

Name _____

UNIT TEST

- _____ 1. During the 1920s, German Jewish families
- were well-established in German society.
 - rejected German culture.
 - maintained their own dietary, dress and language traditions.
 - lived in small, religious rural communities.
 - a and c.
- _____ 2. As a result of Hitler's rise to power,
- there was a violent revolution in Germany.
 - the German people gained democratic power.
 - Western governments refused to recognize Germany
 - Nazi beliefs became state policy and law.
 - a and c.
- _____ 3. In Denmark,
- the king and all civil service workers refused to cooperate with the Germans.
 - the German occupation army refused to help round up Jews.
 - the Danes worked together to rescue Jews in Denmark.
 - more than 7,000 Jews were saved.
 - All of the above.
- _____ 4. Raoul Wallenberg and Oskar Schindler
- were both members of the Nazi Party.
 - led armed resistance movements against the Germans.
 - risked their lives to rescue Jews.
 - were both religious Christians.
 - c and d.
- _____ 5. Who resisted the treatment of the Jews?
- Corrie ten Boom.
 - the *Einsatzgruppen*.
 - Lord Moyne.
 - Adolf Eichmann.
 - All of the above.

- _____ 6. Racial anti-Semites
- believed that Jews inherited rootlessness through their blood.
 - urged Jews to convert to Christianity.
 - blamed Jews for the murder of Jesus.
 - expected Jews to change their customs.
 - All of the above.
- _____ 7. Most of the perpetrators of the Holocaust
- were average, normal people.
 - did not think beyond their own actions.
 - believed they were just doing their jobs.
 - carried on business as usual.
 - All of the above.
- _____ 8. When the Germans conquered Poland,
- they immediately established death camps.
 - Jews were relieved because they felt safer with Germans than with Poles.
 - most Jews left their homes and moved east.
 - ghettos were established to concentrate Jews.
 - a and d.
- _____ 9. Many victims of the Holocaust
- still find their experiences unbelievable.
 - have forgotten everything.
 - returned to their homes after the war.
 - survived with their entire family.
 - a and d.
- _____ 10. The Nazis believed that Jews
- should have their own country.
 - were good Germans but not good Christians.
 - were a violent and therefore dangerous group.
 - wanted to control the world.
 - All of the above.

- _____ 11. At the first of the Nuremberg Trials in 1946,
- anti-Jewish acts were not considered if they occurred before or during the World War II in Germany.
 - the killing of Jews because they were Jews was not listed as a crime.
 - 21 German leaders were tried.
 - the judges came from each of the four Allied countries.
 - All of the above.
- _____ 12. Soon after World War II began, Jews
- expected the “Final Solution.”
 - left Europe or went into hiding.
 - viewed Nazi persecution as another pogrom like those of the past.
 - formed an army to fight the Nazis.
 - All of the above.
- _____ 13. Almost all of the doctors who participated in the Holocaust
- were not real medical doctors.
 - viewed Jews as scientific objects.
 - were insane.
 - had been involved in the “Euthanasia Program.”
 - b and d.
- _____ 14. When Pastor Niemöller wrote that no one was left to speak out for him, he meant that
- the Jews and the Communists were evil, but Christians were good.
 - it was good to fight the Communists but not the Jews.
 - indifference was wrong and everyone should have defended the rights of others.
 - a and b
 - b and c
- _____ 15. When the Allies first received news about the murder of the Jews,
- the four Allied governments immediately warned the German government to stop killing Jews.
 - American officials kept the news secret from the American people.
 - the British immediately bombed the railroads at Auschwitz.
 - the Soviet Union condemned Hitler for his anti-Jewish actions.
 - All of the above.

- _____ 16. For most victims, the train in the cattle car to Auschwitz
- a. was a relief from the ghetto.
 - b. was suffocating and shocking.
 - c. seemed to be over quickly.
 - d. was no surprise.
 - e. c and d.
- _____ 17. Who was not an influential Nazi leader?
- a. Adolf Eichmann
 - b. Henry Morgenthau
 - c. Heinrich Himmler
 - d. Reinhard Heydrich
 - e. c and d
- _____ 18. Which of the following people did not participate in the murder of the Jews?
- a. railroad employees
 - b. doctors
 - c. partisans
 - d. chemists
 - e. c and d.
- _____ 19. Many Germans accepted Hitler's hatred of the Jews because
- a. they were naturally anti-Jewish.
 - b. he was a powerful and convincing speaker.
 - c. they had experienced harm from Jews.
 - d. his arguments were carefully thought out and logical.
 - e. a and b.
- _____ 20. During the Middle Ages, Jews were money lenders because
- a. they were naturally clever about money.
 - b. they wanted to control Christians.
 - c. there was an international network of wealthy Jewish bankers.
 - d. the Church prohibited Christians from money lending.
 - e. a and d.

