



# NAZISM AND THE RISE OF HITLER



Chapter 3 - Class 9 History

**CBSE Curriculum 2025-26**

Comprehensive Study Material by Math Love Institute

Raipur, Chhattisgarh



## 1. INTRODUCTION

### What was Nazism?

**Nazism:** A totalitarian ideology developed by Adolf Hitler based on extreme nationalism, racism, and dictatorship.

#### Key Features:

- **Total Control:** One-party dictatorship
- **Extreme Nationalism:** Germany above all
- **Racial Theory:** Belief in Aryan racial superiority
- **Anti-Semitism:** Hatred towards Jews
- **Militarism:** Glorification of war and military

### **Important Note**

This chapter deals with one of the darkest periods in human history. We study it to:

- Understand how democracy can be destroyed
- Learn from historical mistakes
- Remember victims of violence and hatred
- Ensure such horrors never happen again

## ♥ 2. BIRTH OF THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC

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### A. Germany in World War I (1914-1918)

#### Germany's Role:

- Germany was a powerful European nation
- Ruled by Kaiser Wilhelm II
- Entered World War I in 1914
- Fought against Britain, France, Russia, USA (Allied Powers)

#### Defeat in War:

- By 1918, Germany was losing badly
- Economy destroyed, soldiers tired
- People demanded end to war
- **November 1918:** Germany surrendered

## B. Formation of Weimar Republic (1919)

### After Defeat:

- Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicated (gave up throne)
- End of monarchy in Germany
- New democratic government formed
- Named **Weimar Republic** (after city of Weimar)
- Constitution made at Weimar

### Features of Weimar Constitution:

- **Democracy:** Universal adult suffrage (vote for all adults)
- **President:** Elected for 7 years
- **Parliament (Reichstag):** Real power
- **Federal Structure:** 28 states
- **Article 48:** President could rule by decree in emergency



## 3. THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES (1919)

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### The Harsh Peace Treaty

After WWI, Allied Powers forced Germany to sign Treaty of Versailles:

#### TERMS OF THE TREATY:

##### 1. War Guilt Clause:

- Germany declared guilty for starting war
- This humiliated Germans deeply

##### 2. Financial Penalty:

- Germany to pay **£6 billion** as war reparations
- This was an enormous amount
- Crippled German economy

##### 3. Loss of Territory:

- Lost 13% of territory
- Alsace-Lorraine given to France
- Poland created from German territory
- All overseas colonies taken away

##### 4. Military Restrictions:

- Army limited to 1,00,000 soldiers
- No air force allowed
- Navy severely restricted
- Rhineland (border area) demilitarized

##### 5. Allied Occupation:

- Allied armies occupied resource-rich Rhineland

### **Impact of Treaty of Versailles**

- **National Humiliation:** Germans felt dishonored
- **Economic Crisis:** Heavy reparations destroyed economy
- **Political Instability:** Weimar Republic blamed for signing treaty
- **Desire for Revenge:** Germans wanted to undo the treaty
- **Rise of Hitler:** Hitler promised to tear up the treaty

**Important:** The harsh treaty is considered a major cause of Hitler's rise and World War II.



## 4. ECONOMIC CRISIS IN GERMANY

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### A. Post-War Economic Problems

#### 1. War Reparations:

- £6 billion to be paid to Allies
- Germany couldn't afford this
- Government printed more currency

#### 2. Hyperinflation (1923):

- Too much currency in circulation
- Value of German mark collapsed
- **Example:** Price of bread rose from 1 mark (1919) to 2,00,000 million marks (1923)!
- People carried money in wheelbarrows to buy groceries
- Savings became worthless
- Middle class lost everything

## B. The Great Depression (1929-1932)

### Background:

- USA helped Germany recover after 1923
- American banks gave loans to Germany
- Economy stabilized somewhat

### Wall Street Crash (1929):

- Stock market in USA crashed
- Economic depression in USA
- Banks recalled loans from Germany

### Impact on Germany:

- **Unemployment:** 6 million unemployed by 1932
- **Factory Closure:** Industries shut down
- **Poverty:** People couldn't buy food
- **Fear:** Middle class feared losing status
- **Desperation:** People wanted strong leader

