

# Nazismo

## Nazism in Mexico

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Nazism in Mexico (Spanish: Nazismo) began in the 1930s, before World War II, when the Nazi Party conducted political propaganda in the country to attract militants, whether German immigrants or Mexican nationalists who sympathized with Nazi ideals.

## Halford Mackinder

15–38. Galli, Giorgio (2016). *Hitler and the magic Nazism (Hitler e il Nazismo magico) (in Italian). Trabesaleghe (Padua, IT): Rizzoli. p. 76. ISBN 978-88-17-00634-7*

Sir Halford John Mackinder (15 February 1861 – 6 March 1947) was a British geographer, academic and politician, who is regarded as one of the founding fathers of both geopolitics and geostrategy. He was the first Principal of University Extension College, Reading (which became the University of Reading) from 1892 to 1903, and Director of the London School of Economics from 1903 to 1908. While continuing his academic career part-time, he was also the Conservative and Unionist Member of Parliament for Glasgow Camlachie from 1910 to 1922. From 1923, he was Professor of Geography at the London School of Economics.

## Luís Ernesto Lacombe

*dedinho de prosa, 2013. Cartas de Elise*

uma história brasileira sobre o nazismo, 2016. Redação (30 May 2017). &quot;Luís Ernesto Lacombe&quot;,. Portal dos Jornalistas - Luís Ernesto Lacombe Heilborn (Rio de Janeiro, August 2, 1966) is a Brazilian journalist and writer.

He is the grandson of Américo Jacobina Lacombe, a member of Academia Brasileira de Letras.

In 1988, he graduated in journalism at Faculdades Integradas Hélio Alonso.

He is a conservative.

## Neo-Nazism

*May 2023. Retrieved 1 September 2024. &quot;Unas Ocho Agrupaciones Afines Al Nazismo Captan a Jovenes en el Pais&quot;,. El Comercio Sociedad (in Spanish). 16 August*

Neo-Nazism comprises the post–World War II militant, social, and political movements that seek to revive and reinstate Nazi ideology. Neo-Nazis employ their ideology to promote hatred and racial supremacy (often white supremacy), to attack racial and ethnic minorities (often antisemitism and Islamophobia), and in some cases to create a fascist state.

Neo-Nazism is a global phenomenon, with organized representation in many countries and international networks. It borrows elements from Nazi doctrine, including antisemitism, ultranationalism, racism, xenophobia, ableism, homophobia, anti-communism, and creating a "Fourth Reich". Holocaust denial is common in neo-Nazi circles.

Neo-Nazis regularly display Nazi symbols and express admiration for Adolf Hitler and other Nazi leaders. In some European and Latin American countries, laws prohibit the expression of pro-Nazi, racist, antisemitic, or homophobic views. Nazi-related symbols are banned in many European countries (especially Germany) in an effort to curtail neo-Nazism.

## Far-right politics

*Archived from the original on 18 March 2009. Dietrich, Ana Maria (2007). Nazismo tropical? O partido Nazista no Brasil. Teses.usp.br (Thesis). Universidade*

Far-right politics, often termed right-wing extremism, encompasses a range of ideologies that are marked by ultraconservatism, authoritarianism, ultranationalism, anticommunism and nativism. This political spectrum situates itself on the far end of the right, distinguished from more mainstream right-wing ideologies by its opposition to liberal democratic norms and emphasis on exclusivist views. Far-right ideologies have historically included reactionary conservatism, fascism, and Nazism, while contemporary manifestations also incorporate neo-fascism, neo-Nazism, supremacism, and various other movements characterized by chauvinism, xenophobia, and theocratic or reactionary beliefs.

Key to the far-right worldview is the notion of societal purity, often invoking ideas of a homogeneous "national" or "ethnic" community. This view generally promotes organicism, which perceives society as a unified, natural entity under threat from diversity or modern pluralism. Far-right movements frequently target perceived threats to their idealized community, whether ethnic, religious, or cultural, leading to anti-immigrant sentiments, welfare chauvinism, and, in extreme cases, political violence or oppression. According to political theorists, the far right appeals to those who believe in maintaining strict cultural and ethnic divisions and a return to traditional social hierarchies and values.

In practice, far-right movements differ widely by region and historical context. In Western Europe, they have often focused on anti-immigration and anti-globalism, while in Eastern Europe, strong anti-communist rhetoric is more common. The United States has seen a unique evolution of far-right movements that emphasize nativism and radical opposition to central government.

