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CLASS-9TH

(BASED ON N C E R T PATTERN)

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HISTORY

Nazism and the rise of Hitler

Question 1.

Describe the effect of Great Economic depression on Germany ?

Answer:

The effect of Great Economic depression on Germany were :

- The German economy was the worst hit by the Great Economic depression. By 1932, industrial production was reduced to 40% of the 1929 level. Workers lost their jobs or were paid reduced wages.
- The number of unemployed touched an unprecedented 6 million. Men could be seen on streets with placards saying, 'Willing to do any work'. As jobs disappeared, youth took to criminal activities, and total despair became common place.
- There were deep anxieties and fears in people. The middle classes, especially salaried employees and pensioners, saw their savings diminish when the currency lost its value.
- The large mass of peasantry was badly affected by a sharp fall in agricultural prices.

Question 2.

'In my state the mother is the most important citizen.' Discuss this statement made by Hitler.

Answer:

- (a) Though Hitler said that in my state the mother is the most important citizen, it was not true.
- (b) All mothers were not treated equally. Women who bore racially desirable

children were awarded, while those who bore racially undesirable children were punished.

(c) Women who bore 'desirable' children were entitled to privileges and rewards. They were given special treatment in hospitals and concessions in shops and on theatre tickets and railway fares.

Question 3.

What steps were taken by Adolf Hitler for the destruction of democracy ?

Answer:

The following steps were taken by Hitler for the destruction of democracy :

- A mysterious fire that broke out in the German Parliament building in February, 1933 indefinitely suspended civic rights. It is said that the fire was broken out by Hitler's supporters, while Hitler blamed his political enemies for it. The Fire Decree of 28 February, 1933 indefinitely suspended civic rights such as freedom of expression, speech, press and assembly that had been guaranteed by the Weimar Constitution.
- After that Adolf Hitler turned on his enemy, i.e., the Communists of Germany, most of the communists were quickly packed off to the newly established concentration camps.
- The repression of the Communists was severe. Their membership was in thousands. They were, however, only one among the 52 types of victims persecuted by the Nazis across the country.
- On 3rd March, 1933, the famous Enabling Act was passed. This Act established dictatorship in Germany. It gave Adolf Hitler all political and administrative powers to sideline German Parliament and rule by decree.

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