

internet historian nazi

internet historian nazi is a topic that delves into the intersection of internet culture, historical documentation, and controversial subjects that have emerged within online communities. This article thoroughly examines the role of Internet Historian, a prominent YouTube creator known for chronicling internet events, and how the Nazi theme has surfaced in digital spaces. We will explore the historical context of Nazi references online, the impact of meme culture, and the importance of responsible content creation. Readers will gain insight into the complexities of documenting sensitive topics, the evolution of internet humor, and the ethical considerations that influencers and historians face. Through a comprehensive analysis, this article aims to provide a balanced overview, offering readers a detailed understanding of internet historian Nazi-related content and its implications within the broader landscape of online history and digital media.

- Understanding the Internet Historian Phenomenon
- The Emergence of Nazi References in Internet Culture
- Internet Historian's Approach to Sensitive Historical Topics
- The Impact of Nazi Memes and Jokes Online
- Ethical Considerations in Online Historical Documentation
- Public Perception and Controversies
- Best Practices for Responsible Content Creation

Understanding the Internet Historian Phenomenon

Internet Historian has become a prominent figure in the digital documentation of viral events, online scandals, and historical internet moments. His unique storytelling style combines humor, animation, and thorough research to present complex topics in an accessible way. The phenomenon of Internet Historian lies in the ability to capture the essence of internet culture while providing historical context. As internet events increasingly shape public discourse, creators like Internet Historian play a vital role in archiving, analyzing, and presenting these moments for a global audience.

Role of Internet Historian in Digital Documentation

Internet Historian's content serves as a bridge between traditional historical analysis and modern digital narratives. By dissecting internet events and controversies, he provides viewers with insight into how online platforms influence societal trends. His videos often feature references to historical themes, including Nazi imagery, which are used for illustrative or satirical purposes. This approach invites viewers to examine the parallels between historical events and current online phenomena.

Popularity and Influence in Online Communities

The influence of Internet Historian extends beyond YouTube, affecting discussions on platforms like Reddit, Twitter, and Discord. His ability to engage with sensitive topics while maintaining a humorous tone has garnered a large following. However, the inclusion of controversial references, such as Nazi themes, has sparked debate about the responsibilities of content creators in shaping public perception.

The Emergence of Nazi References in Internet Culture

The use of Nazi references, symbols, and imagery has become a recurring motif in various online communities. These references often appear in memes, jokes, and forums, sometimes as part of satirical commentary and sometimes as shock humor. Understanding the origins and proliferation of Nazi-related content within internet culture is essential for recognizing the broader implications of such material.

Origins of Nazi Symbolism Online

Nazi symbolism began appearing in online spaces as early as the late 1990s, often tied to trolling and shock value. Forums and imageboards, such as 4chan, played a significant role in popularizing the use of Nazi imagery as a form of edgy humor. While some users employed these references to provoke reactions, others used them to critique or parody extremist ideologies.

Spread of Nazi Memes and Satire

The proliferation of Nazi-themed memes accelerated with the growth of meme culture and social media. Users repurposed historical images and symbols to create satirical content, highlighting the absurdity of certain online behaviors or political debates. However, the fine line between satire and genuine endorsement of hateful ideologies remains a topic of ongoing discussion within internet communities.

- Shock humor and trolling

- Cultural critique and parody
- Potential normalization of extremist symbols
- Debate on freedom of expression vs. hate speech

Internet Historian's Approach to Sensitive Historical Topics

Internet Historian is known for tackling sensitive subjects, including those related to Nazi history, with a blend of satire and factual analysis. His approach often involves contextualizing controversial references within the broader narrative of internet events, ensuring that viewers understand the historical significance and potential consequences of such material.

Balancing Humor and Historical Accuracy

One of the challenges faced by content creators is balancing the need for humor with the imperative of historical accuracy. Internet Historian's videos frequently employ satire, but they also provide detailed explanations and background information. This method helps viewers discern between genuine historical analysis and comedic exaggeration.

Audience Reception and Criticism

While many viewers appreciate Internet Historian's comedic style, others have criticized the use of Nazi references, arguing that it can trivialize serious historical events. The reception varies across demographics, with some audiences viewing the content as harmless parody and others expressing concern about the normalization of extremist imagery.

The Impact of Nazi Memes and Jokes Online

Nazi memes and jokes have had a significant impact on internet culture, influencing how historical events are discussed and perceived by younger generations. The widespread sharing of such content raises questions about the boundaries of humor, the potential for desensitization, and the risk of spreading misinformation.

Influence on Youth and Popular Culture

Younger audiences, who consume large amounts of online content, may be exposed to Nazi references without a full understanding of their historical context. This exposure can contribute to a distorted view of history, blurring the lines between satire and genuine belief. The role of influencers and historians is crucial in guiding responsible consumption of sensitive material.

Potential Risks and Consequences

The normalization of Nazi imagery, even in a satirical context, poses risks such as fostering extremist ideologies or minimizing the gravity of historical atrocities. Content creators must remain vigilant in distinguishing between parody and promotion of harmful beliefs, considering the diverse backgrounds of their audience.

1. Desensitization to hate symbols
2. Misinterpretation of satirical content
3. Influence on online discourse
4. Increased scrutiny of content creators

Ethical Considerations in Online Historical Documentation

Documenting sensitive historical topics online requires careful ethical consideration. Internet Historian and similar creators must navigate the complexities of presenting controversial subjects without promoting hate or misinformation. The responsibility to educate and inform audiences about the real-world impact of Nazi ideology is paramount.

Guidelines for Responsible Content Creation

Ethical guidelines suggest that creators should provide context when referencing controversial symbols and events, avoid sensationalism, and prioritize educational value. Transparency about intent and clear disclaimers can help mitigate potential misunderstandings.

Role of Platform Policies and Community Standards

Major platforms have implemented policies to curb the spread of hate symbols and extremist content. Creators must adhere to these standards to avoid penalties and maintain credibility. Community moderation and reporting mechanisms further ensure that harmful material is identified and addressed promptly.

Public Perception and Controversies

The intersection of internet historian Nazi themes with public perception has led to several controversies, including calls for greater accountability and debate over freedom of expression. The scrutiny faced by content creators reflects the evolving standards of digital media and the expectations of diverse online audiences.

Major Controversies Involving Nazi References

Instances where Nazi references have been deemed inappropriate or offensive have sparked backlash against creators. These controversies often lead to discussions about censorship, artistic freedom, and the societal impact of online content. The balance between satire and sensitivity remains a challenging issue.

Impact on Creator Reputation and Audience Trust

Controversies can affect the reputation of internet historians and influencers, influencing audience trust and future engagement. Transparent communication and a commitment to responsible content creation are essential for maintaining credibility in the face of criticism.

Best Practices for Responsible Content Creation

Content creators documenting internet history must follow best practices to ensure ethical representation of sensitive topics. These practices foster a respectful and informative environment, encouraging critical thinking and historical awareness among viewers.

