

internet historian nazism

internet historian nazism is a phrase that intersects the realms of digital content creation and historical ideology, specifically exploring how online historians address or reference Nazism. This article delves into the role of internet historians in documenting, analyzing, and sometimes critiquing Nazism from a digital perspective. The discussion includes how Nazism is portrayed in internet history channels, the challenges of addressing such a sensitive topic in online media, and the impact these portrayals have on public understanding. Additionally, this piece examines the ethical considerations and responsibilities of internet historians when dealing with Nazism. By analyzing relevant examples and methodologies, the article offers a comprehensive overview of internet historian nazism in contemporary digital historiography. The following sections will guide readers through the main aspects of this complex subject matter.

- The Role of Internet Historians in Documenting Nazism
- Portrayal of Nazism in Online Historical Content
- Challenges in Addressing Nazism on the Internet
- Ethical Considerations for Internet Historians on Nazism
- Impact of Internet Historian Portrayals on Public Perception

The Role of Internet Historians in Documenting Nazism

Internet historians have emerged as influential figures in the dissemination of historical knowledge online, including the documentation of Nazism. These content creators utilize digital platforms such as YouTube, podcasts, and blogs to present researched narratives about historical events, ideologies, and figures related to Nazism. Their work often involves synthesizing academic research with accessible storytelling, making complex historical topics comprehensible to a broad audience. The role of internet historians in documenting Nazism includes uncovering lesser-known facts, debunking myths, and providing context to the events and ideologies associated with the Nazi regime. Through their efforts, internet historians contribute to public education and the preservation of historical memory in the digital age.

Methods Used by Internet Historians

Internet historians employ a variety of methods to research and present content on Nazism. These include:

- Extensive archival research using primary and secondary sources.
- Critical analysis of propaganda materials produced by the Nazi regime.

- Visual storytelling through edited footage, images, and animations.
- Comparative studies of Nazism and other totalitarian ideologies.
- Engaging with academic historians and experts for accuracy.

Popular Platforms for Dissemination

Several digital platforms serve as the primary vehicles for internet historians to share their work on Nazism. YouTube remains the most popular platform, where channels dedicated to history produce documentaries and explanatory videos. Podcasts focusing on history also play a significant role, offering in-depth discussions and interviews related to Nazi Germany. Blogs and social media provide supplementary avenues for sharing research findings and engaging with audiences interested in historical topics.

Portrayal of Nazism in Online Historical Content

The portrayal of Nazism by internet historians varies widely depending on the creator's approach, audience, and intent. Generally, content strives to maintain historical accuracy while ensuring engagement. Internet historians often depict Nazism through detailed examinations of its origins, political structure, ideology, and the social consequences of its rule. Visual and narrative techniques are used to contextualize Nazism within the broader history of the 20th century, including World War II and the Holocaust.

Common Themes in Portrayals

Several recurring themes emerge in online portrayals of Nazism:

- The rise of Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party in Germany.
- The mechanisms of propaganda and control used by the regime.
- The implementation and effects of Nazi racial policies.
- The military campaigns and strategic decisions of World War II.
- The Holocaust and its enduring historical significance.

Use of Humor and Satire

Some internet historians incorporate humor and satire when addressing Nazism, often to highlight the absurdity of totalitarian ideologies or to critique modern-day extremism. This approach can make challenging content more accessible but requires careful balancing to avoid trivializing historical

atrocities. When used responsibly, satire serves as a tool for critical engagement and reflection on the dangers of extremist ideologies such as Nazism.

Challenges in Addressing Nazism on the Internet

Discussing Nazism in an online format presents unique challenges for internet historians. The sensitive nature of the subject demands accuracy, respect for victims, and awareness of contemporary political implications. Additionally, misinformation and extremist content related to Nazism proliferate on the internet, complicating efforts to provide factual and responsible narratives. Internet historians must navigate these issues while maintaining educational value and audience engagement.

Dealing with Misinformation and Hate Speech

Misinformation about Nazism often includes denial of the Holocaust, glorification of Nazi ideology, or distortion of historical facts. Internet historians actively counteract these narratives by producing evidence-based content and emphasizing scholarly consensus. However, confronting hate speech and extremist propaganda online requires vigilance, as such content can spread rapidly and influence vulnerable audiences.

Balancing Sensitivity and Educational Value

Presenting the harsh realities of Nazism involves confronting disturbing topics such as genocide, war crimes, and systemic oppression. Internet historians must balance the need to educate with sensitivity toward survivors and affected communities. Ethical storytelling practices include avoiding sensationalism, providing content warnings, and fostering respectful discourse in audience interactions.

Ethical Considerations for Internet Historians on Nazism

Ethics play a crucial role in the work of internet historians addressing Nazism. Responsible historians strive to uphold principles of accuracy, respect, and impartiality. They must ensure their content neither inadvertently promotes extremist views nor diminishes the severity of historical atrocities. Ethical considerations also extend to how content is presented, who is involved in its creation, and how audiences are engaged.

