

## 1: Karl Haushofer biography, birth date, birth place and pictures

*Geopolitik is the branch of uniquely German geostrategy. It developed as a distinct strain of thought after Otto von Bismarck's unification of the German states but began its development in earnest only under Emperor Wilhelm II.*

United States[ edit ] Alfred Thayer Mahan and sea power[ edit ] Alfred Thayer Mahan " , a frequent commentator on world naval strategic and diplomatic affairs, believed that national greatness was inextricably associated with the sea"and particularly with its commercial use in peace and its control in war. He proposed six conditions required for a nation to have sea power: Advantageous geographical position; Serviceable coastlines, abundant natural resources, and favorable climate; Extent of territory Population large enough to defend its territory; Society with an aptitude for the sea and commercial enterprise; and Government with the influence and inclination to dominate the sea. Mahan regarded those countries, located between Britain and Russia, as if between "Scylla and Charybdis". Of the two monsters " Britain and Russia " it was the latter that Mahan considered more threatening to the fate of Central Asia. Therefore, he found it necessary for the Anglo-Saxon "sea power" to resist Russia. The "fatal" relationship of Russia, Japan, and Germany "has now assumed through the urgency of natural forces a coalition directed against the survival of Saxon supremacy. He thought the Anglo-Saxons faced certain disaster from their militant opponents. He later revised it to mark Northern Eurasia as a pivot while keeping area marked above as Heartland. He saw navy as a basis of Colombian era empire roughly from to the 19th century , and predicted the 20th century to be domain of land power. Not only was the Periphery noticeably smaller than the World Island, it necessarily required much sea transport to function at the technological level of the World Island"which contained sufficient natural resources for a developed economy. Mackinder posited that the industrial centers of the Periphery were necessarily located in widely separated locations. The World Island could send its navy to destroy each one of them in turn, and could locate its own industries in a region further inland than the Periphery so they would have a longer struggle reaching them, and would face a well-stocked industrial bastion. Mackinder called this region the Heartland. It essentially comprised Central and Eastern Europe: Ukraine , Western Russia , and Mitteleuropa. Who rules Central and Eastern Europe commands the Heartland. Who rules the Heartland commands the World-Island. Who rules the World-Island commands the World. Spykman is both a follower and critic of geostrategists Alfred Mahan , and Halford Mackinder. He extends this to include the unity of the air. Spykman suggested this required that attempts by Heartland nations particularly Russia to conquer ports in the Rimland must be prevented. Who rules Eurasia controls the destinies of the world. Following Mackinder he suggested an alliance with the Soviet Union and, advancing a step beyond Mackinder, added Japan to his design of the Eurasian Bloc. Both continued their influence on geopolitics after the end of the Cold War, [28] writing books on the subject in the " Diplomacy Kissinger and The Grand Chessboard: American Primacy and Its Geostrategic Imperatives. Kissinger argued against the approach that with the dissolution of the USSR hostile intentions had disappeared and traditional foreign policy considerations no longer applied. During the Cold War, Kissinger argues, both sides of the Atlantic recognized that, "unless America is organically involved in Europe, it would be obliged to involve itself later under circumstances far less favorable to both sides of the Atlantic. That is even more true today. Germany has become so strong that existing European institutions cannot by themselves strike a balance between Germany and its European partners. Nor can Europe, even with Germany, manage by itself [ ] Russia. They would raise fears of condominium. Cold War or no Cold War. For such a grouping would have the capacity to outstrip America economically and, in the end, militarily. That danger would have to be resisted even were the dominant power apparently benevolent, for if the intentions ever changed, America would find itself with a grossly diminished capacity for effective resistance and a growing inability to shape events. Now, however, he stressed on the beginning of the Cold War: Living with China, Europe, and Russia. It follows that" American foreign policy must"employ its influence in Eurasia in a manner that creates a stable continental equilibrium, with the United States as the political arbiter. German geopolitics develops the concept of Lebensraum living space that is thought to be necessary to the development of a nation like a favorable natural

environment would be for animals. Ratzel published several papers, among which was the essay "Lebensraum" concerning biogeography. Ratzel created a foundation for the German variant of geopolitics, geopolitik. Influenced by the American geostrategist Alfred Thayer Mahan, Ratzel wrote of aspirations for German naval reach, agreeing that sea power was self-sustaining, as the profit from trade would pay for the merchant marine, unlike land power. The geopolitical theory of Ratzel has been criticized as being too sweeping, and his interpretation of human history and geography being too simple and mechanistic. Critically, he also underestimated the importance of social organization in the development of power. States have, Haushofer argued, an undeniable right to seek natural borders which would guarantee autarky. Popular views of the role of geopolitics in the Nazi Third Reich suggest a fundamental significance on the part of the geo-politicians in the ideological orientation of the Nazi state. Bassin reveals that these popular views are in important ways misleading and incorrect. Despite the numerous similarities and affinities between the two doctrines, geopolitics was always held suspect by the National Socialist ideologists. This was understandable, for the underlying philosophical orientation of geopolitics did not comply with that of National Socialism. These differences led after to friction and ultimately to open denunciation of geopolitics by Nazi ideologues. The resultant negative association, particularly in U.S. This has been observed in particular by critics of contemporary academic geography, and proponents of a "neo"-classical geopolitics in particular. These include Haverluk et al. However, this negative association is not as strong in disciplines such as History or Political Science, which make use of geopolitical concepts. Classical Geopolitics forms an important element of analysis for Military History as well as for subdisciplines of Political Science such as International Relations and Security Studies. This difference in disciplinary perspectives is addressed by Bert Chapman in *Geopolitics: A Guide To the Issues*, in which Chapman makes note that academic and professional International Relations journals are more amenable to the study and analysis of Geopolitics, and in particular Classical Geopolitics, than contemporary academic journals in the field of Political Geography. This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. May Learn how and when to remove this template message

French geopolitical doctrines broadly opposed to German Geopolitik and reject the idea of a fixed geography. It also relies on the consideration of long time periods through a refusal to take specific events into account. This method has been theorized by Professor Lacoste according to three principles: Representation; Diachronie; and Diatopie. In *The Spirit of the Laws*, Montesquieu outlined the view that man and societies are influenced by climate. He believed that hotter climates create hot-tempered people and colder climates aloof people, whereas the mild climate of France is ideal for political systems. Alike Ratzel, he considers geography through a global vision. His marginal political views resulted in his rejection by academia. This method was inspired by the French geographer Paul Vidal de la Blache who in turn was influenced by German thought, particularly that of Friedrich Ratzel whom he had met in Germany. Due to the influence of German Geopolitik on French geopolitics, the latter were for a long time banished from academic works. This book, which is very famous in France, symbolizes the birth of this new school of geopolitics if not so far the first French school of geopolitics as Ancel was very isolated in the 1940s. Initially linked with communist party evolved to a less liberal approach. While rejecting the generalizations and broad abstractions employed by the German and Anglo-American traditions and the new geographers, this school does focus on spatial dimension of geopolitics affairs on different levels of analysis. This approach emphasises the importance of multi-level or multi-scales analysis and maps at the opposite of critical geopolitics which avoid such tools. Lacoste proposed that every conflict both local or global can be considered from a perspective grounded in three assumptions: Each group or individuals is the product of an education and is characterized by specific representations of the world or others groups or individuals. Thus, basic societal beliefs are grounded in their ethnicity or specific location. The study of representation is a common point with the more contemporary critical geopolitics. Conducting an historical analysis confronting "long periods" and short periods as the prominent French historian Fernand Braudel suggested. Conducting a cartographic survey through a multiscale mapping. He coined various neologism among them: Neologism that describes the concept of studying the birth of borders, Dyade: Michel Foucher is an expert of the African

