

hitler and stalin parallel lives

Hitler and Stalin Parallel Lives

The tumultuous 20th century was marked by the rise of two of history's most infamous and influential leaders: Adolf Hitler and Joseph Stalin. Their lives, though distinct in origin and ideology, intersect through a series of striking parallels that shaped world history in profound and often catastrophic ways. From their early backgrounds and rise to power to their methods of consolidating authority and their roles in monumental conflicts, Hitler and Stalin exemplify contrasting yet eerily similar trajectories of authoritarian rule. Exploring these parallels offers insight into the dynamics of totalitarian regimes and the devastating consequences of unchecked power.

Early Life and Backgrounds

Origins and Childhood

- Adolf Hitler:
 - Born on April 20, 1889, in Braunau am Inn, Austria.
 - Grew up in a modest household; his father was a strict customs official.
 - Showed early interest in art but was rejected from art school.
- Joseph Stalin:
 - Born on December 18, 1878, in Gori, Georgia (then part of the Russian Empire).
 - Came from a impoverished family; his father was a shoemaker and alcoholic.
 - Exhibited early intelligence and religious interest, later turning toward revolutionary politics.

Formative Influences

- Hitler's experiences in Vienna fueled his anti-Semitic and nationalist ideologies.
- Stalin's exposure to revolutionary ideas was shaped by hardships and the oppressive Tsarist regime.

Path to Power

Political Beginnings

- Hitler:

- Joined the German Workers' Party, later the Nazi Party, in 1919.
- Exploited nationalist grievances and anti-Semitic rhetoric to build support.
- Led the Beer Hall Putsch in 1923, which failed, resulting in his imprisonment.
- Wrote Mein Kampf, outlining his ideology and plans for Germany.
- Stalin:
- Joined the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party in 1898.
- Became involved in revolutionary activities, quickly rising through the party ranks.
- Played a key role in the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917.
- Consolidated power through strategic alliances, suppression of rivals, and control of the Communist Party.

Rise to Power

- Hitler:
- Gained support by exploiting economic woes and national humiliation after WWI.
- Became Chancellor of Germany in 1933.
- Consolidated power swiftly, establishing a totalitarian regime.
- Stalin:
- Outmaneuvered rivals like Trotsky and Zinoviev during the power struggle after Lenin's death.
- Became General Secretary in 1922, which he used to control appointments and party machinery.
- Established a centralized, authoritarian rule by the late 1920s.

Ideology and Governance

Ideological Foundations

- Hitler:
- Advocated for Aryan racial supremacy, anti-Semitism, and anti-Communism.
- Promoted lebensraum (living space) and nationalist expansion.
- Opposed democracy, favoring a Führerprinzip (leader principle).
- Stalin:
- Promoted Marxist-Leninist ideology, emphasizing a classless society.
- Implemented policies like collectivization and rapid industrialization.
- Suppressed dissent to maintain ideological orthodoxy and control.

Methods of Maintaining Power

- Both leaders:
- Utilized propaganda to craft cults of personality.
- Suppressed political opposition through secret police and violence.

- Used purges and show trials to eliminate rivals.
- Controlled media and education to reinforce their narratives.

Expansion and Wars

Foreign Policy and Aggression

- Hitler:
 - Violated the Treaty of Versailles by rearming Germany.
 - Annexed Austria (Anschluss) and parts of Czechoslovakia.
 - Launched WWII by invading Poland in 1939.
- Stalin:
 - Signed the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact with Hitler in 1939, dividing Eastern Europe.
 - Invaded eastern Poland, the Baltics, and Finland.
 - After Germany broke the pact, joined the Allies and fought against Nazi Germany.

World War II and Its Impact

- Both leaders' expansionist ambitions led Europe into catastrophic conflict.
- The Holocaust, orchestrated by Hitler, resulted in the systematic murder of six million Jews and millions of others.
- Stalin's policies contributed to the deaths of millions through famines (notably the Holodomor), purges, and war.

Death and Legacy

End of Lives

- Hitler:
 - Committed suicide on April 30, 1945, as Allied forces closed in on Berlin.
- Stalin:
 - Died o

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the main similarities between Adolf Hitler and Joseph Stalin in their rise to power?

Both Hitler and Stalin rose to power through exploiting political

instability, propaganda, and repression. They consolidated control by eliminating rivals, using paramilitary forces, and appealing to nationalistic sentiments to gain popular support.

How did Hitler and Stalin's leadership styles differ despite their similarities?

Hitler's leadership was characterized by aggressive expansionism, racial ideology, and a focus on charismatic authority, while Stalin emphasized bureaucratic control, industrialization, and a focus on class struggle. Their methods reflected their ideological differences and goals.

