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Georg Elser The Zither Player Createspace Independent Publishing Platform "When the curtains were falling thunderously on the last moments of the Nazi regime, Hitler suddenly remembered the existence of the zither player-and as if possessed by a sudden and inexplicable shame, this murderer of millions attempted to conceal his execution of the assassin who had long since been forgotten by the world."-Hans Bernd Gisevius. Only a fraction of the extraordinary story of one mans precisely calculated vendetta against Adolf Hitler is told in the 2015 German film ELSER [13 Minutes]. His daring lone wolf act came tantalizing close to changing the course of history-yet one simple error combined with a botched British peace operation, blunted the will of others in the German Opposition to resist the Nazi reign of terror-that resulted in the deadliest conflict in world history. For many decades Elser was thought to be a stooge of the Nazis. Now he is recognised as a genuine resistance fighter of Third Reich. Recently declassified top secret British documents enhance this bizarre story that eclipses fiction. Illustrated. **The Elser Agreement** iUniverse The Elser Agreement captures the tumultuous events leading to Germany's Blitzkrieg over Poland on September 1, 1939. Ultra secret Nazi plans include bombing Munich's famed Burgerbrauer hall where the Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler, is scheduled to speak on November 8th. In a drama that smolders with the passions of romance and vengeance, Andre, an American journalist assigned to Berlin, knows he high-ranking Nazi officers behind the bombing plan. They are the brothers Rathenow, rogue barons who have sold their titles and their honor to the Nazi Reich. While Andre uncovers their secrets issued by the German High Command, he falls in love with the Rathenows' beautiful cousin, the countess Kristiana von Moritzburg, who hates the Nazis. But their love is betrayed by the treacherous handsome Teutons, who arrange to send Andre into oblivion at Dachau. At the infamous camp, Andre meets cell mate Georg Elser, a man from Munich. They conspire to alter the agreement Elser makes with Hitler's number two man, Heinrich Himmler, to build the bomb to blow up the Burgerbrau. Together, they plot to be certain that Hitler is killed there on November 8. They are determined that Hitler must die, and that the Third Reich must fall. **Blowing Up Hitler A Life of Johann Georg Elser, Would-be Assassin** Michael E Coughlin **Lone Assassin The Incredible True Story of the Man Who Tried to Killed Hilter** Skyhorse + ORM A riveting account of Georg Elser's attempt to assassinate Adolf Hitler—and change the course of history—right before the outbreak of World War II. Living as a carpenter who had spent time working in a watch factory, Georg Elser was just an ordinary member of society living in Munich. That is, however, until he took it upon himself to attempt to assassinate the Führer, Adolf Hitler. Being a common man who opposed the Nazi regime, Elser took the skills from his craft and worked to assemble his own bomb detonator. Every night, he snuck out to the Munich Beer Hall, where he worked on assembling the bomb that he planned to use to kill Hitler. Hidden in a hollowed-out space near the speaker's podium, Elser's bomb went off successfully, killing eight people. Hitler was not one of them. This is the story, scene by scene, of the events that led up to Georg Elser taking justice into his own hands, his attempt to murder the Führer, and what happened after the bomb went off. The Lone Assassin is a powerfully gripping tale that places the reader in the dark days of Munich in 1939, following Elser from the Munich Beer Hall, across the border, and sadly, to the concentration camp where his heroic life ended. "Perhaps as thorough a study of the people involved and significance of the events as can be constructed. . . . The research is solid and the writing accessible." —Publishers Weekly **Dachau Concentration Camp Victims** **Hans Litten, Noor Inayat Khan, Georg Elser, Kurt Nehrling, Fritz Grünbaum, Jakob Ehrlich, Jan Buzek, Fritz Gerlich**, University-Press.org Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Pages: 24. Chapters: Hans Litten, Noor Inayat Khan, Georg Elser, Kurt Nehrling, Fritz Grunbaum, Jakob Ehrlich, Jan Buzek, Fritz Gerlich, Titus Brandsma, Yolande Beekman, David Koker, Stefan Wincenty Frelichowski, George Maduro, Norbert apek, Madeleine Damerment, Bernhard Lichtenberg, Giovanni Palatucci, Sarah Powell, Enzo Sereni, Eliane Plewman, Hans Nimmerfall, Per Lie, Johannes Flintrop, Daniel Mandl, Erich Sack, Josef Friedrich Matthes, Camille Blaisot, Nanne Zwiep, Hilary Pawe Januszewski. Excerpt: Hans Achim Litten (June 19, 1903 - February 5, 1938) was a German lawyer who represented opponents of the Nazis at important political trials between 1929 and 1932, defending the rights of workers during the Weimar Republic. During one trial in 1930, Litten subpoenaed Adolf Hitler, to appear as a witness, where Litten then cross-examined Hitler