

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources:

- Adler, Marton. Interview. *Holocaust.umd*, University of Michigan, 13 July 1989, holocaust.umd.umich.edu/adler/. Accessed 18 Jan. 2021. This is a primary source that transcribes the interview with Holocaust survivor Marton Adler. His story sheds light on how Nazi Propaganda directly affected its victims such as how the Adler family ended up losing their store because of the new Nazi legislation. The story of this Holocaust survivor provides needed evidence of the atrocities resulting from Nazi Propaganda and the influence of Adolf Hitler.
- Bohr, Von Felix, et al. "I Do Not Feel like a Criminal." *Spiegel International*, 28 Aug. 2014, www.spiegel.de/international/germany/spiegel-interview-with-a-91-year-old-former-auschwitz-guard-a-988127.html. Accessed 17 Jan. 2021. This is a primary source that provides a first hand account of the tragedies taking place during the Holocaust from a Nazi soldiers point of view. This source helps my project by showing that the new normal defined by Nazi Propaganda allowed individuals to compare their actions to the actions of others. Through this comparison they were able to justify taking part in the supervision of death camps because they were not a part of the firing squad.
- Bundesarchiv, Bild. *The Building of the Ministry of Propaganda in 1936*. 1936. *Wikipedia*, upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/36/Bundesarchiv_Bild_146-1993-020-32A%2C_Berlin%2C_Wilhelmsplatz%2C_Propagandaministerium.jpg. This is a photo of the Reich Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda from 1936. This image of the building helps the viewer of my project establish a setting for which the propaganda in Germany was being created. While the container website may not be considered reliable, the photo itself is a primary source image that was taken at the height of the Nazi Regime. Because the Ministry of Propaganda played such an integral in the distribution of Nazi propaganda, it is very important that the viewer has an idea of what it looks like and where all of this work was being accomplished.
- Camhi, Bella. Interview. *Holocaust.umd*, holocaust.umd.umich.edu/camhi/. Accessed 18 Jan. 2021. This source is an interview of Holocaust survivor Bella Camhi. Bella Camhi was born in 1925 after the German occupation of Greece and was placed in the Salonika Ghetto. This source provides a real life account of the horrors during the Holocaust and what the brain washing of Nazi Propaganda resulted in. Because Bella Camhi experienced the atrocities of the Holocaust in real time, her information and stories must be accurate and informative for the listener.
- Connolly, Kate. "Joseph Goebbells' 105-Year-Old Secretary:'No One Believes Me

Now, but I Knew Nothing.'" *The Guardian*, www.theguardian.com/world/2016/aug/15/brunhilde-pomse-nazi-joseph-goebbels-propaganda-machine. Accessed 3 Oct. 2020. This is an analysis of an interview with the secretary of the leader of Joseph Goebbels. The source provides the real life observations of someone who was in the very center of the propaganda ministry and her view on what was going on around her. The source provides evidence of how people's minds were manipulated into not seeing what was really going on as well as context behind the historical characters the secretary mentions. The source proves how prominent historical figures in Nazi Germany were able to persuade people into believing in their superiority through their dress and body language, despite committing mass atrocities.

The Conversation Newspaper. The Local, www.thelocal.de/userdata/images/1541427636_ww1hunger.jpg. Accessed 9 Feb. 2021. This is an image from a newspaper article in New York about the Versailles Treaty. The article states that the war was over after the Versailles Treaty was signed. This headline newspaper from halfway around the world exemplifies the humiliation and defeat that the Germans were feeling. After the conditions of the treaty were signed and Germany was forced to take responsibility for the war, this was broadcasted across the world. Ultimately the humiliation of the treaty, led to the appeal of nationalism after World War I.

Dachau, Gedenkstaette. *Death March from Dachau*. 29 Apr. 1945. *Holocaust.cz*, www.holocaust.cz/en/history/final-solution/general-2/the-collapse-of-nazi-germany/. Accessed 7 Mar. 2021. This is an image of Jewish prisoners walking on a death march from Dachau in 1945. This is a primary source image that captures the emotions treatment of the many prisoners in real time. Through this image my project gains insight into what occurred as a result of Nazi propaganda and the many people that these posters and speeches affected. While many people only look at the holocaust as a statistic of how many lives were lost, images such as this one are important in preserving the humane aspect and the individual cost of the Holocaust.

