

CLASS : IX
SUBJECT : HISTORY

1. When did Hitler become the Chancellor of Germany?

- (a) January 30, 1923
- (b) January 30, 1929
- (c) January 30, 1933
- (d) March 3, 1933

2. Who amongst these offered chancellorship to Hitler?

- (a) Churchill
- (b) Goebbels
- (c) Helmuth
- (d) Hindenburg

3. When did Hitler try to seize control of Bavaria and capture Berlin?

- (a) 1919
- (b) 1923
- (c) 1929
- (d) 1933

4. When did Hitler join German Worker's Party?

- (a) 1918
- (b) 1919
- (c) 1920
- (d) 1921

5. The Nazi Party became the largest party by?

- (a) 1930
- (b) 1931
- (c) 1932
- (d) 1933

6. Who among the following was assigned the responsibility of economic recovery by Hitler?

- (a) Goebbels
- (b) Hindenburg
- (c) Hjalmar Schacht
- (d) Adam Smith

7. US entered into World War II due to

- (a) annexation of Poland by Germany
- (b) aerial bombing on London
- (c) Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour
- (d) non payment of reparation dues by Germans

8. The Great Depression was a period of

- (a) Political crisis
- (b) Social crisis
- (c) Global crisis
- (d) Economic crisis

9. Hitler took over the German Worker's Party and renamed it as

- (a) Secular German Workers
- (b) Socialist Workers of Germany
- (c) National Socialist Party
- (d) National Workers of Germany

10. What was the name given to gas chambers by Nazis?

- (a) Killing Machine
- (b) Solution Areas
- (c) Revolutionary Ground
- (d) Disinfection Areas

11. What was 'Dawes Plan'?

- (a) A plan secure loans from US bankers
- (b) A plan to ease reparation terms on Germany
- (c) A plan to overtake Rhineland mines
- (d) An extension of Versailles treaty

12. Who was the propaganda minister of Hitler?

- (a) Hjalmar Schacht
- (b) Hindenburg
- (c) Goebbels
- (d) Helmuth

13. Why Weimar Republic was called 'November Criminals'?

- (a) because they signed armistice agreement and conceded Germany to Allies
- (b) because they crushed Spartacists with the help of free Corps
- (c) because they misused Article 48
- (d) they secured loans from USA

14. Who from the following were not 'November Criminals'?

- (a) Socialists
- (b) Spartacists
- (c) Catholics
- (d) Democrats

15. Reichstag refers to

- (a) Imperial Germany
- (b) German Parliament
- (c) French Parliament
- (d) Imperial England

16. During First World War against whom Germany did not fight?

- (a) Austria
- (b) England
- (c) France
- (d) Belgium

17. When was the First World War fought?

- (a) 1911-1914
- (b) 1914-1918
- (c) 1916-1920
- (d) 1941-1945

ANSWERS of Nazism and the rise of Hitler MCQ

- 17. (b) 1914-1918
- 16. (a) Austria
- 15. (b) German Parliament
- 14. (b) Spartacists
- 13. (a) because they signed armistice agreement and conceded Germany to Allies
- 12. (c) Goebbels
- 11. (b) A plan to ease reparation terms on Germany
- 10. (d) Disinfection Areas
- 9. (c) National Socialist Party
- 8. (d) Economic crisis
- 7. (c) Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour
- 6. (c) Hjalmar Schacht
- 5. (c) 1932
- 4. (b) 1919
- 3. (b) 1923
- 2. (d) Hindenburg
- 1. (c) January 30, 1933

Question-Answers of Nazism and the Rise of Hitler

1. What factors enabled the recast of Germany's Political System after World War I?

Answer:

The factors which enabled the recast of German policy after World War I were:

- (a) the defeat which Imperial Germany suffered in World War I
- (b) and the abdication of the German Emperor.

2. Why was the Weimar Republic not well received by the people of Germany?

Answer:

The Weimar Republic was not well received by the people because many in Germany held the Republic responsible not only for the defeat in World War I but also for the humiliating terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

3. What was the significance of the Enabling Act?

Answer:

The Enabling Act enabled Hitler to sideline the Parliament and rule by decree.

4. 19. How did Hitler propose to bring about economic recovery in Germany?

Answer:

Hitler proposed to bring about economic recovery by aiming at full production and full employment through state funded work creation programmes.
Secondly he sought to accumulate resources through expansion of territory.

5. Who were the supporters of the Nazi ideology?

Answer:

Nazi ideas found support in the army and the class of big landlords. They received the full backing of the industrialists who were alarmed at the growth of the socialist and communist parties.

6. What is meant by the term appeasement? Who adopted it towards whom?

Answer:

Appeasement means a policy of conciliating an aggressive power at the expense of some other country.
The Western powers namely Britain and France adopted a policy of appeasement towards Germany and Italy.

7. Who were the signatories of the 1940 Tripartite Pact?

Answer:

Germany, Italy and Japan were the signatories of the 1940 Tripartite Pact.

8. When and between whom was the Treaty of Versailles signed?

Answer:

The Treaty of Versailles was signed on June 28, 1919 between Germany and Britain, France and USA.

9. The Nazi Party was renamed after which organisation?

Answer:

The Nazi Party was renamed after the National Socialist German Workers Party.

10. What does the term Great Economic Depression signify?

Answer:

Great Economic Depression (1929-1934) signified the collapse of US economy which began with the crash of the Wall Street Exchange in 1929. It had repercussion all over the world and led to sustained large scale unemployment.

11. Which concept of Hitler's ideology revealed his desire for an extended empire?

Answer:

The geopolitical concept or concept of living space revealed his desire for an extended empire.

12. What were the provisions and significance of the Fire Decree (Feb. 28, 1933)?

Answer:

Provisions of the Fire Decree enabled indefinite suspension of civic rights like freedom of speech, press and assembly that had been guaranteed by the Weimar Republic. It was significant because it enabled Hitler to acquire power and dismantle the democratic structure.

13. What were the two steps taken by the Weimar Republic in 1923, to acquire political stability in Germany?

Answer:

To acquire political stability in Germany, the Weimar Republic:

(i) Introduced a new currency called Rentenmark. This considerably strengthened Germany's monetary system.

(ii) A new method was negotiated between Germany and the Allies for payment of separation dues. Thereby the French Army withdrew from the Ruhr region.

14. What marked the beginning of World War II?

Answer:

The invasion of Poland by Germany on September 1, 1939 marked the beginning of the World War II.

15. What was the reason behind the Western powers following a policy of appeasement towards Germany in the years before World War II?

Answer:

The only reason behind the appeasement policy of the western powers towards Germany was to ensure that German aggression remained directed against Communist Russia.

16. Name some countries which became victims of Hitler's aggressive policy.

Answer:

Some countries which became victims of Hitler's aggressive policy were-Poland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Belgium, France, North Africa and Russia.

17. How did the US help Germany to overcome the 1923 financial crisis?

Answer:

'German bonds' were sold to private American investors which helped Germany pay its reparations to Britain and France.

