

Your Germany course – keeping it in mind!

PART 1 – END OF WWI AND NEW GERMAN GOVERNMENT

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	Who was leader of Germany during WWI?	Kaiser Wilhelm II	Adolf Hitler	Freidrich Ebert
2	What did German sailors do towards the end of the war?	Sailed the Atlantic Ocean	Mutinied (refused to follow their orders)	Sang sea shanties
3	When Germany fell into chaos what did the King do?	Stayed to fight the Communist rebels	Abdicated and fled to Holland	Holiday to Russia
4	Once the King had gone, and the new government was in place, what sort of country was Germany?	Monarchy	Revolution	Republic
5	Who was the new President of the new German government?	Justin Bieber	Freidrich Ebert	Edward Camembert
6	What was the name of the German Parliament?	Reichstag	Reichfrog	Reichdeer
7	What was the armistice?	Peace agreement that ended WWI and Germany surrendered	When many Germans soldiers lost their arms	The time the Versailles Treaty was signed
8	On which date was the armistice signed?	11 th November 2018	10 th November 1919	11 th November 1918
9	The German Army felt betrayed by the armistice so what did they call the politicians who signed it?	November Criminals	November Cheats	November Creeps
10	Ebert's government drew up new laws. What were they called?	Concentration	Competition	Constitution
11	Berlin was very dangerous so where did the politicians move to briefly?	Wurtzberg	Weimar	Wigan
12	Name 2 positive parts of these new laws for German people.	Over 21 votes More freedom / rights	Over 21 votes Free food	Free food Better roads
13	What was the voting system used by the new government?	Proportional representation	Portions of pizza	Proposing regally
14	Political parties often had to rule together. What was this called?	Cool government	Coalition government	Coastal government
15	Which law allowed the President to rule as he wished without the Reichstag!??	Obstacle 48	Article 39	Article 48

Score out of /15

*Next steps: 1. Re-do this test to get full marks (you need 12 to pass)
2. Move onto the next level.*

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PART 2 – GOVERNMENT PROBLEMS – TREATY OF VERSAILLES

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	What was the Treaty of Versailles?	Fashion label	Post-war punishment for Germany	Agreement to stop fighting WWI
2	Why did the Germans sign the Treaty of Versailles?	To practise their signatures	They were forced to by the Allies	They liked the terms of the Treaty
3	What did the leader of France, Clemenceau, want the Treaty to be like ?	Harsh and cripple Germany	Fair – he didn't want to risk future German revenge	Relaxed – he wanted to unite with Germany
4	Who were the other main leaders signing the Treaty?	George David Lloyd Wilson Woodrow	David Lloyd George Woodrow Wilson	David Lloyd Wilson Woodrow George
5	What did the American leader want to base the Treaty on?	The ideas of the American people	His high school exams	His Fourteen Points
6	What amount of compensation were the Germans told to pay to France and Belgium?	£6.6 billion	£6.6 million	£6.6 trillion
7	How many soldiers was the German army going to be limited to?	1 million	100,000	500,000
8	What are the other correct military punishments?	10 tanks No planes No subs 10 battleships	No tanks 10 planes No subs 16 battleships	No tanks No airforce No submarines 6 battleships
9	Which area close t the French border were the Germans not allowed to put any soldiers into?	Ruhrland	Rhineland	Reichstag
10	Overall, what % of land did Germany lose?	14%	50%	33%
11	Which country was Germany not allowed to join with again?	Austria	France	Italy
12	Which global organisation were the Germans not allowed to join?	League of Friends	League of Nations	League of Gentlemen
13	Which country was the port of Danzig given to?	Poland	Russia	Norway
14	What happened to the Saar coalfields?	Germany could keep them	Burned to the ground	Given to France 15 years
15	Which nickname did Germans give to this Treaty?	Dingbat	Dog bowl	Diktat

