ENGLAND GCSE HISTORY EDEXCEL · UNIT 4 · 25 QUESTIONS

Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918-39 — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button so it can be fixed.

1 **What did people use when money lost its value?**

A Food stamps

B Goods and foreign coins

C Gold bars

D A swap of items instead of cash

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2 **Which land did Germany lose to France under the Treaty of Versailles?**

- A The Rhineland
- B Alsace-Lorraine
- C A region on the border with France
- D Bavaria

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3 **What did the Rentenmark do for German money?**

- A It made money trusted again
- B A new note that held its value in shops
- C It ended reparations
- D It doubled wages

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4 **In which year did the Nazis burn books?**

- A 1933
- B 1943
- C 1932
- D 1934

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5 **What did the Nazis ban Jews from in 1933?**

- A A ban that hit teachers and officials first
- B Many state jobs
- C All schools
- D All shops

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6

What did the Hitler Youth teach boys?

- A Reading
- B Loyalty to Hitler
- C A creed that put the Fuhrer first
- D Farming

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7

What was the League of German Girls?

- A A group that prepared girls for home life
- B A school for girls
- C A women's union
- D The girls' wing of the Hitler Youth

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8 **Which city gave its name to the new German republic?**

- A Weimar
- B Berlin
- C A town where the assembly met in 1919
- D Munich

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9 **What did the Munich Putsch of 1923 try to do?**

- A End the republic
- B A Nazi attempt to take over a German state
- C Seize power in Bavaria
- D Kill the president

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10 **Which building style became famous in Weimar Germany?**

A Gothic

B Baroque

C Bauhaus

D A school that mixed art with craft and design

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11 **Who was President of Germany when Hitler became Chancellor?**

A Paul von Hindenburg

B Friedrich Ebert

C Gustav Stresemann

D An old general who distrusted Hitler

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12 **What happened to the German armed forces under the Treaty of Versailles?**

A They were doubled

B They were disbanded

C They were limited to 100,000 men

D An army kept small and without tanks or planes

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13 **In which year was hyperinflation at its worst?**

A 1923

B 1922

C 1933

D 1924

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14 **What did the Young Plan of 1929 do?**

- **A** It ended the League
- **B** It cut reparations further
- **C** A plan that lowered payments and set a final total
- **D** It raised taxes

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15 **What happened on the Night of the Long Knives in 1934?**

- **A** A purge that removed a threat to Hitler's power
- **B** The Reichstag burned
- **C** Jews were attacked
- **D** Hitler had the SA leaders killed

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16 **What were the Nuremberg Laws of 1935?**

A A set of rules that took rights from Jews

B Laws on the press

C Laws against communists

D Laws against German Jews

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17 **What did Stresemann introduce in 1923 to end hyperinflation?**

A A new currency backed by land and goods

B The Dawes Plan

C The Rentenmark

D The Reichsmark

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18 **In which year did the Nazis first become the largest party in the Reichstag?**

- A 1933
- B 1931
- C 1942
- D 1932

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19 **How did the Nazis control the Churches?**

- A They made deals and then broke them
- B A concordat that was soon ignored by the regime
- C They banned worship
- D They closed all churches

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20 **Who was the first President of the Weimar Republic?**

A Friedrich Ebert

B Gustav Stresemann

C A Social Democrat who led the new republic

D Paul von Hindenburg

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21 **What did the Dawes Plan of 1924 do?**

A It reduced reparations payments

B A plan that spread payments over many years

C It doubled payments

D It ended reparations

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22 **What did the Locarno Treaties of 1925 do?**

A They left the League

B They settled Germany's western borders

C An agreement that brought Germany back into Europe

D They ended reparations

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23 **What did the Nazis expect of German women?**

A To work in factories

B A role that kept them at home with children

C To raise large families

D To join the army

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24 **What was proportional representation in the Weimar Republic?**

A Only men could vote

B Seats matched votes won

C One party ruled

D A system where small parties won seats

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25 **What caused hyperinflation in Germany in 1923?**

A A strike by miners

B A flood of paper notes that made money worthless

C The government printed too much money

D A bad harvest

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ANSWER KEY

1. B
2. B
3. A
4. A
5. B
6. B
7. D
8. A
9. C
10. C
11. A
12. C
13. A
14. B
15. D
16. D
17. C
18. D
19. A
20. A
21. A
22. B
23. C
24. B
25. C

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