



**NAZISM AND
RISE OF HITLER**



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NAZISM AND RISE OF HITLER

Syllabus

- *Birth of the Weimar Republic*
- *Hitler's Rise to Power*
- *The Nazi Worldview*
- *Youth in Nazi Germany*
- *Ordinary People and the Crimes against Humanity*



Learning Outcomes

- *Discuss the critical significance of Nazism in shaping the politics of modern world.*
- *Get familiarized with the speeches and writings of Nazi Leaders.*

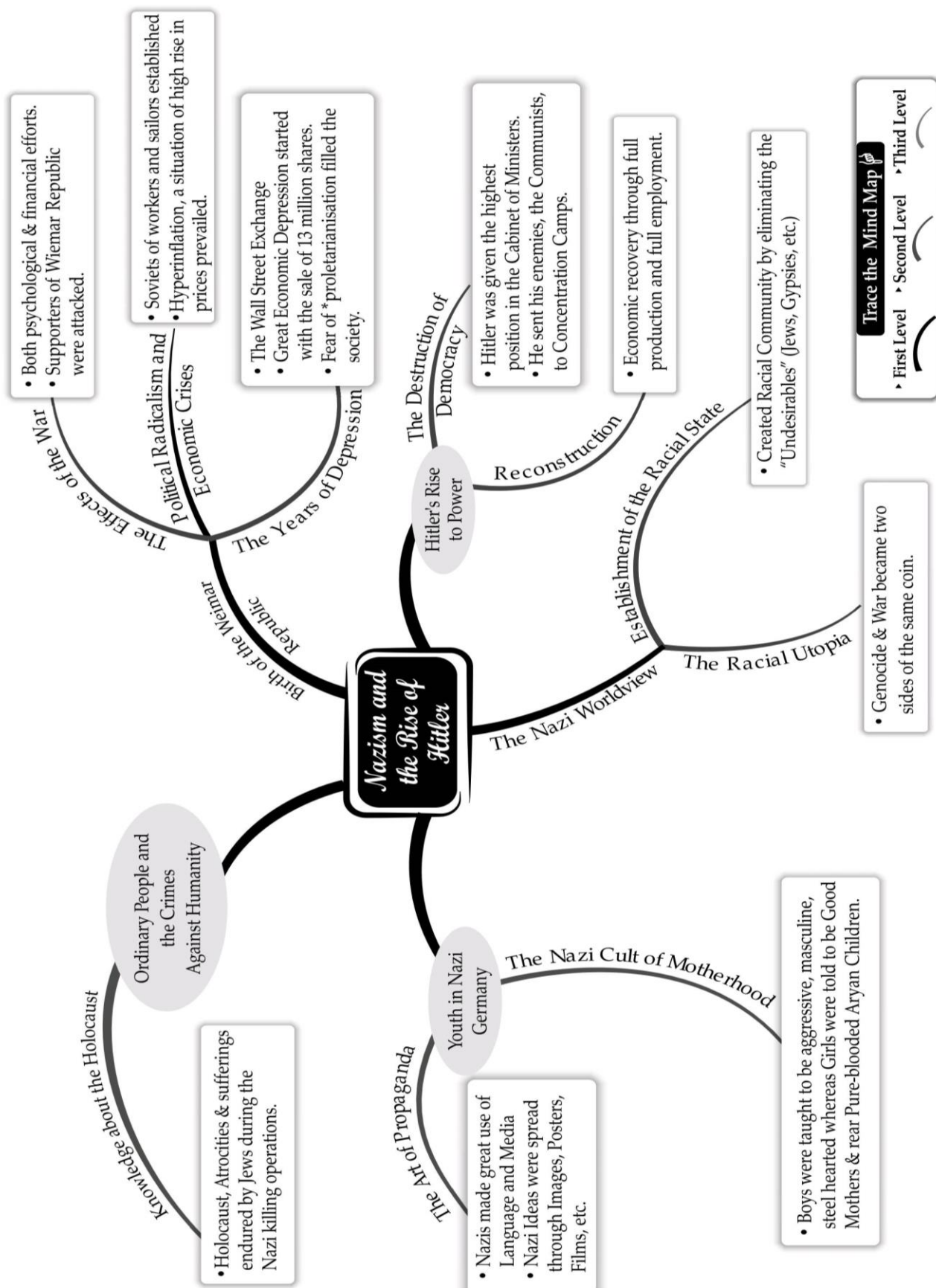
Revision Notes

Birth of the Weimar Republic

- Germany, a powerful empire in the early years of the twentieth century, fought the First World War (1914-1918) alongside the Austrian empire and against the Allies (England, France and Russia.)
- The defeat of Imperial Germany and the abdication of the Emperor gave an opportunity to Parliamentary parties to recast German polity.
- A National Assembly met at Weimar and established a democratic constitution with a federal structure.
- Deputies were now elected to the German Parliament or Reichstag, on the basis of equal and universal votes cast by all adults including women.
- The War Guilt Clause held Germany responsible for the war and damages the Allied countries suffered. The Allied armies occupied Rhineland in the 1920s.
- Many Germans held the new Weimar Republic responsible for not only the defeat in the war but the disgrace at Versailles.

The Effects of the War

- The war had a devastating impact on the entire continent both psychologically and financially.
- From a continent of creditors, Europe turned into one of the debtors.
- Supporters of 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'.
- The First World War left a deep imprint on European Society and polity.
- Soldiers came to be placed above Civilians. Politicians and Publicists laid great stress on the need for men to be aggressive, strong and masculine.



Trace the Mind Map

► First Level ► Second Level ► Third Level

Political Radicalism and Economic Crisis

- The birth of the Weimar Republic coincided with the revolutionary uprising of the Spartacist League on the pattern of the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia.
- Those opposed to this – such as the Socialists, Democrats and Catholics – met in Weimar to give shape to the Democratic Republic.
- The Weimar Republic crushed the uprising with the help of a war veterans organisation called 'Free Corps'.
- Both revolutionaries and militant nationalists craved for radical solutions. Political radicalisation heightened by the Economic Crisis of 1923.
- The image of Germans carrying cart loads of currency notes to buy a loaf of bread was widely publicised evoking worldwide sympathy. This Crisis came to be known as Hyperinflation, a situation when prices arise phenomenally high.

The Years of Depression

- The years between 1924 and 1928 saw some stability. German investments and industrial recovery were totally dependent on short-term loans, largely from the USA. This support was withdrawn when the Wall Street Exchange crashed in 1929.
- On one single day, 24th October, 13 million shares were sold. This was the start of the 'Great Economic Depression'.
- Over the next three years, between 1929 and 1932, the National Income of the USA fell by half. Factories shut down, Exports fell, Farmers were badly hit and speculators withdrew their money from the Market. The effects of this recession in the US economy were felt Worldwide.
- The German economy was worst hit by the Economic Crisis. Workers lost their jobs or were paid reduced wages. The number of unemployed touched an unprecedented 6 million.
- As jobs disappeared, the Youth took to criminal activities and total despair became common place.
- Politically too, the Weimar Republic was fragile. The Weimar Constitution had some inherent defects, which made it unstable and vulnerable to Dictatorship.
- Another defect was Article 48, which gave the President the powers to impose Emergency, Suspend Civil Rights and Rule by Decree.
- Yet, the crisis could not be managed. People lost confidence in the Democratic Parliamentary System, which seemed to offer no solutions.