Union for borders affairs. Thual was a French expert in geopolitics, and a former official of the Ministry of Civil Defence. Thual taught geopolitics of the religions at the French War College, and has written thirty books devoted mainly to geopolitical method and its application to various parts of the world. He is particularly interested in the Orthodox, Shiite, and Buddhist religions, and in troubled regions like the Caucasus. Thual, Aymeric Chauprade, former professor of geopolitics at the French War College and now member of the extreme-right party "Front national", subscribes to a supposed "new" French school of geopolitics which advocates above all a return to realpolitik and "clash of civilization" Huntington. The thought of this school is expressed through the French Review of Geopolitics headed by Chauprade and the International Academy of Geopolitics. Chauprade is a supporter of a Europe of nations, he advocates a European Union excluding Turkey, and a policy of compromise with Russia in the frame of a Eurasian alliance which is en vogue among European extreme-right politists and supports the idea of a multipolar worldâ€”including a balanced relationship between China and the U. , which analyzes the international and domestic situations and develops geopolitical doctrine. The Geopolitical Future of Russia " in , which has had a large influence within the Russian military, police, and foreign policy elites. Meta-geopolitics defines seven key dimensions of state power that include social and health issues, domestic politics, economics, environment, science and human potential, military and security issues, and international diplomacy. Furthermore, while this analytical grid is relevant for states, it also applies to private and transnational entities, which are playing an increasingly important role in contemporary geopolitics.

## 2: Karl Haushofer - New World Encyclopedia

*Geopolitik: Haushofer, Hitler and Lebensraum with a staff of 1, to 'dictate' Hitler's program. Harpers' Magazine suggested that the world would never return to 'normalcy' until these.*

Wilhelmine geopolitics German Empire, The origins of much of the policy later advocated by geopoliticians and implemented by the National Socialists would come out of the pre-World War I German imperial ambitions. Having come late to proper nationhood, Germany perceived itself as in a vulnerable position compared to the older and more established colonial nation-states. This movement was linked to anti-Semitism, first on a religious basis, then racial, then fused into a new racial nationalism. Not simply economic in motivation, it was had a cultural, will to power dimension. He fully expected the "Anglo-Saxons" to side with the "Gauls and Slavs" in what he thought would be the last great war between the "Teuton and the Slav. This map of Europe on the eve of World War I shows the two allies camps and neutral countries. Germany and her allies are shown in puce as the Central Powers, the Allied Powers are shown in grey "encircling" Germany, and the neutral countries are labeled yellow. Germany was thus stirred to begin pushing for greater lebensraum and markets to accommodate their industrial expansion. Its borders were perceived to be too small to sustain its rapid growth, leading to a desire to split the entente that was encircling it and preventing expansion. Not top-down influences on the population, the academics were serving more as mouthpieces for larger societal forces. This would be augmented by colonies chiefly in Central Africa. Controversial historian Fritz Fischer labeled him the "Hitler of Germany needed to be able to effectively compete with larger trading nations, so that this Austro-Hungarian Germany would not be dependent on imports, with the additional benefit that Germany would have a claim to successor status if Austro-Hungary were to disintegrate. Poland Poland was the strategic linchpin to German imperial designs in Eastern Europe, much like Belgium in plans in the West. Economics Economically, Imperial Germany would vary between a focus on internal land-based markets, and international trade based on colonialism. Bismarck, from to would abandon free trade in favor of nationalist tariff protectionism for heavy industry and large-scale agriculture. Geopolitik contributed five ideas to German foreign policy in the interwar period: Geostategy as a political science is both descriptive and analytical like Political Geography, but adds a normative element in its strategic prescriptions for national policy. This would serve as a platform for the spread of his geopolitical ideas, magazine articles and books. His ideas would reach a wider audience with the publication of *Volk ohne Raum* by Hans Grimm in 1919, popularizing his concept of lebensraum. Lebensraum was a revised colonial imperialism; Autarky a new expression of tariff protectionism; Strategic control of key geographic territories exhibiting the same thought behind earlier designs on the Suez and Panama canals; and Pan-regions based upon the British Empire, and the American Monroe Doctrine, Pan-American Union and hemispheric defense. Mackinder, German geopolitik adds older German ideas. His writings served as welcome justification for imperial expansion. States are instead organic and growing, with borders representing only a temporary stop in their movement. This early lebensraum was not political or economic, but spiritual and racial nationalist expansion. Raum was defined by where German peoples live, where other inferior states could serve to support German peoples economically, and where German culture could fertilize other cultures. Dependence on imports would mean that a country would never be independent. Territory would provide for internal production. Haushofer was not interested in economic policy, but advocated autarky as well; a nation constantly in struggle would demand self-sufficiency. It provided a guide as to the best areas for expansion, and could make expansion safe, whereas projected military or commercial power could not. Germany had a high population density, whereas the old colonial powers had a much lower density, a virtual mandate for German expansion into resource-rich areas. The small states surrounding Germany ought to be brought into the vital German order. There would essentially be no increases in productivity. The fundamental motivating force would not be economic, but cultural and spiritual. Haushofer acknowledges the strategic concept of the Heartland put forward by the British geopolitician Halford Mackinder. Even if distorted somewhat, Fr. Walsh found that even if Haushofer did not directly assist Hitler, discernible new elements appeared in *Mein Kampf*,