18. Which countries were known as Axis Powers in World War II?

Answer:

Germany, Italy and Japan were known as Axis Powers.

19. What is referred to as Fascism in History? Mention two Fascist powers which existed during the Second World War.

Answer:

Fascism was first propagated by Benito Mussolini. Under the Fascist system power of the state is vested in one person or a group of persons.

The two fascist powers were Germany and Italy.

20. Name the four countries included in the Allied Powers in World War II.

Answer:

England, France, Russia and USA were included in the Allied Powers.

21. Give the name of the book written by Hitler. Mention two ideas expressed by Hitler in the book.

Answer:

Name: 'Mein Kampf Hair'

Ideas:

(i) The book expressed Hitler's belief in the superiority of the Aryan race.

(ii) His hatred for Jews.

(iii) His desire to once more make Germany a powerful nation.

22. List the single most factor for the victory of the Allies in World War I.

Answer:

The single most important factor for the victory of the Allies in World War I was the entry of USA in 1917. The Allies were strengthened by US entry.

23. How did the Republic of Germany get its name?

Answer:

The Republic of Germany was named Weimar after the name of the town where the constituent assembly had met and framed the new Constitution.

24. What was the German Parliament called?

Answer:

The German Parliament was called Reichstag.

25. How were the deputies of the Reichstag appointed?

Answer:

The deputies of the Reichstag were elected on the basis of universal adult franchise including women.

26. Mention two most important clauses of the Treaty of Versailles.

Answer:

The two important clauses of the Treaty of Versailles were:

(i) German area of the Rhine Valley was to be demilitarised.

(ii) Germany was to pay war reparation for loss and damages suffered by the Allies during the war.

27. Who were called the 'November Criminals'?

Answer:

Supporters of the Weimar Republic, mainly Socialists, Catholics and Democrats were mockingly called the 'November Criminals'.

28. What was the Nazi argument for their imperialist ambitions?

Answer:

The Nazi argument for their imperialist ambitions was, the strongest race would survive and the weak perish. To retain purity of the Aryan race they had to dominate the world.

29. What was the immediate cause for American entry in World War II?

Answer:

Both US and Japan were competing for domination in the Pacific. The immediate cause for American entry in World War II was the sudden bombing by Japan on the American naval base at Pearl Harbour in Hawaii, destroying American ships and aircraft.

30. Why Hitler's attack on Soviet Union in 1941 regarded 'a historic blunder'?

Answer:

Hitler's attack on Soviet Union in 1941 is regarded as a historic blunder because henceforth German armies had to simultaneously fight on two fronts. While Germans were fighting the aerial bombings of the British on the western front, the eastern front remained exposed to the powerful Soviet armies.

31. Which country used atomic bombs during World War II?

Answer:

USA used atomic bombs during World War II against Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

32. Who according to the Nazis were 'desirables'?

Answer:

Pure and healthy Nordic Aryans alone were considered 'desirables' by the Nazis.

33. What was Hitler's World View?

Answer:

As per Hitler's World View there was no equality between people, only racial hierarchy.

34. Mention the major events of 1941 that turned the war into a global war.

Answer:

The German invasion of Soviet Union, the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour and United States entry in the war turned the war into a truly global war.

35. What does the term 'Genocidal War' refer to?

Answer:

The term Genocidal War refers to the mass murder of selected groups of innocent civilians in Europe by Germany, during World War II.

36. List the three stages leading to the extermination of Jews.

Answer:

The three stages in the extermination of Jews were exclusion, ghettoisation and annihilation.

37. Who were regarded and treated as 'undesirables' during the Nazi regime?

Answer:

Jews, many Gypsies, blacks living in Nazi Germany, Poles and Russian civilians belonging to German occupied territory, were treated as 'undesirables'. Even Germans who were seen as impure or abnormal were classed as 'undesirables'.

38. What event brought the end of World War II?

Answer:

Hitler's defeat and the US bombing of Hiroshima in Japan brought the end of World War II in 1945.

39. Hitler's ideas on racialism were based on which thinkers?

Answer:

Hitler's ideas on racialism borrowed heavily from thinkers like Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer.

40. Who according to Hitler topped the racial hierarchy? Who formed the lowest rung of the hierarchy?

Answer:

The Nordic German Aryans were at the top while the Jews were located at the lowest rung of the racial hierarchy.

41. How did the common people react to Nazi behavior and propaganda of Jews?

Answer:

Many common people reacted with anger and hatred towards Jews, others remained passive onlookers scared to protest, many others protested braving even death.

42. What does the term 'Holocaust' refer to?

Answer:

The term Holocaust refers to the atrocities and sufferings endured by Jews during Nazi killing operations.

43. Where and when did Hitler and his propaganda minister Goebbels commit

suicide?

Answer:

Hitler and Goebbels committed suicide collectively in the Berlin bunker in April, 1945.

44. When did the Second World War end in Europe?

Answer:

After the Soviet armies entered Berlin and Hitler committed suicide, Germany surrendered unconditionally on May 7, 1945. All hostilities ended on May 9, 1945.

45. For what was Auschwitz notorious during the Nazi period?

Answer:

Auschwitz was notorious for mass scale gassing chambers used for mass human killing.

46. Why did Germany want Sudetenland?

Answer:

Germany wanted Sudetenland because:

- (i) It had a substantial German population.
- (ii) This area also formed 1/5th of Czechoslovakia.
- (iii) It had the largest ammunition factories in the world.

47. What did Nazis fear most after the fall and death of Hitler?

Answer:

Nazis feared revenge from the Allies after the fall and death of Hitler.

48. The retribution meted out to the Nazis after World War II was far short in extent of their crimes. Why?

Answer:

The retribution of the Nazis was far short of the brutality and extent of their crimes because the Allies did not want to be harsh on defeated Germany as they had been after World War I. They came to feel the rise of Nazi Germany could be partly traced back to the German experience at the end of World War I.

49. Why did Germany attack Poland? What were its consequences?

Answer:

Poland's refusal to return Danzig, and a rail road corridor through Poland linking East Prussia with the rest of Germany led Germany to attack Poland. (September 1, 1939). This led Britain and France to deliver a joint ultimatum to Germany demanding a cessation of hostilities and immediate withdrawal of German forces from Poland. When Germany refused to comply both the countries declared war on Germany, leading to the start of the Second World War.

50. Why was the International Military Tribunal set up in Nuremberg and for what did it prosecute the Nazi's?

Answer:

Germany's conduct during the war raised serious moral and ethical questions and invited worldwide condemnation. Therefore, the International Military Tribunal was set up in Nuremberg to prosecute Nazi War Criminals.

The Tribunal prosecuted the Nazi's for Crimes against Peace, for War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity.

51. How did the Jews feel in Nazi Germany?

Answer:

So thorough was Nazi propaganda that many Jews started believing in the Nazi stereotypes about themselves. The images haunted them. Jews died many deaths even before they reached the gas chambers. Even then many a Jews lived on to tell their story.