Hitler's Rise to Power

- This crisis in the economy, polity and society formed the background to Hitler's rise to add period. Born in 1889 in Austria, Hitler spent his youth in poverty.
- In 1919, he joined a small group called the German Worker's Party. He subsequently took over the Organisation and renamed it the National Socialist German Worker's Party. This Party later came to be known as the 'Nazi Party'.
- The Nazis could not effectively mobilise popular support till the early 1930s. It was during the Great Depression that Nazism became a Mass Movement.
- By 1932, the Nazi Party had become the largest party with 37 per cent votes.
- Hitler effectively mobilised popular support in Germany :
 - (i) Hitler was a powerful speaker. His passion and his words moved people.
 - (ii) He promised to build a strong nation.
 - (iii) He also promised to undo the injustice of the Versailles Treaty and restore the dignity of German People.
 - (iv) He promised employment for those looking for work and a secure future for the Youth.
 - (v) He promised to weed out all Foreign influences and resist all Foreign conspiracies against Germany.
 - (vi) He understood the significance of rituals and spectacle in mass mobilisation. Nazis held Massive Rallies and Public Meetings to demonstrate the support for Hitler and instil a Sense of Unity among the people.
 - (vii) The Red Banners with the Swastika, the Nazi salute, and the ritualised rounds of applause after the speeches were all part of this spectacle of power.

The Destruction of Democracy

- On 30th January, 1933, President Hindenburg offered the Chancellorship, the highest position in the Cabinet of Ministers, to Hitler.
- The Fire Decree of 28th February, 1933 indefinitely suspended civic rights like Freedom of Speech, Press and Assembly that had been guaranteed by the Wiemar Constitution.

- 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.
- 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).

Reconstruction

- In Foreign Policy also, Hitler acquired quick successes. He pulled out of the League of Nations in 1933, reoccupied the Rhineland in 1936, and integrated Austria and Germany in 1938 under the slogan, 'One People, One Empire and One Leader.'
- In September 1940, a 'Tripartite Pact' was signed between Germany, Italy and Japan, strengthening Hitler's claim to International Power.
- By the end of 1940, Hitler was at the pinnacle of his power. He attacked the Soviet Union in June 1941.
- Meanwhile, the USA had resisted involvement in the war. It was unwilling to once again face all the economic problems that the First World War had caused.
- When Japan extended its support to Hitler and bombed the US base at Pearl Harbor, the US entered the Second World War.
- The War ended in May 1945 with Hitler's defeat and the US dropping of the Atom Bomb on Hiroshima in Japan.

The Nazi Worldview

- Nazi ideology was synonymous with Hitler's world view. According to this, 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. They came to be regarded as an anti-race, the arch-enemies of the Aryans.
- All other coloured people were placed in between, depending upon their external features.
- The other aspect of Hitler's Ideology related to the geopolitical concept of *Lebensraum*, or living space. He believed that new territories had to be acquired for settlement. This would enhance the area of the Mother Country, while enabling the settlers on new lands to retain an intimate link with the place of their origin.

Establishment of the Racial State

- Nazis wanted only a society of 'pure and healthy Nordic Aryans'. They alone were considered 'desirable'. Only they were seen as worthy of prospering and multiplying against all others who were classed as 'Undesirable'.
- Jews were not the only Community classified as 'undesirable', many Gypsies and Blacks living in Nazi Germany were considered as racial 'inferiors' who threatened the biological purity of the Superior Aryan Race.
- Even Russians and Poles were considered Subhuman, and hence undeserving of any humanity.
- Jews remained the worst sufferers in Nazi Germany. They had been stereotyped as killers of Christ and Usurers. They lived in separately marked areas called 'Ghettos'.
- From 1933 to 1938, the Nazis terrorised, pauperised and segregated the Jews, compelling them to leave the country.
- The next phase, 1939-1945, aimed at concentrating them in certain areas and eventually killing them in gas chambers in Poland.

The Racial Utopia

- Genocide and War became two sides of the same coin. Poland was divided and much of North-Western Poland was annexed to Germany.
- People of Poland were forced to leave their homes and properties.
- Members of the Polish intelligentsia were murdered in large numbers. Polish children who looked like Aryans were forcibly snatched from their mothers and examined by 'race experts'.

Youth, Ordinary People and the Crime Against Humanity

- Hitler was fanatically interested in the youth of the country. He felt 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.

➤ **Effects of Nazism on the School System :**

- (i) All schools were 'cleansed' and 'purified'. This meant that teachers who were Jews or seen as politically unreliable were dismissed.
 - (ii) Children were first segregated – Germans and Jews could not sit together or play together.
 - (iii) Subsequently, undesirable children – Jews, the physically handicapped, Gypsies were thrown out of schools.
 - (iv) 'Good German' children were subjected to a process of Nazi schooling, a prolonged period of ideological training.
 - (v) School textbooks were rewritten. Racial science was introduced to justify Nazi ideas of race.
 - (vi) Children were taught to be loyal and submissive, hate Jews and worship Hitler.
 - (vii) 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.
- Youth Organisations were made responsible for educating German youth in the 'The Spirit of National Socialism'. Ten year old 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'.
- At the age of 18, the Youth had to serve in the Armed Forces and enter one of the Nazi organisations. The Youth League of the Nazis was founded in 1922.

The Nazi Cult of Motherhood

- In Nazi Germany, children were told women were different from men.
- Boys were taught to be aggressive, masculine and steel-hearted and Girls were told to become Good Mothers and rear Pure-Blooded Aryan Children.
- Girls had to maintain purity of the race, distance from Jews, look after their home and teach their children Nazi values. But all mothers were not treated equally.
- Honour Crosses were awarded to those who encouraged women to produce more children.
- Bronze Cross for four children, silver for six and gold for eight or more. Women who maintained contact with Jews, Poles and Russians were paraded through the town with shaved heads, blackened faces and placards hanging around their necks announcing 'I have sullied the honour of the nation'.

The Art of Propaganda

- Nazis termed mass killings as special treatment, final solution (for the Jews), euthanasia (for the Disabled), selection and disinfections 'Evacuation' meant deporting people to gas chambers.
- Gas Chambers were labelled as 'Disinfection-areas', and looked like bathrooms equipped with fake shower heads.
- Nazi ideas were spread through Visual images, Films, Radio, Posters, Catchy Slogans and leaflets.
- Orthodox Jews were stereotyped and marked and were referred to as vermin, rats and pests.
- The Nazis made equal efforts to appeal to all the different sections of the population.

Nazi's Propoganda

- They sought to win their support by suggesting that Nazis alone could solve all their problems.
- Many saw the world through Nazi eyes and spoke their mind in Nazi language. They felt hatred and anger surge inside them when they saw someone who looked like a Jew. But not every German was a Nazi.

Knowledge about the Holocaust

- The Nazi killing operation was also called the Holocaust. It comes from the Greek word 'Holo' and 'Kaustos', which literally means completely burnt. It is used to describe the mass murder of Jews by German Nazis between 1933 and 1945.

Know the Terms

- **Wall Street Exchange** : The name of the World's Biggest Stock Exchange located in the USA.
- **The Great Depression** : A Worldwide economic slump lasting from 1929 to 1935.
- **Reichstag** : Name given to the German Parliament.
- **Reparation** : Compensate for a wrong doing.
- **Proletarianisation** : To become impoverished to the level of Working Classes.
- **Axis Powers** : A group of countries, namely, Italy, Germany and Japan, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and Yugoslavia who opposed the Allied Power.
- **Allied Powers** : Formed by Britain, France, Russia and the USA.
- **Second World War** : Global war that took place from September 1939 to May 1945. About 50 million people were killed in this war.
- **Pearl Harbour** : Situated on the Hawaiian Island of Honolulu. It was the main base of the US Pacific Fleet.
- **Gestapo** : The Secret State Police in Nazi Germany.
- **Holocaust** : The persecution and mass murder of Jews by German Nazis between 1933 and 1945.
- **Propaganda** : Specific type of message directly aimed at influencing the opinion of people through the use of Posters, Films and Speeches.
- **Persecution** : Systematic and organised punishment of those belonging to a group or religion.
- **Concentration camp** : A camp where people were isolated and detained without due process of law. Typically, it was surrounded by electrified barbed wire fences.
- **Genocidal** : Killing on a large-scale leading to destruction of large sections of people.
- **Jungvolk** : A separate section for Nazi Boys upto 14 years of age.
- **Gypsy** : The groups that were classified as 'Gypsy' had their own community identity. Sinti and Roma were two such communities. Many of them traced their origin to India.
- **Usurers** : Moneylenders charging excessive interest; often used as a term of abuse.
- **Jew** : One whose religion is Judaism.
- **Pauperised** : Reduce to absolute poverty.
- **Ghetto** : A quarter of a city in which Jews were formerly required to live.