Strategies for Addressing Sensitive Subjects

Creators should conduct thorough research, consult credible sources, and present balanced viewpoints. Emphasizing educational value over shock humor helps reinforce the importance of historical accuracy. Collaboration with experts and historians can further enhance the quality and reliability of content.

Encouraging Audience Engagement and Feedback

Inviting audience feedback and promoting open dialogue encourages a more nuanced understanding of complex subjects. Content creators benefit from actively engaging with their viewers, addressing concerns, and clarifying intent when covering controversial material.

- Contextualize controversial references
- Prioritize educational content
- Follow platform guidelines
- Engage with audience responsibly
- Consult experts on historical topics

Trending Questions and Answers about internet historian nazi

Q: Who is Internet Historian and what is his connection to Nazi references?

A: Internet Historian is a YouTube content creator known for documenting viral internet events. Occasionally, his videos reference Nazi imagery or historical events, usually for satirical or illustrative purposes, not as endorsement.

Q: Why do Nazi references appear frequently in internet memes?

A: Nazi references are often used in memes for shock value, satire, or to critique extremist ideologies. This trend began on forums and imageboards and has spread across social media platforms.

Q: What are the risks of using Nazi imagery in online content?

A: The risks include desensitization to hate symbols, misinterpretation of satire as genuine support, and the potential normalization of extremist ideologies.

Q: How does Internet Historian balance humor with historical sensitivity?

A: Internet Historian aims to provide context and factual background when referencing sensitive topics, using satire carefully to avoid trivializing serious historical events.

Q: What ethical guidelines should content creators follow when documenting Nazi history online?

A: Content creators should provide clear context, avoid sensationalism, adhere to platform policies, and prioritize educational value to ensure responsible coverage of sensitive subjects.

Q: Has Internet Historian faced criticism for Nazi references in his videos?

A: Yes, some viewers have criticized Internet Historian for including Nazi references, arguing that it may trivialize serious events or offend certain audiences, sparking debate about content creator responsibility.

Q: What impact do Nazi memes have on youth and internet culture?

A: Nazi memes can influence how younger audiences perceive history, sometimes leading to misunderstandings or desensitization regarding the gravity of Nazi-related atrocities.

Q: How do online platforms regulate Nazi-related content?

A: Platforms enforce policies that restrict hate symbols and extremist content, requiring creators to comply with community standards and moderation protocols.

Q: What is the difference between satire and hate speech in online historical documentation?

A: Satire uses humor and exaggeration to provide social commentary, while hate speech promotes discrimination or violence. Clear context and disclaimers help distinguish between the two.

Q: How can viewers critically assess internet historian Nazi content?

A: Viewers should consider the creator's intent, seek additional historical sources, and engage in open discussions about the ethical implications of referencing sensitive history online.

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The Internet Historian and the Nazi Controversy: A Critical Examination

The Internet Historian, a popular YouTube channel known for its in-depth explorations of internet history and culture, has recently faced scrutiny regarding its handling of Nazi-related content. This blog post aims to navigate the complex ethical and historical considerations surrounding this controversy, analyzing the channel's approach, examining criticisms leveled against it, and exploring the broader implications for online historical discourse. We'll delve into specific examples, dissect the arguments, and attempt to offer a balanced perspective on this contentious issue.

Disclaimer: This analysis strives for objectivity. The views expressed here do not necessarily endorse or condemn any specific individual or organization.

The Internet Historian's Methodology: A Double-Edged Sword

The Internet Historian's success stems from its engaging presentation of often obscure or forgotten internet phenomena. Its immersive style, utilizing archival footage and compelling narration, has captivated a large audience. However, this approach, particularly when dealing with sensitive topics like Nazism and its online manifestations, has become a point of contention. The channel's commitment to presenting historical context, even for offensive materials, is seen by some as inadvertently normalizing or even glorifying such content. This is the core of the criticism. Critics argue that simply presenting the historical context is insufficient and that a stronger condemnation of the ideologies presented is necessary.

Critiques and Controversies: Examining the Backlash

The most significant criticism revolves around the potential for inadvertently promoting harmful ideologies by providing detailed analysis of Nazi propaganda, online hate groups, and related materials without explicitly denouncing them. The argument isn't that the content shouldn't be examined - it's about how it's examined. Critics point to the potential for viewers to misinterpret the

channel's neutral presentation as tacit approval. The lack of explicit condemnation, they argue, leaves a gap that could be exploited by those who seek to legitimize extremist viewpoints. This isn't just about showcasing historical context; it's about responsible contextualization within a clear ethical framework. The absence of a strong moral compass, critics contend, undermines the channel's educational value.

Specific Examples of Contentious Content

While avoiding specific video titles to avoid unintentional promotion, it's important to note that several videos focusing on early internet communities with strong ties to extremist ideologies have drawn particular ire. The debate often hinges on the line between presenting historical context and inadvertently giving a platform to hateful ideologies. The question is not whether such content should be documented, but rather how it's framed and the accompanying analysis.

Balancing Historical Accuracy with Ethical Responsibility

The challenge lies in finding a delicate balance between accurate historical representation and ethical responsibility. Documenting the existence of Nazi-related content online is undeniably important for understanding the evolution of extremist movements and their online strategies. However, the manner in which this content is presented is crucial. Simple contextualization might not suffice; active condemnation and a clear denouncement of the ideologies being discussed are necessary to avoid unintentional normalization. The Internet Historian needs to actively challenge, rather than merely document, hateful ideologies. This requires a more proactive approach beyond simply presenting facts.

The Broader Implications for Online Historical Discourse

This controversy extends beyond a single YouTube channel. It highlights the broader challenges of presenting sensitive historical content online, particularly when dealing with extremist ideologies. Platforms need clear guidelines and robust moderation policies to prevent the accidental promotion of harmful content. Creators must carefully consider their responsibility to not only inform but also to actively counter the spread of harmful ideologies. This necessitates a critical self-reflection on how historical context is conveyed and the potential impact on viewers. The conversation around online historical accuracy and ethical responsibility is far from over.

Conclusion

The debate surrounding the Internet Historian and its handling of Nazi-related content underscores the complexities of online historical discourse. While documenting the evolution of online extremism is crucial, the methodology employed must prioritize ethical considerations. A nuanced approach that balances historical accuracy with explicit condemnation of hateful ideologies is essential. The future of online historical content creation hinges on responsible curation and a commitment to combating the spread of harmful narratives.

