

THIS IS GLOBAL REGENTS REVIEW PACKET NUMBER 18

THE TOPICS OF STUDY IN THIS PACKET ARE:

- **BETWEEN WORLD WARS** - This topic is divided into four parts. This packet covers all four:
 - 1) Atatürk's (Mustafa Kemal's) Reforms
 - 2) The Women's Suffrage Movement
 - 3) Totalitarianism / Fascism
 - 4) Aggression and Appeasement
- **THE RUSSIAN (BOLSHEVIK) REVOLUTION**
- **JOSEPH STALIN'S RULE OF THE SOVIET UNION**
- **MAO ZEDONG'S RULE OF CHINA**

BETWEEN WORLD WARS (divided into four parts)

PART 1: Atatürk's (Mustafa Kemal's) Reforms

ATATÜRK = MUSTAFA KEMAL

- After World War I, the Ottoman Empire (the Sick Man of Europe) fell apart. Atatürk (Mustafa Kemal) led a NATIONALIST movement that overthrew the sultan. A new Turkish republic was established.

Atatürk (Mustafa Kemal) is comparable to Sun Yat-sen because both men led nationalist movements.

- After World War I (in the 1920s and 1930s), Mustafa Kemal Atatürk changed the Turkish government by introducing DEMOCRATIC REFORMS.

A secular constitution was adopted, women were granted the right to vote and hold office, and the government funded industrial programs.

- Atatürk (Mustafa Kemal) used Western practices to MODERNIZE Turkey.

The clothing rules established by Kemal Atatürk (see 603-34) show that he wanted Turkey to WESTERNIZE its society.

Atatürk (Mustafa Kemal) is comparable to Peter the Great because both men sought to adopt western-style reforms.

- Kemal Atatürk's efforts to modernize Turkish culture were most strongly opposed by religious forces (Islamic fundamentalists).

Which action is most closely associated with Atatürk (Mustafa Kemal)?

- (1) beginning the Zionist movement
- (2) starting the Palestine Liberation Organization
- (3) using Western practices to modernize Turkey**
- (4) enforcing Islamic law

108-32

One way in which Peter the Great and Atatürk (Mustafa Kemal) are similar is that they sought to

- (1) gain a warm-water port
- (2) adopt western-style reforms**
- (3) limit the role of women in society
- (4) return to traditional values

107-46

One similarity in the unification of Italy, the Zionist movement, and **the breakup of the Ottoman Empire** was that each was influenced by

- (1) humanism
- (2) polytheism
- (3) nationalism**
- (4) imperialism

606-47

In the 1920s and 1930s, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk changed the Turkish government by

- (1) introducing democratic reforms**

- (2) increasing the power of the sultan
- (3) supporting absolutism
- (4) incorporating religious teachings into civil law

605-31

“A civilized, international dress is worthy and appropriate for our nation, and we will wear it. Boots or shoes on our feet, trousers on our legs, shirt and tie, jacket and waistcoat—and of course, to complete these, a cover with a brim on our heads. I want to make this clear. This head-covering is called ‘hat’.” — Kemal Atatürk

The clothing rules established by Kemal Atatürk indicated that he wanted Turkey to

- (1) retain its traditional culture

- (2) westernize its society**

- (3) give women equal rights
- (4) establish Islamic fundamentalism

603-34

Kemal Atatürk’s efforts to modernize Turkish culture were most strongly opposed by

- (1) Indian nationalists

- (2) republicans

- (3) industrialists

- (4) religious forces**

802-29

One way in which Sun Yat-sen and Kemal Atatürk were similar is that each

- (1) led a nationalist movement in his country**

- (2) rejected violence as a way to gain political power

- (3) supported Marxist political principles

- (4) promoted a society ruled by religious leaders

602-29

Which statement is the most appropriate heading for the partial outline below?