Know the Dates

- **1889** : Adolf Hitler was born in Austria.
- **1918** : Establishment of Weimar Republic.
- **1919** : Germany signed the Treaty of Versailles.
- **1929** : The Economic Depression occurs in USA.
- **1933** : Hitler was made Chancellor of Germany.
- **1933 to 1945** : The mass murder of Jews by German Nazis.
- **1934** : Hitler became the President of Germany.
- **1935** : World War II, Italy attacked Ethiopia, German Rearmament. Hitler announced Germany would rebuilt its Military.
- **1936** : Hitler reoccupied Rhineland.
- **1937** : Attack of Japan on China during the Second World War.
- **1938** : German troops entered Austria. Integration of Germany and Austria.
- **1939** : Germany attacked Czechoslovakia.
- **1940** : Declaration of war by Italy on Britain and France and surrender of France.
- **1940-1944** : Ghettoisation of Jews.
- **8th April 1941** : Germany invaded the Balkans.
- **June, 1941** : Germany attacked the USSR.
- **1942** : United Nations Declaration signed by the Representatives of 26 Nations.
- **1943** : Defeat of Italy and Germany by the Allied Powers in North Africa.
- **1945** : Hitler committed suicide by gunshot in Berlin.



(A) OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1 Mark Each



Stand Alone MCQs

1. What was the main reason for Germany's defeat in the First World War?

- (A) It had weak military strength.
- (B) The Allies were strengthened by the Entry of US.
- (C) It was not prepared for a massive war
- (D) It did not have support from Japan.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Germany made initial gains by occupying France and Belgium. However, the Allies, strengthened by the US Entry in 1917, won, defeating Germany and the Central Powers in November 1918.

2. Why was the Treaty of Versailles hated by Germany?

- (A) Because Germany lost 75 Per cent of its Iron resources and was Demilitarised.
- (B) It forced German Citizens to become Slaves.
- (C) It didn't allow Germany to participate in any other war.
- (D) The Treaty did not consist terms asked by the German people.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The Peace Treaty at Versailles with the Allies was a harsh and humiliating peace. Germany lost its overseas Colonies, a tenth of its population, 13 percent of its territories, 75 percent of its Iron, and 26 percent of its Coal to France, Poland, Denmark, and Lithuania. The Allied Powers Demilitarised Germany to weaken its power. Many Germans held the new Weimar Republic responsible for not only the defeat in the war but the disgrace at Versailles.

3. What was the reason for the Entry of US in the Second World War?

- (A) USSR overpowering USA
- (B) Japan bombed Pearl Harbour
- (C) The Berlin Pact
- (D) Treaty of Versailles

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Japan had occupied French Indo-China and was planning attacks on US naval bases in the Pacific. When Japan extended its support to Hitler and bombed the US base at Pearl Harbor, the US entered the Second World War. The War ended in May 1945 with Hitler's defeat and the US dropping of the atom bomb on Hiroshima in Japan.

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

- (A) 1919
- (B) 1923
- (C) 1929
- (D) 1933

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: In 1923, Hitler planned to seize control of Bavaria, march to Berlin and capture power. He failed, was arrested, tried for treason, and later released. The Nazis could not effectively mobilise popular support till the early 1930s.

5. In the context of Germany, what was 'Volkswagen'?

- (A) Luxury vehicle
- (B) Sports vehicle
- (C) Vehicle of people below the poverty line
- (D) People's car

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Hitler assigned the responsibility of economic recovery to the economist Hjalmar Schacht who aimed at full production and full employment through a state-funded work-creation programme. This project produced the famous German Superhighways and the People's car, the Volkswagen.

6. What was the Nazi Youth Groups for children below 14 years of age known as?

- (A) Gypsies
- (B) Ghettoization
- (C) Jungvolk
- (D) Annihilation

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Nazi youth groups for children below 14 years of age were called Jungvolk. Ten-year-olds had to enter Jungvolk.

7. Which of the following statements is false about Soldiers in the World War I?

- (A) The Soldiers, in reality, led miserable lives in trenches, survived with feeding on the copras.
- (B) They faced Poisonous Gas and enemy shelling and loss of Comrades.
- (C) All Soldiers were ready to die for their Country's honour and personal glory.
- (D) Aggressive propaganda glorified war.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: The media glorified trench life. The truth, however, was that Soldiers lived miserable lives in these trenches, trapped with rats feeding on corpses. They faced poisonous gas and enemy shelling and witnessed their ranks reduce rapidly. Aggressive war propaganda and national honor occupied center stage in the public sphere, while popular support grew for conservative Dictatorships that had recently come into being.

8. What was not a factor in the rise of Hitler?

- (A) Disgrace at Versailles.
- (B) Nazi propoganda and Hitler's charismatic leadership.
- (C) Years of depression and Economic Crisis.
- (D) Weimer Republic.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: The crisis in the economy, polity and Society formed the background to Hitler's rise to power. When the First World War broke out, he enrolled for the army, acted as a messenger in the front, became a corporal, and earned medals for Bravery. The German defeat horrified him and the Versailles Treaty made him furious. In 1919, he joined a small group called the German Workers' Party.

9. Which of the following was the immediate factor for the Great Depression (1929-1932) ?

- (A) The collapse of Wall Street Exchange.
- (B) Financial impact of World War I.
- (C) Fall in US Exports.
- (D) Collapse of Banks.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The collapse of Wall Street Exchange was the immediate factor for the Great Depression (1929-1932). German investments and industrial recovery were totally dependent on short-term loans, largely from the USA. This support was withdrawn when the Wall Street Exchange crashed in 1929. Fearing a fall in prices, people made frantic efforts to sell their shares. On one single day, 24 October, 13 million shares were sold. This was the start of the Great Economic Depression.

10. Who among the given were called "November Criminals" ?

- (A) Bolsheviks
- (B) Jews
- (C) Nazis
- (D) Socialists, Catholics and Democrats

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: 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.

11. To whom had Mahatma Gandhi written a letter for International Peace?

- (A) Benito Mussolini
- (B) Winston Churchill
- (C) Adolf Hitler
- (D) Mikhail Gorbachev

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Mahatma Gandhi had written a letter for International Peace to Hitler.

12. The terrible destruction of human life has come to be known as the ?

- (A) Final solution
- (B) Holocaust
- (C) Horrific
- (D) All of the above

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Information about Nazi practices had trickled out of Germany during the last years of the regime. While the Germans were preoccupied with their plight as a defeated nation emerging out of the rubble, the Jews wanted the world to remember the atrocities and sufferings they had endured during the Nazi killing operations – also called the Holocaust.

13. Who offered Chancellorship to Hitler?

- (A) Hindenburg
- (B) Winston Churchill
- (C) Benito Mussolini
- (D) Charlotte Beradt

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: On 30th January 1933, President Hindenburg offered the Chancellorship, the highest position in the Cabinet of Ministers, to Hitler. By now the Nazis had managed to rally the conservatives to their cause. Having acquired power, Hitler set out to dismantle the structures of Democratic rule.