## Why Economic Crisis Helped Hitler

- People blamed democratic Weimar government
- Wanted change and strong leadership
- Hitler promised jobs, bread, and pride
- Nazi Party gained massive support
- Middle class and unemployed voted for Nazis



## 5. HITLER'S EARLY LIFE AND NAZI PARTY

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### A. Adolf Hitler (1889-1945)

#### Early Life:

- Born in Austria in 1889
- Wanted to be artist but failed
- Lived in poverty in Vienna
- Developed hatred for Jews
- Moved to Germany

#### World War I Experience:

- Joined German army in 1914
- Fought bravely, received medals
- Deeply affected by Germany's defeat
- Refused to accept defeat
- Blamed Jews and communists for defeat

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## B. Formation of Nazi Party

### 1919:

- Hitler joined German Workers' Party
- Soon became its leader
- Renamed it **National Socialist German Workers' Party (Nazi Party)**

### Nazi Symbols:

- **Swastika:** Party symbol (ancient Indian symbol misused)
- **Salute:** "Heil Hitler"
- **Storm Troopers (SA):** Nazi private army in brown shirts

### 1923 - Beer Hall Putsch (Munich Putsch):

- Hitler tried to seize power by force
- Failed and was arrested
- Sent to prison for 5 years
- Released after 9 months

### In Prison:

- Wrote his book **"Mein Kampf"** (My Struggle)
- Outlined his ideas and plans
- Blueprint for Nazi ideology



## 6. NAZI IDEOLOGY

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### Core Nazi Beliefs (All False and Dangerous)

#### 1. Racial Theory:

- **Aryans:** "Master race" - Nordic Germans
- Blond, blue-eyed, tall
- Claimed to be superior to all others
- Destined to rule the world

#### 2. Anti-Semitism (Hatred of Jews):

- Jews declared "**undesirable**"
- Blamed for all Germany's problems
- Accused of conspiracy against Germany
- This led to the Holocaust

#### 3. Lebensraum (Living Space):

- Germans needed more territory
- Expand eastward into Poland, Russia
- Conquer land for German settlement
- This justified invasion of other countries

#### 4. Führer Principle:

- **Führer:** Leader (Hitler)
- Absolute obedience to leader
- No democracy, only dictatorship
- "Ein Volk, Ein Reich, Ein Führer" (One People, One Empire, One Leader)

### 5. Glorification of War:

- War seen as noble and necessary
- Pacifism (peace) seen as weakness
- Militarism encouraged

### 6. Hatred of Democracy:

- Democracy seen as weak
- Blamed Weimar Republic for Treaty of Versailles
- Wanted strong dictatorship

### Important - Scientific Reality

**FACT:** There is NO scientific basis for racial superiority. All humans belong to ONE species (Homo sapiens). Nazi racial theories were completely FALSE and used to justify violence.

## 7. HITLER'S RISE TO POWER

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### Steps to Power (1929-1934)

#### 1929-1932: Rise in Support

- Great Depression hit Germany
- 6 million unemployed
- Nazi Party gained massive support
- Hitler promised jobs, bread, national pride
- **1928:** Nazis won 12 seats in parliament
- **1932:** Nazis won 230 seats (largest party)

#### January 30, 1933: Hitler Becomes Chancellor

- President Hindenburg appointed Hitler as Chancellor
- Thought he could control Hitler
- Huge mistake!

#### February 27, 1933: Reichstag Fire

- German Parliament building set on fire
- Hitler blamed communists
- Used as excuse to arrest opponents
- Declared emergency

#### March 1933: Enabling Act

- Hitler got parliament to pass Enabling Act
- Gave him power to make laws without parliament
- This destroyed democracy legally
- **End of Weimar Republic**

## 1934: Hitler Becomes Führer

- President Hindenburg died (August 1934)
- Hitler merged offices of President and Chancellor
- Declared himself **Führer** (Supreme Leader)
- Complete dictatorship established

## How Did Hitler Come to Power?

It was NOT just by force. Multiple factors:

