

Hitlers Cross How The Cross Was Used To Promote The Nazi Agenda

Esoteric neo-Nazism

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Esoteric neo-Nazism, also known as esoteric Nazism, esoteric fascism or esoteric Hitlerism, represents a fusion of Nazi ideology with mystical, occult, and esoteric traditions. This belief system emerged in the aftermath of World War II, as adherents sought to reinterpret and adapt the ideas of the Third Reich within the context of a new religious movement. Esoteric Nazism is characterized by its emphasis on the mythical and spiritual dimensions of Aryan supremacy, drawing from a range of sources including Theosophy, Ariosophy, and Gnostic dualism. These beliefs have evolved into a complex and often contradictory body of thought that seeks to justify and perpetuate racist and supremacist ideologies under the guise of spiritual enlightenment.

The roots of esoteric Nazism can be traced back to...

Nazi Party

Hitler assumed power in the German government, the usage of "Nazi" diminished in Germany, although Austrian anti-Nazis continued to use the term. The

The Nazi Party, officially the National Socialist German Workers' Party (German: Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei or NSDAP), was a far-right political party in Germany active between 1920 and 1945 that created and supported the ideology of Nazism. Its precursor, the German Workers' Party (Deutsche Arbeiterpartei; DAP), existed from 1919 to 1920. The Nazi Party emerged from the extremist German nationalist ("Völkisch nationalist"), racist, and populist Freikorps paramilitary culture, which fought against

communist uprisings in post-World War I Germany. The party was created to draw workers away from communism and into völkisch nationalism. Initially, Nazi political strategy focused on anti-big business, anti-bourgeoisie, and anti-capitalism, disingenuously using socialist rhetoric...

Nazism

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Nazism (NA(H)T-see-iz-əm), formally named National Socialism (NS; German: Nationalsozialismus, German: [natsʏoˈnaːlzoʦi̯aˌlɪsmʊs]), is the far-right totalitarian ideology and practices associated with Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party (NSDAP) in Germany. During Hitler's rise to power, it was frequently called Hitler Fascism and Hitlerism. The term "neo-Nazism" is applied to other far-right groups with similar ideology, which formed after World War II.

Nazism is a form of fascism, with disdain for liberal democracy and the parliamentary system. Its beliefs include support for dictatorship, fervent antisemitism, anti-communism, anti-Slavism, anti-Romani sentiment, scientific racism, white supremacy, Nordicism, social Darwinism, homophobia, ableism, and eugenics. The ultranationalism of the...

Catholic Church and Nazi Germany

August 1934. Hitler and several other Nazi leaders were raised as Catholics but became hostile to the Church in their adulthood; Article 24 of the National

Popes Pius XI (1922–1939) and Pius XII (1939–1958) led the Catholic Church during the rise and fall of Nazi Germany. Around a third of Germans were Catholic in the 1930s, most of whom lived in Southern Germany; Protestants dominated the north. The Catholic Church in Germany opposed the NSDAP, and in the 1933 elections, the proportion of Catholics who voted for the Nazi Party was lower than the national average. Nevertheless, the Catholic-aligned Centre Party voted for the Enabling Act of 1933, which gave Adolf Hitler additional domestic powers to suppress political opponents as Chancellor of Germany. President Paul von Hindenburg continued to serve as Commander and Chief and he also continued to be

responsible for the negotiation of international treaties until his death on 2 August 1934.

Hitler...

Nazi racial theories

Franck (1 July 2013). "Learning from 'tribal ancestors': how the Nazis used Indian imagery to promote a 'holistic' understanding of nature among Germans".

