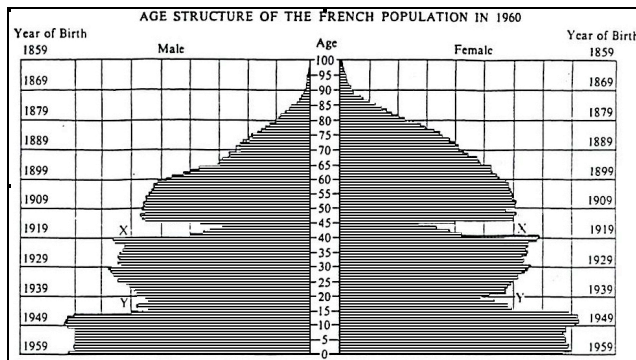


Chapter 26 – Dictatorships and the Great Depression

1. Surrealism, an artistic genre of the twentieth century, has as a central theme the
- accurate portrayal of a moment in time
 - exploration of dream images and the irrational
 - depiction of contemporary mass-produced goods and images
 - idealization of cone, cube, and cylinder shapes
 - portrayal of ordinary people in natural settings



2. The indentations at points X and Y on both sides of this graph are best explained as the result of the
- drought and poor crop yields during the First and Second World Wars
 - low number of births during the First and Second World Wars
 - influenza epidemics following the First and Second World Wars
 - deportation of French citizens by Germany during the First and Second World Wars
 - military losses suffered by France in the Indochinese and Algerian wars



3. The symbol above advocates the union in political action of which of the following classes, or groups in Italian society?
- Intellectuals, priests, and industrialists
 - Workers, peasants, and intellectuals
 - Students and civil servants
 - Workers and priests
 - Industrialists and intellectuals
4. All of the following describe aspects of Lenin's New Economic Policy (NEP) EXCEPT:
- State ownership of heavy industry, banks, and transport ended.
 - the growth of a group of prosperous, independent peasants was encouraged.
 - There was a tactical retreat in communist economic planning.
 - Industries employing fewer than twenty workers were denationalized.
 - All agricultural requisitions ended and were replaced by conventional taxes.

5. The nation had been tottering on the verge of military insurrection since it became a republic in 1931. Because the Republicans included not only moderate middle-class liberals but a wide array of extremists A revolt by the army led to civil war, in which each side received aid from outside nations, which served to transform the local conflict into an international ideological war.

The nation described above was -

- Spain
 - Italy
 - Poland
 - Yugoslavia
 - Algeria
6. Which of the following developments occurred in Europe in the 1920's?
- devastating inflation in Germany
 - high prices paid to farmers for agricultural commodities
 - repudiation of the Locarno treaties
 - the widespread formation of Popular Front governments
 - nearly full employment in Great Britain
7. French leaders decided to occupy Germany's Ruhr Valley in January 1923 in order to
- counterbalance Soviet influence in Germany
 - incorporate German territory permanently into France
 - halt the rise of the Nazi party among workers in the region
 - use the region's industrial production to accelerate France's rearmament
 - seize goods as payment for Germany's reparations debt
8. The major objective of the Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928) was to
- end the use of war for solving international controversies
 - end the Russo-Polish border conflict
 - end tensions between France and Great Britain over the export of French farm surpluses to Great Britain
 - end the French occupation of the Ruhr
 - replace the Dawes and Young plans
9. Which of the following characterized Mussolini's ideal of the fascist corporate state?

