

CBSE – Social Science – IX – Important Q.A.

Chapter – 3. Nazism and the Rise of Hitler.

Q.1. What is referred to as Fascism ? State the existence of Fascist powers during the Second World War.

Ans.: - In fascist system power of the state is vested in one person or a group of persons. It was first propagated by Benito Mussolini.

Fascist powers during Second World War – Germany, Italy.

Q.2. Name the book written by Hitler with his ideas in the book.

Ans.: - Name of the book – ‘Mein Kampf’.

Ideas – (i) Hitler’s belief in the superiority of the Aryan race.

(ii) Hatred to Jews.

(iii) His desire to make Germany a powerful nation.

Q.3. State the way the US helped Germany to overcome the 1923 financial crisis.

Ans.: - By selling ‘German bonds’ to private American investors which helped Germany pay its reparations to Britain and France.

Q.4. State the name of 4 countries included in the Allied Powers in World War II.

Ans.: - (i) England, (ii) France, (iii) Russia and (iv) USA.

Q.5. Which countries were called Axis Powers during World War II.

Ans.: - (i) Germany, (ii) Italy and (iii) Japan.

Q.6. State the single reason for the victory of the Allies in World War I.

Ans.: - Entry of USA in 1917.

Q.7. State the factors that enabled the recast of Germany’s Political System after World War I .

Ans.: - (i) Defeat of Imperial Germany and (ii) Abdication of the German Emperor.

Q.8. What was the German Parliament called ?

Ans.: - It was called ‘Reichstag’.

Q.9. What was the ways of appointing the deputies of the Reichstag ?

Ans.: - Deputies were elected on the basis of universal adult franchise including women.

Q.10. How did the Republic of Germany get its name ‘Weimar Republic’?

Ans.: - It was named ‘Weimar Republic’ as constituent assembly met and framed new Constitution in the town Weimar.

Q.11. Why the people of Germany did not well receive The Weimar Republic?

Ans.: - As people of Germany held the Republic responsible for the defeat in World War I and also for the humiliating terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

Q.12. State the ‘November Criminals’.

Ans.: - Supporters of Weimar Republic, mainly Socialists, Catholics and Democrats.

Q.13. State two most important clauses of the treaty of Versailles.

Ans.: - (i) Rhine Valley to be demilitarized. (ii) Germany was to pay war reparation for loss and damages suffered by Allies in the period of war.

Q.14. When was the treaty of Versailles signed and between whom?

Ans.: - On June 28, 1919 between Germany and Britain, France and USA.

Q.15. What does 'Great Economic Depression' signify?

Ans.: - Great Economic Depression (1929 – 1934) signifies the collapse of US economy. It had repercussion all over the world and sustained large scale unemployment.

Q.16. Which organization were renamed as 'The Nazi Party'?

Ans.: - The National Socialist German Workers Party was renamed as 'The Nazi Party'.

Q.17. State the significance of the Enabling Act.

Ans.: - This Act enabled Hitler to sideline the Parliament and rule by decree.

Q.18. State the provisions and significance of the Fire Decree (Feb. 28, 1933)?

Ans.: - Provisions of the Fire Decree enabled suspension of civic rights like freedom of speech, press and assembly guaranteed by the Weimar Republic. It was significant because it enabled Hitler to acquire power and dismantle the democratic structure.

Q.19. State the way did Hitler propose to bring about economic recovery in Germany.

Ans.: - (i) He proposed to bring about economic recovery by aiming at full production and full employment through state funded work creation programme.

(ii) He sought to accumulate resources through expansion of territory.

Q.20. State the concept of Hitler's ideology which revealed his desire for an extended empire.

Ans.: - The geopolitical concept or the concept of living space.

Q.21. State the Nazi argument for their imperialist ambitions.

Ans.: - It was, 'The strongest race would survive and the weak perish'. To retain purity of the Aryan race they had to dominate the world.

Q.22. Who supported the Nazi ideology?

Ans.: - The army, the big landlords and the industrialist.

Q.23. State the two steps taken by the Weimar Republic in 1923 to acquire political stability in Germany.

Ans.: - (i) Introduced new currency called Rentenmark.

(ii) Negotiation between Germany and the Allies for payment of separation dues and thus the French Army withdrew from the Ruhr region.

Q.24. State the results of the surrender of German armies on 7th April 1945.

Ans.: - (i) The Second World war came to an end in Europe.

(ii) Germany was stripped off all her wartime gains and divided into 4 zones.

(iii) Berlin came within Soviet range and split into 4 sectors.

(iv) Nazi leaders were arrested and put in jail.

Q.25. What do you mean by appeasement? Who adopted it towards whom?

Ans.: - Appeasement means a policy of conciliating an aggressive power at the expense of some other country.