I. _____

- A. Atatürk and nationalists overthrow sultan
- B. Secular constitution adopted
- C. Women granted the right to vote and hold office
- D. Government funds industrial programs

(1) Turkish Republic Established

- (2) Islamic Fundamentalism Increases
- (3) Constantinople Falls
- (4) Turks Capture Jerusalem

102-31

BETWEEN WORLD WARS (divided into four parts)

PART 2: The Women's Suffrage Movement

The success of the women's suffrage movement in 20th-century Europe resulted in part from women working in factories during World War I.

The success of the women's suffrage movement in 20th-century Europe resulted in part from women

- (1) holding high political offices
- (2) working in factories during World War I**
- (3) being encouraged to have large families
- (4) serving in combat positions during World War I

605-29

Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



The main idea of this early 20th-century British cartoon was that women

- (1) had little chance of getting the right to vote
- (2) should emphasize their responsibilities as workers
- (3) were well prepared to assume the duties of citizenship
- (4) wanted to end World War I

802-31

Base your answers to the following two questions on the table below and on your knowledge of social studies.

British Suffrage (voting rights)

Year	Suffrage Granted
1815	to less than 50% of the male Anglican population
1820's	to wealthy male Roman Catholics and wealthy non-Anglican Protestants
1832	to men with a certain amount of property
1860's	to a large category of working-class men
1880's	to farmworkers and most other men

Which group was still excluded from suffrage in the 1880's?

- (1) men with a certain amount of property
- (2) working-class men
- (3) farmworkers
- (4) women**

101-23

Which conclusion can be drawn from the table?

- (1) Anglicans gained the right to vote after the Catholics.
- (2) Revolutions gained the right to vote for men.
- (3) The right to vote was gradually extended over a period of time.**
- (4) By 1860, all men had the right to vote.

101-24

BETWEEN WORLD WARS (divided into four parts)

PART 3: Totalitarianism and Fascism

- **A totalitarian society is one in which the government controls most aspects of life.**

Totalitarian governments are characterized by one-party political systems that deny basic human rights.

Totalitarian governments are also characterized by the use of secret police and repression.

Totalitarian governments use censorship. The government controls and censors the media (newspapers [the press], radio, and television).

- **Totalitarian dictatorships replaced governments that were failing to meet the needs of their people:**

Severe economic, social, and political problems arose during and after World War I. Severe inflation, high unemployment, and a fear of communism spread throughout Italy, Germany, and Spain.

Fascist leaders in Italy, Germany, and Spain exploited these hardships to gain popular support and rose to power in the 1920s and 1930s.

(According to fascism, the needs of the state are more important than the rights of individuals.)

In 1917, communist leader Vladimir Lenin established a totalitarian political system in the newly formed Soviet Union.

Joseph Stalin's rule in the Soviet Union can also be characterized as a totalitarian dictatorship. He governed by means of secret police, censorship, and purges.

Which statement about both the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia and the rise of fascism in Germany and Italy is accurate?

(1) Economic conditions led to political change.

- (2) Industrialization hindered national development.
- (3) Goals were achieved by peaceful means.
- (4) Communist ideals fueled both movements.

607-26

What was one reason that totalitarian dictatorships gained power in Europe between World War I and World War II?

- (1) Famine and AIDS spread throughout Europe.
- (2) Trade was banned between western and eastern Europe.

(3) Governments failed to meet the needs of the people.

- (4) Monarchies were reinstated in many nations.

107-26

Totalitarian countries are characterized by

- (1) free and open discussions of ideas
- (2) a multiparty system with several candidates for each office
- (3) government control of newspapers, radio, and television**
- (4) government protection of people's civil liberties

806-34

Totalitarian governments are characterized by the

- (1) elimination of heavy industry
- (2) use of censorship, secret police, and repression**
- (3) lack of a written constitution
- (4) support of the people for parliamentary decisions

106-29

In the 1920's and 1930's, the rise of totalitarian governments in Germany, Italy, and Spain was largely the result of

- (1) the success of the Communists in establishing a command economy in the Soviet Union

(2) severe economic and social problems that arose in Europe after World War I

- (3) the active support of the United States
- (4) movements demanding the return of the old monarchies

805-23

During the mid-1930's, which characteristic was common to Fascist Italy, Nazi Germany, and Communist Russia?