1. **Economic Crisis:** Depression made people desperate
2. **Propaganda:** Joseph Goebbels used media brilliantly
3. **Promises:** Jobs, bread, and national glory
4. **Scapegoating:** Blamed Jews and communists
5. **Fear:** Used violence through Storm Troopers
6. **Political Maneuvering:** Made deals with politicians
7. **Legal Methods:** Used democratic process to destroy democracy
8. **Weak Opposition:** Democratic parties divided



## 8. THE NAZI STATE (1933-1945)

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### A. Totalitarian Control

#### 1. One-Party State:

- All other parties banned
- Only Nazi Party allowed
- No opposition tolerated

#### 2. Gestapo (Secret Police):

- Hitler's secret state police
- Could arrest anyone without trial
- Created atmosphere of terror and fear
- People afraid to speak against Nazis

#### 3. Concentration Camps:

- Prison camps for "enemies of the state"
- Communists, socialists, Jews sent there
- Terrible conditions, torture, death
- First camp: Dachau (1933)

#### 4. Control of Media:

- Newspapers, radio, films controlled
- Only Nazi propaganda allowed
- Books that Nazis didn't like were burned
- Joseph Goebbels was Minister of Propaganda

#### 5. Control of Education:

- Schools taught Nazi ideology

- Children indoctrinated from young age
- Textbooks rewritten
- Teachers had to join Nazi Teachers' League

## **B. Youth Organizations**

### **Hitler Youth:**

- Youth organization for boys (10-18 years)
- Military training, physical fitness
- Taught Nazi ideology
- Absolute loyalty to Hitler

### **League of German Girls:**

- For girls (10-18 years)
- Taught to be good mothers
- Physical training
- Nazi racial ideology

Children were taught to spy even on their parents and report anti-Nazi talk!



## 9. NAZI POLICY TOWARDS DIFFERENT GROUPS

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### A. Policy Towards Women

**Nazi Slogan:** "Kinder, Küche, Kirche" (Children, Kitchen, Church)

**Policies:**

- Women's place was at home
- Main duty: have children (especially boys)
- Mothers with many children honored
- **Honour Cross of German Mother:** Award for having many children
- Women encouraged to leave jobs
- Girls trained in housework, not higher education
- Aryan women to marry Aryan men only

## B. Policy Towards Jews (The Holocaust)

This was the worst crime in Nazi Germany - genocide of 6 million Jews.

### 1933-1938: Systematic Discrimination

- **1933:** Jewish shops boycotted
- Jews removed from government jobs
- Jewish doctors, lawyers banned from practice
- **1935: Nuremberg Laws:**
  - Jews lost citizenship
  - Marriage between Jews and Germans forbidden
  - Jews marked with yellow Star of David

### November 9-10, 1938: Kristallnacht (Night of Broken Glass)

- Organized attack on Jews across Germany
- Synagogues (Jewish prayer houses) burned
- Jewish shops destroyed
- Thousands of Jews arrested
- Name: streets covered with broken glass

### 1939-1945: The Holocaust (Shoah)

- Jews forced into ghettos (sealed areas)
- Sent to concentration camps
- **Final Solution (1941):** Plan to kill all Jews
- **Death Camps:** Auschwitz, Treblinka, etc.
- Gas chambers used for mass murder
- **6 MILLION JEWS MURDERED**
- Also killed: Roma (Gypsies), disabled, homosexuals

## Remembering the Holocaust

The Holocaust is one of the worst genocides in human history. We must:

- Remember the victims
- Learn from this tragedy
- Stand against hatred and discrimination
- Protect democracy and human rights
- Never let such horrors happen again



## 10. EXPANSION AND WORLD WAR II

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### Path to World War II

#### Hitler's Foreign Policy Goals:

- Tear up Treaty of Versailles
- Rearm Germany
- Conquer "living space" (Lebensraum)
- Unite all Germans under one empire

#### 1933-1939: Aggressive Expansion

##### 1935:

- Reintroduced military conscription
- Rebuilt German military (violating Treaty of Versailles)

##### 1936:

- Reoccupied Rhineland (demilitarized zone)
- Allied Powers did nothing

##### 1938:

- **March:** Annexed Austria (Anschluss)
- **September:** Took Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia
- **Munich Agreement:** Britain and France appeased Hitler

