

1: Who established a third Reich that was suppose to last a thousand years

Another name that was popular during this period was the term Tausendj hriges Reich ("Thousand-Year Reich"), the millennial connotations of which suggested that Nazi Germany would last for a thousand years.

At his first cabinet meeting, on the day of his appointment as chancellor, he argues that new elections must be held if the coalition fails to command an immediate majority in the Reichstag. He overcomes the qualms of Papen and his colleagues by promising that whatever the result of the election, the present balance within the cabinet will be maintained the three Nazi members are Hitler, Goering and Wilhelm Frick. The election is fixed for 5 March. The campaign is one of unprecedented violence. The police are instructed not to intervene. During the election campaign, on the night of February 27, the Reichstag building burns down. Many assume at the time that this was contrived by the Nazis, but it seems probable that it was an isolated act of arson by a mentally disturbed Dutchman, Marinus van der Lubbe. Whatever the precise origin of the fire, it provides Hitler with a heaven-sent opportunity. Proclaiming it as part of a Communist plot to seize control, he passes a decree suspending all rights of the individual and giving the government emergency powers. In spite of these circumstances, the Nazis and their coalition allies fail by a narrow margin to win an overall majority within the Reichstag. Steps are immediately taken to remedy this. On March 23, at the first session of the newly elected Reichstag using a Berlin opera house as a temporary home, the 81 Communist members and about 20 Social Democrats are conspicuous by their absence. In the event, with gangs of threatening Brownshirts mustered outside the building, only the Social Democrats have the courage to oppose the Enabling Act. With this constitutional step achieved, he is an elected dictator. In May trades unions are brought under Nazi control. In July the Nazi party is declared to be the only legitimate political organization within Germany. Meanwhile the apparatus of state is being rapidly equipped to cope with personal dissent. In March the Nazis establish their first concentration camp, organized by Heinrich Himmler at Dachau near Munich. The pattern is soon followed in other parts of the country. By that summer as many as 30,000 Germans are being held without trial in these punitive establishments. Hitler and the Jews: It is a basis for action. The German government declares an open-ended boycott of all Jewish shops. The announcement receives wide international attention. On March 27 just four days after the passing of the act a mass rally is held in New York. Hitler compromises, revealing his sure touch in international diplomacy. He announces that the boycott will be limited to one day. On the designated day Brownshirts stand outside every Jewish establishment in Germany, warning people not to enter. But the underlying policy remains unaltered. This requires the dismissal of Jewish teachers in schools and universities as well as all those employed in government departments. Some of the German towns, in their enthusiasm, develop the policy beyond the immediate demands of the law. They ban performances by Jewish actors and musicians. At first some exceptions are made, because of the insistence of the president, Hindenburg, that the law should not apply to Jews who had fought in the war or had lost a father or son in that conflict. Meanwhile, in Poland, even harsher measures are imposed, in the so-called Nuremberg Laws. At a Nazi rally in Nuremberg in September of that year it is announced that Jews are to be deprived of German citizenship, and that any sexual relationship between a Jew and a German citizen is henceforth illegal. The penalty, where the Jew in question is male, is to be death. As yet there is no systematic and coordinated violence against Jews, but this changes drastically in November. The pretext is the murder by a Jew of a diplomat in the German embassy in Paris. This occurs on November 7. Two days later a nation-wide pogrom is unleashed on the Jews of Germany and Austria recently annexed by Hitler in the Anschluss. Organized bands of Nazis rampage through the towns, burning synagogues, smashing the windows of Jewish shops and looting their contents. The smashed windows provide Germans with a name for this night of terror - Kristallnacht, the night of cut glass. Approximately 20,000 are sent to the concentration camps during the next few days. To pile on the agony, it is decreed that insurance money due on the damaged buildings is to be paid to the state. The Jews themselves are to bear the cost of repairs to their premises. And for good measure a fine of one billion marks is imposed on the German Jewish community. Some Jewish shops are looted during Kristallnacht. Yet it is entirely consistent with his cautious economic policy. In this conservative approach he