14. What is the term used for the German Parliament ?

- (A) House of laws
- (B) Reichstag
- (C) White house
- (D) Parliament of Germany

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

15. Why was the famous 'Enabling Act' passed?

- (A) To establish Autocratic rule in Germany.
- (B) To establish Dictatorship in Germany.
- (C) To establish Democracy in Germany
- (D) To establish Socialism

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: 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 except for the Nazi Party and its affiliates. The State established complete control over the Economy, Media, Army and Judiciary.

16. Name the Film which was made to create hatred for Jews.

- (A) The Eternal Jew
- (B) The Jews
- (C) The immortal Jew
- (D) Mein Kempf

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Propaganda Films were made to create hatred for Jews. The most infamous film was The Eternal Jew. Orthodox Jews were stereotyped and marked. They were shown with flowing beards wearing kaftans, whereas in reality it was difficult to distinguish German Jews by their outward appearance because they were a highly assimilated community.



Assertion and Reason Based MCQs

Directions : In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as :

- (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.

1. **Assertion (A) :** Nazi ideas were spread only through newspapers.

Reason (R) : The Nazis made equal efforts to appeal to all the different sections of the population.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

2. **Assertion(A) :** Germany retaliated with passive resistance and printed paper currency recklessly. With too much printed money in circulation, the value of the German Mark fell.

Reason (R) : The Americans intervened and bailed Germany out of the crisis by introducing the Dawes Plan, which reworked the terms of reparation to ease the financial burden on Germans.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Germany had fought the war largely on loans and had to pay war reparations in gold. This depleted gold reserves at a time resources were scarce. In 1923 Germany refused to pay, and the French occupied its leading industrial area, Ruhr, to claim their coal.

3. **Assertion (A) :** Hitler effectively mobilised popular support in Germany.

Reason (R) : Hitler was a powerful speaker. His passion and his words moved people.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Hitler effectively mobilised popular support in Germany. Hitler was a powerful speaker. His passion and his words moved people. He promised to undo the injustice of the Versailles Treaty and restore the dignity of German People.

He promised employment for those looking for work and a secure future for the youth.

4. **Assertion (A) :** Nazism become popular in Germany.

Reason(R) : The Great Depression that hit the country was apparently the biggest reason for Nazism's popularity.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

5. **Assertion (A) :** The USA was unwilling to join World War II.

Reason (R) : The USA feared the comeback of economic problems that the First World War had.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

6. **Assertion (A) :** In 1933 Hitler said: 'In my state the Mother is the most important citizen.'

Reason (R) : In Nazi Germany all Mothers were treated equally.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: In Nazi Germany all Mothers were not treated equally. Women who bore racially undesirable children were punished and those who produced racially desirable children were awarded.



Case-based MCQs

I. Read the source given below and answer the following questions :

In May 1945, Germany surrendered to the Allies. Anticipating what was coming, Hitler, his Propaganda Minister Goebbels and his entire family committed suicide collectively in his Berlin bunker in April. At the end of the war, an International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg was set up to prosecute Nazi War Criminals for Crimes against Peace, for War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity. Germany's conduct during the war, especially those actions which came to be called Crimes Against Humanity, raised serious moral and ethical questions and invited worldwide condemnation. What were these acts?

Under the shadow of the Second World War, Germany had waged a Genocidal war, which resulted in the mass murder of selected groups of innocent civilians of Europe. The number of people killed included 6 million Jews, 200,000 Gypsies, 1 million Polish Civilians, 70,000 Germans who were considered mentally and physically disabled, besides innumerable political opponents. Nazis devised an unprecedented means of killing people, that is, by gassing them in various killing centres like Auschwitz. The Nuremberg Tribunal sentenced only eleven leading Nazis to death. Many others were imprisoned for life. The retribution did come, yet the punishment of the Nazis was far short of the brutality and extent of their crimes. The Allies did not want to be as harsh on defeated Germany as they had been after the First World War.

1. **When did Germany surrender to the Allies?**

- (A) In July 1945
- (B) In May 1945
- (C) In March 1945
- (D) In June 1945

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: In May 1945, Germany surrendered to the Allies.

2. **Killing on a large scale of people leading to destruction is called**

- (A) Accidental War
- (B) Suicidal War
- (C) Genocidal War
- (D) Artificial War

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Killing on a large scale of people leading to destruction is called Genocidal War. Under the shadow of the Second World War, Germany had waged a Genocidal war, which resulted in the mass murder of selected groups of innocent civilians of Europe. The number of people killed included 6 million Jews, 200,000 Gypsies, 1 million Polish Civilians, 70,000 Germans who were considered mentally and physically disabled, besides innumerable political opponents.

3. In 1941 Allied power of UK and France were also joined by the

- (A) USSR and Japan (B) Japan and China
 (C) Italy and Germany (D) USSR and USA

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: In 1941 Allied power of UK and France were also joined by the USSR and USA.

4. Which category of people were the biggest victim of Nazis?

- (A) Gypsies
 (B) Jews
 (C) Polish Civilians
 (D) Mentally and physically disabled Germans.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Jews were the biggest victim of Nazis. 6 million Jews were killed by Nazis.

II. Read the source given below and answer the following questions :

Political Radicalism and Economic Crises

Political Radicalisation was only heightened by the economic crisis of 1923. Germany had fought the war largely on loans and had to pay war reparations in Gold. This depleted gold reserves at a time resources were scarce. In 1923 Germany refused to pay, and the French occupied its leading industrial area, Ruhr, to claim their coal. Germany retaliated with passive resistance and printed paper currency recklessly. With too much printed money in circulation, the value of the German Mark fell. In April the US Dollar was equal to 24,000 Marks, in July, 353,000 Marks, in August 4,621,000 Marks and at 98,860,000 Marks by December, the figure had run into trillions. As the value of the Mark collapsed, prices of goods soared. The image of Germans carrying cartloads of currency notes to buy a loaf of bread was widely publicised evoking worldwide sympathy. This crisis came to be known as hyperinflation, a situation when prices rise phenomenally high.

1. Germany had fought the War largely on loans and had to pay war reparations in

- (A) Gold (B) Silver
 (C) Coal (D) Currency

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Germany had fought the war largely on loans and had to pay war reparations in Gold. This depleted Gold reserves at a time resources were scarce.

2. Germany retaliated with passive resistance and printed _____ currency recklessly.

- (A) Plastic (B) Paper
 (C) Bronze (D) Copper

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Germany retaliated with passive resistance and printed paper currency recklessly. With too much printed money in circulation, the value of the German Mark fell.

3. What is the currency of Germany called?

- (A) Rupee (B) Pound
 (C) Dollar (D) Mark

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: German currency is called Mark.

4. When was the US Dollar equal to 4,621,000 Marks?

- (A) In April (B) In August
 (C) In July (D) In December

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: In April the US Dollar was equal to 24,000 Marks, in July 353,000 Marks, in August 4,621,000 Marks and at 98,860,000 Marks by December, the figure had run into trillions.

III. Read the source given below and answer the following questions :

The crisis in the economy, policy and society formed the background to Hitler's rise to power. Born in 1889 in Austria, Hitler spent his youth in poverty. When the First World War broke out, he enrolled for the Army, acted as a Messenger in the front, became a corporal, and earned medals for bravery. The German defeat horrified him and the Versailles Treaty made him furious. In 1919; he joined a small group called the German Workers' Party. He subsequently took over the Organisation and renamed it the National Socialist German Workers' Party. This Party came to be known as the Nazi Party.

In 1923, Hitler planned to seize control of Bavaria, march to Berlin and capture power. He failed, was arrested, tried for treason, and later released. The Nazis could not effectively mobilise popular support till the early 1930s. It was during the Great Depression that Nazism became a mass movement. As we have seen, after 1929, banks collapsed and businesses shut down, workers lost their jobs and the middle classes were threatened with destitution. In such a situation Nazi Propaganda stirred hopes of a better future. In 1928, the Nazi Party got no more than 2.6 per cent votes in the Reichstag – The German Parliament. By 1932, it had become the largest Party with 37 per cent votes.

