

# iGCSE History - Germany Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

# How to Use This Guide

**This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:**

## 1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

**Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.**

## 2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

**Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.**

## 3. Learn from the Explanations

**After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.**

## 4. Track Your Progress

**Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.**

## 5. Simulate the Real Exam

**Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.**

## 6. Repeat and Review

**Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.**

**There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!**

## **Questions**

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- 1. How did ordinary Germans generally respond to the rumors about concentration camps?**
  - A. They actively opposed the Nazi regime**
  - B. They believed and reported them to authorities**
  - C. They were largely unaware of the situation**
  - D. They were supportive of the camps and their actions**
  
- 2. What was the role of the Gestapo in Nazi Germany?**
  - A. A local police force managing everyday crime**
  - B. A secret police responsible for enforcing Nazi laws**
  - C. A military organization during World War II**
  - D. A propaganda unit promoting Nazi ideology**
  
- 3. What was the outcome of the elections between 1924 and 1928 regarding the Nazi Party?**
  - A. They saw a steady increase in support**
  - B. They achieved a majority in the Reichstag**
  - C. They suffered a decrease in seats**
  - D. They focused solely on local elections**
  
- 4. Which of the following best describes one consequence of Kristallnacht?**
  - A. Many Jews celebrated their culture**
  - B. Over 20,000 Jews were sent to concentration camps**
  - C. New businesses were established in Jewish areas**
  - D. All Jewish people were offered asylum in other countries**
  
- 5. What role did the SS play in the Third Reich?**
  - A. The military arm of the German government**
  - B. The elite paramilitary organization that enforced Nazi policies and was involved in the Holocaust**
  - C. The organization responsible for trade negotiations**
  - D. The administrative body for German civilians**

**6. What was a major belief of President Hindenburg regarding Hitler upon his appointment as Chancellor?**

- A. He believed Hitler would unify all parties**
- B. He was confident in his ability to control Hitler**
- C. He thought Hitler was a weak politician**
- D. He supported Hitler's radical policies**

**7. What was the main purpose of the 'Total War' speech announced by Goebbels in February 1943?**

- A. The entire population had to make sacrifices for the war effort**
- B. To encourage international diplomacy**
- C. The reinforcement of the Nazi ideology**
- D. To declare war on the Soviet Union**

**8. What was the significance of the D-Day invasion?**

- A. It marked the end of World War II in Europe**
- B. It marked the beginning of the liberation of Western Europe from Nazi control**
- C. It led to the creation of the United Nations**
- D. It resulted in the execution of Nazi war criminals**

**9. What was the outcome of the July 20 plot?**

- A. A successful assassination of Hitler**
- B. A failed assassination attempt on Hitler by German military officers in 1944**
- C. The establishment of a new German government**
- D. The beginning of widespread revolt against the Nazis**

**10. What kind of projects did the National Labour Service primarily focus on building?**

- A. Military bases**
- B. Public works projects such as the Autobahnen**
- C. Private residential areas**
- D. Cultural landmarks**

## **Answers**

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1. C
2. B
3. C
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. A
8. B
9. B
10. B

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. How did ordinary Germans generally respond to the rumors about concentration camps?

- A. They actively opposed the Nazi regime
- B. They believed and reported them to authorities
- C. They were largely unaware of the situation**
- D. They were supportive of the camps and their actions

Ordinary Germans were largely unaware of the full extent and nature of the situation regarding concentration camps. The Nazi regime employed significant measures to maintain secrecy about the camps, including strict censorship of the press and propaganda that painted a favorable picture of their policies. While some individuals may have had suspicions or heard rumors, many were not fully informed about the realities of the camps, which were often misrepresented or obscured by the government. This lack of awareness was further compounded by the regime's portrayal of the camps as necessary for maintaining order and security in society. Consequently, the overall consciousness among the general population was limited, and many Germans focused on their everyday lives, often distancing themselves from the grim realities of the political climate. The support, opposition, or even the action commonly associated with the camps are more reflective of specific groups or individuals within German society, rather than the general sentiment of ordinary Germans, who were not equipped with accurate information to form a comprehensive opinion on the concentration camps.

## 2. What was the role of the Gestapo in Nazi Germany?

- A. A local police force managing everyday crime
- B. A secret police responsible for enforcing Nazi laws**
- C. A military organization during World War II
- D. A propaganda unit promoting Nazi ideology

The Gestapo, or Geheime Staatspolizei, was a crucial component of the Nazi regime, functioning as the secret police tasked with enforcing Nazi laws and regulations. Established in 1933, the Gestapo played a pivotal role in suppressing dissent and opposition to Adolf Hitler's government. Its responsibilities included monitoring the activities of individuals and organizations deemed to be threats to the state, conducting surveillance, and instigating arrests. The Gestapo was notorious for its use of intimidation, coercion, and torture to maintain control and instill fear among the populace. Understanding the context of the other choices provides further clarity. The description of a local police force managing everyday crime does not encompass the Gestapo's specific mandate to combat political opponents and enforce the regime's ideologies. Additionally, while the military was indeed a significant aspect of Nazi Germany during World War II, it was separate from the Gestapo, which did not engage in combat or military operations. The mention of a propaganda unit promoting Nazi ideology is also inaccurate; although propaganda played an essential role in the regime's strategies, that function was primarily carried out by different organizations, not the Gestapo. Thus, the designation of the Gestapo as a secret police aligns perfectly with its historical role.