for three hours. Hitler was so rattled by the experience, that years later, he would not allow Litten's name to be mentioned in his presence. In retaliation, Litten was arrested on the night of the Reichstag Fire along with other progressive lawyers and leftists. Litten spent the rest of his life in one Nazi concentration camp or another, enduring torture and many interrogations. After five years and a move to Dachau, where his treatment worsened and he was cut off from all outside communication, he committed suicide. Although a number of memorials to him exist in Germany and a few books have been written about him, Litten remains largely unknown. Litten was born the eldest of three sons in a wealthy family in Halle. His parents were Irmgard (nee Wust) and Friedrich (Fritz) Litten. Litten's father was born Jewish but converted to Lutheranism in order to further his career as a law professor. His arch-conservative father was an opponent of the Weimar Republic; he was a jurist and professor... **Bombing Hitler The Story of the Man Who Almost Assassinated the Führer** **Simon and Schuster** Georg Elser was just an ordinary working-class citizen living in Munich, Germany. He was employed as a carpenter and had spent some time working in a watch factory. That all changed when he took it upon himself, without telling his family or friends, to single-handedly attempt to assassinate the most powerful man in all of Germany: the Führer, Adolph Hitler. Elser's plan was centered on the Munich Beer Hall, where he knew Hitler would be making a speech. Working slowly and in secret, he started to assemble the bomb that he would use to try to kill Hitler. When finished, the bomb was hidden in a hollowed-out space near the speaker's podium. The bomb went off successfully, killing eight people. . . . but Hitler was not one of them. Bombing Hitler is an incredible tale that takes you back to 1939, and recreates the steps that led Elser from the Munich Beer Hall, to his attempted escape across the Swiss border, and sadly, to the concentration camp where his heroic life ended. Hear for the first time the epic and tragic story of a man who stood up for what he knew was right, opposed the most powerful man in Germany, and came close to single-handedly ending the war. **The Lone Assassin The Incredible True Story of the Man Who Tried to Kill Hitler** **Simon and Schuster** Living as a carpenter who had spent time working in a watch factory, Georg Elser was just an ordinary member of society living in Munich. That is, however, until he took it upon himself to attempt to assassinate the Führer, Adolph Hitler. Being a common man who opposed the Nazi regime, Elser took his skills that he had learned, and worked to assemble his own bomb detonator. Every night, he would head to the Munich Beer Hall, where he would work on assembling the bomb that he planned to kill Hitler with, in a hollowed out space near the speaker's podium. The bomb went off successfully, killing eight people. Hitler was not one of them. This is the story, scene by scene, of the events that led up to Georg Elser taking justice into his own hands, his attempt to murder the Führer, and what happened after the bomb went off. The Lone Assassin is a powerfully gripping tale that places you in 1939, as you follow Elser from the Munich Beer Hall, across the border, and sadly, to the concentration camp, where his heroic life ended. Skyhorse Publishing, along with our Arcade, Good Books, Sports Publishing, and Yucca imprints, is proud to publish a broad range of biographies, autobiographies, and memoirs. Our list includes biographies on well-known historical figures like Benjamin Franklin, Nelson Mandela, and Alexander Graham Bell, as well as villains from history, such as Heinrich Himmler, John Wayne Gacy, and O. J. Simpson. We have also published survivor stories of World War II, memoirs about overcoming adversity, first-hand tales of adventure, and much more. While not every title we publish becomes a New York Times bestseller or a national bestseller, we are committed to books on subjects that are sometimes overlooked and to authors whose work might not otherwise find a home. **Georg Elser Allein gegen Hitler** Kohlhammer Verlag Lange Zeit haben Lügen und Legenden den Blick auf Georg Elser verstellt. Heute steht er zusammen mit Claus Schenk Graf von Stauffenberg und anderen in der ersten Reihe des Widerstands gegen Hitler. Im Herbst 1938 hatte Elser, der von Anfang an ein entschiedener Gegner der Nationalsozialisten war, den Entschluss gefasst, einen Bombenanschlag auf Hitler zu verüben. Am 8. November 1939 verübte er ein Attentat im Münchener Bürgerbräukeller, doch Hitler entkam. Dieses Buch erzählt die Lebensgeschichte Georg Elser's vor dem Hintergrund dieses gescheiterten Attentats, das die Welt verändert hätte. Es zeigt seine Motive, die Vorbereitungen und die Folgen des Anschlags - und es zeigt einen unbeirraren Hitlergegner, der im Nachkriegsdeutschland erst spät angemessen gewürdigt wurde. **13 Minutes** Georg Elser was a man who could have changed world history and saved millions of human lives, if only