

## Nazism and the Rise of Hitler (Important Assignment for class 10th)

### Description

## Assignment Questions:

- Q.1 What event led to the establishment of the International [Military Tribunal](#) at Nuremberg?
- Q.2 Why were the Allies less harsh on defeated Germany after World War II than after World War I?
- Q.3 What were the crimes for which Nazi war criminals were prosecuted at the Nuremberg Tribunal?
- Q.4 Provide examples of the groups that suffered mass murder during the genocidal war waged by Germany.
- Q.5 How did the experience of [Germany at the end of World War I](#) contribute to the rise of Nazi Germany?
- Q.6 How were deputies elected to the German Parliament (Reichstag)?
- Q.7 What kind of constitution did the National Assembly establish in Weimar?
- Q.8 How did the entry of the United States in 1917 impact the outcome of World War I?
- Q.9 Which countries formed the Allies during World War I?
- Q.10 When did the Allies defeat Germany and the Central Powers in World War I?
- Q.11 What were the consequences of the First World War on European society and politics, particularly in terms of the perception of soldiers and the rise of aggressive nationalism and dictatorships?
- Q.12 What changes occurred in Germany following the defeat of Imperial Germany and the abdication of the emperor?
- Q.13 Why did many Germans hold the Weimar Republic accountable for their defeat and the harsh terms of the Treaty of Versailles?
- Q.14 Describe some of the key losses and penalties imposed on Germany by the Treaty of Versailles.
- Q.15 Explain the significance of the War Guilt Clause in the Treaty of Versailles.

## Answers:

**Answer 1:** The International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg was formed in response to Germany's conduct in World War II, particularly its genocidal actions and crimes against humanity, which involved the mass murder of Jews and other innocent civilians.

**Answer 2:** After World War II, the Allies treated Germany less harshly than after World War I. They wanted to avoid repeating the mistakes of the Treaty of Versailles, which had made Germany resentful and led to extremism.

**Answer 3:** Nazi war criminals faced prosecution at the Nuremberg Tribunal for crimes, including Crimes Against Peace, War Crimes, and Crimes Against Humanity.

**Answer 4:** Germany's genocidal war resulted in mass murder. Among the victims were 6 million Jews, 200,000 Gypsies, 1 million Polish civilians, 70,000 disabled Germans, and numerous political opponents. These groups suffered immensely during this horrific period.

**Answer 5:** Germany's post-World War I experience fueled the Nazi rise. The harsh Treaty of Versailles led to economic hardship and resentment, providing fertile ground for extremist ideologies like Nazism.

**Answer 6:** Deputies to the German Parliament (Reichstag) were elected through a system of equal and universal suffrage, enabling all adults, including women, to participate in the elections.

**Answer 7:** The National Assembly in Weimar established a democratic constitution with a federal structure. Deputies were elected to the German Parliament (Reichstag) based on equal and universal suffrage for all adults, including women.

**Answer 8:** The United States' entry into World War I in 1917 significantly influenced the war's outcome. Their fresh troops, resources, and economic strength bolstered the Allies, helping tip the balance toward victory.

**Answer 9:** During World War I, the Allies comprised England, France, and Russia, who eagerly joined the war with hopes of a swift victory.

**Answer 10:** The Allies defeated Germany and the Central Powers in World War I in November 1918.

**Answer 11:** The consequences of the First World War on European society and politics were significant. Soldiers were idealized above civilians, and the emphasis was on aggression and masculinity. Aggressive war propaganda and national honor took precedence, while support grew for conservative dictatorships. Democracy, a fragile idea, struggled in interwar Europe.

**Answer 12:** Following the defeat of Imperial Germany and the emperor's abdication, Germany underwent significant changes. A National Assembly in Weimar established a democratic constitution, granting equal suffrage and creating a federal structure.

**Answer 13:** Germans blamed Weimar Republic for defeat and Treaty of Versailles. Republic carried

war guilt, humiliation, and financial burdens, sparking blame.

**Answer 14:** The Treaty of Versailles imposed several key losses and penalties on Germany, including:

- Loss of overseas colonies.
- Reduction of its population.
- Surrender of 13 percent of its territories.
- Relinquishing 75 percent of its iron resources.
- Giving up 26 percent of its coal reserves.
- Demilitarization to weaken its military power.
- The War Guilt Clause, holding Germany responsible for the war and damages suffered by the Allies.
- Payment of £6 billion in reparations.
- Allied occupation of the resource-rich Rhineland for much of the 1920s.

**Answer 15:** The significance of the War Guilt Clause in the Treaty of Versailles was profound. It placed full responsibility for starting World War I on Germany, leading to:

1. **Moral Accountability:** Germany had to accept moral blame for initiating the war.
2. **Reparations:** Germany was burdened with substantial reparations to compensate the Allied Powers for war damages.
3. **Territorial Losses:** This clause contributed to territorial losses and military restrictions imposed on Germany, including demilitarization.
4. **National Humiliation:** It resulted in national humiliation and resentment among the German population, fostering a sense of injustice.
5. **Political Consequences:** The War Guilt Clause fueled anti-Weimar sentiment, eroding the legitimacy of the Weimar Republic and contributing to political instability.

### Category

1. Assignments for class 9th

### Date

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