**3. What was the outcome of the elections between 1924 and 1928 regarding the Nazi Party?**

- A. They saw a steady increase in support**
- B. They achieved a majority in the Reichstag**
- C. They suffered a decrease in seats**
- D. They focused solely on local elections**

The outcome of the elections between 1924 and 1928 regarding the Nazi Party was characterized by a decrease in seats within the Reichstag. During this period, the Weimar Republic was more stable, and the Nazi Party did not achieve the level of popularity it needed to gain significant representation. In the elections held during these years, the political environment favored more moderate and established parties, leading to the Nazis struggling to make substantial gains. Their radical ideologies and strategies did not resonate with the electorate at that time, which contributed to a decline in their seats. This contrast with the earlier period of significant growth during the political and economic upheaval of the early 1920s emphasizes the changing dynamics of voter sentiment during the Weimar Republic. While the Nazis would later rise to prominence in the early 1930s, the period between 1924 and 1928 was marked by setbacks for the party, illustrating the volatility and fluctuations of political support in Germany leading up to the eventual rise of the Nazi regime.

**4. Which of the following best describes one consequence of Kristallnacht?**

- A. Many Jews celebrated their culture**
- B. Over 20,000 Jews were sent to concentration camps**
- C. New businesses were established in Jewish areas**
- D. All Jewish people were offered asylum in other countries**

The correct answer highlights a pivotal and tragic consequence of Kristallnacht, which occurred on the night of November 9-10, 1938. This state-sponsored pogrom marked a significant escalation in the Nazi regime's persecution of Jews. In the aftermath of these violent attacks, where Jewish homes, businesses, and synagogues were destroyed, the German authorities arrested approximately 30,000 Jewish men and sent them to concentration camps. This event served as a turning point in Nazi anti-Semitic policy, as it underscored a shift from social ostracism and economic discrimination towards outright violence and imprisonment. The infamy of Kristallnacht solidified fears within the Jewish community of Nazi Germany regarding their safety and future, leading to increased emigration efforts, as many sought to flee the impending dangers. The other options do not accurately reflect the consequences of Kristallnacht. There was no celebration of culture among Jews during such a time of despair; rather, there was a sense of dread and urgency. Additionally, the attacks did not lead to the establishment of new businesses in Jewish neighborhoods, but rather to their destruction. As for asylum, while some Jews sought refuge in other countries, the response from many nations was often lukewarm or restrictive.

## 5. What role did the SS play in the Third Reich?

- A. The military arm of the German government
- B. The elite paramilitary organization that enforced Nazi policies and was involved in the Holocaust**
- C. The organization responsible for trade negotiations
- D. The administrative body for German civilians

The SS, or Schutzstaffel, was an elite paramilitary organization that played a crucial role in the enforcement of Nazi policies during the Third Reich. Established originally as a personal guard for Adolf Hitler, the SS evolved into one of the most powerful and feared institutions of the Nazi regime. Its responsibilities extended beyond personal protection to include managing concentration camps, conducting mass executions, and overseeing the implementation of the Holocaust. The SS was instrumental in ensuring loyalty to Hitler and promoting the regime's ideology through terror and violence. By focusing on the enforcement of Nazi policies and the systemic elimination of Jews and other groups deemed undesirable, the SS epitomized the brutal methodologies employed by the regime to maintain control and propagate its objectives. This involvement in the Holocaust underlines the significant and horrific impact that the SS had during this period, distinguishing it from any other organization in Germany, including military or civilian administrative bodies.

## 6. What was a major belief of President Hindenburg regarding Hitler upon his appointment as Chancellor?

- A. He believed Hitler would unify all parties
- B. He was confident in his ability to control Hitler**
- C. He thought Hitler was a weak politician
- D. He supported Hitler's radical policies

President Hindenburg's belief that he could control Hitler played a significant role in his decision to appoint him as Chancellor in January 1933. Hindenburg underestimated Hitler's ambitions and the dangers posed by the Nazi Party, primarily viewing him as a volatile but ultimately manageable figure. This perspective stemmed from Hindenburg's own political background and his belief in traditional conservative values, which led him to think he could use Hitler to stabilize the government while keeping him within certain limits. Hindenburg's confidence reflected a broader misconception among conservative elites that they could harness Hitler's popularity and the support of the Nazi Party for their ends, thereby maintaining power without allowing Hitler to significantly change the political structure. This miscalculation would later prove disastrous, as Hitler was able to consolidate power far beyond Hindenburg's expectations. The assumption that Hitler could be controlled ultimately contributed to the erosion of democracy in Germany and enabled the rise of a totalitarian regime.