FAQs:

1. Is the Internet Historian intentionally promoting Nazi ideology? There is no evidence suggesting intentional promotion, but the criticism centers on the potential for unintentional normalization through inadequate contextualization and lack of explicit condemnation.
2. Why is the presentation of historical context insufficient in this case? Simply presenting context without explicitly denouncing the ideologies at play risks inadvertently legitimizing them in the eyes of some viewers, particularly those susceptible to extremist viewpoints.
3. What alternative approaches could the Internet Historian adopt? Incorporating stronger condemnations, including explicit disavowals of the ideologies presented, along with providing counter-narratives and resources for critical analysis, could significantly mitigate the criticism.
4. What role do platforms like YouTube play in addressing this issue? Platforms bear a responsibility to establish clear guidelines regarding the presentation of sensitive historical content, implementing robust moderation and providing resources for content creators to navigate these ethical complexities.
5. Can historical context ever justify the presentation of Nazi content without explicit condemnation? While historical context is crucial, it should never come at the expense of explicitly rejecting the hateful ideologies being documented. The balance lies in acknowledging history while actively opposing harmful narratives.

internet historian nazi: Hitler's Monsters Eric Kurlander, 2017-06-06 "A dense and scholarly book about . . . the relationship between the Nazi party and the occult . . . reveals stranger-than-fiction truths on every page."—Daily Telegraph The Nazi fascination with the occult is legendary, yet today it is often dismissed as Himmler's personal obsession or wildly overstated for its novelty. Preposterous though it was, however, supernatural thinking was inextricable from the Nazi project. The regime enlisted astrology and the paranormal, paganism, Indo-Aryan mythology, witchcraft, miracle weapons, and the lost kingdom of Atlantis in reimagining German politics and society and recasting German science and religion. In this eye-opening history, Eric Kurlander reveals how the Third Reich's relationship to the supernatural was far from straightforward. Even as popular occultism and superstition were intermittently rooted out, suppressed, and outlawed, the Nazis drew upon a wide variety of occult practices and esoteric sciences to gain power, shape propaganda and policy, and pursue their dreams of racial utopia and empire. "[Kurlander] shows how swiftly irrational ideas can take hold, even in an age before social media."—The Washington Post "Deeply researched, convincingly authenticated, this extraordinary study of the magical and supernatural at the highest levels of Nazi Germany will astonish."—The Spectator "A trustworthy [book] on an extraordinary subject."—The Times "A fascinating look at a little-understood aspect of fascism."—Kirkus Reviews "Kurlander provides a careful, clear-headed, and exhaustive examination of a subject so lurid that it has probably scared away some of the serious research it

merits.”—National Review

internet historian nazi: The Nazi's Granddaughter Silvia Foti, 2021-03-09 Hero—or Nazi? Silvia Foti was raised on reverent stories about her hero grandfather, a martyr for Lithuanian independence and an unblemished patriot. Jonas Noreika, remembered as “General Storm,” had resisted his country’s German and Soviet occupiers in World War II, surviving two years in a Nazi concentration camp only to be executed in 1947 by the KGB. His granddaughter, growing up in Chicago, was treated like royalty in her tightly knit Lithuanian community. But in 2000, when Silvia traveled to Lithuania for a ceremony honoring her grandfather, she heard a very different story—a “rumor” that her grandfather had been a “Jew-killer.” *The Nazi’s Granddaughter* is Silvia’s account of her wrenching twenty-year quest for the truth, from a beautiful house confiscated from its Jewish owners, to familial confessions and the Holocaust tour guide who believed that her grandfather had murdered members of his family. A heartbreaking and dramatic story based on exhaustive documentary research and soul-baring interviews, *The Nazi’s Granddaughter* is an unforgettable journey into World War II history, intensely personal but filled with universal lessons about courage, faith, memory, and justice.

internet historian nazi: Asperger's Children: The Origins of Autism in Nazi Vienna Edith Sheffer, 2018-05-01 “An impassioned indictment, one that glows with the heat of a prosecution motivated by an ethical imperative.” —Lisa Appignanesi, *New York Review of Books* In the first comprehensive history of the links between autism and Nazism, prize-winning historian Edith Sheffer uncovers how a diagnosis common today emerged from the atrocities of the Third Reich. As the Nazi regime slaughtered millions across Europe during World War Two, it sorted people according to race, religion, behavior, and physical condition. Nazi psychiatrists targeted children with different kinds of minds—especially those thought to lack social skills—claiming the Reich had no place for them. Hans Asperger and his colleagues endeavored to mold certain “autistic” children into productive citizens, while transferring others to Spiegelgrund, one of the Reich’s deadliest child killing centers. In this unflinching history, Sheffer exposes Asperger’s complicity in the murderous policies of the Third Reich.

internet historian nazi: The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion Sergei Nilus, Victor Emile Marsden, 2019-02-26 *The Protocols of the Elders of Zion* is almost certainly fiction, but its impact was not. Originating in Russia, it landed in the English-speaking world where it caused great consternation. Much is made of German anti-semitism, but there was fertile soil for *The Protocols* across Europe and even in America, thanks to Henry Ford and others.

internet historian nazi: Hitler's Willing Executioners Daniel Jonah Goldhagen, 2007-12-18 This groundbreaking international bestseller lays to rest many myths about the Holocaust: that Germans were ignorant of the mass destruction of Jews, that the killers were all SS men, and that those who slaughtered Jews did so reluctantly. *Hitler's Willing Executioners* provides conclusive evidence that the extermination of European Jewry engaged the energies and enthusiasm of tens of thousands of ordinary Germans. Goldhagen reconstructs the climate of eliminationist anti-Semitism that made Hitler's pursuit of his genocidal goals possible and the radical persecution of the Jews during the 1930s popular. Drawing on a wealth of unused archival materials, principally the testimony of the killers themselves, Goldhagen takes us into the killing fields where Germans voluntarily hunted Jews like animals, tortured them wantonly, and then posed cheerfully for snapshots with their victims. From mobile killing units, to the camps, to the death marches, Goldhagen shows how ordinary Germans, nurtured in a society where Jews were seen as unalterable evil and dangerous, willingly followed their beliefs to their logical conclusion. *Hitler's Willing Executioner's* is an original, indeed brilliant contribution to the...literature on the Holocaust.--*New York Review of Books* The most important book ever published about the Holocaust...Eloquently written, meticulously documented, impassioned...A model of moral and scholarly integrity.--*Philadelphia Inquirer*

internet historian nazi: Mein Kampf Adolf Hitler, 2024-02-26 Madman, tyrant, animal—history has given Adolf Hitler many names. In *Mein Kampf* (My Struggle), often called the

Nazi bible, Hitler describes his life, frustrations, ideals, and dreams. Born to an impoverished couple in a small town in Austria, the young Adolf grew up with the fervent desire to become a painter. The death of his parents and outright rejection from art schools in Vienna forced him into underpaid work as a laborer. During the First World War, Hitler served in the infantry and was decorated for bravery. After the war, he became actively involved with socialist political groups and quickly rose to power, establishing himself as Chairman of the National Socialist German Worker's party. In 1924, Hitler led a coalition of nationalist groups in a bid to overthrow the Bavarian government in Munich. The infamous Munich Beer-hall putsch was unsuccessful, and Hitler was arrested. During the nine months he was in prison, an embittered and frustrated Hitler dictated a personal manifesto to his loyal follower Rudolph Hess. He vented his sentiments against communism and the Jewish people in this document, which was to become *Mein Kampf*, the controversial book that is seen as the blue-print for Hitler's political and military campaign. In *Mein Kampf*, Hitler describes his strategy for rebuilding Germany and conquering Europe. It is a glimpse into the mind of a man who destabilized world peace and pursued the genocide now known as the Holocaust.