- (1) government ownership of the means of production and distribution

(2) one-party system that denied basic human rights

- (3) encouragement of individual freedom of expression in the arts
- (4) emphasis on consumer goods rather than on weapons

805-27

Fascist leaders in Italy and Germany came to power in the 1920s and 1930s because they
(1) supported the League of Nations

(2) exploited economic hardships to gain popular support

(3) resisted all forms of extreme nationalism

(4) maintained political traditions

605-32

“ . . . The key-stone of the Fascist doctrine is its conception of the State, of its essence, its functions, and its aims. For Fascism the State is absolute, individuals and groups relative. Individuals and groups are admissible in so far as they come within the State. Instead of directing the game and guiding the material and moral progress of the community, the liberal State restricts its activities to recording results. The Fascist State is wide awake and has a will of its own. For this reason it can be described as ‘ethical’ . . . ”

— Benito Mussolini, *Fascism: Doctrine and Institutions*, Howard Fertig, 1932

Which statement expresses the main idea of the passage?

(1) The people have a right to overthrow ineffective governments.

(2) The state is more important than the individuals within it.

(3) The state gets its authority from the power of individuals.

(4) The establishment of an empire will cause division and chaos.

105-31

In Europe during the 1920s and 1930s, severe inflation, high unemployment, and fear of communism all contributed to the

(1) overthrow of monarchies in Italy and Germany

(2) rise of Fascist governments in Italy, Germany, and Spain

(3) formation of the Common Market in Italy and Spain

(4) growth of democratic institutions

804-26

A totalitarian society is one in which

(1) the government controls most aspects of life

(2) religious beliefs are supported by the government

(3) the state is considered a servant of the citizens

(4) citizens can put the leaders

604-2

Which event occurred first and led to the other three?

(1) rise of fascism in Europe

(2) Bolshevik Revolution

(3) World War I

(4) signing of the Treaty of Versailles

104-31

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Which situation is an example of totalitarianism in Germany in the 1930s?

- (1) frequent meetings of the German Reichstag
 - (2) decline of the German economy
 - (3) strict government control of the press**
 - (4) negotiation of a nonaggression pact with the Soviet Union
- 104-34

Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy, and Communist Russia were similar in that each

- (1) protected individual rights
- (2) elected their leaders through popular vote
- (3) supported market-based economies
- (4) established totalitarian governments**

803-27

One characteristic of a totalitarian state is that

- (1) minority groups are granted many civil liberties
- (2) several political parties run the economic system
- (3) citizens are encouraged to criticize the government
- (4) the government controls and censors the media**

102-30

Joseph Stalin's rule in the Soviet Union was characterized by the

- (1) introduction of democratic political institutions
- (2) encouragement of religious beliefs
- (3) development of a market economy
- (4) establishment of a totalitarian dictatorship**

801-29

Base your answers to the following two questions on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

"Why should freedom of speech and freedom of the press be allowed? Why should a government, doing what it believes is right, allow itself to be criticized? It would not allow opposition by lethal weapons. Ideas are much more fatal things than guns."

Which political belief would this speaker support?

- (1) Societies need war to bring about progress.
- (2) Education is a necessary ingredient for a stable society.
- (3) All people are born with certain natural rights.

(4) The needs of the state are more important than the rights of individuals.

801-44

Which individual would most likely agree with the ideas expressed in this quotation?

- (1) Nelson Mandela
 - (2) Lech Walesa
 - (3) Benito Mussolini**
 - (4) Mohandas Gandhi
- 801-45

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Which type of political system did V. I. Lenin, Adolf Hitler, and Benito Mussolini establish in their countries?