The German Nazi Party adopted and developed several racial hierarchical categorizations as an important part of its racist ideology (Nazism) in order to justify enslavement, extermination, ethnic persecution and other atrocities against ethnicities which it deemed genetically or culturally inferior. The Aryan race is a pseudoscientific concept that emerged in the late-19th century to describe people who descend from the Proto-Indo-Europeans as a racial grouping and it was accepted by Nazi thinkers. The Nazis considered the putative "Aryan race" a superior "master race" with Germanic peoples as representative of Nordic race being best branch, and they considered Jews, mixed-race people, Slavs, Romani, black people, and certain other ethnicities racially inferior subhumans, whose members were...

Erwin Lutzer

2019-01-29. "Hitler's Cross: How the Cross was Used to Promote the Nazi Agenda". WordJourney. 12 October 2012. Retrieved 9 November 2014. "Focus on the Family

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Neo-Nazism

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Neo-Nazis employ their ideology to promote hatred and racial supremacy (often white supremacy), to attack racial and ethnic minorities (often antisemitism and Islamophobia), and in some cases to create a fascist state.

Neo-Nazism is a global phenomenon, with organized representation in many countries and international networks. It borrows elements from Nazi doctrine, including antisemitism, ultranationalism, racism, xenophobia, ableism, homophobia, anti-communism, and creating a "Fourth Reich". Holocaust denial is common in neo-Nazi circles.

Neo-Nazis regularly display Nazi symbols and express admiration for Adolf Hitler and other Nazi leaders. In some European...

Relations between Nazi Germany and the Arab world

anti-colonial statements as being Hitler's for his own agenda. Minor Nazi Party branches were established in the Middle East before the war by local German diaspora

Relations between Nazi Germany (1933-1945) and the Arab world ranged from indifference, fear, animosity, and confrontation to collaboration. The Arab intellectual elite (including liberals, Marxists and left-wing nationalists) was very critical of Nazism, perceiving it as totalitarian, racist, antisemitic and imperialist. However, Nazi hostility against the United Kingdom and France - which held colonies in the Arab World - offered an avenue of cooperation for some Arab and Muslim leaders. Nazi Germany used collaborators and propaganda throughout the Arab world in search of political allies. German Arabic propaganda was launched to stoke anti-Allied sentiment in the region. Nazi Germany established Barid Al Sharq, an Arab-language newspaper, as well as an Arabic station in Radio Berlin. Nazi...

Political views of Adolf Hitler

The political views of Adolf Hitler, the dictator of Nazi Germany from 1933 to 1945, have presented historians and biographers with some difficulty. Adolf

The political views of Adolf Hitler, the dictator of Nazi Germany from 1933 to 1945, have presented historians and biographers with some difficulty. Adolf Hitler's writings and methods were often adapted to need and circumstance, although there were some steady

themes, including antisemitism, anti-communism, anti-Slavism, anti-parliamentarianism, German Lebensraum ('living space'), belief in the superiority of an Aryan race and an extreme form of German nationalism. Hitler personally claimed he was fighting against Jewish Marxism and international Jewish finance.

Hitler's political views were formed during three periods; namely (1) his years as an impoverished young man in Vienna and Munich prior to the First World War, during which time he turned to nationalist-oriented political pamphlets...

Miklós Horthy

the Red Eagle, 2nd Class with Swords Order of the Crown, 3rd Class Nazi Germany Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross Iron Cross Clasp to the Iron Cross 1st

Miklós Horthy de Nagybánya (18 June 1868 - 9 February 1957) was a Hungarian admiral and statesman who was the regent of the Kingdom of Hungary during the interwar period and most of World War II, from 1 March 1920 to 15 October 1944.

Horthy began his career as a sub-lieutenant in the Austro-Hungarian Navy in 1896 and attained the rank of rear admiral by 1918. He participated in the Battle of the Strait of Otranto and ascended to the position of commander-in-chief of the Navy in the final year of World War I. Following mutinies, Emperor-King Charles I and IV appointed him a vice admiral and commander of the Fleet, dismissing the previous admiral. During the revolutions and interventions in Hungary from Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Yugoslavia, Horthy returned to Budapest with the National Army...

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