Far-right politics have led to oppression, political violence, forced assimilation, ethnic cleansing, and genocide against groups of people based on their supposed inferiority or their perceived threat to the native ethnic group, nation, state, national religion, dominant culture, or conservative social institutions. Across these contexts, far-right politics has continued to influence discourse, occasionally achieving electoral success and prompting significant debate over its place in democratic societies.

## Bauhaus

*pp. 87–93. ISBN 978-0-8478-0563-1. Santamaria, Gianni (12 July 2024). "Nazismo e design: il lato oscuro della Bauhaus" [Nazism and design: the dark side*

The Staatliches Bauhaus (German: [ʔʔtaʔtlʔçʔs ʔbaʔʔhaʔs] ), commonly known as the Bauhaus (German for 'building house'), was a German art school operational from 1919 to 1933 that combined crafts and the fine arts. The school became famous for its approach to design, which attempted to unify individual artistic vision with the principles of mass production and emphasis on function.

The Bauhaus was founded by architect Walter Gropius in Weimar. It was grounded in the idea of creating a Gesamtkunstwerk ("comprehensive artwork") in which all the arts would eventually be brought together. The Bauhaus style later became one of the most influential currents in modern design, modernist architecture, and architectural education. The Bauhaus movement had a profound influence on subsequent developments in art, architecture, graphic design, interior design, industrial design, and typography. Staff at the Bauhaus included prominent artists such as Paul Klee, Wassily Kandinsky, Gunta Stölzl, and László Moholy-Nagy at various points.

The school existed in three German cities—Weimar, from 1919 to 1925; Dessau, from 1925 to 1932; and Berlin, from 1932 to 1933—under three different architect-directors: Walter Gropius from 1919 to 1928; Hannes Meyer from 1928 to 1930; and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe from 1930 until 1933, when the school was closed by its own leadership under pressure from the Nazi regime, having been painted as a centre of communist intellectualism. Internationally, former key figures of Bauhaus were successful in the United States and became known as the avant-garde for the International Style. The White city of Tel Aviv, to which numerous Jewish Bauhaus architects emigrated, has the highest concentration of the Bauhaus' international architecture in the world.

The changes of venue and leadership resulted in a constant shifting of focus, technique, instructors, and politics. For example, the pottery shop was discontinued when the school moved from Weimar to Dessau, even though it had been an important revenue source; when Mies van der Rohe took over the school in 1930, he transformed it into a private school and would not allow any supporters of Hannes Meyer to attend it.

## Warsaw Pact

2005. ISBN 978-3-86153-362-7. Wahl, Alfred [de]. *La seconda vita del nazismo nella Germania del dopoguerra [The Second Life of Nazism in Postwar Germany]*

The Warsaw Pact (WP), formally the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance (TFCMA), was a collective defense treaty signed in Warsaw, Poland, between the Soviet Union and seven other Eastern Bloc socialist republics in Central and Eastern Europe in May 1955, during the Cold War. The term "Warsaw Pact" commonly refers to both the treaty itself and its resultant military alliance, the Warsaw Pact Organisation (WPO) (also known as 'Warsaw Treaty Organization' ('WTO')). The Warsaw Pact was the military complement to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon), the economic organization for the Eastern Bloc states.

Dominated by the Soviet Union, the Warsaw Pact was established as a balance of power or counterweight to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Western Bloc. There was no direct military confrontation between the two organizations; instead, the conflict was fought on an ideological basis and through proxy wars. Both NATO and the Warsaw Pact led to the expansion of military forces and their integration into the respective blocs. The Warsaw Pact's largest military engagement was the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia, one of its own member states, in August 1968. All member states participated except for Albania and Romania, resulting in Albania's withdrawal from the pact less than one month later. The pact began to unravel with the spread of the Revolutions of 1989 through the Eastern Bloc, beginning with the Solidarity movement in Poland, its electoral success in June 1989 and the Pan-European Picnic in August 1989.

East Germany withdrew from the pact following German reunification in 1990. On 25 February 1991, at a meeting in Hungary, the pact ceased to exist via joint declaration by the defense and foreign ministers of the six remaining member states. The USSR itself was dissolved in December 1991, although most of the former Soviet republics formed the Collective Security Treaty Organization shortly thereafter. In the following 20 years, the Warsaw Pact countries outside the USSR each joined NATO (East Germany through its reunification with West Germany; and the Czech Republic and Slovakia as separate countries), as did the Baltic states.