Score out of /15

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PART 3 – PROBLEMS FOR THE GOVERNMENT – POLITICAL ATTACKS

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	Who were the Spartacists?	Left-wing German Communists	Right-wing German Communists	German electricians
2	Who were the Spartacist leaders?	Rosa Luxor Karl Lieber	Rosa Luxemburg Karl Liebnacht	Rose Thorn Karl Sberg
3	They wanted equality for the workers based on which other country?	Romania	Russia	Redruth
4	Who did the government use to crush this rebellion?	Angry German farmers	Gangs of criminals	Armed ex-soldiers called Freikorps
5	The right-wing Nationalist group supported which rebellion?	Fedora Putsch	Beret Putsch	Kapp Putsch
6	What did these right-wing rebels want?	A strong leader and government	Germany to start a war with Britain	More land and power
7	Which armed groups supported the right-wing group?	Egg Fryers	Freedom Fighters	Freikorps
8	Why would the German army not help the government?	Wouldn't fight old colleagues	Got scared	Lost their weapons
9	How did Ebert's government survive this attack?	Paid the rebels lots of money to go away	Called a general strike to collapse the rebellion	Invited the rebels to a grand party
10	In which crisis year did Hitler and the Nazis launch their first rebellion?	1920	1923	1928
11	What was the name of Hitler's first rebellion?	Munich Putsch	Munch Punch	Munich Pounce
12	Which 2 other leading men did Hitler hope would join him?	Von Karlboy Von Lostboy	Von Car Von Lorry	Von Kahr Von Lossow
13	Which of these was a short-term failure of Hitler's putsch?	Hitler tripped and twisted his ankle	Hitler was arrested for treason	Hitler was killed
14	Which of these was a longer term success of the Putsch?	Hitler published his book Mein Kampf	Hitler escaped from prison	Hitler gained 1 million Twitter followers
15	What did Hitler learn from this Putsch?	He had to win votes instead of using violence	He wanted to go back to University	He should have been more aggressive

Score out of /15

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PART 4 – PROBLEMS OF THE GOVERNMENT - HYPERINFLATION

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	What was the German government forced to pay to Belgium and France after the Treaty of Versailles?	Restitution	Reparations	Reverberations
2	What was the type of economic crisis that the Weimar government faced in 1923 ?	Hyperinflation	Hyperincreasing	The Depression
3	Which is the correct combination of problems?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prices rise massively • Wages stay same • Currency worthless 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prices rise • Wages rise • Currency strong 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prices go low • Wages increase • Currency worth less
4	In which year did the Germans not meet a payment deadline to the French?	1918	1922	1929
5	Which industrial region of Germany did the French invade to take goods?	Rhineland	Reichland	Ruhr
6	How did the Weimar government mistakenly try to increase the value of money in their economy?	Borrowed from America!	Printed more money!	Stole money from the German people!
7	In 1918 a loaf of bread in Germany cost approximately 0.6 marks. What had the cost rocketed to by the end of 1923?	100 marks	100,000 marks	1.5 million marks
8	Which 2 main groups of people lost out due to hyperinflation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers • Pensioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workers • Pensioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers • Government
9	Which 2 main groups did reasonably well during hyperinflation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers • Businessmen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workers • Pensioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers • Government
10	Who got the overall blame for the hyperinflation crisis?	Hitler and Nazis	The French	Weimar government
11	Who felt that the 1923 hyperinflation crisis gave them a good chance at taking over the power of the government?	Hitler and the Nazis	The French	The Spartacist Communists

Score out of /11

Next steps: 1. Re-do this test to get full marks (you need 8 to pass)
2. Move onto the next level.

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PART 5 – THE RISE OF THE NAZI PARTY 1918-1928

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	Where was Hitler when the armistice was signed?	In hospital	Visiting Britain	Staying at his niece's house
2	Once he left the army, what job did Hitler do?	Artist	Newspaper editor	Reported on political parties for the new government
3	Which small political Party did Hitler decide to join?	German Ex-Soldiers ' Party	German Workers' Party	Nationalist Party
4	Hitler quickly took over as leader from whom?	Friedrich Ebert	Rosa Luxemburg	Anton Drexler
5	Hitler changed the name of the Party to what?	The Nazis	The Navy	The Navajos
6	What was the name of the Nazi Party newspaper?	Der Strumper	Der Sturmer	Der Trumpets
7	Which Party soldier force did Hitler create?	SA	SD	SS
8	What was the nickname of this force?	Brown shirts	Red Shirts	Black shirts
9	What was the name of the Nazis failed bid for power in Nov 1923?	Berlin Brawl	Munich Putsch	Munich March
10	How many Points did the Nazi Party Programme include?	10	15	25
11	Which book did Hitler write whilst in prison in 1924?	Mein Stampf	Mein Triumph	Mein Kampf
12	Which meeting allowed Hitler to show that he was the unchallenged leader of the Nazis?	Bamberg Conference 1926	Brandenburg Conference 1926	Brilliance Conference 1926
13	In which city was the Nazi Party headquarters?	Berlin	Munich	Weimar
14	Which 2 groups were typical Nazi supporters?	Ex- soldiers Teachers	Middle classes Upper classes	Ex-soldiers Students
15	Branches of the Nazi Party were set up all over Germany. Who led them?	Nazis called Gauleiters	Nazis called Goebbels	Nazis called Gremlins