as compared to previous speeches made by Hitler. However, his emphasis was always on space over race. The nation, as a concept, was historically used almost interchangeably with race or ethnicity. Socialism, on the other hand, is focused on the equitable distribution and redistribution of material goods within an economic system. As a latecomer to nationhood proper and industrialization, Germany was far behind other older colonial powers in the acquisition of territory abroad. Burdened with a burgeoning population, Germany had lagging ability to raise agricultural production to meet food demands, compete in markets for industrial goods, obtain cheap sources of raw materials, and find an acceptable outlet for emigration. National Socialist foreign policy thus focused on what they perceived as a more equitable international redistribution of material resources and markets. In , Hitler dictated the text of a follow-up text to *Mein Kampf* focused on the elaboration of the foreign policy concepts he had previously set forth. There is a lack of development or major shifts in his worldview between the volume and his assumption of power in , supporting the idea that Hitler was not a foreign policy opportunist, but that his ideas were specific and formed before he had the power to implement his designs. The principles were concerned with the German military, the League of Nations and the situation with France. Those states would not be willing to leave unless Germany established a clear and articulated foreign policy, with clear costs and consequences, which the others could then follow. He cautions, however, that Germany cannot rely upon inferior allies undesirable either by dint of their race or past military weakness. His designs are meant to give Germany the focus that it lacked in the previous thirty-five years of "aimlessness. The concept of lebensraum in the East overrode any perceived need for naval power, which would only bring Germany into conflict with England and Italy. Industrial exports and trade would require a merchant marine force, meeting most directly with the enmity of England, and France its willing ally. By , Hitler had outlined his basic ideas on race. The Jews had betrayed Germany in World War I, a fact that necessitated a domestic revolution to remove them from power. He saw history as governed by the racial aspects of society, both internal and national. In his mind, a vulgarized sort of Social Darwinism determined the rise and fall of civilizations. Acceptance of inferior races was intimately connected to the Jewish menace, and its threat to the strength of the Germanic race. Thus, he implemented the Four Year Plan in order to overcome internal obstacles to military growth. A German army of considerable size would push its neighbors into conciliation and negotiation without the need for actual military adventures. He thus renounced neutrality, and committed his country to taking vital risks that would lead to greater gains. Hitler saw value in only adjacent and agriculturally viable land, not in trade and industry outlets that required a maritime orientation. He had no faith in increasing productivity, thus leading to the need to expand within Europe. Rudolf Hess discovered in , while the two were imprisoned at Landsberg prison, that Hitler believed only one race with total hegemony could bring about world peace. Small sovereign states no longer have a right to exist. War for lebensraum was justified by this need to reestablish an acceptable ratio between land and people. Foremost, and inexcusable in his mind, those borders would not unite all ethnic Germans under the Reich. In talking to the Associated Press, Hitler commented that if Germany acquired the Ukraine, Urals and territory into the heartland of Siberia it would be able to have surplus prosperity. These states, especially the reconstituted Poland, were viewed as Saisonstaat, or states that exist for no enduring reason. It maintained good relations with Italy, while sharing key German interests, foremost of which was that neither country desired a French continental hegemon. And because Russia threatened English interests in Middle Eastern oil and India, action against Russia ought to also find German and England on the same side. Hitler perceived their interests as being far enough apart that they would not come into conflict. Still, their divergent interests both led them into conflict with France. Ideological ties were supposed to ease their relations, providing than something more than simply shared interests to bind them together. Hitler believed incorrectly in retrospect that if he were to cede this territory, then Italy would drop its objections to the Anschluss. In his mind, American economic power is more threatening than English domination of the world. They could be used for immediate space-gaining instruments, partitioning third countries between Germany and another power, or they could function as a means of delaying a problem until it could be dealt with safely. Treaties of alliance were regarded as viable only if both parties clearly gained; otherwise, they could legitimately be dropped. Multilateral treaties were to be strenuously avoided. The domestic situation informed foreign policy goals, and

foreign policy requirements demanded certain domestic organization and mobilization. In fact, Versailles had not significantly weakened Germany, as it still had the largest population in Europe, with skilled workers and substantial resources. Russia, which Bismarck had feared and allied with Austro-Hungary against, had been defeated in World War I and then underwent a destabilizing revolution. Austro-Hungary itself had been divided into a number of small weak states. If not absolutely, Germany was in a relatively better position than most states after World War I. The historical record shows that German geopoliticians, chief among them General Karl Haushofer, were in contact with and taught Nazi officials, including Adolf Hitler, Rudolf Hess and Konstantin von Neurath. Racially motivated autarky, achieved by annexation, especially in the East, found its way into National Socialist policy as a continuous and coherent whole. However, Hitler along with the geopoliticians would drop the imperial focus on industry, trade and naval power. The practical outcomes of Imperial, geostrategic, and Nazi foreign policy plans were all largely the same.

## 3: Geopolitik : Wikis (The Full Wiki)

*Karl Haushofer crafted, taught, and disseminated geopolitical theories throughout the Weimar and early Nazi periods. His influence on the development of Nazi policy remains controversial.*

He belonged to a family of artists and scholars. His father, Max Haushofer, was a professor of economics, and his mother was Adele Fraas. On his graduation from the Munich Gymnasium high school, Haushofer contemplated an academic career. However, service with the Bavarian army proved so interesting that he stayed to work, with great success, as an instructor in military matters. In 1894, he entered the 1st Field Artillery regiment "Prinzregent Luitpold" and completed Bavarian war school Kriegsschule, artillery academy Artillerieschule, and Bavarian war academy Kriegsakademie. In 1897, he married Martha Mayer Doss. Haushofer continued his career as a professional soldier, serving in the army of Imperial Germany, and rising through the Staff Corp by 1900. In 1901, he began teaching at the Bavarian Kriegsakademie. The assignment changed the course of his life. During the next four years he traveled extensively to the Far East, learning Korean, Japanese, and Mandarin, aside from already speaking Russian, French, and English. From 1905 to 1908, Haushofer worked on his doctorate in philosophy from Munich University. His thesis was on Japan, entitled: *Japan and the East*. At the age of 45, he received his doctorate in political geography. By World War I, he had attained the rank of General, and commanded a brigade on the western front. At this time, he forged a friendship with the young Rudolf Hess. Haushofer began working as a professor of geography at Munich University in 1908, gaining international recognition among academia and intellectuals. In 1912, Haushofer founded the Institute of Geopolitics in Munich, from which he proceeded to publicize geopolitical ideas. His ideas would reach a wider audience with the publication of *Volk ohne Raum* by Hans Grimm in 1919, popularizing his concept of lebensraum. Haushofer exercised influence both through his academic teachings, in which he urged his students to think in terms of continents and emphasizing motion in international politics, and through his political activities. During his multiple visits to Japan, Haushofer made the acquaintance of Japanese politicians and opened channels of informal diplomacy which would bear fruit later. Japan had allied itself to the Great Britain during World War I, though it had gained precious little benefit for so doing. After Hitler came to power in 1933, Haushofer was instrumental in developing a German alliance with Japan. He saw Japan as the brother nation to Germany. Haushofer, however, was not without problems with the Nazi regime. His son was implicated in the July 20 plot to assassinate Hitler and was eventually executed by the Gestapo. Haushofer himself was imprisoned in Dachau concentration camp for eight months, and his son and grandson were imprisoned for two-and-a-half months. After World War II Haushofer was interrogated by Allied forces to determine if he would need to stand trial at Nuremberg for war crimes. He became proficient enough to translate several Hindu and Buddhist texts, and became an authority in Oriental mysticism. Of particular interest to him was a long extinct Aryan tribe, which had settled in the Irano-Indian area. Haushofer also sparked interest among other Nazi leaders, such as Heinrich Himmler, in Japanese ideologies. In his own work, Haushofer defined geopolitik in as "the duty to safeguard the right to the soil, to the land in the widest sense, not only the land within the frontiers of the Reich, but the right to the more extensive Volk and cultural lands. Culture itself was seen as the most conducive element to dynamic special expansion. It provided a guide as to the best areas for expansion, and could make expansion safe, whereas projected military or commercial power could not. To Haushofer, the existence of a state depended on living space—lebensraum—the pursuit of which must serve as the basis for all policies. Germany had a high population density, whereas the old colonial powers had a much lower density, a virtual mandate for German expansion into resource-rich areas. Space was seen as military protection against initial assaults from hostile neighbors with long-range weaponry. The small states surrounding Germany ought to be brought into the vital German order. These states were seen as being too small to maintain practical autonomy, even if they maintained large colonial possessions, and would be better served by protection and organization within Germany. Geopolitik contributed to Nazi foreign policy chiefly in the strategy and justifications for lebensraum. The theories contributed five ideas to German foreign policy in the inter-war period: Geopolitik was thus in essence a consolidation and codification of older ideas, given a