In what ways did Hitler and Stalin's regimes impact the world during the 20th century?

Both leaders' regimes caused immense suffering: Hitler's Nazi regime led to World War II and the Holocaust, while Stalin's rule resulted in widespread purges, forced labor camps, and the collectivization of agriculture, shaping global politics and human history.

What role did ideology play in shaping the policies of Hitler and Stalin?

Ideology was central: Hitler's Nazi ideology promoted Aryan supremacy and anti-Semitism, whereas Stalin's communism focused on class struggle and proletarian revolution. These ideologies justified their policies and brutal repression.

How did international responses to Hitler and Stalin differ during their regimes?

While the international community initially responded with appeasement to Hitler, later condemning his expansionism, Stalin was often seen as a strategic ally during the early years of WWII, though his purges drew international criticism.

What are some lessons to be learned from comparing Hitler and Stalin's parallel lives?

Their parallel lives highlight the dangers of totalitarianism, unchecked power, and propaganda. Studying them underscores the importance of vigilance against authoritarian regimes and the need to uphold human rights and democratic institutions.

How do historians evaluate the impact of Hitler and

Stalin on global history?

Historians recognize both as pivotal figures whose actions led to widespread atrocities and major geopolitical shifts. Their regimes serve as stark warnings about the destructive potential of totalitarian rule and ideological extremism.

Additional Resources

Hitler and Stalin: Parallel Lives – An In-Depth Comparative Analysis

The 20th century was marked by two of the most infamous and impactful leaders in modern history: Adolf Hitler and Joseph Stalin. Their lives, ideologies, and regimes have been extensively studied, debated, and analyzed, often drawing comparisons to understand the origins of totalitarianism, the causes of global conflict, and the mechanisms of power. This article offers an in-depth examination of Hitler and Stalin's parallel lives, exploring their backgrounds, rise to power, leadership styles, policies, and the enduring legacy they left behind.

Early Life and Backgrounds: Origins of Influence

Adolf Hitler: From Humble Beginnings to Ideological Firebrand

Born on April 20, 1889, in Braunau am Inn, Austria-Hungary, Hitler's early years were marked by instability and hardship. His father, Alois Hitler, was a stern customs official, and his mother, Klara, was a homemaker. Hitler's childhood was characterized by a desire for recognition and belonging, which he struggled to find. His academic performance was mediocre, and he aspired to become an artist, though he was rejected twice by the Vienna Academy of Fine Arts.

The socio-political climate of early 20th-century Europe profoundly influenced Hitler. His experiences in Vienna exposed him to rampant anti-Semitism, nationalism, and social Darwinist ideas. His service as a soldier in World War I further radicalized him, fueling his resentment towards Germany's defeat and the Treaty of Versailles.

Joseph Stalin: From Peasant Roots to Revolutionary Leader

Joseph Vissarionovich Dzhugashvili was born on December 18, 1878, in Gori, Georgia, then part of the Russian Empire. Raised in a poor peasant family, Stalin's early life was marked by hardship and a desire for social mobility. His father was a cobbler and his mother a laundress, and the family struggled financially.

Stalin was ambitious and intellectual from a young age, enrolling in theological seminary with hopes of becoming a priest. However, he became involved in revolutionary activities against the Tsarist regime, adopting Marxist ideas and joining underground groups. His participation in revolutionary movements led to multiple arrests and exiles, ultimately shaping his worldview.

Comparison of Early Lives:

- Socioeconomic Background: Hitler's middle-class origins contrasted with Stalin's impoverished peasant roots.
- Educational Paths: Hitler's artistic ambitions versus Stalin's theological studies and revolutionary education.
- Formative Influences: Both were influenced by socio-political upheavals—World War I for Hitler, Tsarist repression for Stalin.
- Ideological Foundations: Hitler's nationalism and anti-Semitism developed amidst Austrian and German contexts; Stalin's Marxist-Leninist ideology was forged through revolutionary activism.

Rise to Power: Strategies and Circumstances

Hitler's Path to Führerhood

Following Germany's defeat in World War I, Hitler entered politics, joining the German Workers' Party (later the Nazi Party) in 1919. His oratory skills and propaganda prowess quickly elevated his prominence within the movement. Exploiting widespread economic hardship, national humiliation, and anti-Semitic sentiments, Hitler developed a platform centered on extreme nationalism, racial purity, and anti-communism.

The failed Beer Hall Putsch of 1923 led to Hitler's imprisonment, during which he authored "Mein Kampf," outlining his ideological blueprint. After his release, he focused on legal political avenues, leveraging the economic chaos of the Great Depression to gain electoral support. By 1933, Hitler was appointed Chancellor of Germany, and shortly thereafter, consolidated power

into a dictatorship.

