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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.

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 2.

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.

Question 3

Trace the events that led to the birth of the Weimar Republic.

Answer:

In the 20th century Germany was a powerful Empire. During the First World War Germany took up the cause of Austria against the Allies. Many countries joined the war hoping to gain something, without realizing the fact that the war would prolong and drain Europe of its resources. Though Germany made initial gains by occupying France and Belgium, the Allies became stronger when the US joined them in 1917 and defeated Germany and the Central Powers.

The defeat of Germany resulted in the abdication of the German Emperor. This gave an opportunity for the parliamentary parties to bring in a change, in German politics. A democratic constitution with a federal structure was formed by the National Assembly, which met at Weimar and the Weimar Republic came into existence.

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