



Social Science

Grade IX

Lesson 3 : Nazism and the Rise of Hitler

Solved Question Bank

Objective Type Questions

1. Which of the following was the people's car of Germany produced under state-funded work creation programme?
 - a. Renault
 - b. Bentley
 - c. Volkswagen
 - d. Mercedes Benz
2. In 1940 the Tripartite Pact was signed by which of the following group of powers?
 - a. Italy, Germany, Japan
 - b. Germany, Austria, Russia
 - c. Japan, Italy, France
 - d. Austria, Germany, Japan
3. Which of the following is not a part of Nazi ideology?
 - a. Poles are a desirable section of society.
 - b. Jews were the most inferior and undesirable section of society.
 - c. Germans are the descendant of Pure Aryan race.
 - d. Society should be ruled by Nordic Aryan
4. Which of the following incidents started the process of the 2nd World War?
 - a. Annexation of Czenchoslovakia by Germany.
 - b. Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.
 - c. Invasion of Poland by Germany.
 - d. Attack on Soviet Union by Germany.





5. Which Nazi Youth Organisation consisted of all German boys of 14 to 18 years of age?

- a. Hitler Youth b. Yungvolk c. Labour Service d. Youth League

6. Why was the Enabling Act passed on 3rd March 1933 significant?

- a. It gave more power to the Reichstag.
 b. It enabled Hitler to suspend all political parties.
 c. It gave Hitler supreme power to sideline the Parliament and rule by decrees.
 d. It enabled the adult population of Germany to elect the government.

7. Why was the Article 48 of the Weimar Republic considered harmful for the republic?

- a. It gave too much power to the trade unions.
 b. It gave the President power to impose emergency, suspend Fundamental Rights and rule by decree.
 c. It provided complex system of proportional representation.
 d. It prevented the Weimar Republic from forming a stable government.

1. (c)	2. (a)	3. (a)	4. (c)	5. (b)	6. (c)	7. (b)
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Fill in the Blanks

8. _____ was the name of the Secret Police of Nazi.

9. The German Parliament was called _____.

10. _____ wrote the book "Third Reich of Dreams".

8. Gestapo	9. Reichstag	10. Charlotte Beradt
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11. Hjalmar Schacht was an economist.

12. Atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima in Japan by Germany.

13. Hindenburg offered chancellorship to Hitler.

11. True	12. False	13. True
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Match the the following

14. Match the columns.

Column A	Column B
a. Name given to the German Parliament.	i. Jungvolk
b. Making up for a wrong done.	ii. Reichstag
c. Nazi Youth groups for children.	iii. Reparation
d. The name of the world's biggest stock exchange	iv. Wall street exchange located in the USA.

a. (ii)	b. (iii)	c. (i)	d. (iv)
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Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Who was Helmuth?

Helmuth, was an eleven-year-old German boy who overheard his parent's discussion on whether the entire family should be killed or only father should commit suicide.

2. 'Nazism was a system.' Explain.

Nazism did not consist of few isolated acts. It was a structure of ideas about the world and politics.

3. Who was Goebbels? How did Hitler and Goebbels meet their end?

Goebbels was the propaganda minister of Hitler. They, along with Goebbels' family committed suicide collectively in Hitler's Berlin bunker in April 1945.

4. Why was International Military Tribunal set up at Nuremberg, at the end of the war?

To prosecute Nazi war criminals for Crimes against Peace, for War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity.





5. Name the countries which formed the Axis Powers during the Second World War.

Germany, Italy and Japan formed the Axis Powers.

6. Explain 'genocidal war'.

Genocidal war means killing on large scale, leading to elimination of large section of people.

7. How did Nazis kill the innocent people?

They devised an unprecedented means of killing people, i.e., by gassing them in numerous killing centres like Auschwitz.

8. Name the countries which formed the Allied powers?

At the beginning of the Second World War, Allied powers were led by U.K. and France. In 1941 they were joined by USSR and USA.

9. What was the result of First World War for Germany?

Germany and the central powers were defeated in November 1918. Germany had to sign the humiliating Treaty of Versailles.

10. What events made an opportunity for parliamentary parties to recast German polity?

The defeat of imperial Germany and abdication of the emperor (Kaiser) led to recast German polity.

11. What was the nature of the government formed in Germany at Weimar?

The government formed at Weimar was a democratic republic.

12. How were the deputies elected under the Weimar constitution?

Deputies were elected to the German parliament or Reichstag on the basis of equal and universal votes cast by all adults including women.