Stalin's Consolidation of Power

Stalin's ascent within the Russian Communist Party was marked by strategic maneuvering, ideological purges, and ruthless elimination of rivals. After Lenin's death in 1924, Stalin outmaneuvered Trotsky and other contenders through a combination of political cunning and control over party apparatus.

He implemented policies such as the "Great Turn," shifting the economy from peasantry-based agriculture to rapid industrialization, and enforced the collectivization of farms. The 1930s saw the Great Purges, which eliminated perceived enemies within the party, military, and society. By the late 1930s, Stalin had established a totalitarian regime, characterized by centralized control and widespread repression.

Comparison of Rise to Power:

- Use of Propaganda: Both leaders mastered propaganda to craft charismatic images—Hitler as the savior of Germany; Stalin as the embodiment of revolutionary progress.
- Exploitation of Crises: Economic depression and political instability provided fertile ground for their ascent.
- Manipulation of Legal Processes: Hitler used democratic mechanisms to gain power, then dismantled them; Stalin used party structures and purges to eliminate rivals.
- Violence and Repression: Both regimes relied heavily on violence—Hitler through paramilitary groups like the SA; Stalin through purges, executions, and show trials.

Ideologies and Policies: Foundations of Regimes

Hitler's Ideology: Nazi Fascism

Hitler's worldview was rooted in extreme nationalism, racial ideology, and anti-Semitism. His core beliefs included:

- Aryan Supremacy: The belief in the racial superiority of Germans (Aryans).
- Anti-Semitism: Blaming Jews for Germany's problems and advocating for their exclusion or extermination.
- Lebensraum: The concept of territorial expansion to secure living space for Germans.
- Authoritarianism: Rejection of democracy and promotion of a strong,

centralized Führer.

Policies under Hitler's regime included:

- Nuremberg Laws: Legal discrimination against Jews.
- Kristallnacht: State-sponsored violent pogrom against Jewish communities.
- Military Expansion: Reoccupation of the Rhineland, annexation of Austria, and invasion of Poland.

Stalin’s Ideology: Marxism-Leninism and Totalitarian Communism

Stalin's ideology evolved from Marxist-Leninist principles, focusing on:

- State Control: Centralized command economy and political authority.
- Industrialization: Rapid economic development to transform the Soviet Union into a major power.
- Collectivization: Merging individual farms into large collective farms to increase efficiency.
- Class Warfare: Suppression of perceived bourgeois and counter-revolutionary elements.

Key policies included:

- Five-Year Plans: Frameworks for industrial growth.
- The Great Purge: Elimination of political rivals and perceived enemies.
- Cult of Personality: Stalin’s image as the father of the Soviet people.

Comparison of Policies:

Aspect	Hitler	Stalin
Ideology	Nazi Fascism	Marxist-Leninism / Communism
Racial Focus	Racial purity, anti-Semitism	Class-based, anti-bourgeois
Economic Policy	State-controlled, militarized economy	State socialism, industrialization
Use of Violence	Paramilitary violence, genocide	Purges, show trials, repression

Leadership Styles and Governance

Hitler's Leadership: Charismatic Authoritarianism

Hitler's leadership was characterized by his intense charisma, propaganda mastery, and unyielding authority. He cultivated a personal cult, presenting himself as the sole savior of Germany. His decision-making was centralized, with little room for dissent, and his speeches mobilized mass support. The Nazi regime was also marked by violent suppression of opposition, including the Gestapo's brutal tactics.

Stalin's Leadership: Totalitarian Control and Bureaucratic Centralization

Stalin's style was pragmatic and ruthless, combining ideological fervor with bureaucratic management. He maintained control through purges, a pervasive security apparatus (NKVD), and a complex network of party officials. His leadership was less charismatic but highly strategic, emphasizing discipline, obedience, and a cult of personality. The Great Purges serve as a stark example of his methods of consolidating power.

Leadership Comparison:

- Charisma vs. Bureaucracy: Hitler's personal charisma contrasted Stalin's more institutionalized authority.
- Use of Propaganda: Both leaders extensively used propaganda to reinforce their image.
- Repression: Both employed state violence, but Hitler's regime was more focused on racial genocide, while Stalin's targeted political enemies and class enemies.

Impact, Legacy, and Historical Significance

Global Consequences of Hitler's Regime

- Initiation of World War II, leading to over 70 million deaths.
- The Holocaust, the systematic extermination of six million Jews and millions of others.
- Redrawing of borders and the emergence of the United Nations.