he had had 13 more minutes. With 13 more minutes, the bomb he had personally assembled would have torn apart Adolf Hitler and his henchmen. But this was not to be, and on 8 November 1939, Hitler left the scene of the attempted assassination earlier than expected - leaving Elser to fail catastrophically. Who was this man who recognized the danger emanating from Hitler sooner than many others, who took action when everybody else, including the German generals, meekly followed orders or kept silent? What did he see, which our parents or grandparents did not see or want to see? The man who told his torturers to their faces that he wanted to prevent the bloodshed of the imminent world war? **Hitler's Executioner Roland Freisler, President of the Nazi People's Court** Pen and Sword The biography of the infamous judge who oversaw Nazi justice for the Third Reich as president of the "People's Court." Though little known, the name of the judge Roland Freisler is inextricably linked to the judiciary in Nazi Germany. As well as serving as the State Secretary of the Reich Ministry of Justice, he was the notorious president of the "People's Court," a man directly responsible for more than 2,200 death sentences; with almost no exceptions, cases in the "People's Court" had predetermined guilty verdicts. It was Freisler, for example, who tried three activists of the White Rose resistance movement in February 1943. He found them guilty of treason and sentenced the trio to death by beheading; a sentence carried out the same day by guillotine. In August 1944, Freisler played a central role in the show trials that followed the failed attempt to assassinate Adolf Hitler on 20 July that year—a plot known more commonly as Operation Valkyrie. Many of the ringleaders were tried by Freisler in the "People's Court." Nearly all of those found guilty were sentenced to death by hanging, the sentences being carried out within two hours of the verdicts being passed. Roland Freisler's mastery of legal texts and dramatic courtroom verbal dexterity made him the most feared judge in the Third Reich. In this in-depth examination, Helmut Ortner not only investigates the development and judgments of the Nazi tribunal, but the career of Freisler, a man who was killed in February 1945 during an Allied air raid. **The Führer Must Die A Novel** Skyhorse + ORM Experience the exciting and suspenseful tale of the man who almost took out one of the greatest villains in history—and lived to never tell the tale. On November 8, 1939, a nondescript German clockmaker named Georg Elser placed a bomb in a Munich beer hall where Hitler was scheduled to give a speech. His simple intent: to stop the impending onset of World War II. The bomb's explosion missed the Führer by only minutes, still killing more than 150 members of the Nazi Old Guard. After the attack, Elser was caught by happenstance at the porous Swiss border. When his family was threatened, he immediately confessed. There was only one problem: the Gestapo couldn't accept his confession as a lone assassin. Elser fit none of the assassin profiles drawn up by the police. To them, it was inconceivable that a lone attempt could have been perpetrated by one of Hitler's faithful and adoring citizens. A British conspiracy? Sure. But one of the Fatherland's faithful? Impossible. *The Führer Must Die* is as much the policeman's story as it is Elser's, narrating the account of the detectives he destroyed and the Gestapo men he drove crazy—followed by chaos and a body count. "Detail-laden, fascinating, and sometimes oddly funny. . . . This is a weirdly compelling book." —Historical Novel Society "Opens a forgotten chapter in 20th century history. Through dramatic re-imagining readers will quickly be drawn into a seemingly mad enterprise. A vivid and compulsively readable novel." —Dr. John R. Hale, PhD, author of *Lords of the Sea* **Countdown to Valkyrie The July Plot to Assassinate Hitler** Casemate Publishers Provides an account of the unsuccessful military conspiracy against Adolf Hitler carried out by the generals on his staff in the summer of 1944. **Hitler's Last Plot The 139 VIP Hostages Selected for Death in the Final Days of World War II** Da Capo Press Revealed for the first time: how the SS rounded up the Nazis' most prominent prisoners to serve as human shields for Hitler in the last days of World War II In April 1945, as Germany faced defeat, Hitler planned to round up the Third Reich's most valuable prisoners and send them to his "Alpine Fortress," where he and the SS would keep the hostages as they made a last stand against the Allies. The prisoners included European presidents, prime ministers, generals, British secret agents, and German anti-Nazi clerics, celebrities, and officers who had aided the July 1944 bomb plot against Hitler--and the prisoners' families. Orders were given to the SS: if the German military situation deteriorated, the prisoners were to be executed--all 139 of them. So began a tense, deadly drama. As some prisoners plotted escape, others prepared for the inevitable, and their SS guards grew increasingly