DESIGN OF THE THIRD REICH - DESIGN AND DESIGNER.

Adolf Hitler was employed as his life leader long before he ascended power in 1933. This was no mere figurehead, leader, only nominal: he was in the employment and operation of the National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP) and the Nazi Party. The images of the Führer are omnipresent and the transforming leader was essentially clothed through photography, film, art and mass media. An appropriate image of the Führer was available for every purpose: that of the Führer of Germany, a business leader, a kindly vicar or a military leader of the Reich.

The design of the Führer himself played a role in the modern marketing of his person. In the course of the 1930s the NSDAP transformed and refined the image in the visual representation of the new leader of the new Germany. He was filmed and photographed almost constantly during his leadership with the result that it was possible to ensure that all images of the Führer were consistent with the standard. The standardised and verifiable images were disseminated to create a public image that was not only consistent, but also consistent with the Führer's wishes.

Hitler himself had a strong interest in the mechanics of culture, as manifested first and foremost in the cultures of symbols and presentations of the Party from the earliest days of Nazism. He actively sought to transform cultural symbols and imagery, urging the Reichsministerium für Kunst und Cultuur, the Catholic Church and the Catholic Church to design the Führer. The Führer had an important role in the design of the new national symbol, the Reichsadler, a national emblem, along with the imperial eagle and the Hohens in Bavaria.

Adolf Hitler was awarded an honorable mention for his contribution to the design of the Reichsadler at the 1937 World’s Fair in Paris.
DESIGN VAN HET DERDE RUK - VERLEIDING EN TERREUR

Nazi-Duitsland ontwikkelde zich na de machtsovername van 1933 tot een totalitaire diktatuur. Het systeem was georganiseerd als een systeem van bestuurders die een autoritaire vorm van economische, politieke en sociale controle uitvoerden, die zich manifesteerde in een uitgebreide zorg voor volksgeluk. 

Duitse politici en leiders zoals Adolf Hitler, lieten de term 'massenbewustzijn' gebruiken, die zich onderschepte door opvaartjes en schijnheiligheden, om te bereiken van een autonome, univele en etnocentrische die een economische, politieke en sociale controle uitvoerden, die zich manifesteerde in een uitgebreide zorg voor volksgeluk.

Duitsland presenteerde zich tijdens de Olympische Spelen in Berlijn in 1936 als een moderne, dynamisch en industrievervaardigend land. De Duitse bevolking was trots op de nationale integrité van het land en de nationale identiteit van de Duitse volksstrijf. Het land was een toonaangevend land in de wereld van de moderne industriële samenleving.

De Berliner Zeitung was een van de eerste kranten in Duitsland die de Olympische Spelen van 1936 publiceerden. Het krantennaar naar de wereldwijde sporttoestand en de wijkden van het land. Duitsland stond op het hoogste niveau van de wereldwijd sporttoestand en de waarde van de Olympische Spelen was enorm. Het land was trots op de nationale integrité van het land en de nationale identiteit van de Duitse volksstrijf. Het land was een toonaangevend land in de wereld van de moderne industriële samenleving. 

DESIGN VAN DE DERTIENDE REICH - VERVFUINZING EN TERREUR

De Duitse regering neemt beslissingen over de invoering van wetten die de begroting van de staat verhoogen en de belastingen verlagen. Deze maatregelen worden genootschap door de Duitse bevolking als een noodzakelijk moment om de economische situatie te verbeteren en de nationale integrité van het land te versterken. De Duitse regering neemt beslissingen over de invoering van wetten die de begroting van de staat verhoogen en de belastingen verlagen. Deze maatregelen worden genootschap door de Duitse bevolking als een noodzakelijk moment om de economische situatie te verbeteren en de nationale integrité van het land te versterken. 

DESIGN OF THE THIRD REICH - SEQUESTER AND TERROR

After Hitler came to power in 1933, Nazi Germany developed into a totalitarian state. The years of "pakistan" from 1934 to 1939 were marked on the one hand by brutalization, racism and violence, and on the other hand by advancement in social engineering.

Germany presented itself at the Berlin Olympics in 1936 and the 1937 International Exposition in Paris as a modern nation ready to play an important role in the world both culturally and technologically. In Germany itself big international occasions, such as the Festival of Nations or the Olympic Games, appeared as a powerful boost to national self-confidence. The Nazi-led modern media radio and television flux to reach every potential audience, with the result that citizens were constantly addressed as members of a collective group of people who could be addressed as citizens. The sports and the music of the Olympic Games were seen as symbols of the national will and the capacity of the nation to achieve greatness. The games were seen as a means of showing the world the power and glory of the Third Reich.

Meanwhile, the first concentration camps had already been opened immediately in 1933 and intimidation and slander were made effective for population groups such as Jews, gays, political opponents and homosexuals. The so-called "transport" of women, white children and the elderly in trains marked the first step in the systematic extermination of all those who were deemed to be enemies of the state. Several news articles were arranged in the press, each with its own identity and symbol.

The design of the Third Reich was characterized by a mixture of total control, propaganda and violence. The population was systematically intimidated and forced to conform to the Nazi ideology. The symbols of the Third Reich were used to reinforce this control, such as the swastika and the hammer and sickle, which became a symbol of the unity of workers and farmers. The design of the Third Reich was characterized by a mixture of total control, propaganda and violence. The population was systematically intimidated and forced to conform to the Nazi ideology. The symbols of the Third Reich were used to reinforce this control, such as the swastika and the hammer and sickle, which became a symbol of the unity of workers and farmers.