- (1) constitutional monarchy
- (2) totalitarianism**
- (3) representative democracy
- (4) theocracy

101-28

In the 1920's and 1930's, the rise of totalitarian governments in Germany, Italy, and Spain was largely the result of

- (1) the success of the Communists in establishing a command economy in the Soviet Union

(2) severe economic and social problems that arose in Europe after World War I

- (3) the active support of the United States
- (4) movements demanding the return of the old monarchies

800-23

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- (2) one-party system that denied basic human rights**

- (3) encouragement of individual freedom of expression in the arts
- (4) emphasis on consumer goods rather than on weapons

800-27

One reason the Fascist governments of Benito Mussolini and Adolf Hitler came to power in Italy and Germany was that these nations

- (1) were threatened by the United States
- (2) supported civil liberties for all
- (3) failed to join the League of Nations
- (4) faced economic and political difficulties**

600-24

In the Soviet Union, Joseph Stalin governed by means of secret police, censorship, and purges. This type of government is called

- (1) democracy
- (2) totalitarian**
- (3) limited monarchy
- (4) theocracy

600-26

BETWEEN WORLD WARS (divided into four parts)

PART 4: Aggression and Appeasement

- The Japanese, the Germans (Hitler), and the Italians (Mussolini) pursued a policy of expansionism before World War II to gain natural resources.
- The weakness of the LEAGUE OF NATIONS prevented it from stopping Japan, Germany, and Italy's, aggressive military actions during the 1930s.

Aggression led to the start of World War II.

- Italy Attacks Ethiopia (1935)
- Germany Takes the Rhineland Back (1936)
- Germany Makes Austria Part of its Empire (1938)
- Germany annexes the Sudetenland (1938)
- Italy takes over Albania (1939)
- Germany and Russia (Stalin) Divide Poland (1939)

Japanese aggression during the 1930s led up to the attack on Pearl Harbor (December, 7, 1941):

- Japan invades Manchuria (1931)
- Japan resigns from the League of Nations, 1933
- Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis formed, 1936
(Axis Powers = Italy [Rome], Germany [Berlin], and Japan [Tokyo])
- Japan invades China, 1937
- United States places embargo on scrap iron, steel, and oil exports to Japan, 1941

- When some European leaders agreed to Hitler's demands concerning Czechoslovakia in 1938, they were supporting a policy of appeasement.

APPEASEMENT = an attempt to avoid conflict by meeting the demands of an aggressor

- One reason that Britain, France, and Italy agreed to appease Hitler at the MUNICH CONFERENCE was to prevent the start of another world war.
- The policy of appeasement helped cause World War II because this policy allowed the aggressive actions of Germany to go unchecked

Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Sending Forth Another Dove



Source: Herblock, May 13, 1941 (adapted)

Base your answer to the following question on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

The main idea of this 1941 cartoon is that Japan, Italy, and Germany

- (1) had formed an alliance for peace
- (2) were determined to defeat communism
- (3) had supported a peaceful international solution
- (4) were committed to aggression**

807-34

The term appeasement is best defined as

- (1) an attempt to avoid conflict by meeting the demands of an aggressor**

- (2) a period of peace and prosperity, resulting in cultural achievement
- (3) a declaration of war between two or more nations
- (4) an agreement removing economic barriers between nations

607-27

"Mussolini Attacks Ethiopia"(1935)

"Germany Takes the Rhineland Back"(1936)

"Germany and Russia Divide Poland"(1939)

These headlines might be used to illustrate the weakness of the

- (1) United Nations
- (2) Congress of Vienna
- (3) Warsaw Pact

(4) League of Nations

607-29

The policy of appeasement helped cause World War II because this policy

- (1) reduced the armaments of major European powers
- (2) gave too much power to the United Nations
- (3) increased sea trade between England and the United States

(4) allowed the aggressive actions of Germany to go unchecked

107-28

When some European leaders agreed to Hitler's demands concerning Czechoslovakia in 1938, they were supporting a policy of

- (1) détente
- (2) balance of power
- (3) collective security

(4) appeasement

106-32

- Japan resigns from the League of Nations, 1933
- Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis formed, 1936
- Japan invades China, 1937
- United States places embargo on scrap iron, steel, and oil exports to Japan, 1941

Which event occurred immediately after this series of developments?