scientific gloss: Lebensraum in essence was a revised colonial imperialism; Autarky was a new expression of tariff protectionism; Strategic control of key geographic territories exhibiting the same thought behind earlier designs on the Suez and Panama canals; namely, a view of controlling the land in the same way as those choke points control the sea Pan-regions Panideen - idea based on the British Empire , and the American Monroe Doctrine , Pan-American Union and hemispheric defense. He saw Hitler as a half-educated man who never correctly understood the principles of geopolitik passed onto him by Hess, and Foreign Minister Joachim Ribbentrop as the principal distorter of geopolitik. While Haushofer accompanied Hess on numerous propaganda missions, and participated in consultations between Nazis and Japanese leaders, he claimed that Hitler and the Nazis only seized upon half-developed ideas and catchwords. Haushofer also denied assisting Hitler in writing Mein Kampf, saying that he only knew of it once it was in print, and that he never read it. Haushofer was never a member of the Nazi Party, and did voice disagreements with the party, leading to his brief imprisonment. Haushofer came under suspicion because of his contacts with left wing socialist figures within the Nazi movement led by Gregor Strasser and his advocacy of essentially a German-Russian alliance. However, his emphasis was always on space over race, believing in environmental Social Darwinism, rather than racial determinism. He refused to associate himself with anti-Semitism as a policy, especially because his wife was half-Jewish. These were adopted by Adolf Hitler and the Nazi regime, used to support their aggressive expansionist program, and thus to World War II. Haushofer and the Munich school of geopolitik eventually expanded their conception of lebensraum and autarky, first in a form of a New European Order, then as a New Afro-European Order, and eventually as a Eurasian Order. This concept became known as a pan-region, taken from the American Monroe Doctrine , and the idea of national and continental self-sufficiency. This was a forward-looking refashioning of the drive for colonies, something that geopoliticians did not see as an economic necessity, but more as a matter of prestige, and putting pressure on older colonial powers. The fundamental motivating force would not be economic, but cultural and spiritual.

Publications Haushofer, Karl E. Geopolitik des Pazifischen Ozeans. Japan baut sein Reich. Studies on the Relationship between Geography and History. The World of General Haushofer. His role in German politics and in Nazi politics" in Political Geography, 6. Doctrine of National Self-Sufficiency and Empire. The Johns Hopkins Press. Biographical Dictionary of the Extreme Right Since War, Diplomacy and Public Opinion. A Footnote to History. External links All links retrieved April 12, Credits New World Encyclopedia writers and editors rewrote and completed the Wikipedia article in accordance with New World Encyclopedia standards. This article abides by terms of the Creative Commons CC-by-sa 3. Credit is due under the terms of this license that can reference both the New World Encyclopedia contributors and the selfless volunteer contributors of the Wikimedia Foundation. To cite this article click here for a list of acceptable citing formats. The history of earlier contributions by wikipedians is accessible to researchers here:

## 4: Friedrich Ratzel - Wikipedia

*The idea of Lebensraum, or living space, will be discussed as a motive for the territorial expansion of Germany. The contributions of Haushofer, Kjellen, Ratzel, Mackinder, and Hitler shall be included.*

Friedrich attended high school in Karlsruhe for six years before being apprenticed at age 15 to apothecaries. In , he went to Rapperswil on the Lake of Zurich , Switzerland , where he began to study the classics. After a further year as an apothecary at Moers near Krefeld in the Ruhr area , he spent a short time at the high school in Karlsruhe and became a student of zoology at the universities of Heidelberg , Jena and Berlin , finishing in He studied zoology in , publishing *Sein und Werden der organischen Welt* on Darwin. He began field work in the Mediterranean , writing letters of his experiences. Ratzel embarked on several expeditions, the lengthiest and most important being his trip to North America , Cuba , and Mexico. He studied the influence of people of German origin in America , especially in the Midwest , as well as other ethnic groups in North America. According to Ratzel, cities are the best place to study people because life is "blended, compressed, and accelerated" in cities, and they bring out the "greatest, best, most typical aspects of people". Upon his return in , Ratzel became a lecturer in geography at the Technical High School in Munich. In , he was promoted to assistant professor, then rose to full professor in While at Munich, Ratzel produced several books and established his career as an academic. In , he accepted an appointment at Leipzig University. His lectures were widely attended, notably by the influential American geographer Ellen Churchill Semple. Ratzel produced the foundations of human geography in his two-volume *Anthropogeographie* in and This work was misinterpreted by many of his students, creating a number of environmental determinists. He published his work on political geography , *Politische Geographie*, in It was in this work that Ratzel introduced concepts that contributed to Lebensraum and Social Darwinism. His three volume work *The History of Mankind* [1] was published in English in and contained over excellent engravings and remarkable chromolithography. Ratzel continued his work at Leipzig until his sudden death on August 9, in Ammerland , Germany. Ratzel, a scholar of versatile academic interest, was a staunch German. During the outbreak of Franco-Prussian war in , he joined the Prussian army and was wounded twice during the war. Writings[ edit ] Influenced by thinkers including Darwin and zoologist Ernst Heinrich Haeckel , he published several papers. Among them is the essay *Lebensraum* concerning biogeography , creating a foundation for the uniquely German variant of geopolitics: His writings served as welcome justification for imperial expansion. Influenced by the American geostrategist Alfred Thayer Mahan , Ratzel wrote of aspirations for German naval reach, agreeing that sea power was self-sustaining, as the profit from trade would pay for the merchant marine , unlike land power. States are instead organic and growing, with borders representing only a temporary stop in their movement. It is not the state proper that is the organism but the land in its spiritual bond with the people, who draw sustenance from it. His early concept of lebensraum was not political or economic but spiritual and racial nationalist expansion. The Raum-motiv is a historically-driving force, pushing peoples with great Kultur to naturally expand. Space, for Ratzel, was a vague concept, theoretically unbounded. Raum was defined as where German peoples live, and other weaker states could serve to support German peoples economically, and German culture could fertilize other cultures. The book for which Ratzel is acknowledged all over the world is *Anthropogeographie*. It was completed between and The main focus of this monumental work is on the effects of different physical features and locations on the style and life of the people. This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. April Learn how and when to remove this template message "A philosophy of the history of the human race, worthy of its name, must begin with the heavens and descend to the earth, must be charged with the conviction that all existence is one—a single conception sustained from beginning to end upon one identical law.