Score out of /15

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PART 6 – THE GOLDEN AGE AND STRESEMANN 1924-1928

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	Which minister helped the Weimar government recover from the hyperinflation crisis?	Ebert	Stresemann	Hindenburg
2	What was Stresemann's first government job?	Chancellor	Foreign Secretary	President
3	Which new stronger currency did Stresemann create?	Rentenmark	Euro	Pound
4	Which country did Stresemann negotiate huge loans to Germany from?	Britain	China	USA
5	What was the name of the first loans plan?	Young Plan	Dawes Plan	Loan Pact
6	Over time, how much money was loaned to Germany?	2.5 billion	6.6 billion	12 billion
7	Which Plan organised more loans and a longer time to pay the money back?	Dawes Plan	Older Plan	Young Plan
8	What was Stresemann's second job in the Weimar government?	Chancellor	Foreign Secretary	President
9	Which country did a deal with Germany never to cross borders in the Locarno Pact?	France	Belgium	Austria
10	Which peace-keeping organisation did Stresemann help Germany to join?	League of Friends	League of Nations	League of Powers
11	What is this age called for the Weimar Government?	Golden Age	Happy Age	Great Age
12	Which 2 political parties did badly during elections at this time?	Nazis Centre Party	Communists Social Democrats	Nazis Communists
13	Which of these improvements was true for German people?	Living standards improved	There were more trees planted	More cars were manufactured
14	What grew in Berlin?	Population	More cafes and art	More roads
15	Which event brought the better economy to a stop?	Depression	Munich Putsch	Wall Street Crash

Score out of /15

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PART 7 – THE WALL STREET CRASH AND DEPRESSION 1929-32

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	When did Stresemann die of a heart attack?	1923	1926	1929
2	What else happened in America in Oct 1929?	The president died	The Wall Street Crash	Elvis was born
3	How did America react?	All loans stopped and recalled!	The army was sent out!	There were riots on the streets!
4	How long did Germany have to pay back loans from the Dawes and Young Plans?	10 days	90 days	1 year
5	Which economic crisis affected the world from 1930-33?	Hyperinflation	Brexit	Depression
6	Who was President at this time in Germany?	Ebert	Hindenburg	Hitler
7	What did Chancellor Brüning do that was so unpopular?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowered taxes • Increased unemployment benefit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raised taxes • Decreased unemployment benefit 	Went on holiday
8	Which Chancellor tried to do a deal with Hitler to control him?	Von Papen	Brüning	Schleicher
9	Which Chancellor was in charge before Hitler?	Von Papen	Brüning	Schleicher
10	What was the Nazi Party using to get their votes increasing in elections?	Propaganda	TV adverts	Murdering opponents
11	By which year had the Nazis become the most popular political party?	1929	1932	1939
12	By 1932 how many German people were unemployed?	1 million	3 million	6 million
13	Why was President Hindenburg not want to make Hitler his Chancellor?	He did not trust him	He had lost his number	Hitler was too short
14	What did President Hindenburg use to rule as he wanted during the Depression?	Article 48	Clause 231	Paragraph 400
15	On which date did Hitler become Chancellor?	June 1929	July 1930	January 1933

