

**THE RISE OF TOTALITARIANISM****Outline Map****The Soviet Union in the 1930s**

**Directions:** Locate and label: Belorussian S.S.R., Kazakh S.S.R., Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, Turkmen S.S.R., and Ukrainian S.S.R. Then, label the five major cities of Archangel, Leningrad, Moscow, Stalingrad, and Vladivostok. In the blank box, create a key for your finished map. You may use any map in the textbook chapter, unit opener, or Atlas for reference.



**THE RISE OF TOTALITARIANISM****Section 1 Quiz****A. Terms, People, and Places**

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all the words, names, or places in Column II will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

**Column I**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. a method of treating mental disorders
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. a movement that rejected rational thought
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. a woman who rejected old ways in favor of new freedoms
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. an African American cultural awakening
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. U.S. ban on the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages

**Column II**

- a. flapper
- b. Prohibition
- c. speakeasies
- d. Harlem Renaissance
- e. psychoanalysis
- f. abstract
- g. dada
- h. surrealism

**B. Main Ideas**

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Which statement best characterizes the mood of much of the world at the end of World War I?
  - a. People looked forward to the postwar world with hope.
  - b. The sense of optimism had been shattered.
  - c. Winners and losers of the war looked for revenge.
  - d. People looked for ways to return to how things were before the war.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The Scopes trial showed the strength of
  - a. Prohibition.
  - b. emancipation.
  - c. dada and surrealism.
  - d. Christian fundamentalism.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Who argued that measurements of time and space were not absolute?
  - a. Einstein
  - b. Curie
  - c. Freud
  - d. Fleming
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Following the war, art generally moved away from the realistic to the
  - a. relative.
  - b. spontaneous.
  - c. abstract.
  - d. traditional.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. T. S. Eliot, James Joyce, and Langston Hughes were all
  - a. painters.
  - b. writers.
  - c. scientists.
  - d. architects.

**THE RISE OF TOTALITARIANISM**

**Section 2 Quiz**

**A. Terms, People, and Places**

*Write a short definition for each term.*

1. disarmament \_\_\_\_\_
2. general strike \_\_\_\_\_
3. finance \_\_\_\_\_
4. Federal Reserve \_\_\_\_\_
5. New Deal \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Main Ideas**

*Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The country that emerged from World War I in the best financial shape was
  - a. France.
  - b. Britain.
  - c. Russia.
  - d. the United States.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The Kellogg-Briand Pact was designed to
  - a. end wars between countries.
  - b. create the borders between France and Germany.
  - c. strengthen the Maginot Line.
  - d. improve the global economy.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. One important cause of the Great Depression was
  - a. German war reparations.
  - b. overproduction and falling demand in the United States.
  - c. the 1926 general strike in Britain.
  - d. rapidly falling tariff rates.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. What 1929 event aggravated the economic decline in the United States?
  - a. the general strike
  - b. the stock market crash
  - c. the Dust Bowl
  - d. the creation of the New Deal
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Which statement best describes western countries' attempts to end the Great Depression?
  - a. They used higher tariffs to stimulate production.
  - b. They eliminated unemployment by starting huge work programs.
  - c. They put into place programs that lessened suffering but did not solve the problems.
  - d. They decreased the size of government as a way of saving money.

**THE RISE OF TOTALITARIANISM****Section 3 Quiz****A. Terms, People, and Places**

Write a short definition for each name or term.

1. Benito Mussolini \_\_\_\_\_
2. Black Shirts \_\_\_\_\_
3. March on Rome \_\_\_\_\_
4. totalitarian state \_\_\_\_\_
5. fascism \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Main Ideas**

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Following World War I, Italian nationalists were outraged that
- a. France and Britain signed the Kellogg-Briand Pact.
  - b. Italy did not receive all the territory promised to it.
  - c. Mussolini was not asked to attend the peace conference.
  - d. the Italian navy was drastically reduced in size.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Under Mussolini, Italy became a
- a. monarchy.
  - b. parliamentary democracy.
  - c. dictatorship.
  - d. constitutional republic.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Whom did Mussolini's system of government favor?
- a. farm workers and factory laborers
  - b. army officers and Communists
  - c. the upper classes and industrial leaders
  - d. factory owners and their workers
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. One appeal of fascism to Italians was its
- a. promise of individual liberties.
  - b. promise of economic equality.
  - c. promise of an independent judicial system.
  - d. promise of a stable government.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. In what way did fascists differ from communists?
- a. Communists wanted to spread communism internationally, while fascists were most concerned with strengthening their own nation.
  - b. Fascists supported a classless society, while communists defined classes.
  - c. Fascists set up one-party states, while communists set up multiparty states.
  - d. Communists used terror to achieve their goals, while fascists used political methods.

**THE RISE OF TOTALITARIANISM****Section 4 Quiz****A. Terms, People, and Places**

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all the words, names, or places in Column II will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

**Column I**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. wealthy Russian farmers
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. a system of brutal labor camps
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. an economic system in which government makes all decisions
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. an artistic style that showed the Soviet Union in a positive light
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. state-owned farms

**Column II**

- a. command economy
- b. collectives
- c. kulaks
- d. Gulag
- e. socialist realism
- f. Russification
- g. atheism
- h. Comintern

**B. Main Ideas**

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Stalin's "five-year plans" were aimed at
- building heavy industry and improving transportation.
  - raising people's standard of living.
  - confiscating the land of factory owners.
  - revealing the injustice of the "show trials" and the Great Purge.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. To bring agriculture under his control, Stalin used
- the free-market economy.
  - Russification.
  - forced collectivization.
  - socialist realism.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The Great Purge and "show trials" tried to eliminate
- artists and dancers.
  - anyone Stalin saw as a threat.
  - the secret police.
  - the Gulags.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Under Stalin, the official state religious policy was
- Russian orthodoxy.
  - atheism.
  - fascism.
  - rationalism.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The goal of the Comintern was to
- establish a state-run university.
  - increase trade with capitalist countries.
  - create a red scare in the United States and other countries.
  - encourage worldwide revolution.

## THE RISE OF TOTALITARIANISM

**Section 5 Quiz****A. Terms, People, and Places**

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of a word or phrase from the box.

- |                |                |                   |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| a. chancellor  | c. Third Reich | e. Nuremberg Laws |
| b. Ruhr Valley | d. Gestapo     |                   |

- German workers in the \_\_\_\_\_ went on strike in 1923.
- The \_\_\_\_\_, the Nazi secret police, helped keep order in Germany.
- Hitler believed his German government, or the \_\_\_\_\_, would rule Europe for a thousand years.
- The 1935 \_\_\_\_\_ revoked Jews' German citizenship.
- The democratic Weimar Republic was led by a \_\_\_\_\_, or prime minister.

**B. Main Ideas**

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The Weimar Republic faced many severe problems, including
- the lack of a bill of rights and suffrage for women.
  - runaway inflation and one-party rule.
  - runaway inflation and many political parties.
  - the inability to develop a multiparty system.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. In *Mein Kampf*, Hitler wrote that Germany could return to power by
- uniting all Germans into one nation.
  - returning to a monarchy.
  - developing relations with other fascist governments.
  - admitting that there is no master race.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. How did Hitler come to power in 1933?
- by a coup d'état
  - by legal election
  - with support of the army
  - with help from Communists
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. One Nazi goal was to
- promote communist revolutions.
  - stamp out racism in Europe.
  - increase war reparations.
  - purify German culture.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. What was one reason authoritarian rule spread in Eastern Europe?
- alliances with Hitler
  - the influence of Mussolini and the Fascists
  - lack of ethnic conflict
  - their lack of experience with the democratic process