*Geopolitics (from Greek γῆ "earth, land" and πολιτικά "politiká" — "politics") is the study of the effects of geography (human and physical) on politics and international relations.*

Haushofer belonged to a family of artists and scholars. On his graduation from the Munich Gymnasium high school, Haushofer contemplated an academic career. However, service with the Bavarian army proved so interesting that he stayed to work, with great success, as an instructor in military academies and on the general staff. In 1897, he married Martha Mayer-Doss. They had two sons, Albrecht Haushofer and Heinz Haushofer. Haushofer continued his career as a professional soldier, serving in the army of Imperial Germany, and rising through the Staff Corp by 1905. In 1906 he began teaching at the Bavarian War Academy. In November 1907 the army sent him to Tokyo to study the Japanese army and to advise it as an artillery instructor. Haushofer was received by the Japanese Emperor and got to know many important people in politics and armed forces. In autumn he travelled with his wife for a month to Korea and Manchuria on the occasion of a railway construction. In June they returned to Germany via Russia and arrived one month later. Shortly afterwards he began to suffer from several severe diseases and was given a leave from the army for three years. From 1910 Haushofer would work on his doctorate of philosophy from Munich University for a thesis on Japan entitled: *By World War I he had attained the rank of General, and commanded a brigade on the western front. At this time, he forged a friendship with the young Rudolf Hess who would become his scientific assistant. Haushofer entered academia with the aim of restoring and regenerating Germany. The fields of political and geographical science thus became his areas of specialty. In 1912 Haushofer became Privatdozent for political geography at Munich University and in 1914 professor. After the establishment of the Nazi regime, Haushofer remained friendly with Rudolf Hess. During the pre-war years Haushofer was instrumental in linking Japan to the axis powers, acting in accordance with the theories of his book "Geopolitics of the Pacific Ocean". Walsh on behalf of the Allied forces to determine if he should stand trial at Nuremberg for war crimes. However, he was determined by Walsh not to have committed war crimes. His work was influenced by Friedrich Ratzel. It outlines five key concepts that would shape German geopolitik: Dependence on imports would mean that a country would never be independent. Territory would provide for internal production; for Germany, Central and Southeastern Europe were key, along with the Near East and Africa. The first two of them correspond to Lage and Raum, which respectively mean position and territory, whereas Morphopolitik is connected with the shape and the form of a state. Geopolitik contributed to Nazi foreign policy chiefly in the strategy and justifications for lebensraum. The theories contributed five ideas to German foreign policy in the interwar period: As a new and essentialist ideology, geopolitik found itself in a position to prey upon the post-WWI insecurity of the populace. In 1918 he founded the Institute of Geopolitics in Munich, from which he proceeded to publicize geopolitical ideas. His father, Julius Grimm, was a professor of law who retired early and devoted his time to private historical and literary studies and to political activity as a founder member of the National Liberal party, which he represented in the Prussian parliament, and was a founder member of the German Colonial Society. As a child, Hans Grimm showed an interest and aptitude for writing and in 1918 started to study Literature and French at the University of Lausanne. Under pressure from his father he left university in 1920 and went into business, working for a German company in Great Britain, and then in the British-ruled Cape Colony, where he also rented a small farm. The commercial success of this work — sales of the single volume edition amounted to 100,000, by 1925 — clearly shows the extent to which it struck a chord with German readers in the 1920s and 1930s. Grimm was a supporter of the Nazis, believing that only they could restore German national dignity and economic and political stability. Even after Grimm remained true to his political convictions. Haushofer exercised influence both through his academic teachings, urging his students to think in terms of continents and emphasizing motion in international politics, and through his political activities. Geopolitik was in essence a consolidation and codification of older ideas, given a scientific gloss: Lebensraum was a revised colonial imperialism; Autarky a new expression of tariff protectionism; Strategic control of key geographic territories exhibiting the same thought behind earlier designs on the Suez and Panama canals; i. Pan-regions Panideen*

based upon the British Empire, and the American Monroe Doctrine, as enunciated by American President James Munroe see left , Pan-American Union and hemispheric defense, whereby the world is divided into spheres of influence. Frontiers " His view of barriers between peoples not being political i. The key reorientation in each dyad is that the focus is on land-based empire rather than naval imperialism. Mackinder, German geopolitik adds older German ideas. The root of uniquely German geopolitik rests in the writings of Karl Ritter who first developed the organic conception of the state that would later be elaborated upon by Ratzel and accepted by Haushofer. His writings served as welcome justification for imperial expansion. Influenced by Mahan, Ratzel wrote of aspirations for German naval reach, agreeing that sea power was self-sustaining, as the profit from trade would pay for the merchant marine, unlike land power. The behavioral rules of previous geopoliticians were thus turned into dynamic normative doctrines for action on lebensraum and world power. Haushofer defined geopolitik in as "the duty to safeguard the right to the soil, to the land in the widest sense, not only the land within the frontiers of the Reich, but the right to the more extensive Volk and cultural lands. It provided a guide as to the best areas for expansion, and could make expansion safe, whereas projected military or commercial power could not. To Haushofer, the existence of a state depended on living space, the pursuit of which must serve as the basis for all policies. Germany had a high population density, whereas the old colonial powers had a much lower density, a virtual mandate for German expansion into resource-rich areas. Space was seen as military protection against initial assaults from hostile neighbors with long-range weaponry. The small states surrounding Germany ought to be brought into the vital German order. These states were seen as being too small to maintain practical autonomy, even if they maintained large colonial possessions, and would be better served by protection and organization within Germany. There would essentially be no increases in productivity. This concept became known as a pan-region, taken from the American Monroe Doctrine, and the idea of national and continental self-sufficiency. This was a forward-looking refashioning of the drive for colonies, something that geopoliticians did not see as an economic necessity, but more as a matter of prestige, and putting pressure on older colonial powers. The fundamental motivating force would not be economic, but cultural and spiritual. Beyond being an economic concept, pan-regions were a strategic concept as well. Haushofer acknowledges the strategic concept of the Heartland put forward by the British geopolitician Halford Mackinder see left. If Germany could control Eastern Europe and subsequently Russian territory, it could control a strategic area to which hostile seapower could be denied. He was with Gurdjieff in Tibet in , , and He was also the main protagonist of the concept of the Vril in Germany and was a member of the Thule Society. They used methods of concentration and a whole system of internal gymnastics by which they would be transformed. They began their exercises by staring fixedly at an apple cut in half The main aim of the Vril Society was to make further researches into the origins and nature of the Aryan Race and discover how to reactivate the vril force, which, it was held, slumbered in the blood, but when awakened would produce the Superman. The investigations of the Lodge were under the guidance of Haushofer, and it is only to be expected that much time was spent in the study of Tibetan secret teachings. No one knows who this was, though J. Brennan has suggested Gurdjieff. Nor do we know if Hitler ever met the Unknown Superman, though certain of his remarks do imply this: I will tell you a secret. I have seen the new man. He is intrepid and cruel. I was afraid of him. Were they essaying telepathic communication? And could it have been with Gurdjieff, whose telepathic skills have frequently been described by his pupils? Whatever the identity of, the Nazis certainly took an extraordinary interest in Tibet, and as soon as funds were available, they mounted a series of expeditions to that distant land, which followed one another in rapid succession until We have seen how Haushofer was taught by Gurdjieff in Tibet, and by the Green Dragon Society in Japan, how his predictive powers brought him, esteem as a general, and how his formidable intellect won him renowned as a professor. He never made the mistake of openly attributing his success to his occultism. Like Hitler, he was shrewd enough to realize that a passion for the esoteric usually invites ridicule and he hid the true nature of his interests beneath a cloak of cold-blooded rationalism, which has taken in more than one historian. Like Crowley right and Hitler, Haushofer despised the majority of occultists as ineffectual and self-important cranks who succeeded only in bringing the entire subject into deserved disrepute. We have seen how unimpressed he was by Rudolf Hess. Fest see right remarks: It is best

