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The Origins of Nazi Genocide—Henry Friedlander 1997-09-01 Henry Friedlander explores in chilling detail how the Nazi program of secretly exterminating the handicapped and disabled evolved into the systematic destruction of Jews and Gypsies. Tracing the rise of racist and eugenic ideologies in Germany, he describes how the so-called euthanasia of the handicapped provided a practical model for mass murder, thereby initiating the Holocaust. Based on extensive research in American, German, and Austrian archives as well as Allied and German court records, the book also analyzes the involvement of the German bureaucracy and judiciary, the participation of physicians and scientists, the motives of the killers, and the nature of popular opinion, and sheds light on the special plight of handicapped Jews, who were the first singled out for murder.

The Origins of the Final Solution—Christopher R. Browning 2007-05-01 This groundbreaking work is the most detailed, carefully researched, and comprehensive analysis of the evolution of Nazi policy from the persecution and "ethnic cleansing" of Jews in 1939 to the Final Solution of the Holocaust in 1942.

The Architect of Genocide—Richard Breitman 1991 Among the Nazi leaders, Heinrich Himmler was, as Richard Breitman observes in this ground- breaking study, an easy man to underestimate—short, pudgy, near- sighted, chinless. Yet Himmler holds a peculiarly memorable place in the roster of Nazi war criminals: he was the man most closely associated with the creation and operation of the Final Solution, the programme of formal mass murder responsible for the deaths of six million Jews in death camps. Thus, to understand the Holocaust it is first necessary to understand Himmler, and it is this The Architect of Genocide at last permits us to do.

Drawing on thousands of published and unpublished sources—ranging from the Nuremberg War Crimes trial records to papers held in the Central State Archives of the October Revolution of the Ukrainian SSR in Kiev—Breitman shows us the man himself, growing from unlikeable boyhood to become the perfect bureaucrat, seemingly the antithesis of the mad policies he espoused. At the same time, with unchallengeable authority, he presents us with the hitherto mysterious and much—debated facts about the origins of those policies, establishing among other things that before the war, Himmler had plans to murder all German Jews who would not—or could not--leave the country and that as early as 1939, Himmler was considering the use of gas chambers and crematoriums.

The Nazi Holocaust—Michael Robert Marrus 1989

The Holocaust: An Encyclopedia and Document Collection [4 volumes]—Paul R. Bartrop 2017-09-15 This four-volume set provides reference entries, primary documents, and personal accounts from individuals who lived through the Holocaust that allow readers to better understand the cultural, political, and economic motivations that spurred the Final Solution. It provides an easily readable encyclopedic collection of secondary source materials, such as reference entries, maps, and tables, that offer a breadth of content for understanding the Holocaust. It examines a broad range of themes relating to the Holocaust, enabling readers to consider important questions about the historical experience and its implications for today. It includes two volumes of primary source material that introduce users to the cultural, political, and economic motivations that spurred the Final Solution. It presents memoirs and personal narratives that introduce the path travelled by the Nazi regime towards the consummation of the Final Solution, a process that could only be possible as a result of the progressive trampling of basic human rights, which is typical of authoritarian states. With an austere but didactic style, Daniel Rafecas offers a historical synthesis that is essential to those English-speaking readers who, coming from any area of knowledge, approach this subject, worried by what Rafecas defines as the great black hole of Modernity.

The Origins of the Second World War: An International Perspective—Frank McDonough 2011-09-22 Many major world events have occurred since the last key anniversary of the beginning of the Second World War, and these events have had a dramatic impact on the international stage: 9/11, the Iraq War, climate change and the world economic crisis. This is an opportune moment to bring together a group of major international experts who will offer a series of new interpretations of the key aspects of the origins of the Second World War. Each chapter is based on original archival research and written by scholars who are all leading experts in their field. This is a truly international collection of articles, with wide breadth and scope, which includes contributions from historians, and also political scientists, gender theorists, and international relations experts. This is an important contribution to scholarly debate on one of the most important events of the 20th century and a subject of major interest to the general reader, historians, students and researchers, policy makers and conflict prevention experts.

