

# History Test 6c

## World War II

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1. Explain the following terms in complete sentences.

4pts / 4

- a) Vichy France

Vichy France was the not occupied part of France (south). A independent government was formed which collaborated intensly with Germany. It also stood under German protection and was ruled by pétain.

- b) Saar Plebiscite (=Volksabstimmung)

After Hitler made his demands clear by saying he wanted the Saar a public Plebiscite was held which determined whether or not the Saar would be implemented into the German Reich (Heimholung). The votes decided that the Saar ~~not~~ will be brought into the Reich.

- c) Anbauschlacht

The "Anbauschlacht" was a strategy from switzerland to strengthen the morale of the public. It was said that the "AnbauLand" would be enlarged by 30%. The main goal was to achieve autarkie/independence from food import which wasn't achieved. However it boosted the will of the public to keep on going and to stay independent.

- d) Totengold und Raubgold

Totengold is the gold which was taken from dead/murdered jews.

Raubgold is the gold from jews in occupied countries (Holland, Belgium) which was taken from the jews ~~their~~ homes.

2. Put the following events into the correct chronological order:

4pts / 4

D-Day – Battle of Midway – Occupation of France – Invasion of Poland – Attack on Pearl Harbor – Atomic Bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki – Operation Barbarossa – Battle of Britain

1. Invasion of Poland ✓	5. Pearl Harbor ✓
2. Occupation of France ✓	6. Battle of Midway ✓
3. Battle of Britain ✓	7. D-Day ✓
4. Operation Barbarossa ✓	8. Atomic Bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki ✓

3. Appeasement:

a) Define the term (2)

6 pts / 5

Appeasement is a political strategy mainly used by Britain and France. The goal was v to prevent war by accepting the demands/desires from aggressive nations (Germany, Italy, Japan) as long as they were reasonable.

b) How could Appeasement be justified? (2)

Appeasement was justified because it prevented war in the 30s ✓ and it gave Britain, France time to rearm.

Britain also believed ~~that~~ that Germany was treated too harsh in the Versailles settlement and so they felt the demands from Germany were somewhat reasonable and had to be accepted. Principle of National State

c) Explain when and why Appeasement came to an end (2)

Appeasement came to an end after the Invasion of Poland. Because Hitler broke the agreements twice. 1. Occupation of CKS and ~~the~~ invading Poland although only the occupation of Danzig and the railway line between G and Prussia was agreed on.

4. Hitler-Stalin Pact:

Name two reasons for each side (Hitler and Stalin) why they agreed on this pact with their ideological archenemy.

4pts / 4

G:

- Hitler wanted to invade Poland without interference of Russia. He also didn't want Britain to form an alliance with Russia. → He prevented that.
- They got raw materials, oil from Russia for exchanging goods → Hitler needed these raw materials badly for rearmament

R:

- Stalin got a part from Poland and was now able to capture Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania without interference.
- He also wasn't ready for a war against G it gave time to rearm.

5. The warfare on the Eastern and Western Front (in Europe) were completely different. Describe the differences, explain why a different form of war fare was necessary and explain the consequences.

5pts / 5

The war on the Western Front was a conquest war. It was simply an act of gaining territory. However the war on the eastern front was an extermination war. It was racially driven it was to destroy bolshevism (communism) and the annihilation of the Jews. The war in the west was performed via a Blitzkrieg → quick and shock-like invasion. The war in the east was a war between two fronts after the entry stages 1941-42 there were no big territorial gains from both sides. Until the resources of the Germans faded with enabled the Red army to push Hitler back and to advance into Germany.

6. Eventhough the Atomic Bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki as well as the Allied bombings of German cities were the most horrible forms of ware fare they can still not be compared to the Holocaust. Explain why!

2pts / 2

The Holocaust was a form of industrialized/mechanised killing. It was racially motivated and was not an act of war. The Bombings weren't aimed to destroy a race/society, it was mainly a demonstration of power and an act of revenge. It was an act which was because of the circumstances of war, the Holocaust wasn't.

7. Ist es der Schweiz gelungen während des Krieges die richtige Balance zwischen Assimilation und Widerstand gegenüber den Achsenmächten zu finden? Begründe deine Meinung sorgfältig! 3pts / 3

Das Hauptziel die Schweiz aus dem Krieg zu halten wurde erreicht ✓ jedoch könnte man bei genauerer Betrachtung erkennen, dass die Schweiz # sich trotzdem sehr stark den Anforderungen der Achsenmächte gebeugt haben (Verdunklung, Technik-Lieferungen). jedoch war dies nötig um die Schweizer Wirtschaft und die Bevölkerung am Leben zu halten. Widerstand wurde oft nur wenig geleistet (Luftraumverletzungen, usw.) jedoch könnte die Freiheit der Schweiz bei mehr Widerstand gefährdet gewesen sein.

8. Warum ist General Guisan zu einem Symbol des nationalen Widerstandes geworden? 2pts / 2

General Guisan war ein sehr guter Redner, der jede Gesellschaftsgruppe ansprechen konnte. Er war im Gegensatz zum sehr Deutschland-orientierten Parlament eher konservativ und machte sich für die Idee des Redovitz stark. Dies führte dazu, dass er der Bevölkerung den Willen des Widerstandes und des Durchhaltens stark machte.