

HISTORY

BOOKS - VK GLOBAL PUBLICATION HISTORY (HINGLISH)

NAZISM AND THE RISE OF HITLER

Multiple Choice Questions Choose And Write Correct Option

1. Which of the following can best define Nazism ?

A. Hitler's determination to make Germany a great nation.

B. Extermination of Jews

C. A system, a structure of ideas about the world.

D. Hitler's ambition of conquering the world.

Answer: A



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2. Allied Powers in World War II

A. Germany, Italy, Japan

B. Germany, Italy, Turkey

C. U.K., France, USSR, USA

D. U.K. France, Italy

Answer: C



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3. Which nations were the Axis power during World War - II

A. U.K., France, USA, USSR

B. UK, France, Japan

C. Germany, Italy, Japan

D. Germany, France, U.K.

Answer: C



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4. After the end of the World War II, why was a tribunal set up at Nuremberg ?

A. To try Hitler his family members.

B. To try the leaders of Allied powers.

C. To persecute the Nazi war criminals

D. All the above.

Answer: C



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5. The German parliament was known as :

A. National Parliament

B. German Legislature

C. Reichstag

D. Estates General

Answer: C



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6. Why was the article 48 of the Weimar Republic considered harmful for the republic ? Because

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 a complex system of proportional representation.

D. All the above

Answer: B



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7. By what name was the National Socialist German Worker's Party known later ?

A. National Socialist Party

B. Socialist Worker's Party

C. German Worker's Party

D. Nazi Party

Answer: D



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8. Hjalmar Schacht was _____

- A. An economist
- B. A philosopher
- C. A military Dictator
- D. A politician

Answer: A



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9. Which incident persuade the USA to join the war ?

- A. Hitler's attack on Eastern Europe.
- B. Hitler's policy genocide on the Jews.
- C. Helplessness of England and France.
- D. Japan's attack on the US base at Pearl Harbour.

Answer: D



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10. According to the Nazis, which people were to be regarded as desirable ?

A. Pure and healthy Nomadic Aryans

B. German soldiers who helped in territorial expansion.

C. German police of different types.

D. All the above.

Answer: A



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11. In which country did Nazi Germany first try experiment of 'concentration of Germans in _____ ?

A. Poland

B. France

C. England

D. Spain

Answer: A



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12. What was 'Jungvolk' in Nazi Germany ?

A. Magazine

B. Holocaust Camp

C. Youth Organisation

D. Schools

Answer: C



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**Fill In The Blanks Complete The Following Statements
With Appropriate Word S**

1. Helmuth was _____ when he heard his father
had shot himself.



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2. Hitler was _____ to make Germany into a _____ power.



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3. Hitler and his propaganda minister Goebbels committed _____ collectively in his Berlin bunker.



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4. In World War - II Allied powers were initially led by United Kingdom and _____ .



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5. Germany's crime against humanity invited _____ condemnation.



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6. A National Assembly meet at _____ and established a democratic constitution with a federal structure.



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7. The _____ Act established dictatorship in Germany.



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8. Nazis sought to physically eliminate all those who were seen as _____ .



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9. In Nazi Youth Organisation, boys learnt to _____ war and hate _____ .



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10. To encourage women to produce many children,
_____ crosses were awarded.



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True False Read Each Of The Following Statements And Write If It Is True Or False

1. Nazis used deceptive terms for their activities of mass killings.



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2. Helmuth's father had been a Nazi and a supporter of Adolf Hitler.



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3. An International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg was set up to prosecute Nazi war criminals.



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4. Germany was not a powerful empire in early years of the 20th century.



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5. The German Parliament or Reichstag, was elected on the basis of equal and universal votes cast by all adults including women.



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6. The Allied powers demilitarised Germany to weaken its power.



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7. The First World War did not leave a deep imprint on European Society and Polity.



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8. Stability of the years between 1924-1928 was built on quick sand.



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9. Crisis in economy, polity and society formed the background to Hitler's rise to power.



