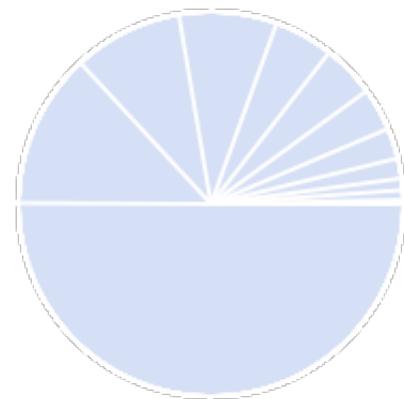


Stab-in-the-back legend



related topics

- {war, force, army}
- {government, party, election}
- {black, white, people}
- {theory, work, human}
- {company, market, business}
- {law, state, case}
- {work, book, publish}
- {group, member, jewish}
- {god, call, give}
- {church, century, christian}
- {city, population, household}
- {style, bgcolor, rowspan}

The Stab-in-the-Back Legend

(German:

► *Dolchstoßlegende* (help·info)) was a popular, right-wing political legend of post-First World War Germany, which remained current until the eve of the Second World War. In attributing Imperial German loss of the war to the public's failure in answering their "patriotic calling", and to war effort-sabotage of the socialists, the Bolsheviks, and the Jews, and not to the *Reichsheer*'s inability to engage battle, it exonerated the military of their defeat. Culturally, the legendary dagger-stabbing of the German Army parallels the hero's fate in the epic poem *Nibelungenlied* (*Song of the Nibelungs*), wherein Siegfried is stabbed in the back by Hagen von Tronje.

Historically, the *Dolchstoßlegende* proved important to the political ascension of Adolf Hitler; as the Nazi Party grew, it maintained an original, true-believer base, embittered Great War veterans who

related documents

- Contras
- Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
- Second Battle of Fort Fisher
- Nanking Massacre
- Richard Montgomery
- Prisoner of war
- Great Northern War
- Jameson Raid
- Battle of Adwa
- Siege of Orléans
- Roman conquest of Britain
- Balkan Wars
- Battle of Cambrai (1917)
- Qibya massacre

	<p>believed the patriotic legend and its mythic interpretation of Germany's recent military history. The <i>Dolchstoßlegende</i> ideologically encapsulates the justifications of Nazi Germany's persecution and murder of Jews, communists, socialists and intellectuals, bringing into line every dissident.</p> <p>Contents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1 Motivation<ul style="list-style-type: none">1.1 Views of the war: the Spirit of 19141.2 Judenzählung1.3 Civil unrest and allegations of profiteering1.4 Allied propaganda1.5 The Treaty of Versailles1.6 Post-war reactions and reflections2 Origins3 Use in American context4 See also5 References6 Further reading7 External links <p>Full article ▶</p>	Anwar El Sadat Beer Hall Putsch Otto Skorzeny Norman conquest of England Battle Pancho Villa Battle of New Orleans Flavius Aetius Verdun Philippe Pétain Vyacheslav Molotov Folke Bernadotte Helvetii Battle of Hürtgen Forest George Meade Battle of Naseby
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