13. Why was the Weimar Republic not received well by its own people?

The Weimar Republic was not received well by its own people because of the terms it had to accept after Germany's defeat at the end of the First World War. The Treaty of Versailles with the Allies was a harsh and humiliating peace.





14. Name the peace treaty signed by Germany with the Allies at the end of the First World War.

The Treaty of Versailles was signed between Germany and the Allied Powers at the end of the war.

15. What was the War Guilt clause in the Treaty of Versailles?

The War Guilt clause, in the Treaty of Versailles held German responsible for the War and damages suffered by the Allied Powers.

16. Who were mockingly called the 'November criminals'?

Socialists, Catholics and Democrats were called the 'November criminals'

17. 'The media glorified trench life'. What was the actual truth about trench life?

Although the media glorified trench life, the soldiers lived a miserable life, trapped with rats feeding on corpses. They faced poisonous gas and enemy shelling.

18. Who founded the Communist Party of Germany?

The Spartacists found the Communist Party of Germany.

19. Mention the reason for economic crises in 1923.

Germany depended largely on loans for fighting in wars and for this they had to pay war reparations in gold.

20. What steps were taken by the French when Germany refused to pay its gold reserves in 1923?

French occupied its leading industrial area, Ruhr, to claim their coal when Germany refused to pay its reparation payment in 1923.

21. What do you mean by hyperinflation?

It is a situation when prices rise phenomenally high. For instances, Germans paid cartloads of currency notes to buy a loaf of bread.

22. What is Wall Street Exchange?

It is the name of the world's biggest stock exchange. It is located in USA.





23. 'Small businessmen, self-employed and retailers were filled with the fear of proletarianisation'. Explain 'proletarianisation'.

It is a fear of being reduced to the ranks of the working class or be unemployed.

24. What is proportional representation?

It is an electoral system in which each political group gains a number of seats in the legislature that is in proportion to the number of votes it wins.

25. What was Article 48 in the Weimar constitution?

Article 48 in the Weimar constitution gave the President the powers to impose emergency, suspend civil rights and rule by decree.

26. Name the party renamed by Hitler.

In 1919, Hitler joined a small group called German Worker's Party. Subsequently, he took over the organisation and renamed it the National Socialist German Workers' Party. This party later came to be known as the Nazi Party.

27. How did Nazism become a mass movement?

During the Great Depression, Nazism became a mass movement because Nazi propaganda gave hopes of a better future. By 1932 it became the largest party with 37 per cent votes.

28. How did Hitler get the support of the Germans?

Hitler was a very good orator, who could draw the attention of the people and impress them with his words. He promised to build a strong nation and wipe out the humiliation of the Treaty of Versailles. He promised employment.

29. How was the Hitler projected by the Nazi propaganda?

The Hitler was projected as a messiah, a saviour, as someone who arrived to deliver people from their distress.

30. When did President Hindenburg offer Chancellorship to Hitler/ how did he use his powers?

On 30 January 1933, President Hindenburg offered the Chancellorship to Hitler. It was the highest office in the cabinet of ministers. Hitler took steps to dismantle the structures of democratic rule.





31. What was the Fire Decree of 28 February 1933?

The Fire Decree of 28 February 1933 suspended civic rights like freedom of speech, press and assembly for an indefinite period, which were guaranteed under the Weimar constitution.

32. Who were the arch-enemies of Hitler and the Nazis?

The Communists were the arch-enemies of Hitler and the Nazi Party.

33. What was the Enabling Act (3 March 1933)?

The Enabling Act, passed on 3 March 1933, established dictatorship in Germany. It gave Hitler all powers to rule by decree and without the consent of the Parliament.

34. What was 'Gestapo'?

Gestapo was the secret state police. People could be detained dictatorship in Germany. It gave Hitler all powers to rule by decree and without the consent of the Parliament.

35. Who was given the responsibility of economic recovery by Hitler? What was his aim?

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.

36. What was produce under the project of state-funded work-creation programme?

This project produced the famous German superhighways and the people's car, the Volkswagen.

37. Name the country occupied by German under the slogan '*One people, One Empire and One Leader*'.

Under the above slogan Austria and Germany integrated in 1938 by Hitler.

38. Why did the England provide an unspoken support to German's foreign policy?

England considered the Versailles verdict too harsh so it provided an unspoken support to the Germans.





39. Why did Hitler conquer Eastern Europe?

Hitler conquered Eastern Europe because he wanted to ensure food supply and living space for Germans.