Maintaining Historical Accuracy

Accurate representation of Nazism requires reliance on credible sources, peer-reviewed research, and expert consultation. Internet historians often cross-reference multiple sources to verify information and avoid perpetuating myths or inaccuracies. Transparency about sources and methodologies enhances the credibility of their work and fosters trust among viewers.

Respect for Victims and Survivors

Ethical historians acknowledge the human suffering caused by Nazism and approach the topic with reverence for victims and survivors. This respect influences decisions about language, imagery, and the framing of historical events. Sensitivity to the impact of content on affected communities is paramount to maintaining ethical standards.

Impact of Internet Historian Portrayals on Public Perception

Internet historians significantly influence public perception of Nazism, especially among younger generations who consume historical content primarily online. Their portrayals shape understanding of Nazi ideology, the causes and consequences of World War II, and the importance of Holocaust remembrance. By providing accessible and engaging content, internet historians contribute to historical literacy and counteract ignorance and denial.

Educational Benefits

Online historical content about Nazism serves as a valuable educational resource that complements traditional academic study. It can spark interest in history, encourage critical thinking, and facilitate discussions about authoritarianism, human rights, and civic responsibility. The multimedia nature of internet history makes it particularly effective in reaching diverse audiences.

Risks of Misinterpretation

Despite the benefits, there is a risk that portrayals of Nazism may be misunderstood or misused. Simplified narratives or sensationalized content can lead to misconceptions or trivialization. Furthermore, extremist groups may attempt to co-opt historical material to legitimize their ideologies. Internet historians must remain vigilant and proactive in addressing these risks through responsible content creation and audience engagement.

Frequently Asked Questions

Who is Internet Historian and what type of content does he create?

Internet Historian is a popular YouTube content creator known for producing in-depth, humorous documentaries about internet culture, memes, and historical online events.

Has Internet Historian ever covered topics related to Nazism

or World War II?

Internet Historian typically focuses on internet culture and online events rather than historical topics like Nazism or World War II, so he has not made content specifically about Nazism.

Why might people associate Internet Historian with Nazism?

There is no credible evidence linking Internet Historian to Nazism; any such association is likely based on misinformation, jokes, or internet memes rather than factual content.

Does Internet Historian promote any extremist ideologies such as Nazism?

No, Internet Historian does not promote extremist ideologies. His content is centered around internet phenomena and is intended for entertainment and education.

How does Internet Historian address controversial or sensitive topics in his videos?

Internet Historian approaches sensitive topics with a mix of humor and factual storytelling, ensuring to avoid promoting harmful ideologies or misinformation.

Are there any controversies linking Internet Historian to Nazism?

As of now, there are no verified controversies linking Internet Historian to Nazism; such claims are unfounded and likely stem from internet trolling or misunderstandings.

What is the general public perception of Internet Historian regarding political or ideological stances?

Internet Historian is generally perceived as apolitical and focused on internet culture rather than taking explicit political or ideological stances.

How does Internet Historian contribute to discussions about internet culture and history?

Internet Historian contributes by creating well-researched and entertaining documentaries that explain complex internet events, helping viewers understand the evolution of online communities.

Where can viewers find reliable information about Internet Historian's content and views?

Viewers can find reliable information by watching Internet Historian's official YouTube channel and reviewing his publicly available content, as well as reputable media coverage about him.

Additional Resources

1. *Internet Historian and the Dark Web: A Journey into Digital Extremism*

This book explores the intersection of internet culture and extremist ideologies, focusing on how platforms have facilitated the spread of Nazism online. It delves into the tactics used by digital historians and content creators to document and analyze these movements. Through case studies, readers gain insight into the challenges of combating hate speech in the digital age.

2. *Digital Chronicles: Unveiling Nazism in Online Communities*

An investigative look into how Nazi ideologies have permeated various online forums and social media channels. The book examines the role of internet historians in tracking and exposing these groups. It discusses the impact of anonymity and algorithmic amplification on the persistence of extremist content.

3. *From Memes to Movements: The Rise of Neo-Nazism on the Internet*

This title traces the evolution of Nazi-related content from obscure memes to organized online movements. It highlights the influence of internet historians in documenting this shift and raising public awareness. The book also considers the ethical implications of documenting hate online.

4. *Archiving Hate: Internet Historians and the Documentation of Nazism*

Focusing on the archival efforts by internet historians, this book showcases the importance of preserving digital evidence of Nazi activities online. It discusses methodologies for collecting and verifying digital content related to extremist groups. The work underscores the significance of digital archives in counter-extremism research.