1. When did Hitler enrol in the army?

- (A) When the Second World War broke out.
- (B) When the Second World War got over.
- (C) When the First World War broke out.
- (D) When the First World War ended.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Hitler enrolled in the army when the First World War broke out.

2. When did Hitler join the German Workers' Party?

- (A) In 1914
- (B) In 1919
- (C) In 1916
- (D) In 1918

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The German defeat horrified him and the Versailles Treaty made him furious. In 1919, he joined a small group called the German Workers' Party. He subsequently took over the Organisation and renamed it the National Socialist German Workers' Party. This Party came to be known as the Nazi Party.

3. Till the early, _____ the Nazis could not effectively mobilise popular support.

- (A) 1920's
- (B) 1930's
- (C) 1940's
- (D) 1950's

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The Nazis could not effectively mobilise popular support till the early 1930s. It was during the Great Depression that Nazism became a Mass Movement. As we have seen, after 1929, banks collapsed and businesses shut down, workers lost their jobs and the middle classes were threatened with destitution.

4. What is the term used for the German Parliament?

- (A) House of Laws
- (B) Reichstag
- (C) White House
- (D) Parliament of Germany

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: In 1928, the Nazi Party got no more than 2.6 per cent votes in the Reichstag—The German Parliament.



(B) SUBJECTIVE QUESTIONS



Short Answer Type Questions

(3 Marks Each)

Q. 1. Describe any three effects of the Great Depression (1929-1932) on Germany. [U] [Board Term I, 2016]
OR

What was the impact of the 'Great Economic Crisis' on the economy of Germany? Explain.

[Board Term I, 2012]

Ans. Great Economic Depression :

- (i) Industrial output fell by 40 per cent; Workers lost their jobs and they were paid low wages.
- (ii) Sharp fall in agricultural prices
- (iii) Women were severely affected. $1 \times 3 = 3$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

[A] Q. 2. Describe any three inherent defects in the Weimar Constitution that made it vulnerable to Dictatorship. [A] [Board Term I, 2016]
OR

Describe any three factors which made the Weimar Republic politically fragile. [Board Term I, 2015]
OR

State three reasons responsible for the failure of the Weimar Republic. [Board Term I, 2014]
OR

State any three weaknesses of the Weimar Republic. [Board Term I, 2012]
OR

State any three factors which made the Weimar Republic politically fragile. [Board Term I, 2012]
OR

Describe the problems faced by the Weimar Republic. (NCERT)

Ans. Defects :

- (i) The Weimar Constitution was based on proportional representation.
- (ii) Article 48 gave President the power to impose emergency, suspend civil rights.
- (iii) Thus, in a short time, 20 different cabinets were formed and people lost faith. $(1 \times 3 = 3)$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

Detailed Answer :

Factors that made the Weimar Republic politically fragile were :

- (i) Politically the Weimar Republic was fragile.
- (ii) The Weimar Constitution had some inherent defects which made it unstable and vulnerable to Dictatorship.
- (iii) Due to proportional representation, One Party Rule became a near impossible task, leading to a rule by coalitions.
- (iv) Another defect was Article 48, which gave the President the powers to impose Emergency, suspend Civil Rights and rule by Decree.
- (v) Within a short period of time, many governments changed and this made people lose confidence in the Democratic Parliamentary System. (Any three)
 $(1 \times 3 = 3)$

[AI] Q. 3. Describe any three conditions of the Treaty of Versailles.

[R] [Board Term I, 2016]

OR

Explain any three effects of the Treaty of Versailles over Germany.

[Board Term I, 2014]

OR

State any three major effects of the First World War on Germany.

[Board Term I, 2014]

Ans. Impact of the Treaty of Versailles over Germany :

- (i) Germany lost its overseas colonies.
- (ii) It was demilitarised.
- (iii) The Allied armies occupied the resource-rich Rhineland.
- (iv) It lost 75 per cent of its Iron and 26 per cent of its Coal to France, Poland, Denmark & Lithuania.

(Any three) (1×3=3)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013]

Detailed Answer :

The Treaty of Versailles was the root cause of the rise of Nazism in Germany and the Second World War.

- (i) After signing of the Treaty, Germany lost its possession of the Overseas colonies.
- (ii) Also, it lost one-tenth of its population, 13 per cent of its territories, 75 per cent of Iron, 26 per cent of Coal resources to France, Poland, Denmark and Lithuania.
- (iii) The Allied Powers demilitarised Germany to weaken its power.
- (iv) Germany was asked to pay a compensation amount of 6 Billion Pounds as it was accused for causing the war.
- (v) Rhineland, a resource-rich region, was occupied by the Allied Powers for much of the 1920's.

(Any three) (1 × 3 = 3)

Commonly Made Error

- The students write about the reasons for the rise of Nazism in Germany.

Answering Tip

- The students should mention about the economic loss that Germany suffered due to the terms laid in the Treaty of Versailles.

Q. 4. Name the country that defeated Germany in the First World War. State two effects of defeat in Germany.

[R] [DDE Term I, 2014]

Ans. US joined the Allies in 1917 and defeated Germany and the Central Powers.

Effects :

- (i) The defeat of Germany resulted in the abdication of German Emperor. This gave an opportunity for the Parliamentary Parties to bring a change in German Politics.
- (ii) A Democratic Constitution with a federal structure was formed by the National Assembly, which met

at Weimar and the Weimar Republic came into existence. **(1+2=3)**

Q. 5. State the verdict of Nuremberg Tribunal. Why did the Allies avoid hard punishment on Germany?

[R] [DDE Term I, 2014]

Ans. The Nuremberg Tribunal, which was set up to prosecute the Nazis for committing grave crime against humanity which involved killing of innocent civilians in Europe, sentenced only 11 Nazis to death. Some were given life imprisonment.

Allies avoided harsh punishment on Germany because :

- (i) They did not want to repeat the mistakes committed after the First World War where they imposed harsh terms on Germany by virtue of Treaty of Versailles, which resulted in the rise of Hitler.
- (ii) Treaty of Versailles was physiologically damaging for the Germans and also proved to be a national shame. The treaty had sown the seeds of the Second World War.

This made the Allies cautious enough of not being much harsh on Germans again. **(1+2=3)**

Commonly Made Error

- The Nuremberg Tribunal is taken to be as a normal tribunal formed to bring criminals to punishment.

Answering Tip

- Nuremberg Tribunal was formed to conduct trials for crimes committed in Germany during the Holocaust.

Q. 6. State three features of Political Radicalism in Germany.

[A] [Board Term I, 2013]

Ans. Features of Political Radicalism :

- (i) The Political situation that came into view after the rise of Weimar Republic is termed as Political Radicalism.
- (ii) The demand and the uprising for Soviet Style Governance were suppressed by the Weimar Republic and this enraged them to form the Communist Party.
- (iii) Both Communists and Socialists wanted Political Radicalism against Hitler's rule. **(1×3=3)**

[AI] Q. 7. Explain the circumstances under which Nazism became popular in Germany.

[U, A]

[Board Term I, 2016, 2015]

OR

What is Nazism? How did it become popular in Germany? Explain.

[Board Term I, 2014]

OR

Discuss why did Nazism become popular in Germany by 1930.

[Board Term I, 2013]

Ans. Circumstances under which Nazism became popular were :

- (i) Hitler was a great Orator. His passion and words moved people.
- (ii) He promised to build a strong nation.
- (iii) He promised to restore dignity of the Germans and undo the injustice of the Treaty of Versailles.
- (iv) He promised Employment for those looking for work and a secure future for the youth.
- (v) He promised to weed out all Foreign influences and resist all Foreign conspiracies against Germany.
- (vi) Hitler devised a new style of politics. Nazis held massive rallies and public meetings as to show the strength and confidence for Hitler.
- (vii) The Red banners with the Swastika, ritualised rounds of applause and the Nazi salute after the speeches, were all part of this spectacle of power.
- (viii) Nazi propaganda projected Hitler as a Messiah or a Saviour.