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Match The Columns Match The Column A With Column B

1. Match the column A with column B

Column A

- (i) Reichstag
- (ii) Jungvolk
- (iii) Concentration Camp
- (iv) Lebensraum
- (v) Wall Street Exchange

Column B

- (a) living space
- (b) Nazi Youth
- (c) Economic depression
- (d) German Parliament
- (e) Auschwitz



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Sequencing Questions Arrange The Following In The Correct Sequence

1. Arrange the following in the correct sequence

(i) Allied victory in Europe (ii) Proclamation of Weimar Republic

(iii) World War I begins (iv) The United States joins Second World War

A. i-iii-ii-iv

B. ii-i-iii-iv

C. iv-ii-iii-i

D. iii-ii-iv-i

Answer: D



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Correct And Rewrite Correct The Following Statements And Rewrite Them

1. According to Hitler's ideology, there was equality between people, and there was no racial hierarchy.



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2. In 1932, Hitler planned to seize control of Bavaria, march to Berlin and capture power.



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3. The Americans intervened and bailed Germany out of the crisis by introducing the Darwin Plan, which reworked the terms of reparation to worsen the financial burden on Germans.



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4. As jobs disappeared, the youth took to agriculture and total despair became commonplace.



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Assertion Reason Questions

1. Assertion (A) : The economic crisis created deep anxieties and fears in people.

Reason (R) : The middle classes, especially salaried employed and pensioners, saw their saving diminish when the currency lost its value.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are but R is not correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

Answer: A



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2. Assertion (A) : The War Guilt Clause held Germany responsible for the war and damages the Allied countries author query.

Reason (R) : Germany was forced to pay compensation amount in 1 million dollars.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are but R is not correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

Answer: C



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3. Assertion (A) : The political atmosphere in Berlin was charged with demand for Soviet-style governance.

Reason (R) : Those opposed to this - such as the

Socialists, Democrats and Catholics met in Weimar to give shape to the democratic republic.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are but R is not correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

Answer: A



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4. Assertion (A) : The First World War a deep imprint on European society and polity.

Reason (R) : Soldiers were placed below the civilians.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are but R is not correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

Answer: C



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5. Assertion (A) : Hitler pulled out of League of Nations in 1933, reoccupied the Rhineland in 1936.

Reason (R) : Schacht had advised Hitler against investing hugely in rearmament as the state will run on deficit financing.

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 correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

Answer: D



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Very Short Answer Questions

1. Who was Hitler's propaganda Minister ?



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2. What happened to Hitler at the end of Second World War ?



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3. What was Nazism ?



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4. Which tribunal was set up after world war II to punish the Nazis for their crime against humanity ?



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5. What was 'Genocidal war' ?



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6. Name the peace treaty signed after World War - I.



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7. Who were called 'November Criminals' ?



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8. What happened when Germany refused to pay war compensation to France ?



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9. Why the value of German currency 'mark' fell ?



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10. What does 'Hyperinflation' mean ?



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11. What was 'Article 48' of Weimar Republic ?



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12. Who was Hitler ?



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13. Under which situation, Nazi Propaganda was appreciated ?



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14. What promise was made by Hitler to the people as a leader of Germany ?



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15. How Nazis projected Hitler ?



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16. How Hitler started dismantling democratic rule Germany ?



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17. What did 'The fire Decree' imply ?



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18. What was 'Concentration Camp' ?



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19. What was 'Enabling Act' ?

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20. Which security forces were created by Nazis to control order in society ?

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21. Which famous economist was appointed by Hitler for economic recovery of Germany ?



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22. What was the immediate cause of World War II ?



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23. Among which three countries 'Tripartite Pact' was signed ?



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24. when did US enter the World War II ?



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25. Who were considered 'undesirable' by Hitler ?



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26. Why Jews were the worst sufferers in Nazi Germany ?



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27. How schools in Nazi Germany were 'cleansed' and 'purified' ?



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28. What was 'Jungvolk' ?



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29. What were the 'gas chambers' called ?



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30. Which was most infamous film in which orthodox Jews were stereotyped and marked ?