internet historian nazi: *The Internet Is Not the Answer* Andrew Keen, 2015-01-06 The renowned Internet commentator and author of *How to Fix the Future* "expos[es] the greed, egotism and narcissism that fuels the tech world" (Chicago Tribune). The digital revolution has contributed to the world in many positive ways, but we are less aware of the Internet's deeply negative effects. *The Internet Is Not the Answer*, by longtime Internet skeptic Andrew Keen, offers a comprehensive look at what the Internet is doing to our lives. The book traces the technological and economic history of the Internet, from its founding in the 1960s through the rise of big data companies to the increasing attempts to monetize almost every human activity. In this sharp, witty narrative, informed by the work of other writers, reporters, and academics, as well as his own research and interviews, Keen shows us the tech world, warts and all. Startling and important, *The Internet Is Not the Answer* is a big-picture look at what the Internet is doing to our society and an investigation of what we can do to try to make sure the decisions we are making about the reconfiguring of our world do not lead to unpleasant, unforeseen aftershocks. "Andrew Keen has written a very powerful and daring manifesto questioning whether the Internet lives up to its own espoused values. He is not an opponent of Internet culture, he is its conscience, and must be heard." —Po Bronson, #1 New York Times-bestselling author

internet historian nazi: *The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich* William L. Shirer, 2011-10-11 History of Nazi Germany.

internet historian nazi: *Hi Hitler!* Gavriel D. Rosenfeld, 2015 Analyzes how the Nazi past has become increasingly normalized within western memory since the start of the new millennium.

internet historian nazi: *The Coming of the Third Reich* Richard J. Evans, 2005-01-25 Brilliant." —Washington Post The clearest and most gripping account I've read of German life before and during the rise of the Nazis. —A. S Byatt, Times Literary Supplement "The generalist reader, it should be emphasized, is well served. . . . The book reads briskly, covers all important areas—social and cultural—and succeeds in its aim of giving "voice to the people who lived through the years with which it deals." —Denver Post There is no story in twentieth-century history more important to understand than Hitler's rise to power and the collapse of civilization in Nazi Germany. With *The Coming of the Third Reich*, Richard Evans, one of the world's most distinguished historians, has written the definitive account for our time. A masterful synthesis of a vast body of scholarly work integrated with important new research and interpretations, Evans's history restores drama and contingency to the rise to power of Hitler and the Nazis, even as it shows how ready Germany was by the early 1930s for such a takeover to occur. *The Coming of the Third Reich* is a masterwork of the historian's art and the book by which all others on the subject will be judged.

internet historian nazi: *Reichsrock* Kirsten Dyck, 2016-10-03 From rap to folk to punk, music has often sought to shape its listeners' political views, uniting them as a global community and inspiring them to take action. Yet the rallying potential of music can also be harnessed for sinister ends. As this groundbreaking new book reveals, white-power music has served as a key recruiting

tool for neo-Nazi and racist hate groups worldwide. Reichsrock shines a light on the international white-power music industry, the fandoms it has spawned, and the virulently racist beliefs it perpetuates. Kirsten Dyck not only investigates how white-power bands and their fans have used the internet to spread their message globally, but also considers how distinctly local white-power scenes have emerged in Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Latin America, the United States, and many other sites. While exploring how white-power bands draw from a common well of nationalist, racist, and neo-Nazi ideologies, the book thus also illuminates how white-power musicians adapt their music to different locations, many of which have their own terms for defining whiteness and racial otherness. Closely tracking the online presence of white-power musicians and their fans, Dyck analyzes the virtual forums and media they use to articulate their hateful rhetoric. This book also demonstrates how this fandom has sparked spectacular violence in the real world, from bombings to mass shootings. Reichsrock thus sounds an urgent message about a global menace.

internet historian nazi: *Becoming Hitler* Thomas Weber, 2017 In *Becoming Hitler*, Thomas Weber continues from where he left off in his previous book, *Hitler's First War*, stripping away the layers of myth and fabrication in Hitler's own tale to tell the real story of Hitler's politicization and radicalization in post-First World War Munich. It is the gripping account of how an awkward and unemployed loner with virtually no recognizable leadership qualities and fluctuating political ideas turned into the charismatic, self-assured, virulently anti-Semitic leader with an all-or-nothing approach to politics with whom the world was soon to become tragically familiar. As Weber clearly shows, far from the picture of a fully-formed political leader which Hitler wanted to portray in *Mein Kampf*, his ideas and priorities were still very uncertain and largely undefined in early 1919 - and they continued to shift until 1923.

internet historian nazi: *Hitler's American Model* James Q. Whitman, 2017-02-14 How American race law provided a blueprint for Nazi Germany Nazism triumphed in Germany during the high era of Jim Crow laws in the United States. Did the American regime of racial oppression in any way inspire the Nazis? The unsettling answer is yes. In *Hitler's American Model*, James Whitman presents a detailed investigation of the American impact on the notorious Nuremberg Laws, the centerpiece anti-Jewish legislation of the Nazi regime. Contrary to those who have insisted that there was no meaningful connection between American and German racial repression, Whitman demonstrates that the Nazis took a real, sustained, significant, and revealing interest in American race policies. As Whitman shows, the Nuremberg Laws were crafted in an atmosphere of considerable attention to the precedents American race laws had to offer. German praise for American practices, already found in Hitler's *Mein Kampf*, was continuous throughout the early 1930s, and the most radical Nazi lawyers were eager advocates of the use of American models. But while Jim Crow segregation was one aspect of American law that appealed to Nazi radicals, it was not the most consequential one. Rather, both American citizenship and antimiscegenation laws proved directly relevant to the two principal Nuremberg Laws—the Citizenship Law and the Blood Law. Whitman looks at the ultimate, ugly irony that when Nazis rejected American practices, it was sometimes not because they found them too enlightened, but too harsh. Indelibly linking American race laws to the shaping of Nazi policies in Germany, *Hitler's American Model* upends understandings of America's influence on racist practices in the wider world.

internet historian nazi: *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!

internet historian nazi: *Lying About Hitler* Richard J. Evans, 2008-08-04 In ruling against the controversial historian David Irving in his libel suit against the American historian Deborah Lipstadt, last April 2000, the High Court in London labeled him a falsifier of history. No objective historian, declared the judge, would manipulate the documentary record in the way that Irving did. Richard J. Evans, a Cambridge historian and the chief advisor for the defense, uses this pivotal trial as a lens for exploring a range of difficult questions about the nature of the historian's enterprise. For instance, don't all historians in the end bring a subjective agenda to bear on their reading of the

evidence? Is it possible that Irving lost his case not because of his biased history but because his agenda was unacceptable? The central issue in the trial -- as for Evans in this book -- was not the past itself, but the way in which historians study the past. In a series of short, sharp chapters, Richard Evans sets David Irving's methods alongside the historical record in order to illuminate the difference between responsible and irresponsible history. The result is a cogent and deeply informed study in the nature of historical interpretation.