Goliath's Head—Alan Fleishman 2010-02 GOLIATH'S HEAD tells of a search for courage and hope amid crushing oppression. Avi Schneider is a Jewish boy growing up in Russia on the eve of early-twentieth-century revolution. He is nine years old when he meets his own personal devil, Viktor Askinov, a brutal youngster who relishes tormenting Jews. In the following years, Avi is the object of his tormentor's obsession. Fourteen years later in 1905 the Tsar instigates riots - pogroms - against the poor, teeming Jewish villages. Now a husband and father, Avi takes to the barricades to defend his village from the mob coming to kill the men, rape the women, and burn down his village. Armed, he again faces Viktor Askinov, who is leading the mob. But he has been warned that if he kills Viktor Askinov, he puts his beautiful young wife Sara and newborn son Ishak in deadly peril. Avi must decide this night what he stands for. Is it survival at any cost, for himself and those he loves? Or is it righteous vengeance for his people?

Revelation—1999-01-01 The final book of the Bible, Revelation prophesies the ultimate judgement of mankind in a series of allegorical visions, grisly images and nume rologistical predictions. According to these, empires will fall, the “Beast” will be destroyed and Christ will rule a new Jerusalem. With an introduction by Will Self.

In Search of the Origins of Nazi Monstrosity: From Persecution to
Eight Days in May: The Final Collapse of the Third Reich—Volker Ullrich 2021-09-21 The best-selling author of Hitler: Ascent and Hitler: Downfall reconstructs the chaotic, otherworldly last days of Nazi Germany. In a bunker deep below Berlin’s Old Reich Chancellery, Adolf Hitler and his new bride, Eva Braun, took their own lives just after 3:00 p.m. on April 30, 1945—Hitler by gunshot to the temple, Braun by ingesting cyanide. But the Führer’s suicide did not instantly end either Nazism or the Second World War in Europe. Far from it: the eight days that followed were among the most traumatic in modern history, witnessing not only the final paroxysms of bloodshed and the frantic surrenders of the Wehrmacht, but the total disintegration of the once-mighty Third Reich. In Eight Days in May, the award-winning historian and Hitler biographer Volker Ullrich draws on an astonishing variety of sources, including diaries and letters of ordinary Germans, to narrate a society’s descent into Hobbesian chaos. In the town of Demmin in the north, residents succumbed to madness and committed mass suicide. In Berlin, Soviet soldiers raped German civilians on a near-unprecedented scale. In Nazi-occupied Prague, Czech insurgents led an uprising in the hope that General George S. Patton would come to their aid, but were brutally put down by German units in the city. Throughout the remains of Third Reich, huge numbers of people were on the move, creating a surrealistic tableau: death marches of concentration-camp inmates crossed paths with retreating Wehrmacht soldiers and groups of refugees; columns of POWs encountered those of liberated slave laborers and bombed-out people returning home. A taut, propulsive narrative, Eight Days in May takes us inside the phantomlike regime of Hitler’s chosen successor, Admiral Karl Dönitz, revealing how the desperate attempt to impose order utterly failed, as frontline soldiers deserted and Nazi Party fanatics called on German civilians to martyr themselves in a last stand against encroaching Allied forces. In truth, however, the post-Hitler government represented continuity more than change: its leaders categorically refused to take responsibility for their crimes against humanity, an attitude typical not just of the Nazi elite but also of large segments of the German populace. The consequences would be severe. Eight Days in May is not only an indispensable account of the Nazi endgame, but a historic work that brilliantly examines the costs of mass delusion.

A Final Story—Nasser Zakariya 2017-11-14 Popular science readers embrace epics—the sweeping stories that claim to tell the history of all the universe, from the cosmological to the biological to the social. And the appeal is understandable: in writing these works, authors such as E. O. Wilson or Steven Weinberg deliberately seek to move beyond particular events, scientific endeavor, human discovery, and contemporary existential concerns. In A Final Story, Nasser Zakariya delves into the origins and ambitions of these scientific epics, from the nineteenth century to the present, to see what might be learned about the way we relate between storytelling, integrated scientific knowledge, and historical method. While seeking to transcend the perspectives of their own eras, the authors of the epics and the debates surrounding them are embedded in political and social struggles of their own times, struggles to which the epics in turn respond. In attempts to narrate an approach to a final, true account, these synthesizing efforts shape and orient scientific developments old and new. By looking closely at the composition of science epics and the related genres developed along with them, we are able to view the historical narrative of science as a form of knowledge itself, one that discloses much about the development of our understanding of and relationship to science over time.

