



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

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| Class: IX | Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE | Year |
| Question Bank: No.3 | Topic: Nazism and The Rise of Hitler (Hist) | 2021-2022 |

Question and answers: -

Q1) "The Treaty of Versailles was a humiliating for the Germans." Give examples to support the statement.

Peace settlement at Paris was made in a spirit of revenge. As a result of the discussions at the Paris conference on 28th June, 1919 the Treaty of Versailles was signed. The German felt that too much injustice had been done to them.

The main terms of the Treaty of Versailles were as follows:

- The treaty declared Germany guilty of aggression. The victorious powers had deprived Germany of huge tracts of its territories. Germany was burdened with an immense war indemnity.
- Germany was required to pay for the loss and damages suffered by the Allies during the war. The amount of reparations was fixed at 33 billion dollars.
- Germany had to cede her merchant ship to the Allies as compensation. It had to supply huge quantities of coal to France, Italy and Belgium for 10 years.
- The area of Rhine Valley was to be demilitarized. The German army and navy were dramatically reduced.
- The German territory West of Rhine was to be occupied by the Allied Troops for 15 years.

Q2) Under what circumstances Hitler came to power in Germany?

Conditions of the Versailles peace treaty: -

- It was harsh and humiliating.
- Germany lost all of her glory and honor.

Economic crisis after the war: -

- There was a great economic depression after the world war.
- There were severe unemployment and poverty
- Unemployment youths put placards showing willing to do any jobs.

Weakness of the Weimar Republic: -

- Weimar Republican government failed to solve the after-war problem in Germany.
- Weimar government was weak and fragile and the Germans believed that Weimar government responsible for all these problems.
- The charismatic personality of Hitler.

Q3) 'The Weimar constitution had some inherent defects. Explain.

The Weimar constitution had some inherent defects, which made the government weak and unstable and vulnerable to dictatorship. The defects were:

- **Proportional representation:** Its proportional representation which made achieving a majority by any one party, a nearly impossible task, leading to a rule by coalitions.
- **Article 48:** The article 48 which gave the president the powers to impose emergency suspend civil

rights and rule by decree.

Q4) State the Provisions of the 'Enabling Act'.

On 3 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 except for the Nazi party and its affiliates.
- The state established complete control over the economy, media, army and judiciary.
- Special surveillance and security forces were created to control and order society in ways that Nazi wanted.

Q5) 'By the end of 1940, Hitler was at the pinnacle of his power'. Explain the statement with examples. Or Analyze the Foreign policies of Hitler

- In foreign policy also, Hitler acquired quick successes. He reoccupied the Rhineland in 1936.
- Austria integrated with Germany in 1938 under the slogan one Nation, one Empire, and One leader.
- He then went on to wrest German-speaking Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia, and gobbled up the entire country.
- In September 1940, Hitler signed a Tripartite pact with Italy and Japan to strengthen his claim to International power

Q6) "Youth organizations played a very important role in Nazi Germany." Justify the statement

Youth organizations were made responsible for educating the German children in the "The spirit of National Socialism."

- At 10 they had to join Jungvolk at the age of 14 they had to join the youth organization 'Hitler Youth'
- They learnt to hate the Jewish, the Gypsies, and communist, condemned democracy, worship war and glorify the aggression and violence and all those who categorized as 'undesirable'.
- After a period of vigorous ideological and physical training they joined the labour service, usually at the age 18. Then they had to serve in the in the armed forces and enter one of the Nazi organizations.

Q7) 'In Nazi Germany all mothers were not treated equally.' Explain the statement with examples.

- Children in Nazi Germany were repeatedly told that women were radically different from men.
- 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.
- But in Nazi Germany all mothers were not treated equally. Women who bore racially undesirable children were punished and who produced desirable children was awarded.
- They were given favored treatment in hospitals and entitled to concession in shops, on theatre tickets and railway fare.
- To encourage women to produce more children, Honour Crosses were awarded.

Q8) Highlight five events of 1933 that led to the destruction of Democracy in Germany.

The events of 1933 that led to the destruction of Democracy in Germany are as follows.

- On 30th January 1933 President Hindenburg gave the Chancellorship, the highest position in the cabinet to Hitler. Hitler now tried to dismantle the structure.
- A mysterious fire broke out in German Parliament which facilitated his move.
- The Fire Decree of 27 February 1933 indefinitely suspended civil rights like Freedom of Speech, Press and assembly that had been granted by the Weimar Republic.

- Communists, who were the enemies of Hitler, were sent to concentration camps.
- On 3th march, Enabling Act was passed. It established Dictatorship in Germany. Hitler could rule without the consent of the parliament. All political parties and Trade unions were banned except the Nazi Party. The state had full control over media, army and judiciary.