to deal first with the exoteric aspect. Dietrich Eckart see left had instructed Hitler in the art of propaganda; Haushofer broadened the scope of his vision and taught him Geo-Politics. The Professor was obsessed by the concept of lebensraum, or living-space. A fierce believer in Nordic supremacy and Jewish degeneracy, he thought that the Aryan race had originated in Central Asia, and urged the conquest of this area. Hence, in Mein Kampf, we find a constant reiteration of the importance of lebensraum, and in Chapter 14, a discussion of land and sea power, security and living area and the place of geography in military strategy that could have come straight out of Haushofer. We do not know for certain if he remained in contact with Gurdjieff, then domiciled in Paris, though this is rumoured to be the case. Bennett see right , Gurdjieff took an extraordinary interest in the Third Reich and declared that the events it precipitated were of profound significance for humanity. But whether or not Gurdjieff kept in touch, his former pupil certainly provoked another eruption of the daemonic in the mind of Adolf Hitler. Now let us look at the results of his third experience, under the guidance of Karl Haushofer. Firstly, Hitler developed greater self-control. He learned that greatest of secrets, how to wait. He never again made the mistake of trying to seize power by armed revolution. He no longer felt the need to be seen with a riding-whip. The exhaustion brought on by his oratory could now be remedied with a cup of sweet tea rather than copious draughts of strong beer, and he gave up alcohol altogether, a practice recommended by all Eastern teachers of yoga Secondly, Hitler developed the predictive powers which we have noticed in Haushofer. Thirdly, he gained instruction in various Tibetan occult teachings which had a profound effect upon him.

## 6: Karl Haushofer | Military Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

*Lebensraum*, wrote Hitler in *Mein Kampf*, was to be found in the Ukraine and intermediate lands of eastern Europe. This "heartland" of the Eurasian continent (so named by This "heartland" of the Eurasian continent (so named by.

Geostrategy as a political science is both descriptive and analytical like Political Geography, but adds a normative element in its strategic prescriptions for national policy. In , he founded the Institute of Geopolitics in Munich, from which he proceeded to publicize geopolitical ideas. His ideas would reach a wider audience with the publication of *Volk ohne Raum* by Hans Grimm in , popularizing his concept of lebensraum. Lebensraum was a revised colonial imperialism; Autarky a new expression of tariff protectionism ; Strategic control of key geographic territories exhibiting the same thought behind earlier designs on the Suez and Panama canals ; i. The key reorientation in each dyad is that the focus is on land-based empire rather than naval imperialism. Mackinder , German geopolitik adds older German ideas. His writings served as welcome justification for imperial expansion. It provided a guide as to the best areas for expansion, and could make expansion safe, whereas projected military or commercial power could not. Germany had a high population density , whereas the old colonial powers had a much lower density, a virtual mandate for German expansion into resource-rich areas. The small states surrounding Germany ought to be brought into the vital German order. There would essentially be no increases in productivity. The fundamental motivating force would not be economic, but cultural and spiritual. Beyond being an economic concept, pan-regions were a strategic concept as well. Haushofer acknowledges the strategic concept of the Heartland put forward by the British geopolitician Halford Mackinder. Ian Kershaw writes that "[his] influence was probably greater than the Munich professor was later prepared to acknowledge," [35] while Joachim C. Ultimately, Hess and Konstantin von Neurath , Nazi Minister of Foreign Affairs, were the only officials Haushofer would admit had a proper understanding of geopolitik. Haushofer came under suspicion because of his contacts with left wing socialist figures within the Nazi movement led by Gregor Strasser and his advocacy of essentially a Germanâ€”Russian alliance. However, his emphasis was always on space over race , believing in environmental rather than racial determinism. Haushofer may have been a short-term student of Gurdjieff , that he had studied Zen Buddhism , and that he had been initiated at the hands of Tibetan lamas , although these notions are debated. The influence of Haushofer on Nazi ideology is dramatized in the short documentary film, *Plan for Destruction*. The film was nominated for an Academy Award. *Mitteleuropa, Eurasien, Japan, Berlin: Eher, Das Reich*: In popular culture Haushofer is a supporting character in the best selling Japanese historical fantasy novel *Teito Monogatari* â€” by Hiroshi Aramata. In the novel, the protagonist Yasunori Kato sponsors Haushofer into the Chinese secret society to aid his political agenda to free China and Korea from Japanese control. Haushofer is portrayed as a minor villain in the anime movie *Fullmetal Alchemist the Movie*:

## 7: Geopolitik - Wikipedia

*Geopolitik's wiki: Geopolitik is the branch of uniquely German geostrategy. It developed as a distinct strain of thought after Otto von Bismarck's unification of the German states but began its development in earnest only under Emperor Wilhelm II.*

