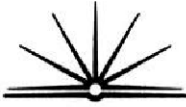


a) Albert Speer's early background and rise to prominence is ~~rooted in~~ one that is highly relevant to his later life. Much of his early life was spent in Mannheim until the First World War forced his family to re-locate to Heidelberg. Despite his father's wishes for Albert to study mathematics, Albert studied architecture at Munich University. After completion of his studies Speer began work under his mentor Tessenow. Frappell evaluates Tessenow as having been highly influential upon Speer's simplistic architectural preferences. It was whilst at university that Speer first encountered the Nazi party, having attend a student rally. ~~in a beerhall~~ Sireny notes that Speer was ~~intrigued~~ intrigued by Hitler and "effected" heavily by his words. Speer soon found himself rising the ranks of the Nazi party. Frappell states that his excellence in mathematics at an early age aided his



Answer

organisational abilities as armaments minister.

b) History presents us with, ~~so~~ to ~~so~~ a considerable extent, an unbalanced ~~epi~~ interpretation of Albert Speer. Through his actions, both as chief architect for the Nazi party and as armaments minister, his writings and writings of others, history presents a contradictory interpretation of Speer.

Speer is often viewed by the public and media as the "penitent Nazi". To some extent this may be true. His memoirs written during his imprisonment in Spondau prison support this idea <sup>however</sup>. Frappell states that his attitudes toward slave labour reveal his true nature as a Nazi. His actions as ~~chief architect~~ ~~support~~ ~~this~~ armaments minister support this. For example, he was displeased with the housing for slave labourers as he believed it too ~~to~~ ~~too~~ good and therefore inefficient.

During his role as chief architect ~~he~~ Speer ~~ed~~ ordered the removal of a large number of Jewish families from Berlin to create room for ~~new~~ new building projects. Frappell ~~questions Speers~~ is critical of Speer's motives and of the necessity of the families' removal. This is harshly contradictory with the general view held of Speer as the "penitent Nazi". In this way history ~~is~~ presents an unbalanced interpretation of Albert Speer.