I. Organization of the population into syndicates of employers, employees, and government arbitrators

II. Establishment of semiautonomous regional governments

III. Abolition of strikes, lockouts, and the older trade unions

- I only
- II only
- I and II only
- I and III only
- I, II, and III

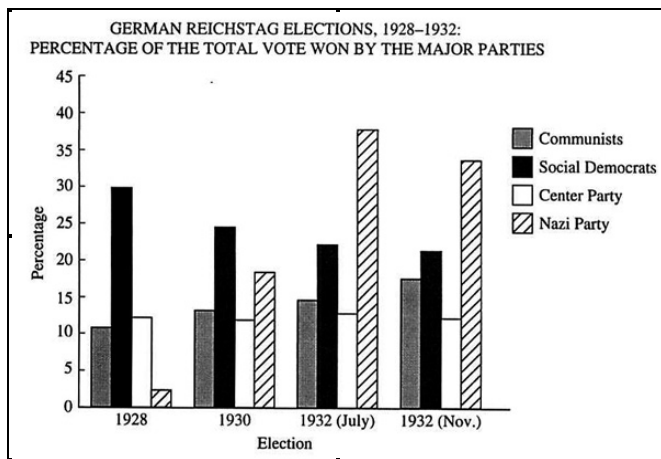
10. The most notable social effect of the 1923 inflation in Germany was the
- depletion of the savings and income of the middle class
 - encouragement of population shifts from cities to the countryside
 - strengthening of the position of women in the work force
 - acceleration of a trend toward the establishment of cooperative pension plans
 - reduction of social tensions



11. The painting above, *Musical Forms* (1931) by Georges Braque, is an example of which of the following schools of painting?
- Romantic
 - Impressionist
 - Cubist
 - Expressionist
 - Realist
12. Which of the following best characterizes European art and literature in the 1920's?
- questioning of accepted values and practices
 - a rejection of atheism and socialism
 - a reaffirmation of human beauty and goodness
 - a resurrection of Victorian sensibilities and styles
 - adherence to classical rules of composition
13. Which of the following best describes the Nazi party's ideal role for "Aryan" women in Germany?
- they were to be mothers, wives, and homemakers.
 - they were to serve in equal numbers with men in state and party bureaucracies at all levels.
 - they were to enjoy economic power equal to that of men.
 - they were to have no political or legal rights.
 - they would be a reserve military force, available for frontline duty when there was a shortage of male soldiers.
14. The constitution of Weimar Germany helped to undermine the republican form of government by
- providing for rule by a single individual in cases of national emergency
 - favoring the Left over the Right in the political spectrum
 - committing Germany to support all decisions made by the World Court
 - denying some citizens the basic civil rights of a modern democracy
 - using complicated legal language that few people could understand

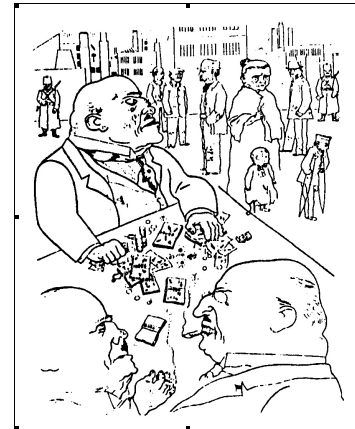
15. The purges carried out in the Soviet Union during the 1930's resulted in
- the protection of ideological diversity within the Communist party
 - improvements in military preparedness
 - a decrease in the size of the bureaucracy
 - elimination of the old Bolshevik elite
 - an enhanced Soviet image abroad
16. In the 1930's one of the effects of the Great Depression in Europe was
- a reconciliation between communists and fascists in France
 - a strengthening of efforts to facilitate international trade
 - a rise in the production of consumer goods
 - the increased effectiveness of the League of Nations in international relations
 - the broadening of popular support for the Nazi party in Germany
17. Which of the following best describes Lenin's New Economic Policy?
- the first systematic application of Marxist principles to the economic life of a state
 - the First Five-Year Plan for Soviet economic development
 - a Modern plan for the collectivization of agriculture
 - a compromise with capitalist economic principles
 - an important element of Lenin's "April Theses"
18. Which of the following is the best description of the condition of Great Britain's national economy in the 1920s?
- a renewed prosperity in the traditional manufacturing industries
 - increased national wealth as a result of mounting export of British goods
 - a stagnant manufacturing sector and a widening gulf between rich and poor
 - dislocation brought about by a shift from manufacturing to agriculture
 - a resurgent national prosperity caused by increased working-class wealth
19. Which of the following was a major new consumer item that gained wide popularity in Europe between the First World War and the Second World War?
- bicycles
 - coffee
 - radios
 - televisions
 - woolen clothing
20. Which of the following occurred during Stalin's First Five-Year Plan?
- the execution of the Romanovs
 - the introduction of women's suffrage
 - the establishment of the New Economic Policy
 - the liquidation of the kulaks as a class
 - the Soviet invasion of Poland
21. Which of the following was a central part of National Socialist ideology?
- Anticommunism
 - Conservatism
 - Protestantism
 - Utilitarianism
 - Syndicalism