Hitler and Nazi Germany—Jackson J. Spielvogel 2010 This text is a brief yet comprehensive survey of the Third Reich based on current research findings and it is written for students and general readers who want a deeper understanding of contemporary German history. It provides a balanced approach in examining Hitler’s role in the history of the Third Reich and includes coverage of the economic, social, and political forces that made the rise and growth of Nazism possible; the institutional, cultural, and social life of the Third Reich; the Second World War; and the Holocaust. Hallmark Features An in-depth portrait of Adolf Hitler, the man and the leader—Coverage includes the influences on his early development, his character traits, his oratorical skills, his messianic pretensions, and an analysis of his ideology based on quotations from his writings and speeches. A thorough examination of the Holocaust—Includes coverage of anti-Semitism in Germany, Hitler’s personal racial ideology and vision of Aryan purity, the mechanisms of terror and control, and the machinery of the Final Solution. The Jewish perspective is woven throughout this coverage. Engaging coverage of the following topics: Anti-Jewish policies and the involvement of ordinary Germans in the Holocaust The political scene in Weimar Germany The role of Gregor Strasser in rebuilding the Nazi Party Walter Darré and “Blood and Soil” The internal consolidation of power Party-state relations Early Nazi economic policy The SS and the military between 1933–1939 Provides the most up-to-date research. Pedagogical Features Student Pedagogy—Includes maps, photos, bibliographies, and suggestions for further reading. David Redles, Associate Professor of History at Cuyahoga Community College, contributed his expertise to the latest revision by revising and updating the text in accordance with the most recent scholarship in the field. Coverage of World War I has been reorganized to improve flow. Includes a substantial amount of NEW coverage of culture.

Survivors: 62511, 70726—Nico A. Van Thyn 2016-10-13 They did not know each other before World War II, although they were from the same neighborhood in Amsterdam. Rose and Louis Van Thyn each endured Auschwitz and other Nazi concentration camps, were the only surviving members of their original families, lost their first spouses, and met and married after the war in Amsterdam. This is their story of survival, and a new life in the United States.

The Final Pagan Generation—Edward J. Watts 2020-08-25 A compelling history of radical transformation in the fourth-century—when Christianity decimated the practices of traditional pagan religion in the Roman Empire. The Final Pagan Generation recounts the fascinating story of the lives and fortunes of the last Romans born before the Emperor Constantine converted to Christianity. Edward J. Watts traces their experiences of living through the fourth century’s dramatic religious and political changes, when heated confrontations saw the Christian establishment legislate against pagan practices as mobs attacked pagan holy sites and temples. The emperors who issued these laws, the imperial officials charged with implementing them, and the Christian perpetrators of religious violence were almost exclusively young men whose attitudes and actions contrasted markedly with those of the earlier generation, who shared neither their juniors’ interest in creating sharply defined religious identities nor their propensity for violent conflict. Watts examines why the “final pagan generation”—born to the old ways and the old world in which it seemed to everyone that religious practices would continue as they had for the past two thousand years—proved both unable to anticipate the changes that imperially sponsored Christianity produced and unwilling to resist them. A compelling and provocative read, suitable for the general reader as well as students and scholars of the ancient world.

The Final Act—Michael Cotev Morgan 2020-08-11 The definitive account of the historic diplomatic agreement that provided a blueprint for ending the Cold War. The Helsinki Final Act was a watershed of the Cold War. Signed by thirty-five European and North American leaders at a summit in Finland in the summer of 1975, the document presented a vision for peace based on common principles and cooperation across the Iron Curtain. The Final Act is the first in-depth history of the diplomatic saga that produced this important agreement. This gripping book explains the Final Act’s emergence from the parallel crises of the Soviet bloc and the West during the 1960s and the conflicting strategies that animated the negotiations. Drawing on research in eight countries and multiple languages, The Final Act shows how Helsinki provided a blueprint for ending the Cold War and building a new international order.

Jesse Owens, Adolf Hitler and the 1936 Summer Olympics—Doug West 2016-04-14 Both Jesse Owens and Adolf Hitler grew up in poverty, and each of the two men struggled to find their footing later in life. Owens represented the United States in the 1936 Olympics, after which he found it difficult to sustain a well-paying job. In turn, Adolf Hitler moved to Vienna as a teenager, following his parents’ death, but he never found the financial success he so desperately craved as an artist. He spent most of his time in the city a penniless, unemployed young man. The similarities between the two men end there. While Adolf Hitler became angered and enraged by his circumstances, and by the fate of Germany following the First World War, Jesse Owens went out of his way to help people. Even when he faced the cruelty of racism in the United States, Owens saw the best in others. He spent most of his days working with children and teenagers, making a conscious effort to give them the guidance and support they needed to...
enact positive change in the world. In contrast, Hitler turned to hatred, divisiveness, and conflict in his attempts to change the world in his image. Owens wrote an op-ed in the New York Times on October 23rd, 2020, titled "The Divide: How the Forces of Hatred Are Shaping America’s Future," in which he stated that "hatred is the result of fear, and fear is the result of ignorance." Owens argued that it is important to combat these forces of hatred and divisiveness, and to promote positive change in the world.