Der Ewige Jude. USHMM, 1940, www.ushmm.org/media/emu/get?irn=2909&mm_irn=30411&file=primary. Accessed 7 Mar. 2021. This is an image of the cover of the film *Der ewige Jude*. The film is an antisemitic movie that promoted anti-jewish sentiment in Germany. The film poster was distributed by the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum which is very well renowned and has a very large collection of artifacts from the Holocaust. Even the poster of the film provides strong evidence for the anti-Jewish sentiment of the movie through its distorted depiction of a Jewish male and overly-exaggerated features. This evidence facilitates my

project by providing historical examples of the Nazi propaganda being distributed.

Der Sturmer. Vox, voxeu.org/sites/default/files/image/FromMay2014/voth15marchfig5.png. Accessed 4 Mar. 2021. This is a primary source image of one of the cartoons created by a Nazi propaganda artist. Because this is an image of a newspaper from the time period the image provides authoritative evidence for the racism and hatred promoted against Jewish individuals. This specific cartoon was meant to promote the idea that Jewish citizens in Germany were dangerous to society and were subtly trying to control everyone else.

Emaciated Prisoners. Cleveland, www.cleveland.com/resizer/GJgu5PWtHElKGcHduBgV7wB-B8w=/1280x0/smart/cloudfront-us-east-1.images.arcpublishing.com/advancelocal/V5NCAMGNDZD2XFJAGR DY62ELLU.jpg. Accessed 5 Mar. 2021. This is a primary source image of Jewish prisoners at the Nazi concentration camp in Evensee Austria. The photo provides evidence of the mistreatment Jewish prisoners faced within the concentration camps and how the Holocaust effected individuals from within. This photo is useful to my project because it portrays how damaging the effects of propaganda were and the lengths to which people's morals and values were changed.

Exaggerated Features. Philadelphia Holocaust Memorial Museum, img.haarets.co.il/img/1.6650839/3315997857.jpg?precrop=409,640,x0,y0&height=2236&width=1429. Accessed 7 Mar. 2021. This Nazi propaganda poster is one that portrays exaggerated Jewish features on the body of a snake. Included on the snake was the flags and symbols of Great Britain and the USSR in order to link Jewry with the other nations Germany was fighting in World War Two. Because the image was distributed during Nazi rule, this primary source is useful in demonstrating an example of how propaganda artists would incorporate distorted Jewish features onto animals and dehumanize the Jews.

Foodline in Frankfurt Germany. The Local, www.thelocal.de/userdata/images/1541427636_ww1hunger.jpg. Accessed 30 Feb. 2021. This image captures a food line in Frankfurt Germany during the economic succession following World War I. This image portrays the emotions of the people living in Germany during the periods of hyperinflation. Through this depiction it can be better understood how the terms of the Versailles Treaty not only effected the countries wealth and economic status but also the individual people within the country. This piece is especially important because every tactic propaganda is targeting the emotions of citizens. As a result the ability of this image I to show how people were feeling during this time of crisis is able to demonstrate German susceptibility to propaganda.

German Propaganda Archive. "Nazi Propaganda: Caricatures From Der Stürmer."

Translated by Randall Bytwerk. *Jewish Virtual Library*, 1998,

www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/

caricatures-from-der-st-uuml-rmer-jewish-virtual-library. Accessed 12 Oct.

2020. The source from the Jewish Virtual Library shows some of the titles

and captions used for caricatures in the propaganda newspaper "Der

Sturmer". The source is an encyclopedia published by a non for profit

organization whose sole aim is to spread knowledge about the Holocaust. The

caricature captions allow the viewer to experience the same type of

exposure to German ideas as the people who purchased the newspaper. The communication of

these ideas promoted antisemitism in Germany and paved the way for the Holocaust. The

repetition of the same malicious ideas resulted in radical reactions to Jews living in German

society.

