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History OIB

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**History OIB essay:**

In Germany, the Nazi party lead by Adolf Hilter, was the biggest political party during the 1930s. Originally in economic and social depression, Hitler and the Nazi party became the most influencial and supported party, spreading their ideology all over Europe. Fueled by antisemitism, overthrowing the Versailles treaty, and providing alternatives and solutions for the weakened country, the Nazis attracted all levels of society. Meanwhile in the East, the Soviet Union (the USSR) was in a similar originally weakened state. The USSR being labeled as a "peasant country" with no real value, was taken over by Joseph Stalin who rebuilt the system and industrialized the Soviet Union. Germany, who were recovering from the Treaty of Versailles, and Russia, who were a worthless body of people, were both transformed by Hitler and Stalin to create two powerful, influential, and totalitarian nations. Governing and obtaining their power in different ways, the two individual leaders can be compared to be very similar authoritative people. ✓

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Adolf Hitler, a prized politician and influential leader of the German Workers Party (soon to be named Nazi), continued to expand and collect supporters. Eventually becoming a very large political body with a reputation and many followers, Hilter attempted a government takeover in November of 1923 but failed, leaving him to serve nine months in prison. While serving his time, Hitler wrote the book "Mein Khamf" or "My Struggle" to outline the Nazi beliefs and goals for the future. Specifying anti-semitism and strong nationalism for Germany. Hitler then changed history by later achieveing 6.5 million votes for the Nazi Pary in 1932 election. Not only allowing an impressive win for the now single largest political party in Germany, Hilter was

named chancellor and Fuhrer, carrying the twin titles. Banning Communism after blaming the party for the Reichstag fire accident, the Nazis gained full governmental, economic, and social power, becoming the only political party allowed. Achieving full access to Germany in just 10 years, many people ask, how did they really do it?

Firstly, Hitler was a natural at public speaking. Throwing mass rallies, holding press conferences, radio chats, and public advertisement, everyone saw the Nazi group wherever they went. In addition, to address the economic depression going on at the same time, the Nazis offered a "very attractive" resolution for millions of citizens in addition to getting their support. "By offering national unity, prosperity and full employment" as well as wanting to overthrow the Versailles settlement, the Nazis quickly gained popularity by population, in an attempt to revive Germany to its great self once again.

influenced/buffeted

are better words

On the Eastern side of Europe, the USSR was controlled by revolution. The latest revolution of the Tsar's region finally ended in 1917 only to lead to another. The three day attempt of governmental control was successful and brought the Bolsheviks to power, led by Lenin and Trotsky. Creating a new totalitarian and communist inspired government, Lenin gained full access and authority based on his own party, now the only one in the USSR. On January 21, 1924 Lenin died leading Trotsky and Stalin fighting for power and leadership. Stalin was officially named as Lenin's successor as the leader of the ruling Communist Party and of the Soviet Union itself. The new leader immediately created mass production of propaganda and also used youth groups to collect more supporters. Wanting to demonize USSR enemies, Stalin presents a picture of a united and powerful country standing behind its leader. Encouraging people that Russia will be great again, Stalin gains the confidence of the USSR population quickly. In addition, Stalin wanted to industrialize the weak country. By industrializing and creating more of a stable economy, Stalin implemented Five Year Plans with clear targets and successfully increased production for steel, oil, iron, and coal, thus making the USSR a

modern industrial power and providing jobs. This also gained support for Stalin because he is providing jobs for the work population which is a majority of votes. In conclusion, Stalin became an icon to the Russian people in a very short time, promising them the same things as Hitler was in Germany.

The Nazi Party and the powerful political party of the USSR can be compared to be similar regimes and were governed in alike ways. Stalin coming into power <sup>from</sup> in 1922, Hitler was just named leader of the small German Workers Party and gaining more reputation everyday. By using propaganda, both dictators were big players in using government advertising. Wanting to create united fronts and a strong military powers, the Nazi and USSR posters were remarkably similar, each showing both leaders in front of their people, as one. Some common characteristics of the two regimes are that they both have single all powerful leaders and only one political party. In addition, the government had a secret and more violent police force. For the USSR, it was called the NKVD; Secret Police while for the Nazis, it was called The Gestapo (don't want to mess with them.) By controlling the military, economy, and society, each leader used a strong propaganda to keep hold of their title. Furthermore, Germany and the USSR were in similar states before the new leaders took over power. Both struggling with the economy and the state of their depression, the countries were at their weakest points in history. Germany, recovering from the treaty of Versailles, and Russia lacking in <sup>economic development</sup> economy and social stance, the two countries were taken from nothing and turned into influential regimes. The use and manipulation of Hope was the biggest and most successful tool that Hitler and Stalin used to gather their people and create a country united as one. Giving false hope, promising their citizens that they will have the strongest military, richest economy, and best social life, both governments rallied people in order to achieve full support.

↑ Be precise  
one was ravaged by war the other was a pre-industrial economy



Although Stalin and Hitler can be argued to be similar leaders in multiple aspects, their leadership also contains many differences. For example, Stalinism could exist without its leader and could be potentially replaced by another reversion. Hitler and the Nazi political party could not, as Nazism beliefs and goals were revolved around Hitler and his ideas. Furthermore, Stalin came to power thanks to his supporters, but on the other hand, Hitler came to power by becoming the foundation of his own party and ideas. He created mass appeal in Germany based on his charisma and public speaking capabilities. Stalinism had an ideology which existed independently of Stalin. Nazi ideals were by whatever Hitler said they were whether his supporters really understood them or not.

Hitler coming into full power in 1933 and Stalin achieving control <sup>from</sup> in 1922, both Germany and the USSR were rebuilt to be two of the most powerful and influential countries in the world. Comparing the leaders to be remarkably similar in terms of power and achievements, Hitler and Stalin also have multiple differences. Using many methods to obtain popularity, the two men used propaganda and false hope to unite their country as one. On one hand, they gained their political power differently (one by party and one by themselves). On the other hand, Hitler and Stalin took a broken country and turned them around, both using a series of similar methods and strategies to achieve what they desired.