(Any three) (1×3=3)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

Commonly Made Error

- The reasons for popularity of Nazism is restricted only to Hitler's participation in it.

Answering Tip

- The Great Depression that hit the country was apparently the biggest reason for Nazism's popularity.

Q. 8. What was the impact of Hitler's attack on Soviet Union in June 1941 ? [R] [Board Term I, 2016]

- Ans.** (i) In this historic blunder, Hitler exposed the German Western Front to British aerial bombing and the Eastern Front to the powerful Soviet Armies.
- (ii) The Soviet Red Army inflicted a crushing and humbling defeat on Germany at Stalingrad.
- (iii) The Soviet Red Army hounded out the retreating German soldiers until they reached Berlin, establishing Soviet hegemony over the entire Eastern Europe. (1×3=3)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

Q. 9. How did the Nazis demonstrate support for Hitler ? [A] [Board Term I, 2016]

- Ans.** (i) The Nazis held Massive Rallies and Public Meetings to demonstrate the support for Hitler and instill the sense of unity among the people.

- (ii) The Red banners with the Swastika, the Nazi salute and the ritualised rounds of applause after the speeches were all part of this spectacle of power.

- (iii) Nazi propaganda skilfully projected Hitler as a Messiah, a Saviour, as someone who had arrived to deliver people from their distress.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016] (1×3=3)

Q. 10. Explain three reasons that led to the German invasion of Soviet Union. [R] [Board Term I, 2015]

Ans. Reasons leading to the German invasion of Soviet Union were :

- (i) Hitler dreamt of settling the German with pure Aryan blood in the Asian steppe region and of using the Jews and Asians as Slaves.
- (ii) He wanted to ensure Food supplies for the Germans. The Germans and Russians had serious differences over the Balkan, where no clear line demarcation had been worked out.
- (iii) Hitler wanted to eradicate Communism. (1×3=3)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]

Commonly Made Error

- Students mention that the Nazism became popular with the German invasion of Soviet Union.

Answering Tip

- The students need to elaborate Hitler's Philosophy about Aryan race.

Q. 11. Explain Hitler's Ideology related to the Geopolitical Concept of Lebensraum. [R]

[Board Term I, 2015, 2012, 2011]

Ans. Hitler's Geopolitical Concept of Lebensraum :

- (i) He believed that New territories had to be acquired for Settlement.
- (ii) This would enhance the area of the Mother Country, while enabling the settlers on new land to retain an intimate link with the place of their origin.
- (iii) It would also enhance the material resources and power of the German nation. (1×3=3)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]

Commonly Made Error

- Lebensraum was taken as a New Policy given by Nazism.

Answering Tip

- Lebensraum was the basic principle of Nazi Foreign Policy and is a Geopolitical concept.

Q. 12. Describe the Ideology of Racial Hierarchy propounded by Hitler. [U] [Board Term I, 2015]

Ans. Ideology of Racial Hierarchy propounded by Hitler :

- (i) No equality between people. Blond, blue-eyed, Nordic German Aryans were at the top.
- (ii) Jews were located at the lowest rung of the society. They came to be regarded as an anti-race, the arch-enemies of the Aryans.
- (iii) All the coloured people were placed in between depending upon their external features.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015] (1×3=3)

[AI] Q. 13. Explain briefly the theory of Herbert Spencer used by Hitler. [U] [Board Term I, 2013]

Ans. Theory :

- (i) Herbert Spencer propounded the Idea of 'Survival of the Fittest'.
- (ii) According to this idea, only those species survived on Earth which could adapt them to changing climate conditions.
- (iii) Used by Racist Thinkers and Politicians to justify Imperial rule over conquered people. According to Nazi argument, the strongest race would survive and the weak ones would perish. (1×3=3)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013]

[AI] Q. 14. How were the ideas of Darwin and Herbert Spencer adopted by Hitler or Nazis ? Explain. [A]

- Ans.**
- (i) Hitler's Racism was heavily borrowed from Thinkers like Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer.
 - (ii) The ideas written by Darwin in 'The Origin of Species' natural selection was used by Hitler to justify his Imperial rule over conquered people.
 - (iii) Adopting the Idea of the 'Survival of the Fittest' propounded by Herbert Spencer, the Nazi Government suggested that the strongest race, that is Nordic German Aryans would survive and the weak ones would perish. (1×3= 3)

Q. 15. Describe the role of Youth Organisations in Nazi Germany. [U] [Board Term I, 2016]

OR

Mention three Youth Organisations that were responsible for educating German Youth in the Spirit of National Socialism. [Board Term I, 2015]

OR

Describe the Youth Organisations in Nazi Germany. [Board Term I, 2013]

OR

Explain any three methods adopted by Hitler for educating German Youth in the spirit of National Socialism. [Board Term I, 2012]

Ans. Methods :

- (i) Youth Organisations were made responsible for educating German young in the Spirit of National Socialism. Ten years old had to enter 'Jungvolk' the Nazi Youth Group.
- (ii) At 14, all the Boys had to join Nazi youth Organisation called 'Hitler Youth' where they learnt to worship war, glorify aggression and violence, condemn Democracy and hate Jews, Communists and Gypsies.
- (iii) After a period of rigorous ideological and physical training, they joined the 'Labour Service', and later, they joined the Armed Forces and entered one of the Youth Organisations. (1×3=3)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

Q. 16. Explain any three effects of Nazism on the School System. [Board Term I, 2015, 2012]

Ans. Effects of Nazism on the School System :

- (i) Hitler was fanatically interested in the Youth of the Country. He believed in teaching the Nazi Ideology to the Students.
- (ii) Jewish Teachers who were seen as politically unreliable were dismissed from service.
- (iii) Children were segregated – German and Jews could not sit or play together.
- (iv) Good German children were subjected to a process of Nazi Schooling, a prolonged period of Ideological training.
- (v) School Textbooks were rewritten to glorify and justify the Nazi Ideas of Racial Superiority.
- (vi) Children were taught to be loyal, submissive and hate the Jews.
- (vii) Sports were introduced to nurture violence and aggression among students. Hitler believed that 'Boxing could make children iron hearted, strong and masculine. (Any three points)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015] (1×3=3)

Commonly Made Error

- The students mention about the general upbringing of the children.

Answering Tip

- The Education System has to be talked about keeping in mind Hitler's Doctrine of the spread of Nazism.

Q. 17. List the communities which were classified as Undesirable in Nazi Germany. [R]

[Board Term I, 2014]

Ans. Undesirable communities in Nazi Germany were :

- (i) Gypsies and Blacks those living in Nazi Germany.
- (ii) Russians and Poles were considered subhuman.
- (iii) Jews too were inferior, threatening biological purity of the 'Superior Aryan' Race.

(1×3=3)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]

Q. 18. Describe the role of Propaganda Films in creating hatred for Jews. [R] [Board Term I, 2013]

- Ans.** (i) Most infamous film was the 'Eternal Jew' in which orthodox Jews were stereotyped and marked.
(ii) They were shown with flowing beards wearing kaftans.
(iii) They were referred to as vermin, rats and pests. Their movements were compared to those of rodents.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]

(1 × 3 = 3)



Long Answer Type Questions

(5 Marks Each)

Q. 1. State any five steps taken by Hitler to establish his Dictatorial rule in Germany. [U]

[CBSE Board Term I, 2016]

OR

Explain any five features of Political Policy adopted by Hitler after coming to power in 1933.

[CBSE Board Term I, 2015]

Ans. Features of Political Policy adopted by Hitler :

- (i) Suspended Civil Rights and introduced the Enabling Act.
- (ii) Communists sent to Concentration camps.
- (iii) All Political Parties and Trade Unions except the Nazi Party were banned in Germany.
- (iv) State control over Economy, Media, Army and Judiciary.
- (v) Creation of special Surveillance and Security Forces.