Score out of /15

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PART 8 – HITLER BECOMES CHANCELLOR AND THEN DICTATOR

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	Who offered Hitler the post of Chancellor in 1933?	President Trump	President Hindenburg	Stresemann
2	Who was Hitler's biggest political opposition?	Nationalists	Centre Party	Communists
3	Which event did the Communists get the blame for?	The Depression	The Reichstag Fire	The death of Stresemann
4	What did Hindenburg pass to allow Communists to be arrested?	Emergency Decree	Crisis Decree	Emergency Act
5	In the March elections what % of the vote did Hitler have?	4%	44%	94%
6	What did Hitler need to take control of the Reichstag (parliament)?	A majority	A minority	A motorway
7	Which parties did Hitler do deals with to get more power?	Communists Centre	Communists Social Democrats	Nationalists Centre
8	Which law was Hitler able to force the Reichstag to pass?	The Power Pact	The Dictator Act	The Enabling Act
9	How long did this Act allow Hitler to ignore the Reichstag for?	1 year	4 years	10 years
10	Who did Hitler ban when he had his new powers?	Trade unions Other political parties	Trade unions Dance groups	French Soldiers
11	Which event did Hitler use the SS Blackshirts to murder 200 leaders of the SA Brownshirts?	Night of Long Daggers	Night of Short Guns	Night of Long Knives
12	Which SA leader was murdered?	Rohm	Himmler	Goebbels
13	What did the rest of the German army do for Hitler?	Held him a party	Swore loyalty to him	Built him a castle
14	Who died in August 1934?	Hitler	Hindenburg	Goebbels
15	What type of leader did Hitler then become?	democrat	Double agent	dictator

Score out of /15

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PART 9 – NAZI CONTROL – FEAR AND INDOCTRINATION

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	Hitler and the Nazis had the powers to arrest and punish anyone. What is this called?	A harsh state	A police state	A fair state
2	Who led the Blackshirts / SS?	Rohm	Goebbels	Himmler
3	What was the name of the Nazi secret police?	Gestapo	Gazumpo	NKVD
4	How did many German people choose to protect each other?	They informed on others to the secret police	They built high walls around their homes	They bribed the Nazi officials
5	What happened to all law courts and judges?	They were painted with swastikas	They were knocked down	They were made Nazi
6	The amount of crimes that the Nazis punished you for rose from 3 to what?	5	10	46
7	Where was the first concentration camp built by the Nazis?	Dachau	Auschwitz	Mauthausen
8	How did you know the crime of a concentration camp prisoner?	They told you at the gate	Different coloured badges	It was written on their arms
9	Who was made Minister of Enlightenment and Propaganda?	Himmler	Rohm	Goebbels
10	What was censorship?	Blocking non-Nazi information	A Nazi karate club	Making Nazi films
11	What % of Germans had a cheap radio?	10%	50%	70%
12	Which Nazi film-maker filmed the Berlin Olympics for Hitler?	Leni Reifenstahl	Lennie Rosenberg	Rosa Luxemburg
13	Give 3 top messages of Nazi propaganda.	Evil Jews Evil French Superior Aryans	Evil weeds Evil Communists Superior Aryans	Evil Jews Evil Communists Superior Aryans
14	Which black American sprinter won 4 gold medals at the Berlin Olympics ?	Jesse James	Jesse King	Jesse Owens
15	What was a Nazi rally?	VW beetles racing each other	Spectacular display of Nazi power	Nazi elections

Score out of /15

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PART 10 – NAZI CONTROL OF CHURCHES

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	Who was Nazism's GOD?	Hitler	Clemenceau	Kaiser Wilhelm II
2	What was the symbol of Nazism?	eagle	swastika	cross
3	What was the Bible of Nazism?	Mein Kampf	Mein Trumpf	Mein Triumph
4	Why did Hitler feel he had to control the Catholic Church?	They were loyal to the Pope, not Hitler	Many of them were criminals	They plotted to murder him
5	Which temporary agreement did he sign with the Pope in 1934?	The Concern	The Concordat	The Concentration
6	The agreement was quickly broken and the Pope made which furious speech against Hitler?	With Flaming Anger	With Furious Worry	With Burning Anxiety
7	How were many of the Catholic priests that Hitler arrested viewed by others?	As martyrs	As criminals	As traitors
8	What actually happened to the amount of Catholics attending church?	Went down	Stayed same	Went up
9	What was the response of the Protestant Church to the Nazis?	They united	They divided	They were not affected at all
10	Who led the Reich Church that supported Hitler?	Martin Niemoller	Himmler	Ludwig Muller
11	How could you see that the members of the Reich Church liked Hitler?	They all called their children Hitler	They wore Nazi uniforms to church	They all wore Hitler masks
12	What was the Reich Church motto?	The swastika on our chests and blood in our hearts	Hitler on our chests and propaganda in our hearts	The swastika on our chests and the Cross in our hearts
13	Who founded the Confessional Church that opposed Hitler?	Martin Niemoller	Himmler	Ludwig Muller
14	How many pastors (preachers) were in the Confessional Church?	1,000	3,000	6,000
15	How were many of the Confessional Protestant priests that Hitler arrested viewed by others?	As martyrs	As criminals	As traitors

Score out of /15

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Your Germany course – keeping it in mind!