5. *Algorithmic Bias and the Spread of Nazi Propaganda*

An analysis of how social media algorithms can inadvertently promote Nazi propaganda and extremist content. The author investigates the role of internet historians in identifying these patterns and advocating for platform accountability. The book offers recommendations for mitigating algorithmic bias in online content moderation.

6. *Online Radicalization: The Role of Internet Historians in Exposing Nazism*

This book examines the process of radicalization through online channels and the efforts of internet historians to expose and counteract it. It provides case studies of successful interventions and highlights the importance of digital literacy. The narrative emphasizes collaboration between researchers, platforms, and law enforcement.

7. *The Ethics of Documenting Digital Nazism*

A critical exploration of the moral dilemmas faced by internet historians when documenting Nazi content online. The book debates issues such as censorship, privacy, and the potential for unintentional amplification of hate speech. It offers guidelines for ethical research and content creation in sensitive digital spaces.

8. *Internet Historian's Guide to Tracking Hate Groups Online*

This practical guide offers tools and techniques used by internet historians to monitor and analyze Nazi and other extremist groups on the internet. It covers data collection, verification, and reporting practices. The book serves as a resource for activists, researchers, and digital security professionals.

9. *Echoes of the Past: Nazism's Digital Resurrection and the Role of Internet Historians*

Exploring how Nazi ideology has found new life in digital formats, this book discusses the challenges of confronting historical hate in modern online environments. It highlights the contributions of internet

historians in educating the public and preserving historical accuracy. The work calls for continued vigilance and innovation in combating digital extremism.

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internet historian nazism: The Internet Is Not the Answer Andrew Keen, 2018-09-01 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 nazism: 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 nazism: *Hate Crime on the Internet* United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary, 2001

internet historian nazism: 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 nazism: Racism on the Internet Yaman Akdeniz, Council of Europe, 2009-01-01 Racism was a pressing social problem long before the emergence of the digital age. The advancement of digital communication technologies such as the Internet has, however, added a new dimension to this problem by providing individuals and organisations with modern and powerful means to propagate racism and xenophobia. The use of the Internet as an instrument For The widespread dissemination of racist content is assessed in detail by the author. The problem of racist content on the Internet has naturally prompted vigorous responses from a variety of agents, including governments, supranational and international organisations and from the private sector. This book also provides a detailed critical overview of these regulatory and non-regulatory initiatives.

internet historian nazism: MARX, HITLER, COMMUNISM, NAZISM Micky Barnetti, Lin Xun, Richard Cory, Karl Marx and Adolph Hitler are always trending on the internet. Their ideas are adored and repeated incessantly on social media and by the mainstream media (MSM). Their books were once considered too dangerous for the general public. But *Mein Kampf* was a bestseller as recently as 2017. Its popularity grows worldwide. It has always been one of Amazon’s better-selling book titles. Web searches reveal the embarrassing 2018 video “Chinese President Xi Jinping delivers speech on anniversary of Marx’s birth.” In it, Xi openly drooled over the western male racist socialist. China is led around by its nose tied to the same old German who influenced Hitler. Is there any other country of that size that openly worships a foreigner as their great white savior? Marx’s larger-than-life posters are often paired with the outdated hammer and sickle symbol that China parroted from Soviet socialism. How embarrassing. America’s love affair with German philosophy stretches back to the mid-1800s, and farther. Many Americans struggle to bring Germany’s past into the present at every election. MSM polling reports that 70 percent of millennials say they would vote for a candidate who self-identifies the same as Hitler (2019 YouGov poll). Two politicians in the USA (Alexandria Ocasio Cortez -AOC- & Bernie Sanders -BS) boastfully self-identify the same as Hitler: SOCIALIST. Other politicians gladly adopt and repeat the same ideas even if they are too dishonest to admit that they are socialist. According to another report, 60 percent of Millennials (age 24-39) support a “complete change of our economic system.” Marx and Hitler were both anti-bourgeois and advocated revolution. Many Americans long for the same revolutions. The ideas of the beloved Deutschland duo continue to grow in popularity. Germany’s two top white male racist political philosophers stay in vogue even though their policies remain a mystery. For example, the following facts (with credit to the archives of the historian Dr. Rex Curry) will come as news to most readers: 1. Hitler and Marx were popular in the USA. Two famous American socialists (the cousins Edward