volatile, drunk, and trigger-happy as defeat loomed. As a dramatic confrontation between the SS and the Wehrmacht threatened the hostages caught in the middle, the US Army launched a frantic rescue bid to save the hostages before the axe fell. Drawing on previously unpublished and overlooked sources, *Hitler's Last Plot* is the first full account of this astounding and shocking story, from the original round-up order to the prisoners' terrifying ordeal and ultimate rescue. Told in a thrilling, page-turning narrative, this is one of World War II's most fascinating episodes. **The Venlo Incident A True Story of Double-Dealing, Captivity, and a Murderous Nazi Plot** Frontline Books In November 1939, the Nazis used the so-called Venlo Incident as a pretext for invading the Netherlands. Following orders from Himmler, two British intelligence officers, Sigismund Payne Best and Richard Stevens, were captured from the Café Backus in the town of Venlo. Best had been trying to contact

German officers plotting against Hitler. The Netherlands had been an ideal ground for operations, because of its proximity to Germany and the fact that Dutch Intelligence was badly funded. When Best met the three agents – including Walter Schellenberg – he was carrying with him a list of British agents who were working in Europe. When he arrived at the café, which was just over the Dutch border, he realised he had walked into a trap. A Dutch intelligence officer who accompanied them, Dirk Klop, was fatally wounded. Best and Stevens were taken into Germany. After their Berlin interrogation and torture they were taken to the notorious Sachsenhausen concentration camp. Hitler used the incident – together with the Elser bomb plot – as an excuse for war with the Netherlands, claiming their involvement with Britain violated their neutrality. As Nigel Jones explains, the incident was crucial in making the British suspicious of dealings with anti-Hitler resistance. **Traitors or Patriots? A Story of the German Anti-Nazi Resistance** McNidder & Grace This is a classic morality tale – a story of the eternal struggle between good and evil. It speaks of those who resisted that evil and of those who succumbed to it. Little is known about those whose courage and conviction drove them to risk and lose everything to bring the Third Reich to an end. The story of Georg Elser and his attempt to assassinate Adolf Hitler encapsulates the wider story of the anti-Nazi German resistance almost perfectly. All the moral and ethical issues and the practical problems that the resisters faced are found in his story. In sum, it is a microcosm of the larger story. Elser personified the entire resistance movement! Presented within the broader context of German history and contemporary world events, this comprehensive study relies on extensive historiography by noted scholars to produce a well-balanced, timely narrative of the German resistance to one of history's most violent regimes. **Traitors or Patriots?** tells a story of incredible courage and conviction that transcends time and place—a story for our own time and for all time. **Hitler's Henchmen Nazi Executioners and How They Escaped Justice After WWII** Frontline Books Helmut Ortner reveals a staggering history of perpetrators, victims and bystanders in Hitler's Germany. He explores the shocking evidence of a merciless era - and of the shameful omissions of post-war German justice. Johann Reichhart was a state-appointed judicial executioner in Bavaria from 1924 until the end of the war in Europe. During the Nazi era, he executed numerous people who were sentenced to death for resisting National Socialism, including many of those involved in the 20 July 1944 bomb plot on Adolf Hitler. As a member of the SS-Totenkopfverbände, the SS organization responsible for administering the concentration and extermination camps, Arnold Strippel served at a number of locations during his rise to the rank of SS-Obersturmführer. These included Natzweiler-Struthof, Buchenwald, Majdanek, Ravensbrück and Neuengamme, where he was responsible for murdering the victims of a series of tuberculosis medical experiments. Like Reichhart, Erich Schwinge was also involved in the legal sphere during the Third Reich. A German military lawyer, in 1931 he became a professor of law and, from 1936, wrote the legal commentary on German military criminal law that was decisive during the Nazi era. Aside from the part they played in Hitler's regime, these three men all had one further thing in common - they survived the war and restarted their careers in Adenauer's Federal Republic of Germany. In **Hitler's Henchmen**, Helmut Ortner uncovers the full stories of Reichhart, Strippel, Schwinge and others like them, Nazi perpetrators who enjoyed post-war careers as judges, university professors, doctors and politicians. Had they been gutless cogs in the machinery of the Nazi state, or idealized persecutors? Ortner reveals that it was not only their Nazi pasts that were forgotten, but how the suffering of the victims, including resistance fighters such as Georg Elser and Maurice Beaud, and