

Nazism and the Rise of Hitler (Important MCQs for class 9th)

These questions will help you practice as possible multiple choice questions of the History chapter 'Nazism and the Rise of Hitler' in class 9th.

Multiple Choice Questions with answers:-

Q.1 Which two major events in world history are considered the most destructive?

- a) World War I and Cold War
- b) World War II and Vietnam War
- c) World War I and World War II
- d) Cold War and Cuban Missile Crisis

Answer: c) World War I and World War II

Q.2 What type of government was established in Germany after World War I?

- a) Monarchy
- b) Democracy with a federal structure
- c) Military dictatorship
- d) Communist regime

Answer: b) Democracy with a federal structure

Q.3 What was the key feature of the democratic constitution adopted in Germany under the Weimar Republic?

- a) Voting rights only for men
- b) No legislative body
- c) Military control over governance
- d) Voting rights for all adults, including women

Answer: d) Voting rights for all adults, including women

Q.4 Why did the Treaty of Versailles make the Weimar Republic unpopular?

- a) It strengthened Germany's economy.
- b) It allowed Germany to retain its colonies.
- c) It was a harsh treaty, and the people believed that the Weimar Republic betrayed Germany by signing it.
- d) It removed restrictions on Germany's military power.

Answer: c) It was a harsh treaty, and the people believed that the Weimar Republic betrayed Germany by signing it.

Q.5 As per the Treaty of Versailles, Germany lost what percentage of its iron and coal reserves?

- a) 50% of iron and 15% of coal
- b) 75% of iron and 26% of coal
- c) 25% of iron and 30% of coal
- d) 60% of iron and 40% of coal

Answer: b) 75% of iron and 26% of coal

Q.6 How much compensation was Germany liable to pay as per the Treaty of Versailles?

- a) £10 billion
- b) £6 billion
- c) £3 billion
- d) £12 billion

Answer: b) £6 billion

Q.7 What was the immediate reason for the abdication of German Emperor Wilhelm after World War I?

- a) Support withdrawn by the military and subjects
- b) Pressure from Allied powers
- c) Economic collapse of Germany
- d) Nazi Party uprising

Answer: a) Support withdrawn by the military and subjects

Q.8 Which territories did Germany lose as a result of the Treaty of Versailles?

- a) Parts of its territory to France, Poland, Denmark, and Lithuania
- b) Entire overseas colonies to Italy
- c) Colonies in Asia to Japan
- d) African colonies to the United States

Answer: a) Parts of its territory to France, Poland, Denmark, and Lithuania

Q.9 What was the legislative body of the Weimar Republic called?

- a) Bundestag
- b) Reichstag
- c) Parliament of Germany
- d) Allied Assembly

Answer: b) Reichstag

Q.10 What financial impact did World War I have on European nations?

- a) They remained creditors and prospered.
- b) They became debtors instead of creditors.
- c) They gained wealth from colonies.
- d) They avoided economic challenges.

Answer: b) They became debtors instead of creditors.

Q.11 Who were mockingly called the “November Criminals” in Germany?

- a) Military generals who surrendered in the war
- b) Members of conservative nationalist groups
- c) Leaders of the Spartacist League
- d) Supporters of the Weimar Republic

Answer: d) Supporters of the Weimar Republic

Q.12 How was trench life portrayed in the media after World War I?

- a) It was shown as a luxurious and easy life.
- b) It was glorified as heroic and honorable.
- c) It was described as a civilian experience.
- d) It was criticized for its harsh realities.

Answer: b) It was glorified as heroic and honorable.

Q.13 What was the goal of the Spartacist League in Germany?

- a) To establish a democratic government
- b) To support conservative dictatorship
- c) To restore the monarchy
- d) To create a Soviet-style government

Answer: d) To create a Soviet-style government

Q.14 What led to hyperinflation in Germany in 1923?

- a) Overproduction of goods
- b) Printing excessive paper money
- c) Exporting gold reserves
- d) Decrease in military spending

Answer: b) Printing excessive paper money

Q.15 What was the Dawes Plan's primary purpose?

- a) To cancel Germany's war debts
- b) To unify European currencies
- c) To ease Germany's debt repayment system
- d) To establish new political alliances

Answer: c) To ease Germany's debt repayment system

Q.16 How did the Weimar Republic handle the Spartacist revolt?

- a) By negotiating with the Spartacists
- b) By using Free Corps to suppress it
- c) By adopting Soviet-style governance
- d) By granting full independence to workers' Soviets

Answer: b) By using Free Corps to suppress it

Q.17 What was a significant social consequence of World War I in Europe?

- a) Soldiers were valued less than civilians.
- b) Media emphasized peace and unity.
- c) Masculinity and aggression were glorified.
- d) Democracy flourished across Europe.