PART 11 – NAZI CONTROL OF YOUNG PEOPLE – EDUCATION, YOUTH GROUPS

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	Education was used to indoctrinate young people. What does this mean?	Organised them	Brainwash them	Give them medical care
2	How many days a week was school in Nazi Germany?	4	5	6
3	Which organisation did all teachers have to join?	Nazi Teacher's League	German Education Group	Nazi Schools Association
4	How did all lessons begin?	Salute to Hitler	Wake and Shake	Dictator Dance
5	What was eugenics teaching?	Cookery	Selective breeding	Manners
6	Which race of people were students taught were the best?	Jews	Europeans	Aryans
7	Geography lessons looked at creating more space for future Germans. What was this called?	Lebensraum	Land loan	Land grab
8	Which were the special training schools for talented boys?	Neopolitan schools	Nirvana schools	Napoli schools
9	What were boys being trained for?	War	Business	Olympics
10	Which words best describe Kinder, Kirche, Kuche?	Children, clothes, cooking	Children, church, cooking	Church, clothing, cleaning
11	What was the main boys' Youth group after school?	Hitler Youth	Late Boys	Nazi Boys
12	What was the main girls' Youth group after school?	Gathering of Girls	League of German Maidens	Group of German Girls
13	Why did the Hitler Youth get much stricter in 1939?	WWII started	Hitler fell ill	The Youth rebelled
14	What was a success of Hitler Youth?	Many children found it exciting	All children loved the adventure	Every parent thought it was useful
15	What was a limitation of Hitler Youth?	It was very expensive	3 million children did not join	Children could be locked in cupboards

Score out of /15

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PART 12 – NAZI CONTROL OF WOMEN

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	How did Hitler want women to look?	Traditional	Old	Fashionable
2	How did Hitler feel about women having a career?	They could only have a career at weekends	It was not allowed	It was encouraged
3	What was Hitler desperate to increase in Germany?	Birth rate	Death rate	Amount of fruit grown
4	What were ideal women expected to do?	Kinder, Kirche, Kuche	Kirche, Kuche, Kinder	Kuche, Kinder, Kirche
5	Which law loaned 1000 marks to young couples to encourage marriage and children?	Law for Temptation of Marriage	Law to Bribe you into a Wedding	Law for Encouragement of Marriage
6	How much of the money could you keep after the birth of each child ?	100 marks	250 marks	All 1000 marks!
7	What were Nazi policies on abortion and contraception?	Not allowed	Really encouraged	Only at weekends
8	Which birth medals were awarded?	Mothers Necklace	Mothers Cross	Mothers Medallion
9	How many children did you have to have to receive a gold medal?	3	6	8
10	Which group taught women mother craft classes?	German Ladies Group	German Womens Enterprise	German Ladies Union
11	How many million German women joined these classes?	1 million	3 million	6 million
12	What happened to the number of married women working?	Got lower	Stayed the same	Got higher
13	The birth rate went up a bit but most couple had how many children?	2	4	6
14	Which event meant that Hitler needed women to get jobs again?	World War I	World War II	The Depression

Score out of /14

*Next steps: 1. Re-do this test to get full marks (you need 11 to pass)
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PART 13 – OPPOSITION TO NAZIS