## 7. What was the main purpose of the 'Total War' speech announced by Goebbels in February 1943?

- A. The entire population had to make sacrifices for the war effort**
- B. To encourage international diplomacy**
- C. The reinforcement of the Nazi ideology**
- D. To declare war on the Soviet Union**

The main purpose of the 'Total War' speech delivered by Joseph Goebbels in February 1943 was to rally the German population around the idea that everyone needed to contribute to the war effort through significant sacrifices. In this speech, Goebbels emphasized that the survival of the nation depended on the commitment of every citizen to support the war in a fully mobilized manner. He called for all available resources to be allocated to the war effort and for all citizens, regardless of their role in society, to participate actively in aiding the military. This call to total mobilization reflected the desperate situation Germany faced at that point in World War II, particularly after defeats on the Eastern Front. It aimed to instill a sense of urgency and collective responsibility among the population to unify them in the struggle for the nation's survival. The concept of 'Total War' signified that the war was not just a military endeavor but required the involvement of all aspects of society, including industry, agriculture, and even civilian energy and morale. The other options are less relevant to the central theme of Goebbels' speech. Encouraging international diplomacy was not aligned with Nazi strategies at that time, which focused on aggressive military campaigns. Reinforcing Nazi ideology was a broader goal but

## 8. What was the significance of the D-Day invasion?

- A. It marked the end of World War II in Europe**
- B. It marked the beginning of the liberation of Western Europe from Nazi control**
- C. It led to the creation of the United Nations**
- D. It resulted in the execution of Nazi war criminals**

The significance of the D-Day invasion lies primarily in its role as the starting point for the liberation of Western Europe from Nazi control. On June 6, 1944, Allied forces launched a massive invasion of Normandy, France, which was occupied by Nazi Germany. This operation, known as Operation Overlord, involved a coordinated assault by land, air, and sea, and marked a pivotal turn in the Second World War. The successful landing enabled the Allies to establish a crucial foothold in Europe, allowing for the subsequent advancement into German-occupied territories. This event signified not only a military strategy to weaken Nazi forces but also served as a major morale booster for both the Allied troops and the occupied nations, as it signaled the beginning of the end for Nazi dominance in Western Europe. The other options, while related to the broader context of World War II and its aftermath, do not directly reflect the significance of D-Day itself. The end of World War II in Europe came later in May 1945, after a series of battles following the initial invasion. The creation of the United Nations was established in 1945 to promote international cooperation and prevent future conflicts, stemming from the outcomes of the war including the defeat of Nazi Germany, rather than

## 9. What was the outcome of the July 20 plot?

- A. A successful assassination of Hitler
- B. A failed assassination attempt on Hitler by German military officers in 1944**
- C. The establishment of a new German government
- D. The beginning of widespread revolt against the Nazis

The July 20 plot refers to the failed assassination attempt on Adolf Hitler by German military officers in 1944, making this the correct answer. The plot was primarily orchestrated by figures within the German military who sought to end World War II by removing Hitler from power. They believed that if they could eliminate Hitler, it would open up the possibility for peace negotiations with the Allies. The attempt involved planting a bomb in a briefcase during a meeting at the Wolf's Lair, Hitler's headquarters. However, the bomb did not kill Hitler, as he survived the explosion due to a combination of factors, including the positioning of the briefcase and a thick table that absorbed some of the blast. Following the failed assassination, the regime responded with a brutal crackdown, executing many of those involved in the plot and instilling further fear within the ranks of dissenters. This event did not lead to a successful assassination (ruling out the first choice), nor did it result in the formation of a new government or widespread revolt against the Nazis at that time. Instead, it highlighted the deep divisions within Germany regarding Hitler's leadership and the pressures the Nazi regime faced internally, but it ultimately reinforced Hitler's control as the conspiracy was crushed.

## 10. What kind of projects did the National Labour Service primarily focus on building?

- A. Military bases
- B. Public works projects such as the Autobahnen**
- C. Private residential areas
- D. Cultural landmarks

The National Labour Service (Reichsarbeitsdienst or RAD) was primarily focused on public works projects, which significantly contributed to infrastructure development in Germany during the 1930s. One of its most notable achievements was the construction of the Autobahnen, the national motorway system, which played a crucial role in improving transportation across the country. These infrastructure projects were aimed at reducing unemployment and stimulating the economy, as they provided jobs for many individuals who were struggling to find work during the Great Depression. The RAD emphasized community-oriented work that benefited the state and its goals, and the Autobahnen became a symbol of Germany's efforts to modernize and revitalize the nation's economy. In contrast, military bases and cultural landmarks were not the primary focus of the National Labour Service, nor were private residential areas, as the RAD's mandate was closely tied to addressing economic issues through large-scale public infrastructure projects.

# Next Steps

**Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.**

**As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.**

**If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at [hello@examzify.com](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://igcsehistorygermany.examzify.com>**

**We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!**

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