their relatives was suppressed and ignored. **Infinite Faith Infinite Series, Book 4** Rock Castle Publishing Maya continues to delve into her past lives after death, and strives to complete the tentative journey required to reunite with her loved ones in heaven. The darkest hour is just before dawn, and in Maya's last hour, the test of faith proves darkest with two more incarnations: a young woman caught up fighting in the American Civil War, and a German woman institutionalized at the deadly rise of Hitler's power as he plans to purge Germany of its mentally ill. Maya is tested to a breaking point as she learns the most ethereal of spiritual lessons: faith. Faith in herself, in others, in the future, to the path, and to a higher purpose, even when things don't go as planned. **Special Note:** Infinite Faith is not a standalone; side effects of reading the series out-of-order include headache, confusion, and though extremely rare, disinterest in continuing the series. **The Bitter Road to Dachau** B&H Publishing Group Christian Reger's quiet, storybook world collapsed in the frenzy of 1939 prewar Germany. Joining the Confessing Church to protest Adolf Hitler and Nazism, the fury of the Reich was unleashed. Ending up in the Dachau concentration camp where 10 percent of the prisoners were men of the cloth, Reger struggled to survive. Crammed into the Pastor's Barracks with other ministers, the clergyman came face to face with man's inhumanity to man. His struggle to endure asked tough questions about God, suffering, and life itself. **The Lone Assassin The Incredible True Story of the Man who Tried to Kill Hitler** Georg Elser was just an ordinary member of society living in Munich. That is, however, until he took it upon himself to assassinate the Führer, Adolf Hitler. This is the story, scene by scene, of the events that led up to Georg Elser taking justice into his own hands, his attempt to murder the Führer, and what happened after the bomb went off. **National Socialism. How much resistance to the Nazi regime was there in Germany?** GRIN Verlag Essay from the year 2018 in the subject History Europe - Other Countries - Ages of World Wars, grade: 1,0, Cardiff University, course: German literature, language: English, abstract: Germany under the regime of Hitler and the Nazis was without a doubt the darkest period of German history. But although the number was small, some Germans indeed tried to resist National Socialism. This essay will deal with this minority of Germans. It aims to answer the question of how much resistance there really was in Germany. Because even though the resistance was small, and they were unable to overthrow Hitler's regime, it is still a relevant topic to discuss and historians have not settled on one opinion yet. The essay will foremost deal with the question of what forms of resistance there were and what impact they had. But to answer these questions, the essay will start with the question "What is resistance?", as this is not an easy term to define. The main part of the essay deals with the different forms of resistance which will be analysed by giving examples of people and groups who represented individual forms of resistance. The essay will focus only on the most important forms and events as not all of them can be covered in the size of the essay. The last point will deal with the importance of resistance to the Nazi regime and what impact it had, which is also connected to the question, why the resistance was not bigger. **Assassination! Lulu.com Georg Elser et l'attentat du 8 novembre 1939 contre Hitler (Nouvelle édition augmentée)** Editions L'Harmattan Ce livre retrace le cheminement de Georg Elser, simple menuisier, qui planifia l'attentat le plus stupéfiant destiné à éliminer Hitler et la direction du parti nazi lors de la commémoration de l'anniversaire du putsch de la brasserie à Munich. Au-delà des préparatifs passionnants de cet attentat et des interrogatoires qui suivirent l'explosion, ce livre s'attache à décrire l'état d'esprit au quotidien d'un ouvrier sous la dictature nazie, à présenter la politique sociale et économique des nazis, les relations entre le régime et le monde du travail et revient sur les aspects majeurs du nazisme et sur la résistance allemande. **Hitler's Hitmen** What made six ordinary men instigate the terrifying criminal Nazi regime throughout German society and beyond with such enthusiasm and diligence? Supported by recently discovered files from all over the world, and interviews with former Nazi members and victims, Guido Knopp examines the background and activities of some of Hitler's right-hand men. Here is Adolf Eichmann, who arranged the deportation of Jews in crowded trains, before sentencing thousands to a terrifying death as part of the Final Solution; Martin Bormann, Hitler's secretary and deputy, who controlled sensitive papers to influence government policy; Joachim von Ribbentrop, Hitler's foreign advisor; Roland Friesler, known as the hanging judge on account of his brutality in administering Nazi law; Baldur von Schirach, leader of the Hitler Youth movement; and