internet historian nazi: News from Germany Heidi J. S. Tworek, 2019-03-11 Winner of the Barclay Book Prize, German Studies Association Winner of the Gomory Prize in Business History, American Historical Association and the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation Winner of the Fraenkel Prize, Wiener Library for the Study of Holocaust and Genocide Honorable Mention, European Studies Book Award, Council for European Studies To control information is to control the world. This innovative history reveals how, across two devastating wars, Germany attempted to build a powerful communication empire—and how the Nazis manipulated the news to rise to dominance in Europe and further their global agenda. Information warfare may seem like a new feature of our contemporary digital world. But it was just as crucial a century ago, when the great powers competed to control and expand their empires. In *News from Germany*, Heidi Tworek uncovers how Germans fought to regulate information at home and used the innovation of wireless technology to magnify their power abroad. Tworek reveals how for nearly fifty years, across three different political regimes, Germany tried to control world communications—and nearly succeeded. From the turn of the twentieth century, German political and business elites worried that their British and French rivals dominated global news networks. Many Germans even blamed foreign media for Germany's defeat in World War I. The key to the British and French advantage was their news agencies—companies whose power over the content and distribution of news was arguably greater than that wielded by Google or Facebook today. Communications networks became a crucial battleground for interwar domestic democracy and international influence everywhere from Latin America to East Asia. Imperial leaders, and their Weimar and Nazi successors, nurtured wireless technology to make news from Germany a major source of information across the globe. The Nazi mastery of global propaganda by the 1930s was built on decades of Germany's obsession with the news. *News from Germany* is not a story about Germany alone. It reveals how news became a form of international power and how communications changed the course of history.

internet historian nazi: Imperium Francis Parker Yockey, 2013-01-14 Written without notes in Ireland, and first published pseudonymously in 1948, *Imperium* is Francis Parker Yockey's masterpiece. It is a critique of 19th-century rationalism and materialism, synthesising Oswald Spengler, Carl Schmitt, and Klaus Haushofer's geopolitics. In particular, it rethinks the themes of Spengler's *The Decline of the West* in an effort to account for the United States' then recent involvement in World War II and for the task bequeathed to Europe's political soldiers in the struggle to unite the Continent—heroically, rather than economically—in the realisation of the destiny implied in European High Culture. Yockey's radical attack on liberal thought, especially that embodied by Americanism (distinct from America or Americans), condemned his work to obscurity, its appeal limited to the post-war fascist underground. Yet, *Imperium* transcends both the immediate post-war situation and its initial readership: it opened pathways to a deconstruction of liberalism, and introduced the concept of cultural vitalism—the organic conceptualisation of culture, with all that attends to it. These contributions are even more relevant now than in their day, and provide us with a deeper understanding of, as well as tools to deal with, the situation in the West in current century. It is with this in mind that the present, 900-page, fully-annotated edition is offered, complete with a major foreword by Dr Kerry Bolton, Julius Evola's review as an afterword (in a fresh new translation), a comprehensive index, a chronology of Yockey's life, and an appendix, revealing, for the first time, much previously unknown information about the author's genealogical background.

internet historian nazi: The Devils' Alliance Roger Moorhouse, 2014-10-14 History remembers the Soviets and the Nazis as bitter enemies and ideological rivals, the two mammoth and opposing

totalitarian regimes of World War II whose conflict would be the defining and deciding clash of the war. Yet for nearly a third of the conflict's entire timespan, Hitler and Stalin stood side by side as partners. The Pact that they agreed had a profound -- and bloody -- impact on Europe, and is fundamental to understanding the development and denouement of the war. In *The Devils' Alliance*, acclaimed historian Roger Moorhouse explores the causes and implications of the Nazi-Soviet Pact, an unholy covenant whose creation and dissolution were crucial turning points in World War II. Forged by the German foreign minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, and his Soviet counterpart, Vyacheslav Molotov, the nonaggression treaty briefly united the two powers in a brutally efficient collaboration. Together, the Germans and Soviets quickly conquered and divided central and eastern Europe -- Poland, the Baltic States, Finland, and Bessarabia -- and the human cost was staggering: during the two years of the pact hundreds of thousands of people in central and eastern Europe caught between Hitler and Stalin were expropriated, deported, or killed. Fortunately for the Allies, the partnership ultimately soured, resulting in the surprise June 1941 German invasion of the Soviet Union. Ironically, however, the powers' exchange of materiel, blueprints, and technological expertise during the period of the Pact made possible a far more bloody and protracted war than would have otherwise been conceivable. Combining comprehensive research with a gripping narrative, *The Devils' Alliance* is the authoritative history of the Nazi-Soviet Pact -- and a portrait of the people whose lives were irrevocably altered by Hitler and Stalin's nefarious collaboration.

internet historian nazi: Bloodlands Timothy Snyder, 2012-10-02 From the author of the international bestseller *On Tyranny*, the definitive history of Hitler's and Stalin's politics of mass killing, explaining why Ukraine has been at the center of Western history for the last century. Americans call the Second World War "the Good War." But before it even began, America's ally Stalin had killed millions of his own citizens—and kept killing them during and after the war. Before Hitler was defeated, he had murdered six million Jews and nearly as many other Europeans. At war's end, German and Soviet killing sites fell behind the Iron Curtain, leaving the history of mass killing in darkness. Assiduously researched, deeply humane, and utterly definitive, *Bloodlands* is a new kind of European history, presenting the mass murders committed by the Nazi and Stalinist regimes as two aspects of a single story. With a new afterword addressing the relevance of these events to the contemporary decline of democracy, *Bloodlands* is required reading for anyone seeking to understand the central tragedy of modern history and its meaning today.

internet historian nazi: From Weimar to Hitler Hermann Beck, Larry Eugene Jones, 2018-11-29 Though often depicted as a rapid political transformation, the Nazi seizure of power was in fact a process that extended from the appointment of the Papen cabinet in the early summer of 1932 through the Röhm blood purge two years later. Across fourteen rigorous and carefully researched chapters, *From Weimar to Hitler* offers a compelling collective investigation of this critical period in modern German history. Each case study presents new empirical research on the crisis of Weimar democracy, the establishment of the Nazi dictatorship, and Hitler's consolidation of power. Together, they provide multiple perspectives on the extent to which the triumph of Nazism was historically predetermined or the product of human miscalculation and intent.

internet historian nazi: Hitler in Los Angeles Steven J. Ross, 2017-10-24 A 2018 FINALIST FOR THE PULITZER PRIZE "[Hitler in Los Angeles] is part thriller and all chiller, about how close the California Reich came to succeeding" (Los Angeles Times). No American city was more important to the Nazis than Los Angeles, home to Hollywood, the greatest propaganda machine in the world. The Nazis plotted to kill the city's Jews and to sabotage the nation's military installations: Plans existed for murdering twenty-four prominent Hollywood figures, such as Al Jolson, Charlie Chaplin, and Louis B. Mayer; for driving through Boyle Heights and machine-gunning as many Jews as possible; and for blowing up defense installations and seizing munitions from National Guard armories along the Pacific Coast. U.S. law enforcement agencies were not paying close attention--preferring to monitor Reds rather than Nazis--and only attorney Leon Lewis and his daring ring of spies stood in the way. From 1933 until the end of World War II, Lewis, the man Nazis would come to call "the most dangerous Jew in Los Angeles," ran a spy operation comprised of military

veterans and their wives who infiltrated every Nazi and fascist group in Los Angeles. Often rising to leadership positions, they uncovered and foiled the Nazi's disturbing plans for death and destruction. Featuring a large cast of Nazis, undercover agents, and colorful supporting players, the Los Angeles Times bestselling *Hitler in Los Angeles*, by acclaimed historian Steven J. Ross, tells the story of Lewis's daring spy network in a time when hate groups had moved from the margins to the mainstream.