Hitler Body Language. Smithsonian Magazine, [thumbs-prod.si-cdn.com/](https://thumbs-prod.si-cdn.com/zuip2-wb_HyETwXFTNetsy7L128=/800x600/filters:no_upscale()/https://public-media.si-cdn.com/filer/b6/2c/b62c428c-50d6-4a0b-add8-b21bb40396f3/bundesarchiv_bild_102-10460_adolf_hitler_rednerposen-wr.jpg)

[zuip2-wb_HyETwXFTNetsy7L128=/800x600/filters:no_upscale\(\)/](https://public-media.si-cdn.com/filer/b6/2c/b62c428c-50d6-4a0b-add8-b21bb40396f3/bundesarchiv_bild_102-10460_adolf_hitler_rednerposen-wr.jpg)

[https://public-media.si-cdn.com/filer/b6/2c/b62c428c-50d6-4a0b-add8-b21bb40396f3/](https://public-media.si-cdn.com/filer/b6/2c/b62c428c-50d6-4a0b-add8-b21bb40396f3/bundesarchiv_bild_102-10460_adolf_hitler_rednerposen-wr.jpg)

[bundesarchiv_bild_102-10460_adolf_hitler_rednerposen-wr.jpg](https://public-media.si-cdn.com/filer/b6/2c/b62c428c-50d6-4a0b-add8-b21bb40396f3/bundesarchiv_bild_102-10460_adolf_hitler_rednerposen-wr.jpg). Accessed 6

Mar. 2021. This is a series of four images taken by a photographer hired by

Adolf Hitler to examine his body language and which movements would be seen

as most powerful. Because these were the images Hitler and his advisors

used to study his body language, the source provides a primary example of

how choreographed all his actions were. This evidence of choreographing is

useful to Nazi propaganda because it shows how tactical the communication

was and how they managed to manipulate even bodily communication.

"Hitler Youth: How the Third Reich Used Children's Organizations to Wage War."

History Extra, 29 Jan. 2020, [www.historyextra.com/period/](http://www.historyextra.com/period/second-world-war/hitler-youth-children-history-soldiers-fight-jojo-rabbit-film-ww2/)

[second-world-war/](http://www.historyextra.com/period/second-world-war/hitler-youth-children-history-soldiers-fight-jojo-rabbit-film-ww2/)

[hitler-youth-children-history-soldiers-fight-jojo-rabbit-film-ww2/](http://www.historyextra.com/period/second-world-war/hitler-youth-children-history-soldiers-fight-jojo-rabbit-film-ww2/).

Accessed 5 Mar. 2021. This is an image of the Hitler Youth group saluting

Hitler as he walks by. The image depicts how Hitler targeted the

younger generation to create a sustained income of soldiers for the Nazi

Party. By targeting kids, the Nazi Party effectively increased exposure to

their ideals which distorted the moral compass of many individuals. Because

this image is a primary source, there is no room for factual errors or

biases. As a result, this image paints a very real story of the cult of

personality created by Hitler and Nazi propaganda.

Hoare, Callum. "Hitler's Secret Book Where Nazi Leader Compared Himself to JESUS

'Challenges History.'" *Express*, 11 Aug. 2020, [www.express.co.uk/news/world/](http://www.express.co.uk/news/world/1321434/hitler-secret-autobiography-mein-kampf-world-war-2-nazi-bible-jesus-christ-spt)

[1321434/](http://www.express.co.uk/news/world/1321434/hitler-secret-autobiography-mein-kampf-world-war-2-nazi-bible-jesus-christ-spt)

[hitler-secret-autobiography-mein-kampf-world-war-2-nazi-bible-jesus-christ-spt](http://www.express.co.uk/news/world/1321434/hitler-secret-autobiography-mein-kampf-world-war-2-nazi-bible-jesus-christ-spt).

Accessed 8 Jan. 2021. This article focuses in on the book called Adolf Hitler: His Life and Speeches. The Express news website is an informational newspaper that uses reliable sources to write pieces on past and present events. In this specific article, Professor Thomas Weber is cited numerous times, who is a graduate from the University of Aberdeen who was one of the first to suggest that this book was written by Hitler himself. This article is useful because it examines one of the most tactical pieces of propaganda created by Hitler. Hitler disguised this autobiography as a book written by World War One hero Victor Von Koeber and used spiritual language in reference to himself.

Joseph Goebbels. *Wikipedia*, upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/35/Bundesarchiv_Bild_146-1968-101-20A%2C_Joseph_Goebbels.jpg. Accessed 3 Mar. 2021. This portrait was taken of the head of the Ministry of Propaganda, Joseph Goebbels. Joseph Goebbels was a prominent leader in Germany throughout the Nazi regime who played an integral role in the spreading of propaganda and misinformation. By providing this image, the viewer will be able to match the name of the person being talked about to a face. Through this connection, the viewer will be able to develop a more comprehensive amount of knowledge on this prominent historical character.