##### 1939:

- **March:** Occupied rest of Czechoslovakia
- **September 1:** Invaded Poland
- **September 3:** Britain and France declared war

- **WORLD WAR II BEGAN**

## **World War II (1939-1945)**

### **Two Sides:**

#### **AXIS POWERS:**

- Germany (Hitler)
- Italy (Mussolini)
- Japan

#### **ALLIED POWERS:**

- Britain
- France
- Soviet Union (from 1941)
- USA (from 1941)
- And many others

### **Key Events:**

- **1939-1940:** Germany conquered most of Europe
- **1941:** Germany invaded Soviet Union
- **1941:** Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, USA entered war
- **1942:** Tide turned, Allies began winning
- **1945:** Germany defeated, Hitler committed suicide (April 30)
- **May 8, 1945:** Germany surrendered (V-E Day)

## **Cost of World War II**

- **Deaths:** 60-85 million people killed
- **Holocaust:** 6 million Jews murdered
- **Destruction:** Cities destroyed across Europe
- **Refugees:** Millions displaced
- **Economic Ruin:** Europe devastated

**The deadliest conflict in human history.**



## 11. IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS & TERMS

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### Key Terms to Remember

- 1. Nazism:** Totalitarian ideology of Hitler based on extreme nationalism and racism.
- 2. Weimar Republic:** Democratic government in Germany (1919-1933).
- 3. Treaty of Versailles:** Peace treaty after WWI that imposed harsh terms on Germany.
- 4. Hyperinflation:** Extremely rapid increase in prices, collapse of currency value.
- 5. Great Depression:** Worldwide economic crisis (1929-1932).
- 6. Führer:** Leader - title used by Hitler.
- 7. Enabling Act:** Law that gave Hitler dictatorial powers.
- 8. Gestapo:** Nazi secret police.
- 9. Concentration Camp:** Prison camp for "enemies of the state".
- 10. Holocaust:** Nazi genocide of 6 million Jews.
- 11. Kristallnacht:** Night of Broken Glass - attack on Jews (Nov 9-10, 1938).

**12. Propaganda:** Information used to promote political cause.

**13. Lebensraum:** "Living space" - Nazi idea of territorial expansion.

**14. Aryan:** Nazi false concept of "master race".

**15. Genocide:** Deliberate killing of a large group of people.



## 12. IMPORTANT QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

### Very Short Answer Questions (1 mark)

**Q1.** When was the Weimar Republic established?

**Answer:** 1919

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**Q2.** What was the name of Hitler's book?

**Answer:** Mein Kampf (My Struggle)

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**Q3.** When did World War II begin?

**Answer:** September 1, 1939

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**Q4.** What was Kristallnacht?

**Answer:** Night of Broken Glass - organized attack on Jews on November 9-10, 1938

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**Q5.** What does Holocaust mean?

**Answer:** Nazi genocide of 6 million Jews during World War II

## Short Answer Questions (3 marks)

**Q6.** What were the main features of the Treaty of Versailles?

**Answer:**

Treaty of Versailles (1919) imposed harsh terms on Germany:

1. **War Guilt:** Germany declared guilty for starting WWI
2. **Reparations:** Had to pay £6 billion to Allies
3. **Territory:** Lost 13% of territory and all colonies
4. **Military:** Army limited to 1,00,000; no air force
5. **Rhineland:** Demilitarized and occupied by Allies

This treaty humiliated Germany and contributed to Hitler's rise.

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**Q7.** What was the impact of the Great Depression on Germany?

**Answer:**

The Great Depression (1929-1932) severely affected Germany:

- **Unemployment:** 6 million people lost jobs
- **Factory Closure:** Industries shut down
- **Poverty:** People couldn't afford food
- **Middle Class Fear:** Feared losing status and savings
- **Political Impact:** People lost faith in democracy
- **Nazi Support:** Voted for Hitler who promised jobs and stability

The economic crisis was crucial in Hitler's rise to power.

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**Q8.** What was the Enabling Act? What was its significance?

**Answer:**

**Enabling Act (March 1933):**

- Law passed by German Parliament
- Gave Hitler power to make laws without Parliament's approval
- Could rule by decree

**Significance:**

- Destroyed democracy legally
- Established Hitler's dictatorship
- Parliament became powerless
- End of Weimar Republic
- Hitler could now rule as dictator

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**Q9.** What was the Nazi policy towards women?

