



Vidya Bhawan balika Vidyapeeth shakti utthan aashram Lakhisarai

Revision Class-9th

(Based on N C E R T pattern)

Date:- 14.10.XX.

History

Nazism and the Rise of Hitler

Question 1.

What was Hitler's policy towards the youth of the country?

Answer:

(i) Hitler showed deep interest in the youth of the country. He was of the opinion that a strong Nazi society could be established only by teaching children Nazi ideology. Hence, all schools were purified by dismissing teachers and students who were Jews.

(ii) 'Good German' children were subjected to a process of Nazi schooling, a prolonged period of ideological training. Children were taught to be loyal and submissive, hate Jews, and worship Hitler. Boxing was encouraged among boys because it made them iron hearted, strong and masculine.

(iii) Youth organisations were made responsible for educating German youth in 'The spirit of National Socialism'. Ten-year old had to enter Jungvolk. At 14, all boys had to join the Nazi youth organisation, that is, Hitler youth where they learnt to worship war, glorify aggression and violence, condemn democracy, and hate Jews, Communists and Gypsies.

(iv) After a period of rigorous ideological and physical training they joined the Labour Service, usually at the age of 18. Then they had to serve in the armed forces and enter one of the Nazi organisations.

(v) The Youth League of the Nazis was founded in 1922. Four years later it was renamed Hitler youth. To unify the youth movement under Nazi control, all other youth organisations were systematically dissolved and finally banned.

Question 2.

How did the common people react to Nazism?

Answer:

The common people proved to be ruthless in Nazi Germany. Instead of resisting, they 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 looked like a Jew. They marked the houses of Jews and reported suspicious neighbours. They genuinely believed that Nazism would bring prosperity and improve general wellbeing.

But not every German was a Nazi. Many organised active resistance to Nazism, braving police repression and death. The large majority of Germans, however, were passive onlookers and apathetic witnesses. They were too scared to act, to differ, to protest. They preferred to look away.

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