## Leni Riefenstahl

December 2024. &quot;Documentário sugere que Leni Riefenstahl, cineasta do nazismo, contribuiu para massacre de judeus poloneses&quot;;. *O Globo* (in Brazilian Portuguese)

Helene Bertha Amalie "Leni" Riefenstahl (German: [ˈleːni ˈʁiːfn̩ʔtaʔl] ; 22 August 1902 – 8 September 2003) was a German filmmaker, photographer, and actress. She is considered one of the most controversial personalities in film history. Regarded by many critics as an "innovative filmmaker and creative aesthete",

she is also criticized for her works in the service of propaganda during the Nazi era.

A talented swimmer and an artist, Riefenstahl became interested in dancing during her childhood, taking lessons and performing across all Europe. After seeing a promotional poster for the 1924 film *Mountain of Destiny*, she was inspired to move into acting and between 1925 and 1929 starred in five successful motion pictures. Riefenstahl became one of the few women in Germany to direct a film during the Weimar era when, in 1932, she decided to try directing with her own film, *The Blue Light*.

In the latter half of the 1930s, she directed the Nazi propaganda films *Triumph of the Will* (1935) and *Olympia* (1938), resulting in worldwide attention and acclaim. The films are widely considered two of the most effective and technically innovative propaganda films ever made. Her involvement in *Triumph of the Will*, however, significantly damaged her career and reputation after World War II. Adolf Hitler closely collaborated with Riefenstahl during the production of at least three important Nazi films, and they formed a friendly relationship.

After the war, Riefenstahl was arrested and found to be a Nazi "fellow traveller" but was not charged with war crimes. Throughout her later life, she denied having known about the Holocaust, and was criticized as the "voice of the 'how could we have known?' defence." Riefenstahl's postwar work included her autobiography and two photography books on the Nuba peoples of southern Sudan.

Renzo Gracie

*Archived April 30, 2009, at the Wayback Machine Demitido por apologia ao nazismo, ex-secretário de Cultura Roberto Alvim lança livro sobre Renzo Gracie*

Renzo Gracie (Portuguese: [ʁẽˈzu ɡɾaˈsi]; born March 11, 1967) is a Brazilian mixed martial artist and 7th degree coral belt Brazilian jiu-jitsu practitioner and coach. A third generation member of the Gracie family, he is the grandson of Gracie jiu-jitsu co-founder Carlos Gracie, grandnephew of Helio Gracie, nephew of Carlos Gracie Jr. and the son of Robson Gracie.

By the age of 20, Gracie was a multiple-time BJJ champion in Brazil. In mixed martial arts, Renzo has competed in the Ultimate Fighting Championship, Pride Fighting Championships, K-1, RINGS, and International Fight League (head-coaching the New York Pitbulls). Gracie is credited with training some of the best fighters in North America such as: Georges St-Pierre, Frankie Edgar, Chris Weidman, Matt Serra, Ricardo Almeida, Roy Nelson, Rodrigo Gracie, Paul Creighton, and Shane McMahon. Gracie is also known to have trained Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, President of United Arab Emirates.

Renzo Gracie: Legacy, a 2008 documentary film follows his influence on Brazilian jiu-jitsu and mixed martial arts over a ten-year period, showing the origins of the sport from its bare knuckle days to the explosion of the sport in both Japan and America. In honor of his achievements and contributions to the sport, Gracie was inducted into the ADCC Hall of Fame on February 21, 2022. On January 18, 2023, Gracie was presented with his coral belt in Abu Dhabi by Rickson Gracie.

764 (organization)

*"Adolescentes são apreendidos por esquema de abuso sexual e apologia ao nazismo, no PA e AM; VÍDEO | Pará";. G1 (in Brazilian Portuguese). January 25, 2024*

764 is a decentralized Satanic neo-Nazi transnational sextortion network that is reportedly adjacent to the Order of Nine Angles, a far-right Satanic terrorist network. It is classified as a terror network by the United States Department of Justice (DOJ), and is considered a terrorist "tier one" investigative matter by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) similarly classifies 764 as an "ideological violent extremist network", and it has been characterized as a "satanic neo-Nazi cult" by multiple sources.

764 was founded in 2021 by Bradley Cadenhead, a teenager from Stephenville, Texas; the group derives its name from the town's ZIP Code. The network is most present on Discord and Telegram and usually targets children aged 8 to 17, particularly marginalized children or those suffering from mental health challenges. Victims are often forced to commit recorded acts of self-harm and animal cruelty to disseminate internally or share on social media platforms, asked to carve names on their skin as "cutsigns" (a form of branding to show their subjugation by the group), and given the end goal of committing suicide on livestream for the network's entertainment or for the perpetrator's own sense of fame within the network.

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