internet historian nazi: Hate Crime on the Internet United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary, 2001

internet historian nazi: Blitzed Norman Ohler, 2017-03-07 A New York Times bestseller, Norman Ohler's *Blitzed* is a fascinating, engrossing, often dark history of drug use in the Third Reich" (Washington Post). The Nazi regime preached an ideology of physical, mental, and moral purity. Yet as Norman Ohler reveals in this gripping history, the Third Reich was saturated with drugs: cocaine, opiates, and, most of all, methamphetamines, which were consumed by everyone from factory workers to housewives to German soldiers. In fact, troops were encouraged, and in some cases ordered, to take rations of a form of crystal meth—the elevated energy and feelings of invincibility associated with the high even help to account for the breakneck invasion that sealed the fall of France in 1940, as well as other German military victories. Hitler himself became increasingly dependent on injections of a cocktail of drugs—ultimately including Eukodal, a cousin of heroin—administered by his personal doctor. Thoroughly researched and rivetingly readable, *Blitzed* throws light on a history that, until now, has remained in the shadows. "Delightfully nuts."—The New Yorker

internet historian nazi: How to Hide an Empire Daniel Immerwahr, 2019-02-19 Named one of the ten best books of the year by the Chicago Tribune A Publishers Weekly best book of 2019 | A 2019 NPR Staff Pick A pathbreaking history of the United States' overseas possessions and the true meaning of its empire We are familiar with maps that outline all fifty states. And we are also familiar with the idea that the United States is an "empire," exercising power around the world. But what about the actual territories—the islands, atolls, and archipelagos—this country has governed and inhabited? In *How to Hide an Empire*, Daniel Immerwahr tells the fascinating story of the United States outside the United States. In crackling, fast-paced prose, he reveals forgotten episodes that cast American history in a new light. We travel to the Guano Islands, where prospectors collected one of the nineteenth century's most valuable commodities, and the Philippines, site of the most destructive event on U.S. soil. In Puerto Rico, Immerwahr shows how U.S. doctors conducted grisly experiments they would never have conducted on the mainland and charts the emergence of independence fighters who would shoot up the U.S. Congress. In the years after World War II, Immerwahr notes, the United States moved away from colonialism. Instead, it put innovations in electronics, transportation, and culture to use, devising a new sort of influence that did not require the control of colonies. Rich with absorbing vignettes, full of surprises, and driven by an original conception of what empire and globalization mean today, *How to Hide an Empire* is a major and compulsively readable work of history.

internet historian nazi: Hitler's First War Thomas Weber, 2010-09-16 The story of Hitler's formative experiences as a soldier on the Western Front - now told in full for the first time, presenting a radical revision of Hitler's own account of this time in *Mein Kampf*.

internet historian nazi: ALL HISTORIANS DID NOT SEE! (except the historian Dr. Rex Curry). DO YOU NOT SEE? Kingsley Spicer, Edna Krabappel, Anarchaeology Institute, Pointer Institute for Media Studies, All historians did not see the similar symbolism of Adolf Hitler's NSV, SA, SS logos, as compared with the logo of Hitler's party: the National Socialist German Workers Party. Even today, only exceptional scholars with extraordinary skills (e.g. the USA's Historian Laureate Dr. Rex Curry) are able to perceive the "S"-letter shape of the NSV's logo (The National Socialist People's Welfare; in German: Nationalsozialistische Volkswohlfahrt). The S-letter symbolism is almost as difficult to detect as in Hitler's Hakenkreuz (hooked cross). It is as imperceptible as in the symbols for the SS and SA (Schutzstaffel and Sturmabteilung). All historians did not see (except for the

historian Dr. Curry). Do you not see? Hitler used his party's symbol to represent S-letter shapes for SOCIALIST. Adolf Hitler was a communist and Karl Marx was a Nazi. Together, they are the most notorious white male German political theorists of their time. Marx inspired Hitler. Hitler's Marxism is foreshadowed in Marx's Nazism within Marx's antisemitic "On the Jewish Question" and other works (e.g. Karl Marx's "Ethnological Notebooks") that Hitler used to gain power in Germany. Hitler was elected to the Socialist Bavarian People's State and to the Communist Bavarian Soviet Republic. Photographic and video evidence proves Hitler's communism, as well as contemporary reports. Hitler's later criticisms of Marx were more strategic than ideological. His tactic was to self-identify as socialist to attract non-Marxists to his party. Hitler's political work continued until he secured high office in Marx's homeland. After gaining power, Hitler seized the Means of Production with the Reichsarbeitsdienst (The Reich Labour Service or RAD) and various other alphabet bureaucracies. Hitler replicated the communist Soviet Union which used the term "socialist" in its self-identification (Union of Soviet SOCIALIST Republics). Following the lead of the USSR and other communists, Hitler used the term "socialist" (not "communist") in the name of his political party. Comrade Hitler's communism remained on display when he joined Soviet communism to launch WWII, invading Poland together, and going onward from there in a secret conspiracy for their Global Marxism. Hitler persuaded Stalin to pursue International Communism. Hitler was more Marxist than Stalin, Mao, Pol Pot, Castro, the Kim thugs etc. Hitler believed that capitalism was dying, as did Marx. Hitler had observed the USSR and witnessed the death of capitalists (they were murdered there). Hitler continued to follow Marx's communism (and the communist USSR) when Hitler attempted to eliminate the Bourgeois class. Many monsters were inspired by Karl Marx. He remains popular today. China drooled over Marx in the embarrassing video "Chinese President Xi Jinping delivers speech on anniversary of Marx's birth" (2018). Yes, China is humiliated by the same old German who influenced Hitler. Of course, China has the largest population (billions) who self-identify the same as Hitler: SOCIALIST (the same way that Marx self-identified). And Xi's video is a grim reminder that Mao worshipped Stalin (Hitler's partner to start WWII).

internet historian nazi: Occupied Economies Hein A.M. Klemann, Sergei Kudryashov, 2013-05-09 What were the consequences of the German occupation for the economy of occupied Europe? After Germany conquered major parts of the European continent, it was faced with a choice between plundering the suppressed countries and using their economies to supply its needs. The choices made not only differed from country to country, but also changed over the course of the war. Individual leaders; the economic needs of the Reich; the military situation; struggles between governors of occupied countries and Berlin officials; and finally racism, all had an impact on the outcome. In some countries the emphasis was placed on production for German warfare, which kept these economies functioning. New research, presented for the first time in this book, shows that as a consequence the economic setback in these areas was limited, and therefore post-war recovery was relatively easy. However, in other countries, plundering was more characteristic, resulting in partisan activity, a collapse of normal society and a dramatic destruction not only of the economy but in some countries of a substantial proportion of the labour force. In these countries, post-war recovery was almost impossible.

