

## 1: If Hitler Had Won by Richard E. Osborne

*What if Hitler and the Nazis had won World War II? This is perhaps the greatest historical 'what if' of all time. The map above shows just how close they came. This has led both novelists and historians to speculate about might have happened if Germany had won the war and how they might have.*

Even today this man pops up more than anyone else in discussions about politics, morality or even a casual debate with a friend. People believe that Adolf was one of the most vicious leaders that have ever lived and that humanity was saved by putting him down. Nonetheless, Hollywood seems to be selling to us more crap than ever by investing on this narrative and we adopt it with everything that goes on around us—from our political history to our personal relationships Hitler did exactly what most people would do in his position. Some of them were caught, some others covered their deeds well enough because they emerged glorious. At the same time we forget the prison camps in the U. S where the Japanese were treated like trash. Many people are terrorized by human experimentation and eugenics in Nazi Germany, neglecting that the US inspired the Nazis to start their monstrous endeavours. The third Reich one way or another was successful. After the end of WW2 a massive inflation took place in the US and the only way to salvage the country and the Allies as a whole was to lend money in form of gold bonds that are mysteriously still missing to the defeated. In less than half a century, Germany, who owned trillions for World War reparations, got to lead the way again in Europe. It got bailed out and nobody was asking how or why. Much like back then, the same politico-economic fiasco plays out today. Countries function as shell companies serving corporatist empires. Politicians are puppets that keep the masses busy. The players change but the game remains the same. Hitler, Shmitler, things one way or another would still need to be bailed out, no matter who won the war in order to keep the economic scheme going. Most people under a given government fail to understand that the entire world, every single country, is governed more or less by a variation of democratic socialism much like in Nazi Germany. Although there are plenty of distinctions in political textbooks and one could have hours of pointless conversations with arm-chair political philosophers, the architecture of a country remains much the same; political governance, drawn in an arbitrary geographically drawn area, divided into some groups of people who use their numbers in order to elect representatives that will impose their will to the rest. We like to believe that good guys won WW2 because we are presented only to one side of the story and it makes us feel good about ourselves. History is written by the winners. Most of the things we get to know are also a narrative that someone else wants us to believe. Information can be very easily manipulated. The human mind can be easily palpated, especially at a young age and then it is very hard to turn it back. Countries know this as well. It is a solid marketing strategy. Once you get a young client, you own them and their mind for life. You can then teach them about history however you want. If Hitler had won, rebels around the world would still cause problems to his empire much like we have small uprisings today in Middle East clashing with the US. Eugenics would still advance like they do today and we still be presented with the Americans being the enemies—and we would fall for it much like we buy the American propaganda. Sometimes we seem to forget that human nature is not all that different when it comes to ideas of war and imperialism. As a species we are crafted to group together into different fractions and through our leaders we are tempted to conquer the opposing side. Most of us forget quite easily given the winners supply the citizens with enough comforts. History is never black and white. History is a gray, out of focus picture that you can barely make what is going on. Only that much is clear and only that much should really be instilled in our brains. Is times like these that critical thinking becomes vital. We rather became more efficient ignoring the truth—letting others feed us information behind a screen. We customised our political narrative. Can we really ever escape from our pitfalls?

## 2: 15 Catastrophic Things That Would Have Happened If Hitler Had Won

*Alternatively, if Hitler had won World War II and then exercised a Nationalist 'Sphere of Influence' over the greater Western World, we'd have a more just, fair, and moral Western World today. The rest of the world would have similarly benefited had the Germans been victorious since German influence would have surely spread elsewhere.*