- _____ 21. From 1933 to 1938, the German government legally
- passed laws that upheld civil rights in Germany.
 - followed the Weimar constitution.
 - passed anti-Jewish laws.
 - carried out regular pogroms against the Jews.
 - c and d.
- _____ 22. The Holocaust was unlike other genocides because it
- involved all aspects of a modern society.
 - was government authorized.
 - occurred in the 20th century.
 - was aimed at an entire population.
 - All of the above.
- _____ 23. Many of those who refused to participate in killing Jews
- were shot.
 - went to trial and had to defend their actions.
 - received rewards from the Allies.
 - were not punished.
 - a and b.
- _____ 24. The “Final Solution”
- was carried out by a few hundred people.
 - involved SS mobile killing units murdering Jews.
 - included sending Jews to death camps.
 - was like a large pogrom.
 - b and c.
- _____ 25. The Holocaust might not have happened if
- Hitler had not conquered most of Europe.
 - Jews had spoken out against the Nazis.
 - so many people did not cooperate with the Nazis.
 - the United States had entered the war sooner.
 - a and c.

- _____ 26. With knowledge of the “Final Solution,” the pope
- issued a public statement condemning anti-Jewish acts.
 - secretly directed and approved of hiding Jews.
 - declared anti-Semitism unchristian.
 - urged the Allies to bomb the death camps.
 - c and d.
- _____ 27. After 1930, Nazism gained some of its support because
- Germans believed the Nazi propoganda about the threat of a Communist takeover.
 - some respected German business men joined the Nazi Party.
 - Germany needed a strong leader.
 - the pope blessed Hitler.
 - a and b.
- _____ 28. During the Middle Ages, Jews
- were viewed by Christains as mysterious and evil.
 - owed land and held public office.
 - used the blood of Chrisian children to make unleavened breads.
 - were usually wealthy.
 - b and d.
- _____ 29. Some of the survivors remember.
- feeling totally alone when they returned home.
 - seeing parents for the last time on the selection platform.
 - being totally fenced in by barbed wire.
 - the smell of the smoke from the burning bodies.
 - All of the above.
- _____ 30. To be successful, the “Final Solution” required
- careful planning and organization by efficiency experts.
 - millions of indifferent or uncaring people.
 - cooperation of people in countries conquered by Germany.
 - participation of those seeking to advance their careers.
 - All of the above.

- _____ 31. In the ghettos, Jews
- a. were permitted to communicate with people outside.
 - b. had to stand in line for hours to get a small amount of food.
 - c. led normal lived in their own homes.
 - d. died of typhus and starvation.
 - e. b and d.
- _____ 32. An important goal of Nazism was
- a. world peace.
 - b. non-violence in politics.
 - c. living space.
 - d. a democratic government.
 - e. a and c.
- _____ 33. The “Final Solution”
- a. was deliberately begun in 1933.
 - b. came after other “solutions to the Jewish question.”
 - c. was like earlier anti-Jewish attacks.
 - d. was carried out only by Germans.
 - e. All of the above.
- _____ 34. Non-Jews who helped Jews usually
- a. knew they were risking their lives.
 - b. were Christian clergy.
 - c. took money for helping them.
 - d. were all in powerful positions.
 - e. All of the above.
- _____ 35. Before World War II, European Jewish culture
- a. revolved around the family.
 - b. was the same as Christian culture.
 - c. was based on religion, learning, work, and community.
 - d. was completely destroyed in the Middle Ages.
 - e. a and c

_____ 36. During the Holocaust, European Jews

- a. lost their families.
- b. sometimes gave up their religious beliefs.
- c. lost their home and all their possessions.
- d. could not believe what was happening to them.
- e. All of the above.

UNIT TEST ANSWER KEY

1. a	10. d	19. b	28. e
2. d	11. e	20. d	29. e
3. e	12. c	21. c	30. e
4. c	13. e	22. a	31. e
5. a	14. c	23. d	32. c
6. a	15. b	24. e	33. b
7. e	16. b	25. e	34. a
8. d	17. b	26. b	35. e
9. a	18. c	27. e	36. e

This Unit Test is correlated with the Knowledge Goals stated in the Introductions for Teaches, p. x in the Instructor's Manual. There are four questions for each of the nine goals.

Goal	Questions
○ describe European Jewish culture before and during the Holocaust.	1, 12, 35, 36
○ explain relationships between anti-Semitism, racism and genocide.	6, 20, 22, 28
○ characterize Nazism and identify the consequences of its rise to power.	2, 10, 27, 32
○ identify various conditions that caused the Holocaust.	14, 19, 25, 30
○ gain insight into the personalities of those who perpetrated the Holocaust.	7, 13, 17, 18
○ describe the sequence of steps that culminated in the methodical destruction of European Jewry.	8, 21, 24, 33
○ cite examples of indifference displayed to Holocaust victims.	5, 11, 15, 26
○ internalize the personal experiences of individual Holocaust survivors.	9, 16, 29, 31
○ describe examples of courageous action taken by those who rescued Jews during the Holocaust.	3, 4, 23, 34