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### Mein Kampf (Adolph Hitler, 1925-26)

1. How does Hitler characterize democracy as weak? How in particular does he portray it as cowardly, and what are the practical political implications of this view?
  - Adolph Hitler was an Austrian born politician who as the leader of the Nazis, the National socialist German worker party, became the fascist dictator in Germany from 1933 to 1945, when he committed suicide as it became clear that Germany was losing World War II. Hitler espoused a racist, profoundly antisemitic, and anticommunist nationalism that he and his followers made into a horrific, genocidal reality. Before Hitler's rise to power, the execution of Nazi policy resulted in the death of hundreds of thousands of Sinti and Roma (Gypsies) people, disabled people, communists, and others who threatened the ostensible racial purity of the German nation according to Nazi ideology.
  - The politician was a bandit, so he begs the approval of the majority for every measure, to assure himself of the necessary accomplices, so he can unload the responsibility at any time. And this is one of the main reasons why this type of political activity is always repulsive and hateful to any man who is decent at heart and hence courageous, while it attracts all low character and anyone who is unwilling to take personal responsibility for his acts, but seeks a shield, is a cowardly scoundrel.
  
2. Why does Hitler frame his discussion of race and the Jews in pseudoscientific terminology? What tensions between tradition and modernization in the ideology of fascism does this language reveal?
  - All great culture of the past perished only because the originally creative race died out from blood poisoning. The ultimate cause of such a decline was their forgetting that all culture depends on men and not conversely hence that to preserve a certain culture the man who created it must be preserved. Fascism is a far right, authoritarian, ultranationalist political ideology and movement, characterized by a dictatorial leader, centralized autocracy, militarism, forcible suppression of opposition, belief in a natural social hierarchy, subordination of individual interests for the perceived good of the nation and race.