Bellamy and Francis Bellamy) were heavily influenced by Marx. The American socialists returned the favor: Francis Bellamy created the "Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag" that was the origin of Nazi salutes and Nazi behavior. The Bellamys were American national socialists. For more on that advance to chapter 6 on "Bellamy salutes." 2. The classic military salute (to the brow) also contributed to the creation of the Nazi salute (with the right-arm extended stiffly). 3. The Bellamy cousins promoted socialist schools that imposed segregation by law and taught racism as official policy. 4. Hitler and his supporters self-identified as "socialists" by the very word in voluminous speeches and writings. The term Socialist appears throughout Mein Kampf as a self-description by Hitler. 5. Hitler never called himself a Nazi. There was no "Nazi Germany." There was no "Nazi Party." Those terms are slang to hide how Hitler and his comrades self-identified: SOCIALIST. 6. Hitler never called himself a "Fascist." That term is misused to hide how Hitler and his comrades self-identified: SOCIALIST. 7. The term "Nazi" isn't in Mein Kampf nor in Triumph of the Will. 8. The term "Fascist" never appears in Mein Kampf as a self-description by Hitler. 9. The term "swastika" never appears in the original Mein Kampf. 10. There is no evidence that Hitler ever used the word "swastika." 11. The symbol that Hitler did use was intended to represent "S"-letter shapes for "socialist." 12. Hitler altered his own signature to reflect his "S-shapes for socialism" logo branding. 13. Mussolini was a long-time socialist leader, with a socialist background, raised by socialists to be a socialist, and he joined socialists known as "fascio, fasci, and fascisti." 14. Fascism came from a socialist (e.g. Mussolini). Communism came from a socialist (e.g. Marx). Fascism and Communism came from socialists. 15. German socialists and Soviet socialists partnered for International Socialism in 1939. They launched WWII, invading Poland together, and continued onward from there, killing millions. Soviet socialism had signed on for Hitler's Holocaust. 16. After Hitler's death, Stalin continued the plan he had made with Hitler for Global Socialism. Stalin took over the same areas that Hitler had captured. He used the same facilities that Hitler had used. Hitler's Holocaust never ended. Stalin replaced Hitler. Hitler, Stalin, Mao, Mussolini, and other tyrants were influenced by propaganda in the USA, including the childish American socialists Francis Bellamy and Edward Bellamy. Both Bellamy cousins wanted government to take over all schools, to teach socialism to all youngsters worldwide. Francis Bellamy was the author of the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag, the origin of the infamous stiff-armed salute adopted later under German socialism and Adolf Hitler. Long before the Deutschland fad began, American schoolchildren were taught to chant in unison and perform the same salute each day in government schools that imposed segregation by law and taught racism as official policy. Anyone who rejected the ritual in the schools was persecuted. "America's Nazi salute" was often performed by public officials in the USA from 1892 through 1942. What happened to old photographs and films of the American Nazi salute performed by federal, state, county, and local officials? Those photos and films are rare because people don't want to know the truth about the government's past. TV, newspapers and other MSM will not show a historic photo or video of the early American straight-arm salute nor mention its history and impact worldwide. American youth groups (Scouting) adopted Bellamy's American Nazi salute (with Bellamy's encouragement) AND saluted swastika badges (卐) worn by fellow scouts. Many Americans were accustomed to "Nazi salutes for swastikas" long before German socialism (and Hitler Youth) adopted similar behavior under Hitler. That helps to explain another inconvenient truth: swastikas were promoted in the US military and worn as a patch on the upper left arm of American soldiers in a fashion that would become uniform under German socialism. There are extremely rare photographs in this book!

internet historian nazism: Legal Instruments for Combating Racism on the Internet Institut suisse de droit comparé, 2009-01-01 Various national and international legal instruments punish hate speech. However, the specific nature of the Internet calls for the adoption of new strategies to combat hate speech promoting racism and violence, which is widely and swiftly disseminated on the web. As the Internet ignores territories and has no boundaries, states cannot control it effectively by unilateral national regulation; what is needed is increased international co-operation. Efforts to harmonise national legislation - including the Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe

Convention on Cybercrime - have come up against a series of difficulties. One of these is the fact that there is no universally accepted definition of the illegal nature of racist speech, which can be protected by the right to freedom of expression. This book describes the situation in 10 Council of Europe member and observer, states and discusses the problems faced and solutions introduced by these countries, as well as by European and international organisations and civil society.

internet historian nazism: *Nazis after Hitler* Donald M McKale, 2023-06-14 The stories of thirty war criminals who escaped accountability, from a historian praised for his “well written, scrupulously researched” work (The New York Times). This deeply researched book traces the biographies of thirty “typical” perpetrators of the Holocaust—some well-known, some obscure—who survived World War II. Donald M. McKale reveals the shocking reality that the perpetrators were rarely, if ever, tried or punished for their crimes, and nearly all alleged their innocence in Germany’s extermination of nearly six million European Jews. He highlights the bitter contrasts between the comfortable postwar lives of many war criminals and the enduring suffering of their victims, and how, in the face of exhaustive evidence showing their culpability, nearly all claimed ignorance of what was going on—and insisted they had done nothing wrong. “McKale ends the book with a haunting question: whether life would be different today if the Allies had pursued Holocaust criminals more aggressively after WWII. History buffs and students of the Holocaust will be fascinated.” —Publishers Weekly “Gripping and important reading.” —Eric A. Johnson, author of *What We Knew*

