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# Ian Kershaw The Hitler Myth

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Luck of the Devil

Working Towards the Führer

Hitler, 1936-45

An Analysis of Ian Kershaw's The "Hitler Myth"

Ian Kershaw's The "Hitler Myth"

Achterbahn

Fünf Deutschland und ein Leben

Mein Kampf

Popular Opinion and Political Dissent in the Third Reich, Bavaria 1933-1945

The Hitler Myths

The Hitler Myth

Höllenstein

The Nazi Dictatorship

Charismatic leadership - Adolf Hitler and the NS-state

El mito de Hitler

Hitler

The "Hitler Myth"

The End

Das Ende

The "Hitler Myth"

Hitler 1936 - 1945

Hitler

Der Hitler-Mythos

Nazism and German Society, 1933-1945

Hitler 1936-1945

Hitler, the Germans, and the Final Solution  
Der NS-Staat  
Nazi Germany  
The Relationship Between the Third Reich and  
Vichy France, Ian Kershaw's Hitler Myth, I Rus  
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Hitler 1889 - 1936  
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Nostra Historia #2  
Adolf Hitler: Die Jahre des Aufstiegs, 1889-1939

*Ian Kershaw*  
*The Hitler*  
*Myth*

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## **GONZALES HAROLD**

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Luck of the Devil CRC  
Press  
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leadership' - with new archival research into the development of the Hitler 'cult' from its origins in the 1920s to its collapse in the face of the harsh realities of the latter stages of World War II.

Kershaw's model also looks at dictatorship from an unusual angle: not from the top down, but from the bottom up, seeking to understand what ordinary Germans thought about their leader. Kershaw's broad approach is a problem-solving one. Most obviously, he actively interrogates his evidence, asking highly productive questions that lead him to fresh understandings and help generate solutions that are credibly rooted in the archives. Kershaw's theories also

have application elsewhere; the model set out in The 'Hitler Myth' has been used to analyse other charismatic leaders, including several from ideologically-opposed backgrounds.

Working Towards the Führer Univ of California Press

This one-volume edition of Kershaw's "superb biography" (Ian Buruma, "New York Times Book Review") of Hitler will be the final word on the most demonic figure of the 20th century. of photos.

Hitler, 1936-45 John Wiley & Sons

Pocos dirigentes políticos del siglo xx han disfrutado de mayor popularidad de la que gozó Hitler, entre su propia gente, durante los años treinta y cuarenta. La

fascinación que emanaba de su figura estaba basada en las esperanzas de los millones de personas que lo idolatraban y creían en él. Su magnetismo radicaba menos en los extraños y arcanos preceptos de la ideología nazi que en ciertos valores sociales y políticos. Ian Kershaw cartografía la creación, la ascensión y la caída del mito de Hitler a partir de todos estos elementos.

An Analysis of Ian Kershaw's The "Hitler Myth" Editorial Crítica  
Covering issues such as the legacy of the World Wars, the female voter, propaganda, occupied lands, the judiciary, public opinion and resistance, this volume furthers the debate on how Nazi Germany operated. Gone are the

post-war stereotypes-- instead there is a more complex picture of the regime and its actions, one that shows the instability of the dictatorship, its dependence on a measure of consent as well as coercion.

Ian Kershaw's The "Hitler Myth" GRIN Verlag

Few historical problems are more baffling in retrospect than the conundrum of how Hitler was able to rise to power in Germany and then command the German people - many of whom had only marginal interest in or affiliation to Nazism - and the Nazi state. It took Ian Kershaw - author of the standard two-volume biography of Hitler - to provide a truly convincing solution to this

