

Summery

Subject matter: “The national policy of the Third Reich: the realization of Hitler’s racial policy (critical analysis)”.

Author: Lidvanova Victoria Sergeevna

Supervisor of studies: Linets Sergei Ivanovich, doctor of historical sciences, professor, chair of historical and socio-philosophical disciplines, oriental studies and theology.

Topicality of the research: Despite the fact that 75 years have passed since the rout of the Hitlerite Germany, Hitler’s ideas are still alive. Neonazism is even gaining in popularity in some European countries. Especially in the Baltic countries, where at the state level they honor the people who fought on the side of the fascists. The marches of the veterans of the Wehrmacht and SS are being held, the monuments to those who died in the struggle against the Soviet Union are being erected. However the most deplorable for us is the fact, that in our country too from time to time, different neonazist and neofashist tendencies and organizations are gaining in popularity.

Proceeding from the established situation, it is evident that the topicality of this research has immeasurably grown compared with the after-war decades. The study of this ugly fruit of the human thought, of the causes of the origin of the nazist ideology, of it’s main principles and ways of realization will help the modern states not to allow the strengthening of the influence of the nationalistic movements and trends.

Objective of the research is an all-round comprehension of the role of the nazist racial theory in World War II, analysis of it’s aspects, consideration of the ways of it’s implementation, discovery of the complex of the reasons that drought the nazist party to power in Germany.

Tasks of the research:

- to formulate the conception of the nazist state and it’s national policy;
- to reveal the role of Hitler’s racial policy in the theory and practice of the Third Reich;
- to analyze the main directions of the nazist national policy;
- to study the forms of the national policy, pursued in the Hitlerite Germany in relation to different peoples;
- to consider and analyze the results of the racial policy of Nazism.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research is in fact that it’s materials and conclusions may be use when considering the problems related to the German and European history, particularly, when studying the home policy of the nazist Germany, the national-socialist dictatorship, causes of loyalty of the German society to the Hitlerite regime and also the reasons

why the leadership of the Third Reich was establishing various occupation regimes on different territories.

The results of the work can be used by school children and students for the study of the recent history of the countries of Europe and America.

It needs to note that on the basis of this graduation thesis the author developed the scientific-innovative project “The analytical reference: “The national policy of the Third Reich: the realization of Hitler’s racial policy” within the contest” young science – 2020”.

Within the framework of the research the author wrote two articles:

1. “Collaborationalism in the North Caucasus during the Great Patriotic War” – “Young science – 2019”.
2. “The coming to power of the nazist party in Germany” – “Young science – 2020”.

Results of the research showed that the nazists, using the complex of the socio-political measures, propagandist pressure, the power of the punitive bodies ensured themselves the support and loyalty of a certain part of the population on the occupied territories; As a result even those people who felt restricted in the social or economic respect, continued to participate in the realization of the policy of the nazist regime whose collapse was brought about both by virtue of maternal political reasons, and as a result of the military defeat due to the anti-human national policy, that incited practically the whole world against the Hitlerite Germany.

Recommendations:

1. To reveal the activity of the German occupation bodies during World War II.
2. To show the danger of the revival of the nazist ideology, particularly among young people, to the peaceful coexistence in modern conditions.