Explain why Fuhrerprinzip was a key part of Nazi ideology?

Fuhrerprinzip is based around the principle of a leader.

Fuhrerprinzip is based around the belief of a strong leader, something Germany was in dire need of after the First World War. Germany’s previous government had proven to be unsuccessful in controlling Germany and helping the people and with the Kaiser abdicated the German civilians had lost all hope. The Nazi party took this to an advantage as the ideology of a strong leader gained them more support and gave civilians reassurance that there was hope. The crisis that Germany was stuck in-between during that time proved that democracy was weak and making the Fuhrerprinzip a key part of Nazi ideology would mean that the Germans would feel secure under their rule and would support the party.

Hitler was the leader of the Nazi party. He believed he was born to rule. Hitler’s own adaptation of the Fuhrerprinzip became a key part of the party’s ideology as it meant the creation of a totalitarian state. This totalitarian state would mean that the fuhrer would be in complete control of every aspect of Germany and its people; something Hitler wanted making it perfect to become a key part of Nazi ideology.

The idea of the Fuhrerprinzip would mean that there was no opposition and this appealed to the Nazi party as it would mean that no one would oppose their extremist views.

In conclusion, the Nazi party adopted Fuhrerprinzip as a key part of their ideology as it meant complete and total power in the hands of the leader, who at the time was Adolf Hitler. The Nazi party thought that the Fuhrerprinzip would gain them more trust of the German people which meant more votes.