

INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	Department: Social Science	Sub: HISTORY
Chapter-3 Question Bank:3	Topic: NAZISM &THE RISE OF HITLER	Year: 2025-2026

1. Germany's conduct during the war, especially those actions which came to be called as "Crimes Against Humanity". Explain the statement. Ans:

- ➤ Germany had waged a **genocidal war** which resulted in the mass murder of selected group of innocent civilians of Europe that included 6 million Jews, 200,000 Gypsies,1 million Polish civilians,70,000 Germans who considered mentally and physically disabled and innumerable political opponents.
- At the end of the war an International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg was set up to prosecute Nazi war criminals for **War Crime and Crime Against Humanity.**

2. When and how did Weimar Republic establish? Ans:

- After the defeat of the Imperial Germany and the abdication of the emperor the parliamentary parties got an opportunity to reshape German polity.
- ➤ A National Assembly met at Weimar and established a democratic constitution with a federal structure.
- > Deputies were elected to **German Parliament or Reichstag** on the basis of equal and universal votes cast by all adults including women.

3. 'Versailles Treaty was a harsh and humiliating one". Support the statement. Ans:

- Germany lost its overseas colonies, a tenth of its population,13 percent of its territories,
- > 75 per cent of its **iron** and 26 per cent of its **coal** to France, Poland, Denmark and Lithuania.
- ➤ The Allied Powers **demilitarized** Germany to weaken its power. The War Guilt Clause held Germany responsible for the war and the damages that the Allied countries suffered.
- Germany was forced to pay compensation of £6 billion.
- ➤ The Allied armies also occupied the resource-rich Rhineland till the 1920s.

4. "The Weimar constitution had some inherent defects." What were they? Ans:

The two defects of Weimar republic were: -

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

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5. "Nazi propaganda skillfully projected Hitler as a messiah, a savior." Explain the statement.

OR

What were reasons behind the rise of Hitler? Ans:

- ➤ Hitler was a powerful speaker. His passion and his words moved people. He promised to build a strong nation, undo the injustice of the Versailles Treaty and restore the dignity of the German people. He also promised employment for the people. He promised to weed out all foreign influences and resist all foreign conspiracies against Germany.
- Hitler devised a new style of politics. He understood the significance of rituals and spectacle in mass mobilization. Nazis held massive rallies and public meetings to demonstrate the support for Hitler and instill a sense of unity among the people. The Red banners with the Swastika, the Nazi salute, and the ritualized rounds of applause after the speeches were all part of this spectacle of power

6. "Hitler set out to dismantle the structures of democratic rule." Elaborate. Ans:

- On January ,1933 President Hindenburg offered the chancellorship to Hitler. A mysterious fire that broke out in German parliament facilitated his move. The Fire Decree of 1933 suspended civic rights for an indefinite period of time.
- ➤ Then he turned on his enemies, the communists and send them to concentration camps.
- On 3rd march 1933, the famous **Enabling Act** was passed. This act established dictatorship in Germany. It gave Hitler all powers to side-line 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.

7. Analyze the Economic policy of Hitler.

Ans:

- Hitler assigned the responsibility of economic recovery to the economist Hjalmar Schacht who provided employment through a state-funded work-creation programme.
- > This project produced the famous **German superhighways** and the people's car, the **Volkswagen.**
- > Schacht had advised Hitler against investing hugely in rearmament as the state still ran on deficit financing. But Hitler did not like the idea and Schacht had to leave.

8. Analyze the Foreign policy of Hitler. Ans:

- ➤ In foreign policy also Hitler acquired quick successes. He pulled out of the League of Nations in 1933. He reoccupied the Rhineland in 1936, and integrated Austria and Germany in 1938 under the slogan, One people, One empire, and One leader.
- ➤ He then captured German speaking **Sudentenland** from Czechoslovakia, and gobbled up the entire country.

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- ➤ In September 1939, Germany invaded **Poland**. This started a war with France and England.
- In September 1940, a **Tripartite Pact** was signed between Germany, Italy and Japan, strengthening Hitler's claim to international power.
- ➤ He attacked **the Soviet Union** in June 1941. This is considered as **a historic blunder** as Hitler exposed the German western front to British aerial bombing and the eastern front to the powerful Soviet armies.
- 9. "Nazi ideology was synonymous with Hitler's worldview." Analyse the statement. Explain Nazi ideology or Hitler's world view.

ΩR

What are the peculiar features of Nazi thinking?

Ans:

- According to the Nazi thinking there was a racial hierarchy. In this view blond, blueeyed, Nordic German Aryans were at the top, while Jews were located at the lowest rung.
- ➤ Hitler's racism 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**. He said, only those species survived on earth that could adapt themselves to changing climatic conditions.
- ➤ Darwin never advocated **human intervention**. He thought it as a pure natural process of selection. However, his ideas were used by racist politicians to justify imperial rule over conquered peoples. The Nazi argument was simple: **the strongest race would survive and weak one should perish.**

The other ideology of Hitler's was Lebensraum, or living space. He believed that new territories had to be acquired for settlement. This would enhance the area of the mother country, and the material resources to be used for Germany. It would also enhance the material resources and power of the German nation.

10. How were the schools in Germany 'cleansed' and 'purified' under Nazi rule? Ans:

- All schools in Germany were **cleansed and purified.** This meant that teachers who were Jews or seen as politically unreliable were dismissed.
- ➤ Children were **segregated** Germans and Jews could not sit together or play together. Later on, the undesirable children the Jews, the physically handicapped, and the Gypsies were thrown out of schools and they were taken to **gas chambers**.
- ➤ Children in school were taught to be loyal and submissive, hate Jews and worship Hitler.
- > Sports was given great importance. The function of sports was to nurture a spirit of violence and aggression among children.
- Stereotypes of Jews were propagated through all classes. Schooling was a prolonged period of ideological training.

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11. Analyse the role of Youth organizations in Nazi Germany. Ans:

- Youth organisations were made responsible for educating German youth in the 'the spirit of National Socialism'. **Ten-year-olds** had to enter **Jungvolk**.
- ➤ At 14, all boys had to join the Nazi youth organisation Hitler Youth where they learnt to worship war, glorify aggression and violence, condemn democracy, and hate Jews, communists, Gypsies and all those categorised as 'undesirable'.
- After a period of rigorous ideological and physical training they joined the **Labour Service**, usually **at the age of 18**.
- Then they had to serve in the armed forces and enter one of the Nazi organisations. **The Youth League** of the Nazis was founded in 1922. Four years later it was renamed **Hitler Youth**.

12. Explain the Nazi Cult of Motherhood.

Ans:

- ➤ 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 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 favoured 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.

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