



Questions may have multiple answers.

My score is /

1	The Nazi Party.	11	Hitler viewed the Global Depression as...
A	Naughty Aryan Social Party	A	An opportunity and a gift
B	Nationalist Socialist German Workers' Party	B	A kick between the legs
C	Social Democrat Party	C	A wonderful propaganda opportunity
D	Nationalist Conservative Workers' Party	D	A terrible thing to happen at this time
2	What did the Nazi Party Stand For In 1920?	12	What solutions did the Nazis offer ?
A	Free education for gifted and talented children	A	Promises and lies to all classes
B	Removing Jews from public jobs	B	Promoting the values of strong SA
C	Putting Jews into concentration camps	C	Creating jobs building roads and other public works
D	Increased welfare (pensions) for the elderly	D	Reducing taxes
3	Roles of the SA	13	Nazi Methods 1929-33
A	To ensure elections were fair	A	Increasing violence from the SA
B	To intimidate political opponents	B	Attacking the weaknesses of the Weimar Government
C	To start fights at Nazi Party meetings	C	Increasing propaganda
D	To promote a strong party image and identity	D	Making use of new technology such as radio
4	Describe the Munich Putsch ; order 1-4	14	Nazi Reichstag seats in 1932
	Hitler blamed the government for the problems in Germany	A	12
	After being betrayed by von Khar, Hitler and the Nazi marched on Munich	B	48
	The Putsch was Hitler's attempt to overthrow the Weimar Government in 1923	C	230
	16 Nazi were killed and Hitler was arrested and put on trial	D	288
5	How did the failed Munich Putsch help Hitler?	15	Put the following into chronological order ; 1-4
A	It gave him time to reflect and change his ideas	A	The Enabling Act
B	The trial allowed him to get national publicity	B	Hitler appointed Chancellor
C	He wrote his book Mein Kampf	C	The Reichstag fire
D	A huge increase in support from the German people	D	The power struggle between von Papen and von Schleicher
6	Why did the Nazis achieve little success before 1929?	16	Why was the Enabling Law passed?
A	The Weimar Government had increased success after 1923	A	Hitler promised it was a temporary measure
B	The failure of illegal methods	B	Communists not allowed to vote
C	The Nazi policies were seen as too weak	C	The Catholic party was banned from voting
D	Hitler was in prison	D	The SA intimidated politicians
7	How many seats did the Nazi have in the Reichstag in 1928?	17	Why did Hitler destroy his SA?
A	12	A	The regular army was more powerful
B	24	B	The SA was too large and unruly
C	36	C	The SA were too close with big business owners
D	48	D	Their leaders, Ernst Rohm, was seen as a possible threat
8	How did the Nazi change their methods 1923-1928?	18	Describe the Night Of The Long Knives : 1-4
A	Promises and lies to their audience		<i>During 72 hr period hundreds of SA leaders and other enemies arrested</i>
B	Becoming more violent		<i>Ernst Rohm was given the chance of suicide but refused</i>
C	They aimed to gain power legally, via the Reichstag		<i>The NOTLK was the destruction of the SA in June, 1934</i>
D	Obtaining support from wealthy, big business and Right Wing contacts		<i>After Rohm's murder the SA was later merged with the real German army</i>
9	Put the following into chronological order : 1-4	19	Long term (LT) or short term (ST) factors behind Hitler's rise
	The Wall Street Crash		<i>The Munich Putsch</i>
	The Treaty Of Versailles signed		<i>The power struggle between von Papen and von Schleicher</i>
	The Global Depression		<i>The Treaty Of Versailles</i>
	The Munich Putsch		<i>The Enabling Law</i>
10	Weimar Government reaction to the Global Depression	20	Consolidating his power 1933-34 : put into order (1-4)
A	Increasing wages		<i>The Army swore an oath of loyalty</i>
B	Increasing taxes		<i>He destroyed the SA</i>
C	Print more money		<i>He combined the roles of President and Chancellor</i>
D	Decreasing welfare payments		<i>Hindenburg died</i>