January 9, ThinkStock Alternate history, long popular with fiction writers, has also been explored by historians and journalists. Here are some of their intriguing conclusions. What if the South won the Civil War? America becomes one nation again. In an article published in *Look* magazine, author and Civil War buff MacKinlay Kantor envisioned a history in which the Confederate forces won the Civil War in 1865, forcing the despised President Lincoln into exile. Texas, unhappy with the new arrangement, declares its independence in 1866. Under international pressure, the Southern states gradually abolish slavery. What if Charles Lindbergh were elected President in 1933? America joins the Nazis. President Lindbergh, a white supremacist and anti-Semite, declares martial law, throws his opponents in prison, and allies with Nazi Germany in World War II. What if Hitler successfully invaded Russia? The Fuhrer is revered in history as a great leader. Learning that Britain has broken the Enigma code, however, the Nazis play it safe and make peace with the west. Through the magic of propaganda, Hitler is revered 20 years later as a beloved leader. What if James Dean had survived his car crash? Robert Kennedy survives his assassination attempt. Dean would later become the Democratic Governor of California, consigning his opponent Ronald Reagan to the dustbin of history. What if President Kennedy had survived the assassination attempt? Republicans win every election for the next 30 years. The Kennedy assassination is a popular event of alternate history, inspiring novels, stage plays and short story collections. In an essay in the book *What Ifs?* Other writers have been less kind, envisioning that JFK would provoke violent anti-war marches, accidentally start World War III, or continue his affair with Marilyn Monroe who also survives her early death for another 30 years. What if Christianity missed the West? The Enlightenment starts early and lasts a thousand years. In this history, while the word of Christ still spreads throughout the east, Europe enjoys an extra millennium of classical culture. When Christianity finally goes West, it is absorbed harmlessly into the multi-religious society. What if The Beatles had broken up in 1965? Ronald Reagan is assassinated in 1966. Almost 20 years later, Lennon, now an embittered has-been, assassinates Reagan, whose actions as the conservative Governor of California had played their part in the break-up. In this history, while Reagan died 19 years early, other people are granted extended lives. John Lennon also survives the fate he suffered in reality, where he died of an accidental overdose in 1980, aged 27. What if the Romans won the Battle of the Teutoburg Forest? No one would speak English. Many of these were popular questions. What if the Americans lost the Revolutionary War? What if the D-Day invasion had failed in 1944? But an essay by the late Lewis H. The tribes ambushed and destroyed three Roman legions in this campaign, and the Romans would never again attempt to conquer Germania beyond the Rhine. What if the Protestant Reformation never happened? Christianity would continue to rule the world. Science, not so much. Renowned novelist Kingsley Amis entered alternate-history territory in 1953 with his award-winning novel *The Alteration*. Naturally, this turns Europe into a vastly different place. What if Napoleon had kept going? Revolution in South America. Probably the first book-length alternate history, *Napoleon and the Conquest of the World*: One chapter mentions a fantasy novel in which the Emperor suffered a major defeat in the Belgian town of Waterloo. But what if Napoleon had won the Battle of Waterloo in 1815? The winning essay, by G. Trevelyan, suggested that Napoleon would lose interest in expanding his empire, partly because his health was suffering, and partly because the mood in Paris was for peace. England, however, would suffer economically, with many people starving. Meanwhile, a war of independence would stir in South America. With Napoleon ailing, the French government would nearly cease functioning, attacked from all sides. The essay ended there on a cliffhanger. The Union would be over forever. Of course, the idea has also been popular in fiction. The popular Harry Turtledove, who specializes in alternate history novels, has suggested what might have happened in 11 volumes so far. The first novel, *How Few Remain*, introduced a world where, years after the war, the former USA is divided into two nations: Using advanced technology, the U. In the South,

post-war measures lead to runaway inflation, poverty, and the victory of the violent Freedom party. In the Second Great War, three American cities and six European cities are destroyed in nuclear attacks. At the end of the war, the U. Sadly, it is too late for the South to rejoin the Union. Instead, the CSA is offered neither independence nor civil rights, but is kept under military rule. What if the Cuban Missile Crisis escalated into a full-scale war? The end of nuclear proliferation This envisions a world in which the U. The United States invades Cuba, making the Crisis escalate into nuclear warfare. However, all surviving nations renounce their possession of nuclear weapons – with the exception of the USA, now under martial law as the military had planned all along. What if Marilyn Monroe survived? She would win an Oscar – and be brainwashed. Playwright Douglas Mendin, in a story for Entertainment Weekly, imagined that Monroe would survive, dedicate herself to serious acting, and win an Oscar in , with no make-up and her hair dyed brown. She would then record a hit song with Frank Sinatra, make bad films, and give up acting in to look after her drug-addicted twin sons. Then there was the American supermarket tabloid The Sun. What if Shakespeare was a renowned historian? Due to advanced technology, the Industrial Revolution happens years early. Shakespeare has impressed scholars not only with his literary brilliance, but also with the historical detail of his plays. He did get a few things wrong, however – such as having a clock strike in Julius Caesar, years before such clocks were invented. Hence, fairies and other magical beings exist on this world, and the clockwork technology of Ancient Rome advanced to the stage where, in the age of Cromwell, steam trains are already running through England. What if Woodrow Wilson had never been US president? World War II would have been avoided. In the book, a teenage math genius is mysteriously summoned to the Smithsonian Institution in , where he glimpses the upcoming World War II. Determined to prevent it, he goes back in history to seek its origins. What if Frank Sinatra was never born? In "Road to the Multiverse," a episode of Family Guy, Stewie and Brian find themselves hopping between universes. One of the most intriguing was a universe where Sinatra was never born, and is therefore unable to use his influence to get President Kennedy elected in That bit was never explained. What if Franklin Roosevelt was assassinated in ? Colonization of the moon, Venus, and Mars by Any reality envisioned by Philip K. Dick was bound to be fascinating. His novel The Man in the High Castle, which established him as a top science fiction writer, is set in a world where the Axis powers win World War II in and divide most of the world between them. In the America of , slavery is legal once again, and the few surviving Jews hide out under assumed names. However, the Nazis have the hydrogen bomb, which also gives them the technology to fuel super-fast air travel and colonize space. This book, with its historical commentary, made many critics take sci-fi far more seriously, showing that it was more than just alien invasions and spaceships. What if Germany had invaded Britain by sea? World War II might have ended earlier – but Hitler would still have lost. The plan was shelved in , but some 30 years later, the Royal Military Academy of Sandhurst started a war-games module, set in a world where Sea Lion had happened. Military academies, in their war-games, often speculate about how different strategies might have changed history. According to the module, the Germans would not have been able to withstand the might of the British Home Guard and the RAF – and as the Royal Navy had superiority in the English Channel, they would not have been able to escape.