**Answer:**

Nazi policy towards women was very restrictive:

- **Role:** Women's place was at home (Kinder, Küche, Kirche)
- **Main Duty:** Have many children, especially boys
- **Honour Cross:** Medals given to mothers with many children
- **Employment:** Encouraged to leave jobs for men
- **Education:** Girls trained in housework, not higher education
- **Marriage:** Aryan women to marry only Aryan men

Women were seen only as mothers and homemakers.

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**Q10.** What was the Holocaust?

**Answer:**

The **Holocaust** was the Nazi genocide of Jews:

- Systematic mass murder of 6 million Jews
- Occurred during World War II (1939-1945)
- **Methods:** Gas chambers in death camps, shootings, starvation
- **Camps:** Auschwitz, Treblinka, etc.
- Also killed Roma, disabled, homosexuals
- One of the worst genocides in history

It remains a dark reminder of the dangers of hatred and discrimination.

## Long Answer Questions (5 marks)

**Q11.** Explain the main features of Nazi ideology.

**Answer:**

Nazi ideology was based on several dangerous beliefs:

### **1. RACIAL THEORY:**

- Believed in Aryan racial superiority
- Nordic Germans declared "master race"
- Blond, blue-eyed, tall - destined to rule
- Other races inferior

### **2. ANTI-SEMITISM:**

- Extreme hatred towards Jews
- Blamed Jews for all problems
- Jews declared "undesirable"
- Led to Holocaust

### **3. LEBENSRAUM (LIVING SPACE):**

- Germans needed more territory
- Expand eastward into Poland, Russia
- Conquer land for German settlement
- Justified aggression

### **4. FÜHRER PRINCIPLE:**

- Absolute obedience to leader (Hitler)
- No democracy, only dictatorship
- "One People, One Empire, One Leader"

## 5. GLORIFICATION OF WAR:

- War seen as noble
- Peace seen as weakness
- Militarism encouraged

## 6. HATRED OF DEMOCRACY:

- Democracy seen as weak
- Wanted strong dictatorship

**Note:** All these beliefs were scientifically false and morally wrong.

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**Q12.** How did Hitler rise to power? Explain.

**Answer:**

Hitler's rise to power was due to multiple factors:

### 1. TREATY OF VERSAILLES:

- Germans felt humiliated by harsh treaty
- Hitler promised to tear it up
- This won him support

### 2. ECONOMIC CRISIS:

- Hyperinflation (1923) destroyed savings
- Great Depression (1929-32) caused unemployment
- 6 million unemployed by 1932
- People desperate for change
- Hitler promised jobs and prosperity

### 3. WEAK WEIMAR GOVERNMENT:

- Democratic government blamed for problems
- Too many political parties, unstable
- People wanted strong leader

#### **4. NAZI PROPAGANDA:**

- Joseph Goebbels used media brilliantly
- Radio, films, posters spread Nazi message
- Hitler portrayed as Germany's savior

#### **5. SCAPEGOATING:**

- Blamed Jews and communists for problems
- People accepted simple explanations

#### **6. USE OF FORCE:**

- Storm Troopers (SA) intimidated opponents
- Disrupted opposition meetings
- Created atmosphere of fear

#### **7. POLITICAL MANEUVERING:**

- Made deals with politicians and industrialists
- Appointed Chancellor in January 1933
- Used Reichstag Fire to arrest opponents
- Enabling Act gave him dictatorial powers

Thus Hitler came to power through combination of circumstances and his own actions.

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**Q13.** What were the methods used by Hitler to establish dictatorship?