40. Why was the attack on Soviet Union, a historic blunder?

The attack on Soviet Union in June 1941 was a historic blunder because it exposed German western front to British aerial bombing and the eastern front to the powerful Soviet armies.

41. Name the place where Soviet Red Army inflicted a crushing defeat on Germany.

The Soviet Red Army inflicted a crushing and humiliating defeat on Germany at Stalingrad.

42. Why did USA enter the Second World War?

Japan was expanding its power in the east and had captured French Indo-China and was planning attacks on US naval bases in the Pacific. When Japan attacked the US based at Pearl Harbor, the US entered the Second World War.

43. How did the Second World War end?

The Second World War ended in May 1945 with Hitler's defeat and dropping of the atom bomb on Hiroshima in Japan by USA.

44. What was Hitler's worldview?

Hitler's worldview was synonymous with Nazi ideology according to this ideology, there was no equality between people but only a racial hierarchy.

45. Name two thinkers who influenced the racial ideology of Hitler.

The two thinkers were Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer.

46. Explain 'Lebensraum'.

'Lebensraum' or living space. Hitler believed that new territories had to be acquired for settlement.





47. How did Hitler's ideology was related to the geopolitical concept of 'Lebensraum' or living space?

Hitler believed that new territories would increase the areas of mother country. It would increase the material resources and power of the German nation.

48. Mention the reason for Nazi hatred for Jews.

The Nazi hatred had a precursor in the traditional Christian hostility. Jews had been stereotyped as killers of Christ and usurers.

49. What was General Government in Poland?

Nazis divided occupied Poland into two parts. Much of north-western Poland was annexed to Germany. The other part was called General Government. All 'undesirables' were sent to this part where they were killed in gas chambers. Large number of Jews was killed.

50. How were the Polish children treated by the Nazis?

Polish children who looked like Aryans were examined by race experts. If they passed the race test they were sent to German families, if not they were sent to the orphanages, where they died.

51. What was the distinguishing mark which all Jews had to wear from September 1941?

From September 1941, all Jews had to wear a yellow Star of David, on their breasts. It was also stamped on their passports, all legal documents and houses.

52. From September 1941 all Jews had to wear a yellow Star of David on their breast. Why?

Jews had to wear a yellow Star of David, so that they could be segregated from the German population. This mark was also stamped on their passports, legal documents and houses.

53. What is a ghetto?

It was a part of the city, where the Jews lived eg. Lodz and Warsaw. It became a site of extreme misery and poverty.

54. Name any two ghettos.

The two Ghettos are Lodz and Warsaw.





55. Which spot, according to Hitler, made children iron-hearted, strong and masculine?

Hitler believed that boxing could make children iron-hearted, strong and masculine.

56. What were the Honour crosses awarded to the mothers?

To encourage German women to produce more children, they were given Honour awards-bronze cross was given for four children, a silver cross for six and gold for eight or more children.

57. What was mass killing? For whom were the words final solution used?

It was termed as special treatment. Final solution was used for the Jews.

58. What were disinfection areas?

The gas chambers were called disinfection areas. They looked like bathrooms fitted with fake showerheads.

59. What did the term evacuation mean?

It meant taking people to the gas chambers.

60. What was Holocaust?

The Nazi killing operations were called Holocaust.

61. Name the most infamous film about the Jews.

The most infamous film was *The Eternal Jew*.



Short Answer Type Questions

1. State the verdict of the Nuremberg Tribunal. Why did the Allies avoid harsh punishment to Germany?

The Nuremberg Tribunal convicted Germany and dubbed its conduct during war as crime against humanity. The allies avoided harsh punishment Germany because of the following reasons.





- a. They did not want to repeat the mistakes done after First World War by being harsh to Germany that gave rise to the ideology of Nazism under Hitler.
- b. They were conscious about another destructive war that could erase humanity.

2. **"The Treaty of Versailles was humiliating on the Germans." Give three examples in support of your statement.**

The Treaty of Versailles was humiliating on the Germans in the following ways.

- a. The War Guilt clause held Germany responsible for the war and damages, the Allied countries suffered.
- b. Germany was forced to pay compensation amounting to £ 6 billion.
- c. German lost her overseas possessions, 13 per cent of her territories, 75 per cent of its iron and 26 per cent of its coal to France, Poland, Denmark and Lithuania.

3. **'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:

- a. **Proportional representation:** It became impossible for anyone political party to achieve a majority, leading to coalition government.
- b. **Article 48:** It gave the President the powers to impose emergency, suspend civil rights and rule by decree.