SUBJECT : HISTORY
CHAPTER 3: NAZISM AND THE RISE OF HITLER
Important Question and Answers

Q.1. Describe what happened to Germany after its defeat in the First World War.

Ans.1- World War I, ended with the Allies defeating Germany and the Central powers in November 1918.

2-The Peace Treaty at Versailles with the Allies was a harsh and humiliating treaty. Germany lost its overseas colonies, a tenth of its population, 13 per cent of its territories, 75 per cent of its iron and 26 per cent of its coal to France, Poland, Denmark and Lithuania.

3-The Allied Powers demilitarised Germany to weaken its power. Germany was forced to pay compensation amounting to 6 billion.

Q.2. Give reasons for Hitler's rise to power.

Ans (i) The economic crisis: Germany had to face a great economic crisis after the First World War. Many soldiers were no longer in service, so they became unemployed. Trade and commerce was ruined. Germany was in the grip of unemployment and starvation. (ii) Exploiting the mentality of the Germans: The Germans had no faith in democracy. It was against their culture and tradition. They at once gave their support to a strong man like Hitler who could transfer their dreams into reality. (iii) Making the best use of his personal qualities: Hitler was a powerful orator, an able Organiser.

Q.3. Explain the following terms:

(a) A Racial State (b) Propaganda (c) Jungvolk

Ans (a) Racial State: Once in power, the Nazis quickly began to implement their dream of creating an exclusive racial community of pure Germans by physically eliminating all those who were seen as 'undesirable' in the extended empire. Nazis only wanted a society of 'pure and healthy Nordic Aryans'. They alone were considered 'desirable'.

(b) Propaganda: The Nazi regime used language and media with care and often to great effect. They used films, pictures, radio, posters, etc. to spread hatred for the Jews. Propaganda is a specific type of message directly aimed at influencing the opinion of people through the use of posters, films, speeches etc.

(c) Jungvolk: These were Nazi youth groups for children below 14 years of age. Youth organisations were made responsible for educating German youth in 'the spirit of National Socialism'. Ten-year-olds had to enter Jungvolk. At 14, all boys had to join the Nazi youth organisation.

Q.4. Explain the role of women in Hitler's Germany.

Ans. 1. According to Hitler's ideology, women were radically different from men.

2. The democratic idea of equal rights for men and women was wrong and would destroy society.
3. While boys were taught to be aggressive, masculine and steel-hearted, girls were told that they had to become good mothers and rear pure blooded Aryan children.

Q.5. Explain the main views of Hitler as expressed in his book 'Mein Kampf'.

Ans. Adolf Hitler wrote a book entitled 'Mein Kampf'. Its literal meaning is 'My Struggle'. This book expresses some of the most monstrous ideas of the Nazi movement.

1. He glorified the use of force and brutalities and the rule by a great leader and ridiculed internationalism, peace and democracy.
2. These principles were accepted by all followers of Hitler.
3. Throughout Germany an atmosphere of terror was created. Hitler glorified violent nationalism and extolled war.
4. He wrote this book at the age of 35, it is an autobiographical book; in this book Hitler has poured out his hatred for democracy,
5. He also revealed his bitterness over German surrender in World War I.

Q.6. Why is Nazism considered a calamity not only for Germany but for the entire Europe?

Ans. Nazi ideology specified that there was racial hierarchy and no equality between people.

1. The blond, blue-eyed Nordic German Aryans were at the top, while the Jews were located somewhere on the lowest rung of the ladder.
2. The number of people killed by Nazi Germany was 6 million Jews, 200,000 Gypsies, 1 million Polish civilians, 70,000 Germans.
3. Nazism glorified the use of force and brutality. It ridiculed internationalism, peace and democracy.
4. Nazi Germany became the most dreaded criminal state. Hitler chose war as the way out of approaching the economic crisis.
5. Germany invaded Poland. This started a war with France and England in September 1940.

Q.7. What happened in schools under Nazism?

- Ans. 1. All schools were cleansed and purified.
2. This meant that teachers who were Jews or seen as politically unreliable were dismissed.
 3. Children were segregated — Germans and Jews could not sit together or play together.
 4. Later on the undesirable children — the Jews, the physically handicapped, gypsies — were thrown out of schools

Q.8. 'In my state the mother is the most important citizen.' Discuss this statement made by Hitler.

Ans. 1. Though Hitler said that in my state the mother is the most important citizen, it was not true.

2. All mothers were not treated equally. Women who bore racially desirable children were awarded, while those who bore racially undesirable children were punished.

3. Women who bore 'desirable' children were entitled to privileges and rewards. They were given special treatment in hospitals and concessions in shops and on theatre tickets and railway fares.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS [5 MARKS]:

Q.1. Give reasons why the Weimar Republic failed to solve the problems of Germany.

Ans. 1. The birth of the Weimar Republic coincided with the uprising of the Spartacus League on the pattern of the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia.

2. The Democrats, Socialists and Catholics opposed it. They met in Weimar to give shape to a democratic republic.

3. The republic was not received well by its own people largely because of the terms it was forced to accept after Germany's defeat at the end of the First World War.

4. Many Germans held the new Weimar Republic responsible for not only the defeat in the war but the disgrace at Versailles. This republic was finally crippled by being forced to pay compensation. Soon after the economic crisis hit Germany in 1923, the value of German mark fell considerably.

5. The Weimar Republic had to face hyperinflation. Then came the Wall Street exchange crash in 1929.

Q.2. Why was Nazism considered to be a negation of both democracy and socialism?

Ans. 1. After assuming power on 30th January 1933, Hitler set out to dismantle the structure of democratic rule. 2. The Fire decree of 28th February 1933 indefinitely suspended civic rights like freedom of speech, press and assembly that had been guaranteed by the Weimar constitution.

3. The repression of the Jews and Communists was severe. On 3rd March 1933, the famous Enabling Act was passed. This Act established dictatorship in Germany.

1. This Act gave Adolf Hitler all political and administrative power to sideline the German parliament.

2. All political parties of Germany and trade unions were banned except for the Nazi party and its affiliates. The state established complete control over the economy, media, army and judiciary.

3. Special surveillance and security forces besides the existing regular police force, the Gestapo, the SD plus the extra-constitutional powers of these newly

constructed forces gave the Nazi state its reputation of being the most dreaded criminal state.

Q.3. Describe Hitler's rise to power with reference to his

(a) Policy towards the youth (b) His personal qualities (c) Development of the art of propaganda

Ans. (a) Policy towards youth: Hitler was fanatically interested in the youth of the country. He felt that a strong Nazi society could be established only by teaching children the Nazi ideology. This required a control over the child, both inside and outside school. Good German children were subjected to a process of Nazi schooling, a prolonged period of ideological training. Youth organisations were made responsible for educating the German youth in 'the spirit of National Socialism'. Ten-year-olds had to enter Jungvolk. At 14, all boys had to join the Nazi youth organisation

(b) His personal qualities: Hitler was a tireless worker and an able organiser. He had a charming personality. He was an effective orator. Bitterly anti-Communist, he promised to save the country from the onslaught of communism. He won over the nationalists by promising to vindicate national honour by repudiating the Treaty of Versailles

(c) Development of the art of propaganda: The Nazi regime used language and media with care, and often to great effect. The terms they coined to describe their various practices were not only deceptive, they were chilling. Nazis never used words "kill" or "murder" in their official communications.