is at odds with the more radical members of the Nazi party, who are eager to unleash the power of the Brownshirts to sweep away all that remains of the fusty old Germany of pre-war days. The question is whether the revolution should end once power is achieved, or whether it should then evolve into a second revolution to create a radically new Germany. Roehm and his men have good reason to want a continuing revolution, because once Hitler is in power in they are in danger of being sidelined. Uneducated and violent, in effect little more than gangsters, the Brownshirts could now be seen as a disreputable liability. As such, they represent a major problem. By the SA consists of more than 2 million men. Moreover the army is directly answerable to the president one of their own, being field marshal Hindenburg. And Hitler, as a condition of becoming chancellor, has promised Hindenburg that he will keep the army out of politics. On his accession to power, Hitler proves adept at reassuring the army commanders that he has their interests at heart. He knows that he needs their support in the early years of his regime, and in he needs it for a very specific purpose. It becomes evident that the aged Hindenburg has only months or weeks to live. Hitler is determined to succeed him. The need to resolve the problem of Roehm and the SA becomes urgent. In solving it, Hitler demonstrates his ruthlessness. After some painful deliberation, for Roehm is an old friend, he decides on a purge. Formed originally as a personal bodyguard for Hitler, and commanded since by Heinrich Himmler, the SS whose members are known as the Blackshirts is from a subsidiary part of the SA the Brownshirts. Hitler personally flies to confront Roehm, in the middle of the night of 29 June , in the hotel bedroom near Munich where he is taking a cure. After being accused of attempting to stage a putsch for which there is no evidence at all , Roehm is shot by SS men. During the course of the same night which becomes known as the Night of the Long Knives some SA commanders in Berlin are meeting the same fate, under the personal supervision of Goering and Himmler. Meanwhile some personal grudges are settled which have nothing to do with the SA. The body of an old man, Gustav von Kahr, is found in a swamp near Munich. Long retired from political life, he has been hacked to death with a pickaxe. His offence is that he made a fool of Hitler, eleven years earlier, in the failed Munich putsch of . But Hitler brazens it out, maintaining that he has saved Germany from the dangers of a treacherous counter-revolution. With the transfer of power from the SA to the SS, he has now a much more sophisticated means of suppressing future dissent. The Night of the Long Knives refines the machinery of terror. All that is needed now is a final touch of legitimacy. Indifferent to the naked evidence of criminality in the government, they welcome the taming of the SA. And when Hindenburg dies, on August 2, they immediately agree that Hitler will now combine the roles of president, chancellor and supreme commander of the armed forces. Moreover the allegiance of the army is now to be personal. More than 38 million voters say yes and more than 4 million have the courage to say no. In the event it will be the shortest of the three, lasting eleven years rather than a thousand. The economy and the nation: The figure of 6 million unemployed when he takes power, in January , is down to 2. The following month brings him a great success in the rich mining district of the Saar. This region has been part of Germany from . At the same time the treaty stipulates that the inhabitants shall vote in whether to merge with Germany or France or stay with the League. Hitler acquires a valuable industrial region. Two months later, in March , Hitler takes his first calculated international gamble. In blatant violation of the terms of the treaty of Versailles he announces that he is reintroducing conscription in order to build up a peacetime army and navy. The great European powers duly register their protests but take no action. A year later Hitler chanches another equally bold step. The treaty of Versailles has specified that the Allies can occupy until the Rhineland, the important strategic area in the west of Germany bordering France. The foreign divisions have been withdrawn early, in , but the treaty also states that the region shall be permanently demilitarized. In March Hitler moves troops into the Rhineland. Again he hears only verbal objections. The build-up of an army requires a build-up of armaments. In further violation of the treaty, Hitler launches a massive rearmament programme. German expenditure on arms rises from 2 billion Reichsmarks in to 16 billion in . Unemployment, and the attendant public unrest, becomes a thing of the past. Britain even signs a naval pact with Germany in

2: MSNBC Panelist: Kavanaugh Appointment Supports GOP's Goal of "Thousand-Year Reich"

Nazi Germany is also known as the Third Reich, from German Drittes Reich, meaning "Third Realm" or "Third Empire", the first two being the Holy Roman Empire and the German Empire. The Nazi regime ended after the Allies defeated Germany in May, ending World War II in Europe.