Global Consequences of Stalin's Regime

- Industrial transformation of the Soviet Union

Hitler And Stalin Parallel Lives

hitler and stalin parallel lives: Hitler and Stalin Alan Bullock, 2019-12-11 Forty years after his *Hitler: A Study in Tyranny* set a standard for scholarship of the Nazi era, Lord Alan Bullock gives readers a breathtakingly accomplished dual biography that places Adolf Hitler's origins, personality, career, and legacy alongside those of Joseph Stalin--his implacable antagonist and moral mirror image.

hitler and stalin parallel lives: Hitler's War in the East, 1941-1945 Rolf-Dieter Müller, Gerd R. Ueberschär, 2002 Provides a guide to the extensive literature on the war in the East, including largely unknown Soviet writing on the subject. Sections on policy and strategy, the military campaign, the ideologically motivated war of annihilation in the East, the occupation, and coming to terms with the results of the war offer a wealth of bibliographic citations, and include introductions detailing history of the period and related issues. For military historians, and for scholars who approach this period in history from a socio-economic or cultural perspective. No index. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

hitler and stalin parallel lives: *The Dictators: Hitler's Germany, Stalin's Russia* Richard Overy, 2006-01-17 A book of great importance; it surpasses all others in breadth and depth.--Commentary If the past century will be remembered for its tragic pairing of civilized achievement and organized destruction, at the heart of darkness may be found Hitler, Stalin, and the systems of domination they forged. Their lethal regimes murdered millions and fought a massive, deadly war. Yet their dictatorships took shape within formal constitutional structures and drew the support of the German and Russian people. In the first major historical work to analyze the two dictatorships together in depth, Richard Overy gives us an absorbing study of Hitler and Stalin, ranging from their private and public selves, their ascents to power and consolidation of absolute rule, to their waging of massive war and creation of far-flung empires of camps and prisons. The Nazi extermination camps and the vast Soviet Gulag represent the two dictatorships in their most inhuman form. Overy shows us the human and historical roots of these evils.

hitler and stalin parallel lives: Stalinism and Nazism Ian Kershaw, Moshe Lewin, 1997-04-28 The internationally distinguished contributors to this landmark volume represent a variety of approaches to the Nazi and Stalinist regimes. These far-reaching essays provide the raw materials towards a comparative analysis and offer the means to deepen and extend research in the field. The first section highlights similarities and differences in the leadership cults at the heart of the dictatorships. The second section moves to the 'war machines' engaged in the titanic clash of the regimes between 1941 and 1945. A final section surveys the shifting interpretations of successor societies as they have faced up to the legacy of the past. Combined, the essays presented here offer unique perspectives on the most violent and inhumane epoch in modern European history.

hitler and stalin parallel lives: The Oxford Handbook of Legal History Markus D. Dubber, Christopher Tomlins, 2018-07-26 Some of the most exciting and innovative legal scholarship has been driven by historical curiosity. Legal history today comes in a fascinating array of shapes and sizes, from microhistory to global intellectual history. Legal history has expanded beyond traditional parochial boundaries to become increasingly international and comparative in scope and orientation. Drawing on scholarship from around the world, and representing a variety of methodological approaches, areas of expertise, and research agendas, this timely compendium takes stock of legal

history and methodology and reflects on the various modes of the historical analysis of law, past, present, and future. Part I explores the relationship between legal history and other disciplinary perspectives including economic, philosophical, comparative, literary, and rhetorical analysis of law. Part II considers various approaches to legal history, including legal history as doctrinal, intellectual, or social history. Part III focuses on the interrelation between legal history and jurisprudence by investigating the role and conception of historical inquiry in various models, schools, and movements of legal thought. Part IV traces the place and pursuit of historical analysis in various legal systems and traditions across time, cultures, and space. Finally, Part V narrows the Handbooks focus to explore several examples of legal history in action, including its use in various legal doctrinal contexts.

hitler and stalin parallel lives: No Simple Victory Norman Davies, 2008-08-26 One of the world's leading historians re-examines World War II and its outcome A clear-eyed reappraisal of World War II that offers new insight by reevaluating well-established facts and pointing out lesser-known ones, *No Simple Victory* asks readers to reconsider what they know about the war, and how that knowledge might be biased or incorrect. Norman Davies poses simple questions that have unexpected answers: Can you name the five biggest battles of the war? What were the main political ideologies that were contending for supremacy? The answers to these questions will surprise even those who feel that they are experts on the subject. Davies has established himself as a preeminent scholar of World War II. *No Simple Victory* is an invaluable contribution to twentieth-century history and an illuminating portrait of a conflict that continues to provoke debate.