Answer: c) Masculinity and aggression were glorified.

Q.18 What made Germany's economic stability from 1924 to 1928 fragile?

- a) Over-reliance on loans from the United Kingdom
- b) Dependence on short-term loans from the United States
- c) A stable but limited domestic banking system
- d) High global demand for German products

Answer: b) Dependence on short-term loans from the United States

Q.19 What event in 1929 marked the beginning of the Great Economic Depression?

- a) The Treaty of Versailles
- b) The collapse of Germany's banking system
- c) The Wall Street Exchange crash in the US
- d) The rise of the Nazi Party

Answer: c) The Wall Street Exchange crash in the US

Q.20 Why was the Weimar Republic's government considered weak?

- a) It lacked public support due to authoritarian policies
- b) It focused entirely on military expenditure
- c) It failed to sign the Treaty of Versailles

d) Frequent cabinet changes and proportional representation made governance unstable

Answer: d) Frequent cabinet changes and proportional representation made governance unstable

Q.21 What was a major consequence of Article 48 in the Weimar Constitution?

- a) Strengthened the democratic system
- b) Brought long-term stability to the government
- c) Allowed the president to bypass parliament, creating uncertainty
- d) Reduced the power of the president during crises

Answer: c) Allowed the president to bypass parliament, creating uncertainty

Q.22 How did the Great Depression contribute to the rise of Nazism?

- a) It eliminated all opposition parties in Germany
- b) It caused a massive economic collapse, leading to unemployment and instability
- c) It reduced public interest in political changes
- d) It led to improved trade relations with other nations

Answer: b) It caused a massive economic collapse, leading to unemployment and instability

Q.23 What was the vote percentage for the Nazi Party in 1932, making it the largest party?

- a) 2.6%
- b) 15%
- c) 30%
- d) 37%

Answer: d) 37%

Q.24 Which of the following symbols was prominently used in Nazi propaganda?

- a) The hammer and sickle
- b) The eagle emblem
- c) The swastika
- d) The lion insignia

Answer: c) The swastika

Q.25 What was one of Hitler's promises that gained him mass support?

- a) Free trade agreements with neighboring countries
- b) Rebuilding the nation and restoring German dignity
- c) Immediate withdrawal from World War II
- d) Allowing foreign influence in the economy

Answer: b) Rebuilding the nation and restoring German dignity

Q.26 How did Nazi propaganda portray Hitler?

- a) As a revolutionary politician
- b) As a savior rescuing Germany from hardships
- c) As a traditional monarch

d) As a passive observer of the economic crisis

Answer: b) As a savior rescuing Germany from hardships

Q.27 What significant change did Hitler bring to the German Workers' Party?

- a) He dissolved the party to avoid controversy
- b) He merged it with the Communist Party of Germany
- c) He renamed it the National Socialist German Workers' Party (Nazi Party)
- d) He shifted its focus to international diplomacy

Answer: c) He renamed it the National Socialist German Workers' Party (Nazi Party)

Q.28 How did hyperinflation affect Germany during the economic crisis?

- a) It increased the value of the German mark
- b) It stabilized the economy by reducing prices
- c) It devalued the currency, making money almost worthless
- d) It reduced unemployment significantly

Answer: d) It devalued the currency, making money almost worthless

Q.29 When did Hitler become the Chancellor of Germany?

- a) January 30, 1933
- b) March 3, 1933
- c) February 28, 1933
- d) April 20, 1933

Answer: a) January 30, 1933

Q.30 What was the immediate consequence of the German Parliament fire in February 1933?

- a) Hitler declared war on neighboring countries
- b) The [Fire Decree](#) suspended fundamental rights like freedom of speech and press
- c) The Enabling Act was passed
- d) Germany withdrew from the League of Nations

Answer: b) The Fire Decree suspended fundamental rights like freedom of speech and press

Q.31 What was the Enabling Act of March 1933?

- a) An act that allowed police to arrest people without trials
- b) A law that gave Hitler the power to pass laws without Parliament
- c) A directive for establishing concentration camps
- d) A treaty signed with Italy and Japan

Answer: b) A law that gave Hitler the power to pass laws without Parliament

Q.32 Which group was responsible for societal control during Hitler's rule?

- a) League of Nations
- b) Red Cross

- c) Gestapo and SS
- d) Communist Party

Answer: c) Gestapo and SS

Q.33 Who was tasked with Germany's economic recovery under Hitler's rule?

- a) Adolf Hitler himself
- b) Joseph Goebbels
- c) Hjalmar Schacht
- d) Heinrich Himmler

Answer: c) Hjalmar Schacht

Q.34 What major infrastructure project was undertaken during Hitler's economic recovery efforts?