Q.4. Describe in detail Hitler's treatment of the Jews Explain Nazi ideologies regarding the Jews.

Ans. 1. Once in power, the Nazis quickly began to implement their dream of creating an exclusive racial community of pure Germans by physically eliminating all those who were seen as "undesirable" in the extended empire were mentally or physically unfit Germans, Gypsies, blacks, Russians, Poles.

2. But Jews remained the worst sufferers in Nazi Germany. They were stereotyped as 'killers of Christ and usurers'. Until medieval times, Jews were barred from owning land.

3. They survived mainly through trade and money-lending. They lived in separately marked areas called 'ghettos'.

4. They were often persecuted through periodic organised violence and expulsion from land.

5. All this had a precursor in the traditional Christian hostility towards Jews for being the killers of Christ. However, Hitler's hatred of the Jews was based on pseudo-scientific theories of race, which held that conversion was no solution to 'the Jewish problem'. It could be solved only through their total elimination.

Q.5. What were the effects of peace treaty on Germany after the First World

War

Ans. 1. The defeat of Germany in World War I made Hitler angry. It horrified him. The Treaty of Versailles made him furious. 3. He joined the German Workers Party and renamed it National Socialist German Workers Party. This later came to be known as the Nazi Party. 4. Hitler promised to build a strong nation, undo the injustice of the Versailles Treaty and restore the dignity of the German people. After First World War, Germany was compelled to sign this treaty under the threat of war. 5. In September 1939, Germany invaded Poland. In 1940, a Tripartite Pact was signed between Germany, Italy and Japan, strengthening Hitler's claim to international power. Puppet regimes, supportive of Nazi Germany, were installed in a large part of Europe. Hitler then attacked the Soviet Union.

HOTS:

Q.1. Describe the main provisions of Treaty of Versailles.

Ans. The Treaty of Versailles was harsh and humiliating peace for the Germans.

- (i) Germany lost all its overseas colonies, a tenth of its population.
- (ii) 13 per cent of its territories, 75 per cent of its iron and 26 per cent of its coal to France.
- (iii) Germany was demilitarised to weaken its power.
- (iv) The war guilt clause held Germany responsible for war and damages the Allied countries suffered. It was forced to pay a compensation amounting to £6 billion.
- (v) The Allied forces occupied the resource-rich Rhineland till the 1920s.

Q.2. How did the ordinary Germans react to Nazism

Ans. 1- Many saw the world through Nazi eyes and spoke their mind in Nazi language.

2- They felt hatred and anger even when someone they thought who looked like a Jew.

3- They reported against Suspected Jews and marked their houses.

4- They believed Nazism would make them prosperous and happy. The large numbers of Germans were passive onlookers, too scared to act, to differ or protest.

Q.3. From whom did Hitler borrow his racist ideology? Explain.

Ans. 1- Hitler borrowed his racist ideology from thinkers like Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer.

2- Darwin was a natural scientist who tried to explain the creation of plants and animals through the concept of evolution and natural selection.

3- Herbert Spencer later on added the idea of survival of the fittest. According to this idea, only those species survived on earth that could adapt themselves to changing climatic conditions.

4- Darwin never advocated human intervention in what he thought was a purely natural process of selection.

5- However, his ideas were used by racist thinkers and politicians to justify imperial rule over conquered peoples

NOT TO WRITE IN YOUR NOTE BOOKS BELOW THIS

50 Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is referred to as Fascism in History? Mention two Fascist powers which existed during the Second World War.

Fascism was first propagated by Benito Mussolini. Under the Fascist system power of the state is vested in one person or a group of persons.

The two fascist powers were Germany and Italy.

2. Give the name of the book written by Hitler. Mention two ideas expressed by Hitler in the book.

Name: 'Mein Kampf' Ideas:

(i) The book expressed Hitler's belief in the superiority of the Aryan race.

(ii) His hatred for Jews.

(iii) His desire to once more make Germany a powerful nation.

3. How did the US help Germany to overcome the 1923 financial crisis?

'German bonds' were sold to private American investors which helped Germany pay its reparations to Britain and France.

4. Name the four countries included in the Allied Powers in World War II.

England, France, Russia and USA were included in the Allied Powers.

5. Which countries were known as Axis Powers in World War II?

Germany, Italy and Japan were known as Axis Powers.

6. List the single most factor for the victory of the Allies in World War I.

The single most important factor for the victory of the Allies in World War I was the entry of USA in 1917. The Allies were strengthened by US entry.

7. What factors enabled the recast of Germany's Political System after World War I?

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The German Parliament was called Reichstag.

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11. Why was the Weimar Republic not well received by the people of Germany?

The Weimar Republic was not well received by the people because many in Germany held the Republic responsible not only for the defeat in World War I but also for the humiliating terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

12. Who were called the 'November Criminals'?

Supporters of the Weimar Republic, mainly Socialists, Catholics and Democrats were mockingly called the 'November Criminals'.

13. Mention two most important clauses of the Treaty of Versailles.

The two important clauses of the Treaty of Versailles were:

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To acquire political stability in Germany, the Weimar Republic:

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Appeasement means a policy of conciliating an aggressive power at the expense of some other country.

The Western powers namely Britain and France adopted a policy of appeasement towards Germany and Italy.

25. What was the reason behind the Western powers following a policy of appeasement towards Germany in the years before World War II?

The only reason behind the appeasement policy of the western powers towards Germany was to ensure that German aggression remained directed against Communist Russia.

26. What marked the beginning of World War II?

The invasion of Poland by German}' on September 1, 1933 marked the beginning of the World War II.

27. Who were the signatories of the 1940 Tripartite Pact?

Germany, Italy and Japan were the signatories of the 1940 Tripartite Pact.

28. Why Hitler's attack on Soviet Union in 1941 regarded 'a historic blunder'?

Hitler's attack on Soviet Union in 1941 is regarded as a historic blunder because henceforth German armies had to simultaneously fight on two fronts. While Germans were fighting the aerial bombings of the British on the western front, the eastern front remained exposed to the powerful Soviet armies.

29. Name some countries which became victims of Hitler's aggressive policy.

Some countries which became victims of Hitler's aggressive policy were-Poland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Belgium, France, North Africa and Russia.

30. What was the immediate cause for American entry in World War II?

Both US and Japan were competing for domination in the Pacific. The immediate cause for American entry in World War II was the sudden bombing by Japan on the American naval base at Pearl Harbour in Hawaii, destroying American ships and aircrafts.

31. Mention the major events of 1941 that turned the war into a global war.

The German invasion of Soviet Union, the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour and United States entry in the war turned the war into a truly global war.