**Answer:**

After becoming Chancellor (1933), Hitler systematically destroyed democracy:

### **1. REICHSTAG FIRE (February 1933):**

- Parliament building set on fire
- Blamed communists
- Used as excuse to arrest opponents
- Suspended civil rights

### **2. ENABLING ACT (March 1933):**

- Gave Hitler power to rule by decree
- Could make laws without Parliament
- Legally destroyed democracy

### **3. ONE-PARTY STATE:**

- All political parties banned except Nazi Party
- Trade unions abolished
- No opposition allowed

### **4. GESTAPO (SECRET POLICE):**

- Created feared secret police
- Could arrest anyone without trial
- Atmosphere of terror

### **5. CONCENTRATION CAMPS:**

- Prison camps for "enemies"
- Political opponents sent there
- Torture, death

### **6. CONTROL OF MEDIA:**

- All newspapers, radio controlled

- Only Nazi propaganda allowed
- Books burned
- Censorship

## **7. CONTROL OF EDUCATION:**

- Schools taught Nazi ideology
- Children indoctrinated
- Youth organizations (Hitler Youth)

## **8. FÜHRER (1934):**

- After Hindenburg died, Hitler became Führer
- Combined President and Chancellor
- Supreme dictator

Through these methods, Hitler established complete totalitarian control.

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**Q14.** Describe the Nazi policy towards Jews. What was the Holocaust?

### **Answer:**

Nazi policy towards Jews was extremely cruel and led to genocide:

### **PHASE 1: DISCRIMINATION (1933-1938):**

- **1933:** Jewish shops boycotted, Jews removed from jobs
- Jewish doctors, lawyers banned
- **1935 - Nuremberg Laws:**
  - Jews lost citizenship
  - Marriage between Jews and Germans forbidden
  - Jews had to wear yellow Star of David

### **PHASE 2: VIOLENCE (1938):**

- **Kristallnacht (Nov 9-10, 1938):**
  - Organized attack on Jews
  - Synagogues burned
  - Shops destroyed
  - Thousands arrested

### **PHASE 3: THE HOLOCAUST (1939-1945):**

- Jews forced into ghettos
- Sent to concentration camps
- **1941 - Final Solution:**
  - Decision to kill all Jews
  - Death camps built (Auschwitz, etc.)
  - Gas chambers for mass murder
- **Result: 6 MILLION JEWS KILLED**
- Also murdered: Roma, disabled, homosexuals

### **THE HOLOCAUST:**

The Holocaust (Shoah) was systematic, state-sponsored genocide of European Jews. It remains one of the worst crimes in human history - a stark reminder of the dangers of hatred, racism, and totalitarianism.

**Lessons:** We must protect human rights, stand against discrimination, and never forget the victims.

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**Q15.** What were the causes of World War II? How did it end?

**Answer:**

### **CAUSES OF WORLD WAR II:**

#### **1. TREATY OF VERSAILLES:**

- Harsh terms created resentment
- Hitler wanted revenge
- Promised to tear up treaty

## **2. HITLER'S AGGRESSIVE POLICIES:**

- Rearmed Germany
- Reoccupied Rhineland (1936)
- Annexed Austria (1938)
- Took Czechoslovakia (1938-39)

## **3. POLICY OF APPEASEMENT:**

- Britain and France tried to avoid war
- Gave in to Hitler's demands
- Made Hitler bolder

## **4. FAILURE OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS:**

- Couldn't stop aggression
- No power to enforce peace

## **5. IMMEDIATE CAUSE:**

- **September 1, 1939:** Hitler invaded Poland
- **September 3, 1939:** Britain and France declared war
- World War II began

## **HOW IT ENDED:**

- Initially Germany won many victories
- Conquered most of Europe by 1940
- **1941:** Germany invaded USSR - huge mistake
- **1941:** USA entered war after Pearl Harbor
- **1942 onwards:** Allies began winning
- **1945:** Germany surrounded, Hitler committed suicide

- **May 8, 1945:** Germany surrendered

**COST:**

- 60-85 million people killed
- Holocaust: 6 million Jews murdered
- Europe devastated
- Deadliest conflict in human history



## 13. EXAM PREPARATION GUIDE

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### High Priority Topics

- ✨ Birth of Weimar Republic
- ✨ Treaty of Versailles (terms and impact)
- ✨ Economic Crisis (Hyperinflation, Great Depression)
- ✨ Hitler's rise to power
- ✨ Nazi ideology
- ✨ Enabling Act
- ✨ Methods of establishing dictatorship
- ✨ Nazi policy towards women
- ✨ Nazi policy towards Jews and Holocaust
- ✨ Kristallnacht
- ✨ Causes and consequences of World War II