Britain and France adopted this policy towards Germany and Italy.

Q.26. State the reason behind the Western powers following a policy of appeasement towards Germany just before World War II.

Ans.: - To ensure that the German aggression remained directed against Communist Russia.

Q.27. Which marked the beginning of World War II?

Ans.: - The invasion of Poland by Germany in 1st September 1933.

Q.28. State the signatories of the 1940 Tripartite Pact.

Ans.: - Germany, Italy and Japan.

Q.29. Why the attack of Hitler on Soviet Union in 1941 is regarded as ‘a historic blunder’?

Ans.: - As German armies had to fight simultaneously on two fronts, western front with British armies and eastern with Soviet armies.

Q.30. Which countries became victim of aggressive policy of Hitler?

Ans.: - Poland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Belgium, France, North Africa and Russia.

Q.31. State any 4 causes which lead to World War II.

Ans.: - (i) German invasion of Poland.

(ii) Treaty of Versailles.

(iii) Aggressive nationalism and expansionism.

(iv) The policy of appeasement.

Q.32. State the immediate cause for American entry in World War II.

Ans.: - The sudden bombing by Japan on the American Naval Base at Pearl Harbour in Hawaii.

Q.33. State the major events of 1941 that turned the war into a global war.

Ans.: - The major event were :

(i) The German invasion of Soviet Union.

(ii) Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour.

(iii) Entry of United States in the war.

Q.34. State the event that brought the end of World War II?

Ans.: - The events were :

(i) Defeat of Hitler.

(ii) Bombing by US at Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan.

Q.35. On which thinkers were the ideas on rationalism of Hitler based ?

Ans.: - Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer.

Q.36. Who according to Hitler were at the top of the racial hierarchy and who were at the lowest?

Ans.: - The Nordic German Aryans were at the top and Jews were at the lowest.

Q.37. Who according to the Nazis were desirable ?

Ans.: - Pure and healthy Nordic Aryans.

Q.38. During Nazi regime who were regarded and treated as ‘undesirable’.

Ans.: - (i) Jews, (ii) many Gypsies, (iii) blacks in Nazi Germany, (iv) Poles, (v) Russian civilians in German occupied territory and (vi) impure and abnormal German.

Q.39. State the reaction of common people to the behavior of Nazi and propaganda of Jews.

Ans.: - Many common people reacted with anger and hatred.

Q.40. What do you mean by 'Holocaust'?

Ans.: - During Nazi killing operations, the atrocities and sufferings endured by Jews were referred to 'Holocaust'.

Q.41. State the Hitler's World View.

Ans.: - According to Hitler's World View there was no equality between people, only racial hierarchy.

Q.42. What do you mean by the term 'Genocidal War' ?

Ans.: - During World War II, the term Genocidal War refer to the mass murder of selected groups of innocent civilians in Europe by Germany.

Q.43. State the three stages leading to the extermination of Jews.

Ans.: - The three stages in the extermination of Jews were : (i) exclusion, (ii) ghettoisation and (iii) annihilation.

Q.44. For what was Auschwitz notorious during the Nazi period?

Ans.: - Auschwitz was notorious for mass scale gassing chambers used for mass human killing.

Q.45. What did Nazis fear most after the fall and death of Hitler?

Ans.: - Nazis feared revenge from the Allies.

Q.46. Where and when did Hitler and Goebbels commit suicide?

Ans.: - They committed suicide collectively in the Berlin bunker in April 1945.

Q.47. Why did Germany attack Poland?

Ans.: - When Poland refused to return Danzing and rail road corridor through Poland, Germany attacked Poland.

Q.48. State the consequences of attack of Germany on Poland.

Ans.: - When German attack Poland, Britain and France delivered a joint ultimatum to Germany demanding a cessation of hostilities and immediate withdrawal of German forces from Poland. When Germany refused to comply they declared war on Germany, leading to World War II.

Q.49. Why did Germany want Sudetenland?

Ans.: - Germany wanted Sudetenland due to following reasons :

- (i) There was a substantial German population.
- (ii) The area formed 1/5th of Czechoslovakia.
- (iii) There was a largest ammunition factories in the world.

Q.50. When did the second World War end?

Ans.: - When Soviet armies entered Berlin and Hitler committed suicide, Germany surrendered on May 7, 1945 and The World War ended on May 9, 1945.

Q.51. State the cause of set up of International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg.

Ans.: - The conduct of Germany during the war raised serious moral and ethical questions and invited world wide condemnation. Hence, the International Military Tribunal was set up in Nuremberg to prosecute Nazi War Criminals. The tribunal prosecuted the Nazis for Crime against Peace, for War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity.

BEST OF LUCK.