32. Which country used atomic bombs during World War II?

USA used atomic bombs during World War II against Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

33. What event brought the end of World War II?

Hitler's defeat and the US bombing of Hiroshima in Japan brought the end of World War II in 1945.

34. Hitler's ideas on racialism were based on which thinkers?

Hitler's ideas on racialism borrowed heavily from thinkers like Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer.

35. Who according to Hitler topped the racial hierarchy? Who formed the lowest rung of the hierarchy?

The Nordic German Aryans were at the top while the Jews were located at the lowest rung of the racial hierarchy.

36. Who according to the Nazis were 'desirables'?

Pure and healthy Nordic Aryans alone were considered 'desirables' by the Nazis.

37. Who were regarded and treated as 'undesirables' during the Nazi regime?

Jews, many Gypsies, blacks living in Nazi Germany, Poles and Russian civilians belonging to German occupied territory, were treated as 'undesirables'. Even Germans who were seen as impure or abnormal were classed as 'undesirables'.

38. How did the common people react to Nazi behaviour and propaganda of Jews?

Many common people reacted with anger and hatred towards Jews, others remained passive onlookers scared to protest, many others protested braving even death.

39. What does the term 'Holocaust' refer to?

The term Holocaust refers to the atrocities and sufferings endured by Jews during Nazi killing operations.

40. What was Hitler's World View?

As per Hitler's World View there was no equality between people, only racial hierarchy.

41. (a) What does the term 'Genocidal War' refer to?

(b) List the three stages leading to the extermination of Jews.

(a) The term Genocidal War refers to the mass murder of selected groups of innocent civilians in Europe by Germany, during World War II.

(b) The three stages in the extermination of Jews were exclusion, ghettoisation and annihilation.

42. For what was Auschwitz notorious during the Nazi period?

Auschwitz was notorious for mass scale gassing chambers used for mass human killing.

43. What did Nazis fear most after the fall and death of Hitler?

Nazis feared revenge from the Allies after the fall and death of Hitler.

44. Where and when did Hitler and his propaganda minister Goebbels commit suicide?

Hitler and Goebbels committed suicide collectively in the Berlin bunker in April, 1945.

45. (i) Why did Germany attack Poland? (ii) What were its consequences?

(i) Poland's refusal to return Danzig, and a rail road corridor through Poland linking East Prussia with the rest of Germany led Germany to attack Poland.

(September 1, 1939). (ii) This led Britain and France to deliver a joint ultimatum to Germany demanding a cessation of hostilities and immediate withdrawal of German forces from Poland. When Germany refused to comply both the countries declared war on Germany, leading to the start of the Second World War.

46. Why did Germany want Sudetenland?

Germany wanted Sudetenland because:

(i) It had a substantial German population.

(ii) This area also formed 1/5th of Czechoslovakia.

(iii) Had the largest ammunition factories in the world.

47. When did the Second World War end in Europe?

After the Soviet armies entered Berlin and Hitler committed suicide, Germany surrendered unconditionally on May 7, 1945. All hostilities ended on May 9, 1945.

48. Why was the International Military Tribunal set up in Nuremberg and for what did it prosecute the Nazi's?

Germany's conduct during the war raised serious moral and ethical questions and invited worldwide condemnation. Therefore, the International Military Tribunal was set up in Nuremberg to prosecute Nazi War Criminals.

The Tribunal prosecuted the Nazi's for Crimes against Peace, for War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity.

49. How did the Jews feel in Nazi Germany?

So thorough was Nazi propaganda that many Jews started believing in the Nazi stereotypes about themselves. The images haunted them. Jews died many deaths even before they reached the gas chambers. Even then many a Jews lived on to tell their story.

50. The retribution meted out to the Nazis after World War II was far short in extent of their crimes. Why?

The retribution of the Nazis was far short of the brutality and extent of their crimes because the Allies did not want to be harsh on defeated Germany as they had been after World War I. They came to feel the rise of Nazi Germany could be partly traced back to the German experience at the end of World War I.

XXXTRA AMMUNITION

Name the original name of the Nazi party.

Answer: The original name of the Nazi party was the Nationalist Socialist German Workers' Party, which was later renamed as the Nazi party.

Explain the purpose of the Enabling Act passed on 3rd March, 1933.

Answer: This Act established dictatorship in Germany, as it gave Hitler all powers to sideline Parliament and rule by decree. All political parties and trade unions were banned except for the Nazi party and its affiliates. The state established complete control over the economy, media, army and judiciary.

What was the work entrusted to the International War Tribunal set up in Nuremberg after the war?

Answer: It was set up to prosecute Nazi war criminals for crimes against peace, for war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Who were considered as the 'desirables' under Nazi rule?

Answer: Nordic German Aryans were considered as the 'desirables' under Nazi rule.

Who were mockingly called 'November criminals'?

Answer: Those who supported the Weimar Republic, mainly Socialists, Catholics and Democrats, became easy targets of attack in conservative nationalist circles. They were mockingly called the 'November criminals'.

On whose thinking were Hitler's ideas of racialism based?

Answer: Hitler's racialism borrowed from thinkers like Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer. Darwin was a natural scientist who tried to explain the creation of plants and animals through the concept of evolution and natural selection. Herbert Spencer later added the idea of survival of the fittest.

What was the name given to separately marked areas where the Jews lived?

Answer: The separately marked areas where the Jews lived were called ghettos.

Which sport did Hitler promote?

Answer: Hitler promoted boxing because he believed that it would make children iron-hearted, strong and masculine.

What was the name given to the German Parliament?

Answer: The German Parliament was called the Reichstag.

Which treaty was signed by Germany after its defeat in the First World War?

Answer: The Treaty of Versailles was signed by Germany on 28th June, 1919 after its defeat in the First World War.

Which was the most feared security force of the Nazi state?

Answer: Besides the existing regular police and the SA or Storm Troopers, special surveillance and security forces like the Gestapo (secret state police), the SS (the protection squads), criminal police and the Security Service (SD) were created to control and order society. Out of these, the Gestapo was the most feared security force of the Nazi state.

When did Germany attack the Soviet Union?

Answer: Germany attacked the Soviet Union in June, 1941, as Hitler, wanted to ensure food supplies and living space for Germans.

Which incident persuaded the USA to join the war?

Answer: Japan's unprovoked attack on the US base at Pearl Harbour in December 1941 persuaded the USA to join the war.

What was Hitler's ideology of 'Lebensraum' or living space?

Answer: Hitler's ideology of 'Lebensraum' meant that the world must be occupied such that it enabled the material resources and power of the German nation to increase. To achieve this objective, new territories had to be acquired for settlement.

What was Nazi ideology with regard to school children?

Answer: Nazi ideology with regard to school children was that a strong Nazi society could be established only by teaching children Nazi ideology. This required a control over the child both inside and outside school.

Who was the propaganda Minister of Hitler?

Answer: Joseph Goebbels was a German politician and Reich Minister of Propaganda in Nazi Germany from 1933 to 1945.