22. Which of the following had the greatest influence on the work of the French Surrealist painters in the period between the First and Second World Wars?
- Freudian psychology
 - rules of painting developed during the Renaissance
 - seventeenth-century Dutch landscape painters
 - 19th-century theological speculation
 - the clean, sharp lines of African art
23. Which of the following resulted from the Spanish Civil War?
- agrarian reform was carried out in the Spanish countryside.
 - the forces of the Spanish Second Republic were victorious.
 - the borders of Spain were redrawn to include territory formerly held by France.
 - Spain's territories in Africa were lost.
 - an authoritarian regime was established in Spain.
24. Soviet collectivization of agriculture in the 1930's had all of the following results EXCEPT
- an increase in the domestic food supply
 - greater mechanization of production
 - movement of surplus rural labor to the cities
 - destruction of the rural middle class
 - an increase in the power of the Communist Party



25. The graph above of the voting (by party) in the German elections from 1928 to 1932 shows which of the following?
- the percentage of persons voting for the Nazi Party grew in every election.
 - the Nazi Party enjoyed a substantial share of the German vote even before the Depression began.
 - the Depression saw an increase in the percentage of votes for Communist and Nazi parties.
 - Social Democrats voted increasingly for Nazi candidates.
 - by the end of 1932, the Nazi Party had an absolute majority in the Reichstag.
26. The ideology of Italian fascism was based on
- a socialist government founded on military conquest
 - a radical democracy with a socialist economy
 - limited democracy and a capitalist economy
 - nationalism and a communist economy
 - an authoritarian state and a corporate economy

27. In the period after the First World War, the British economist John Maynard Keynes argued that
- price inflation was the primary threat to economic growth
 - military spending should remain high even in peacetime
 - governments should respond to economic downturns by increasing spending
 - the best ideas of Adam Smith and Karl Marx could be reconciled
 - government interference with the market created economic inefficiencies



28. The 1921 German drawing by George Grosz shown above reflects the
- reaction against capitalism and war profiteering following the First World War
 - cooperation between industrialists and the working classes during the First World War
 - high level of support for the Nazis among German capitalists
 - efforts by the government to provide assistance to the elderly and those unable to find work
 - high level of self-consciousness and solidarity among the European working classes after the First World War
29. Which of the following best describes the effect of the Great Depression (1929-1939) in Europe?
- It resulted in increased government economic intervention and control in many nations.
 - It strengthened the trend toward popular democracy in central and eastern Europe.
 - It was more severe in France than in Germany.
 - It encouraged the development of a global economy based on free trade and private enterprise.
 - It strengthened the influence of the League of Nations.
30. The term "Five Year Plans" would most likely be discussed in conjunction with which of the following?
- a book on urban planning in post-Second World War England
 - a work on German democratic socialism in the twentieth century
 - a book on the economic development of the Soviet Union after the Bolshevik Revolution
 - a monograph on French military security from 1920 to 1939
 - an examination of the influence of Keynesian economics in the 1930s