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Achterbahn Penguin UK  
Entscheidungen, die Geschichte machten  
Der Beginn des Zweiten Weltkriegs stellte die Regierungschefs der Welt vor lebenswichtige Entscheidungen. In London, Berlin, Washington, Rom, Moskau und Tokio mussten Politiker und Generäle weitreichende Beschlüsse fassen. Ian Kershaw nimmt zehn Entscheidungen, die

für den Verlauf des Zweiten Weltkriegs von zentraler Bedeutung waren, in den Blick und macht deutlich, dass in diesem Kampf nichts vorherbestimmt war. Die Ereignisse, die den Beginn des Zweiten Weltkriegs markierten, versetzten weite Teile der Welt in eine Art Schockzustand. Plötzlich schien es keine Regeln mehr zu geben. Die Aggressoren kannten für ihr Tun keine Grenzen, für ihre Opfer aber zogen dunkle Zeiten herauf. Im Strudel dieser Ereignisse sah sich eine kleine Gruppe von Politikern mit zentralen Entscheidungen konfrontiert, die in dieser Auseinandersetzung Triumph oder Untergang bedeuten konnten. In seinem

glänzend geschriebenen Buch »Wendepunkte« vermittelt der Historiker Ian Kershaw dem Leser einen einzigartigen Eindruck davon, wie groß der Entscheidungsspielraum der einzelnen Politiker tatsächlich war und welche Rolle ihre ganz individuelle Persönlichkeit spielte: Warum entschloss sich Churchill, nach der französischen Kapitulation weiterzukämpfen? Warum vertraute Stalin darauf, dass Hitler die UdSSR nicht überfallen würde? Und warum griffen die Japaner Pearl Harbor an? Diese und weitere Entscheidungen veränderten den Lauf der Welt. Die zehn wichtigsten Entscheidungen des Zweiten Weltkriegs

und die Männer, die sie trafen.

*Fünf Deutschland und ein Leben* Penguin Literature Review from the year 2001 in the subject History Europe - Germany - National Socialism, World War II, grade: 1,3, University of Sussex (School of European Studies), course: Toleration and Persecution in Modern Europe, language: English, abstract: Unter Rückgriff auf Max Weber und Mario Rainer Lepsius analysiert Ian Kershaw Adolf Hitlers "Führerstaat" als "charismatische Herrschaft". Die Rezension beleuchtet Stärken und Schwächen dieses Ansatzes.

**Mein Kampf** DVA  
SUNDAY TIMES, TLS,  
SPECTATOR, SUNDAY  
TELEGRAPH, DAILY

MAIL and SCOTLAND  
ON SUNDAY BOOKS OF  
THE YEAR The last months of the Second World War were a nightmarish time to be alive. Unimaginable levels of violence destroyed entire cities. Millions died or were dispossessed. By all kinds of criteria it was the end: the end of the Third Reich and its terrible empire but also, increasingly, it seemed to be the end of European civilization itself. In his gripping, revelatory new book Ian Kershaw describes these final months, from the failed attempt to assassinate Hitler in July 1944 to the German surrender in May 1945. The major question that Kershaw attempts to answer is: what made Germany keep on fighting? In almost every major

war there has come a point where defeat has loomed for one side and its rulers have cut a deal with the victors, if only in an attempt to save their own skins. In Hitler's Germany, nothing of this kind happened: in the end the regime had to be stamped out town by town with a level of brutality almost without precedent. Both a highly original piece of research and a gripping narrative, *The End* makes vivid an era which still deeply scars Europe. It raises the most profound questions about the nature of the Second World War, about the Third Reich and about how ordinary people behave in extreme circumstances. Ian Kershaw is the author of *Hitler 1889-1936: Hubris*; *Hitler*

1936-1945: *Nemesis*; *Making Friends with Hitler*; and *Fateful Choices: Ten Decisions that Changed the World, 1940-4*. Hitler 1936-1945: *Nemesis* received the Wolfson History Prize and the Bruno Kreisky Prize in Austria for Political Book of the Year, and was joint winner of the inaugural British Academy Book Prize. Until his retirement in 2008, Ian Kershaw was Professor of Modern History at the University of Sheffield. For services to history he was given the German award of the Federal Cross of Merit in 1994. He was knighted in 2002 and awarded the Norton Medlicott Medal by the Historical Association in 2004. He is a Fellow of the British Academy, and was the winner of



the Leipzig Book Prize for European Understanding 2012. *Popular Opinion and Political Dissent in the Third Reich, Bavaria 1933-1945* DVA

"Few historical problems are more baffling in retrospect than the conundrum of how Hitler was able to rise to power in Germany and then command the German people - many of whom had only marginal interest in or affiliation to Nazism - and the Nazi state. It took Ian Kershaw - author of the standard two-volume biography of Hitler - to provide a truly convincing solution to this problem. Kershaw's model blends theory - notably Max Weber's concept of 'charismatic leadership' - with new archival research into