Joseph Mengele, the doctor involved in the bizarre genetic experiments on concentration camp prisoners. These very different people all shared an awe-struck dedication to Hitler and a deep hatred of the Jews. **Georg Elser** Georg Elser (1903 - 1945) war ein deutscher Widerstandskämpfer und verübte am 8. November 1939 das Bombenattentat auf Hitler im Münchner Bürgerbräukeller. Am 9. April 1945 wurde er im Konzentrationslager Dachau erschossen. Lange Zeit wurde Georg Elser von der Forschung als Widerstandskämpfer ignoriert, weil ihm das Gerücht anhaftete, lediglich eine Marionette in einem von den Nationalsozialisten selbst inszenierten Attentat gewesen zu sein. Dieses Buch über den vergleichsweise wenig bekannten Widerstandskämpfer ergänzt die Nische innerhalb der Thematik des Deutschen Widerstands. Zu den Autoren: Johannes Tuchel ist Leiter der Gedenkstätte Deutscher Widerstand in Berlin und Geschäftsführer der dazugehörigen Stiftung. Seit 2007 ist er Professor am Fachbereich Politik- und Sozialwissenschaften der FU-Berlin. Peter Steinbach ist Leiter der Gedenkstätte Deutscher Widerstand in Berlin und Professor für Politische Wissenschaft und Zeitgeschichte an der Universität Mannheim. **What Ifs of Jewish History From Abraham to Zionism** Cambridge University Press What if the Exodus had never happened? What if the Jews of Spain had not been expelled in 1492? What if Eastern European Jews had never been confined to the Russian Pale of Settlement? What if Adolf Hitler had been assassinated in 1939? What if a Jewish state had been established in Uganda instead of Palestine? Gavriel D. Rosenfeld's pioneering anthology examines how these and other counterfactual questions would have affected the course of Jewish history. Featuring essays by sixteen distinguished scholars in the field of Jewish Studies, *What Ifs of Jewish History* is the first volume to systematically apply counterfactual reasoning to the Jewish past. Written in a variety of narrative styles, ranging from the analytical to the literary, the essays cover three thousand years of dramatic events and invite readers to indulge their imaginations and explore how the course of Jewish history might have been different. **Johann Georg Elser ein deutsches Drama Georg Elser und das Attentat vom 8. November 1939 Oder die BRD und ihr ungeliebter Held** GRIN Verlag Studienarbeit aus dem Jahr 2011 im Fachbereich Geschichte Europa - Deutschland - Nationalsozialismus, II. Weltkrieg, Note: 1,7, Universität zu Köln, Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: Im Herbst 1938 entschließt sich der Schreiner Johann Georg Elser, die nationalsozialistische Führung - Adolf Hitler, Hermann Göring und Joseph Goebbels - zu töten. Sein Hauptmotiv für diese Tat ist, den drohenden Krieg zu verhindern, den er bei Hitlers Politik seit der Sudetenkrise von 1938 unweigerlich kommen sah. Da Johann Georg Elser weiß, dass Adolf Hitler regelmäßig am 8. November zum Jahrestag seines Putschversuches von 1923 im Münchner Bürgerbräukeller spricht, verschafft sich Elser Zugang zum Veranstaltungsort und stellt fest, dass der Saal nicht bewacht ist. In wochenlanger Arbeit präpariert er dort ein Jahr später eine tragende Säule des Veranstaltungssaales, um einen Sprengkörper zu installieren. Als der Sprengkörper pünktlich um 21:20 Uhr detoniert, befindet sich Hitler bereits auf dem Weg zum Hauptbahnhof, um den 21:31 Uhr abfahrenden Sonderzug nach Berlin zu erreichen. Das Ergebnis des Attentats: 8 Tote und 63 Verletzte! Zu dem Zeitpunkt des Attentats war bereits der Krieg ausgebrochen. Dennoch entschloss sich Elser für seine Tat, um die Beendigung des Krieges zu fördern. Seine Tat misslang. Der Krieg endete erst mit der bedingungslosen Kapitulation Deutschlands am 7. und 8. Mai 1945. Hätte Johann Georg Elser tatsächlich den Krieg beenden können, wenn Adolf Hitler durch die Detonation des Sprengkörpers getötet worden wäre? Auch wenn eine hohe Wahrscheinlichkeit dafür spricht, ist diese spekulative Frage nicht das Thema dieser Arbeit. Ich beschäftige mich vielmehr mit der Frage, weshalb sich viele seiner Zeitgenossen und die der nachfolgenden Generationen schwer taten und schwer tun, Georg Elser's Attentat angemessen zu ehren? Noch im Jahr 2009 erscheint in der Online-Zeitung Welt.de ein Artikel, in dem der Autor Hanns-Georg Rodek die Frage stellt. „Darf ein Hitler-Attentäter Unschuldige töten?