During the fifteen minutes that I stood near the pit I heard no complaint or plea for mercy. An old woman with snow-white hair was holding a one-year-old child in her arms and singing to it and tickling it. The child was cooing with delight. The parents were looking on with tears in their eyes. The father was holding the hand of a boy about 10 years old and speaking to him softly; the boy was fighting his tears. The father pointed to the sky, stroked his head and seemed to explain something to him. At that moment the S. The latter counted off about twenty persons and instructed them to go behind the earth mound. I well remember a girl, slim and with black hair, who, as she passed close to me, pointed to herself and said: People were closely wedged together and lying on top of each other so that only their heads were visible. Nearly all had blood running over their shoulders from their heads. Some of the people were still moving. Some were lifting their arms and turning their heads to show that they were still alive. The pit was already two-thirds full. I estimated that it contained about a thousand people. I looked for the man who did the shooting. He was an S. He had a tommy gun on his knees and was smoking a cigarette. The people, completely naked, went down some steps and clambered over the heads of the people lying there to the place to which the S. They lay down in front of the dead or wounded people; some caressed those who were still alive and spoke to them in a low voice. Then I heard a series of shots. I looked into the pit and saw that the bodies were twitching or the heads lying already motionless on top of the bodies that lay beneath them. Blood was running from their necks. The next batch was approaching already. They went down into the pit, lined themselves up against the previous victims and were shot. And so it went, batch after batch. The next morning the German engineer returned to the site. I saw about thirty naked people lying near the pit. Some of them were still alive. Later the Jews still alive were ordered to throw the corpses into the pit. Then they themselves had to lie down in this to be shot in the neck. I swear before God that this is the absolute truth.

3: The Thousand Year Reich | Alternative History | FANDOM powered by Wikia

The Thousand Year Reich. Edit. History Talk (5) It seems that the Third Reich will last many years to come, despite the best efforts of her many rivals.

Aug 8, Geon said: What about those that would come after? What would the second-generation and third-generation leadership look like? Also, is it possible we could be looking at the crumbling of a Nazi empire in the same way the Soviet Union crumbled come the 21st century. You have to speak about the immediate successors to determine the way the Reich develops. They pretty much determine how the Reich turns out. You have to look at two things for that: Is the leader the absolute leader who can rule as he likes, or simply the first in a committee, perhaps even only a spokesperson for it. Does said committee have total control or is it forced by oppositional forces to allow certain influence to subordinate organisations, even sort of a "guided democracy"? The ideology will also have to develop after Hitler's death. But in a committee they might have enough control to continue every insane Nazi policy, thereby condemning the Reich to an early breakdown. The other extreme would be a pragmatist regime, paying lip service to the ideology, but otherwise abandoning the stupid ideas, returning to a functioning education system, economical system and the like and starting to integrate the conquered into the system. In between there are compromises between the different conflicting parts of Nazism: The racist part which will at least in the beginning continue to play some role, the socialistic part planning economy and the like the militarism, the Lebensraum ideology, the aristocratic principles surviving in the Wehrmacht and so on. The combination of those aspects may lead any of a number of very strange systems: Slavs becoming Arians and citizens by military service? A caste society based on race which otherwise is pretty liberal? A military dictatorship based on aristocratic principles and planned economy? Everything is imaginable, though some things are more likely than others. The important thing is the first leadership generation. Once those have established a procedure for succession and ruling there will be only the most necessary reforms, but a return to "true Nazism" will equally be disliked since the outmost interest of those in power will be stability. Any changes would be seen as danger to that. Whether they make the necessary reforms entirely depends on those in power when the time comes. Ruthlessness combined with early reaction to problems might lead them the way of the PRC or even to democratization, botched reforms the way of the USSR and no reforms at all probably to a really nasty violent breakup.