Kingdom Planet - The Final Kingdom: El Cid 2016-09-30 Between the covers of Kingdom Planet read about the extraordinary events that surface within the functions of this worldwide championship. The diabolical plot of the firm that is actually run by Satan's soldiers, will astound and challenge your thinking regarding workplace realities.

We Are Not Alone in the Universe: Wojciech Konrad Kulczyk 2012-10-26 The author, while living in Portugal, came in contact with a book describing the events in Fatima, such as the display on the sky which was witnessed by 50,000 people. As a physicist, specializing in lasers, he came to the conclusion that these events were neither of natural nor divine origins, but they had to be prepared by beings of much higher than human intelligence. Following this hypothesis he arrived at a logical conclusion that the intelligent beings had intervened to human affairs from the very beginning of homo sapiens on Earth. His book explains many mystifying events in the history of mankind such as the origins of the first civilisations and the arising of the main religions. Certain events in the 20th century such as the fall of Nazism and communism are elucidated using this approach. The book tries to answer questions: Why the intelligent beings are interfering in human affairs? What are their objectives? and provides an answer to such a timeless question as: "What is the purpose of human life?"

Toward the Final Solution: George Lachmann Moos 1978 Racism incorporated the important facts and movements of the 19th-20th centuries and promised to solve the problems created by modernization. Traces the development of racism from the Enlightenment attitude towards Blacks and the beginnings of anthropology in the early 19th century. Organic nationalism and " völkisch " nationalism in Germany denied that Jews could become part of the nation or speak its language. Eugenics, which developed in England from social Darwinism, was not necessarily racist, but spread the fear of " degeneration " and of hereditary depravity, which was then identified with Jewishness. Discusses also the occult or mystical element of racism. Surveys the rise of political antisemitism in France and Germany from the 1870s, the effects of World War I and the Russian Revolution, Nazism and the Holocaust.

Amelia Earhart's Final Flight: Mike Harris 2017-03-30 The Versailles Treaty after WWI "Mandated Islands" in the Pacific to the Japanese. President Roosevelt felt the Japanese were illegally installing military fortification on these "Mandated Islands" which was in direct violation of the WWI Treaty. Amelia Earhart, a popular figure who set many aviation records, wanted to increase her popularity by flying around-the-world. This would be a huge accomplishments that no pilot, man or woman, had attempted before. She left California, March 17, 1937, in a twin-engine Lockheed Electra and flew to Honolulu on the first leg of her historic flight with Fred Noonan and Harry Manning as her navigators. Unfortunately, she crashed on take-off and her Electra was so badly damaged, it had to be shipped back to the Lockheed plant in California for repairs. Amelia and her publisher husband, George Putnam didn't have the money to repair her Electra and make another attempt to fly around-the-world, so Mr. Putnam approached President Roosevelt and asked if the U.S. government could help? FDR had met Amelia briefly and knew of the popular figure at this time. FDR did not want to get involved, but the President had set many aviation records, wanted to increase her popularity by flying around-the-world. The U.S. government believed the Japanese were illegally installing military fortification on these "Mandated Islands" in the Pacific. Marine Colonel Early Ellis tried to sneak into Truk Atoll to gather information, but was caught on the island of Palau and killed. FDR believed that maybe a civilian pilot who was going to fly around-the-world might have a better chance to obtain the information he needed, so agreed to help Amelia on her request. But, FDR only did so, if Amelia would agree to take a few pictures of Japanese island fortifications along the way. Although a staunch 'pacifist' Amelia agreed to the president's stipulations. The U.S. government helped plan her second attempt, provided her plane with larger engines, installed additional fuel tanks and reconnaissance cameras, but did so with little fanfare or publicity. Instead of flying from East to West as she planned on her first attempt, she flew West to East with only Fred Noonan as her navigator. Prior to her flight it's reported she was sworn into the Army Air Force as an officer and confided to a friend, "Imagine me being a spy!" Amelia left California on May 21st and headed for Miami, Puerto Rico, Brazil, Africa, India, Bangkok, and finally got back to California. Amelia finally got back to California and died on July 2, 1937, at the age of 37. The mystery of what happened to Amelia Earhart and her co-pilot Fred Noonan is still unsolved today.
Singapore and Dutch East Indies, where Mr. F.O. Furman, a Lockheed maintenance specialist, met Amelia and checked her Electra and cameras for 22 days. At least 10,000 munitions drums were being transferred, even if she flew into a field that was not on her announced itinerary. She and Fred Noonan left Loe, New Guinea on July 1st, 1937 and headed for Howland Island, 2,556 miles away. The Coast Guard Cutter ITASCA waited just off Howland to handle all communications as she approached. Unfortunately, when Harry Manning was the designated navigator on her first attempt, he arranged for Navy ships to communicate with her in Morse Code. No one told the Navy vessels that Manning was no longer her navigator. Neither Amelia or Fred could read Morse Code! Amelia Earhart’s Final Flight tells the story of how she crashed on Mill Atoll in the Marshall Islands, was captured by the Japanese, taken to Saipan where she was held in isolation for seven years before being killed. Eye-witnesses in the Marshall Islands and on Saipan provided the true accounts of what actually happened to Amelia on her historic flight, what happened when she was captured, how she was killed and reaction by U.S. and Japanese leaders. It also relates how U.S. Marines found Amelia’s briefcase and also found her Electra on Saipan when they attacked in 1944. David O’Malley, a member of the Writers Guild, wrote an interesting screenplay that’s based on these eye-witness reports. It gives a rational explanation why both the U.S. and Japan have kept Amelia’s capture and death a secret since her Final Flight.