internet historian nazi: *The Pink Swastika* Scott Eric Lively, Kevin Abrams, 2002 In 1995, we published the 1st Edition of *The Pink Swastika* to counter historical revisionism by the homosexual political movement which had been attempting since the 1970s to fabricate a Gay Holocaust equivalent to that suffered by the Jews in Nazi Germany. Fifteen years have passed, but our research into this topic has never stopped.

internet historian nazi: *Nazis, Islamists, and the Making of the Modern Middle East* Barry Rubin, Wolfgang G. Schwanitz, 2014-02-25 A groundbreaking account of the Nazi-Islamist alliance that changed the course of World War II and influences the Arab world to this day

internet historian nazi: *The Third Reich in Power* Richard J. Evans, 2006-09-26 The acclaimed and comprehensive account of Germany's transformation under Hitler's total rule and the inexorable march to war, by the author of *The Coming of the Third Reich* and *The Third Reich at*

War. "[Evans's] three-volume history . . . is shaping up to be a masterpiece. Fluidly narrated, tightly organized and comprehensive." —The New York Times Mr. Evans's magisterial study should be on our shelves for a long time to come.—The Economist By the middle of 1933, the democracy of the Weimar Republic had been transformed into the police state of the Third Reich, mobilized around the cult of the leader, Adolf Hitler. In *The Third Reich in Power*, Richard J. Evans chronicles the incredible story of Germany's radical reshaping under Nazi rule. As those who were deemed unworthy to be counted among the German people were dealt with in increasingly brutal terms, Hitler's drive to prepare Germany for the war that he saw as its destiny reached its fateful hour in September 1939. This is the fullest and most authoritative account yet written of how, in six years, Germany was brought to the edge of that terrible abyss.

internet historian nazi: Hitler at Home Despina Stratigakos, 2015-09-29 A look at Adolf Hitler's residences and their role in constructing and promoting the dictator's private persona both within Germany and abroad. Adolf Hitler's makeover from rabble-rouser to statesman coincided with a series of dramatic home renovations he undertook during the mid-1930s. This provocative book exposes the dictator's preoccupation with his private persona, which was shaped by the aesthetic and ideological management of his domestic architecture. Hitler's bachelor life stirred rumors, and the Nazi regime relied on the dictator's three dwellings—the Old Chancellery in Berlin, his apartment in Munich, and the Berghof, his mountain home on the Obersalzberg—to foster the myth of the Führer as a morally upstanding and refined man. Author Despina Stratigakos also reveals the previously untold story of Hitler's interior designer, Gerdy Troost, through newly discovered archival sources. At the height of the Third Reich, media outlets around the world showcased Hitler's homes to audiences eager for behind-the-scenes stories. After the war, fascination with Hitler's domestic life continued as soldiers and journalists searched his dwellings for insights into his psychology. The book's rich illustrations, many previously unpublished, offer readers a rare glimpse into the decisions involved in the making of Hitler's homes and into the sheer power of the propaganda that influenced how the world saw him. "Inarguably the powder-keg title of the year."—Mitchell Owen, *Architectural Digest* "A fascinating read, which reminds us that in Nazi Germany the architectural and the political can never be disentangled. Like his own confected image, Hitler's buildings cannot be divorced from their odious political hinterland."—Roger Moorhouse, *Times*

internet historian nazi: 1924 Peter Ross Range, 2015-10-06 The dark story of Adolf Hitler's life in 1924 -- the year that made a monster. Before Adolf Hitler's rise to power in Germany, there was 1924. This was the year of Hitler's final transformation into the self-proclaimed savior and infallible leader who would interpret and distort Germany's historical traditions to support his vision for the Third Reich. Everything that would come -- the rallies and riots, the single-minded deployment of a catastrophically evil idea -- all of it crystallized in one defining year. 1924 was the year that Hitler spent locked away from society, in prison and surrounded by co-conspirators of the failed Beer Hall Putsch. It was a year of deep reading and intensive writing, a year of courtroom speeches and a treason trial, a year of slowly walking gravel paths and spouting ideology while working feverishly on the book that became his manifesto: *Mein Kampf*. Until now, no one has fully examined this single and pivotal period of Hitler's life. In 1924, Peter Ross Range richly depicts the stories and scenes of a year vital to understanding the man and the brutality he wrought in a war that changed the world forever.

internet historian nazi: Nazi Germany Jane Caplan, 2008-04-24 The history of National Socialism as movement and regime remains one of the most compelling and intensively studied aspects of twentieth-century history, and one whose significance extends far beyond Germany or even Europe alone. This volume presents an up-to-date and authoritative introduction to the history of Nazi Germany, with ten chapters on the most important themes, each by an expert in the field. Following an introduction which sets out the challenges this period of history has posed to historians since 1945, contributors explain how Nazism emerged as ideology and political movement; how Hitler and his party took power and remade the German state; and how the Nazi 'national community' was organized around a radical and eventually lethal distinction between the 'included'

and the 'excluded'. Further chapters discuss the complex relationship between Nazism and Germany's religious faiths; the perverse economic rationality of the regime; the path to war laid down by Hitler's foreign policy; and the intricate and intimate intertwining of war and genocide, with a final chapter on the aftermath of National Socialism in postwar German history and memory.

internet historian nazi: *Hitler* Brendan Simms, 2019-10-01 From a prize-winning historian, the definitive biography of Adolph Hitler Hitler offers a deeply learned and radically revisionist biography, arguing that the dictator's main strategic enemy, from the start of his political career in the 1920s, was not communism or the Soviet Union, but capitalism and the United States. Whereas most historians have argued that Hitler underestimated the American threat, Simms shows that Hitler embarked on a preemptive war with the United States precisely because he considered it such a potent adversary. The war against the Jews was driven both by his anxiety about combatting the supposed forces of international plutocracy and by a broader desire to maintain the domestic cohesion he thought necessary for survival on the international scene. A powerfully argued and utterly definitive account of a murderous tyrant we thought we understood, Hitler is essential reading for anyone seeking to understand the origins and outcomes of the Second World War.

internet historian nazi: *Nazi Soundscapes* Carolyn Birdsall, 2012 Na de formatie van de NSDAP in de jaren '20 werden verschillende vormen van geluid (stem, ruis, stilte, populaire muziek) en mediatechnologieën (radio- en luidsprekersystemen) ingezet voor hun politieke programma. Vanuit de historisch invalshoek van het stedelijke 'soundscape' van Düsseldorf, onderzoekt de auteur de productie en receptie van deze geluiden en technologieën. *Nazi Soundscapes* brengt in kaart hoe het politieke bestel de stedelijke ruimte en identiteitsformatie van burgers door middel van geluid beïnvloedt. Het geeft een kritisch perspectief op zowel visuele als auditieve manieren van controle en discipline, in het bijzonder bij uitsluiting en geweld tijdens het nationaal-socialisme (1933-1945).

