

DICTATORS

1. What term best describes the working class?
 - A. commissars
 - B. proletariat
 - C. soviet
 - D. tsars
2. The communists organized the _____, a police force who executed many ordinary citizens.
 - A. Marxists
 - B. commissars
 - C. proletariats
 - D. Cheka
3. In Russia, who were the commissars?
 - A. communist party officials assigned to the army to teach party principles and ensure party loyalty
 - B. a secret police force similar to the Tsar's
 - C. the growing class of factory workers, miners, and urban wage earners
 - D. councils of workers and soldiers
4. After the Bolshevik Revolution, Russia negotiated the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, signaling Russia's _____ from World War I.
 - A. commissar
 - B. soviets
 - C. entrance
 - D. withdrawal
5. The name Bolsheviks that Lenin gave to the revolutionary party means
 - A. "majority."
 - B. "minority."
 - C. "war-weary."
 - D. "tsarist."
6. Why did Tsarina Alexandra have great faith in the advice of Gregory Rasputin?
 - A. Rasputin plotted the overthrow of Nicholas.
 - B. Rasputin was allied with Lenin.
 - C. Rasputin helped her son who suffered from hemophilia.
 - D. Rasputin was a rich and powerful man.
7. What conditions helped provoke the March Revolution?
 - A. food and fuel shortages as a result of the war
 - B. Russian victories on the Eastern front
 - C. the refusal of Nicholas II to step down
 - D. an alliance with Central Powers
8. What provoked Lenin to hate the tsarist government?
 - E. He felt it was overly dependent on Rasputin's advice.
 - F. The tsar maintained unwavering patriotism in the face of German oppression.
 - G. His brother was arrested and hanged for plotting to kill the tsar.
 - H. Lenin had support from the nobles in the tsar's government.
9. The civil war in Russia was fought between the "Reds" and "Whites." Who were they?
 - A. patriots and soviets
 - B. Marxists and Germans
 - C. tsarist imperial officers and communists
 - D. soviets and communists
10. What event set off a power struggle between Communist leaders Leon Trotsky and Joseph Stalin?
 - A. the signing of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
 - B. Lenin's death
 - C. civil war between the "Reds" and the "Whites"
 - D. the abdication of the Tsar
11. Because the Communist Party was a threat to his power, Chiang ordered his troops to
 - A. work to better relations between the Guomindang and the local peasants.
 - B. take Mao and his followers prisoner.
 - C. slaughter Communist Party members and those who supported them.
 - D. retreat to the border of northern China in order to create a more powerful force.
12. Who was Mustafa Kemal?
 - A. leader of the first Pan-African Congress
 - B. founder of the modern Zionist movement
 - C. an Ottoman Sultan
 - D. Atatürk
13. Who approved the new constitution for Mexico that still is part of the system today?
 - A. Porfirio Díaz
 - B. Venustiano Carranza
 - C. Francisco Madero
 - D. Victoriano Huerta

14. Mohandas Gandhi's strength was his ability to
 - A. speak the language of the occupying force.
 - B. unite Indians across class lines.
 - C. speak the language of the legislature.
 - D. have something in common with the middle-class Western-educated Indians.
15. What type of policies enacted in the United States, Canada, and Australia, outraged Japanese nationalists?
 - A. "Open Door" immigration policies
 - B. restrictive immigration policies
 - C. ultranationalist immigration policies
 - D. Manchurian immigration policies
16. What happened when the Ottoman sultan signed the Treaty of Sevres?
 - A. he acquired the disputed land known as Palestine
 - B. Ataturk became his second-in-command
 - C. the empire lost its Arab and North African lands
 - D. a deal was struck with the Allies for economic aid
17. The Twenty-One Demands that were presented to China sought to
 - A. make China a Japanese protectorate.
 - B. open all seaports for trade.
 - C. improve the lives of suffering peasants.
 - D. expand exports to western nations.
18. Why did Arabs feel betrayed by the Allies following World War I?
 - A. They had expected to gain colonies in Africa.
 - B. They had no voice in the League of Nations.
 - C. They were promised independence but instead were carved into mandates.
 - D. They believed the Allies owed them reparations from the war.
19. What conflicting promise made during WWI created tension in the Middle East?
 - A. the Allies promised Arabs their own kingdoms in Ottoman lands but also issued the Balfour Declaration
 - B. the Allies took oil from Syria but gave it to the Jordanians
 - C. the British made a land deal with Ataturk but then supported the claims of the Greeks
 - D. Britain granted Egypt independence but refused to leave Iraq
20. When World War I ended, Indian nationalists expected
 - A. to gain more territory.
 - B. to become citizens of Britain.
 - C. control of their exports.
 - D. greater self-government.
21. Which American president pledged to follow "the policy of the good neighbor" with Latin America?
 - A. Franklin Roosevelt
 - B. John F. Kennedy
 - C. Venustiano Carranza
 - D. Theodore Roosevelt
22. Who took over the Guomindang after the death of Sun Yixian in 1925?
 - A. Mao Zedong
 - B. Jiang Jieshi
 - C. Yuan Shikai
 - D. Gao Xingzu
23. What spurred the Zionist movement in Europe?
 - A. the Amritsar massacre
 - B. the negritude movement
 - C. Turkish nationalism
 - D. growing anti-Semitism
24. According to Sun Yixian, what were the Three Principles of the People?
 - A. tradition, obedience, and the emperor
 - B. communism, the worker, and military strength
 - C. nationalism, democracy, and economic security
 - D. aggression, ambition, and conquest
25. What was the purpose of the Pan-African Congress in 1919?
 - A. to fight for suffrage for black South African women
 - B. to plan and lead a revolt against British rulers
 - C. to declare the independence of South Africa
 - D. to obtain a charter of rights for Africans
26. The goal of the May Fourth Movement was to
 - A. strengthen China by modernizing it.
 - B. make China a military power.
 - C. win equal rights for women in China.
 - D. install a Communist government in China.
27. In the 1930s, Japanese militarists demanded
 - A. increased contacts with the West.

- B. a return to traditional practices and increased honor for the emperor.
 - C. self-rule for all colonies.
 - D. democratic reform.
28. As warlords battled for control of China, how did foreigners respond?
- A. they attempted to take over the government with violent coup attempts
 - B. they withdrew from China, leaving it isolated
 - C. they increased their influence over Chinese affairs
 - D. they surrounded the country and forced the warlords on the Long March into northern China
29. What was the goal of economic nationalism in Latin America?
- A. to encourage foreign investors to buy Latin American industries
 - B. to remove obstacles to free trade
 - C. to raise the value of oil and other resources
 - D. to gain economic independence from foreign nations
30. Mao Zedong believed the Communists should seek support from the
- A. ruler of Germany.
 - B. urban working class.
 - C. peasant population.
 - D. radical military groups.
31. Who built the first totalitarian state?
- A. Victor Emmanuel III
 - B. Adolph Hitler
 - C. Benito Mussolini
 - D. Joseph Pilsudski
32. By preserving Lenin's body, what did Stalin hope to convey to the people?
- A. Stalin's belief in the afterlife
 - B. that Stalin would carry on the goals of the revolution
 - C. burial grounds were no longer necessary for Russians in the 20th Century
 - D. that Stalin had the technology available to preserve the great leader
33. What created more problems for Americans as the New Deal was being put into effect?
- A. A natural disaster hit several central states.
 - B. The technologies that had sustained America in the 20s began to lose their importance.
 - C. Franklin Delano Roosevelt lost the next election.
 - D. The US entered World War II.
34. Which of the following statements about Britain's postwar foreign policy is true?
- A. British leaders wanted to relax the harsh treatment of Germany.
 - B. British leaders promised to provide unlimited military assistance to France.
 - C. Britain had plans to acquire large areas of the Soviet Union.
 - D. Britain tripled the amount of money that it spent on its military.
35. What did Hitler do while he was imprisoned for the failed attempt to seize power in Munich?
- A. Hitler became a Christian.
 - B. Hitler planned the invasion of France.
 - C. Hitler wrote Mein Kampf.
 - D. Hitler organized a network of Gestapo spies.
36. How did Mussolini view women?
- A. important as officials to guide the state
 - B. necessary to higher education as the country transitioned from post WWI difficulties
 - C. important as childbearers
 - D. necessary to the Italian workforce
37. Who was the first woman to serve in the British Parliament?
- A. Virginia Woolf
 - B. Miriam Ferguson
 - C. Nancy Astor
 - D. Margherita G. Sarfatti
38. Which of the following helped fascist leaders gain power in Eastern Europe?
- A. distrust of totalitarianism
 - B. rapid industrialization
 - C. large amounts of capital
 - D. widespread poverty
39. Stalin's proposals to build heavy industry, improve transportation, and increase farm output were called
- A. terror tactics.
 - B. socialist realism.
 - C. the great purges.
 - D. five-year plans.

40. Which of the following writers used stream of consciousness to explore hidden thoughts in people?
- T. S. Eliot
 - Virginia Woolf
 - Ernest Hemingway
 - Erich Maria Remarque
41. Why did newspapers in Britain, France, and North America initially applaud Mussolini's government?
- Mussolini's government showed great discipline and order.
 - The restriction of Italians' individual freedoms made them feel more secure.
 - The drive for foreign conquest was not unfamiliar to these countries.
 - Mussolini's government defeated the communists.
42. How did the US lose its footing as an affluent country with a stable economy?
- strikers threw the economy off balance
 - other countries began to export more than they imported from the US
 - France began to dominate in manufacturing and trade
 - the Great Depression happened
43. How was Hitler similar to Stalin?
- Hitler took land from German farmers
 - Hitler was a communist.
 - Hitler came to power on the heels of another very popular leader.
 - Hitler purged members of his own party
44. The Nazis preferred music that glorified the old German myths, by composers such as
- Mahler.
 - Wagner.
 - Schoenberg.
 - Chopin.
45. What was the goal of the militant Irish nationalists who participated in the Easter Rising?
- to impose socialist policies on the government
 - to gain independence for Ireland
 - to gain suffrage for all Irish citizens
 - to regain land that was currently held by Britain
46. What event showed the weakness of the League of Nations after World War I?
- the great powers pursuit of disarmament
 - the condemnation of Japan's invasion of Manchuria with no following military action
 - the admission of the Soviet Union to the League
 - the disputes between France and Britain over how much to enforce the Versailles treaty
47. Fascists are ideologically most closely allied with
- Marxists
 - socialists
 - nationalists
 - communists
48. When Mussolini pledged to turn the Mediterranean into a "Roman lake" once again, he was alluding to what?
- the meaning of his name
 - the symbol of the Fascist party
 - the revival of Rome's greatness
 - the Black Shirts' violence and ability to muzzle the press
49. After the war, which nation emerged as the world's leading economic power?
- Germany
 - Japan
 - the United States
 - Great Britain
50. Why did conservative politicians support Hitler?
- Hitler had led the communists.
 - They believed Hitler's election would soon destroy him.
 - They loved everything Hitler stood for.
 - They thought Hitler could be controlled
51. Hitler's secret police were known as the
- Gestapo.
 - regime.
 - Third Reich.
 - Nuremberg Laws.
52. The _____ deprived Jews of German citizenship and placed severe restrictions on them.
- Nuremberg Laws
 - Gestapo
 - Ruhr Valley
 - chancellor
53. German workers in the _____ refused to work when the French occupied the area.
- regime
 - Third Reich
 - Gestapo

D. Ruhr Valley

54. What was one reason that the Weimar Republic failed?

- A. The Weimar Republic took the blame for the Treaty of Versailles.
- B. The Weimar Republic had only one political party.
- C. The Weimar Republic passed laws that discriminated against Jews and Catholics.
- D. The Weimar Republic was not democratic.

55. The Nazis indoctrinated young people by

- A. encouraging marriages as quickly as possible.
- B. giving them the best health care available.
- C. sending them to Switzerland.
- D. creating the "Hitler Youth."

56. What event did the Nazis use to try to justify Kristallnacht?

- A. a thunderstorm in Berlin gave the Gestapo the perfect chance to terrorize people
- B. a young Jew shot and wounded a German diplomat in Paris in retaliation for the treatment of his parents
- C. the Catholics observance of the Christmas holiday made many Nazis angry
- D. a dozen countries in Eastern Europe began to move from democratic to authoritarian rule

57. How were German women treated by the Nazi regime?

- A. They were placed in high-ranking jobs.
- B. They were offered scholarships to the universities.
- C. They were dismissed from upper-level jobs.
- D. They were despised as much as the Jews.

58. Why did Nazis condemn jazz?

- A. Jazz reminded them of Brecht's Threepenny Opera.
- B. Jazz had African-American roots.
- C. Nazis were only allowed to listen to music with a marching beat.
- D. They were fond of American culture.

59. Which phrase best describes the Gulag?

- A. large farms owned and operated by peasants as a group
- B. an organization of wealthy farmers
- C. a system of brutal labor camps
- D. organizations aiding revolutionary groups around the world

60. In accordance with the ideas of Marx, _____ became an official state policy.

- A. kulaks
- B. atheism
- C. access
- D. conform

61. Stalin believed that _____ were resisting collectivization by killing farm animals and burning crops.

- A. the kulaks
- B. the collectives
- C. the gulags
- D. the Comintern

62. The Soviet Union developed a _____ in which government officials made all basic economic decisions.

- A. socialist realism
- B. Comintern
- C. command economy
- D. russification

63. Which of the following statements about peasants under Stalin's regime is true?

- A. Peasants were given unlimited access to farm supplies.
- B. Peasants were given the same opportunities as other citizens.
- C. Peasants were forced to give up their private plots of land.
- D. Peasants were allowed to sell the products produced on their land for a profit.

64. What was daily life like for the average Russian under Stalin?

- A. People worked fewer hours and had a higher standard of living.
- B. Workers were not allowed to take vacations.
- C. Housing, meat, fresh food, and clothes were scarce.
- D. Farmworkers were not permitted to travel to the cities without a pass.

65. What were the public "show trials" in Moscow between 1936 and 1938?

- A. Stalin's officials were put on trial for the deaths of some four million people during the Great Purge.
- B. Since there was no free press, "show trials" were fake trials publicized to encourage obedience to Stalin.
- C. Immigrant farmers were put on trial for insisting on their own land within Russian borders.
- D. Trials in which former Communist leaders confessed to crimes after officials tortured them or threatened their families.
66. What was one unintentional result of Stalin's purges?
- A. Stalin increased his power through his terror tactics.
- B. Stalin got rid of many of the nation's most skilled and talented workers, soldiers, and thinkers.
- C. Stalin got rid of any rivals who were plotting against him.
- D. Stalin discouraged the people's dissent.
67. How did Stalin build up a "cult of personality" around himself?
- A. Stalin used propaganda.
- B. Stalin began to visit the collective farms.
- C. Stalin presided over the show trials as chief justice.
- D. Stalin began to travel to western nations.
68. Mussolini's "combat squad" supporters were known as the
- A. ideology.
- B. totalitarian state.
- C. Black Shirts.
- D. March on Rome.
69. Mussolini was responsible for building the first
- A. totalitarian state.
- B. March on Rome.
- C. ideology.
- D. Il Duce.
70. When Fascists in Italy made a bid for power, tens of thousands participated in the
- A. totalitarian state.
- B. Proclamation of Naples.
- C. March on Rome.
- D. Black Shirts.
71. Mussolini coined the term
- A. totalitarian state.
- B. Vatican City.
- C. ideology.
- D. fascism.
72. Italians accepted the use of violence by the Fascists because
- A. they had lost faith in constitutional government.
- B. it was used sparingly.
- C. the Fascists were less ruthless than the leaders of the constitutional government.
- D. they wanted to see the Church restored to power in Italy.
73. Mussolini gained power by promising to
- A. grant independence to Italian colonies.
- B. share power with the Communists.
- C. end corruption and replace turmoil with order.
- D. give every Italian a free college education.
74. What was most important to the Fascists?
- A. agriculture
- B. the individual
- C. Marxism
- D. the state
75. Which is NOT true of Fascism?
- A. Fascists reject democracy.
- B. Fascism is rooted in extreme nationalism.
- C. Fascists value individual rights.
- D. Fascists believe in aggressive foreign expansion.