4: Nazi Germany - Wikipedia

Essentially Reich (rough translation Empire, realm or loosely but in context Government) was Nazi Germany. In truth Hitler was about years short of the mark, but he wanted Nazi Germany to exist for years from The "First Reich" was legitimately a thousand year Reich. It began with the.

This is my term, referring to a piece of writing that is great in reputation and girth. The how and when of it is to begin the Monster mid-summer and read it in fits and starts over the course of several months, with a goal of finishing before the end of the year. Most avid readers I know have daunting lists of books they want to or feel they should read. Without intention, my Monster Classics have been built on the premise of, or are greatly informed by, war. This summer I turned from fiction to narrative non-fiction. World War II has long fascinated and disturbed me. I selected *The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich* for perhaps the same reason that millions before me have: After pages in six weeks, I am still bewildered. Of course I knew the external conditions: But this diminutive Austrian who so captured the imagination and bent the will of a once-proud nation -- how did he do it? And why did so many follow him into the hell of his creation? William Shirer, a longtime foreign correspondent, worked in the Third Reich from to , leaving only when it became clear he and his family were no longer safe. He returned to Germany in to report on the Nuremberg trials. *The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich* was published in , barely a generation after the end of the war. There are few nations that remain exempt from this pointed finger. But it begs the question that even Shirer could not answer: Shirer presents clues and circumstances which serve as a caution to us all. *The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich* is thick with military history - this is a book about war. That may seem obvious, but do not expect a sociological narrative. Shirer is a great journalist, which assumes certain skill in telling a story that will appeal to a lay audience. But this book, after its introduction to Hitler and his early life, uses the major events, invasions and battles of World War II to show the creation of an empire. Although I have read books about individual battles, I have never followed a comprehensive history of the European theatre. It is exhausting, exhaustive, overwhelming and shattering.

5: HISTORY OF GERMANY

Thus begins the heady concept of the Third Reich, the Thousand-Year Reich, completing the trio of the First Reich (the Holy Roman Empire) and the Second Reich (achieved by Bismarck for the Hohenzollern dynasty). In the event it will be the shortest of the three, lasting eleven years rather than a thousand.

The latter, adopted by Nazi propaganda as Drittes Reich, was first used in a book by Arthur Moeller van den Bruck. It was a republic with a semi-presidential system. During its tenure, it faced numerous problems, including hyperinflation, political extremism including violence from both left- and right-wing paramilitaries, contentious relationships with the Allied victors of World War I, and a series of failed attempts at coalition government by divided political parties. They promised to strengthen the economy and provide jobs. This event is known as the Machtergreifung "seizure of power". Marinus van der Lubbe, a Dutch communist, was found guilty of starting the blaze. Hitler proclaimed that the arson marked the start of a communist uprising. The Reichstag Fire Decree, imposed on 28 February, rescinded most civil liberties, including rights of assembly and freedom of the press. The decree also allowed the police to detain people indefinitely without charges or a court order. The legislation was accompanied by a propaganda campaign that led to public support for the measure. Violent suppression of communists by the SA was undertaken nationwide and 4, members of the Communist Party of Germany were arrested. The remaining major political parties followed suit: The founding of new parties was also made illegal, and all remaining political parties which had not already been dissolved were banned. Prussia was already under federal administration when Hitler came to power, providing a model for the process. In the months following the seizure of power in January, the Hitler cabinet used the terms of the Reichstag Fire Decree and later the Enabling Act to initiate the process of Gleichschaltung "co-ordination", which brought all aspects of life under party control. These Commissars had the power to appoint and remove local governments, state parliaments, officials, and judges. In this way Germany became a de facto unitary state, with all state governments controlled by the central government under the NSDAP. The day after, SA stormtroopers demolished union offices around the country; all trade unions were forced to dissolve and their leaders were arrested. Germany was still in a dire economic situation, as six million people were unemployed and the balance of trade deficit was daunting. The new law provide an altered loyalty oath for servicemen so that they affirmed loyalty to Hitler personally rather than the office of supreme commander or the state. They were deluged with propaganda orchestrated by Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda Joseph Goebbels, who promised peace and plenty for all in a united, Marxist-free country without the constraints of the Versailles Treaty. Eventually the Nazis declared the Jews as undesirable to remain among German citizens and society. Poland suggested to France that the two nations engage in a preventive war against Germany in March. On 17 May, Hitler gave a speech before the Reichstag outlining his desire for world peace, while at the same time accepting an offer from American President Franklin D. Roosevelt for military disarmament, provided the other nations of Europe did the same. The German Condor Legion included a range of aircraft and their crews, as well as a tank contingent. The aircraft of the Legion destroyed the city of Guernica in