hitler and stalin parallel lives: Before Auschwitz Paul R. Hinlicky, 2013-06-27 What can Christian theology in North America learn from the rise of Nazism in Germany in the 1920s and 1930s? This book explores an explosion of scholarship in recent decades that has reopened questions once thought to be settled about the relationships between Nazism, Liberalism, and Christianity. In the process of criticizing the retrospective fallacy and urging a properly hermeneutical historiography, its method in historical theology causes us to reflect back upon our tacit commitments, suggesting that we are closer to fascism than we are aware and that, although the devil never shows its face twice in exactly the same way, the particular hubris of grasping after final solutions along biopolitical lines--that is, the racially scientific version of fascism that was Nazism--is and remains near at hand today, within our horizon of possibilities unrecognized in just the ways that it was unrecognized by Germans before Auschwitz. The book takes a fresh look at the theology of Adolf Hitler and finds themes that are disturbingly familiar. It summons to the renewal of Christian theology after Christendom in the form of critical dogmatics, where the motif of the Beloved Community replaces the fallen idol descended from Charlemagne.

hitler and stalin parallel lives: Modernism and Totalitarianism R. Shorten, 2012-11-15 *Modernism and Totalitarianism* evaluates a broad range of post-1945 scholarship. Totalitarianism, as the common ideological trajectory of Nazism and Stalinism, is dissected as a synthesis of three modernist intellectual currents which determine its particular, inherited character.

hitler and stalin parallel lives: The Origins of the Second World War 1933-1941 Ruth Henig, 2004-08-02 Updated and expanded throughout to take into consideration the most up-to-date historical research, this new edition of *The Origins of the Second World War* analyzes the reasons for the outbreak of the Second World War. Experienced historian Ruth Henig considers: * the long-term factors that led to war * the effect of British appeasement policies * the significance of American isolation * the ambitions of Italy, Japan and Russia. *The Origins of the Second World War* brings one of the most controversial historical topics to life for a whole generation of students and scholars seeking to understand the reasoning and events behind this major event in world history.

hitler and stalin parallel lives: Joseph Stalin and the Art of Tyranny William Nester, 2025-10-30 *Joseph Stalin and the Art of Tyranny* examines authoritarian rule, revealing how tyrants sustain power through a mix of comfort, terror, love, and fear, often convincing their subjects of their divine purpose. Such leaders build systems of loyalists and subservient institutions, enabling unchecked authority. Joseph Stalin exemplifies this tyranny. As Soviet leader from 1929 to 1953, he

implemented totalitarian policies, nationalizing industry and agriculture, controlling economic production through five-year plans, and eliminating dissent through imprisonment, forced labour, or execution. His brutal regime caused an estimated 20 million deaths. Despite this grim legacy, Stalin's reputation remains divisive. In Western democracies, he is remembered as a genocidal dictator, but in Russia he often ranks among the most admired historical figures, illustrating the paradox of his influence. Stalinism served as a model for Communist regimes in China, Vietnam, and Cuba, shaping their governance. While many of these nations transitioned toward democracy, countries like Russia, China, and North Korea continue to echo Stalinist practices. Modern leaders such as Saddam Hussein, Vladimir Putin, and Xi Jinping have adopted similar strategies of control. *Joseph Stalin and the Art of Tyranny* offers crucial insights into authoritarianism, revealing the enduring appeal and devastating impact of totalitarian rule.

hitler and stalin parallel lives: *Days of Remembrance*, April 26-May 3, 1992 , 1992

hitler and stalin parallel lives: *136 Incredible Coincidences* Vikas Khatri, 2006-05-06 The book, as its title suggests, is a spellbinding and absorbing chronicle of incredible occurrences encompassing myriads of people, including Jefferson, Lincoln, Hitler, Stalin, Charlie Chaplin, Arthur Conan Doyle, Kennedy, Reagan and footballer Pele. Both Lincoln and Kennedy died on Friday, had seven-letter names and were killed by bullets that entered the head from behind. Hitler and Stalin bore striking similarities. Pele wore jersey number ten and lived in room number ten. Reagan saved the lives of seventy-seven people in seven years. Well-documented and illustrated, the book is a rich mine of incredible incidents and entertainment, popping up facts, places, time and characters with a mesmerizing effect. For readers, it is a treasure house of things extraordinary to delve into and experience all over again.

