|  | Name: date:hr: class #   |
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| Video Gde for TED-Ed video: How did Hitler rise to power?  | GROUP / SOLO Due on:   |
| 1. What are the red flowers at the beginning of the  | he video?  |
| <ol><li>As it's imperial government collapsed civil<br/>spread across the nation.</li></ol>            | and worker   |
| 3. Fearing a revolution, m<br>Republic.  | najor parties joined together to form the Weimar                         |
| 4. One of the new government's first tasks was in imposed by the allies.                               | mplementing the peace  |
| 5. Who saw the peace terms as a humiliation? Who did they think had betrayed the army?                 |  |
| 6. What launched Hitler to the leadership of the   | Nazi party?  |
| 7. What did the Nazi's think of capitalism and co  | mmunism?   |
| 8. When the Great Depression led to economic an Parliamentary votes did the Nazi party <i>initiall</i> | <u> </u>   |
| 9. When Hitler lost to Hindenburg, what % of the   | e vote did he have?  |
|  | red Hindenburg to appoint Hitler as Chancellor they for their own goals. |
| 11. As Hitler expanded his powers of as Chancell groups and fought protestors in the streets.          | lor, his supporters formed   |
| 12. When in 1933 a young worker was convicted convinced the government to grant him                    | d of setting fire to the parliament building, Hitler                     |
| 13. In a matter of months, freedom of the<br>were disbanded, and anti-                                 | was abolished, other political<br>laws were passed.                      |
| 14. Meanwhile businessmen and intellectuals, w   | anting to be on the right side of public opinion                         |
| Hitler. They assured themsel only for show.  | lves that his more rhetoric was  |

15. Hitler's rise to power remains a warning about how fragile democratic institutions can be in the face of angry crowds and a leader willing to feed their and exploit their

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| a. | abolished    | 1. publicly declare to be wrong, or give info against someone to the police  |
|----|--------------|--|
| b. | debilitating |  |
| c. | delusions    |  |
| d. | denounced    | 3. a person possessing a highly developed intellect; a thinker   |
| e. | disbanded    | 4. making someone very weak and infirm; tending to weaken something:   |
|    |              | 5. language designed to have a persuasive or impressive effect on its audience, but often regarded as lacking in sincerity or meaningful content |
| f. | dismantling  | 6. formally put an end to  |
| g. | ire          | 7. the ability to evoke or suggest images, memories, and emotions  |
| h. | intellectual |  |
| i. | mainstream   | 8. to take apart or disassemble  |
|    |              | 9. Advocating thorough or complete political or social change; representing or supporting an extreme or progressive section of a political party |
| j. | manipulative | 10. the ideas, attitudes, or activities that are regarded as normal  |
| k. | paramilitary | 11. a person who is blamed for the wrongdoings, mistakes, or faults of others,   |
| l. | radical      | especially for reasons of convenience  |
| m. | rhetoric     | 12. anger  |
| n. | resonance    | 13. characterized by unscrupulous control of a situation or person   |
| 0. | scapegoat    | 14. break up or cause to break up and stop functioning.  |
|    |              | 15. a belief that is firmly maintained despite being at odds with reality  |