Geopolitik Save Geopolitik is the branch of uniquely German geostrategy. However, imperial geostrategist, German geopoliticians, and Nazi strategists did not have extensive contacts with one another, suggesting that German geopolitik was not copied or passed on to successive generations but perhaps reflected the more permanent aspects of German geography, political geography, and cultural geography. It was eventually adapted to accommodate the ideology of Hitler. Its defining characteristic is the inclusion of organic state theory, informed by social Darwinism. It was characterized by clash of civilizations -style theorizing. It is perhaps the closest of any school of geostrategy to a purely nationalistic conception of geostrategy, which ended up masking other more universal elements. Germany acted as a revisionist state within the international system during both World Wars by attempting to overthrow British domination, and counter what it saw as rising US and Russian hegemony. As a latecomer to nationhood proper, lacking colonies or markets for industrial output but also experiencing rapid population growth, Germany desired a more equitable distribution of wealth and territory within the international system. Some modern scholars have begun to treat the two World Wars, participated in by Germany, as a single war in which the revisionist Germany attempted to bid for hegemonic control with which to reorder the international system. The Nazi foreign policy was unique insofar as it learned from what it saw as past imperial mistakes but essentially followed the very same designs laid out by German geopolitik and the historical record of the empire. Geopolitik rises German geopolitik contributed to Nazi foreign policy chiefly in the strategy and justifications for Lebensraum. It contributed five ideas to German foreign policy in the interwar period: Geostrategy as a political science is both descriptive and analytical like political geography but adds a normative element in its strategic prescriptions for national policy. That would serve as a platform for the spread of his geopolitical ideas, magazine articles and books. His ideas would reach a wider audience with the publication of *Volk ohne Raum* by Hans Grimm in , popularizing his concept of lebensraum. Mackinder, German geopolitik adds older German ideas. His writings served as welcome justification for imperial expansion. States are instead organic and growing, with borders representing only a temporary stop in their movement. The early Lebensraum was not political or economic but spiritual and racial nationalist expansion. Raum was defined by where German peoples live, where other inferior states could serve to support German peoples economically and German culture could fertilise other cultures. Dependence on imports would mean that a country would never be independent. Territory would provide for internal production. Haushofer was not interested in economic policy, but advocated autarky as well; a nation constantly in struggle would demand self-sufficiency. It provided a guide as to the best areas for expansion and could make expansion safe, but projected military or commercial power could not. Germany had a high population density, but old colonial powers had a much lower density, a virtual mandate for German expansion into resource-rich areas. The small states surrounding Germany ought to be brought into the vital German order. There would essentially be no increases in productivity. The fundamental motivating force would be not economic but cultural and spiritual. Haushofer acknowledges the strategic concept of the Heartland, put forward by the British geopolitician Halford Mackinder. Ultimately, Hess and Von Neurath, Nazi Minister of Foreign Affairs, were the only officials Haushofer judged to have had a proper understanding of geopolitik. Even if distorted somewhat, Fr. Walsh found that even if Haushofer did not directly assist Hitler, discernible new elements appeared in *Mein Kampf*, as compared to previous speeches made by Hitler. However, his emphasis was always on space over race. The nation, as a concept, was historically used almost interchangeably with race or ethnicity. Socialism, on the other hand, is focused on the equitable distribution and redistribution of material goods within an economic system. As a latecomer to nationhood proper and industrialization, Germany was far behind other older colonial powers in the acquisition of territory abroad. Burdened with a burgeoning population, Germany had

lagging ability to raise agricultural production to meet food demands, compete in markets for industrial goods, obtain cheap sources of raw materials, and find an acceptable outlet for emigration. National Socialist foreign policy thus focused on what they perceived as a more equitable international redistribution of material resources and markets. In , Hitler dictated the text of a follow-up text to Mein Kampf focused on the elaboration of the foreign policy concepts he had previously set forth. There is a lack of development or major shifts in his worldview between the volume and his assumption of power in , supporting the idea that Hitler was not a foreign policy opportunist but that his ideas were specific and formed before he had the power to implement his designs. The principles were concerned with the German military, the League of Nations and the situation with France. They would not be willing to leave unless Germany established a clear and articulated foreign policy, with clear costs and consequences, which the others could then follow. He cautions, however, that Germany cannot rely upon inferior allies, undesirable either by dint of their race or past military weakness. His designs are meant to give Germany the focus that it lacked in the previous thirty-five years of "aimlessness. The concept of Lebensraum in the East overrode any perceived need for naval power, which would only bring Germany into conflict with England and Italy. Industrial exports and trade would require a merchant marine force, meeting most directly with the enmity of England, and France its willing ally. By , Hitler had outlined his basic ideas on race. The Jews had betrayed Germany in World War I, a fact that necessitated a domestic revolution to remove them from power. He saw history as governed by the racial aspects of society, both internal and national. In his mind, a vulgarized sort of Social Darwinism determined the rise and fall of civilizations. France is condemned in this regard because of its acceptance of blacks and the use of black units in World War I against German troops. Acceptance of inferior races is intimately connected to the Jewish menace and its threat to the strength of the Germanic race. Thus, he implemented the Four Year Plan in order to overcome internal obstacles to military growth. A German army of considerable size would push its neighbors into conciliation and negotiation without the need for actual military adventures. He thus renounced neutrality and committed his country to taking vital risks that would lead to greater gains. Hitler saw value in only adjacent and agriculturally viable land , not in trade and industry outlets that required a maritime orientation. He had no faith in increasing productivity , thus leading to the need to expand within Europe. Hess discovered in , while the two were imprisoned at Landsberg prison, that Hitler believed only one race with total hegemony could bring about world peace. Small sovereign states no longer have a right to exist". Lebensraum as a foreign policy concept was based upon domestic considerations, especially that of population growth and the pressure it placed upon existing German resources. War, for Lebensraum, was justified by the need to re-establish an acceptable ratio between land and people. Foremost and inexcusable in his mind, the borders would not unite all ethnic Germans under the Reich. In talking to the Associated Press , Hitler commented that if Germany acquired Ukraine , Urals and territory into the heartland of Siberia , it would be able to have surplus prosperity. Such states, especially the reconstituted Poland, were viewed as Saisonstaat, or states that exist for no enduring reason. It maintained good relations with Italy and shared key German interests, the foremost of which was that neither country desired a French continental hegemon. Because Russia threatened British interests in Middle Eastern oil and India, action against Russia ought to also find German and Britain on the same side. Hitler perceived that their interests as being far enough apart that they would not come into conflict. Still, their divergent interests both led them into conflict with France. Ideological ties were supposed to ease their relations, providing something more than simply shared interests to bind them together. Hitler believed, incorrectly in retrospect, that if he were to cede the territory, Italy would drop its objections to the Anschluss. In his mind, US economic power is more threatening than British domination of the world. They could be used for immediate space-gaining instruments, partitioning third countries between Germany and another power, or they could function as a means of delaying a problem until it could be dealt with safely. Treaties of alliance were regarded as viable only if both parties clearly gained; otherwise, they could legitimately be dropped. Multilateral treaties were to be strenuously avoided. The domestic situation informed foreign policy goals, and foreign policy requirements demanded certain domestic organization and mobilization. In fact, Versailles had not significantly weakened Germany, as it still had the largest population in Europe, with skilled workers and substantial resources. Russia, which Bismarck had

feared and allied with Austro-Hungary against, had been defeated in World War I and then underwent a destabilizing revolution. Austria-Hungary itself had been divided into a number of small weak states. Germany was in a relatively if not absolutely, better position than most other states after World War I. The historical record shows that German geopoliticians, among them chiefly General Karl Haushofer, were in contact with and taught Nazi officials, including Hitler, Rudolf Hess and Konstantin von Neurath. Racially motivated autarky, achieved by annexation, especially in the East, found its way into National Socialist policy as a continuous and coherent whole. However, Hitler, along with the geopoliticians, would drop the imperial focus on industry, trade and naval power. The practical outcomes of imperial, geostrategic, and Nazi foreign policy plans were all largely the same.