### 3: If Hitler had won World War Two - Telegraph

*If Hitler Had Won: The Plans He Made, The Plans He Carried Out, The Plans He Hoped To Achieve [Richard Osborne] on [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. This is an account of the actual plans Hitler made for the time when the Axis powers would be victorious The postwar fates planned for the United States.*

In October Russia teetered on the brink of collapse as panic gripped Moscow and German troops stood forty miles away. Had history taken slightly different turns at any of these junctures, Hitler could well have achieved his dream of total conquest of Europe. What would have happened then? In a slim but fascinating book titled *Visions of Victory*, historian Gerhard L. Weinberg author of the magisterial *A World at Arms*, widely considered the finest study of World War II yet written followed a trail of intriguing hints left by the major heads of state about the postwar world each envisioned. It was Franklin D. The initial victory in Europe would have been followed by the direct annexation of countries Hitler deemed suitably Nordic: Japan would temporarily receive the rest of the Soviet Union. Mussolini would be permitted to acquire lands approximating those of the Roman Empire, except that Hitler intended to retain control of France and Great Britain as well as Ireland and convert Spain and Portugal into satellite states. In sub Saharan Africa he expected to restore the colonies Germany had lost after the First World War and seize the rest from defeated European powers. But they also intended to eliminate Christianity and to adopt a state policy of polygamy so that the male survivors of wars expected to kill four million German soldiers would be able to impregnate enough German women to forestall a drop in population. Hitler plainly saw his principal allies, Italy and Japan, as partners of convenience. As a fascist state, Italy might be permitted its new empire on a permanent basis, but Japan, after doing the dirty work of conquering China, the eastern half of the Soviet Union, southeast Asia, Australasia, and the central Pacific, would eventually be conquered in turn—though only after the destruction of the United States, the last great power free of Axis control. Weinberg discerned only the vaguest German plans for how it intended to deal with this last problem, the elimination of the United States. As late as the autumn of , Hitler continued to see the British as his most dangerous adversary in the West, notwithstanding the fact that by then the United States was contributing not only the most manpower in the European Theater of Operations but also the most tanks, aircraft, and artillery. Indeed, by that point American military aid was propping up the war efforts of every nation fighting the Axis powers. Hitler assumed that the Japanese would obligingly remain at war with China and the United States until he could gobble up his erstwhile allies. Yet Imperial Japan clearly understood that its partnership with Nazi Germany was temporary, especially given the virulent racism on which Nazism rested. And history is replete with reversals of alliance in the face of new circumstances. Thus, long before Nazi Germany could have realized its ultimate aim of world conquest, the rest of the world would have surely set aside their differences in the face of this obvious, massive, and implacable threat. The result would have given the United States footholds in south and east Asia at the very least, while it is unlikely that Germany would ever have acquired the ability to project armies across the vastness of the Atlantic Ocean, much less the Pacific. The best it could have done would have been to create a fleet of transatlantic bombers like the notional *Amerikabomber* which, incidentally, seems to have been designed with the idea of a one-way trip culminating not in a traditional bombing run but rather in crashing into New York City skyscrapers. The *B* began development in , at a time when it seemed as if Hitler might indeed overrun all of Europe. The first prototype flew in and the huge six engine bomber became operational two years later. By , the United States possessed an arsenal of more than fifty atomic bombs. It is highly doubtful that Germany would have achieved any atomic weapons by that time, given how behind its nuclear program was.

### 4: What if: Hitler Had Won World War II? | HistoryNet

*If Germany won the war, it follows that only this would occur if the Axis Powers had jointly won the war. If Moscow fell during the siege, then quite possibly the Communist government would have either sued for peace or a revolution would have occurred.*

