

**NISCORT FATHER AGNEL SCHOOL, VAISHALI**  
**SELF LEARNING WORKSHEET**

**HISTORY-CLASS 9**  
**Chapter 3- NAZISM AND THE RISE OF HITLER**

**I. VERY SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:**

**1. Which of the following can best define Nazism?**

- (a) Hitler's determination to make Germany a great nation
- (b) Extermination of Jews
- (c) A system, a structure of ideas about the world and politics
- (d) Hitler's ambition of conquering the world

**2. Allied Powers in World War II**

- (a) Germany, Italy, Japan
- (b) Germany, Italy, Turkey
- (c) UK, France, Italy
- (d) UK, France, USSR, USA

**3. Which nations were the Axis powers during World War II?**

- (a) UK, France, USA, USSR
- (b) UK, France, Japan
- (c) Germany, Italy, Japan
- (d) Germany, France, UK

**4. The International War Tribunal was set up in**

- (a) Vienna
- (b) Munich
- (c) Nuremberg
- (d) Auschwitz

**5. World War II began with German invasion of**

- (a) Poland
- (b) Belgium
- (c) Austria

(d) Czechoslovakia

**6. Which among the following was the single most important factor in the victory of Allied powers in World War II?**

(a) Alliance of England, France and Russia

(b) US entry in 1917

(c) Russian Revolution of 1917

(d) Axis Powers

**7. Who among the given were called "November Criminals"?**

(a) Bolsheviks

(b) Jews

(c) Nazis

(d) Socialists, Catholics and Democrats

**8. Who were the 'desirables'?**

(a) Nordic German Aryans

(b) Jews

(c) Indo Aryans

(d) Gypsies

**9. Who among the following topped the list of undesirables'?**

(a) Blacks

(b) Jews

(c) Gypsies

(d) Nordic Aryans

**10. Which of the given parties came to be known as Nazi Party?**

(a) German Workers Party

(b) Socialist Democratic Party

(c) National Socialist German Workers Party

(d) Socialist Party

**11. German defeat in World War I**

- (a) led to the establishment of the Weimer Republic
- (b) adoption of declaration of rights of man and citizens
- (c) establishment of Nazi rule
- (d) restoration of monarchy

**12. What was not a factor in the rise of Hitler?**

- (a) Disgrace at Versailles
- (b) Nazi propoganda and Hitler's charismatic leadership
- (c) Years of Depression and Economic crisis
- (d) Weimer Republic

**13. Which of the following was the treaty signed by Germany after its defeat in World War I?**

- (a) Treaty of Paris
- (b) Treaty of Versailles
- (c) Brest Litovsk
- (d) Dawes Plan

**14. Which of the following was the immediate factor for the Great Depression (1929-1932)?**

- (a) Collapse of Wall Street Exchange
- (b) Financial Impact of World War I
- (c) Fall in US exports
- (d) Collapse of banks

**15. Which of the following was not a feature of the new Nazi style of politics?**

- (a) Massive rallies
- (b) Ritualised applause
- (c) Red banners with Swastika
- (d) Not so powerful speeches of Hitler

**16. Hitler's ideas of racialism were based on which of the following thinkers**

- (a) Aristotle
- (b) Pluto
- (c) Charles Darwin

(d) Rousseau

**17. Which was not a feature of Jew stereotypes?**

(a) Weak and degenerate

(b) Vermin and rats

(c) Foreign agents

(d) Generous and charitable

**18. Which of the following was not a part of Hitler's policies to exclude Jews?**

(a) Exclusion

(b) Ghettoisation

(c) Assimilation

(d) Annihilation

**19. What was Jungvolk?**

(a) Nazi youth group for children below 14 years

(b) Nazi youth group for children above 14 years

(c) It was the other name for Youth League

(d) It referred to the undesirable German children

**20. Which of the following was the most feared security force of the Nazi State?**

(a) Storm Troopers (SA)

(b) Protection Squads (SS)

(c) Gestapo

(d) Security Service

**21. Hitler's world view was based on the concept of**

(a) Charles Darwin

(b) Herbert Spence

(c) Lebensraum

(d) One nation, one empire and one leader

**22. Which of the following was not true of Nazi State and women?**

(a) Equal rights for men and women

- (b) Women were socially different from men
- (c) All mothers were not treated equally
- (d) They had to bearers of Aryan culture and race

**23. Which of the following is not true of ordinary people in Nazi Germany?**

- (a) Majority of Germans were passive onlookers
- (b) They were scared to act, to differ, to protest
- (c) Majority genuinely believed Nazism would bring prosperity and well-being
- (d) Every German was a Nazi

**II. SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:**

1. What is referred to as Fascism in History? Mention two Fascist powers which existed during the Second World War.
2. Give the name of the book written by Hitler. Mention two ideas expressed by Hitler in the book.
3. How did the US help Germany to overcome the 1923 financial crisis?
4. Name the four countries included in the Allied Powers in World War II.
5. Which countries were known as Axis Powers in World War II?
6. List the single most factor for the victory of the Allies in World War I.
7. What factors enabled the recast of Germany's Political System after World War I?
8. What was the German Parliament called?
9. How were the deputies of the Reichstag appointed?
10. How did the Republic of Germany get its name?
11. Why was the Weimar Republic not well received by the people of Germany?
12. Who were called the 'November Criminals'?
13. Mention two most important clauses of the Treaty of Versailles.
14. when and between whom was the Treaty of Versailles signed?
15. What does the term Great Economic Depression signify?
16. The Nazi Party was renamed after which organisation?
17. What was the significance of the Enabling Act?
18. What were the provisions and significance of the Fire Decree (Feb. 28, 1933)?

19. How did Hitler propose to bring about economic recovery in Germany?
20. Which concept of Hitler's ideology revealed his desire for an extended empire?
21. What was the Nazi argument for their imperialist ambitions?
22. Who were the supporters of the Nazi ideology?
23. Give two steps taken by the Weimar Republic in 1923, to acquire political stability in Germany.
24. What is meant by the term appeasement? Who adopted it towards whom?
25. What was the reason behind the Western powers following a policy of appeasement towards Germany in the years before World War II?
26. What marked the beginning of World War II?
27. Who were the signatories of the 1940 Tripartite Pact?
28. Why Hitler's attack on Soviet Union in 1941 regarded 'a historic blunder'?
29. Name some countries which became victims of Hitler's aggressive policy.
30. What was the immediate cause for American entry in World War II?