Which move of Hitler is said to be a historical blunder?

Answer: Hitler attacked the Soviet Union in June, 1941. In this, historic blunder. Hitler exposed the German Western front to British aerial bombing and the Eastern front to the powerful Soviet armies.

Who was assigned the responsibility of economic recovery by Hitler?

Answer: Hjalmar Schacht was assigned the responsibility of economic recovery of Germany by Hitler.

When was Hitler offered Chancellorship of Germany and by whom?

Answer: On 30th January, 1933, President Hindenburg offered the Chancellorship, the highest position in the cabinet of ministers, to Hitler.

Which country became a laboratory for the experiment of the concept of Lebensraum?

Answer: Poland became the laboratory for this experimentation of the concept of Lebensraum.

What terms were used for 'killing' by the Nazis?

Answer: Various terms like Euthanasia programme (killing of mentally or physically unfit Germans), 'Final Solution' (killing of Jews), 'Special Treatment' (mass killings), and similar other terms were used for killing 'undesirables' by the Nazis.

Which event was termed the 'Holocaust'?

Answer: The Nazi killing operations against the Jews were referred to as the 'Holocaust' by the Jews, as they wanted the world to remember the atrocities and sufferings, they had endured during the Nazi killing operations.

What was the name of Hitler's autobiography, written before he assumed the Chancellorship of Germany?

Answer: Hitler's autobiography was named 'Mein Kampf, meaning 'My Struggle'.

What did the term 'Evacuation' mean in Hitler's Germany?

Answer: It meant deporting people to gas chambers for mass killings.

What was the slogan coined by Hitler when he followed his aggressive foreign policy?

Answer: The slogan was 'One people, one empire and one leader'.

The US army dropped the atomic bomb in 1945 on which cities?

Answer: The US army dropped the atomic bomb in 1945 on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima on 6th August, 1945, followed by another one over Nagasaki on 9th August, 1945.

What was the name of the Nazi Youth organisation which consisted of all German boys of 14 to 18 years of age?

Answer: The Youth League of the Nazis was founded in 1922. Four years later it was renamed as Hitler Youth and consisted of all German boys of 14 to 18 years of age. To unify the youth movement under Nazi control, all other youth organizations were systematically dissolved and finally banned.

Who was Hitler? How did Hitler reconstruct Germany?

Answer: Adolf Hitler was the founder of the Nazi party, who became the Chancellor of Germany in 1933. He soon became the dictator of Germany. To reconstruct Germany, Hitler assigned the responsibility of economic recovery to the economist Hjalmar Schacht. In 1933, Hitler pulled out of the League of Nations, reoccupied the Rhineland in 1936 and integrated Austria and Germany in 1938 under the slogan, 'One people, one empire, and one leader'.

Examine any three inherent defects in the Weimar Constitution. Or Explain the inherent defects of the Weimar constitution that made republic unstable and vulnerable to dictatorship. Or State any three factors which made the Weimar Republic politically fragile.

Answer: The Weimar Constitution had three inherent defects (i) It was based on proportional representation, which made achieving a majority by one party virtually impossible. Only coalition governments ruled. (ii) Existence of Article 48 in the constitution, which gave the President the power to impose emergency suspend civil rights and rule by decree. (iii) Due to 20 different coalition governments being formed, people lost confidence in the democratic Parliamentary system, as it offered no solutions to their problems.

Nazis used chilling words as an art of propaganda. Justify.

Answer: The Nazi regime used chilling words as an art of propaganda. They never used the words 'kill' or 'murder' in their official communications. The term 'special treatment', 'final solution' (for the Jews). 'Euthanasia' (for the disabled), 'selection' and 'disinfection' were used. Gas chambers looked like bathrooms and were labelled as 'Disinfection Area'. Nazi ideas were spread through visual images, films, radio, posters, catchy slogans and leaflets. Media played an important role to popularise Nazi ideas.

What was the impact of the Great Depression on the US?

Answer: The Wall Street Exchange of USA crashed in 1929. As a result, values of shares dropped drastically and the national income of the USA fell by half. Hundreds of American banks, factories, mining companies and business firms went bankrupt. There was large scale unemployment, poverty and starvation in the country. The effects of this recession in the US economy were felt worldwide. It is known as the Great Depression of 1929.

What were the main features of Hitler's geopolitical concept of Lebensraum? Give three features.

Answer: The main features of Hitler's geopolitical concept of Lebensraum or living space were (i) He believed that new territories had to be acquired for settlement. (ii) The settlers in new lands would be able to maintain intimate links with the place of their origin. (iii) The new settlements would enhance the material resources and power of the German nations. By capturing Poland, Hitler put his new ideas into practice.

Explain the impact of the First World War on European society and polity. Or State any three effects of the First World War over Europe. Or First World War left deep imprint on European society and polity. Support the statement with three examples.

Answer: The First World War left a deep imprint on European society and polity. It had a devastating impact on the entire continent. (i) In society, soldiers were ranked higher than civilians. Trench life of the soldiers was glorified by the media. (ii) Politicians and publicists laid great stress on the need for men to be aggressive and masculine. (iii) Aggressive war propaganda and national honour occupied centre stage in the public sphere. (iv) People's support grew for the recently established dictatorships. (v) Democracy as a young and fragile idea could not survive the instabilities of interwar Europe.

What were the main features of Nazism?

Answer: The Nazis were against democracy and socialism. They believed that there was no equality between people, but only a racial hierarchy. They stressed on the superiority of the Nordic Aryan Race. All other races were classified as 'undesirable'. Jews, Gypsies and Blacks living in Nazi Germany were considered as undesirable and were largely persecuted. The Nazis glorified war and believed in the geopolitical concept of Lebensraum or living space meaning that they could acquire new territories through war.

How was Nazi ideology taught to the youth in Germany?

Answer: Hitler believed that a strong Nazi society could be established only by teaching children Nazi ideology. Youth organisation like 'Jung volk' tutored ten year old children. At the age of 14th, all boys had to join 'Hitler Youth' where they learnt to worship war, glorify aggression, condemn democracy and hate Jews, Communists, Gypsies and all 'undesirables'. After a period of rigorous ideological and physical training, they joined the labour service, usually at the age of 18th.

How would you have reacted to Hitler's ideas if you were (i) A Jewish Woman (ii) A non-Jewish Woman

Answer: (i) If I were a Jewish woman, I would have condemned Hitler's ideas. I would have pleaded for a safe shelter as I felt insecure in Germany. (ii) If I were a non-Jewish woman, I would try to mobilise support secretly and would have

helped the victims of Nazi persecution. I did not support Hitler's view about Jews being 'undesirable', because I had a number of Jewish friends. They were just like other human beings. They should not be called 'undesirables'.

What was the Enabling Act? Or When was the Enabling Act passed in Germany? How did this act establish dictatorship of Hitler in Germany?