Home The New Revisionism: What if Hitler Won the War? But on these subjects a new revisionism is afoot. Consider just three short excerpts: In a single century, all the great houses of continental Europe fell. All the empires that ruled the world have vanished. Not one European nation, save Muslim Albania, has a birthrate that will enable it to survive through the century. As a share of world population, peoples of European ancestry have been shrinking for three generations. The character of every Western nation is being irremediably altered as each undergoes an unresisted invasion from the third World. We are slowly disappearing from the Earth. After a century of recurrent internecine conflict between the European empires, that is no longer the case. A hundred years ago, the frontier between West and East was located somewhere in the neighbourhood of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Now it seems to run through every European city. That is not to say that conflict is inevitable along these new fault lines. But it is to say that, if the history of the twentieth century is any guide, then the fragile edifice of civilization can very quickly collapse even where different ethnic groups seem quite well integrated, sharing the same language, if not the same faith or the same genes. It was August, These observations come from neither David Irving nor Mark Weber. Nor are they from the lunatic fringe. The first is the opening passage of three-time presidential candidate and political analyst Patrick Buchanan in his book *Churchill, Hitler, and the Unnecessary War*, a history and social commentary that made the New York Times bestseller list and was the cover story for the June 23 issue of Newsweek. All three were pegged by Mark Weber as emblematic of historical revisionism gone mainstream. This new revisionism aims to reconfigure "the good war" as "the unnecessary war" Buchanan, combine the two world wars into one long ethnic and economic conflict that could have been avoided had England left Germany alone Ferguson, and to demonstrate the moral equivalency between the Axis and the Allies in the outbreak and conductance of a war whose waging probably failed to help those who most needed it Baker and Ferguson. And in any case, says Weber, World War Two revisionism of this sort dates back to the s when highly regarded academic historians such as Charles Beard and A. Taylor even then challenged the received wisdom that WWII was a "good war. Moral Equivalency in the Second World War Continuing along the new revisionist track, these historians reassess who really benefited from the defeat of Germany and Japan. In support of this claim he quotes none other than Charles Lindbergh, aviation hero, crypto-fascist, and ideological leader of the America First isolationist movement. Writing a quarter of a century after the great conflict, Lindbergh lamented: In order to defeat Germany and Japan we supported the still greater menaces of Russia and China " which now confront us in a nuclear-weapon era. Poland was not saved " Much of our Western culture was destroyed. Could Lindbergh possibly mean an Aryan genetic heritage at the exclusion of all other peoples of the West? Perhaps his German wife and children " kept hidden for decades and only recently revealed through, ironically, genetic tests " know the answer. To whom is Lindbergh referring? Apparently his fellow Americans, now relegated to The Other. The Japanese fought to the death, says Ferguson in voiceover in his documentary, because they believed that the Americans were barbaric and would murder them in cold blood anyway, as images flash by of the Allied bombings of Hamburg 35, dead, Dresden 35, dead, Hiroshima, dead, and Nagasaki 80, dead. Although Ferguson concedes that Hitler "put a hit out on an entire race of people" and wanted to redraw the entire ethnographic map of Europe, and to achieve this the German people needed more lebensraum in the east, which meant "expulsion and extermination" of the current inhabitants, Ferguson then shifts to a moral equivalency argument: It was a war between evil and lesser evil. We adopted tactics that we ourselves had condemned as depraved, killing prisoners and bombing civilians. And yet all of this is not to imply some simple moral equivalence between Auschwitz and Hiroshima. The Axis cities would never have been bombed if their government had not launched wars of aggression. And they would have kept on killing people had it not been for the determination of the Allies to prevail by fair means or foul. But what I

