UNIT TEST

1. During the 1920s, German Jewish families
   a. were well-established in German society.
   b. rejected German culture.
   c. maintained their own dietary, dress and language traditions.
   d. lived in small, religious rural communities.
   e. a and c.

2. As a result of Hitler’s rise to power,
   a. there was a violent revolution in Germany.
   b. the German people gained democratic power.
   c. Western governments refused to recognize Germany.
   d. Nazi beliefs became state policy and law.
   e. a and c.

3. In Denmark,
   a. the king and all civil service workers refused to cooperate with the Germans.
   b. the German occupation army refused to help round up Jews.
   c. the Danes worked together to rescue Jews in Denmark.
   d. more than 7,000 Jews were saved.
   e. All of the above.

4. Raoul Wallenberg and Oskar Schindler
   a. were both members of the Nazi Party.
   b. led armed resistance movements against the Germans.
   c. risked their lived to rescue Jews.
   d. were both religious Christians.
   e. c and d.

5. Who resisted the treatment of the Jews?
   a. Corrie ten Boom.
   b. the Einsatzgruppen.
   c. Lord Moyne.
   d. Adolf Eichmann.
   e. All of the above.
6. Racial anti-Semites
   a. believed that Jews inherited rootlessness through their blood.
   b. urged Jews to convert to Christianity.
   c. blamed Jews for the murder of Jesus.
   d. expected Jews to change their customs.
   e. All of the above.

7. Most of the perpetrators of the Holocaust
   a. were average, normal people.
   b. did not think beyond their own actions.
   c. believed they were just doing their jobs.
   d. carried on business as usual.
   e. All of the above.

8. When the Germans conquered Poland,
   a. they immediately established death camps.
   b. Jews were relieved because they felt safer with Germans than with Poles.
   c. most Jews left their homes and moved east.
   d. ghettos were established to concentrate Jews.
   e. a and d.

9. Many victims of the Holocaust
   a. still find their experiences unbelievable.
   b. have forgotten everything.
   c. returned to their homes after the war.
   d. survived with their entire family.
   e. a and d.

10. The Nazis believed that Jews
    a. should have their own country.
    b. were good Germans but not good Christians.
    c. were a violent and therefore dangerous group.
    d. wanted to control the world.
    e. All of the above.
11. At the first of the Nuremberg Trials in 1946,
   a. anti-Jewish acts were not considered if they occurred before or during the World War II in Germany.
   b. the killing of Jews because they were Jews was not listed as a crime.
   c. 21 German leaders were tried.
   d. the judges came from each of the four Allied countries.
   e. All of the above.

12. Soon after World War II began, Jews
   a. expected the “Final Solution.”
   b. left Europe or went into hiding.
   c. viewed Nazi persecution as another pogrom like those of the past.
   d. formed an army to fight the Nazis.
   e. All of the above.

13. Almost all of the doctors who participated in the Holocaust
   a. were not real medical doctors.
   b. viewed Jews as scientific objects.
   c. were insane.
   d. had been involved in the “Euthanasia Program.”
   e. b and d.

14. When Pastor Niemoeller wrote that no one was left to speak out for him, he meant that
   a. the Jews and the Communists were evil, but Christians were good.
   b. it was good to fight the Communists but not the Jews.
   c. indifference was wrong and everyone should have defended the rights of others.
   d. a and b
   e. b and c

15. When the Allies first received news about the murder of the Jews,
   a. the four Allied governments immediately warned the German government to stop killing Jews.
   b. American officials kept the news secret from the American people.
   c. the British immediately bombed the railroads at Auschwitz.
   d. the Soviet Union condemned Hitler for his anti-Jewish actions.
   e. 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
   a. passed laws that upheld civil rights in Germany.
   b. followed the Weimar constitution.
   c. passed anti-Jewish laws.
   d. carried out regular pogroms against the Jews.
   e. c and d.

22. The Holocaust was unlike other genocides because it
   a. involved all aspects of a modern society.
   b. was government authorized.
   c. occurred in the 20th century.
   d. was aimed at an entire population.
   e. All of the above.

23. Many of those who refused to participate in killing Jews
   a. were shot.
   b. went to trial and had to defend their actions.
   c. received rewards from the Allies.
   d. were not punished.
   e. a and b.

24. The “Final Solution”
   a. was carried out by a few hundred people.
   b. involved SS mobile killing units murdering Jews.
   c. included sending Jews to death camps.
   d. was like a large pogrom.
   e. b and c.

25. The Holocaust might not have happened if
   a. Hitler had not conquered most of Europe.
   b. Jews had spoken out against the Nazis.
   c. so many people did not cooperate with the Nazis.
   d. the United States had entered the war sooner.
   e. a and c.
26. With knowledge of the “Final Solution,” the pope
   a. issued a public statement condemning anti-Jewish acts.
   b. secretly directed and approved of hiding Jews.
   c. declared anti-Semitism unchristian.
   d. urged the Allies to bomb the death camps.
   e. c and d.

27. After 1930, Nazism gained some of its support because
   a. Germans believed the Nazi propaganda about the threat of a Communist takeover.
   b. some respected German business men joined the Nazi Party.
   c. Germany needed a strong leader.
   d. the pope blessed Hitler.
   e. a and b.

28. During the Middle Ages, Jews
   a. were viewed by Christains as mysterious and evil.
   b. owed land and held public office.
   c. used the blood of Chrisian children to make unleavened breads.
   d. were usually wealthy.
   e. b and d.

29. Some of the survivors remember.
   a. feeling totally alone when they returned home.
   b. seeing parents for the last time on the selection platform.
   c. being totally fenced in by barbed wire.
   d. the smell of the smoke from the burning bodies.
   e. All of the above.

30. To be successful, the “Final Solution” required
   a. careful planning and organization by efficiency experts.
   b. millions of indifferent or uncaring people.
   c. cooperation of people in countries conquered by Germany.
   d. participation of those seeking to advance their careers.
   e. 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 lives 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.
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.

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<th>Goal</th>
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<td>o describe European Jewish culture before and during the Holocaust.</td>
<td>1, 12, 35, 36</td>
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<td>o explain relationships between anti-Semitism, racism and genocide.</td>
<td>6, 20, 22, 28</td>
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<td>o characterize Nazism and identify the consequences of its rise to power.</td>
<td>2, 10, 27, 32</td>
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<td>o identify various conditions that caused the Holocaust.</td>
<td>14, 19, 25, 30</td>
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<td>o gain insight into the personalities of those who perpetrated the Holocaust.</td>
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<td>o describe the sequence of steps that culminated in the methodical destruction of European Jewry.</td>
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<td>o cite examples of indifference displayed to Holocaust victims.</td>
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<td>o internalize the personal experiences of individual Holocaust survivors.</td>
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<td>o describe examples of courageous action taken by those who rescued Jews during the Holocaust.</td>
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