Murray, Henry A. "Analysis of the Personality of Adolf Hitler." *Cornell University Library*, edited by William J. Donovan, 1943, lawcollections.library.cornell.edu/nuremberg/analysis. Accessed 9 Jan. 2021. This is a primary source document presented at the Nuremberg trials. The document is an analysis of Hitler's personality and behavior with the goal of predicting his future actions. The document analyzes what the book *Mein Kampf* proves about the psychology of Adolf Hitler and how it affected his role in the Holocaust. The source is written by an expert in psychological behavior at Harvard University and was used as evidence in the Nuremberg Trials.

Nuremberg Rally, 1934. 10 Sept. 1934. *DW*, static.dw.com/image/16023671_403.jpg. Accessed 20 Feb. 2021. This image was photographed at the Nuremberg Rally in 1934 where Hitler was speaking. The image portrays the amount of support that the Nazi party elicited and an example of the many parades and rallies that drew people to the Nazi party. Through this expression of the Nazi's power in numbers, the Nuremberg Rally provides an example of the pride and nationalism that allowed many people to overcome the humiliation they were feeling after the Versailles treaty.

PBS, and Joseph Goebbels. "Joseph Goebbels' Diary." *PBS*, 25 Apr. 2006, www.shoppbs.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/goebbels/sfeature/diary_03.html. Accessed 12 Oct. 2020. This source is provided by PBS and is a translation from Joseph

Goebbels diary. PBS provides a large array of information and according to a national survey, 75% of the public believes they are a reliable source. This source in particular uses a direct translation from the diary of the Ministry of Propaganda. The diary gives a different perspective on propaganda in Nazi Germany and how Joseph Goebbels viewed his own work. With this source, it is clear to see that Goebbels really believed in what he was instilling in the German people, the fact that whites were better than everyone else.

Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels. 10 May 1933. *USHMM*, collections.ushmm.org/iiif-b/assets/735126. Accessed 4 Mar. 2021. This is an image of the Minister of Propaganda speaking at a book burning in Berlin's Opernplatz in Germany. The photo provides the viewer with an opportunity to see some of what Joseph Goebbels took part in and how he contributed to the Nazi's propaganda campaign. This is a primary source taken at the book burning event which makes it authoritative evidence for the ideas promoted by Joseph Goebbels. Through this image the viewer is able to get a better sense of Joseph Goebbels beliefs and to have qualitative evidence of him taking part in anti-semitic events.

Rescue Expedition. *Jewish Virtual Library*, www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsourc/images/Holocaust/ds4a.jpg. Accessed 4 Mar. 2021. This is a caricature from the antisemitic newspaper *Der Stürmer*, also known as the *Attacker*. This caricature provides a primary source example of what German citizens were reading and seeing throughout their lifetime in Nazi Germany. Because this is a primary source, viewing the image gives the viewer a better understanding of what took place in Germany and how similar images shaped the German mind and their way of thinking. Specifically, this caricature expresses the Nazi's perceived power in numbers and made more people sympathetic to the regime because of the appeal of being apart of something large.

Stauber, K. *Germany Lives! Office of the Command Historian*, arsof-history.org/articles/images/v4n2_creating_a_demigod/800/match_book_cover.jpg. Accessed 9 Mar. 2021. This is one of the most widely known pieces of propaganda that was distributed throughout Nazi Germany. The poster depicts Adolf Hitler holding a flag and a prime example of the halo effect being used to create unconscious association between Hitler and messianic figures. Because this image was distributed throughout Nazi Germany during the regime it is an incredibly authoritative document of the deification of Hitler and the distribution of propaganda throughout Germany.

United Nations. "Law Reports of Trials of War Criminals Selected and Prepared by the United Nations." *Library of Congress*, 1947, www.loc.gov/rr/frd/

Military_Law/pdf/Law-Reports_Vol-2.pdf. Accessed 18 Jan. 2021. This source is a document that depicts the trial of Nazi war criminals from the Nuremberg Trials. Through these transcripts, evidence is provided about the actions taken to Nazi soldiers as well as some of their own thoughts about what they had done. Through this document, my project is given a more detailed description of the events taken place during the Holocaust and the evidence that proves it. Because this document was used during court trials and presented by the United Nations, all the evidence in here is factual and provided to the most in depth scale as possible.