hitler and stalin parallel lives: *Holocaust Memories* Claudia Moscovici, 2019-05-16 Nearly eighty years have passed since the Holocaust. There have been hundreds of memoirs, histories and novels written about it, yet many fear that this important event may fall into oblivion. As Holocaust survivors pass away, their legacy of suffering, tenacity and courage could be forgotten. It is up to each generation to commemorate the victims, preserve their life stories and hopefully help prevent such catastrophes. These were my main motivations in writing this book, *Holocaust Memories*, which includes reviews of memoirs, histories, biographies, novels and films about the Holocaust. It was difficult to choose among the multitude of books on the subject that deserve our attention. I made my selections based partly on the works that are considered to be the most important on the subject; partly on wishing to offer some historical background about the Holocaust in different countries and regions that were occupied by or allied themselves with Nazi Germany, and partly on my personal preferences, interests and knowledge. The Nazis targeted European Jews as their main victims, so my book focuses primarily on them. At the same time, since the Nazis also targeted other groups they considered dangerous and inferior, I also review books about the sufferings of the Gypsies, the Poles and other groups that fell victim to the Nazi regimes. In the last part, I review books that discuss other genocides and crimes against humanity, including the Stalinist mass purges, the Cambodian massacres by the Pol Pot regime and the Rwandan genocide. I want to emphasize that history can, indeed, repeat itself, even if in different forms and contexts. Just as the Jews of Europe were not the only targets of genocide, Fascist regimes were not its only perpetrators.

hitler and stalin parallel lives: *Germany 1919-45* Martin Collier, Philip Pedley, 2000 A study of Germany between 1919 and 1945 for AS and A Level History students. It is designed to fulfil the AS and A Level specifications in place from September 2000. The two AS sections deal with narrative and explanation of the topic. There are extra notes, biography boxes and definitions in the margin, and summary boxes to help students assimilate the information. The A2 section reflects the different demands of the higher level examination by concentrating on analysis and historians' interpretations of the material covered in the AS sections. There are practice questions and hints and tips on what makes a good answer.

hitler and stalin parallel lives: *Hitler's Ethic* R. Weikart, 2009-07-20 In this book, Weikart helps unlock the mystery of Hitler's evil by vividly demonstrating the surprising conclusion that

Hitler's immorality flowed from a coherent ethic. Hitler was inspired by evolutionary ethics to pursue the utopian project of biologically improving the human race.

hitler and stalin parallel lives: Hitler's Religion Richard Weikart, 2016-11-22 A book to challenge the status quo, spark a debate, and get people talking about the issues and questions we face as a country!

hitler and stalin parallel lives: The Encyclopedia of Diplomacy, 4 Volume Set Gordon Martel, 2018-04-30 The Encyclopedia of Diplomacy is a complete and authoritative 4-volume compendium of the most important events, people and terms associated with diplomacy and international relations from ancient times to the present, from a global perspective. An invaluable resource for anyone interested in diplomacy, its history and the relations between states Includes newer areas of scholarship such as the role of non-state organizations, including the UN and Médecins Sans Frontières, and the exercise of soft power, as well as issues of globalization and climate change Provides clear, concise information on the most important events, people, and terms associated with diplomacy and international relations in an A-Z format All entries are rigorously peer reviewed to ensure the highest quality of scholarship Provides a platform to introduce unfamiliar terms and concepts to students engaging with the literature of the field for the first time

hitler and stalin parallel lives: Hitler's Compromises Nathan Stoltzfus, 2016-01-01 VII: The People Know Where to Find the Leadership's Soft Spot: Air Raid Evacuations, Popular Protest, and Hitler's Soft Strategies -- VIII: Germany's Rosenstrasse and the Fate of Mixed Marriages -- Conclusion -- Afterword on Historical Research: Back to the Top Down? -- Notes -- Acknowledgments -- Index -- A -- B -- C -- D -- E -- F -- G -- H -- I -- J -- K -- L -- M -- N -- O -- P -- R -- S -- T -- U -- V -- W

hitler and stalin parallel lives: Trust Me, I Know What I'm Doing Bill Fawcett, 2012-12-04 Hindsight hurts. * The British Parliament passes the Stamp Act, having the American colonies pay for their own defense—which instead starts a revolution. * In 1929, President Herbert Hoover decides to let the economy fix itself...and the Great Depression gets greater. * Nixon tapes everything he says in the Oval Office, believing it will all be of great historical value. He turns out to be right when those same tapes cost him his presidency. * Charles the First cuts a deal with the Irish to fight Parliament that instead loses him public support—and later his head. Along with 100 Mistakes that Changed the World, Trust Me, I Know What I'm Doing proves once again that when global leaders drop the ball, the whole world shakes. With a hundred more bombshell blunders—from Pickett's Charge to the Lewinski scandal—this compendium takes a fascinating look at some of history's greatest turns for the worse.