- (1) Manchuria became a Japanese protectorate.

(2) Pearl Harbor was attacked.

- (3) The Japanese fleet was destroyed.
- (4) The atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima.

804-31

Base your answer to the following question on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

"It took the Big Four just five hours and twenty-five minutes here in Munich today to dispel the clouds of war and come to an agreement over the partition of Czechoslovakia. There is to be no European war, after all. There is to be peace, and the price of that peace is, roughly, the ceding by Czechoslovakia of the Sudeten territory to Herr Hitler's Germany. The German Führer gets what he wanted, only he has to wait a little longer for it. Not much longer though — only ten days. . . ." Source: William Shirer, recording of CBS radio report from Prague, September 29, 1938

The policy that France, Britain, and Italy chose to follow at this meeting is known as

(1) appeasement

- (2) self-determination
- (3) liberation
- (4) pacification

604-36

One reason that Britain and France agreed to appease Hitler at the Munich Conference was to

(1) prevent the start of another world war

- (2) stop the Nazis from invading the Soviet Union
- (3) obey an order from the League of Nations
- (4) obtain advanced German military weapons in exchange

803-26

The Japanese, the Germans, and the Italians pursued a policy of expansionism before World War II to gain

(1) natural resources

- (2) warm-water ports
- (3) manufacturing plants
- (4) freedom of the seas

103-33

The Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1931 and Hitler's rebuilding of the German military in 1935 demonstrate the

- (1) success of defensive alliances
- (2) fear of communist expansion
- (3) support for the Treaty of Versailles

(4) failure of the League of Nations

103-35

Base your answer to the following question on the diagram below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Guide to Essentials, Prentice Hall

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Based on the information provided by the diagram, which statement is a valid conclusion about the 1930s?

- (1) The United States led international peace- keeping efforts.
- (2) Aggression led to the start of World War II.**
- (3) The actions of Italy, Germany, and Japan united Europe.
- (4) Economic and social upheaval led to the rise of democracy in Asia.

802-36

Base your answers to the following question on the statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: "What was actually happening on the battlefield was all secret then, but I thought that the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere would be of crucial importance to backward races."

Speaker B: "We Nazis must hold to our aim in foreign policy, namely to secure for the German people the land and soil to which they are entitled. . . ."

Speaker C: "**The Munich Pact saved Czechoslovakia from destruction and Europe from Armageddon.**"

Speaker D: "We shall defend our island, whatever the cost shall be. We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets. . . . We shall never surrender."

The clearest example of the policy of appeasement is in the statement made by Speaker

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C**
- (4) D

602-36

In Europe during the 1930s, several national leaders, in order to preserve peace at any cost, agreed to the demands of an aggressor. This policy is referred to as

- (1) militarism
- (2) nonalignment
- (3) reparation
- (4) appeasement**

601-34

THE RUSSIAN (BOLSHEVIK) REVOLUTION

Causes of the Russian Revolution:

- Heavy military losses (casualties) in World War I
- Stressful Economic conditions led to political change
 - World War I created conditions [food and fuel shortages] in Russia that helped trigger a revolution.
- Opposition to the czar
 - (the ineffective leadership of the czar)
 - (abuse of political power by Czar Nicholas II)
 - (government denial of basic human rights)
- The events of Bloody Sunday

Vladimir I. Lenin

- Based his rule on the ideas of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels (communism)
- Led the Russians in a second revolution (1917)
- Promised “Peace, Land, and Bread”
- Established the New Economic Policy (NEP)

Slogan of the Bolshevik (Russian) Revolution: “Peace, Land, and Bread”

Lenin's promise of “Peace, Land, Bread” during the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 was made in an effort to gain POPULAR SUPPORT to overthrow the government.