Within a short period Weimar Republic saw twenty different cabinets lasting 239 days on an average. People no longer had faith in the democratic parliamentary system.

3. **Sate three ways in which Nazi state established total control over its people.**

- a. The Enabling Act 1933 established dictatorship in Germany. All trade unions and political parties were banned except for the Nazi Party.
- b. The state established total control over the economy, media, army and judiciary.
- c. Special surveillance and security forces were created to control society in the ways that Nazis Wanted.



4. How did the Nazi state get the reputation as the most dreaded criminal state?

Special surveillance and security forces were created to keep a close watch on the activities of the people and to control and order society on the ways that Nazi wanted. Apart from regular police force and SA or the Storm Troopers, there was the Gestapo (secret state police), the SS (the protection squads), the criminal police and the Security Service (SD) the new organised force enjoyed extra-constitutional powers. These dreaded organisation and their workings gave the Nazi state the reputation of the most dreaded criminal state. People could be detained in torture chambers and sent to concentration camps or arrested and detained without any legal procedures.

5. 'By the end of 1940, Hitler was at the pinnacle of his power.' Explain the statement with example.

a. In foreign policy, Hitler acquired quick successes. He left the League of Nations, reoccupied Rhineland, annexed Austria, took German-speaking Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia and finally the whole country.

b. In September 1939, German invaded Poland. It started the war with England and France. Puppet governments who supported Hitler were set up in many parts of Europe.

c. In September 1940, Hitler signed a Tripartite pact with Italy and Japan to strengthen his claim to international power.

6. What was Hitler's aim in conquering Eastern Europe? What was its result?

Hitler wanted to conquer Eastern Europe because he wanted to ensure food supplies and living space for the Germans. He attacked Soviet Union in June 1941. The Red Army inflicted a humiliating defeat on Germany. It was a historic blunder on the part of Germany. Her western frontiers were exposed to British aerial bombing and eastern frontier to the soviet army. The soviet army established its control over the entire Eastern Europe.

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7. 'The Nazis established a racial state, once they come to power.' Explain.

Or

How the Nazi established a racial state after coming into power?

Once the Nazis come to power, they wanted to create an exclusive racial community of pure Germans and eliminating those who were seen as 'undesirables'. They wanted a society of pure and healthy Nordic Aryans. They were considered as 'desirables'. It meant even those Germans, who were seen as impure or abnormal had no right to exist. Jews were not the only community who were classified as 'undesirables'. Many gypsies and blacks living in Nazi Germany were considered as racial inferiors and threatened the purity of the Aryan race. They were widely persecuted. Even Russians and Poles were considered as subhuman. Many of them died through hard work and starvation.

8. **Mention the communities termed as 'desirables' and 'undesirables' by the Nazis.**

The 'desirables' included blond, blue-eyed, Nordic German Aryans. He wanted a society of pure and healthy Nordic Aryans.

The 'undesirables' included many gypsies, blacks, Jews remained the worst sufferers. Even those Germans who were seen as impure or abnormal had no right to live. Under the Euthanasia Programme they were condemned to death. Even Germans who were mentally and physically unfit were put to death.

9. **Why did Helmuth's father shoot himself?**

Helmuth's father was a prominent physician and had been a Nazi and a supporter of Adolf Hitler. Germans, who were seen as impure or abnormal, were 'undesirables' and had no right to exist under the Euthanasia Programme. Helmuth's father along with other physicians and officials had condemned to death many Germans who were considered as mentally and physically unfit. They knew that the Allies would take revenge. So he shot himself in his office.

10. **Define genocidal war. Mention any two methods adopted for extermination of Jews.**

Genocidal war means killing on large scale leading to the destruction of large sections of people.

The following two methods were adopted for the extermination of Jews.





a. Passing them through gas chambers in various killing centres like Auschwitz, Treblinka, Sobibor.

b. They were kept in ghettos. Ghettos were sites of extreme poverty and misery. Jews had to surrender all their wealth before they entered the ghettos. Soon after, some were brimming with hunger, starvation and disease due to poor hygiene.

11. How was Nazi ideology taught to the youth in Germany? Explain.

a. Nazi ideology was taught to the youth in school. School textbooks were rewritten. These books justified Nazi ideas of racism. Hitler believed that boxing could make children iron-hearted, strong and masculine.

b. Youth organisations like Jangvolk, Hitler Youth, Youth league and Labour Services were made responsible for educating German youth in the spirit National socialism or Nazism.

c. The German mothers had to teach Nazi values to their children.

