



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	Department: Social Science	Sub: History
Chapter 3 Work sheet. No:3	Topic: Nazism and the rise of Hitler	Year: 2024-25

1	Match the column A with column B <table style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left; width: 50%;">Column A</th><th style="text-align: left; width: 50%;">Column B</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(i) Reichstag</td><td>(a) living space</td></tr> <tr> <td>(ii) Jungvolk</td><td>(b) German Parliament</td></tr> <tr> <td>(iii) Concentration Camp</td><td>(c) Economic depression</td></tr> <tr> <td>(iv) Lebensraum</td><td>(d) Nazi Youth</td></tr> <tr> <td>(v) Wall Street Exchange</td><td>(e) Auschwitz</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Options: A. i.d, ii.a, iii.b, iv.e, v.c B. i.b, ii.d, iii.e, iv.a, v.c C. i.c, ii.e, iii.b, iv.d, v.a D. i.e, ii.c, iii.a, iv.b, v.d	Column A	Column B	(i) Reichstag	(a) living space	(ii) Jungvolk	(b) German Parliament	(iii) Concentration Camp	(c) Economic depression	(iv) Lebensraum	(d) Nazi Youth	(v) Wall Street Exchange	(e) Auschwitz
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2	Which treaty humiliated Germany after World War I and contributed to Hitler's rise? A) Treaty of Versailles B) Treaty of Paris C) Treaty of London D) Treaty of Munich												
3	Which political party was blamed by Hitler and the Nazis for Germany's problems? A) The Socialists B) The Communists C) The Conservatives D) The Liberals												
4	Who was the President of the Weimar Republic whom Hitler replaced as Chancellor? A) Paul von Hindenburg B) Friedrich Ebert C) Gustav Stresemann D) Kurt von Schleicher												
5	Which battle marked a turning point in the war for the Allies against Germany? A) Battle of Stalingrad B) Battle of Midway C) Battle of Panipat D) Battle of the Waterloo												

6	Which of the following was a tactic used by Hitler to gain support from the masses? A) Propaganda B) Diplomacy C) Economic sanctions D) Peace treaties
7	What was the primary aim of Hitler's foreign policy in the 1930s? A) Reunification of Germany B) Expansion of German territory C) Strengthening alliances with Britain and France D) Promotion of peace and disarmament
8	What was the name of the international military tribunal that tried Nazi war criminals after World War II? A) Nuremberg Trials B) Potsdam Conference C) Yalta Conference D) Geneva Convention
9	Who were the major Allied powers during World War II? A) United States, Soviet Union, France B) United States, Soviet Union, Germany C) United States, United Kingdom, Germany D) United States, France, Italy
10	What was 'Dawes Plan'? A) A plan which imposed more fines on Germany B) A plan which withdrew all punishment from Germany C) A plan which reworked the terms of reparation to ease the financial burden on the Germans D) None
11	A photograph of a wooden freight car, specifically a 'boxcar' used by the Nazis for transporting prisoners to concentration camps. It has a small wooden guard tower on top with a ladder leading up to it. The car is dark brown and shows signs of wear and historical markings. This is one of the freight cars used to A) Deport Jews to the death chambers. B) Propagate Nazism C) carry passengers and goods during the war. D) All of the above

12	Arrange these following incidents according their timeline i. Tripartite pact ii. End of second world war iii. Treaty of Versailles iv. Attack on Soviet Union by Germany v. Enabling act Options: A) v, i, iv, ii ,iii B) iii, v, ii, i, iv C) iii, v, i, iv, ii. D) I, iv, iii, v, ii.
	ASSERTION AND REASONING: In the questions given below, there are statements marked as assertion (A) and reasons(R). Read the statements and choose the correct options:
13	Assertion (A): On 3rd March, 1933 the famous Enabling Act was passed. Reason (R): This Act established Democracy in Germany. Options: (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). (C) (A) is true but (R) is false. (D) (A) is false but (R) is true.
14	Assertion (A): Nazism was not one or two isolated acts. Reason (R): It was a system, a structure of ideas about the world and Politics. Options: (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). (C) (A) is true but (R) is false. (D) (A) is false but (R) is true.
16	Assertion (A): In June 1943, Germany surrendered to the Allies. Reason (R): Hitler, his propaganda minister Goebbels and his entire family committed suicide collectively in his Berlin Bunker in April. Options: (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). (C) (A) is true but (R) is false. (D) (A) is false but (R) is true.
17	Read the paragraph carefully and the answer the following; The war had a devastating impact on the entire continent both psychologically and financially. From a continent of creditors, Europe turned into one of debtors. Unfortunately, the infant Weimar Republic was being made to pay for the sins of the old empire. The republic carried the burden of war guilt and national humiliation and was financially crippled by being forced to pay compensation. Those who supported the Weimar Republic, mainly Socialists, Catholics and Democrats, became easy targets of

attack in the conservative nationalist circles. They were mockingly called the 'November criminals'. This mindset had a major impact on the political developments of the early 1930s.

A. What were the problems faced by the Weimar Republic?

Ans:

- The Treaty of Versailles after the First World War was unfair to Germany. Germany was exploited using that treaty and due to the humiliating terms of the Treaty, the common public was discontent.
- Due to Germany being made to pay for the First World War, its economy crumbled. The price of essential goods increased substantially and also the gold reserves depleted.
- In an economic crisis, the German governments elected democratically were not able to cope up with the problems and failed to solve them. Thus, the public later accepted the dictatorship of Hitler.

B. Who was the President of the Weimar Republic?

Ans:

Hindenburg

C. 'The Weimar constitution had some inherent defects which made it unstable and vulnerable to dictatorship'. Explain

Ans:

- One was proportional representation. This made achieving a majority by any one party a near impossible task, leading to a rule by coalitions.
- Another defect was Article 48, which gave the President the powers to impose emergency, suspend civil rights and rule by decree. Within its short life, the Weimar Republic saw twenty different cabinets lasting on an average 239 days, and a liberal use of Article 48. Yet the crisis could not be managed. People lost confidence in the democratic parliamentary system, which seemed to offer no solutions.