



Vidya Bhawan balika Vidyapeeth shakti utthan aashram Lakhisarai

Class-9th

(Based on N C E R T pattern)

Date:- 05.09.XX.

History

Nazims and The Rise of Hitler

Question 1.

What were the provision of the famous Enabling Act ?

Answer:

On 3 March 1933, the famous Enabling Act was passed. The provisions of the Enabling Act were given below :

- This Act established dictatorship in Germany. It gave Hitler all powers to sideline Parliament and rule by decree.
- All political parties and trade unions were banned except for the Nazi Party and its affiliates. The state established complete control over the economy, media, army and judiciary.
- Special surveillance and security forces were created to control and order society in ways that the Nazis wanted.

Question 2.

What promises did Hitler make to the German people ? How did he mobilise them ?

Answer:

Hitler was a powerful speaker. His passion and his words moved people. He promised to build a strong nation, undo the injustice of the Versailles Treaty and restore the dignity of the German people.

He promised employment for those looking for work, and a secure future for the youth. He promised to weed out all foreign influences and resist all foreign 'conspiracies' against Germany.

Hitler devised a new style of politics. He understood the significance of rituals and spectacle in mass mobilisation. Nazis held massive rallies and public meetings to demonstrate the support for Hitler and instil a sense of unity among the people. The Red banners with the Swastika, the Nazi salute, and the ritualised rounds of applause after the speeches were all part of this spectacle of power.

Question 3.

From whom did Hitler borrow his racist ideology ? Explain.

Answer:

(a) Hitler borrowed his racist ideology from thinkers like Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer.

(b) Darwin was a natural scientist who tried to explain the creation of plants and animals through the concept of evolution and natural selection. Darwin never advocated human intervention in what he thought was a purely natural process of selection.

(c) Herbert Spencer later added the idea of survival of the fittest. According to this idea, only those species survived on earth that could adapt themselves to changing climatic conditions.

However, his ideas were used by racist thinkers and politicians to justify imperial rule over conquered peoples.

Question 4..

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.

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