hitler and stalin parallel lives: European Dictatorships 1918-1945 Stephen J. Lee, 2016-02-12 European Dictatorships 1918-1945 surveys the extraordinary circumstances leading to, and arising from, the transformation of over half of Europe's states to dictatorships between the first and the second world wars. From the notorious dictatorships of Mussolini, Hitler and Stalin to less well-known states and leaders, Stephen J. Lee scrutinizes the experiences of Russia, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal and Central and Eastern European states. This fourth edition has been fully revised and updated throughout. New material for this edition includes: the most recent research on individual dictatorships a new chapter on the experiences of Europe's democracies at the hands of Germany, Italy and Russia an expanded chapter on Spain a new section on dictatorships beyond Europe, exploring the European and indigenous roots of dictatorships in Latin America, Asia and Africa. Extensively illustrated with images, maps, tables and a comparative timeline, and supported by a companion website providing further resources for study (www.routledge.com/cw/lee), European Dictatorships 1918-1945 is a clear, detailed and highly accessible analysis of the tumultuous events of early twentieth-century Europe.

Related to hitler and stalin parallel lives

Adolf Hitler - Wikipedia Upon Hindenburg's death on 2 August 1934, Hitler became simultaneously the head of state and government, with absolute power. Domestically, Hitler implemented numerous racist policies

Adolf Hitler | History, Biography, Actions, & Facts | Britannica 6 days ago Adolf Hitler was the dictator of Nazi Germany who rose to power with his radical ideology. He was responsible for starting World War II and initiating the Holocaust

Adolf Hitler: Rise to Power, Impact & Death | HISTORY Adolf Hitler was leader of the Nazi Party who rose to become dictator of Germany. Hitler used his power to orchestrate

Adolf Hitler - World History Encyclopedia Adolf Hitler (1889-1945) was the dictator of Nazi Germany from 1933. He gained power by making popular promises like improving Germany's economy and status in Europe,

Adolf Hitler | Holocaust Encyclopedia Adolf Hitler, leader of the Nazi Party, aimed to eliminate Europe's Jews and other perceived enemies of Nazi Germany. Learn more

Adolf Hitler - Dictator, Age, Married, and Death - Biography Adolf Hitler, Nazi Party leader and chancellor, known for WWII and the Holocaust. Explore his early life, marriage, and impact on world history

Biography of Adolf Hitler (1889-1945) - Historia Mundum Hitler skillfully transformed the Nazis from a fringe movement into the driving force behind the destruction of the Weimar Republic. Appointed Chancellor in 1933, he rapidly

Who was Adolf Hitler? - About Holocaust Adolf Hitler was the leader (Führer), or unchallenged dictator, of Germany from 1933, when he came to power, until April 30, 1945, when he committed suicide in his bunker in Berlin

Adolf Hitler - Nazi Leader, WW2, Holocaust | Britannica 3 days ago Adolf Hitler - Nazi Leader, WW2, Holocaust: Once in power, Hitler established an absolute dictatorship. He secured the president's assent for new elections

Adolf Hitler's rise to power - Wikipedia Hitler's rise to power was completed in August 1934 when, after Hindenburg's death, Hitler merged the chancellery with the presidency into the title of Führer ("leader")

Adolf Hitler - Wikipedia Upon Hindenburg's death on 2 August 1934, Hitler became simultaneously the head of state and government, with absolute power. Domestically, Hitler implemented numerous racist policies

Adolf Hitler | History, Biography, Actions, & Facts | Britannica 6 days ago Adolf Hitler was the dictator of Nazi Germany who rose to power with his radical ideology. He was responsible for starting World War II and initiating the Holocaust

Adolf Hitler: Rise to Power, Impact & Death | HISTORY Adolf Hitler was leader of the Nazi Party who rose to become dictator of Germany. Hitler used his power to orchestrate

Adolf Hitler - World History Encyclopedia Adolf Hitler (1889-1945) was the dictator of Nazi Germany from 1933. He gained power by making popular promises like improving Germany's economy and status in Europe,

Adolf Hitler | Holocaust Encyclopedia Adolf Hitler, leader of the Nazi Party, aimed to eliminate Europe's Jews and other perceived enemies of Nazi Germany. Learn more

Adolf Hitler - Dictator, Age, Married, and Death - Biography Adolf Hitler, Nazi Party leader and chancellor, known for WWII and the Holocaust. Explore his early life, marriage, and impact on world history

Biography of Adolf Hitler (1889-1945) - Historia Mundum Hitler skillfully transformed the Nazis from a fringe movement into the driving force behind the destruction of the Weimar Republic. Appointed Chancellor in 1933, he rapidly

Who was Adolf Hitler? - About Holocaust Adolf Hitler was the leader (Führer), or unchallenged dictator, of Germany from 1933, when he came to power, until April 30, 1945, when he committed suicide in his bunker in Berlin

Adolf Hitler - Nazi Leader, WW2, Holocaust | Britannica 3 days ago Adolf Hitler - Nazi Leader, WW2, Holocaust: Once in power, Hitler established an absolute dictatorship. He secured the president's assent for new elections