12. How did the common people react to Nazism?

Common People reacted to Nazism in different ways.

a. One group of Germans were influence by Nazi thinking they felt hatred and anger when they saw someone who looked like a Jew. They marked the houses of the Jews and reported them suspicious neighbours.

b. Many Germans organised active resistance against Nazism and faced death.

c. The third group of Germans were passive spectators, they were scared to act or protest.

13. Who wrote the book 'Third Reich of Dreams? What did the author describe in the book?

Charlotte Beradt secretly recorded people's dreams in her diary and later published them in a book called the *Third Reich of Dreams*. She wrote how Jews themselves began to believe in Nazi Stereotypes about them. They dreamt of hooked noses, black hair and eyes. These images troubled them in their dreams. Finally, they died in the gas chambers.





14. Describe the events which happened in 1945 when Germany surrendered to Allies.

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

1. What was the impact if First World War on European and German society?

The First World War left a deep impact on European and German society and polity.

- a. Financially, Europe which was a continent of creditors turned into one of debtors.
- b. Soldiers were placed above civilians. Politicians and publicists wanted men to be aggressive, strong and masculine. Aggressive propaganda was carried out.
- c. Democracy which was a new idea could not survive during interwar Europe.
- d. The Weimar Republic, formed Germany after the war, had to accept war guilt and national humiliation. It had to make reparation payments which made Germany financially crippled.
- e. Media glorified trench life against the truth in which soldiers were leading a miserable life.

2. What was the economic crisis of 1923? How did it affect Germany?

- a. Germany had fought the war largely on loans and had to make reparation payments in gold. This depleted gold reserves and resources were scarce.
- b. In 1923 Germany refused to pay, and the French retaliated by occupying the Ruhr, to claim their coal.





Germany protested and printed paper currency. With too much money in circulation, the value of German mark fell. In April, the US dollar was equal to 24000 marks, in July 353,000 marks, in August 4621,000 marks. By December figure had run into trillion. As the value of the mark declined the prices of goods started rising. This crisis came to be known as hyperinflation.

3. Highlight the five events of 1933 that led to the destruction of democracy in Germany.

Or

Explain any five features of political policy adopted by Hitler after coming to power in 1933.

Or

How was democracy destroyed in Germany?

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

- a. On 30 January 1933 President Hindenburg gave the Chancellorship, the highest position in cabinet to Hitler. Hitler now tried to dismantle the structure of democratic rule.
- b. A mysterious fire broke out in German Parliament which facilitated his move.
- c. The Fire Decree of 27 February 1933 indefinitely suspended civic rights like freedom of speech, press and assembly that had been granted by the Weimar republic.
- d. Communists, who were the enemies of Hitler were sent to the concentration camps.
- e. On 3 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.

4. What was the foreign policy of Hitler?

As soon as Hitler came to power, he took the following action as part of his foreign policy.

- a. Germany left the League of Nations in 1933.





- b. Hitler reoccupied the Rhineland in 1936.
- c. He annexed Austria in 1938 under the slogan *one people, one empire and one leader*.
- d. He annexed Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia and then the whole country.
- e. Hitler chose war as the way to solve economic crisis. Territories had to be expanded for collection of resources. In September 1939, Poland was invaded and it started the Second World War. In 1940, Tripartite Pact was signed between Germany, Italy and Japan. Puppet governments, who supported Nazi Germany, were installed in large parts of Europe.

5. How did the Nazis proceed to realise their murderous racial ideology by eliminating the 'undesirables'? Explain.

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

- a. 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 and eventually they were killed in gas chambers.
- b. Germany occupied the north-western Poland. Poles were forced to leave their homes and property, to be occupied by ethnic Germans. Poles were then sent to the final destination of the 'undesirables'.
- c. Members of Polish intelligentsia were murdered in large number in order to keep the entire people intellectually servile.
- d. 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, most of them died.
- e. Poland had some of the largest ghettos and gas chambers where Jews were killed.

6. What were the steps taken against the Jews between 1933-39?

The steps taken against the Jews between 1933-39 are as follows. The Nuremberg Laws of Citizenship of September 1935 was passed which had following clauses.





- a. Only people of Germans or related blood would be called Germans, enjoyed the protection of the state.
- b. Marriages between Jews and Germans were prohibited.
- c. It was a crime to have extramarital relations between Jews and Germans.
- d. Jews could not fly the national flag.