internet historian nazism: *Trolling Before the Internet* David Rudrum, 2024-11-14 Trolling began long before the internet. This accessible history traces the ancestry of its textual and rhetorical strategies, by looking at literature from ancient Greece to the 1980s. Trolling is the most controversial genre of writing to have risen to prominence in the 21st century, with far-reaching consequences for its writers and readers alike. But it is too often regarded as a technological problem, confined to the internet. This book takes a very different approach: it regards trolling as a cultural problem with a long and venerable literary history. Taking in the contrarianism of Lord Byron, the wit of Oscar Wilde, insult trading in Shakespeare, Jonathan Swift’s disaster trolling, Martin Luther’s dissemination of heresy through a public discussion forum, the grotesquely misogynistic abuse hurled in Archilochus’s poetry, the taunting provocations of avant-garde manifestos, and not forgetting public humiliations in *Beowulf*, David Rudrum demonstrates that trolls’ rhetorical shenanigans are neither new nor unvanquishable.

internet historian nazism: *The Feldafing Boys: Uncovering My Father’s Stolen Childhood at an Elite Nazi School* Helene Munson, 2024-05-28 A shocking personal memoir and new perspective on World War II, following Helene Munson’s journey in her father’s footsteps through the years when he was one of Hitler’s child soldiers When Helene Munson finally reads her father, Hans Dunker’s, wartime journal, she discovers secrets he kept buried for seven decades. This is no ordinary historical document but a personal account of devastating trauma. During World War II, the Nazis trained some three hundred thousand German children to fight for Hitler. Hans was just one of those boy soldiers. Sent to the elite Feldafing school at nine years old, he found himself in the grip of a system that substituted dummy grenades for Frisbees. By age seventeen, Hans had shot down Allied pilots with anti-aircraft artillery. In the desperate, final stage of Hitler’s war, he was sent on a suicide mission to Závada on the Sudetenland front, where he witnessed the death of his schoolmates—and where Helene begins to retrace her father’s footsteps after his death. As Helene translates Hans’s journal and walks his path of suffering and redemption, she uncovers the lost history of an entire generation brainwashed by the Third Reich’s school system and funneled into the Hitler Youth. A startling new account of this dark era, *The Feldafing Boys* grapples with inherited trauma, the burden of guilt, and the blurred line between “perpetrator” and “victim.” It is also a poignant tale of forgiveness, as Helene comes to see her late father as not just a soldier but as one boy in a sea of three hundred thousand forced onto the wrong side of history—and left to answer for it. Previously published in hardcover as *Hitler’s Boy Soldiers*

internet historian nazism: *Understanding Nazi Ideology: The Genesis and Impact of a Political*

Faith - Revised English Edition Carl Müller Frøland, 2024-02-05 Nazism was deeply rooted in German culture. From the fertile soil of German Romanticism sprang ideas of great significance for the genesis of the Third Reich ideology-notions of the individual as a mere part of the national collective, and of life as a ceaseless struggle between opposing forces. This book traces the origins of the political religion of Nazism. Ultranationalism and totalitarianism, racial theory and antisemitism, nature mysticism and occultism, eugenics and social Darwinism, adoration of the Führer and glorification of violence-all are explored. The book also depicts the dramatic development of the Nazi movement-and the explosive impact of its political faith, racing from its bloody birth in the trenches of World War I to its cataclysmic climax in the Holocaust and World War II.

internet historian nazism: Lenin's Swastika, Hitler's socialism, Swastika Year 2022

Micky Barnetti, Lin Xun, Harrison Bergeron, Dead Writers Club, Lenin's swastika is exposed for the first time herein. The impact of Vladimir Lenin's swastikas was reinforced at that time with additional swastikas on ruble money (paper currency). The swastika became a symbol of socialism under Lenin. It's influence upon Adolf Hitler is explained in this book. Lenin predated Hitler, but Lenin's raison d'être was that other German, Karl Marx. Hitler and Marx are always trending on the internet (and that is not the case for Lenin). Ideas from the Deutschland duo are adored and repeated often on social media and by the mainstream media (MSM). Marx was glorified in the 2018 video "Chinese President Xi Jinping delivers speech on anniversary of Marx's birth." In the embarrassing homage, Xi openly drooled over the western male racist socialist. It is reminiscent of Lenin's reverence for Marx. A larger-than-life portrait of Marx hangs next to the outdated hammer and sickle symbol that China parroted from Lenin's Soviet socialism. How humiliating. China is led around by its nose tied to the same old German who influenced Hitler. Of course, China has the largest population (billions) who self-identify the same as Hitler: SOCIALIST (that is also the same way that Marx and Lenin self-identified). Is there any other country of that size that openly worships a foreigner as their great white savior? The books of Marx and Hitler were once considered too dangerous for the general public. But *Mein Kampf* was a bestseller as recently as 2017. Its popularity grows worldwide. It has always been one of Amazon's better-selling book titles. America's love affair with German philosophy stretches back to the mid-1800s, and farther. Many Americans struggle to bring Germany's past into the present at every election. MSM polling reports that 70 percent of millennials say they would vote for a candidate who self-identifies the same as Hitler (2019 YouGov poll). Two politicians in the USA (Alexandria Ocasio Cortez -AOC- & Bernie Sanders -BS) boastfully self-identify the same as Hitler: SOCIALIST. They also admire Lenin and Marx. Other politicians gladly adopt and repeat the same ideas even if they are too dishonest to admit that they are socialist. According to another report, 60 percent of Millennials (age 24-39) support a "complete change of our economic system." Lenin, Marx, and Hitler were anti-bourgeois and advocated revolution. Many Americans long for the same revolutions. The ideas of the beloved Deutschland duo (Marx and Hitler) continue to grow in popularity. Germany's two top white male racist political philosophers stay in vogue even though their policies remain a mystery. For example, the following facts (with credit to the archives of the historian Dr. Rex Curry) will come as news to most readers:

