



Subject: Grade 9 Social Sciences (History)

Topic: Social Sciences (History): Term 1 - Mini-Exam

Total: 83 Marks

1. B: heritage

4 marks

Explanation:

Heritage refers to the practices, traditions and history that are passed down through generations. These sculptures are an example of heritage because they are a way of preserving China's past in a national monument, commemorating the Nanjing Massacre.

2. false

2 marks

Explanation:

Japan was the stronger military force and it occupied China in the 1930s.

3. Jewish | Jews | Jew | The Nuremberg Laws restricted every aspect of Jewish people's lives.

3 marks

Explanation:

The Nuremberg Laws were targeted at **Jewish people** to restrict every aspect of their lives – taking away their citizenship and limiting whom they could marry, where they could work etc.

4. Warsaw

4 marks

Explanation:

The Warsaw Ghetto in Poland was one of the largest ghettos in Europe where Polish Jews were forced to live.

5. concentration

3 marks

Explanation:

The Nazis set up concentration camps across Europe as they expanded their territory during World War II.

6. B: 'Aryans'

4 marks

Explanation:

The Nazis targeted Jewish people, Roma and Sinti (sometimes referred to as 'gypsies'), Jehovah's Witnesses and other groups who were seen as 'outside' of the so-called Aryan race.

7. false

2 marks

Explanation:

The Japanese (not Chinese) army bombed the US military bases at Pearl Harbour, leading to the US entry into World War II.



8. A: People should resist oppression, even when they are not targeted. 4 marks

Explanation:

Niemoller's poem encouraged people to show solidarity (togetherness) and act against the Nazis.

9. false 2 marks

Explanation:

Germany and France were not allies as they fought against each other in World War I. Germany was part of the Central Powers, which included Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire. France was allied with Britain, Italy and Russia (until 1918) and other European powers. The tensions between these countries continued after the war was over and contributed to World War II.

10. C: Attending Nazi rallies. 4 marks

Explanation:

Attending rallies was encouraged by the Nazis, so this would not have been seen as a punishable offence or act of resistance.

11. David 3 marks

Explanation:

The Nazis forced Jews to wear a yellow Star of David on their clothing so that they could be identified and subjected to discrimination and persecution.

12. false 2 marks

Explanation:

The Nazis did not tolerate any dissent (disagreement) and people who spoke out about Nazi policies were arrested and often executed or sent to concentration camps. This created a culture of fear in Nazi Germany.

13. Great Depression | Wall Street Crash 3 marks

Explanation:

The USA faced an economic collapse called the **Great Depression**. As the USA could no longer lend money to Germany to pay reparations, the German economy collapsed leading to poverty and unemployment. Hitler promised to fix these problems and so gained people's votes.

14. money | geld | coins | gold | gold coins 3 marks

Explanation:

The Nazis wanted children to fear Jewish people so they created anti-Semitic illustrations that were spread in schools.

15. bystanders 3 marks

Explanation:

Bystanders were those who did not participate in the atrocities committed by the Nazis, nor did they act to stop them.

16. false 2 marks

Explanation:

The White Rose Movement believed in non-violent protest.

17. false 2 marks

Explanation:

The leaders of the White Rose Movement were not Jewish. They resisted because they believed it was immoral not to stand up against the Nazis.

18. A: Hitler becomes chancellor; boycott of Jewish owned businesses; Nuremberg Laws; Jews forced into ghettos. 4 marks

Explanation:

Once Hitler became chancellor, life for Jewish people in Germany became steadily worse, starting with the boycotts, followed by the Nuremberg Laws that curtailed people's freedoms before they were moved into ghettos and then into concentration camps.

19. passive (peaceful) • armed (violent) 4 marks

Explanation:

The White Rose Movement believed in passive resistance, while the Partisans used violence against the Nazis.

20. 1945 • atomic • Japan 8 marks

Explanation:

The USA dropped two atomic bombs on Japan in August 1945, ending the war in the Pacific as Japan surrendered.

21. C: Prisoner-of-war 4 marks

Explanation:

The death rate of Allied soldiers (POWs) captured by the Japanese forces was seven times higher than those captured by the German or Italian forces.

22. Schutzstaffel (SS) • Gestapo 4 marks

Explanation:

The Schutzstaffel (SS) was an elite army that replaced the Storm Troopers, and the Gestapo was a specialised wing in the SS created as a secret police force to root out any opposition to the Nazis.

23. false

2 marks

Explanation:

Germany and its allies (the Central Powers) lost WWI to the Allied Powers and so Germany was forced to sign the Treaty of Versailles.

24. C: Enabling

4 marks

Explanation:

The **Enabling Act** allowed Hitler to make laws without the approval of the Reichstag giving him total power over Germany.

25. Propaganda

3 marks

Explanation:

Hitler made use of propaganda very effectively to win people's support.

Total: 83 Marks