(1 × 5 = 5)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016 & 2015]

[AI] Q. 2. Mention five important consequences of Nazism in Germany. [A] [Board Term I, DDE-2016, 2014]

Ans. Consequences of Nazism :

- (i) It pulled the country out of economic crisis.
- (ii) Hitler tried to make Germany a powerful country, enhanced its Military.
- (iii) All Political Parties except Nazi party were banned.
- (iv) The Socialists, the Communists and the Jews were given harsh treatment as they were blamed of German defeat in World War I.
- (v) Trade Unions were banned.
- (vi) A Massive programme of Militarism was launched and preparation for War began in a big way.

(Any Five) (1×5=5)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

[AI] Q. 3. Explain briefly the main causes of the rise of Nazi Dictatorship in Germany. [A]

[Board Term I, 2013]

Ans. The main causes of rise of Nazi Dictatorship in Germany were as follows :

- (i) The First World War defeat.

- (ii) **Weakness of Weimar Republic :** The Weimar Constitution had some inherent defects which made it unstable and vulnerable to Dictatorship. Due to proportional representation, One Party Rule became an impossible task, leading to a rule by coalitions. Another defect was Article 48, which gave the President the power to impose emergency, suspend Civil Rights and Rule by Decree.

- (iii) **Treaty of Versailles :** Germany was forced to sign the Treaty of Versailles with the Allied Powers.

This made Germany to lose its Overseas Colonies, a tenth of its population, 13 per cent of its territories and many more. The Allied Powers demilitarised Germany. The Allied Armies also occupied the resource rich Rhineland.

The War guilt clause forced Germany to pay £ 6 Billion as War Damages to the Allied Powers.

- (iv) **The Economic crisis :** German Economy was worst hit. Industrial production was reduced to 40 per cent. Due to Great Economic Depression, the National Income of the USA fell by half, leading to shut down of the Factories. The Exports fell down and Farmers suffered the most during the Depression.

- (v) **Mass unemployment :** Workers of Germany lost their jobs and were paid reduced wages. Unemployed youth played cards or lined up at Local Employment Exchange. Jobs disappeared and youth took to criminal activities.

- (vi) German people thought that Hitler would be a Good Dictator as he promised to undo the injustice of Treaty of Versailles. He also promised to give Employment to those looking for work. Later, the Nazi Party became the largest Party with 37 per cent votes in Reichstag. (Any five) (1×5=5)

(CBSE marking scheme 2013)

[AI] Q. 4. Why was Nazi Propaganda effective in creating a hatred for the Jews? Explain any five reasons.

[R] [Board Term I, 2015, 2012] [NCERT]

Ans. Reasons :

- (i) The Nazi regime used Language and Media with care.
- (ii) They used chilling terms. They never used the words 'kill' or 'murder'.
- (iii) Mass killing was termed as special treatment leading towards the final solution (for the Jews).
- (iv) Nazi ideas were spread through visual images, films, radio, posters, etc.
- (v) Propaganda films were made to create hatred for Jews.
- (vi) They were referred to as vermin, rats, pests. Nazism worked on minds of the people.

(Any five) (1×5=5)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015, 2012]

Commonly Made Error

- The students only explain about mass killing of the Jews.

Answering Tip

- Mention the points related to the spread of Nazism.

Q. 5. Highlight any five peculiar features of Nazi thinking. [R] [Board Term I, 2014]

OR

What are the peculiar features of Nazi thinking ?

[NCERT]

Ans. The peculiar features of Nazi thinking are :

- 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 the Jews were located at the lowest rung. All other coloured people were placed in between, depending upon their external features.
- The Aryan Race was the finest. It had to retain its purity, become stronger and dominate the world.
- Nazis glorified war. Their only aim was to unite All people of the Aryan race under one state that is Germany.
- Hitler believed that new territories had to be acquired for settlement. It would enhance the material resources and power of the German nation.
- Nazis wanted only a society of pure and healthy Nordic Aryans. They alone were considered 'Desirables'.
- Nazis hated Jews. They terrorised, pauperised and segregated them and compelled them to leave the Country.
- Children were taught to be loyal and submissive, hate Jews and worship Hitler.
- 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. (Any five) (1×5=5)

Q. 6. How did the Nazis proceed to realise their Murderous Racial Ideology by eliminating the Undesirables? Explain. [U] [DDE Term I, 2014]

- Ans.**
- 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 as they were mentally or physically unfit Germans, Gypsies, Blacks, Russians and Poles.
 - 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. They survived mainly through Trade and Money lending. They lived in separately marked areas called 'Ghettos'.
 - They were often persecuted through periodically organised violence and expulsion from land. 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. (1 × 5 = 5)

Q. 7. Highlight five main features of Nazi Schooling, to establish a strong Nazi Society. [R]

[Board Term I, 2016]

OR

Highlight five important features of Education imparted in Nazi Schools. [Board Term I, 2015]

Ans. Important features of education imparted in Nazi Schools :

- Children were segregated. The Germans and the Jews could not sit or play together. Subsequently, undesirable children like Jews and the physically handicapped; the Gypsies were thrown out of Schools.
- All Schools were cleansed or purified. This meant that Teachers who were Jews or seen as politically unreliable were dismissed.
- Good German Children were subjected to a process of Nazi schooling, a prolonged period of Ideological Training.
- Boxing was introduced as Hitler believed that it could make children iron-hearted, strong and masculine.
- School Text books were rewritten.
- Children were taught to be loyal and to hate Jews and worship Hitler. (Any five) (1×5=5)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

[AI] Q. 8. Explain the status of women in the German Society under Nazism. [A]

[Board Term I, 2016, 2012]

OR

How did the assigned role for women by Nazis help in the establishment of the Racial State? How were women perceived in Nazi Germany? [R] [Board Term I, 2014]

OR

Explain Hitler's Ideology regarding Women and his policy towards them.

[Board Term I, 2012]

OR

Explain what role women had in Nazi Society.

[NCERT]

Ans. Status of women in Germany :

- Children in Nazi Germany were told that women were radically different from men.
- While Boys were taught to be aggressive, masculine and steel-hearted, girls were told to be Good mothers and rear Pure-blooded Aryan children. They had to teach Nazi values to their Children.

- (iii) Women bearing Undesirable children were punished and those bearing Desirable were awarded.
- (iv) Girls had to maintain the purity of race.
- (v) They had to keep distance from the Jews, look after their home and teach Nazi values to their children.
- (vi) To encourage women to produce more children, a Bronze cross was given for four, Silver for six and Gold for eight or more children.
- (vii) Those who maintained contacts with the Jews, Poles or Russians were severely punished.

(Any five)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016] (1×5=5)

Detailed Answer:

- (i) Children in Nazi Germany were told that women were radically different from men.
- (ii) The fight for equal rights for men and women that had become part of democratic struggles around the World was wrong and it would lead to the destruction of the society. While Boys were taught to be aggressive, masculine and Girls were told that they had to become Good Mothers and rear Pure blooded Aryan Children.
- (iii) Girls had to maintain the purity of the race, distance themselves from Jews, look after the home, and teach their children about Nazi values. They had to be the bearers of the Aryan culture and race.
- (iv) In Nazi Germany, women who bore Racially Desirable children were rewarded with concession

in Shops, on Theatre tickets and Railway fares. They were also given favoured treatment in Hospitals. Women those who produced racially Undesirable children were punished.

- (v) All Aryan women who deviated from the prescribed Code of Conduct were publicly condemned and severely punished. (1×5=5)

Q. 9. Mention three ways in which the World gained knowledge about Holocaust. [R]

[Board Term I, 2014]

OR

What event in history is known as the Holocaust?