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Myth' has been used to analyse other charismatic leaders, including several from ideologically-opposed backgrounds. "--  
 Provided by publisher.  
The Hitler Myths DVA  
 Bei der historischen Deutung der nationalsozialistischen Epoche bildet die Zentralfigur Hitlers noch immer den Gegenstand kontroverser Erklärungen. Die Flut neuer Hitlerbiographien vermochte wenig beizutragen zur Klärung der Frage, wie es kommen konnte, dass ein Mann solchen persönlichen und ideologischen Zuschnitts von breiten Schichten des deutschen Volkes mit fast religiöser Inbrunst als Führer verehrt wurde. Die im engen

Kontakt mit dem Institut für Zeitgeschichte entstandene Schrift des britischen Historikers Ian Kershaw ist wohl der erste systematische Versuch, nicht die Person Hitlers, sondern den sie umgebenden überdimensionalen Nimbus, von seiner Entstehung in der Weimarer Zeit bis zu seiner allmählichen Aufzehrung am Ende des Zweiten Weltkrieges, zu dokumentieren. Der Autor konnte sich dabei auf eine breite Überlieferung von Berichten über die Volksmeinung in der NS-Zeit stützen. Er verdeutlicht überzeugend, dass der hypertrophe Hitler-Mythos des Dritten Reiches nicht nur von einer perfektionierten

Propaganda täglich neu erzeugt wurde, sondern in hohem Maße auch von naiven Volkserwartungen getragen und perfektioniert worden ist. Am Beispiel einzelner Ereigniskomplexe, z.B. die Röhm-Affäre 1934, wird exemplarisch veranschaulicht, wie weit sich die populäre Vorstellung von Hitler von dem wirklichen Denken und Handeln dieses Mannes entfernen konnte. Erst der zunehmend verselbständigte und introvertierte irrationale Führerglaube, hervorgegangen aus schweren nationalen und sozialen Krisen der deutschen Gesellschaft, vermittelte als Resonanzboden und soziale

Integrationskraft des Dritten Reiches die von der Person Hitlers her allein unmöglich erklärbare enorme politische Wirkung des "Führers".

*The Hitler Myth*

CreateSpace

Ein epochales Werk, ein Höhepunkt der Geschichtsschreibung Das auf zwei Bände angelegte Werk des britischen Historikers Ilan Kershaw ist beides: eine Biographie Hitlers und eine Geschichte der NS-Zeit. Es untersucht eindrucksvoll die historischen Kräfte, die einen trägen österreichischen Träumer in einen Diktator mit immenser Macht verwandelten. Kershaw vertritt den Standpunkt, dass die Ursachen für Hitlers Macht nicht nur in den Taten des Diktators

gesucht werden müssen, sondern auch (und ganz besonders) in den sozialen Verhältnissen eines Staates, der es ihm erlaubte, alle institutionellen und moralischen Grenzen zu überschreiten.

Höllenstein Oxford University Press, USA Describes the growth of the Hitler myth and the fascination which Hitler had for people. Analyzes the themes and methods used by Hitler, based on his book "Mein Kampf" and on his speeches (including his attacks on the Jews). Deals especially with his language - the phraseology of sacrifice, of nature, and of prophecy. For material relating to Nazi laws against the Jews, see pp. 159-174.

### **The Nazi**

### **Dictatorship**

Bloomsbury Publishing First published in 1980, The 'Hitler Myth' is recognized as one of the most important books yet written about Adolf Hitler and the Nazi State. Focusing on what he called the 'history of everyday life,' Kershaw investigated the attitude of the German people toward Hitler, rather than looking at the dictator from the perspective of those who had positions of power. Kershaw wanted to discover how someone like Hitler could have become so powerful and why so many Germans failed to protest at the brutality of the Nazi regime. His work has proved useful for analyzing not only the Nazis, but also other movements or

regimes with similar leadership cults.