do want to acknowledge is that the victory of was a tainted victory, if indeed it was a victory at all. David Irving made the same argument in his book *Apocalypse The Destruction of Dresden*. Calling the attack on Dresden "the worst single massacre in European history," Irving asks "Is there any parallel between Dresden and Auschwitz? It was not the Jewishness of the victims that made Auschwitz a crime; but their innocence. Yes, the Allies killed innocents on the road to victory, but the killing stopped the moment the Allies won. Auschwitz and Nanking were no more. The Allies killed in order to stop the killing by the Axis, and for no other reason. The Axis killed for geography, for political control, for economic power, for racial purification, and for pleasure, and the killing would have gone on and on and on were it not for the Allies. Anyone unable to see the difference should have his license to practice history revoked. The subtitles of the new revisionist books deliver the deeper moral angst in large font: The echoes of Spengler thunder throughout the narratives. I asked Weber what, precisely, is in decline in the west. Everywhere the most educated and cultured peoples are having the least number of children. Music, architecture, and art are in decline. Ethnicity, as in the shared beliefs of a people, as in a common religion? Iraqis, for example, share a common religion, but their society is not cohesive. I mean racial or genetic cohesion. Well, he said, "the Danes are reportedly the happiest people on earth. This is what Niall Ferguson attempts to do in his revisionist history of World War I, *The Pity of War*, in which he argued counterfactually that had Britain stayed neutral in , a continental skirmish would never have escalated into a world war, that Ferguson calls "nothing less than the greatest error of modern history. And, needless to say, a politically viable and economically stable Germany would never have spawned Adolf Hitler and the Nazis, and another 40 million deaths and untold misery and economic ruin throughout continental Europe would have been forestalled. In a follow-up telephone interview, Mark Weber picked up where Ferguson left off, speculating on what might have happened if Britain and France had not declared war against Germany, and the Axis nations had succeeded in obliterating Soviet Communism. An Axis-dominated Pax Europa, he speculated, would have been culturally dynamic, socially prosperous, politically stable, economically sound, and technologically advanced. It would have developed an extensive continent-wide transportation and communications network, an exemplary environmental policy, a comprehensive health care system, and a conscientious eugenics program. It would have been amazing. World War II was not a victory for the Allies; it was a defeat for all we cherish in Western values, and even though the conclusion of the Cold War brought the Soviet Union to an ignominious end, her ideology of universal egalitarianism lives on through the liberal democracies of the West. What if Hitler Won? Counterfactual "what if" history is premised on what are called counterfactual conditionals. In reality, the outcome of the war depended on a long string of conditional terms in between the two termini. Instead of "if p then q," a more realistic conditional equation would be "if p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y then z. In violation of numerous points in the Versailles Treaty and the Locarno Pact securing post-war borders east and west of Germany , and against the admonitions of the League of Nations, Hitler rearmed the Rhineland in , annexed Austria in the spring of , laid claim to the Sudetenland of Czechoslovakia in the fall of , and seized Bohemia and Moravia in the spring of , all while rearming the German military, building tanks, planes, and ships in both size and quantity strictly prohibited by treaty. Although he promised that he would make no more territorial claims in Europe in the Munich Agreement of September 30, after which Chamberlain famously waved the agreement to a relieved British home crowd , in the early morning hours of September 1, , the Nazis staged a phony "invasion" of Germany by Polish soldiers and then "retaliated" by launching an all out invasion of Poland with troops, tanks, and planes conveniently poised to strike along the 1,mile Polish border. Two days later, England "in keeping with her treaty agreement to defend Poland in just such an eventuality "delivered a war ultimatum to Germany: Hitler sat immobile, gazing before him. After an interval that seemed an age, he turned to Ribbentrop, who had remained standing by the window. That war did not hinge on the single conditional of merely being left alone by England and the United States. Many other conditions were at work throughout the new Nazi empire that was spread thin by the time Hitler invaded the Soviet Union, not the least of which was the Russian winter that would have bogged down the mighty German Wehrmacht no matter how many troops there would have been sans a Western front. Stalin had almost endless fodder to throw at the Nazis, and vast wastelands of space into which they could retreat until German supply lines were effectively dissipated and Nazi resources stretched

too thin. Napoleon invaded Russia in under just such a counterfactual condition "at the height of his power, with virtually all of continental Europe either already conquered or under his control, and with the largest army ever assembled in European history" and failed nonetheless, men went in, less than 10, men came out. And Hitler was no Napoleon. The notion that Hitler was a misunderstood peacemaker who simply wanted to create a Pax Europa is obscene. As he baldly explained in *Mein Kampf*: The law of self-preservation will go into effect; and what is refused through amicable methods, it is up to the fist to take. As he also proclaimed in Wagnerian tones in *Mein Kampf*: Rewinding the tape of history to and replaying it with a few conditionals changed here or there is fraught with the same problems that the replay of does "too many variables to be meaningful. The revisionist counterfactual here also turns on whether or not Britain engages in a war with Germany, this time over the question of Belgium neutrality, which England promised by treaty to defend just as she had with Poland a quarter century later. England, in fact, could not sacrifice Belgium to Germany for two very good reasons: In fact, the British Prime Minister William Gladstone insisted on enforcing the treaty throughout the nineteenth century in order to prevent the Low Countries from being controlled by any one great power. A lightning war by Germany against France, says Ferguson, would have meant "the victorious Germans might have created a version of the European Union, eight decades ahead of schedule. With his accession to power in , Germany embarked on imperialistic empire building through territorial expansion and colonial building. The Kaiser wanted to match and eventually succeed Great Britain colony for colony and ship for ship in his foreign policy practice of gunboat diplomacy, which resulted in a financially ruinous naval arms race with Great Britain that led both countries inexorably toward conflict in The Aristocratic Romance Most of this new revisionist counterfactual game playing is peripheral to the central issue of 20th century European history "race, ethnicity, and eugenics. There seems to be a longing for a return to more rigid top-down controls over the unwashed and ignorant masses, a reversion to a constitutional monarchy, perhaps, or a benevolent dictatorship. Of course those who desire the return to such a society always think of themselves as being in the chosen few in control. The historical reality of such societies is that the vast majority of the people "the group you and I and the revisionists are most likely to be in" would be dirt poor, uneducated, with next to no power or liberty, toiling endless hours for the benefit of someone else. The Aristocratic Romance is about as realistic as the Society for Creative Anachronism, where people engage in fantasy role playing as knights and princesses, or the various reincarnation groups where everyone thinks that they were once Napoleon or Marie Antoinette, instead of the blacksmith or charwoman they most likely would have been. In any case, why restrict such retrograde fantasies to a century or two? Nice work if you can get it, which almost no one can. The Aristocratic Romance, however risibly ridiculous it may seem, it still not the deeper problem with the new revisionism. The elephant in the room is racial and ethnic cleansing.