USHMM. *Behind Enemy Lines: The Jew. Psychology Today*, cdn.psychologytoday.com/sites/default/files/styles/article-inline-half-caption/public/field_blog_entry_images/2018-07/nazi_propaganda_poster.jpg?itok=wjQRgEST. Accessed 3 Mar. 2021. This is an image of a Nazi propaganda poster from Nazi Germany. The poster exemplifies the connection created between foreign enemies and Jewish citizens in Nazi propaganda. This connection helped to create only one common enemy for the people in Germany in order to keep the message simplistic and to allow it reach the largest number of people. The poster was used in Nazi Germany during the reign of the Nazi Regime so the image provides a real primary source account of the propaganda spread by Nazi propagandists.

The Weiner Holocaust Library, editor. "The Holocaust Explained." *The Weiner Holocaust Library*, www.theholocaustexplained.org/how-and-why/how/. Accessed 6 Jan. 2021. This website takes the reader through a timeline of the events before and during the Holocaust as well as provides testimonials from holocaust survivors. The Weiner Holocaust Library is an organization that was originally developed by the London Jewish Cultural Centre. Their goal was to educate people on the horrors of the Holocaust through primary sources and testimonials as well as detailed documentation of the events following WWI and during WWII. The real life accounts of the Holocaust survivors are primary sources that provide a second point of view in my project of someone experiencing the event.

Secondary Sources:

Al- Ameedi, Riyadh Tariq Kadhim, and Zina Abdul Hussein Khudhier. "A Pragmatic Study of Barack Obama's Political Propaganda." *Journal of Education and Practice*, vol. 6, no. 20, 2015, pp. 75-86, files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/EJ1079046.pdf. Accessed 7 Jan. 2021. This journal provides a scientific evaluation of Obama's use of propaganda in his speech. The Journal was created by a professor and student at the University of Babylon and uses numerical data to support all of the evidence they present. The article is

useful in portraying the different forms that propaganda comes in in the present day. Through this evaluation of rhetorical devices and other tactical forms of communication used by the former president, the viewer of my project will be able to compare the use of propaganda during the Nazi regime and the use of propaganda during present day society in America.

Altheide, David L., and Jennifer N. Grimes. "War Programming: The Propaganda Project and the Iraq War." *JSTOR*, vol. 46, no. 4, 2005, www.jstor.org/stable/4121509?seq=1. Accessed 9 Jan. 2021. This article examines the use of propaganda during the George W. Bush administration. This is a journal published by Taylor & Francis, one of the world's leading academic publisher that uses detailed research to form their theses and comprehensive report on the administration. This connection is important to my claim because it proves that propaganda actually is used in the exact same way it was during the Nazi time period, to gain support from a population for a war.

Anti-Saddam Hussein Propaganda. 1990. *Imperial War Museum*, www.google.com/search?q=Propaganda+poster+of+Saddam+Hussein&client=safari&rls=en&sxsrf=ALeKk02pSmbA3gX_LZ14PFgED_B3UsMDew:1615428225297&source=lnms&tbn=isch&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiH75yMk6fvAhUwGfKfHYObBEUQ_AUoAXoECAUQAw&biw=1440&bih=837#imgsrc=qSmm9oArDDWCwM. Accessed 10 Mar. 2021. This image was distributed during the Bush campaign and provides a more recent example of propaganda in modern society. The image serves as a threat against Saddam Hussein and promoted anti-islamic sentiment in the United States. Because of the similarities between the use of propaganda in the Bush administration and the use of propaganda under Adolf Hitler, this image serves as a good warning against propaganda in today's society.