6: The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich Quotes by William L. Shirer

Best Answer: Reich is the German term for Empire. His plan was to build an Empire that would last for one thousand years (his being the Third Reich, the third German Empire).

Look up Reich in Wiktionary, the free dictionary. The Latin equivalent of Reich is imperium or rather with a king regnum. Both terms translate to "rule, sovereignty, government", usually of monarchs kings or emperors , but also of gods, and of the Christian God. The English noun is obsolete, but persists in composition, for example in bishopric. The German adjective reich , on the other hand, has an exact cognate in English rich. It is probable that the Germanic word was not inherited from pre-Proto-Germanic, but rather loaned from Celtic i. The German name of France , Frankreich, is a contraction of Frankenreich used in reference to the kingdom of France from the late medieval period. However, Latin, not German, was the formal legal language of the medieval Empire Imperium Romanum Sacrum , so English-speaking historians are more likely to use Latin imperium than German Reich as a term for this period of German history. The common contemporary Latin legal term used in documents of the Holy Roman Empire was for a long time regnum "rule, domain, empire", such as in Regnum Francorum for the Frankish Kingdom before imperium was in fact adopted, the latter first attested in , whereas the parallel use of regnum never fell out of use during the Middle Ages. Resistance against the French revolution with its concept of the state brought a new movement to create a German "ethnic state", especially after the Napoleonic wars. Before that, the German question ruptured this "German unity" after the Revolution before it was achieved, however; Austria-Hungary as a multinational state could not become part of the new "German empire", and nationality conflicts in Prussia with the Prussian Poles arose "We can never be Germans â€” Prussians, every time! The advent of national feeling and the movement to create an ethnically German Empire did lead directly to nationalism in Ethnic minorities declined since the beginning of the modern age; the Polabs , Sorbs and even the once important Low Germans had to assimilate themselves. This marked the transition between Antijudaism , where converted Jews were accepted as full citizens in theory , to Antisemitism , where Jews were thought to be from a different ethnicity that could never become German. Apart from all those ethnic minorities being de facto extinct, even today the era of national feeling is taught in history in German schools as an important stepping-stone on the road to a German nation. German Reich In the case of the Hohenzollern Empire â€” , the official name of the country was Deutsches Reich "German Realm" , because under the Constitution of the German Empire , it was legally a confederation of German states under the permanent presidency of the King of Prussia. The constitution granted the King of Prussia the title of "German Emperor" Deutscher Kaiser , but this referred to the German nation rather than directly to the state of Germany. This name was sometimes used informally for Germany between and , but it was disliked by the first German Emperor, Wilhelm I , and never became official. The unified Germany which arose under Chancellor Otto von Bismarck in was the first entity that was officially called in German Deutsches Reich. Deutsches Reich remained the official name of Germany until , although these years saw three very different political systems more commonly referred to in English as: During the Weimar Republic[edit] After "Reich" was usually not translated as "Empire" in English-speaking countries, and the title was instead simply used in its original German. During the Weimar Republic the term Reich and the prefix Reichs- referred not to the idea of empire but rather to the institutions, officials, affairs etc. During the Nazi period[edit] The Nazis sought to legitimize their power historiographically by portraying their ascendancy to rule as the direct continuation of an ancient German past. They adopted the term Drittes Reich "Third Empire" â€” usually rendered in English in the partial translation "the Third Reich" , first used in a book entitled Das Dritte Reich by Arthur Moeller van den Bruck , [9] that counted the medieval Holy Roman Empire which nominally survived until the 19th century as the first and the â€” monarchy as the second, which was then to be followed by a "reinvigorated" third one. This ignored the previous â€” Weimar period , which the Nazis denounced as a historical aberration, contemptuously referring to it as " the System ". To use the terms "First Reich" and "Second Reich", as some commentators did in the post-war years, is generally frowned upon as accepting Nazi historiography. The term Altes Reich "old Reich"; cf. French ancien regime for monarchical France is