## 5: The New Revisionism: What if Hitler Won the War

*If the Nazis won the war, Hitler believed, it would mean the end of every white person who lived there. 7 A Great Wall Of Baby-Makers The Nazi defense against the new Japanese empire had to start at the 70th meridian east.*

Other historians have confessed to being more intrigued. It is important to recognise that, at any moment in history, there are real alternatives, argued Hugh Trevor-Roper. Happily, none of this argument deters the writers of fiction or the public. By comparison, the first world war has been the subject of far less counterfactual speculation. Niall Ferguson is one of the exceptions, in an essay which considers the possibility that Britain might have stood aside from the European war in August. With the centenary of the first world war almost upon us, is likely to witness plenty of debate about the right forms of commemoration and about whether the war achieved anything. At present, argument about the war mainly consists of two mutually uncomprehending camps. On the one hand, there are those who, as Margaret MacMillan put it recently, think the war was "an unmitigated catastrophe in a sea of mud". On the other, there are those who insist that it was nevertheless "about something". At the time, says MacMillan, people on all sides thought they had a just cause. To answer that it was a war between empires, which it surely was, is fine as long as some effort is made to distinguish between the empires. But this rarely happens in a debate that is polarised between collective myths of national sacrifice on the one hand certainly in Britain and France and an indiscriminate muddy catastrophe on the other. The more one tries to examine and maybe get beyond these dominant narratives, as we should next year and as the centenary rolls on, the more a bit of the counterfactual may help the process. The first world war came to an end in November, when the German armies surrendered near Compiègne. It nearly did so. And what might 20th-century Europe have been like if it had? Obviously, it would have been dominated and shaped by Germany. But what kind of Germany? The militaristic, conservative, repressive Prussian power created by Bismarck? Or the Germany with the largest labour movement in early 20th-century Europe? German history after would have been a contest between the two – and no one can say which would have won in the end. But one can say that a victorious Germany, imposing peace on the defeated allies at the treaty of Potsdam, would not have had the reparations and grievances that were actually inflicted upon it by France at Versailles. As a consequence, the rise of Hitler would have been much less likely. In that case, neither the Holocaust nor the second world war would necessarily have followed. The modern history of the Middle East would therefore be very different – partly also because Turkey would have been among the victors in. Meanwhile, defeated Britain would have seen its navy sunk in the Heligoland Bight, have been forced to cede its oil interests in the Middle East and the Gulf to Germany, and have been unable to contain Indian nationalism. In practice, the British empire would have been unsustainable. The Soviet Union, with a wary but powerful neighbour in victorious Germany, would have been the great destabilising factor but it might not have been invaded as it was in. And with no second world war there might never have been a cold war either. But at least we can see that the outcome mattered. Europe would have been different if Germany had won in. It would have been grim, repressive and unpredictable in many ways. But there is a plausible case for saying many fewer people would have died in 20th-century Europe. If nothing else, that is worth some reflection. The first world war was a catastrophe in the mud. But it was about something more than tragic sacrifice too. The outcome – what happened and what did not – made a difference. In we need to get beyond the rival national perspectives and learn to see the war more objectively and thoughtfully than has yet happened.

### 6: Hypothetical Axis victory in World War II - Wikipedia

*if hitler had listened to his general staff and delayed the war till , he would have won and remained in power for a little longer. But he had good reasons to launch the war when he did because stalins was planning to mount a mm canon on the latest KV tank, the firepower would have been more than adequete to decimate his panzer legions.*

Scout Paget - favoritefavoritefavoritefavorite - January 27, Subject: Had National Socialist Germany been allowed to survive and thrive, the other nations of the world would have naturally chosen this successful, people oriented system, over the unnatural and brutish system that has taken over the world since Ved - - November 5, Subject: Hitler is not problem, but Clement Altee If Hitler had won the war,it would have been a different world today. No doubt all senseless claims of human equality would have vanished. And in many ways, the world would have looked much better than it is now. However, it was not Hitler not winning that created the mess that this world is now. It was Clement Atlee who was the culpirt. He broke up the English Empire and handed over each parts to the small-time rich natives of the various geographical areas, who were roaming around London, in the guise of studying, but actually to achieve a superior stance in their own native places among their own people. Now all places in the erstwhile English Empire is a mess and nuisance to the majority people who live there. The small minority flees the local and move to English nation. Once they arrive in English nations, they set out to despoil these nations of domicile. USA is already on its deathbed. I have not read this book in review. This is the biggest shit I have ever read Seriously, the person who wrote this, is more than brain dead. People like you should be brought to the gas chambers, THAT would make the world better! Lying will not change the past or make it undone. If Hitler had won the war, the world would be in bits and pieces now, because he was a sick man, with sick believes. And you would be probably dead or never born. Have a very bad day. I only joined this site to tell you this, I really hope the writer himself and anyone who thinks about downloading this dirt will read thisâ€¦!