31. All of the following developments during the 1930s contributed to improved relations between the Soviet Union on one hand and Great Britain and France on the other EXCEPT
- Stalin's purge of Bolshevik leaders
 - capitalist desires for new markets
 - Soviet desires for technology and markets
 - the fear of fascism in Germany and Italy
 - the rise of Popular Front governments
32. Which of the following was originally part of German Nazism but not of Italian fascism?
- anti-communism
 - anti-Semitism
 - political violence
 - the replacement of a democratically elected government
 - a single charismatic figure
33. During the Spanish Civil War, the Nationalist forces led by General Franco received military assistance from which of the following pairs of states?
- France and Italy
 - France and the Soviet Union
 - Germany and Great Britain
 - Germany and Italy
 - the Soviet Union and the United States
-
34. In 1925, Germany's democratic Weimar government signed the Locarno Pacts which
- set a 10-year moratorium on naval construction
 - guaranteed the territorial integrity of the Chinese Republic
 - outlawed war
 - recognized the French-Belgian-German boundaries set at Versailles
 - allied Germany with Fascist Italy
35. European thought in the early 20th century was LEAST influenced by
- the concept of existentialism offered by Nietzsche
 - the Darwinist concept of evolution
 - the Enlightenment works of Voltaire and Montesquieu
 - the uncertainty principle of Heisenberg
 - Wittgenstein's ideas of logical positivism
36. What was the major goal of Joseph Stalin's Five Year Plan?
- encouraging rapid industrialization
 - supporting capitalism
 - improving literacy rates
 - including peasants in the decision-making process
 - programs to westernize, educate, and enlighten the population
37. Mussolini's Corporate State provided
- laissez-faire approach to business
 - the abolition of private ownership of business
 - limits on profits but not on wages
 - prohibition of strikes by labor
 - encouragement for women to work in factories
38. The trend in literature in the postwar period was
- toward nostalgic visions of escape.
 - toward a new faith in God and mankind.
 - the glorification of the state.
 - a new belief in a world of growing desolation.
 - utopian dreams of the future.
39. In January of 1933, Adolf Hitler assumed the post of *Reichschancellor*
- by means of the Beer Hall Putsch
 - by seizing control of the government
 - after his party received a plurality of votes in the democratic elections
 - after he overthrew the Weimar Republic
 - by staging a coup against Paul Hindenburg, president of the republic
40. The modern, or international, style in architecture emphasized
- beauty over function.
 - practical and functional construction.
 - freedom from town planning.
 - massive exterior ornamentation.
 - separation of line from applied arts.
- ## REVIEW
41. In 1917 the Bolsheviks sought to rally support from the Russian people with which of the following slogans?
- "Peace, land, bread"
 - "Socialism in one country"
 - "Blood and iron"
 - "Family, work, fatherland"
 - "Liberty, equality, fraternity"
42. France regained which of the following as part of the peace settlement after the First World War?
- Alsace-Lorraine
 - Burgundy
 - Flanders
 - the Rhineland
 - the Ruhr
43. Most historians would agree with which of the following descriptions of the Treaty of Versailles of 1919?
- A treaty that spelled out the Soviet Union's reparation obligations
 - A triumph of farsighted political and economic planning
 - A treaty that dismantled the British Empire
 - A destructive peace dictated by the United States
 - A treaty that the defeated thought too harsh and the victors thought too lenient
44. One major consequence of the First World War was
- a long period of peace and stability in Europe
 - the reestablishment of the Ottoman Empire
 - the start of the Russian Revolution
 - greater prosperity for Great Britain and France
 - greater Italian influence in European diplomacy
45. The Schlieffen Plan called for Germany to knock out
- England by marching through France.
 - Russia by marching through Poland.
 - France by marching through Belgium.
 - Belgium by marching through France.
 - Italy by marching through Austria.
46. Which of the following was a major demographic change in Western Europe between 1850 and 1914?
- A dramatic shift of population to urban areas
 - A rapidly increasing birth rate
 - A rapidly increasing death rate
 - A pronounced trend toward larger families
 - A marked decline in emigration



47. The painting above, the Gare Saint-Lazare (1877) by Claude Monet, is an example of which of the following schools of painting?
- (A) Abstract
 - (B) Surrealism
 - (C) Cubist
 - (D) Impressionist
 - (E) Baroque
48. The imperialism of the 1870 to 1914 period was directed by the Europeans primarily in which regions?
- (A) the Americas
 - (B) Africa and East Asia
 - (C) Eastern Europe
 - (D) Australia and Oceania
 - (E) Africa and the Middle East
49. Of the following, nineteenth-century European women were relatively more numerous and made the most influential contributions as
- (A) popular novelists and writers
 - (B) developers of the new biological sciences
 - (C) classical musicians
 - (D) members of parliaments
 - (E) architects and engineers
50. Which of the following was true of contraception in nineteenth-century Europe?
- (A) It appeared first among working-class families.
 - (B) It initially had the support of the Roman Catholic Church.
 - (C) It reduced the size of rural families much more than that of urban families.
 - (D) It was practiced by middle-class parents seeking a higher standard of living for their families.
 - (E) It became popular as a result of the development of the birth control pill.