Browning, Christopher. *Ordinary Men: Reserve Police Battalion 101 and the Final Solution in Poland*. 1992. The book "Ordinary Men: Reserve Police Battalion 101 and the Final Solution in Poland" tells the true story of members of the Reserve Battalion 101. The group took part in mass shootings of Jewish prisoners as well as their deportation to Nazi Death Camps. The book analyzes the behavior of the German soldiers and how their action apply to the generalization of human behavior. While the book primarily focuses on the effect of group dynamics on their willingness to murder, the book is applicable to my topic because it provides further information on how ordinary men became murderers. The emergence of three distinct groups also shows that not everyone of the Nazi soldiers were completely brainwashed

and many of them held on to their own morals and knew what they were doing was wrong. However the herd mentality of Nazi soldiers and the normality created around the dehumanization of Jews resulted in the mass murder during the Holocaust. By telling the real life story of this battalion, my project gains additional insight into the effects of the Nazi regime on the human psyche.

Collins, Harper. "Ordinary Men Reserve Police Battalion 101 and the Final Solution in Poland." *Kirkus*, HarperCollins, 20 May 2010, www.kirkusreviews.com/book-reviews/christopher-r-browning/ordinary-men/. Accessed 19 Jan. 2021. This source is a book review on the book "Ordinary Men Reserve Police and the Final Solution in Poland." The book review analyzes how the author of the book Christopher R. Browning uses evidence integrated in with conclusions. The author of view believes that the analysis of ordinary men who were not trained to kill and their journey to becoming mass murderers is what sets the book apart from others. The book review helps my project because it helps illustrate the usefulness of this book to my project.

Davis, Martha, and Dianne Dulica. *Hitler's Movement Signature*. Illustrated by Ildiko Viczian, 1992. *JSTOR*, doi:10.23071146204. Accessed 9 Mar. 2021. This book provides the recollection of Hitler's speeches from a Jewish historian and her friend at the Nuremberg rally. The book was published at Cambridge University, one of the world's leading research institutions and the winner of eighty one Nobel Prize. A description of Hitler's speeches from a primary source provides evidence for Hitler's grandiose performances and choreographed nature of his speeches. This element of propaganda was incredibly important in building up the authority bias surrounding Hitler. The deification of Hitler as a result of his body language resulted in people blindly accepting anything he said and led to the Holocaust and mistreatment of many lives.

Everett Historical. *Nuremberg Rally*. *Britannica*, cdn.britannica.com/29/187129-050-F55F3A5C/Nazi-Party-rally-Nurnberg-Germany-1933.jpg. This rendering of the Nuremberg Party provides an example of the many parades and rallies that the Nazi's used to display their power and numbers and persuade more people to join. Through this image, the viewer will be able to get a better idea of the events that were taking place in Nazi Germany that drew people to the Nazi Party.

Halo Effect. *Brewminate*, brewminate.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/101718-10-Goebbels-Nazi-Germany-Propaganda-History.png. Accessed 3 Mar. 2021. This image provides a series of Nazi propaganda posters depicting Hitler as a god-like being. These artifacts help the viewer of my project

by providing true examples of what the Nazi propagandists were creating and showing how the unconscious bias techniques were being used as a means of persuasion. The images depicted in the posters provide strong evidence for the regard in which German citizens viewed the Fuhrer and the Nazi party.

How Failing Banks Paved Hitler's Path to Power: Financial Crisis and Right-Wing Extremism in Germany, 1931-33. VOX, 15 Mar. 2019, voxeu.org/article/financial-crisis-and-right-wing-extremism-germany-1931-33. Accessed 6 Jan. 2020. The article examines the events leading up to World War II and how it played a role in Hitler's path to leadership in Germany. This website contains commentary from expert economists and uses their skills to analyze events in present day and former historic events. Their economic expertise is useful because it provides numerical evidence to support the explanations about Hitler's rise to power. This numerical data is important in my research because the project will be composed of more than just writing but can use graphs associated with events to support my claim.

IRS Research Team. "Fake News." *Institute of Regional Studies*, edited by Ammad Farooq and Saleem Raza, 14 Apr. 2019, irs.org.pk/Docs/ConBook19.pdf#page=236. Accessed 10 Mar. 2021. This article is an in depth analysis on fake news and propaganda. While the article primarily focuses on propaganda in the Middle East, a section of the article analyzes the many different biases that contribute to the usefulness of propaganda. The aspect of the article which focuses on propaganda today and the many authoritarian leaders that have coined the phrase "Fake News" helps provide evidence for propaganda in modern society and helps the viewer understand why this knowledge matters to the present day. Modern propaganda combined with the analysis of different biases is useful to this project by providing definitions for the different strategies and their applications to society today.