Zionism: Final Call—Dr. David Rabeys 2002-12-09 Established in the secular European milieu of the nineteenth century, Zionism is now reaching its final expressions. This movement is seen through the eyes of an Arab-Jew (Sephardic) in a challenging and provocative manner. His analysis is based not only on academic research, but also on his own first-hand perceptions.

Our Final Invention—James Barrat 2013-11-25 In 1907 and again in 1908 Adolf Hitler applied for entry at the Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna. He was rejected on both occasions - a professor cited “unfitness for painting.” It seems that this decision has been deemed by many historians as significant. What if Adolf Hitler had been accepted to the prestigious Academy of Fine Arts? Prior to this rejection, Adolf had sold some of his paintings so it would not have been unthinkable for him to have been accepted. Some have thought that perhaps he had been rejected by Jewish professors and so began his hatred of the Jews. Again, we have to think about what if Adolf Hitler had been accepted in the Academy of Fine Arts. What if he had been able to see the course of history? Would someone else have simply taken his place? “The Artist Formerly Known as Adolf Hitler,” is a novel that looks at what the world may have looked like had he chosen a different career path in life. For many people, the name Adolf Hitler is the embodiment of evil. The purpose of this book is not to venerate Adolf Hitler, but to share the story of what might have happened to the political careers of people who called themselves Jews.

The Book of Revelation—Gustavo Vazquez-Lozano 2020-12-22 *Includes pictures *Includes a bibliography for further reading “And I saw, and beheld a white horse: and he that sat on him had a bow; and a crown was given unto him: and he went forth conquering, and to conquer.” - The Book of Revelation 6:2 About the Book: “If you have never heard of the Book of Revelation before, you are in good company. This book is one of the most controversial books about the strange visions while he was in Patmos, a small Greek island in the Aegean Sea. This John, the Seer, the Revelator, was long believed to be one of Jesus’s apostles, but recent historians have determined that he was a second-generation disciple. In fact, he was likely a political exile, writing for Christians under the threat of persecution by the Roman Empire, and his book, the Book of Revelation, was controversial, obscure, and rejected by many local churches as early as the 2nd century CE. Even after it managed to slip into the Bible as the last book of the canon, for years many doubted its authenticity, and others later branded it as the heretical hallucinations of a madman. Despite those controversial origins, the Apocalypse or Revelation of John remains firmly embedded in the Bible as the final chapter of the great saga that opens with Genesis, the beginning of everything. As a bookend to Genesis, Revelation provides a narrative of the end times, the completion of history, and the end of the world. Genesis and Revelation thus constitute the Alpha and the Omega, a surprising expression that the Book of Revelation applies to the divinity. In the opening verses of the Book of Revelation, God says to John, “I am the Alpha and the Omega - the beginning and the end. I am the one who is, who was always, and who is still to come.” John proclaims, “On the Lord’s Day I was in the Spirit, and I heard behind me a loud voice like a trumpet, which said: ‘Write on a scroll what you see.’” His esoteric narrative, impenetrable to most of his readers, is full of symbols, keys, and metaphors, abounds in strange visions and otherworldly creatures. Perhaps inevitably, the interpretation of the Book of Revelation has also generated significant controversy. Once it obtained its canonical status, meaning it was accepted by the whole Church as a divinely inspired text, countless generations immersed themselves in its verses in an effort to decode the visions of the prophet John. Theologies of many ages, and even
The Origins of Music—Carl Stumpf 2012-07-26 Carl Stumpf was one of the founding fathers of gestalt psychology. In this volume, first published in German in 1911 he discusses the origin and forms of musical activity as well as various theories on the origin of music.

