-Semites was on the verge of bankruptcy, and Hitler raised funds to purchase it for the party.

## The Munich Beer Hall Putsch

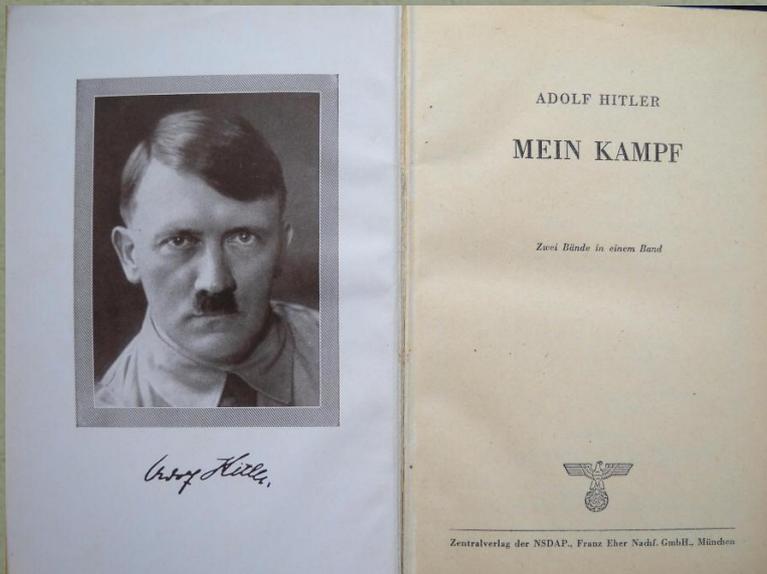
- November 9, 1923 Hitler and friend and war hero Erich Ludendorff held a rally at a Munich beer hall and launched a revolution to overthrow the government.
- They planned to install a new regime and begin the national revival of Germany.
- It failed. They did not receive the support they were promised and both Hitler and Ludendorff were tried for treason.
- Ludendorff was let go because of his being a war hero in WWI
- Hitler was sentenced to 5 years in Landsberg Prison.
- He served only 13 months.





## Mein Kampf (My Struggle)

- Hitler continued to write and finished the first part his book while in Landsberg Prison
- Combines autobiography and political ideology
- He actually dictated it to Rudolf Hess while in prison and later at an inn in Berchtesgaden.
- In the book, Hitler divides humans into categories based on physical appearance.



At the top, is the Germanic man with his fair skin, blond hair and blue eyes. Aryan: supreme form of human, or master race.

Untermenschen: racially inferior: Jews, the Slavic peoples: Czechs, Poles, and Russians.