JoDS. MIT, 7 Aug. 2019, jods.mitpress.mit.edu/pub/jyzg7j6x/release/2. The source is provided by MIT and is a research paper on the use of propaganda in the modern day. MIT is a reputable research institution and the research undergoes substantial review before being published. This article is useful because it explains the effect propaganda has on modern society. The article speaks about how propaganda has been adapted to the digital age. This is important because it shows how the effectiveness of propaganda is still utilized today. By combining what we know about the effect of Nazi propaganda with the continued influence of propaganda today, people become less trusting of the world around them.

Jones, Robert W., Jr. "Creating a Demigod; Nazi Art, Adolf Hitler, and the Cult of Personality." Edited by Veritas. *Office of the Command Historian*,

arsof-history.org/articles/v4n2_creating_a_demigod_page_1.html. Accessed 12 Oct. 2020. The source from the Office Of The Command Historian provides information about the use of art in German society and how it facilitated the Nazi regime. The goal of the Office Of The Command Historian is to preserve the history of Army Special Operation Forces and "provide commanders, staffs, and soldiers throughout USASOC with accurate and timely historical analyses". They do this by collecting historical articles, documentaries, and other pieces of history and then using that information to educate others. The article talks about how the loss of WWI and the Versailles treaty set up the Nazi Regime's ability to take over and the historical events leading up to their takeover. The communication was vital in their rise to power, in everything from rallying support from their defeat to the evolution of names for buildings and groups.

Klein, Gil. "Fox News Has Become Trump's Propaganda Arm, CNN's Media Reporter Says." *The National Press Club*, 8 Sept. 2020, www.press.org/newsroom/fox-news-has-become-trumps-propaganda-arm-cnns-media-reporter-says. Accessed 5 Jan. 2021. This article examines the role that Fox News plays in spreading Donald Trump's propaganda. The National Press Club is an organization for journalists that gather to report on modern day issues. Many of the journalists come from non-partisan news networks whose goal is to portray the facts of events without their own judgement. This article is useful to my project because the propaganda used by Hitler and Trump is very similar. This article provides viewers of my project an opportunity to compare and contrast the propaganda they see during their everyday lives with that used by the Nazi regime.

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America. 15 June 2015, www.pnas.org/content/112/26/7931. Accessed 7 Nov. 2020. This research article from the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America provides data that demonstrates opinions of German citizens after the Holocaust as well as a detailed description of propaganda effect on people during and before the Holocaust. The journal was established by the National Academy of Science and is the second most cited scientific journal. This specific source provides quantitative resource that can support my claim about the influence of Nazi propaganda. The article reports on a study they conducted where they surveyed members of the German community who were different ages at the time of the Holocaust and recorded their response.

Schoolshistory.org.uk. schoolshistory.org.uk/topics/european-history/nazi-germany/the-nazi-totalitarian-regime/. Accessed 8 Nov. 2020. The article titled Nazi Totalitarian Regime was published by an organization dedicated to providing history teachers with resources to assist with their

lesson plan. Because this website is a guide for history teachers around America it is considered a reputable source and even provides courses to incoming teachers. This source is useful because it explains how the fact that the Nazi regime was totalitarian gave them access to the necessary means of manipulating the media. The article also introduces how the Nazis were able to deal with people who were not susceptible to propaganda. For the first time it is evident how the entire population was manipulated and not just those targeted by propaganda.

The Science of Art and the Art of Science. Florida Gulf Coast University, itech.fgcu.edu/&/issues/vol2/issue1/german.htm. Accessed 8 Nov. 2020. The source is published by the Florida Gulf Coast University and covers the effect of propaganda as well as what made Germany so susceptible to Nazi propaganda. The article uses many primary sources and secondary sources which the author uses to deduce how propaganda led to the Holocaust. By examining the events leading up to the exposure of propaganda it is easier to understand why propaganda was so influential. By understanding the events leading up to Nazi propaganda, the tactics used by the regime can be better understood as well as their importance in gaining support for their cause.