## EXAM STRATEGY

### Common Question Patterns:

#### 1. Causes and Effects (5 marks)

- Causes of Hitler's rise
- Impact of Treaty of Versailles
- Impact of Great Depression
- Causes of World War II

#### 2. Policies and Methods (5 marks)

- Nazi ideology
- Methods of establishing dictatorship
- Policy towards Jews
- Policy towards women

#### 3. Events and significance (3 marks)

- Treaty of Versailles
- Enabling Act
- Kristallnacht
- Holocaust









#### 4. Short answers (1-3 marks)

- Definitions of key terms
- Dates of important events
- Features of Nazi ideology

## Important Dates Timeline

Year/Date	Event
1914-1918	World War I
1919	Weimar Republic formed, Treaty of Versailles
1923	Hyperinflation, Beer Hall Putsch
1929	Great Depression began
Jan 30, 1933	Hitler became Chancellor
Feb 27, 1933	Reichstag Fire
March 1933	Enabling Act
1934	Hitler became Führer
1935	Nuremberg Laws
Nov 9-10, 1938	Kristallnacht
Sept 1, 1939	Germany invaded Poland, WWII began
1939-1945	World War II, Holocaust
May 8, 1945	Germany surrendered, WWII ended in Europe

### Common Mistakes to Avoid

-  Confusing Weimar Republic with Nazi Germany
-  Not explaining WHY economic crisis helped Hitler
-  Forgetting to mention Holocaust in detail
-  Not connecting Treaty of Versailles to Hitler's rise
-  Mixing up dates (especially 1933, 1938, 1939)
-  Not explaining Nazi ideology clearly
-  Incomplete explanation of Enabling Act
-  Not mentioning specific examples (Kristallnacht, etc.)

## QUICK REVISION - Chapter Summary

**WWI 1914-18:** Germany defeated, Kaiser abdicated

**1919:** Weimar Republic formed + Treaty of Versailles (harsh)

**1923:** Hyperinflation destroyed economy

**1929-32:** Great Depression - 6 million unemployed

**1933:** Hitler Chancellor → Enabling Act → Dictatorship

**1934:** Hitler became Führer (supreme leader)

**NAZI RULE:** One-party, Gestapo, Propaganda,  
Concentration camps

**IDEOLOGY:** Aryan superiority + Anti-Semitism +  
Lebensraum

**1935:** Nuremberg Laws (Jews lost rights)

**1938:** Kristallnacht (attack on Jews)

**1939-45:** WWII + Holocaust (6 million Jews killed)

**1945:** Germany defeated, Hitler died, War ended

## Key Mnemonics

### Treaty of Versailles terms - "GFML":

- **G**uilt clause (war guilt)
- **F**inancial (£6 billion reparations)
- **M**military restrictions
- **L**and lost (13% territory)

### Economic crises - "HD":

- **H**yperinflation (1923)
- **D**epression (1929-32)

### Hitler's path to power - "REF":

- **R** Reichstag Fire
- **E** Enabling Act
- **F** Führer (1934)

### Nazi control methods - "PGCE":

- **P** Propaganda
- **G** Gestapo (secret police)
- **C** Concentration camps
- **E** Education control

## Writing Tips

- Always mention specific dates (1933, 1938, 1939)
- Use proper terms: Führer, Gestapo, Holocaust, Kristallnacht
- Connect Treaty of Versailles to Hitler's rise
- Explain economic crisis impact clearly
- Give specific examples (Enabling Act, Nuremberg Laws)
- For Holocaust, mention numbers (6 million Jews)
- Always mention consequences of events
- Use cause-effect relationships

## Sensitive Topic - Important Note

This chapter deals with genocide and extreme violence. When writing answers:

- Be factual and objective
- Show understanding of human tragedy
- Emphasize lessons learned
- Never trivialize the suffering
- Focus on importance of human rights and democracy

## Study Material Information

This comprehensive study material on **Nazism and the Rise of Hitler** (Chapter 3, Class 9 History) covers Weimar Republic, Hitler's rise, Nazi ideology, Holocaust, and World War II as per the latest CBSE curriculum. It includes detailed explanations, timelines, and practice questions for thorough exam preparation.

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