“ Besitzt Georg Elser siebzig Jahre nach dem Attentat noch nicht den gebührenden Platz in der Geschichte des deutschen Widerstandes gegen Adolf Hitler? Und wenn nicht, stellt sich die Frage: Warum? Um diese Fragen klären zu können, werde ich in verschiedenen Zeitabschnitten das Meinungsbild, das man von Georg Elser nach dem Attentat erstellt hatte, skizzieren. **Interrogation Tango** Interrogation Tango is an anti-detective story, based on real events and people, about an assassin who drove the Gestapo crazy because they could not explain him away. A non-descript clock maker named Georg Elser thought it would be a good idea to stop the onset of WWII. He thought he might be able to do that if he could kill Hitler and all of his entourage and, because he was sincerely looking for an opportunity, he found one. He placed a bomb in a beer hall where the Führer was scheduled to give a speech. It was a good honest try and it went wrong only by minutes. Elser was caught by a series of accidents and, when his family was threatened, he immediately confessed. There was only one problem: his confession was unacceptable. The police had assassin profiles then as they do now and he fit none of them. In fact, it was obvious to the police that he was not a criminal. Besides which, politics demanded that the attempt could not be perpetrated by one of Hitler's faithful, adoring citizens; it had to be a British conspiracy. However, there was no conspiracy and the cops were afraid to invent one, since in the event that there was a real conspiracy, an invented one would look like a cover-up. **Interrogation Tango** is the policemen's story: the detectives Elser destroyed and the Gestapo men he drove crazy, followed by chaos and a body count. **Georg Elser in Deutschland** ça ira Vom Feind der Volksgemeinschaft zum deutschen Helden in 80 Jahren: Georg Elser (1903-1945) wollte Adolf Hitler 1939 mit einer Bombe töten und scheiterte nur knapp. Nach langer Verleumdung setzt ihm die deutsche Gesellschaft ein Denkmal nach dem anderen. Am Umgang mit Elser zeigen sich die Leerstellen und Abgründe der deutschen »Aufarbeitung der Vergangenheit«. Das Buch geht der Frage nach, was das Andenken an den christlich und kommunistisch geprägten Attentäter in Deutschland über Jahrzehnte blockierte und warum der einsame Widerstandskämpfer heute kein Vorbild sein kann. **Conscience A Biography** Reaktion Books Many consider conscience to be one of the most important—if not the fundamental—quality that makes us human, distinguishing us from animals, on one hand, and machines on the other. But what is conscience, exactly? Is it a product of our biological roots, as Darwin thought, or is it a purely social invention? If the latter, how did it come into the world? In this biography of that most elusive human element, Martin van Creveld explores conscience throughout history, ranging across numerous subjects, from human rights to health to the environment. Along the way he considers the evolution of conscience in its myriad, occasionally strange, and ever-surprising permutations. He examines the Old Testament, which—erroneously, it turns out—is normally seen as the fountainhead from which the Western idea of conscience has sprung. Next, he takes us to meet Antigone, the first person on record to explicitly speak of conscience. We then visit with the philosophers Zeno, Cicero and Seneca; with Christian thinkers such as Paul, Augustine, Aquinas, and, above all, Martin Luther; as well as modern intellectual giants such as Machiavelli, Rousseau, Kant, Hegel, Nietzsche, and Freud. Individual chapters are devoted to Japan, China, and even the Nazis, as well as the most recent discoveries in robotics and neuroscience and how they have contributed to the ways we think about our own morality. Ultimately, van Creveld shows that conscience remains as elusive as ever, a continuously mysterious voice that guides how we think about right and wrong. **Gegen Hitler und den Krieg: Der Attentäter Johann Georg Elser Eine biographische Untersuchung und Vorschläge für eine Behandlung des Themas im Geschichtsunterricht der Hauptschule** diplom.de Inhaltsangabe: Einleitung: Am 9. November 1939 wurde bei einer nationalsozialistischen Propagandaveranstaltung im Bürgerbräukeller in München ein Attentat verübt, das Adolf Hitler galt, ihn durch Zufall jedoch unverletzt ließ. Als Täter wurde Johann Georg Elser (Rufname: Georg) ermittelt, ein Schreiner Geselle aus Königsbrunn (Landkreis Heidenheim), der kurze Zeit später verhaftet und unmittelbar vor Kriegsende im Konzentrationslager Dachau von den Nationalsozialisten liquidiert wurde. Mit dem Attentat wie mit dem Attentäter hat sich

bis heute nur ein kleiner Kreis von Historikern beschäftigt, der Öffentlichkeit ist Elser als Mensch ebenso unbekannt geblieben wie Motive, Durchführung und Hintergründe seiner Tat, die auch nach dem Zusammenbruch der Hitlerdiktatur verschwiegen, verdrängt und mit Legenden umwoben wurde. Dies trifft insbesondere für den Heimatort des Attentäters und dessen unmittelbare Umgebung zu. Hier gilt es, ein Stück nationalsozialistischer Vergangenheit zu entdecken, die auch im Hinblick auf den Geschichtsunterricht an Hauptschulen von Interesse ist. Die didaktische Bedeutung des Themas bestimmt sich nicht nur aus dem regionalgeschichtlichen Aspekt, sondern reicht weit darüber hinaus. Persönlichkeit, Lebensumstände und Motive des Attentäters fordern zur persönlichen Auseinandersetzung mit der nationalsozialistischen Vergangenheit heraus, die im weitesten Sinne hinführen soll zur Erkenntnis der Grundwerte einer humanen und demokratischen Gesellschaft. In einer Zeit, in der neofaschistisches Gedankengut und entsprechende Verhaltensrituale von manchen Jugendlichen wieder zunehmend akzeptiert werden, ist dies von besonderer pädagogischer Bedeutung. Das Thema beinhaltet somit