Answer: On 3rd March, 1933, the famous Enabling Act was passed. This Act established dictatorship in Germany. It gave Hitler all powers to sideline Parliament and rule by decree. All political parties and trade unions were banned in Germany, except the Nazi party and its affiliates. The new state machinery under Hitler established complete control over the economy, media, army and judiciary.

Explain any five measures adopted by Hitler to establish dictatorship in Germany.

Answer: Having acquired power, Hitler set out to dismantle the structures of democratic rule. (i) Under his rule, the Fire Decree of 28th February, 1933 was passed which indefinitely suspended civic rights like freedom of speech, press and assembly. (ii) Then he turned his arch enemies the communists, most of whom were hurriedly packed off to the newly established concentration camps. (iii) The Socialists, Democrats and Catholics also were arrested and killed. (iv) On 3rd March, 1933 the famous Enabling Act was passed. This Act established dictatorship in Germany. It gave Hitler all powers to control over the economy, media, army and judiciary. (v) All political parties and trade unions were banned. He controlled media, army and judiciary.

What were the promises made by Hitler to people of Germany? Or Explain three factors which led to the rise of Hitler in Germany? Or State any three promises made by Adolf Hitler to the German society. Or How did Hitler effectively mobilise popular support in Germany? Explain in five points.

Answer: During the Great Depression (1929-1932) Nazism became a mass movement and the Nazi propaganda created hopes of a better future for the German people. Hitler gave some promises (i) He promised to build Germany into a strong nation. (ii) He promised to undo the injustice and humiliation caused by the Treaty of Versailles and restore the dignity of the German people. (iii) He promised employment for those looking for work. (iv) He promised to secure future of the youth. (v) He promised to weed out all foreign influence and resist all foreign conspiracies against Germany.

Explain any four points of Hitler's foreign policy. What did Schacht advice to Hitler? Or Describe any three important points of Hitler's foreign policy. Or Describe Hitler's foreign policy before the Second World War.

Answer: In foreign policy Adolf Hitler took quick and successful steps. (i) He pulled Germany out of the League of Nations in 1933. (ii) He integrated Austria

and Germany in 1938 under the slogan 'one people, one empire and one leader'. (iii) He then captured German-speaking Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia and later the entire country. (iv) Hitler got unspoken support of England, which had considered the Versailles Treaty as too harsh. (v) These quick success at home and abroad helped to reverse the destiny of the country.

Describe any five effects of the First World War on Germany. Or Explain any three effects of the First World War on Germany.

Answer: (i) The First World War left a deep imprint on European society. The war had a devastating impact on the entire continent both psychologically and financially. (ii) Financially there was a great economic loss. The Weimar Republic was being made to pay compensation. (iii) Formation of League of Nations took place to prevent the Second World War. (iv) Germany lost its overseas colonies. (v) The Allied powers demilitarised Germany to weaken its powers. (vi) Many of Germany's territories were annexed and distributed amongst Allied Powers.

How did the common people react to Nazism?

Answer: (i) Many people saw the world through Nazi eyes. (ii) They spoke their mind in Nazi language. (iii) They felt hatred and anger when they saw someone looked like a Jew. (iv) They marked the houses of Jews and reported about their suspicious neighbours. (v) Common men really believed that Nazism would bring happiness and prosperity for them. (vi) The large majority of Germans were passive onlookers, they were scared to act on protest against Nazism. (vii) But many German organised active resistance to Nazism, braving police repression and death.

Explain any three points to prove that Nazi rule was barbarous.

Answer: (i) In Nazi Germany only Nordic German Aryans were considered 'desirable'. Jews, Gypsies, Blacks, Russians, Polish people were brutally killed in gas chambers. (ii) The Jews and Communists were tortured in concentration camps. Even 'undesirable children' were segregated and taken to the gas chambers. (iii) Special surveillance and security forces were created to control and carried atrocities against the selected group of innocent people. The extra constitutional powers given to them, which made Nazi state its reputation as the most dreaded criminal state.

Describe the Hitler's policy towards the Jews? Or How were the Jews worst sufferers in the Nazi government?

Answer: Once in power, the Nazis quickly began to implement their dream of creating a racial society of 'pure and healthy Nordic Aryans. They were alone considered 'desirables'. (i) The Jews were the worst sufferer in Nazi Germany. The Nazi hatred of the Jews was rooted in the traditional Christian hostility towards them. They had been stereotyped as killers of Christ and usurers. (ii) In Nazi Germany, they lived in separately marked areas called ghettos. They were often

persecuted through periodic organised violence and expulsion from the land. (iii) From 1933 to 1938, the Nazis terrorized, impoverished and segregated the Jews, compelling them to leave Germany. (iv) Hitler believed that 'the Jewish problem' could be solved only through total elimination. As a result they were largely killed in gas chambers. As many as 6 million Jews were killed by the Nazis, what was known as 'genocidal war'?

Evaluate the use of media by the Nazis to popularise their ideology in Germany

Answer: The Nazi regime used language and media with care to win supports for the regime and popularise its worldviews. (i) Nazi ideas were spread through visual images, films, radio, posters, catchy slogans and leaflets. (ii) In posters, enemies of Germany were stereotyped, mocked and abused. (iii) Socialists and liberals were represented as weak and degenerate. They were criticised as malicious foreign agents. (iv) Propaganda films were produced to create hatred for Jews. (v) Orthodox Jews were stereotyped and marked, they were shown with flowing beards, wearing Kaftans and referred to as vermin, rats and pests. (vi) Through media, Nazism worked on the minds of the people and turned their hatred at those marked as 'undesirable' by them.

Describe the effects of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany. Or Discuss any three major clauses of the 'Treaty of Versailles'? Or The Treaty of Versailles sowed the seeds of the Second World War. Justify.

Answer: This treaty had a far reaching impact and paved the way for the rise of Nazism in Germany and the Second World War. (i) After signing this treaty, Germany lost its overseas colonies, a tenth of its population, 13 per cent of its territories, 75 per cent of its iron and 26 per cent of its coal to France, Poland, Denmark and Lithuania. (ii) The war guilt clause held Germany responsible for the war and Germany was forced to pay compensation amounting to £6 billion. (iii) The treaty made provisions for demilitarization of Germany to further weaken it. Thus, the Treaty of Versailles was harsh, humiliating and devastating for the economy and national honour of the Germans. Its clauses became the causes for the rise of Nazism.

What is Nazism? Why did Nazism become popular in Germany by 1930? Or What were the reasons for the rise of Nazism in Germany? Or Why did Nazism become popular in Germany by 1930? Explain.

Answer: Nazism was a political system introduced by Hitler in Germany to establish dictatorship which propagated extreme hatred against the Jews is called Nazism. Some of the main causes of the rise and popularity of Nazism in Germany are (i) The humiliating Versailles Treaty created a need to avenge the defeat in the First World War and restore the old prestige of Germany. (ii) Germany witnessed a grave economic crisis and Hitler promised the people prosperity and peace. (iii)

Due to the Weimar Republic being weakened. Hitler took the opportunity and inspired the people. (iv) Hitler had a strong personality and mass appeal which contributed a lot to the popularity of Nazism in Germany.