### 7: 10 Plans Hitler Would Have Put In Motion If The Nazis Had Won - Listverse

*Since Hitler was the reigning figure of the Nazi party, if the Nazis had indeed won the war, it's likely that Hitler would have become a face to be worshiped. Perhaps not quite to the extent that North Korea worships the Kim family, but a lack of loyalty to Hitler would indicate dissent.*

Paperback Verified Purchase Richard E. The book is approximately pages of text, with a bibliography and index. There are no endnotes or footnotes. No information or biography is given about the author. If the reader is looking for a book that is strictly alternate history, this book does not entirely fall into that category. Though it does provide some, only one-third of the text is alternate history. Reading the book description on its Amazon. Is it worth the price of the book for only about pages of new information? It is done in a strict chronological order, many parts repeated throughout the text. When the reader finally gets to the portions that contain alternate history, they are interlaced with known facts. The author would describe a largely successful battle like a victory at Leningrad and then go on to say that Hitler would have another bout of some ailment that really happened at that time chronologically. The author only mentions the Holocaust in passing and does a poor job of addressing it during the alternate history. Also, the first two-thirds of the book discusses political and macro governmental issues. The last third goes into considerable detail about various battles, almost to the point of the minuscule. He fails to show how the German Army raised the troops necessary to invade the Middle East, the Caucasus, and Africa in such numbers as to have numerical superiority against the Americans, British, and Free French. He ignores the entire Rudolf Hess incident, ignores the atrocities of the concentration camps, and claims that after the war, Hitler would simply retire! In other words, he would have the reader believe that after Hitler reached his goal of conquering Europe, the Middle East, and parts of Africa, Hitler would just go away and paint postcards for friends. Hitler would be one of the few dictators in history to opt for an early-out. The editing of this book is atrocious. Sara Streeter is listed as giving editorial advise and services - she failed. Throughout the book are numerous misspellings, typographical errors, and grammatical errors. It was painful to read at times. Perhaps the publisher mistakenly printed the rough draft? In all, a very tiresome book to read. The reader will have that thought float through his or her mind many times when reading this book. Though a bibliography is given, it would have been appropriate for various quotes and passages to be fully referenced so the reader could ascertain their authenticity. For those who are interested in World War II alternate histories, this book is not recommended.

**8: What if the Germans had won the first world war? | Martin Kettle | Opinion | The Guardian**

*Alternatively, if Hitler had won World War II and then exercised a Nationalist 'Sphere of Influence' over the greater Western World, we'd have a more just, fair, and moral Western World today. The rest of the world would have similarly benefited had the Germans been victorious since German influence would have surely spread elsewhere (ideas).*

The Nazis had prepared for the war for years while the Allied countries had no idea what was going on. Adolf Hitler would never have begun a military campaign if it was doomed to fail and boomerang. Germany held four aces when the war began, but the costly decisions Hitler made along the way saw the German advantages metamorphose into disadvantages. The Nazis could have won the war if they had made these decisions differently. Following the defeat of France, Britain made a pragmatic decision to withdraw its troops from France due to intensive land and air assaults from Germany. As British forces withdrew, they had to leave a substantial percentage of their heavy armory behind. At the moment that Germany invaded the Soviet Union, the British Army was lacking in heavy weaponry and motor transport. They also lacked the operational concept and experience to resist a German invasion. Hitler made the costly mistake of not going for the kill. This allowed the country to remobilize its military forces to continue fighting Germany throughout World War II. The invasion of the Soviet Union created a huge dent in the German military machine as Hitler did not prepare for a winter war. By late , the Germans were fighting defensively in the Soviet Union. If Germany had exercised caution in this regard, there is a chance that the US would not have formally declared war on Germany. Even if the US had eventually done so, it would have been much later and the Germans would have bought themselves adequate time to confront their enemy. For the same reason, Operation Torch, the Allied invasion of North Africa which was under Axis control , might have proceeded with minimal American participation. This would have bought the Germans more time and possibly turned things around for the Nazis. It was also the biggest mistake the Nazis made during the war. The killing of innocent Jews, including women and children, portrayed Adolf Hitler as a cruel dictator with animalistic instincts. This was crucial to the success of the mobilization of a massive military effort against Germany. Moreover, Hitler wasted a lot of human and material resources in carrying out the racist torture and murder of innocent and noncombatant Jews. One reason why the Soviet winter counteroffensive succeeded just a few kilometers from Moscow was that the Soviets were capable of reinforcing their military with well-equipped and well-trained divisions from Siberia. These fresh troops stopped and repelled the winter-stricken German soldiers. If Hitler had coordinated with Japan during the Soviet campaign, this would have been the most likely scenario: As German soldiers advanced from the west, Japan would have invaded the Soviet Union from the east. Moreover, the sheer size of the Soviet Union allowed it to trade space for time. He bypassed his generals on the Eastern Front and assumed day-to-day operational command of the army. Worse yet, Hitler did not consider any point of view that differed from his own. He issued orders based on his perception of reality. From his headquarters in Germany, Hitler directed the movements of individual divisions on the Eastern Front using information that was too old by the time it reached him. It led to the deaths of a million German soldiers. In fact, Germany made remarkable gains in the bombardment of military installations, especially British air force bases and airfields. When the Royal Air Force RAF launched a retaliatory air raid on Berlin , Hitler lost his temper and ignored the significant progress that the German air force had made against its British counterpart. In September , several British airfields and air force bases had been destroyed. The Panzer tank divisions were on the verge of surrounding the British forces while the Luftwaffe German air force conducted an unimpeded bombing raid on the enemy. Eventually, only 40, British troops were captured by the Germans. If Hitler had allowed the Panzer divisions to continue their pursuit, the Germans could have captured significantly more British troops. Britain may have surrendered early in the war, just like France. Historians believe that moving into Greece delayed the invasion of the Soviet Union by six weeks. The Nazis were fighting Britain and the US, among others, to the west while they battled the Soviet Union to the east. This proved to be a fatal decision for Germany. If the Nazis had fought on one front at a time, the course of the war could have been different. The June 22, , invasion of the Soviet Union turned a one-front battle against a war-weary Britain into