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5. Hitler never called himself a Nazi. There was no "Nazi Germany." There was no "Nazi Party." Those terms are slang to hide how Hitler and his comrades self-identified: SOCIALIST.
6. Hitler never called himself a

"Fascist." That term is misused to hide how Hitler and his comrades self-identified: SOCIALIST. 7. The term "Nazi" isn't in Mein Kampf nor in Triumph of the Will. 8. The term "Fascist" never appears in Mein Kampf as a self-description by Hitler. 9. The term "swastika" never appears in the original Mein Kampf. 10. There is no evidence that Hitler ever used the word "swastika." 11. The symbol that Hitler did use was intended to represent "S"-letter shapes for "socialist." NEW DISCOVERY: That is why Hitler changed the name of his party. It was imperative that the party's name include the word "socialist" so that it would coordinate with Hitler's party emblem. 12. Hitler altered his own signature to reflect his "S-shapes for socialism" logo branding. 13. Mussolini was a long-time socialist leader, with a socialist background, raised by socialists to be a socialist, and he joined socialists known as "fascio, fasci, and fascisti." 14. Fascism came from a socialist (e.g. Mussolini). Communism came from a socialist (e.g. Marx). Fascism and Communism came from socialists. 15. German socialists and Soviet socialists partnered for International Socialism in 1939. They launched WWII, invading Poland together, and continued onward from there, killing millions. Soviet socialism had signed on for Hitler's Holocaust. 16. After Hitler's death, Stalin continued the plan he had made with Hitler for Global Socialism. Stalin took over the same areas that Hitler had captured. He used the same facilities that Hitler had used. Hitler's Holocaust never ended. Stalin replaced Hitler. Hitler, Stalin, Mao, Mussolini, and other tyrants were influenced by propaganda in the USA, including the childish American socialists Francis Bellamy and Edward Bellamy. Both Bellamy cousins wanted government to take over all schools, to teach socialism to all youngsters worldwide.

internet historian nazism: HITLER'S NATIONAL SOCIALISM Ian Tinny, Libertarian Literary Criticism, Relying on new revelations, this book reconstructs Adolf Hitler's semiosis, iconography, and goals. It shows that Hitler launched a form of National Socialism that is concealed by the mainstream media and its social media lackeys. They hide how Hitler was inspired by Germany's other infamous political philosopher, Karl Marx. Germany's two top white male racist socialists stay in vogue even though their policies remain a mystery to the multitudes. For example, the following facts (with credit to the archives of the swastikologist Dr. Rex Curry) will come as news to the huddled masses: 1. NEW SWASTIKA DISCOVERY: Hitler's symbol is the reason why Hitler renamed his political party from DAP to NSDAP - National Socialist German Workers Party - because he needed the word Socialist in his party's name so that Hitler could use swastikas as S-letter shaped logos for SOCIALIST as the party's emblem. The party's name had to fit in Hitler's socialist branding campaign that used the swastika and many other similar alphabetical symbols, including the "SS" and "SA" and "NSV" and "VW" etc. He was selling socialism by selling flags and related merchandise. It resembled the advertising campaign of the American socialist Francis Bellamy. 2. The term "swastika" never appears in the original Mein Kampf. There is no evidence that Hitler ever used the word "swastika." The symbol that Hitler did use was intended to represent "S"-letter shapes for "socialist." 3. NEW LENIN'S SWASTIKA REVELATION: Vladimir Lenin's swastika is exposed herein. The impact of Lenin's swastikas was reinforced at that time with additional swastikas on ruble money (paper currency). The swastika became a symbol of socialism under Lenin. It's influence upon Adolf Hitler is explained in this book. 4. Hitler altered his own signature to reflect his "S-shapes for socialism" logo branding. 5. Hitler and Marx were popular in the USA. Two famous American socialists (the cousins Edward Bellamy and Francis Bellamy) were heavily influenced by Marx. The American socialists returned the favor: Francis Bellamy created the "Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag" that produced Nazi salutes and Nazi behavior. The Bellamy cousins were American national socialists. 6. The classic military salute (to the brow) also contributed to the creation of the Nazi salute (with the right-arm extended stiffly). 7. The Bellamy cousins promoted socialist schools that imposed segregation by law and taught racism as official policy. 8. Hitler and his supporters self-identified as "socialists" by the very word in voluminous speeches and writings. The term Socialist appears throughout Mein Kampf as a self-description by Hitler. 9. Hitler never called himself a Nazi. There was no "Nazi Germany." There was no "Nazi Party." Those terms are slang to hide how Hitler and his comrades self-identified: SOCIALIST. 10. Hitler never called himself a "Fascist." That term is misused to hide how Hitler and his comrades self-identified: SOCIALIST. 11.