Other legal measures included:

- a. Boycott of Jewish business
- b. Jews were expelled from government services.
- c. Their property was forcibly confiscated.

7. Why was Hitler interested in the youth of the country?

- a. Hitler was interested in the youth of the country. He believed a strong Nazi society could be established by teaching Nazi ideology.
- b. All schools were cleansed and purified. It meant that all Jew teachers were considered as politically unreliable and were dismissed. German and Jew children could neither set together or play together. Finally the 'undesirable children', the Jews, the physically and mentally handicapped and Gypsies were expelled. Finally they were taken to the gas chambers.
- c. Good German children underwent a process of Nazi schooling. School textbooks were re-written and racial science was introduced. Children were taught to hate Jews and worship Hitler. Even sports developed a spirit of aggression and violence among children. Hitler believed that boxing could make children iron-hearted.
- d. Youth organisation were made responsible for educating German youths.

8. How were youth organisation made responsible for education German youth in the spirit of National Socialism?

The youth organisations were made responsible for educating German youth in the following ways.

- a. Ten-year-old had to enter Jungvolk.
- b. At 14 all boys had to join the Nazi youth organisation Hitler Youth. There they learnt to glorify war and aggression, and condemn the Jews, Gypsies, communists and all those who came under the undesirable category.





- c. At the age of 18, they joined the Labour Service. They had to serve in the armed forces and join one of the Nazi Organisation.
- d. The Youth League was founded in 1922. It was renamed Hitler Youth.
- e. All other youth organisations were dissolved.

9. How was Nazi Germany's Art of Propaganda responsible for establishing total control over its people?

Nazi Germany's Art of Propaganda was responsible for establishing total control over its people in the following ways.

- a. Hitler was skilfully projected as a messiah, a savior and someone who could deliver Germans from their distress.
- b. Language and media were used with great care to win support for the rule and popularise it worldview. Visual images, propaganda films, posters, catchy slogans, leaflets, etc, were used to spread Nazi ideas.
- c. People's minds were worked, their emotions were tapped and their hatred and anger was turned towards the so called 'undesirables'.
- d. Equal efforts were made to appeal all sections of the population and win their support by suggesting that only Nazis could solve their problems and give a dignified place to live in.
- e. The education curriculum was also crafted in a way that highlighted the supremacy of Nazi ideology. Stereotypes about the Jews were popularised through subjects like mathematics and children were taught to hate Jews.

10. Describe the reaction of masses against Nazi barbarities.

The reaction of the masses against Nazi barbarities were:

- a. Not every German was a Nazi. Many people resisted Nazism even facing police repressions and death.
- b. Many people were passive onlookers, they were too scared to act, to differ or protest so, they stayed away. Ordinary Germans observed silence on the ongoing process of brutality.
- c. Some secretly recorded the horrors.
- d. Many Jews began to believe in the stereotypes popularised about them.





11. Mention five consequences of Nazism in Germany.

The consequences of Nazism in Germany were:

- a. Weimar Republic came to an end. Under Nazism, Germany became a dictatorial state, democracy was destroyed.
- b. Hitler assigned the responsibility of economic recovery to the economist Hjalmar Schacht. He aimed at full production and full employment through state-funded work-creation programme. This project produced the famous German highways and people's car Volkswagen.
- c. In foreign policy, German left the League of Nations in 1933, reoccupied Rhineland in 1936, annexed Austria in 1938. He then took Sudetenland, a part of Czechoslovakia and finally took the whole country.
- d. Special surveillance and security forces were created to control and order society in ways Nazi wanted.
- e. He believed in the survival of the fittest and established an exclusive racial community of pure Aryans.

12. a. 'The Nazi regime used language and media with care, and often to great effect the terms they coined to describe their various activities are not only deceptive. They are chilling.' Explain.

b. Explain Annihilation.

- a. Nazis never used the words 'kill' or 'murder' in their official communications.

Special treatment meant mass killing, final solution for the Jews, euthanasia for the disabled. Evacuation meant deporting people to gas chambers, gas chambers were called disinfection-areas. They looked like bathrooms with fake showerheads.

- b. Annihilation was the stage from 1941 onwards which state that Jews had no right to live. Jews from Jewish houses, concentration camps and ghettos from different parts of Europe were brought to death factories by goods trains. The most notorious concentration camps in Poland and other places were Auschwitz, Belzek, Sobibor, Treblinka, Chelmno and Majdanek. They were charred in gas chambers.





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