**Charismatic leadership - Adolf Hitler and the NS-state** Macat Library

'It is now time that something was done. But the man who has the courage to do something must do it in the knowledge that he will go down in German history as a traitor. If he does not, however, he will be a traitor to his own conscience' Colonel Claus von Stauffenberg, July 1944

The July 1944 Plot to kill Adolf Hitler was a desperate attempt by a group of senior officers to redeem Germany's honour and end the Second World War. They were heroic because they knew their chances of success were slight and that the result of

their failure would undoubtedly be a terrible death. They wanted to leave a message for later generations: that there were Germans who understood the evils of Nazism and were willing to act against it. This extraordinary story is the basis for Bryan Singer's major new film *Valkyrie*, due to be released in February 2009. Published for the first time as a separate book, *Luck of the Devil* is taken from Ilan Kershaw's bestselling *Hitler 1936-1945: Nemesis* and is a brilliant account of just what happened in those fateful days at Hitler's Wolf's Lair headquarters, when his opponents came so astonishingly close to assassinating what is one of the modern

era's most terrible figures.

El mito de Hitler DVA Issue #2 of Nostra Historia has three articles on the relationship between the Third Reich and Vichy France, Ian Kershaw's *Hitler Myth*, and Rus Kijowska.

**Hitler** National Geographic Books  
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**The "Hitler Myth"**  
DVA

This book reveals that daily German life under the Third Reich involved a complex mixture of bribery and terror; of fear and concessions; of barbarism and appeals to conventional moral values employed by the Nazis to maintain their grip on society. Eight leading historians present essays that shed fresh light on topics as familiar as the role of political violence in Nazi seizure of power and the German view of Hitler himself. It also focuses on lesser-known aspects of life in the Third Reich, such as village life, the treatment of "social outcasts," and the Germans' own retrospective view of this period of their history.

**The End** DVA

Adolf Hitler remains one of the most discussed figures in world history. Every year, an untold number of articles and books are published, and television programs and internet pages are produced, by respected historians through to amateur conspiracy theorists. One of the consequences of this continuous flow of stories is that, over time, increasing numbers of falsehoods and fabrications have emerged about Hitler. Many of these have subsequently gained credence by virtue of their constant repetition - however bizarre they may be. These include such claims that Hitler was impotent (contradicted by another myth that he had an illegitimate

son), that he had Jewish ancestors, or that he had killed his niece. Another claim, one of the most persistent, is that he did not commit suicide but escaped Berlin to live in Argentina for years after the war, despite his well-recorded failing health. What is the truth about his corpse, his sexual experiences, his years of poverty, his complete dominance of his subordinates? How much of what we think we know is the result of intentional or misunderstood modern interpretations? Many rumours also circulated during Hitler's life and, with the passage of time, have been presented as facts despite having no substantial foundation. Was Hitler really a hero of the First World War

and, if so, why was he not promoted beyond the rank of corporal? Was he the true author of Mein Kampf and did he write a second book that was never published, and was Hitler initially a socialist? In *The Hitler Myths* the author clinically dissects many of these myths, often in a highly amusing fashion, as he exposes the inaccuracies and impossibilities of the stories. The myths – the familiar and the obscure – are discussed chronologically, following the course of Hitler’s life. In his analysis of each of the myths, the author draws on an array of sources to prove or disprove the rumours and speculations – once and for all!

**Das Ende** Frontline

Books

*Nazi Germany: Confronting the Myths* provides a concise and compelling introduction to the Third Reich. At the same time, it challenges and demystifies the many stereotypes surrounding Hitler and Nazi Germany. Creates a succinct, argument-driven overview for students by using common myths and stereotypes to encourage critical engagement with the subject Provides an up-to-date historical synthesis based on the latest research in the field Argues that in order to fully understand and explain this period of history, we need to address its seeming paradoxes – for example, questioning why most Germans viewed the



Third Reich as a legitimate government, despite the Nazis' criminality  
Incorporates useful study features, including a timeline, glossary, maps, and illustrations

The "Hitler Myth"

Penguin UK

The image of the Third Reich as a monolithic state presiding over the brainwashed, fanatical masses,

retains a tenacious grip on the general public's imagination. However, a growing body of research on the social history of the Nazi years has revealed the variety and complexity of the relationships between the Nazi regime and the German people. This volume makes this new research accessible to undergraduate and graduate students alike.

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