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31. Who wrote the book 'Third Reich of Dreams' ?



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32. What was 'Holocaust' ?



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33. How do we come to know about Homocaust today
?



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Short Answer Questions

1. How 'Nazi Party' was formed ?



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2. Write a short note on the eleven - year - old Helmuth's experiences in Germany.



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3. What do you understand by the 'Gerocidal War' in Germany ?



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4. How did the economic crisis begin in the USA ?



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5. Describe the formation of the Nazi Party.



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6. How did Hitler power in Germany ?



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7. What do you know about Hitler's personality ?



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8. What promises did Hitler make to the Germans when he came to power ?



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9. Give a brief account of Hitler's entry into World War - II.



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10. What was Hitler's ideology ?



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11. How did the Nazis develop a hatred for the Jews ?



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12. Which youth organisations were formed under Nazi Germany ?



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13. How did common people react to Nazism ?



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14. How did Hitler and his minister Goebbels' end come after World War II ?



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15. How was German Parliament established after First World War ?



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16. What do you understand by 'Hyperinflation' ?



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17. What was Hitler's propaganda to gain power ?



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18. How was economic recovery made in Germany ?



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19. What was Hitler's foreign policy ?



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Long Answer Questions

1. What was the impact of World War - I on Germany's politics and society ?



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2. How was a 'Racial State' established by Hitler in Germany ?



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3. How did Hitler treat the Polish ?



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4. What kind of education was given in Nazi schools ?



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5. What was Nazi's school syllabus ?



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6. How was the Holocaust practised in Germany ?



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7. Trace the 'destruction of democracy' in Germany.



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8. What was the impact World War -I on European society ?



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9. Which special surveillance and security forces were created by Nazis ?



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10. When and how did Hitler invade Union ?



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11. How did USA enter into World War - II



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12. How were Darwin and Herbert Spencer's ideas adopted by Hitler or Nazis ?



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13. How Germany came into the trap of 'Hyper-Inflation' situation after World War II ? How were they saved ?



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14. Describe the events leading to the economic crisis in Germany.



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15. How worldwide economic crisis can affect the society also Analyse this in Germany.



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16. What were the effects of the economic crisis on Germany ?



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17. What kind of segregation was practised by Hitler ?



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18. Had media played any role in the propaganda of Nazi regime ?



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Hots Higher Order Thinking Skills

1. Briefly describe the role of International Military Tribunal set up after the Second World War.



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2. State the reasons of setting up an International Military Tribunal at Nuremburg.



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3. 'Politically, the Weimar Republic was fragile.'
Explain the statement.



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4. 'The treaty of Versailles was humiliating on the Germans.' Give reasons to support your answer.



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5. 'By the end of 1940, Hitler was at the Pinnacle of his Power'. Explain the statement.



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6. How did the Nazis proceed to realise their murderous racial ideology by eliminating the undesirable ?



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7. State three important features of Hitler's ideology of geopolitical concept of living space.



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8. The Nazi regime used language and media with case, and often to great effect'. Explain and justify.



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[Map Questions](#)

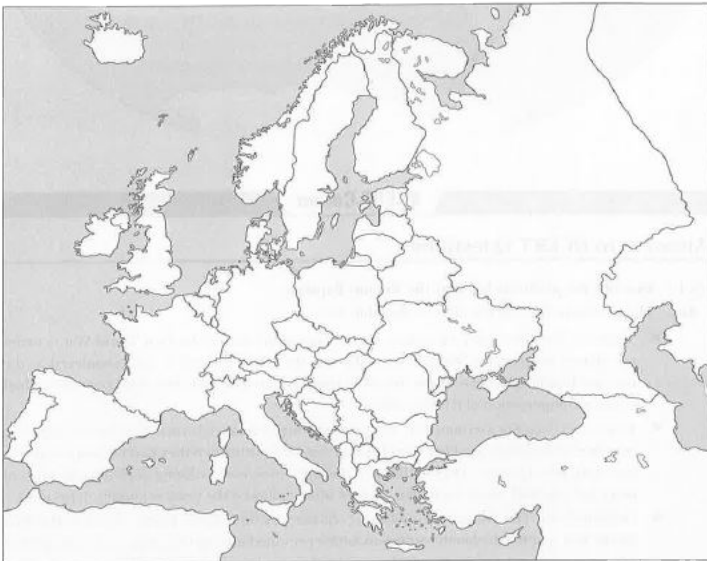
1. On the outline map of Europe, mark the following territories under German expansion. (Nazi power)