An Historical Relation of the Origin, Progress, and Final Dissolution of the Government of the Rohilla Afgans in the Northern Provinces of Hindostan—Charles Hamilton 1787

The Ancient Roman Sieges of Jerusalem and Masada—Charles River Charles River Editors 2018-02-03 *Includes pictures *Includes ancient accounts of the battles *Includes a bibliography for further reading The Siege of Jerusalem in 70 CE is arguably the most important event in Jewish history. First, it was the central battle in the First Jewish-Roman war. Second, the failure of the siege on the Jewish side resulted in the destruction of the Second Temple of Jerusalem, a disaster that would eventually prove both permanent and catastrophic, since it was never rebuilt. Third, it permanently altered the diaspora of Judaism in the Ancient World. Fourth, because it was inediscive in breaking the power of the Jewish revolt permanently, it was also inconclusive and led to further, inevitable revolts that broke Judean identity completely. It was not the first time the Romans had conquered the capital of the kingdom, nor was it the first time Jerusalem had been sacked by a foreign power. It was unusual for the Romans, however, because it was not the final act that such a conquest generally was. With few exceptions, such as the Carthaginians and the Celts; the Romans had not encountered an opponent who refused to remain defeated. Roman generals and governors found this stubborn resistance unnerving and that may have contributed to an increased cruelty toward the local Jewish population, not that the Romans generally required an excuse to be brutal. To the Romans’ bewilderment, the Jews were absolutely, adamantly opposed to worshiping any deity above God (in the universal form of Yahweh), or even alongside or beneath God. At this point in their theological history, the Jews had become strict monotheists. Worshiping the Emperor as a deity would imperil their immortal souls. Therefore, they absolutely refused to do this and were willing to die for their faith. The Jewish refusal to tolerate the Cult of the Emperor in their main place of worship was a direct challenge to Roman political power. The Roman refusal to recognize Jewish monotheism was a direct challenge to Jewish theology. The clash of ideologies would result in many casualties. Josephus, a primary source for the revolt, would calculate the death toll at over 1,000,000. The Siege of Masada was the final battle in a long series of fights that constituted the First Jewish-Roman War. However, what made this battle qualitatively different from most was not just the difficulty Rome had in retaking control of it with incredibly disproportional military equipment and numbers, but also the actions of the Judean defenders. In the final hours of the battle, just as the Romans were about to breach the walls of the city, the defenders gathered together and committed mass suicide, rather than being killed or taken captive by the Romans. Many Westerners have never heard of the Siege of Masada, and those who have may simply know it as an obscure reference to a minor battle fought in a remote location of the Roman world. By contrast, virtually all Israeli schoolchildren know the story of Masada as a premier example of nationalistic pride. The heroic story of a small band of fighters facing incomprehensible odds has many elements that are reminiscent of both the Battle of Thermopylae and the Battle of the Alamo. The refrain “Masada shall not fall again,” coined in a poem on the subject by Yitzak Lamdan, became a cry of resolve in battle for Israeli soldiers in the 20th century, just as the cry of “Remember the Alamo” had galvanized Americans. For decades the Israeli military used the site of Masada as the location for swearing in their new recruits; the choice of the site was designed to evoke within the new soldiers a deep sense of connection with their national history.

Ordinary Men—Christopher R. Browning 2013-04-16 The shocking account of how a unit of average middle-aged Germans became the cold-blooded murderers of tens of thousands of Jews.