

Chapter-3

Worksheet-1

Choose the correct option:

1. The Treaty of Versailles (1920) signed at the end of World War I, was harsh and humiliating for Germany, because
 - (a) Germany lost its overseas colonies, and 13 percent of its territories
 - (b) It lost 75% of its iron and 26% of its coal to France, Poland, Denmark and Lithuania, was forced to pay compensation of 6 billion pounds
 - (c) The western powers demilitarised Germany and they occupied resource-rich Rhineland in the 1920s
 - (d) All the above

2. In what ways did the First World War leave a deep imprint on European society and polity?
 - (a) Soldiers were put above civilians, trench-life was glorified
 - (b) Politicians and publicists laid stress on men to be aggressive and masculine
 - (c) Aggressive war propaganda and national honour were given the most support and Conservative dictatorships were welcomed
 - (d) All the above

3. What was the response of the Germans to the new Weimar Republic?
 - (a) They held the new Weimar Republic responsible for Germany's defeat and the disgrace at Versailles
 - (b) The republic carried the burden of war guilt and national humiliation
 - (c) It became the target of attacks in the conservative national circles
 - (d) All the above

4. Which of the following statement is false about soldiers in the First World War?
 - (a) The soldiers, in reality, led miserable lives in trenches, survived with feeding on the corpse
 - (b) They faced poisonous gas and enemy shelling and loss of comrades
 - (c) All soldiers were ready to die for their country's honour and personal glory
 - (d) Aggressive propaganda glorified war

5. What was Hitler's historic blunder and why?
 - (a) Attack on Soviet Union in 1941 was a historic blunder by Hitler
 - (b) He exposed his western front to British aerial bombing
 - (c) The Soviet Red Army inflicted a crushing and humiliating defeat on Germany at Stalingrad
 - (d) All the above

6. Why did Helmuth's father kill himself in the spring of 1945?
- (a) He was depressed by Germany's defeat in Second World War
 - (b) He feared that common people would mishandle him and his family
 - (c) He feared revenge by the Allied Powers
 - (d) He wanted to die because of the crimes he had committed during Nazi rule
7. Which of the following was a special surveillance and security force created by Hitler?
- (a) Regular police force in green uniform and storm troopers
 - (b) Gestapo (secret state police), the SS (the protection squads)
 - (c) Criminal police (SD), the security service
 - (d) Both (b) and (c)
8. Hitler's world view, which was also the Nazi ideology, was
- (a) There was no equality between people, only a racial hierarchy
 - (b) The blond, blue-eyed, Nordic German Aryans were at the top and Jews at the bottom. The coloured people were placed in between
 - (c) Jews were the anti-race, the arch enemies of the Aryans
 - (d) All the above
9. Which of the following bodies was set up to try and prosecute the Nazi war criminals at the end World War II?
- (a) International Military Tribunal
 - (b) British Tribunal
 - (c) Allied Military Tribunal
 - (d) Allied Judicial Court
10. Against which of these countries had Germany fought during World War I (1914-1918)?
- (a) England
 - (b) France
 - (c) Russia
 - (d) All the above

Answer the following Questions.

11. State the verdict of the Nuremberg Tribunal. Why did the Allies avoid harsh punishment to Germany?
12. "The Treaty of Versailles was humiliating on the Germans." Give three examples in support of your statement.
13. 'The Weimar constitution had some inherent defects.' Explain.

14. State three ways in which Nazi state established total control over its people.
15. How did the Nazi state get the reputation as the most dreaded criminal state?
16. 'By the end of 1940, Hitler was at the pinnacle of his power.' Explain the statement with examples.
17. What was Hitler's aim in conquering Eastern Europe? What was its result?
18. 'The Nazis established a racial state, once they came to power.' Explain.
19. Mention the communities termed as 'desirables' and 'undesirables' by the Nazis.
20. Why did Helmuth's father shoot himself?

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