SHOAH Resource Center. "Propaganda, Nazi." *Yadvashem.org*, Yad Vashem, www.yadvashem.org/odot_pdf/Microsoft%20Word%20-%205752.pdf. Accessed 3 Oct. 2020. The research paper from the SHOAH center provides a broad summary of propaganda's influence over Germans' lives. The SHOAH research center is able to articulate these essays through strenuous interviews with people in Europe at the time of the Holocaust. The article primarily illuminates Hitler's view on propaganda and how it was meant to target simpleminded, uneducated individuals. It also goes over how they used this thought process to influence others and the specific works that accomplished this task, such as *Der Stürmer* and *Jud Süss*. The source shines light on how communication can be specified to a target population and how the many allies of communication in the modern era have led to a greater influence over people's lives.

"Treaty of Versailles: The War Guilt Clause." *Facing History and Ourselves*, www.facinghistory.org/weimar-republic-fragility-democracy/politics/treaty-versailles-text-article-231-war-guilt-clause-politics. Accessed 7 Mar. 2021. This website provides a citation from the War Guilt Clause in the Treaty of Versailles as well as a brief overview of the reaction to this clause. The War Guilt Clause is an integral piece of this historical story because of the feelings invoked by this statement. This source comes from a textbook meant to educate kids on history, so the evidence is

historically accurate and does not provide any bias. Through this source my project is elevated because of the evidence of humiliation that is associated with this part of the Versailles Treaty. Through this evidence of humiliation, it can be better understood why the Nazi nationalism was so appealing to many German citizens.

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. "State of Deception: The Power of Nazi Propaganda." *The Holocaust and the United Nations Outreach Program*, www.un.org/en/holocaustremembrance/EM/pdf/State%20of%20Deception%20The%20Power%20of%20Nazi%20Propaganda.pdf. Accessed 3 Oct. 2020. The slide presentation from the U.N. explains the basics of propaganda and its uses in Nazi Germany. The United Nations is a multinational organization that resolves world issues and educates about past events. The slides explain how messages are manipulated and what constitutes propaganda. They also list many historical pieces of propaganda that Germany used to distort the truth in order to sway the masses. The source gives insight into how easy communication can be manipulated and how much propaganda the modern world is surrounded with every day.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Washington, DC. "Joseph Goebbels." *Holocaust Encyclopedia*, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/joseph-goebbels-1. Accessed 12 Oct. 2020. The source from the United States Holocaust Museum provides an in-depth bibliography on the life of Joseph Goebbels. The United States Holocaust Museum is one of the primary holders of information on the Holocaust and teaches people everyday about the events and ideas that shaped Nazi Germany. Joseph Goebbels was the man in charge of propaganda during the Nazi regime because Hitler had been impressed by his mastery of propaganda techniques. What is especially interesting about Joseph Goebbels was that propaganda was not only a job, but a way of life. Even while communicating he is able to weave in words that help sway people to the radical Nazi beliefs and endorse anything from the burning of Jewish books and the "cleaning off the German spirit".

"Nazi Propaganda." *Holocaust Encyclopedia*, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/nazi-propaganda. Accessed 3 Oct. 2020. The United States Holocaust Museum gives a broad overview of propaganda in Nazi Germany. The United States Holocaust Museum is located in Washington D.C. where they use their resources to educate visitors on the events of the Holocaust. The source introduces the reader to some of the prominent historical figures that contributed to the production of propaganda as well as some of the works that were created. It also provides insight on the ideas that were trying to be reinforced into the German

population as well as the fears that German leaders were trying to instill. With this knowledge we are better able to understand the historical facts and characters in Nazi Germany that contributed to the production of propaganda as well as the tactics used to influence and instill nazi ideology.

Weber, Thomas. "Hitler Created a Fictional Persona To Recast Himself as Germany's Savior." *Smithsonian Magazine*, 10 Jan. 2018, doi:180967790. Accessed 12 Oct. 2020. The article from the Smithsonian Magazine talks about how carefully crafted Hitlers persona was and the thought process behind it. The Smithsonian magazine is a national institution consisting of 19 museums, 9 research centers and more than 180 affiliates around the world. Hitler was able to persuade the German people to believe he was their natural leader and created an almost god-like aura around him. Because of this he was able to self-proclaim himself Germany's "Messiah" and claimed he was the only one who could save Germany. This information is especially important in today's world because leaders still use these tactics to gain the popular vote or stay in power. Because people are so easily manipulated by non-verbal communication and slight deviations from standard speaking, it is important that we be aware of its affect on our own minds.