- a) Building concentration camps
- b) Creating German superhighways
- c) Expansion of military bases
- d) Development of nuclear technology

Answer: b) Creating German superhighways

Q.35 What slogan symbolized the integration of Austria and Germany in 1938?

- a) "One people, One empire, and One leader"
- b) "Victory through Unity"
- c) "Peace for Our Time"
- d) "United for Prosperity"

Answer: a) "One people, One empire, and One leader"

Q.36 What event marked the beginning of World War II?

- a) The signing of the Tripartite Pact
- b) The invasion of Poland in 1939
- c) The withdrawal from the League of Nations
- d) The annexation of Austria

Answer: b) The invasion of Poland in 1939

Q.37 Why did the USA enter World War II?

- a) Germany declared war on the USA
- b) To support the Soviet Union
- c) Due to Japan's aggression, including the bombing of Pearl Harbor
- d) To counter Italy's expansion in Africa

Answer: c) Due to Japan's aggression, including the bombing of Pearl Harbor

Q.38 Which battle marked a turning point against Germany in the Soviet Union?

- a) Battle of Berlin

- b) Battle of Stalingrad
- c) Battle of Leningrad
- d) Battle of Moscow

Answer: b) Battle of Stalingrad

Q.39 What international agreement did Germany sign in 1940 to enhance its global standing?

- a) The Treaty of Versailles
- b) The Munich Agreement
- c) The Tripartite Pact
- d) The Non-Aggression Pact

Answer: c) The Tripartite Pact

Q.40 How did World War II end in Europe?

- a) Germany signed a peace treaty with France and England
- b) The USA dropped atomic bombs on Germany
- c) Hitler's defeat in May 1945 and Soviet forces reaching Berlin
- d) Japan's withdrawal from the Axis Powers

Answer: c) Hitler's defeat in May 1945 and Soviet forces reaching Berlin

Q.41 Which race did the Nazis consider superior?

- a) Slavs
- b) Jews
- c) Aryans
- d) Africans

Answer: c) Aryans

Q.42 Nazi racism was influenced by the ideas of which two thinkers?

- a) Sigmund Freud and Karl Marx
- b) Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer
- c) Adam Smith and John Locke
- d) Friedrich Nietzsche and Immanuel Kant

Answer: b) Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer

Q.43 What does the term *Lebensraum* mean in Nazi ideology?

- a) Racial superiority
- b) Living space
- c) Military dominance
- d) Social hierarchy

Answer: b) Living space

Q.44 Which country did Hitler use as a testing ground for his strategy of eastern expansion?

- a) Russia

- b) Austria
- c) Poland
- d) France

Answer: c) Poland

Q.45 Who were targeted in the Euthanasia Programme?

- a) Only Jews
- b) People deemed physically or mentally unfit
- c) Political prisoners
- d) Soldiers of the enemy

Answer: b) People deemed physically or mentally unfit

Q.46 Which groups, apart from Jews, were persecuted by the Nazis?

- a) Gypsies, blacks, Russians, and Poles
- b) Italians, French, and British citizens
- c) Aryans and Nordic populations
- d) Americans and Australians

Answer: a) Gypsies, blacks, Russians, and Poles

Q.47 What was the first step taken by Nazis against Jews from 1933 to 1938?

- a) Mass killings in gas chambers
- b) Forcing them to leave the country
- c) Relocating them to ghettos
- d) Providing them with equal rights

Answer: b) Forcing them to leave the country

Q.48 During the extreme phase (1939-1945), where were Jews concentrated?

- a) Labor camps in Germany
- b) Ghettos and gas chambers in Poland
- c) Orphanages in Austria
- d) Factories in the Soviet Union

Answer: b) Ghettos and gas chambers in Poland

Q.49 What was done to Polish children who appeared Aryan?

- a) Sent to German families if they passed tests
- b) Kept in Polish orphanages
- c) Left with their families
- d) Sent to labor camps

Answer: a) Sent to German families if they passed tests

Q.50 Why did Hitler focus on children in Nazi Germany?

- a) To provide them with better educational opportunities

- b) To mold them into a strong Nazi society
- c) To improve scientific research in Germany
- d) To prepare them for diplomatic roles

Answer: b) To mold them into a strong Nazi society

Q.51 What changes were made in schools by Nazi authorities?

- a) Introduction of co-education for all children
- b) Separation of German and Jewish children
- c) Removal of sports activities
- d) Teaching modern democratic values

Answer: b) Separation of German and Jewish children

Q.52 What subject was introduced in Nazi schools to justify their beliefs?

- a) Political science
- b) Social science
- c) Racial science
- d) Physical science

Answer: c) Racial science

Q.53 What was the main objective of the Nazi Youth League formed in 1922?