## 8: Karl Haushofer-Hitler's idea of lebensraum? | WWII Forums

*Geopolitik contributed to Nazi foreign policy chiefly in the strategy and justifications for lebensraum. The theories contributed five ideas to German foreign policy in the interwar period: the organic state, lebensraum, autarky, pan-regions, and land power/sea power dichotomy.*

Kotka, Finland "â€”, German geographer, theorist of Nazi geopolitics, including the doctrines that the state is a living organism and that race and territory are linked. After a successful military career he became professor of geography at Munich. Among his students was Rudolf Hess, who introduced Haushofer to Hitler. In , Haushofer and his wife committed suicide by taking poison. Haushofer was influenced by Alfred Kjellen, the Swedish creator of the term geopolitics; Frederick Ratzell and his organismic theories; and Sir Halford John Mackinder, who put forth the heartland concept. His writings include *Geopolitik des Pazifischen Ozeans* , *Bausteine zur Geopolitik* , and *Weltpolitik von heute* In the army sent him to Tokyo to study the Japanese army and to advise it as an artillery instructor. The assignment changed the course of his life and marked the beginning of his love affair with the Orient. During the next four years he traveled extensively in the Far East, adding Korean, Japanese, and Chinese to his repertoire of Russian, French, and English languages. During his multiple visits to Japan, Haushofer made the acquaintance of many influential Japanese politicians and developed a strong rapport for the Japanese culture which helped in some way to create the German-Japanese alliance during the war. Karl Haushofer had been a devout student of Schopenhauer, and during his stay in the Far East he was introduced to Oriental esoteric teachings. He became proficient enough to translate several Hindu and Buddhist texts, and became an authority in Oriental mysticism. It was not until the age of forty-five that he obtained his doctorate with a brilliant thesis on Political Geography. He continued developing the ideas expressed on his dissertation, until developing a whole new doctrine he called geopolitics. Later Hess also became one of the closest associates of Hitler. He was serving time with Hitler at Landsberg. Most of the meetings between high rank Japanese officials and Nazi leaders took place at his home near Munich. He saw Japan as the brother nation to Germany, the Herrenwolk of the Orient. Before the war Professor Haushofer and his son Albrecht maintained close contacts with British members of the Golden Dawn. As a subbranch of political geography, geopolitics focused on the spatial development and needs of the State. Haushofer felt that densely populated countries like Germany should be allowed and entitled to expand and acquire the territory of less populated countries such as Czechoslovakia and Poland. This concept, known as Lebensraum living space was actually developed by Ratzel, who is often called the founder of political geography. For Hitler had his own concept of geography and the expansion of the state. In his autobiography *Mein Kampf*, Hitler explained that Germany had the "moral right to acquire [the] foreign land and soil" of "lesser" races. Haushofer primarily provided the academic and scientific support for the expansion of the Third Reich. Outside of Germany, only the Japanese geographical community supported the work of Haushofer and the ideas of geopolitics as a weapon of conquest. Following the war, Haushofer was interrogated by the allies and in , distraught over the death of this son, Haushofer committed suicide.

## 9: Karl Haushofer | Speedy deletion Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

*The Renaissance of Geopolitics: Lebensraum and the Origins of Ratzels Organic State Theory and Mackinder's Heartland* David Newman, Department of Politics and Government, BGU.

Geostrategy as a political science is both descriptive and analytical like Political Geography, but adds a normative element in its strategic prescriptions for national policy. In , he founded the Institute of Geopolitics in Munich, from which he proceeded to publicize geopolitical ideas. His ideas would reach a wider audience with the publication of *Volk ohne Raum* by Hans Grimm in , popularizing his concept of lebensraum. Lebensraum was a revised colonial imperialism; Autarky a new expression of tariff protectionism; Strategic control of key geographic territories exhibiting the same thought behind earlier designs on the Suez and Panama canals; i. Frontiers “ His view of barriers between peoples not being political i. The key reorientation in each dyad is that the focus is on land-based empire rather than naval imperialism. Mackinder , German geopolitik adds older German ideas. His writings served as welcome justification for imperial expansion. It provided a guide as to the best areas for expansion, and could make expansion safe, whereas projected military or commercial power could not. Germany had a high population density, whereas the old colonial powers had a much lower density, a virtual mandate for German expansion into resource-rich areas. The small states surrounding Germany ought to be brought into the vital German order. There would essentially be no increases in productivity. The fundamental motivating force would not be economic, but cultural and spiritual. Beyond being an economic concept, pan-regions were a strategic concept as well. Haushofer acknowledges the strategic concept of the Heartland put forward by the British geopolitician Halford Mackinder. Ultimately, Hess and Konstantin von Neurath , Nazi Minister of Foreign Affairs, were the only officials Haushofer would admit had a proper understanding of geopolitik. Even if distorted somewhat, Fr. Walsh found that even if Haushofer did not directly assist Hitler, discernible new elements appeared in *Mein Kampf*, as compared to previous speeches made by Hitler. Haushofer came under suspicion because of his contacts with left wing socialist figures within the Nazi movement led by Gregor Strasser and his advocacy of essentially a German-Russian alliance. However, his emphasis was always on space over race, believing in environmental rather than racial determinism. Haushofer may have been a short-term student of Gurdjieff , that he had studied Zen Buddhism , and that he had been initiated at the hands of Tibetan lamas , although these notions are debated. The influence of Haushofer on Nazi ideology is dramatized in the short documentary film, *Plan for Destruction*. The film was nominated for an Academy Award. *Mitteleuropa, Eurasien, Japan, Berlin: Eher, Das Reich*: Cultural references Edit Karl Haushofer is a supporting character in the best selling Japanese historical fantasy novel *Teito Monogatari* “ by Hiroshi Aramata. In the novel, the protagonist Yasunori Kato sponsors Haushofer into the Chinese secret society to aid his political agenda to free China and Korea from Japanese control. *Laws and Promises* , Haushofer appears as a student of Van Hohenheim in the year Haushofer is portrayed as a minor villain in the anime movie *Fullmetal Alchemist the Movie*:

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