

Vidya Bhawan balika Vidyapeeth shakti utthan aashram Lakhisarai

Class- 9<sup>th</sup>

(Based on N C E R T pattern)

Date:- 18.07.XX.

History

## Nazism and the rise of Hitler

Question 1.

What were the main effects of Nazi rule on Germany ?

Answer:

The victory of Nazism produced far reaching effects on Germany :

- Hitler tried to pull his country out of the Economic Crisis that had befallen on Germany as a result of her defeat in the First World War.  
Different types of industries were set up to provide work to the workmen. Trade was encouraged with the same aim in mind.
- Hitler inspired to make Germany a powerful country and enhanced his military power in all possible ways.
- All political parties except the Nazi Party were banned. And, then a Reign of Terror was let loose in Germany. Assassinations of anti-Nazi leaders took place on a large scale.
- The Communist Parties were also banned.
- Trade unions were suppressed.

Question 2.

What did Hitler do to overcome the economic crisis that badly hit the German economy ?

Answer:

After establishing his dictatorship in Germany, he took major steps towards the economic reconstruction.

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.

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.

Hitler chose war as the way out of the approaching economic crisis. Resources were to be accumulated through expansion of territory. In September 1939, Germany invaded Poland. This started a war with France and England. In September 1940, a Tripartite Pact was signed between Germany, Italy and Japan, strengthening Hitler's claim to , international power.

Hitler now moved to achieve his long-term aim of conquering Eastern Europe. He wanted to ensure food supplies and living space for Germans. He attacked the Soviet Union in June 1941. In this historic blunder Hitler exposed the German western front to British aerial bombing and the eastern front to the powerful Soviet armies.

### Question 3.

Why is Nazism considered a calamity not only for Germany but for the entire Europe ?

Answer:

Nazi ideology specified that there was racial hierarchy and no equality between people.

(a) The blond, blue-eyed Nordic German Aryans were at the top, while the Jews were located somewhere on the lowest rung of the ladder.

(b) The number of people killed by Nazi Germany was 6 million Jews, 200,000 Gypsies, 1 million Polish civilians, 70,000 Germans.

(c) Nazism glorified the use of force and brutality. It ridiculed internationalism, peace and democracy.

(d) Nazi Germany became the most dreaded criminal state. Hitler chose war as the way out of approaching the economic crisis.

(e) Germany invaded Poland. This started a war with France and England in September 1940.

### Question 4.

Explain the impact of the First World War on European society and polity.

Answer:

The First World War left a deep imprint on European society and polity. It had a devastating impact on the entire continent.

(a) In society, soldiers were ranked higher than civilians. Trench life of the soldiers was glorified by the media. The media glorified trench life.

(b) Politicians and publicists laid great stress on the need for men to be aggressive and masculine.

(c) Aggressive war propaganda and national honour occupied centre stage in the public sphere.

(d) Popular support grew for conservative dictatorships that had recently come into being.

(e) Democracy as a young and fragile idea could not survive the instabilities of interwar Europe.

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