



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	Department: Social Science	Sub: HISTORY
Chapter-3 Question Bank:3	Topic: NAZISM AND THE RISE OF HITLER	Year: 2023-24

1.	<p>Germany’s conduct during the war, especially those actions which came to be called as “Crimes Against Humanity”. Explain the statement.</p> <p>Germany had waged a genocidal war which resulted in the mass murder of selected group of innocent civilians of Europe that included</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 6 million Jews,• 200,000 Gypsies,• 1 million Polish civilians,• 70,000 Germans who considered mentally and physically disabled and innumerable political opponents. <p>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.</p>
2.	<p>Explain the birth of Weimar Republic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The defeat of Imperial Germany and the abdication of the emperor gave an opportunity to parliamentary parties 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 Reichstag on the basis of equal and universal votes cast by all adults including women.
3.	<p>‘Versailles Treaty was a harsh and humiliating one’. Support the statement.</p> <p>Refer Page No.52</p>
4.	<p>“The Weimar constitution had some inherent defects.” What were they?</p> <p>The two defects of Weimar republic were: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 civil rights and rule by decree.
5.	<p>“Nazi propaganda skillfully projected Hitler as a messiah, a savior.” Explain the statement.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>What were the reasons behind the rise of Hitler in Germany?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 promised employment for those looking for work, and a secure future for the youth.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>“Hitler set out to dismantle the structures of democratic rule.” Elaborate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On Jan ,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 a indefinite period of time. • Then he turned on his enemies, the communists and send them to concentration camps. • On 3 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	<p>Analyze the Economic policy of Hitler.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. Cautious people, however, had no place in Nazi Germany. Schacht had to leave.
8	<p>Analyze the Foreign policies of Hitler.</p> <p>Refer page no. 60 (1st paragraph)</p>
9	<p>Who signed the Tripartite Pact? What was its importance?</p> <p>It was signed in 1940 between Germany, Italy and Japan. It strengthened Hitler’s claim to international power.</p>
10.	<p>Which move of Hitler is considered as historical blunder? Explain</p> <p>Refer page no.60 (2nd paragraph)</p>
11.	<p>Who were considered as “desirable” and “undesirable” in Nazi Germany?</p> <p>Refer page no. 62 (2nd paragraph)</p>
12.	<p>How were the schools in Germany ‘cleansed’ and ‘purified’ under Nazi rule?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All schools 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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Later on the undesirable children — the Jews, the physically handicapped, 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.
13.	<p>Analyse the role of Youth organizations in Nazi Germany. Refer page no.66(3rd paragraph)</p>
14.	<p>Explain the Nazi Cult of Motherhood</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
15.	<p>“The Nazi regime used language and media with care, and often to great effect.” Explain Refer page no.68 (3rd para)</p>
16.	<p>“Nazi ideology was synonymous with Hitlers worldview.” Analyze the statement. OR Explain Nazi ideology or Hitler’s world view.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the Nazis there was no equality between people, but only a racial hierarchy. In this view blond, blue-eyed, 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. According to this idea, only those species survived on earth that could adapt themselves to changing climatic conditions. But Darwin never advocated human intervention in what he thought was a purely natural process of selection. However, his ideas were used by racist thinkers and 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.