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	Which 2 men founded the Protestant Confessional Church which opposed the Nazis?	Niemoller and Luxemburg	Niemoller and Bonhoeffer	Bonhoeffer and Muller
2	What happened to Niemoller?	Sent to Dachau but survived war	Died at Dachau	Employed by Hitler
3	What was Bonhoeffer accused of?	Helping Jews escape and killing Nazis	Raising an army against Hitler	Helping Jewish children escape and plotting to kill Hitler
4	What happened to Bonhoeffer?	Sent to Dachau but survived war	Died at Dachau	Executed by SS
5	Which youth opposition group played jazz and wore check shirts?	Edelweiss Pirates	Edelweiss Roses	White Pirates
6	Why were 12 of them publicly killed in 1944?	They killed the Gestapo leader in Munich	They killed the Gestapo leader in Cologne	They beat up Hitler Youth children
7	What was the surname of the brother and sister in the White Rose group?	Shultz	Schumacher	Scholl
8	Which city did the White Rose group put out anti-Nazi leaflets?	Munich	Berlin	London
9	What happened to the White Rose Group?	Escaped	Endangered	Executed
9	Which colonel was the leader of the July Bomb Plot?	Von Kahr	Liebnecht	Stauffenberg
10	Why was Hitler hated by this man?	He had an affair with his wife!	He was doing badly in the war against Russia!	He had Jewish relatives!
1	Where was the bomb hidden?	Rucksack	Briefcase	Suitcase
11	What is another name for the July Bomb Plot?	Valkyrie Plot	Viking Plot	Very Risky Plot
12	Roughly how many military men were killed by Hitler as revenge for this plot?	2,000	5,000	10,000

Score out of /12

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PART 14 – NAZI CONTROL OF ECONOMY

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	Who was in charge of the overall Nazi economy?	Hitler	Dr. Schacht	Goebbels
2	Which organisation controlled ALL German workers?	German Labour Front	German Work League	Nazi Job Seekers
3	How many people needed a job when Hitler came into power?	1 million	3 million	6 million
4	People got jobs in public works programmes. What were these?	Building schools, hospitals, motorways etc	Making people work 24 hours a day	Making all school children get a job
5	The National Labour Service gave jobs to men of which ages?	18-25	25-40	40-60
6	Which groups of people were not included in official job figures?	Women, children, elderly	Women, Jews, prisoners	Jews, boys and teachers
7	Hitler made people join the army. What is this called?	Conscription	Competition	Condensation
8	Which word means to make your armed forces bigger?	Remodelling	Rebuilding	Rearmament
9	What did the German Labour Front abolish?	Trade unions for workers	Holidays for workers	Eating at work
10	Which scheme aimed to give workers rewards for hard work?	Strength Through Treats	Keep Workers Happy	Strength Through Joy
11	Which car could workers apparently save up for?	VW Beetle	Range Rover	Audi TT
12	Which plan was created to make Germany self-sufficient?	One Year Plan	3 Year Plan	4 Year PLAN
13	What is the proper word for self-sufficiency?	Monarchy	Autarky	Hierarchy
14	Why did the Plan not reach its end goal?	WWII broke out	The French invaded	Hitler died
15	Workers' hours rose to which average per week?	30	40	47

Score out of /15

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PART 15 – NAZI PERSECUTION OF MINORITIES

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	What was ideal Nazi race of people?	Aryans	Jews	Blacks
2	What is the Nazi word for these people?	Hihervolk	Herrenvolk	Hubervolk
3	Which Nazi word described social groups such as criminals, immigrants and mentally disabled?	Untermenschen	Lowerfolk	Ubermenschen
4	Which programme killed thousands of mentally and physically disabled Germans?	S6 programme	T4 programme	W7 programme
5	What does anti-Semitic mean?	Anti-Blacks	Anti-Aryans	Anti-Jewish
6	Hitler blamed the Jews for losing WWI. What is the word for blaming someone for something they have not done?	Escapepig	scapegoat	scapedog
7	What did Hitler tell German people to do to Jewish shops in 1933?	Boycott them	Smash them	Burn them
8	Which Laws took away the human rights of German Jews?	Night time Laws	Nightingale Laws	Nuremberg Laws
9	What is the correct translation of Kristallnacht?	Night of Broken Glass	Night of Burning Jews	Night of Smashed Synagogues
10	When Germany invaded Poland where did they force Jews to live?	countryside	ghettos	prison
11	What was the name of the mobile SS squads that shot whole villages of Russian Jews?	Einstein	Einkillitzen	Einsatzgruppen
12	What was the decision to build death camps known as ?	Final Solution	Final Answer	Final Plan
13	Where was the biggest death camp?	Dachau	Auschwitz	Treblinka
14	Which country were the 7 big death camps built in?	Germany	Poland	Russia
15	What is the name of the years of mass Jewish murder?	Holocaust	Holy Murder	Holodeath

Score out of /15

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