The term "Nazi" isn't in *Mein Kampf* nor in *Triumph of the Will*. 12. The term "Fascist" never appears in *Mein Kampf* as a self-description by Hitler. 13. Mussolini was a long-time socialist leader, with a socialist background, raised by socialists to be a socialist, and he joined socialists known as "fascio, fasci, and fascisti." 14. Fascism came from a socialist (e.g. Mussolini). Communism came from a socialist (e.g. Marx). Fascism and Communism came from socialists. 15. German socialists and Soviet socialists partnered for International Socialism in 1939. They launched WWII, invading Poland together, and continued onward from there, killing millions. Soviet socialism had signed on for Hitler's Holocaust. 16. After Hitler's death, Stalin continued the plan he had made with Hitler for Global Socialism. Stalin took over the same areas that Hitler had captured. He used the same facilities that Hitler had used. Hitler's Holocaust never ended. Stalin replaced Hitler.

internet historian nazism: Family Ties: How a Ukrainian Nazi and a living witness link Canada to Ukraine today PETER MCFARLANE, 2024-09-16 The standing ovation accorded in 2023 to a Second World War Ukrainian Nazi unit veteran in Canada's House of Commons shocked Canadians - and the world. Author Peter McFarlane was not surprised. He had already spent three years learning about two people, Mikael Chomiak and Ann Charney, whose parallel lives during and after that war highlight the complex and disturbing story of Ukraine and Canada's post-war Ukrainian Canadian community. Ann Charney was two years old when she and her Jewish mother evaded their certain death by hiding out in a hayloft in the Ukrainian countryside. Ann spent two long years in that attic. She and her mother survived the war, and ultimately made their way to Montreal. There, Ann has had a brilliant career as a novelist and journalist. Mikael Chomiak spent the war working for the German SS as the editor of an influential Ukrainian newspaper celebrating Hitler and promoting antisemitism. He and his family were easily accepted as postwar immigrants to Canada, settling in Alberta. There he continued his work as a writer and editor, avoiding public expressions of his antisemitic views or his wartime record. In this book Peter McFarlane tells the stories of these two during the war, and afterwards. He brings their stories up to date through research in Ukraine today. When he visits Chomiak's relatives in Ukraine, he finds the themes of ethnic hatred and antisemitism strongly in play today in public support for the war with Russia. Canadian descendants of pro-Nazi Ukrainians often do not acknowledge this connection of past to present. Mikael Chomiak's granddaughter Chrystia Freeland has a lead role in government as a senior federal cabinet minister. Like many others, she remains in denial about her grandfather's role promoting the Nazis' policies and the Holocaust in Ukraine. Visiting Ann Charney's home town of Brody, Peter McFarlane finds that the local history museum celebrating Ukrainian Nazi soldiers while saying nothing about their Holocaust role, executing the town's 10,000 Jewish residents, including all of Ann's family and relatives. This book provides context and background for understanding the complex dynamics behind the war between Ukraine and Russia, and Canada's role in that conflict.

internet historian nazism: Adolf Hitler Steven P. Remy, 2021-11-15 Adolf Hitler was hardly the modern world's only murderous tyrant and imperialist. Yet he and the regime he ruled over for 12 years exerted an enormous impact on the history of the 20th Century. We are still living with the consequences. Interpretations of his life and legacy continue to exert a range of influences - some beneficial and other deleterious - on our politics and popular culture. "For the world to be done with Hitler," the German journalist and historian Sebastian Haffner wrote in 1978, "it had to kill not just the man, but the legend as well." That legend has proven to be like the mythical hydra. *Adolf Hitler: A Reference Guide to His Life and Works* captures Hitler's life, his works, and legacy. It features a chronology, an introduction offers a brief account of his life, a dictionary section lists entries on people, places, and events related to him. A comprehensive bibliography offers a list of works by and about Hitler.