Describe the problems faced by the Weimar Republic. Or Describe any three problems faced by Weimar Republic in Germany. Or Explain any five problems faced by the Weimar Republic in Germany

Answer: (i) The Weimar Republic had to sign the humiliating Treaty of Versailles. (ii) This Republic carried the burden of war guilt and was financially crippled by being forced to pay compensation. (iii) Hyperinflation made the German Mark valueless and caused immense hardship for the common man. This economic crisis led to widespread inflation, misery and despair. (iv) In the Weimar Republic, both the communists and socialists became irreconcilable enemies and could not make common cause against Hitler. (v) Both revolutionaries and militant nationalists craved for radical solutions, which was not easy. Within its short life, the Weimar Republic saw twenty different cabinets and the liberal use of Article 48. All these created a political crisis in Germany. (vi) It became very unpopular among the German, because it lost the pride of the nation in the hands of Allies powers.

What are the peculiar features of Nazi thinking?

Answer: The peculiar features of Nazi thinking were (i) They believed that the strong should rule the world and the rest should accept their leadership. (ii) They believed in racial hierarchy, where the Nordic German Aryans were at the top and the Jews at the lowest rung. (iii) The Nazis believed that the Jews were their greatest enemies. So the Jews were tortured and killed. (iv) From a very young age, children were indoctrinated both inside and outside school with the Nazi ideology of nationalism and war. (v) The Nazis believed in the geopolitical concept of Lebensraum or living space, i.e., new territories had to be acquired for the German nation. (vi) Women were seen as mere bearers of the Aryan culture and race.

Explain why Nazi propaganda was effective in creating a hatred for Jews?

Answer: Nazi propaganda was effective in creating hatred for the Jews because Nazis successfully exploited the low position of the Jews in medieval times as there was a traditional Christian hatred against the Jews. (ii) The Jews were affluent being mainly traders and moneylenders. The economically shattered, unemployed German people easily developed hatred against them. (iii) The Jews lived separately in marked areas called ghettos; they therefore became easy targets. (iv) The Nazis introduced the hatred theory against the Jews from the very beginning of the child's school life so that they grew up with this hatred. (v) Nazi ideas were spread through visual images, posters, slogans, leaflets, films, etc. This propaganda worked on the minds and emotions of the German people.

In what ways did the Nazi state seek to establish total control over its people?

Answer: After becoming the Chancellor of Germany (1933), Hitler captured all powers. (i) All political parties and trade unions were banned except the Nazi Party and its affiliates. (ii) The state established total control over the economy, media, army and judiciary. (iii) Germany became almost a police state. Special surveillance, security forces, secret state police (Gestapo) were created to control the society. (iv) The Nazi rule glorified war and chose the path of war as a way out of the economic crisis. (v) The Nazi rule targeted the Jews as the cause of all miseries and undertook genocidal war against the Jews. (vi) Hitler introduced a massive programme of militarization to enhance the military power of Germany and to restore her international honour and glory.

State any five measures taken by the Nazis to create a pure German racial state. Or Explain any three steps taken by Hitler to establish racial state. Or Explain the Nazi idea of a racial state.

Answer: (i) Nazi ideology stated that the Nordic German Aryans were at the top and the Jews were located at the lowest rung of society. (ii) The Jews, gypsies and blacks were regarded as racially impure and 'undesirable', and they were widely persecuted. (iii) Under the Euthanasia programme, many Germans who were considered mentally or physically unfit were condemned to death. (iv) Russians and Poles were considered as subhuman and captured civilians from Russia and Poland were forced to work as slave labour. (v) From 1933 to 1938, the Nazis terrorised, pauperised and segregated the Jews, compelling them to leave Germany. From 1939 to 1945, a large number of them were killed in gas chambers in Poland.

How were the ideas of Darwin and Herbert Spencer adopted by Hitler or Nazis? Explain.

Answer: Hitler's racism borrowed from thinkers like Charles Darwin (1809-1882) and Herbert Spencer (1820-1903). Darwin was a natural scientist who tried to explain the creation of plants and animals through the concepts of evolution and natural selection. In 1859, Darwin published 'On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection' in which he proposed a theory of evolution by the process of natural selection. But he never advocated human intervention in what he thought was a purely natural process of selection. His ideas were used by racist politicians to justify imperial rule over conquered peoples. Herbert Spencer was deeply influenced by Charles Darwin's 'On the Origin of Species' and gave the idea of 'Survival of the Fittest' in his book, 'Principles of Biology'. He developed an all embracing conception of evolution as the progressive development of the physical world, biological organism, the human mind and human culture and societies. According to his ideas, only those species survival on Earth that could adopt themselves to changing climatic conditions. Adopting his idea, the Nazi

government suggested that the strongest race, i.e., Nordic German Aryans would survive and the weak ones would perish.

What were the effects of great economics depression of 1929-1932 on Germany?

Answer: The German economy was the worst hit by the economic crisis caused by the Great Economic Depression (1929-1932) in the USA. German investments and industrial was largely dependent on loan from the USA. The Wall Street Exchange crashed in 1929, the USA withdrew the support from Germany. (i) By 1932, industrial production was reduced to 40 per cent of the 1929 level. (ii) The number of unemployed was 6 million. People with 'willing to do any work' placard could be seen on the street. Unemployment rate reached nearly 30 per cent in 1932. (iii) Unemployed youths sometimes involved in criminal activities. They were seen playing cards, sitting at street corners or desperately queuing up at local employment exchange. (iv) The Germany currency (mark) collapsed, prices rose phenomenally high due to hyper inflation. (v) The economic crisis created deep anxieties and fear in people. As business got ruined, small businessmen, self-employed and retailers were filled with the fear of proletarianisation, an anxiety of being reduced to the ranks of workers or unemployed. (vi) Big businessmen were also in crisis. (vii) The large mass of peasantry was affected by a sharp fall in agricultural prices. (viii) Women, unable to feed their children properly, were filled with a sense of despair.

Describe the impact of economic depression of Germany? Or Describe the impact of great economic depression (1929-1932) on various sections of society in Germany?

Answer: Hitler was a powerful orator. His speech could mesmerise the masses (i) He promised to build strong nation, undo the injustice of the Versailles Treaty and restore the dignity of the German people. (ii) He assured employment for unemployed people and a secured future for the youths. (iii) He promised to control all foreign influence and resist all foreign conspiracies against Germany. (iv) He introduced a new style of politics. Nazi party held massive rallies and public meetings to demonstrate the supports for Hitler and these massive mobilization created a sense of unity among German people. (v) Nazi propaganda skillfully projected Hitler as a messiah, a saviour as someone who had arrived to save people from their distress. (vi) Hitler came during such a period when the dignity and pride of German people were totally shattered due to the defeat in First World War and humiliating Treaty of Versailles. The crisis in the economy, polity and society formed the background of Hitler's rise to power.