The Bolshevik Party in 1917 gained the SUPPORT OF THE PEASANT CLASS because they promised them “Peace, Land, and Bread.”

- Under communism in the former Soviet Union, people were required to put the interests of the state before individual gain
- Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy, and COMMUNIST RUSSIA were similar in that each established TOTALITARIAN governments.
- What similarities exist between the French Revolution and the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia?

Both revolutions were the result of government denial of basic human rights and stressful economic conditions.

Both revolutions brought RADICALS to power.

(A comparison of the actions of the Jacobins during the French Revolution and the actions of the Bolsheviks during the Russian Revolution indicates that revolutions sometimes bring radicals to power.)

- **The Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 was a major turning point in history because Russia became the first nation with a communist economic system.**

Which slogan is associated with the Bolshevik (Russian) Revolution?

- (1) "An Eye for an Eye"
- (2) "Peace, Land, and Bread"**
- (3) "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity"
- (4) "Take up the White Man's Burden"

108-31

- Led the Russians in a second revolution (1917)
- Promised "Peace, Land, and Bread"
- Established the New Economic Policy (NEP)

Which leader is being described by these statements?

- (1) Czar Nicholas II
- (2) Nikita Khrushchev
- (3) Vladimir I. Lenin**
- (4) Mikhail Gorbachev

807-29

Which statement about both the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia and the rise of fascism in Germany and Italy is accurate?

- (1) Economic conditions led to political change.**
- (2) Industrialization hindered national development.
 - (3) Goals were achieved by peaceful means.
 - (4) Communist ideals fueled both movements.

607-26

The Bolshevik Party in 1917 gained the support of the peasant class because they promised them

- (1) "Peace, Land, and Bread"**
- (2) "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity"
 - (3) abolition of the secret police
 - (4) democratic reforms in all levels of government

806-30

GLOBAL REGENTS REVIEW PACKET NUMBER EIGHTEEN - PAGE 18 of 26

Under communism in the former Soviet Union, people were required to
(1) reject modern technology
(2) limit the size of their families
(3) honor their ancestors and religious traditions
(4) put the interests of the state before individual gain

606-30

A comparison of the actions of the Jacobins during the French Revolution and the actions of the Bolsheviks during the Russian Revolution indicates that revolutions sometimes

- (1) occur in a peaceful manner
 - (2) gain the support of wealthy landowners
 - (3) ignore urban workers
- (4) bring radicals to power**

606-50

Which leader based his rule on the ideas of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels?

- (1) Neville Chamberlain
 - (2) Vladimir Lenin**
 - (3) Adolf Hitler
 - (4) Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek)
- 805-29

Heavy military losses in World War I, food and fuel shortages, and opposition to the czar led to the

- (1) French Revolution
 - (2) Russian Revolution**
 - (3) Chinese Revolution
 - (4) Cuban Revolution
- 805-45

“ . . . The replacement of the bourgeois by the proletarian state is impossible without a violent revolution. The abolition of the proletarian state, i.e., of all states, is only possible through ‘withering away.’ . . . ” — V.I.Lenin, *State and Revolution*, 1917

This quotation is associated with the principles of

- (1) imperialism
 - (2) capitalism
 - (3) communism**
 - (4) militarism
- 804-25

Which event occurred first and led to the other three?

- (1) rise of fascism in Europe
 - (2) Bolshevik Revolution
 - (3) World War I**
 - (4) signing of the Treaty of Versailles
- 104-31

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Which statement describes a similarity between the French Revolution and the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia?

- (1) The leaders in power before the revolutions favored changing the political system in their country.

(2) Both revolutions were the result of government denial of basic human rights and stressful economic conditions.

- (3) Most of the revolutionary support was provided by radicals from other countries.

- (4) The new democracies created by the revolutions gave people greater representation in their governments.