internet historian nazism: The Information-literate Historian Jenny L. Presnell, 2019 The *Information-Literate Historian* is the only book specifically designed to teach today's history students how to successfully select and use sources-primary, secondary, and electronic-to carry out and present their research. Expanded and updated, the third edition is an indispensable reference for

historians, students, and other readers doing history research.

internet historian nazism: *Digital Fascism* Christian Fuchs, 2022-03-14 This fourth volume in Christian Fuchs's Media, Communication and Society book series outlines the theoretical foundations of digital fascism and presents case studies of how fascism is communicated online. *Digital Fascism* presents and engages with theoretical approaches and empirical studies that allow us to understand how fascism, right-wing authoritarianism, xenophobia, and nationalism are communicated on the Internet. The book builds on theoretical foundations from key theorists such as Theodor W. Adorno, Franz L. Neumann, Erich Fromm, Herbert Marcuse, Wilhelm Reich, Leo Löwenthal, Moishe Postone, Günther Anders, M. N. Roy, and Henry Giroux. The book draws on a range of case studies, including Nazi-celebrations of Hitler's birthday on Twitter, the 'red scare 2.0' directed against Jeremy Corbyn, and political communication online (Donald Trump, Boris Johnson, the Austrian presidential election). These case studies analyse right-wing communication online and on social media. Fuchs argues for the safeguarding of the democratic public sphere and that slowing down and decommodifying the logic of the media can advance and renew debate culture in the age of digital authoritarianism, fake news, echo chambers, and filter bubbles. Each chapter focuses on a particular dimension of digital fascism or a critical theorist whose work helps us to illuminate how fascism and digital fascism work, making this book an essential reading for both undergraduate and postgraduate students of media and communication studies, sociology, politics, and political economy as well as anyone who wants to understand what digital fascism is and how it works.

internet historian nazism: The Hidden Nazi Dean Reuter, Keith Chester, Colm Lowery, 2019-10-08 He's the worst Nazi war criminal you've never heard of Sidekick to SS Chief Heinrich Himmler and supervisor of Nazi rocket scientist Wernher von Braun, General Hans Kammler was responsible for the construction of Hitler's slave labor sites and concentration camps. He personally altered the design of Auschwitz to increase crowding, ensuring that epidemic diseases would complement the work of the gas chambers. Why has the world forgotten this monster? Kammler was declared dead after the war. But the aide who testified to Kammler's supposed "suicide" never produced the general's dog tags or any other proof of death. Dean Reuter, Colm Lowery, and Keith Chester have spent decades on the trail of the elusive Kammler, uncovering documents unseen since the 1940s and visiting the purported site of Kammler's death, now in the Czech Republic. Their astonishing discovery: US government documents prove that Hans Kammler was in American custody for months after the war—well after his officially declared suicide. And what happened to him after that? Kammler was kept out of public view, never indicted or tried, but to what end? Did he cooperate with Nuremberg prosecutors investigating Nazi war crimes? Was he protected so the United States could benefit from his intimate knowledge of the Nazi rocket program and Germany's secret weapons? *The Hidden Nazi* is true history more harrowing—and shocking—than the most thrilling fiction.

internet historian nazism: HITLER: do you self-identify the same as Hitler? SOCIALIST - S means SOCIALISM. Christina Antioch, Etienne de la Boetie2, Libertarian Book Club, Almost everyone (including every scholar) refers to Hitler as Nazi or Fascist and not Socialist. Educational Outreach Programs (EOPs) inspired by Dr. Rex Curry's work are the only services that inform ignorant scholars that Hitler self-identified as Socialist. He did not self-identify as Nazi, nor as Fascist. No one else provides this vital public awareness. So, if you ever see a sentence like the following one then you know it was from EOPs for Dr. Curry's work: Hitler didn't call himself Nazi or Fascist, he called himself socialist. The linguistic EOPs above led to many amazing historical discoveries, including revelations about Anne Frank's Diary; Adolf Hitler's "Mein Kampf"; Sophie Scholl's White Rose group; Joseph Goebbels' "Der Nazi Sozi"; Martin Niemöller's verse "First They Came For the Socialists"; the swastika symbol; the hexagram (Star of David); and much more! Except for the American Historian Laureate Dr. Rex Curry, every other historian did not see how the USA's Pledge of Allegiance led to Nazi salutes and Nazi behavior; and how the original pledge's use of the military salute led to the Nazi salute. Also, historians did not see the similar symbolism of Adolf Hitler's NSDAP, SA, and SS logos, as compared with the logo of Hitler's party: the National

[www.kyushu-u.ac.jp/~kyushu-econ/kobayashi/papers/06-07%20-%20The%20Impact%20of%20the%20Internet%20on%20Japanese%20Firms.pdf](#) - 在 "日本経済大学"Internet Archiveの1996年論文データベースから検索した。 日本経済大学のウェブサイトに掲載されている。

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