- a) To promote sports among German youth
- b) To unite all youth groups under Nazi control
- c) To provide free education
- d) To organize debates on governance

Answer: b) To unite all youth groups under Nazi control

Q.54 What was the primary role of girls in Nazi Germany?

- a) Engaging in industrial work
- b) Training for military service
- c) Becoming Aryan mothers of pure-blooded offspring
- d) Learning trades and crafts

Answer: c) Becoming Aryan mothers of pure-blooded offspring

Q.55 What did the Honour Crosses in Nazi Germany signify?

- a) Contribution to the war effort
- b) Achievements in sports
- c) Number of children a mother had
- d) Excellence in academics

Answer: c) Number of children a mother had

Q.56 What were the consequences for 'Aryan' women who deviated from Nazi norms?

- a) Loss of property

- b) Public condemnation and punishment
- c) Deportation to concentration camps
- d) Banishment from Germany

Answer: b) Public condemnation and punishment

Q.57 What privileges were given to mothers of racially desirable children?

- a) Free education for their children
- b) Special hospital care, theater passes, and railway concessions
- c) Opportunities to join the workforce
- d) Financial incentives for child-rearing

Answer: b) Special hospital care, theater passes, and railway concessions

Q.58 What terminology did the Nazis use to disguise mass killings?

- a) Genocide
- b) Euthanasia, selection, and disinfection
- c) Relocation, settlement, and shelter
- d) Final departure, expulsion, and cleansing

Answer: b) Euthanasia, selection, and disinfection

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Q.60 How were gas chambers misleadingly labeled by the Nazis?

- a) Cremation zones
- b) Sanitation chambers
- c) Disinfection-areas
- d) Medical care units

Answer: c) Disinfection-areas

Q.61 Which propaganda film promoted hatred for Jews?

- a) The Eternal Jew
- b) Triumph of the Will
- c) Nazi Glory
- d) Justice in Germany

Answer: a) The Eternal Jew

Q.62 How were Jews stereotyped in Nazi propaganda?

- a) As businessmen and scholars

- b) As vermin, rats, and pests
- c) As artists and creators
- d) As farmers and soldiers

Answer: b) As vermin, rats, and pests

Q.63 How did some ordinary Germans react to Nazi atrocities?

- a) Many actively resisted the regime.
- b) Most acted as passive bystanders or indifferent observers.
- c) They openly protested against Nazi crimes.
- d) They were unaware of Nazi policies.

Answer: b) Most acted as passive bystanders or indifferent observers.

Q.64 Who reflected on the silence of ordinary Germans during Nazi atrocities?

- a) Adolf Hitler
- b) Pastor Niemoeller
- c) Charlotte Beradt
- d) Anne Frank

Answer: b) Pastor Niemoeller

Q.65 What is the significance of Charlotte Beradt's work?

- a) She exposed Nazi war crimes through public protests.
- b) She documented Nazi propaganda strategies.
- c) She recorded dreams reflecting Jewish psychological turmoil.
- d) She organized resistance groups in Germany.

Answer: c) She recorded dreams reflecting Jewish psychological turmoil.

Q.66 What actions did Holocaust survivors prioritize post-war?

- a) Gaining military revenge on Nazis
- b) Ensuring Nazi crimes were globally recognized
- c) Avoiding discussions about their experiences
- d) Rebuilding Germany's economy

Answer: b) Ensuring Nazi crimes were globally recognized

Q.67 What measures did Nazis take to hide evidence of their crimes?

- a) Transported records to neutral countries
- b) Rewrote history textbooks to erase facts
- c) Buried documents in hidden bunkers
- d) Destroyed incriminating evidence with petrol

Answer: d) Destroyed incriminating evidence with petrol

Q.68 How is the history of the Holocaust preserved today?

- a) Through secret archives in Germany

- b) Through memoirs, fiction, documentaries, and memorials
- c) Through annual Nazi celebrations
- d) Through educational bans on Holocaust studies

Answer: b) Through memoirs, fiction, documentaries, and memorials

Q.69 What was the purpose of Nazi propaganda?

- a) To encourage international diplomacy
- b) To spread Nazi ideology and unify public sentiment under Nazi rule
- c) To promote Germany's cultural diversity
- d) To educate people about human rights

Answer: b) To spread Nazi ideology and unify public sentiment under Nazi rule

Q.70 How did the Nazis disguise their mass killings in official communications?

- a) By referring to them as "final departure"
- b) By calling them "public safety measures"
- c) By labeling them as "special treatment," "euthanasia," or "disinfection"
- d) By using terms like "medical aid" and "sanitization"

Answer: c) By labeling them as "special treatment," "euthanasia," or "disinfection"

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