a two-front engagement. The Eastern Front absorbed about three-quarters of the German army and resulted in two-thirds of German casualties. If Hitler had invaded Britain and waited patiently to win the war before moving to the Eastern Front, he would have kept the war on a single front. With Britain defeated, it would have been nearly impossible for the US to have operational bases in Europe. Even if that had become possible, it would have bought Germany enough time to figure out how to subdue the United States. Moreover, historians believe that if Hitler had not broken the nonaggression pact as early as he did, the Soviets, who had Stalin as their dictator, could have become an Axis power. Hitler could have turned against the Soviet Union at the most convenient time. One shortcoming of this decision is that the German navy was poorly prepared to fight a war on the scale of World War II. While the United States had aircraft carriers and several surface ships, German naval warfare relied mainly on U-boats. The German navy and air force were not constituted until But Hitler only had about four years to prepare for it. If he had waited a decade longer, Germany would have had more time to develop a military force that could have won on such a large scale. Jeffrey Morris is a prolific freelance writer with a passion for history and finance.

### 9: Fatherland (TV Movie ) - IMDb

*Here we take a look at what would've happened if Germany had won World War II. WATCH MORE VIDEOS LIKE THIS ONE HERE: 5 Small Mistakes That Changed The World.*

It began in September, 1939, with stunning German victories. Then, in the spring and early summer of 1940, they conquered Denmark, Norway, and all of Western Europe, including France, in a few weeks. Hitler, however, did not invade England, and the German air offensive against the latter failed to break the British. Again he came close to winning the war, but his armies ground to a halt before Moscow at the same time early December, that the Japanese attack in the Pacific propelled the U. Three and a half years were to pass before Germany was finally defeated. Hitler committed suicide on Apr. Hitler had invaded England successfully in and won the war? John Lukacs, a prominent historian of W. History is full of irony; for what would have happened if Hitler had listened to his generals at Dunkerque? They were telling him that the German armies could be in Paris within two weeks. Hitler, supported only by General Student, chose instead to deliver his surprising blow elsewhere. On June 1, 1940, German parachute regiments landed between Hastings and Deal on the southern coast of England. The English were dazed and stunned by this event. They had no reserve divisions. The troops returning from Dunkerque were in no condition to attack this German bridgehead, which was growing by the hour. Civilians fought the German troops, sometimes with tire irons, but to little avail. Hitler was not surprised by the incapacity of the British army; but he was impressed by the resolution of the population, and he wanted to give the British a way out of the war. On June 3 the British Cabinet voted to evacuate London, opposing Churchill, who wanted to fight the Germans in the streets and in the parks. The king and his family set up in Edinburgh Castle. Winston Churchill, having acquired the odious reputation of a warmonger, fled to Canada. The Armistice of Canterbury was signed on St. A demarcation line was drawn across the Midlands; the land south of the line fell under German occupation, as had the naval base of Scapa Flow. To administer this, Rudolf Hess was appointed as lord protector. The tremendous repercussions of these momentous events are well known. While the fighting in Kent and Sussex was still going on, the French asked Mussolini to mediate between them and the triumphant Germans. The result was the Conference of San Remo, where the great reapportionment of Mediterranean Europe took place. Mussolini took a slice of southern France, including Corsica; he and Franco divided the French North African colonies between themselves. This conference was still in session when Hitler issued his ultimatum to Stalin, demanding that the European portion of the Soviet Union be surrendered within two weeks, and that the Soviet government retire behind the Urals. Even before the expiration of the ultimatum, German troops were crossing the borders of the Soviet Union. They met with no resistance. Stalin accepted the ultimatum, setting up the Russian government in the Siberian city of Omsk.

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