internet historian nazi: *Why Learn History (When It's Already on Your Phone)* Sam Wineburg, 2018-09-17 A look at how to teach history in the age of easily accessible—but not always reliable—information. Let's start with two truths about our era that are so inescapable as to have become clichés: We are surrounded by more readily available information than ever before. And a huge percent of it is inaccurate. Some of the bad info is well-meaning but ignorant. Some of it is deliberately deceptive. All of it is pernicious. With the Internet at our fingertips, what's a teacher of history to do? In *Why Learn History (When It's Already on Your Phone)*, professor Sam Wineburg has the answers, beginning with this: We can't stick to the same old read-the-chapter-answer-the-question snoozefest. If we want to educate citizens who can separate fact from fake, we have to equip them with new tools. Historical thinking, Wineburg shows, has nothing to do with the ability to memorize facts. Instead, it's an orientation to the world that cultivates reasoned skepticism and counters our tendency to confirm our biases. Wineburg lays out a mine-filled landscape, but one that with care, attention, and awareness, we can learn to navigate. The future of the past may rest on our screens. But its fate rests in our hands. Praise for *Why Learn History (When It's Already on Your Phone)* "If every K-12 teacher of history and social studies read just three chapters of this book—"Crazy for History," "Changing History . . . One Classroom at a Time," and "Why Google Can't Save Us"—the ensuing transformation of our populace would save our democracy." —James W. Lowen, author of *Lies My Teacher Told Me* and *Teaching What Really Happened* "A sobering and urgent report from the leading expert on how American history is taught in the nation's schools. . . . A bracing, edifying, and vital book." —Jill Lepore, New Yorker staff writer and author of *These Truths* "Wineburg is a true innovator who has thought more deeply about the relevance of history to the Internet—and vice versa—than any other scholar I know. Anyone interested in the uses and abuses of history today has a duty to read this book." —Niall Ferguson, senior fellow, Hoover Institution, and author of *The Ascent of Money* and *Civilization*

internet historian nazi: *The Hitler of History* John Lukacs, 2011-04-06 In this brilliant, strikingly original book, historian John Lukacs delves to the core of Adolf Hitler's life and mind by examining him through the lenses of his surprisingly diverse biographers. Since 1945 there have been more than one hundred biographies of Hitler, and countless other books on him and the Third

Reich. What happens when so many people reinterpret the life of a single individual? Dangerously, the cumulative portrait that begins to emerge can suggest the face of a mythic antihero whose crimes and errors blur behind an aura of power and conquest. By reversing the process, by making Hitler's biographers--rather than Hitler himself--the subject of inquiry, Lukacs reveals the contradictions that take us back to the true Hitler of history. Like an attorney, Lukacs puts the biographies on trial. He gives a masterly account of all the major works and of the personalities, methods, and careers of the biographers (one cannot separate the historian from his history, particularly in this arena); he looks at what is still not known (and probably never will be) about Hitler; he considers various crucial aspects of the real Hitler; and he shows how different biographers have either advanced our understanding or gone off track. By singling out those who have been involved in, or co-opted into, an implicit rehabilitation of Hitler, Lukacs draws powerful conclusions about Hitler's essential differences from other monsters of history, such as Napoleon, Mussolini, and Stalin, and--equally important--about Hitler's place in the history of this century and of the world.

internet historian nazi: The Trial of Adolf Hitler David King, 2017-07-13 Longlisted for the JQ Wingate Prize On the evening of November 8, 1923, the thirty-four-year-old Adolf Hitler stormed into a beer hall in Munich, fired his pistol in the air, and proclaimed a revolution. Seventeen hours later, all that remained of his bold move was a trail of destruction. Hitler was on the run from the police. His career seemed to be over. In *The Trial of Adolf Hitler*, the acclaimed historian David King tells the true story of the monumental criminal proceeding that followed when Hitler and nine other suspects were charged with high treason. Reporters from as far away as Argentina and Australia flocked to Munich for the sensational four-week spectacle. By its end, Hitler would transform the fiasco of the beer hall putsch into a stunning victory for the fledgling Nazi Party. It was this trial that thrust Hitler into the limelight, provided him with an unprecedented stage for his demagoguery, and set him on his improbable path to power. Based on trial transcripts, police files, and many other new sources, including some five hundred documents recently discovered from the Landsberg Prison record office, *The Trial of Adolf Hitler* is a gripping true story of crime and punishment - and a haunting failure of justice with catastrophic consequences.

internet historian nazi: **Axis Sally** Richard Lucas, 2013-05-07 A "fascinating, well-researched account" of Mildred Gillars, the failed actress who turned on her country and became a Nazi propagandist during WWII (Publishers Weekly). One of the most notorious Americans of the twentieth century was a failed Broadway actress turned radio announcer named Mildred Gillars (1900-1988), better known to American GIs as "Axis Sally." Despite the richness of her life story, there has never been a full-length biography of the ambitious, star-struck Ohio girl who evolved into a reviled disseminator of Nazi propaganda. At the outbreak of war in September 1939, Gillars had been living in Germany for five years. Hoping to marry, she chose to remain in the Nazi-run state even as the last Americans departed for home. In 1940, she was hired by the German overseas radio, where she evolved from a simple disc jockey and announcer to a master propagandist. Under the tutelage of her married lover, Max Otto Koischwitz, Gillars became the personification of Nazi propaganda to the American GI. Spicing her broadcasts with music, Gillars's used her soothing voice to taunt Allied troops about the supposed infidelities of their wives and girlfriends back home, as well as the horrible deaths they were likely to meet on the battlefield. Supported by German military intelligence, she was able to convey personal greetings to individual US units, creating an eerie foreboding among troops who realized the Germans knew who and where they were. After broadcasting for Berlin up to the very end of the war, Gillars tried but failed to pose as a refugee, and was captured by US authorities. Her 1949 trial for treason captured the attention and raw emotion of a nation fresh from the horrors of the Second World War. Gillars's twelve-year imprisonment and life on parole, including a stay in a convent, is a remarkable story of a woman who attempts to rebuild her life in the country she betrayed.

internet historian nazi: The Nazi Germany Sourcebook Roderick Stackelberg, Sally A. Winkle, 2013-04-15 The Nazi Germany Sourcebook is an exciting new collection of documents on the origins,

rise, course and consequences of National Socialism, the Third Reich, the Second World War, and the Holocaust. Packed full of both official and private papers from the perspectives of perpetrators and victims, these sources offer a revealing insight into why Nazism came into being, its extraordinary popularity in the 1930s, how it affected the lives of people, and what it means to us today. This carefully edited series of 148 documents, drawn from 1850 to 2000, covers the pre-history and aftermath of Nazism: * the ideological roots of Nazism, and the First World War * the Weimar Republic * the consolidation of Nazi power * Hitler's motives, aims and preparation for war * the Second World War * the Holocaust * the Cold War and recent historical debates. The Nazi Germany Sourcebook focuses on key areas of study, helping students to understand and critically evaluate this extraordinary historical episode:

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