104-48

Lenin's promise of "Peace, Land, Bread" during the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 was made in an effort to

- (1) end France's occupation of Russia

(2) gain popular support to overthrow the government

- (3) restore Czar Nicholas II to power

- (4) resolve conflicts between farmers of diverse ethnic backgrounds

803-23

Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy, and Communist Russia were similar in that each

- (1) protected individual rights

- (2) elected their leaders through popular vote

- (3) supported market-based economies

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803-27

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802-30

One of the major causes of the Russian Revolution of 1917 was the

(1) abuse of political power by Czar Nicholas II

- (2) government's refusal to enter World War I

- (3) rapid expansion of the right to vote

- (4) failure of communism

602-32

In Russia, the events of Bloody Sunday, the heavy casualties during World War I, and the ineffective leadership of the czar led directly to the

(1) Revolution of 1917

- (2) institution of perestroika

- (3) signing of the Munich Pact

- (4) creation of the Warsaw Pact

102-29

GLOBAL REGENTS REVIEW PACKET NUMBER EIGHTEEN - PAGE 20 of 26

During the Russian Revolution of 1917, the slogan “peace, bread, and land” appealed to many Russian peasants because this slogan

- (1) called for continued Russian expansion in East Asia
- (2) supported an increase in the power of the Russian czar
- (3) addressed the needs and concerns of the peasants**
- (4) promised to return all peasants to serfdom

801-28

The Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 was a major turning point in history because

- (1) Russia became the first nation with a communist economic system**

- (2) it was the last revolution in the 20th century
- (3) Russia ceased to be an important force in world affairs
- (4) the royal family was exiled to Mexico

101-27

Which type of political system did V. I. Lenin, Adolf Hitler, and Benito Mussolini establish in their countries?

- (1) constitutional monarchy
- (2) totalitarianism**
- (3) representative democracy
- (4) theocracy

101-28

Which statement best describes a relationship between World War I and the Bolshevik Revolution?

- 1 World War I created conditions in Russia that helped trigger a revolution.**

- 2 World War I postponed the revolution in Russia by restoring confidence in the Czar.
- 3 Opposing Russian forces cooperated to fight the foreign invaders.
- 4 World War I gave the Czar’s army the needed experience to suppress the revolution.

800-25

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- (3) Chinese Revolution
- (4) Cuban Revolution

805-45

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Which statement best describes a relationship between World War I and the Bolshevik Revolution?

- (1) World War I created conditions in Russia that helped trigger a revolution.**
(2) World War I postponed the revolution in Russia by restoring confidence in the Czar.
(3) Opposing Russian forces cooperated to fight the foreign invaders.
(4) World War I gave the Czar's army the needed experience to suppress the revolution.

800-25

JOSEPH STALIN'S RULE OF THE SOVIET UNION

- Joseph Stalin's rule in the Soviet Union was characterized by the establishment of a TOTALITARIAN DICTATORSHIP.

Stalin (like Mao Zedong) governed by means of secret police, censorship, and political PURGES (including the killing of opposition groups). He used these methods as a means of maintaining control of the government.

- Major goals of Joseph Stalin's FIVE-YEAR PLANS:

To INCREASE INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (like Mao Zedong's Great Leap Forward)

To transform the Soviet Union into an industrial power

Rapid industrialization

An economic accomplishment of the Soviet Union under Joseph Stalin was increasing production of HEAVY INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY.

- Under Joseph Stalin, peasants in the Soviet Union were forced to join COLLECTIVE FARMS.

The FAMINE IN UKRAINE during the 1930s resulted from the Soviet government's attempt to collectivize agriculture.

Conflicts between Soviets and Ukrainian KULAKS resulted in massacres or GENOCIDE.

kulaks = wealthy or prosperous peasants who owned large farms
Joseph Stalin (like Pol Pot and Slobodan Milosevic) supported actions that violated human rights.

Which aspect of the economy was emphasized in Joseph Stalin's five-year plans?

