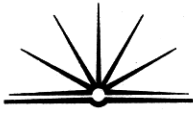


The significant events in the career of Albert Speer up to 45, is very amazing he done many things. Since joining the Nazi party in 1931 he was educated as an architect from a Nazi Education Centre, and in 1937 he became the general building inspector for the national then in 1941 great doubt is cast on his career as Himmler makes talk about the final solution at Posen, but many historians see it and so to does Albert his greatest career aspect was becoming minister of armaments and munitions, and he still claims he knew nothing about the Jewish questions, and he defied Hitler by ~~having~~ not doing Hitler 'scorched earth policy' and when the war ended in 1945 a ~~strategical~~ allied intelligence was looking for a man who worked visible miracles, that was John Kenneth Gaillardot,

when Albert Speer was growing up he wanted to become an architect and with Hitler's



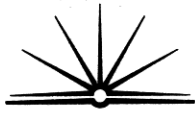
naazi society all the people who educated through hitler 'society' was getting the employment within the country and this was very crucial as people were just getting over hyper inflation and the Great Depression security is something the general public looked for. when albert Speer joined school as an architect it became increasingly hard for him to gain employment he offered his car and himself to the Fuhrer.

architecture was something that Adolf Hitler loved he used it in political ways. and when the death of the nazis only architect albert Speer became the Nazi general building inspector for the National in 1937 so since albert joined the party in 1931 in six years albert Speer jumped many ranks up through the chain of command.

he made many designs for buildings ~~and~~
Speer and ~~to~~ Adolf became very close they
would talk for hours about building and
rebuilding Berlin and then rebuilding Germany.

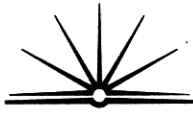
The first demonstration of Albert's designs
was at the Nuremberg rally at the cathedral
of light. ~~not~~ Nuremberg held a special
place in the people's eyes not only because
of the monumental effect it had then it had
historical associations it was the heart of
Germany the first Reich was there and the
Knights of old or Germany's knights Nuremberg
was home.

When Albert started to rebuild the nation's
heart for the benefit of Berlin. 125,000
Jewish people were relocated ~~and~~ for
the Germans, it was not a process that was
friendly nor easy, they had to use the SS



to get the Jewish people out, that directly overlaps with the greatest controversy of his career if his was at the poison conference in 1941 when Hitler was discreetly talking about the final solution. But spot light of his career was becoming minister of armaments and munitions ~~he had~~

but had tremendous control when he was promoted and he was asked what do you think the highlight of your career was, and Speer's reply was 'becoming minister of armaments and munitions'. Historians ~~is~~ estimated that he prolonged the war effort for two years. He kept Germany running in the time of need because when Germany was losing the war Hitler said 'let them conquer us', and Speer was seen as a saviour of Germany defying Hitler's scorched earth policy.



defying hitlers scorched earth policy was
some historians believed saved him from
the nuremberg trials he was ~~ordered~~ ~~to~~
given orders to shut down and destroy
building he never carried them out he
even admit to try and kill adolf

adolf secret bunker was were speer was
going to try and kill adolf he was going to
put a canister of gas in the ventilation system
the next day it was bricked right up high

so they were the significant events of alberts
career up to 1945 he was then captured by
the allies and was to be tried.