fachwissenschaftliche wie fachdidaktische Aspekte. Gang der Untersuchung: Im fachwissenschaftlichen Teil wird sich diese Arbeit mit drei Fragekomplexen zu befassen haben. Im ersten Kapitel sollen die Umstände dargestellt werden, die Elser zu dem Attentat auf Hitler veranlassten. Geht man davon aus, dass der Entschluss zur Tat ebenso seiner Persönlichkeit entsprang wie der Lebenswelt, die seinen Erfahrungshorizont bestimmte, wird man sich zunächst diesen beiden Faktoren zuwenden. Die Lebensgeschichte Elsers bis zur Planung des Attentats, seine Wesenszüge und Einstellungen werden einerseits zu beleuchten sein; andererseits fordern seine Stellungnahmen zu den real erlebten gesellschaftlichen und politischen Bedingungen seiner Zeit zur Reflexion darüber heraus. [...] **Un attentat contre Hitler procès-verbaux des interrogatoires de Johann Georg Elser** Actes Sud Les procès-verbaux d'interrogatoire de l'homme qui, en 1938, a fait exploser une bombe contre Hitler dans une brasserie et n'a manqué sa cible que de 13 minutes. "Prisonnier particulier" d'Hitler, il fut abattu d'une balle dans la nuque juste avant la fin de la guerre. **Hitler The Führer and the People** Univ of California Press Seeks to pinpoint the source of Hitler's appeal to German society during the nineteen thirties through an examination of his speeches, writings and conversations **Georg Elser ein Attentäter als Vorbild Georg Elser: Sonderweg des deutschen Widerstandes** GRIN Verlag Studienarbeit aus dem Jahr 2005 im Fachbereich Geschichte Europa - Deutschland - Nationalsozialismus, II. Weltkrieg, Note: 1,7, Universität Rostock, Veranstaltung: Grundkurs B, 10 Quellen im Literaturverzeichnis, Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: Die vorliegende Seminararbeit beschäftigt sich mit einem dieser Einzelkämpfer, dem Kunstschreiners Johann Georg Elser. Georg Elser's Tat, bei der er am 8. November 1939 versuchte Hitler, sowie einen Großteil der NSDAP-Führungsspitze durch eine zeitgesteuerte Bombe, im Münchener Bürgerbräukeller, zu töten, wurde lange Zeit für eine Art zweiter Reichstagsbrand, also durch die NSDAP selbst inszeniert, angesehen. Die zentralen Fragestellungen dieser Seminararbeit lauten: Wie kann man Johann Georg Elser in den Deutschen Widerstand einordnen? Warum gab es verschiedene Ansichten über die Hintergründe seiner Tat und Zweifel an seiner Alleintäterschaft? **Neocolonialism and Built Heritage Echoes of Empire in Africa, Asia, and Europe** Routledge Architectural relics of nineteenth and twentieth-century colonialism dot cityscapes throughout our globalizing world, just as built traces of colonialism remain embedded within the urban fabric of many European capitals. Neocolonialism and Built Heritage addresses the sustained presence and influence of historic built environments and processes inherited from colonialism within the contemporary lives of cities in Africa, Asia, and Europe. Novel in their focused consideration of ways in which these built environments reinforce neocolonialist connections among former colonies and colonizers, states and international organizations, the volume's case studies engage highly relevant issues such as historic preservation, heritage management, tourism, toponymy, and cultural imperialism. Interrogating the life of the past in the present, authors thus challenge readers to consider the roles played by a diversity of historic built environments in the ongoing asymmetrical balance of power and unequal distribution capital around the globe. They present buildings' maintenance, management, reuse, and (re)interpretation, and in so doing they raise important questions, the ramifications of which transcend the specifics of the individual sites and architectural histories they present. **We Remember The Survivors of WWII** In We Remember: The Survivors of WWII, follow the lives of three children from different parts of the world: Aldrich, a Jewish boy from Germany; Isaiah, an African-American boy; and Mei, a girl from China. As the stories of their lives unfold, learn about the acts of injustice that they must struggle to overcome and survive. Including historical figures such as Anne Frank and Georg Elser, this book covers different events and human actions occurring between the end of WWI and the beginning of WWII. From the rise of Hitler's Nazi Empire and Japan's ransacking of China to the mistreatment of African Americans in the U.S., this story shows how the human rights abuses of WWII reached far beyond Europe. **Maurice Bavaud ein 22 jähriger Schweizer versucht 1938 Hitler aufzuhalten : Dokumentation zum 60. Todestag Goering's War Book One** On November 8 Georg Elser attempted to kill Adolf Hitler with a bomb at Munich's Bürgerbräukeller brewer. The Nazi leader left the Beer Hall thirteen minutes before the bomb exploded. Eight people were killed. This is the story of what may have happened if Hitler had died and Herman Goering taken over control of Germany at the beginning of World War Two. Told through the eyes of normal air men and soldiers it traces the course of a very different war. **Winter a.D.** Lindemanns Bibliothek