- (1) heavy industry**
 (2) consumer goods
 (3) famine relief
 (4) private landownership
 108-33

A major goal of Joseph Stalin's five-year plans was to

- (1) encourage communist revolutions in the colonies of the European powers
(2) transform the Soviet Union into an industrial power
 (3) expand the Soviet Union's borders to include warm-water ports
 (4) reduce the amount of foreign aid coming from the Western Hemisphere
 807-31

Base your answers to the following two questions on the chart below and on your knowledge of social studies.

**Production Levels in the Soviet Union
 (1932–1937)**

Industry	1932	1937
Electricity (billion kw)	13.5	36.2
Coal (million tons)	64.4	128.0
Crude Oil (million tons)	21.4	28.5
Rolled Steel (million tons)	4.4	13.0

Source: R.W. Davies, ed., et al., *The Economic Transformation of the Soviet Union, 1913–1945*, Cambridge University Press, 1994 (adapted)

Which policy is illustrated in this chart?

- (1) pogroms
(2) five-year plans
 (3) Russification
 (4) nuclear arms
 107-30

The data in this chart illustrate the

- (1) benefits of foreign trade
(2) successful development of heavy industry
 (3) availability of consumer goods
 (4) effects of inflation on the economy
 107-31

Which pair of leaders used political purges, including the killing of opposition groups, as a means of maintaining control of the government?

- (1) Sun Yixian (Sun Yat-sen) and Emperor Hirohito

(2) Joseph Stalin and Mao Zedong

- (3) Simón Bolívar and Bernardo O'Higgins

- (4) F. W. de Klerk and Indira Gandhi

107-49

The famine in Ukraine during the 1930s resulted from the Soviet government's attempt to

- (1) end a civil war
- (2) implement free-market practices

(3) collectivize agriculture

- (4) introduce crop rotation

106-31

Conflicts between Hutu and Tutsi, Ottoman Turks and Armenians, and **Soviets and Ukrainian kulaks** all resulted in

- (1) establishment of new governments
- (2) international intervention

(3) massacres or genocide

- (4) cultural interdependence

105-50

One similarity between **Stalin's five-year plans** and Mao Zedong's Great Leap Forward was that both programs attempted to

(1) increase industrial production

- (2) privatize the ownership of land
- (3) correct environmental pollution
- (4) strengthen international trade

104-50

Under Joseph Stalin, peasants in the Soviet Union were forced to

- (1) become members of the ruling party
- (2) support the Russian Orthodox Church

(3) join collective farms

- (4) move to large cities

803-24

Pol Pot, **Joseph Stalin**, and Slobodan Milosevic were similar in that each leader supported actions that

- (1) modernized their economies
- (2) introduced democratic ideas
- (3) supported minority rights

(4) violated human rights

803-31

Joseph Stalin's rule in the Soviet Union was characterized by the

- (1) introduction of democratic political institutions
- (2) encouragement of religious beliefs
- (3) development of a market economy
- (4) establishment of a totalitarian dictatorship**

801-29

What was the major goal of Joseph Stalin's five-year plans in the Soviet Union?

- (1) encouraging rapid industrialization**

- (2) supporting capitalism
- (3) improving literacy rates
- (4) including peasants in the decisionmaking process

601-36

An economic accomplishment of the Soviet Union under Joseph Stalin was

- (1) achieving the highest standard of living in Eastern Europe
- (2) filling retail stores with an abundance of consumer goods
- (3) exporting large surpluses of wheat and other grains

- (4) increasing production of heavy industrial machinery**

101-29

In the Soviet Union, Joseph Stalin governed by means of secret police, censorship, and purges.

This type of government is called

- (1) democracy
- (2) totalitarian**
- (3) limited monarchy
- (4) theocracy

600-26

MAO ZEDONG'S RULE OF CHINA

- One reason the Chinese Communists (led by Mao Zedong) were able to gain control of China (after World War II) was primarily due to the SUPPORT OF THE PEASANTS.
- