

World Civilizations: The Global Experience, AP Edition, 6e (Stearns)
Chapter 29 The World Between the Wars: Revolutions, Depression, and Authoritarian Response

Multiple-Choice Questions

1) The mid-1920s in western Europe could best be described as a period of

- A) war and destruction.
- B) stability and optimism.
- C) depression and unemployment.
- D) internal political unanimity.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 687

Topic: The Roaring Twenties

Skill: Conceptual

2) Which of the following statements concerning the economy of Europe during the "Roaring '20s" is NOT accurate?

- A) The worst inflationary pressures were resolved, though at the cost of wiping out the value of savings for many propertied groups.
- B) Industrial production boomed.
- C) Mass consumption standards, based on ready availability of new products, rose.
- D) The United States lagged behind the European nations in both industrial production and mass consumption.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 688-689

Topic: The Roaring Twenties

Skill: Conceptual

3) Great Britain, the United States, Switzerland, Germany, and Turkey shared a common characteristic in that they

- A) had not participated in World War I.
- B) had occupied Egypt.
- C) had given women the right to vote.
- D) had colonies in Africa and Asia.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 687

Topic: The Roaring Twenties

Skill: Factual

4) Which of the following statements most accurately summarizes the state of Mexican political organization after the revolution?

A) A multitude of political parties so confused the electoral scene that no meaningful political compromise could be achieved.

B) Mexico was immediately dominated by labor parties who originated in the northern parts of Mexico.

C) The revolutionary leadership institutionalized the regime by creating a one-party system under PRI.

D) Presidents ruled much as the caudillos before them without limitation of powers or term of office.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 693-695

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Conceptual

5) Who were the "Cristeros"?

A) Marxist revolutionaries within the Mexican labor force

B) Radicals who sought to overthrow the influence of Catholicism in Mexico

C) Conservative peasants backed by the church who fought to stop the slide toward secularism

D) Members of the revolutionary elite who desired the establishment of a parliamentary democracy

Answer: C

Page Ref: 695

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Factual

6) Which of the following was included in the policy of "indigenism" that was incorporated into many of the post-revolutionary reforms in Mexico?

A) The removal of all evidence of Spanish heritage

B) The Mexican muralist movement featuring works of Diego Rivera and Jose Clemente Orozco

C) Active attempts to Europeanize Mexican culture

D) Intentional emulation of Soviet "socialist realism"

Answer: B

Page Ref: 694-695

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Factual

7) Which of the following reforms was NOT included in the revolutionary constitution of 1917 in Mexico?

- A) State takeover of property belonging to the Catholic church
- B) Limited foreign ownership of key resources
- C) Land reform
- D) Guaranteed rights for workers

Answer: A

Page Ref: 694

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Factual

8) The communal holdings created as part of the program of land reform following the Mexican Revolution were called

- A) *playas*.
- B) *tierra libertad*.
- C) *las casas*.
- D) *ejidos*.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 694

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Factual

9) In 1920 who was elected, bringing the Mexican Revolution to a close?

- A) Emiliano Zapata
- B) Victoriano Huerta
- C) Alvaro Obregon
- D) Francisco Madero

Answer: C

Page Ref: 694

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Factual

10) What was the primary goal of Zapata's forces within the Mexican Revolution?

- A) The presidency for Zapata
- B) Industrialization
- C) Extension of the plantation economy in Oaxaca
- D) Sweeping land reform

Answer: D

Page Ref: 693, 694

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Conceptual

11) Which of the following political and military leaders was NOT involved in the Mexican Revolution in 1910?

- A) Juan Jose Arevalo
- B) Francisco Madero
- C) Emiliano Zapata
- D) Pancho Villa

Answer: A

Page Ref: 693-694

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Factual

12) What politician first challenged the Mexican government in 1910?

- A) Francisco Madero
- B) Augustin Iturbide
- C) Benito Juarez
- D) Porfirio Diaz

Answer: A

Page Ref: 693

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Factual

13) The man who had been in charge of the Mexican government from 1876 up to the time of the Mexican Revolution was

- A) Francisco Madero.
- B) Augustin Iturbide.
- C) Benito Juarez.
- D) Porfirio Diaz.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 693

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Factual

14) The Mexican Revolution began in

- A) 1901.
- B) 1910.
- C) 1914.
- D) 1919.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 693

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Factual

15) At the end of World War I, what nation emerged as the dominant foreign power in Latin America?

- A) Britain
- B) Germany
- C) The United States
- D) Spain

Answer: C

Page Ref: 695

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Factual

16) Two events set in motion trends that would determine much of Latin America's subsequent history: World War I and

A) World War II.

B) the Mexican Revolution.

C) the Perón era.

D) the communist revolution in Cuba.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 695

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Factual

17) In what city did the Russian Revolution of 1917 begin?

A) St. Petersburg

B) Moscow

C) Novgorod

D) Odessa

Answer: A

Page Ref: 695

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Factual

18) The revolutionary political regimes in Russia were based on councils of workers, or

A) glasnost.

B) soviets.

C) commissars.

D) kulaks.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 695

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Factual

19) In the first eight months of the Russian Revolution, what term could best be used to describe the revolutionary government?

- A) Liberal
- B) Anarchist
- C) Communist
- D) Conservative

Answer: A

Page Ref: 695-696

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Conceptual

20) Who was the leader of the Russian government after the March Revolution?

- A) Joseph Stalin
- B) Bakunin
- C) Alexander Kerensky
- D) Nicholas Romanov

Answer: C

Page Ref: 695

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Factual

21) Which of the following was NOT a cause of the failure of the initial revolutionary government in Russia?

- A) It did not wish to establish parliamentary government.
- B) It wanted to continue Russian participation in World War I.
- C) The leaders hesitated to enact massive land reforms.
- D) Liberalism was not deeply rooted in Russia due to the lack of a substantial middle class.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 695-696

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Conceptual

22) What group succeeded the initial revolutionary government of Russia?

- A) Bakunin's anarchists
- B) Kerensky's liberals
- C) Lenin's Bolsheviks
- D) Molotov's Mensheviks

Answer: C

Page Ref: 696-697

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Factual

23) What was Lenin's solution to Russian participation in World War I?

- A) He launched a massive offensive campaign that carried Russian forces deep within Germany.
- B) He immediately demanded that his British and French allies send humanitarian, economic, and military aid to the Eastern Front.
- C) He negotiated a peace treaty with the Germans and surrendered huge amounts of land on Russia's western border.
- D) He successfully achieved a significant role at the Versailles peace negotiations.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 696

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Factual

24) The last Manchu emperor abdicated in

- A) 1912.
- B) 1923.
- C) 1939.
- D) 1945.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 700

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Factual

25) The best-positioned contenders for power in the aftermath of the abdication of the Qing were the

- A) merchants and bankers of coastal cities.
- B) warlords or military commanders.
- C) university students.
- D) secret societies.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 700

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Factual

26) What foreign power played a major factor in Chinese domestic history from the mid-1890s to 1945?

- A) The United States
- B) Vietnam
- C) Britain
- D) Japan

Answer: D

Page Ref: 701

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Factual

27) The leader of the Revolutionary Alliance, a loose coalition of anti-Qing political groups that spearheaded the 1911 revolt in China, was

- A) Yuan Shikai.
- B) Chiang Kai-shek.
- C) Sun Yat-sen.
- D) Mao Zedong.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 700-701

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Factual

28) What happened to the parliamentary government established in China by the Revolutionary Alliance in 1912?

- A) It was overthrown by a Communist insurrection.
- B) Sun Yat-sen resigned the presidency in favor of the northern warlord Yuan Shikai.
- C) The parliamentary government under the presidency of Sun Yat-sen effectively governed northern China from the capital at Beijing for 20 years.
- D) The parliamentary government was overthrown by the Boxer rebellion.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 701

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Factual

29) Japan gained influence in China by seizing the concessionary areas of what European power during World War I?

- A) Britain
- B) The United States
- C) Russia
- D) Germany

Answer: D

Page Ref: 701

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Factual

30) The initial goal of the May Fourth movement in China was

- A) Communist insurrection.
- B) ridding China of all Western influences.
- C) the creation of a liberal democracy along Western lines.
- D) Chinese subjection to Japan.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 701

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Conceptual

31) Most of the members of the early May Fourth movement in China were

- A) warlords.
- B) peasants.
- C) Communists.
- D) intellectuals and students.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 701

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Factual

32) What made Chinese thinkers aware of a possible Marxist solution to China's ills?

- A) The Russian revolution of 1905
- B) The Russian revolution of 1917
- C) Frederick Engels's visit to China in 1912
- D) The Japanese example

Answer: B

Page Ref: 702

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Conceptual

33) The man who headed the study circle at the University of Beijing and who first in China gave serious attention to Marxist philosophy was

- A) Chiang Kai-shek.
- B) Li Bo.
- C) Li Dazhao.
- D) Yuan Shikai.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 702

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Factual

34) How did early Chinese Marxist philosophy differ from Lenin's?

- A) Chinese philosophers emphasized the role of the proletariat in the revolution.
- B) Chinese thinkers stressed the gradualist approach to political change.
- C) Sun Yat-sen taught that the revolution could only occur after the complete industrialization of China.
- D) The study circle at the University of Beijing saw the peasants as the vanguard of revolution.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 702

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Conceptual

35) Early Marxist philosophers in China characterized all of China's society as

- A) proletarian.
- B) peasant.
- C) bourgeois.
- D) Westernized.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 702

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Conceptual

36) Which of the following organizations and publications was NOT associated with the early Marxist movement in China?

- A) New Youth
- B) Socialist Youth Corps
- C) Communist Youth Corps
- D) Guomindang

Answer: D

Page Ref: 702-703

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Factual

37) In 1919, Sun Yatsen returned to China and attempted to unify the various political organizations struggling for political influence by reorganizing the revolutionary movement under what name?

- A) The Socialist Youth Corps
- B) The May Fourth movement
- C) The Red Army
- D) The Nationalist Party of China

Answer: D

Page Ref: 702-703

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Factual

38) The Chinese Nationalist Party received much of its early foreign assistance from

- A) the United States.
- B) Britain.
- C) Soviet Russia.
- D) Japan.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 703

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Factual

39) What was Chiang Kai-shek's initial role within the Chinese Nationalist Party?

- A) Delegate to the League of Nations
- B) Representative at the Treaty of Versailles
- C) Family head of the Green Gang
- D) Head of the Whampoa Military Academy

Answer: D

Page Ref: 703

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Factual

40) The Chinese Nationalist Party's greatest failure was its inability to

- A) create a military wing of the party.
- B) deal with the social and economic crisis of the Chinese peasantry.
- C) industrialize China.
- D) rid itself of its ties to the Qing dynasty.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 703-704

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Conceptual

41) What early Communist leader emphasized the role of the peasantry in revolutionary solutions to Chinese problems?

- A) Sun Yatsen
- B) Chiang Kai-shek
- C) Mao Zedong
- D) Yuan Shikai

Answer: C

Page Ref: 704

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Factual

42) Following Sun Yatsen's death in 1925, what group seized control of the Nationalist Party?

- A) Urban businessmen and merchants of the southern Chinese coast
- B) Communists
- C) Warlords and military chiefs
- D) Peasants

Answer: C

Page Ref: 704

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Factual

43) Who emerged as the head of the Nationalist Party and de facto ruler of China by the late 1920s?

- A) Sun Yatsen
- B) Mao Zedong
- C) Chiang Kai-shek
- D) Li Dizhao

Answer: C

Page Ref: 704

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Factual

44) Open warfare began between the communists and Nationalist Party following

- A) the communist assault on Beijing.
- B) the intervention of Japan on the side of the Nationalists.
- C) the announcement of Soviet Russian support for the Nationalist cause.
- D) the Nationalist slaughter of their former allies in Shanghai.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 704

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Factual

45) What impact did the Nationalist smashing of the workers' movement have on the development of the Communist Party in China?

- A) It destroyed the early communist movement, leaving only small cells of intellectuals and students.
- B) The slaughter of the workers in Shanghai had little impact, because the great concentration of workers was in Beijing.
- C) It allowed Mao's program of revolutionary activity among the peasants to come to the forefront.
- D) It forced the communists to become increasingly dependent on the Soviet Union.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 704

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Conceptual

46) The Long March refers to

- A) the humiliating exportation of Chinese prisoners to Japan.
- B) the march of 90,000 communists from Hunan to Shaanxi province.
- C) the Nationalist Party progression from minor movement to ascendancy in China.
- D) Chiang Kai-shek's assault on the communist stronghold in Beijing.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 704

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Factual

47) The center of the Communist Party in China from 1934 to the mid-1940s was

- A) Shaanxi province.
- B) Hunan province.
- C) Beijing.
- D) Macao.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 704

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Factual

48) Which of the following actions did governments take in 1929 with the onset of the depression?

- A) National tariffs were raised to keep out the goods of other countries.
- B) A new spirit of cooperation led to the formation of international trade agreements between nations.
- C) Governments increased spending to provide an economic stimulus to their threatened economies.
- D) Governments successfully reduced unemployment through the creation of public service jobs.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 705

Topic: The Global Great Depression

Skill: Factual

49) What event historically triggered the Great Depression?

- A) World War II
- B) World War I
- C) Collapse of the American stock market
- D) The attack of Pearl Harbor

Answer: C

Page Ref: 705

Topic: The Global Great Depression

Skill: Factual

50) Which of the following statements is most correct?

- A) The intensity of the Great Depression had similar precedents in the history of industrial society.
- B) The intensity of the Great Depression had no similar precedent in the history of industrial society.
- C) The Great Depression's duration was typical of most economic failures.
- D) Most world governments saw the Depression coming, but were unable to affect it.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 705-706

Topic: The Global Great Depression

Skill: Conceptual

51) In 1935, Italy invaded which country?

- A) France
- B) The Sudan
- C) Algeria
- D) Ethiopia

Answer: D

Page Ref: 710

Topic: The Global Great Depression

Skill: Factual

52) Franklin Roosevelt's program introducing several social insurance programs in the U.S. was called the

- A) New Frontier.
- B) Fair Deal.
- C) New Deal.
- D) Fast Deal.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 708

Topic: The Global Great Depression

Skill: Factual

53) Which of the following was NOT a factor leading to the development of fascism in Germany?

- A) The impact of the Great Depression
- B) Treaty arrangements that forced Germany to accept the blame for World War I
- C) The recent and shaky tradition of parliamentary government
- D) The division of Germany into zones of occupation by the victorious Allies after World War I

Answer: D

Page Ref: 708-709

Topic: The Authoritarian Response

Skill: Conceptual

54) Germany united with Austria in

- A) 1914.
- B) 1918.
- C) 1920.
- D) 1938.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 709

Topic: The Authoritarian Response

Skill: Factual

55) Hitler's secret police was known as the

- A) Popular Front.
- B) Red Army.
- C) Gestapo.
- D) May Fourth Movement.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 709

Topic: The Authoritarian Response

Skill: Factual

56) Which of the following was NOT part of Adolf Hitler's political program?

- A) The need for unity and an end to the hopeless division of parliamentary politics
- B) A return to more traditional ways
- C) Alliances with socialist parties in Germany
- D) A glorious foreign policy designed to undo the disgrace of Versailles

Answer: C

Page Ref: 709

Topic: The Authoritarian Response

Skill: Conceptual

57) In Germany under Hitler, government economic planning

- A) did not exist.
- B) was focused on a return to a pre-industrial system.
- C) helped to restore production levels by emphasizing armament construction.
- D) was modeled on the programs of the American New Deal.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 709

Topic: The Authoritarian Response

Skill: Conceptual

58) Hitler's foreign and military policies were based on

- A) conquest without warfare.
- B) England's foreign and military policies.
- C) preparation for war.
- D) elimination of the Jews.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 709

Topic: The Authoritarian Response

Skill: Factual

- 59) In the election of 1932, Hitler's National Socialist Party
- A) received a majority of all votes cast in Germany.
 - B) failed to achieve a majority, but won more votes than any other single party.
 - C) was prevented from participating.
 - D) formed an alliance with the Communist Party to win the election.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 709

Topic: The Authoritarian Response

Skill: Factual

- 60) The type of government that Hitler established in Germany can best be described as
- A) anarchic.
 - B) totalitarian.
 - C) communist.
 - D) democratic.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 709

Topic: The Authoritarian Response

Skill: Conceptual

- 61) The fascist political party in Spain that backed General Franco was called
- A) the Falange.
 - B) the Escriba.
 - C) the Lumina.
 - D) the Grange.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 710

Topic: The Authoritarian Response

Skill: Factual

- 62) What caused the downfall of the first Peronist government in 1955?
- A) The death of Peron
 - B) Peron's divorce of Evita
 - C) The coalition of labor, business, and the military fell apart.
 - D) A peasant revolution

Answer: C

Page Ref: 713

Topic: The Authoritarian Response

Skill: Conceptual

63) Following World War II, an influential university reform movement began in

- A) Córdoba, Argentina.
- B) Mexico City, Mexico.
- C) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
- D) Santiago, Chile.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 710

Topic: The Authoritarian Response

Skill: Factual

64) This movement emphasized the organic nature of society.

- A) Organist
- B) Corporatism
- C) Humanism
- D) Romanticism

Answer: B

Page Ref: 711

Topic: The Authoritarian Response

Skill: Factual

65) What military leader in Argentina broadened the base of support for the conservative government by appealing to labor groups and by utilizing the popularity of his wife?

- A) Juan D. Peron
- B) Victorio Huerta
- C) Ernesto Chavez
- D) Julio Iglesias

Answer: A

Page Ref: 712-713

Topic: The Authoritarian Response

Skill: Factual

66) As president of Argentina, Peron forged an alliance among all of the following groups EXCEPT

- A) the bureaucracy.
- B) the workers.
- C) the military.
- D) the industrialists.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 712-713

Topic: The Authoritarian Response

Skill: Factual

67) What type of government did Getulio Vargas institute in Brazil between 1929 and 1945?

- A) Vargas restored the Brazilian monarchy.
- B) Vargas introduced a centralized program based on ideas from Mussolini's Italy in 1937 before turning to the left by 1945.
- C) Vargas introduced a socialist and totalitarian government in 1929 based on the model of Stalin's Russia.
- D) Vargas was dedicated to the principles of liberal democracy and the retention of a vibrant and open political arena.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 712

Topic: The Authoritarian Response

Skill: Conceptual

68) Who was the popular reformist president of Mexico who governed between 1934 and 1940?

- A) Porfirio Diaz
- B) Diego Rivera
- C) Eligio Martinez
- D) Lazaro Cardenas

Answer: D

Page Ref: 711

Topic: The Authoritarian Response

Skill: Factual

69) What event brought an end to many of the liberal governments in Latin America?

- A) World War I
- B) The Great Depression
- C) World War II
- D) The Mexican Revolution

Answer: B

Page Ref: 710-711

Topic: The Authoritarian Response

Skill: Factual

70) After a contested election and a brief civil war in 1929, the government in Brazil was run by

- A) Eva Duarte.
- B) Porfirio Diaz.
- C) Getúlio Vargas.
- D) Lázaro Cárdenas.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 712

Topic: The Authoritarian Response

Skill: Factual

71) In the Stalin era, the wealthy, commercially oriented peasants who controlled most of Russian land were called

- A) kulaks.
- B) zemstvoes.
- C) dumas.
- D) commissars.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 715

Topic: The Authoritarian Response

Skill: Factual

72) What was the Soviet agricultural policy immediately following Stalin's concentration of power in 1928?

- A) Equitable redistribution of land among all peasants
- B) Commercialization
- C) Free-market structure
- D) Collectivization

Answer: D

Page Ref: 715-717

Topic: The Authoritarian Response

Skill: Factual

73) By 1936 the Japanese controlled what percentage of world trade?

- A) Less than 4 percent
- B) 8 percent
- C) 15 percent
- D) 10 percent

Answer: A

Page Ref: 715

Topic: The Authoritarian Response

Skill: Factual

74) Which of the following statements concerning the Great Depression in Japan is most accurate?

- A) Due to government controls, the depression never affected the Japanese.
- B) The Japanese government failed to take any direct action to modify the impact of the depression.
- C) After initial great misery, Japan suffered far less than many Western nations because of effective government action.
- D) The total concentration of the government on military aggression led to an ineffective response to the depression.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 714-715

Topic: The Authoritarian Response

Skill: Conceptual

75) Who was the Japanese finance minister responsible for the government policies during the Great Depression?

- A) Kyoto Surimboto
- B) Korekiyo Takahashi
- C) Tojo Haru
- D) Minamasu Yokomoto

Answer: B

Page Ref: 714

Topic: The Authoritarian Response

Skill: Factual

76) Which of the following statements best describes the Japanese government during the 1920s and early 1930s?

- A) Japan was ruled exclusively by a strong liberal party that dominated the lower house of parliament.
- B) Japanese politics were fully democratic, leading to the growth of communism in Japan.
- C) Japan's oligarchic political structure allowed elite groups to negotiate with each other for appropriate policy and allowed military leaders to take a growing role.
- D) Labor unions began to exert increasing control over economic policy in the aftermath of the government's failure to take direct action during the depression.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 713-714

Topic: The Authoritarian Response

Skill: Conceptual

77) The leading military figure in the Japanese government following the failed coup of 1936 was

- A) Kendo Nobunaga.
- B) Tojo Hideki.
- C) Ikura Kansatsu.
- D) Teoke Tomomi.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 713

Topic: The Authoritarian Response

Skill: Factual

78) By the end of 1938, Japanese military aggression resulted in the conquest of all of the following territories EXCEPT

- A) Manchuria.
- B) Korea.
- C) Malaya.
- D) Taiwan.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 714

Topic: The Authoritarian Response

Skill: Factual

79) Which of the following resulted from Stalin's agricultural policies?

- A) Peasants were presented with real market incentives for increased production.
- B) Kulaks were able to achieve control over most of the agricultural lands of Russia.
- C) Agricultural production remained a major weakness in the Soviet economy, demanding a higher percentage of the work force than was common under industrialization.
- D) Agricultural planning was non-existent, as small farmers continued to control most of Russian productivity.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 715-717

Topic: The Authoritarian Response

Skill: Factual

80) Stalin's system of economic planning occurred under the

- A) NEP.
- B) five-year plans.
- C) ACT.
- D) New Deal.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 717

Topic: The Authoritarian Response

Skill: Factual

81) The Communist Party was run by a top committee, the

- A) Duma.
- B) Politburo.
- C) soviets.
- D) Supreme Soviet.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 717-718

Topic: The Authoritarian Response

Skill: Factual

82) The artistic style that received official state preference under Stalin was

- A) "Socialist realism."
- B) Romanticism.
- C) cubism.
- D) abstract art.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 717-718

Topic: The Authoritarian Response

Skill: Factual

83) Which of the following was NOT typical of the Soviet economy?

- A) Government control of virtually all economic sectors
- B) Emphasis on heavy industrial goods
- C) A massive armaments industry
- D) Ready availability of consumer goods

Answer: D

Page Ref: 717

Topic: The Authoritarian Response

Skill: Conceptual

Essay Questions

1) Discuss the transition in revolutionary Russia from liberalism to communism.

Answer: In 1917 development of liberal government under Kerensky attempted to establish parliamentary democracy, but lacked substantial middle class; second revolution brought workers' groups and Bolsheviks to power under Lenin; because of lack of popular majority, forced to shut down parliament, establish single-party rule; constructed powerful new army under political leadership; established state control of economic policies with NEP; created Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with governments dominated by small cadre of communists; pseudo-parliament—Supreme Soviet—created; controlled by party.

Page Ref: 695-697

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Conceptual

2) What were the characteristics of 20th-century revolutions?

Answer: Occurred in societies where changes, industrial or political, were already underway; involved prior intellectual buildup, liberalism, nationalism, religious fundamentalism, or socialism; the eventual decline of liberalism in the revolutionary movement; the need to come to terms with Western influence.

Page Ref: 692, 693

Topic: Revolution: The First Waves

Skill: Conceptual

3) In what ways did Stalinism alter the original concepts of Soviet economy and government?

Answer: Stalin was less oriented to goals of international communism, more tied to "socialism in one country"; more direct intervention in economy, collectivization of agriculture, five-year plans for industrial development; more ruthless elimination of political or economic enemies; created totalitarian government, secret police, purges of enemies, total control of bureaucracy.

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Topic: The Authoritarian Response

Skill: Conceptual

4) In what ways did the cultural policies of the Stalin regime depart from traditional Russian practices? In what ways did it emphasize them?

Answer: Soviet cultural policies deviated most dramatically from the past in religion; Orthodox Church strictly limited in influence, lost cultural leadership; opposed Western orientation of 19th-century elite; modern Western styles of art condemned; traditional Russian arts retained, classical music, ballet; creation of new artistic style, called socialist realism.

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Topic: The Authoritarian Response

Skill: Conceptual

Document-based Questions

1) According to Soviet policy, who were the "engineers of the human soul?"

- A) Engineers
- B) Chemists
- C) Farmers
- D) Writers

Answer: D

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Topic: Socialist Realism

Skill: Factual

2) What was the main goal of socialist realism?

- A) To depict the failures of bourgeois society
- B) To catalog the horrors of Russia's past wars
- C) To memorialize the great empires in Russian history
- D) To idealize workers and peasants in their struggle for socialism

Answer: D

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Topic: Socialist Realism

Skill: Conceptual