Adolf Hitler's rise to power - Wikipedia Hitler's rise to power was completed in August 1934

when, after Hindenburg's death, Hitler merged the chancellery with the presidency into the title of Führer ("leader")

Adolf Hitler - Wikipedia Upon Hindenburg's death on 2 August 1934, Hitler became simultaneously the head of state and government, with absolute power. Domestically, Hitler implemented numerous racist policies

Adolf Hitler | History, Biography, Actions, & Facts | Britannica 6 days ago Adolf Hitler was the dictator of Nazi Germany who rose to power with his radical ideology. He was responsible for starting World War II and initiating the Holocaust

Adolf Hitler: Rise to Power, Impact & Death | HISTORY Adolf Hitler was leader of the Nazi Party who rose to become dictator of Germany. Hitler used his power to orchestrate

Adolf Hitler - World History Encyclopedia Adolf Hitler (1889-1945) was the dictator of Nazi Germany from 1933. He gained power by making popular promises like improving Germany's economy and status in Europe,

Adolf Hitler | Holocaust Encyclopedia Adolf Hitler, leader of the Nazi Party, aimed to eliminate Europe's Jews and other perceived enemies of Nazi Germany. Learn more

Adolf Hitler - Dictator, Age, Married, and Death - Biography Adolf Hitler, Nazi Party leader and chancellor, known for WWII and the Holocaust. Explore his early life, marriage, and impact on world history

Biography of Adolf Hitler (1889-1945) - Historia Mundum Hitler skillfully transformed the Nazis from a fringe movement into the driving force behind the destruction of the Weimar Republic. Appointed Chancellor in 1933, he rapidly

Who was Adolf Hitler? - About Holocaust Adolf Hitler was the leader (Führer), or unchallenged dictator, of Germany from 1933, when he came to power, until April 30, 1945, when he committed suicide in his bunker in Berlin

Adolf Hitler - Nazi Leader, WW2, Holocaust | Britannica 3 days ago Adolf Hitler - Nazi Leader, WW2, Holocaust: Once in power, Hitler established an absolute dictatorship. He secured the president's assent for new elections

Adolf Hitler's rise to power - Wikipedia Hitler's rise to power was completed in August 1934 when, after Hindenburg's death, Hitler merged the chancellery with the presidency into the title of Führer ("leader")

Adolf Hitler - Wikipedia Upon Hindenburg's death on 2 August 1934, Hitler became simultaneously the head of state and government, with absolute power. Domestically, Hitler implemented numerous racist policies

Adolf Hitler | History, Biography, Actions, & Facts | Britannica 6 days ago Adolf Hitler was the dictator of Nazi Germany who rose to power with his radical ideology. He was responsible for starting World War II and initiating the Holocaust

Adolf Hitler: Rise to Power, Impact & Death | HISTORY Adolf Hitler was leader of the Nazi Party who rose to become dictator of Germany. Hitler used his power to orchestrate

Adolf Hitler - World History Encyclopedia Adolf Hitler (1889-1945) was the dictator of Nazi Germany from 1933. He gained power by making popular promises like improving Germany's economy and status in Europe,

Adolf Hitler | Holocaust Encyclopedia Adolf Hitler, leader of the Nazi Party, aimed to eliminate Europe's Jews and other perceived enemies of Nazi Germany. Learn more

Adolf Hitler - Dictator, Age, Married, and Death - Biography Adolf Hitler, Nazi Party leader and chancellor, known for WWII and the Holocaust. Explore his early life, marriage, and impact on world history

Biography of Adolf Hitler (1889-1945) - Historia Mundum Hitler skillfully transformed the Nazis from a fringe movement into the driving force behind the destruction of the Weimar Republic. Appointed Chancellor in 1933, he rapidly

Who was Adolf Hitler? - About Holocaust Adolf Hitler was the leader (Führer), or unchallenged dictator, of Germany from 1933, when he came to power, until April 30, 1945, when he committed

suicide in his bunker in Berlin

Adolf Hitler - Nazi Leader, WW2, Holocaust | Britannica 3 days ago Adolf Hitler - Nazi Leader, WW2, Holocaust: Once in power, Hitler established an absolute dictatorship. He secured the president's assent for new elections

Adolf Hitler's rise to power - Wikipedia Hitler's rise to power was completed in August 1934 when, after Hindenburg's death, Hitler merged the chancellery with the presidency into the title of Führer ("leader")

Related Articles

- [hitler's war by david irving](#)
- [the adventures of elmo in grouchland](#)
- [ian rankin knots and crosses](#)

[Back to Home](#)