How did the World come to know about the Holocaust ? Explain. [Board Term I, 2012]

Ans. The persecution and mass murder of Jews by German Nazis between 1933 and 1945 is known as the Holocaust.

Sources :

- (i) Information and full horror of the Holocaust was revealed after Hitler's death.
- (ii) From Diaries, Notebooks, left behind by many Ghetto inhabitants.
- (iii) Many of the Jews survived to tell the stories.
- (iv) Memoirs, Fictions, Documentaries and Poetry in many parts of the World also revealed information about Holocaust.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2014] (1+4=5)

□□

MAP WORK

Q. 1. Locate and label the following items on the given outline map of world :

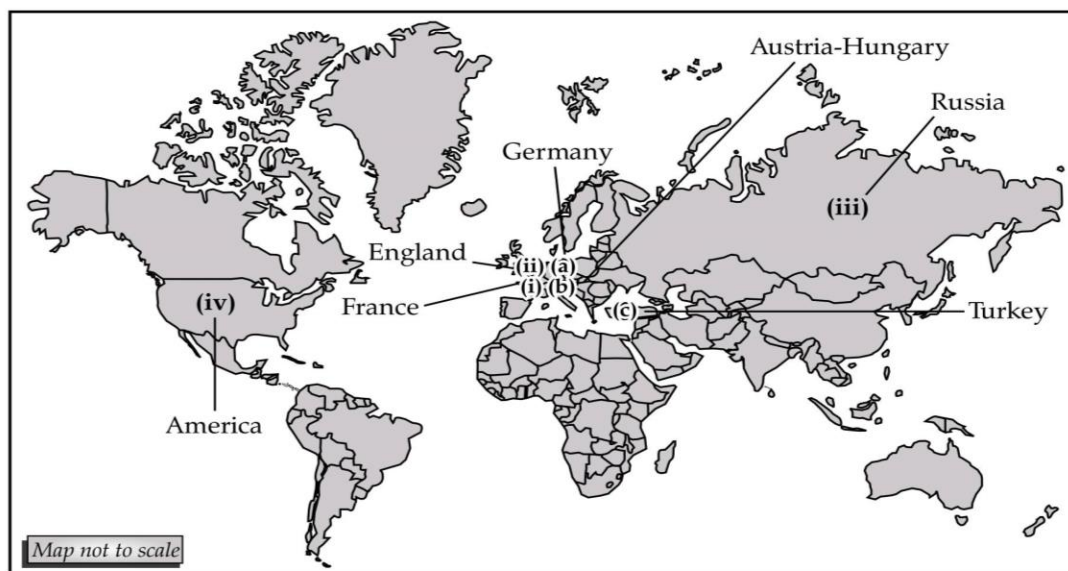
Central Powers :

- (a) Germany (b) Austria-Hungary (c) Turkey (Ottoman Empire)

Allied Powers :

- (i) France (ii) England (iii) Russia (iv) America

Ans.



Q. 2. Locate and label the following items on the given outline map of world :

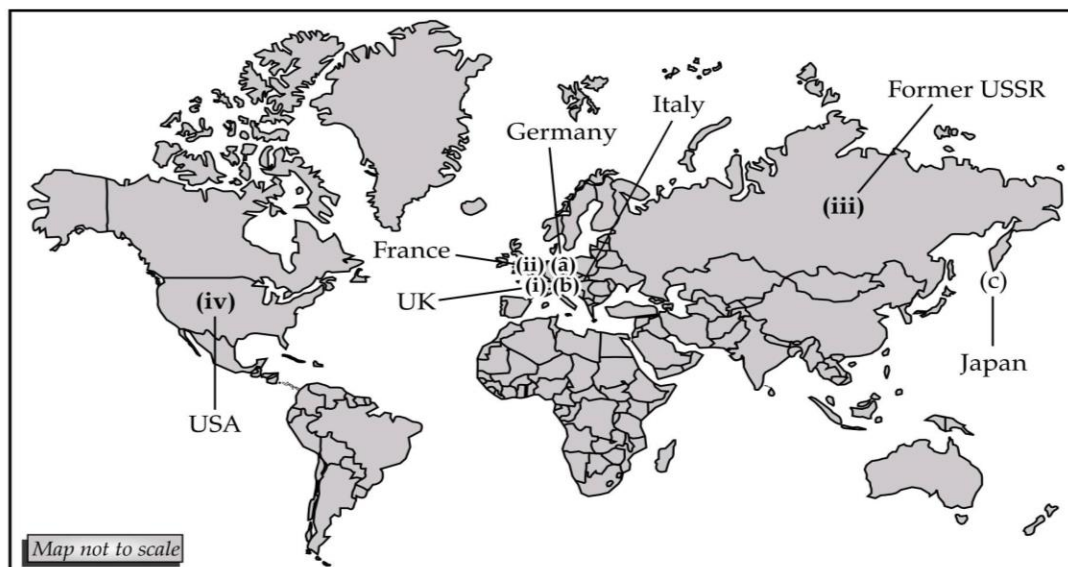
Central Powers :

- (a) Germany (b) Italy (c) Japan

Allied Powers :

- (i) UK (ii) France (iii) Former USSR (iv) USA

Ans.

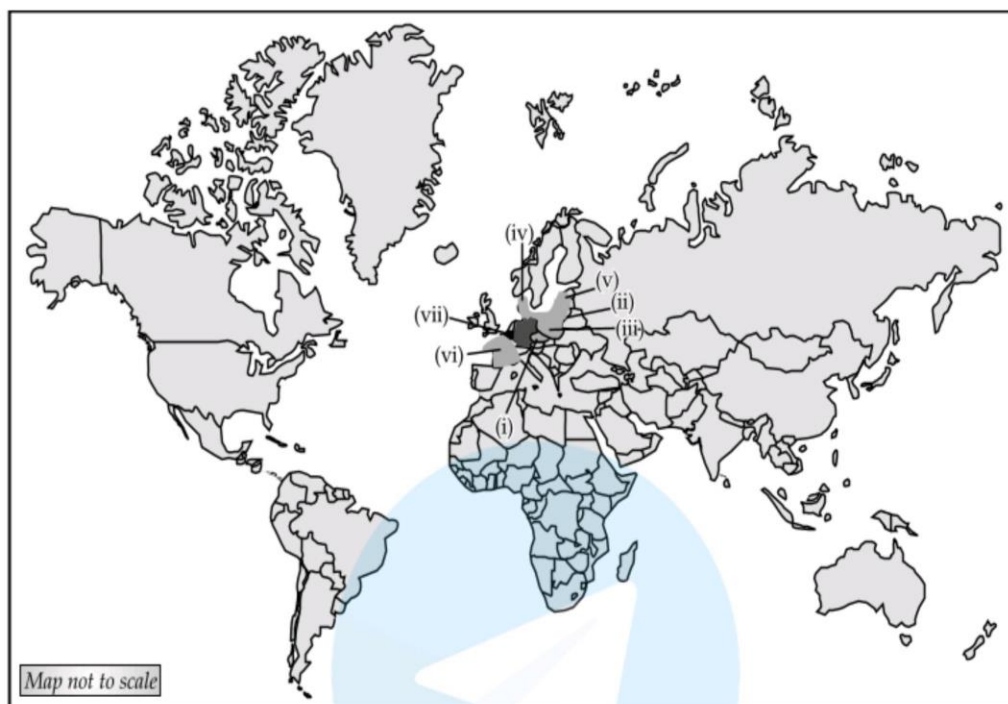


Q. 3. Locate and label the following items on the given outline map of world :

Territories under German expansion (Nazi power) :

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| (i) Australia | (ii) Poland |
| (iii) Czechoslovakia (Only Slovakia shown in the map) | |
| (iv) Denmark | (v) Lithuania |
| (vi) France | (vii) Belgium |

Ans.



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