(a) Austria (b) Poland

(c) Czechoslovakia (Slovakia) (d) Denmark

(e) Lithuania (f) France

(g) Belgium



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Ncert Corner Answer To Ncert Questions

1. Describe the problems faced by the Weimar Republic.



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2. Discuss why Nazism became popular in Germany by 1930s.



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3. What are the peculiar features of Nazi thinking ?



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4. Explain why Nazi propaganda was effective in creating a hatred for Jews.



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5. Explain what role women had in Nazi society.

Return to Chapter 1 on the French Revolution. Write a paragraph comparing and contrasting the role of women in the two periods.



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6. In what ways did the Nazi state seek to establish total control over its people ?



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Ncert Corner Picture Based Question

1. Study the picture and answer the question that follows :



Which one of the following leaders were greeted in the above form ?

A. Stalin

B. Lenin

C. Hitler

D. Louis XVI

Answer: C



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Ncert Corner Source Based Question

1. Read the sources given below and answer the question that follow :

SOURCE - A : Hitler's Rise to Power

This 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.

What was the National Socialist German Worker's Party renamed as ?



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2. Read the sources given below and answer the question that follow :

SOURCE - B The Detruction od Democracy

On 30 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. A mysterious fire that broke out in the power, Hitler set out to dismantle the structures of democratic rule. A mysterious fire that broke out in German Parliament building in February facilitated his move. The Fire Decree of 28 February 1933 indefinitely suspended civil rights like freedom of speech, press and assembly that had been guaranteed by the Weimar constitution. Then he turned on his archenemies, the Communists most of whom were hurriedly packed off to the newly established

concentration camps.

What was the First Decree ?



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3. Read the sources given below and answer the question that follow :

SOURCE - C : Hitler's success in Foreign Policy

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. He then went on to wrest German-speaking Sudetenland from

Czechoslovakia, and gobbled up the entire country. In all of this he had the unspoken support of England, which had considered the Versailles verdict too harsh. These quick successes at home and abroad seemed to reverse the destiny of the country.

When and which two countries integrated under the slogan 'One people, One empire and One leader' ?



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Self Assessment Test Section A Choose And Write The Correct Answer For The Following

1. What was the slogan coined by Hitler when he followed his aggressive policy ?

- A. Messenger from God
- B. Conquer of the World
- C. One people, One empire and One Leader
- D. None

Answer:



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2. Which incident led the start of World War - II ?

- A. Russian invasion on Germany
- B. Germany invasion on Poland
- C. Japan's ship sank at Pearl Harbour
- D. None of these

Answer:



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3. Among which countries Tripartite Pact was signed ?

- A. 1940, Germany, Italy and Japan
- B. 1940, England, France and USA

C. 1939, Germany, Austria, USSR

D. 1938, England, Germany, USA

Answer:



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4. When did Germany attack the Soviet - Union ?

A. 1939

B. 1941

C. 1942

D. 1943

Answer:



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Self Assessment Test Section A State Whether True Or False

1. Hitler was not a powerful speaker.



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2. The special surveillance force of Germany was called Gestapo.





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Self Assessment Test Section B Answer The Following Questions In About 80 Words Each

1. State any three impact of World War - I on Europe.



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2. What do you understand by 'Hyperinflation' ?



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3. What was the policy adopted by Hitler against the Jews ?



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4. Describe Hitler's new education policy in Germany.



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5. Trace the 'destruction of democracy' in Germany.



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Self Assessment Test Section B Answer The Following Questions In About 100 Words Each

1. What were the main features of Nazism ?



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