Q9) “Nazi Germany was considered as the most dreaded criminal state.” Explain the Statement.

- Special surveillance and security forces were created to control and order society in ways that the Nazis wanted.
- Apart from the already existing regular police in green uniform and the SA or the Storm Troopers, these included the Gestapo (secret state police), the SS (the protection squads), criminal police and the Security Service (SD).
- It was the extra-constitutional powers of these newly organized forces that gave the Nazi state its reputation as the most dreaded criminal state.
- People could now be detained in Gestapo torture chambers, rounded up and sent to concentration camps, deported without any legal process.

Q10) How far was Hitler responsible for the Second World War?

a) Expansionist policy of Hitler: -

- Believed in the principles of Lebensraum or living space.
- Annexed Austria, Rhineland under the slogan One people, One Leader, One Empire.

b) Formation of the Tripartite alliance: -

- In Sept. 1940, Hitler signed a military alliance with Italy and Japan.

c) Attack on Russia: -

- In June 1941 Hitler moved to achieve his long term aim of conquering Eastern Europe and attacked Russia.

d) Attack on Pearl Harbour: -

- Japan extended its support to Hitler and attacked pearl Harbour, an American naval base on the Pacific.

e) Attack on Poland: -

- On 1st Sept 1939: Hitler attacked Poland. This was the immediate cause for the outbreak of the Second World War.

Q11) “All schools under Nazi were ‘cleansed’ and ‘purified’.” Explain with examples

- All schools were cleansed and purified. This meant that teachers who were Jews or seen as politically unreliable were dismissed.
- Children were first segregated. Germans and Jews could not sit together or play together. Subsequently, undesirable children Jews, the physically handicapped, Gypsies were thrown out of schools.
- And finally, in the 1940s, they were taken to the gas chambers.
- Good German children were subjected to a process of Nazi schooling, a prolonged period of ideological training. School textbooks were rewritten. Racial science was introduced to justify Nazi ideas of race. Stereotypes about Jews were popularized even through math classes.
- Children were taught to be loyal and submissive, hate Jews, and worship Hitler.
- Even the function of sports was to nurture a spirit of violence and aggression among children.
- Hitler believed that boxing could make children iron hearted, strong and masculine.

Q12) “The Nazi regime used language and media with care, and often to great effect.” Explain.

- Nazi Germany used language and media with care and often to great effort.
- Nazis never used the word killed or murder in their official communication. Mass killing termed as special treatment, final solution for the Jews, euthanasia for the disabled, selection and disinfection. Evacuation meant deporting people to the gas chambers.
- Nazis ideas were spread through radio, posters, leaflets, catchy slogans. In posters groups identified as the enemies of the Germans were stereotyped, mocked, abused and describe as evil.
- Propaganda movies were made to create hatred for the Jews. The most infamous movie against the Jews was ‘The Eternal Jews’.

Q13) Mention the communities termed as “desirable” and “undesirable” in Nazi Germany.

- Jews were not the only community classified as undesirable. There were others. Many Gypsies and blacks living in Nazi Germany were considered as racial inferiors.
- Even Russians and Polish people were considered subhuman, and hence undeserving of any humanity.
- Nazis wanted only a society of pure and healthy Aryans. They alone were considered desirable.
- Even Germans who were mentally and physically challenged were killed.

Q14) ‘The year 1945 was the end of Nazi Germany’. Substantiate.

- In May 1945 Germany surrendered to the Allies. Hitler and his propaganda minister Goebbels and his family committed suicide in his Berlin bunker.
- As the Allies armies overran the areas, occupied by Nazi Germany, they came across many concentration camps where people were on the last stage of their life.
- When the war seemed lost, the Nazi leaders distributed petrol to their subordinates to destroy all evidences available in the offices.

Q15) How did the Nazis proceed to realize their racial ideology by eliminating the ‘undesirables’? Explain.

The Nazis proceeded to realize their murderous racial ideology by eliminating the ‘undesirables’ in the following manner.

- Jews remained the worst sufferers in Nazi Germany. From 1933-1938 Jewish business was boycotted, they were expelled from government services and their property was confiscated.
- From 1939-1945 the Jews were kept in Ghettos, in extreme poverty and misery & eventually they were killed in Gas chambers.
- Germany occupied North-Western Poland. Polish people were forced to leave their homes and property, to be occupied by ethnic Germans. Polish people were sent to the final destination of the ‘undesirable’.
- Polish children who looked like Aryans were forcibly snatched and examined by race experts. If they passed the test, they were raised in German families and if not they were sent to orphanages, where most of them died.