sometimes used to refer to the Holy Roman Empire. Reich has thus not been used in official terminology since , though it is still found in the name of the Reichstag building , which since has housed the German federal parliament , the Bundestag. The decision not to rename the Reichstag building was taken only after long debate in the Bundestag; even then, it is described officially as Reichstag " Sitz des Bundestages Reichstag, seat of the Bundestag. As seen in this example, the term "Bund" federation has replaced "Reich" in the names of various state institutions such as the army " Bundeswehr ". Limited usage in the railway system of the German Democratic Republic[edit] The exception is that during the Cold War , the East German railway incongruously continued to use the name Deutsche Reichsbahn German Reich Railways , which had been the name of the national railway during the Weimar Republic and the Nazi era. Even after German reunification in October , the Reichsbahn continued to exist for over three years as the operator of the railroad in eastern Germany, ending finally on 1 January when the Reichsbahn and the western Deutsche Bundesbahn were merged to form the privatized Deutsche Bahn AG. Personal names[edit] The early medieval form of the word, used in the sense "strong", "powerful" or "ruler", appears as an element in many male personal names from the Germanic heroic tradition, such as Richard strong heart [12] , Dietrich ruler of the people , Heinrich ruler of the home [13] , or Friedrich guardian of the peace. It is spelled rike in Swedish and modern Norwegian and rige in Danish and older Norwegian before the spelling reform. The word is traditionally used for sovereign entities, generally simply means "country" or "nation" in the sense of a sovereign state and does not have any special or political connotations. It does not imply any particular form of government, but it does imply that the entity is both of a certain size and of a certain standing, like the Scandinavian kingdoms themselves; hence the word might be considered exaggerated for very small states, like a city-state. Its use as a stand-alone word is more widespread than in contemporary German, but most often it refers to the three Scandinavian states themselves and certain historical empires, like the Roman Empire; the standard word for a "country" is usually land and there are many other words used to refer to countries. Two regions in Norway that were petty kingdoms before the unification of Norway around AD have retained the word in the names see Ringerike and Romerike. The word is also used in "Svea rike", with the current spelling Sverige, the name of Sweden in Swedish. Thus in the official name of Sweden, Konungariket Sverige, the word rike appears twice. The derived prefix "riks-" Swedish and Norwegian and "rigs-" Danish and pre Norwegian implies nationwide or under central jurisdiction. It is also present in the names of numerous institutions in all the Scandinavian countries. It is used in words such as utrikes Swedish , utenriks Norwegian and udenrigs Danish , relating to foreign countries and other things from abroad.

7: What does Third Reich means? | Yahoo Answers

Personally, I think the "thousand years" is just symbolic for a long time. It's not like Hitler wrote a document called "How the Third Reich should collapse in A.D." Jun 6,

8: The Third Thousand Years | BYU Studies

The third German Empire, Hitler's vaunted "Thousand-Year Reich," enjoyed an even shorter run, from to There had, however, been a real Thousand-Year Reich.

9: The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich: A History of Nazi Germany - William L. Shirer - Google Books

Third Reich meaning third empire in German language was supposed to represent the rule of Hitler in Germany as the beginning of the third great empire to last for a thousand years, the first two.

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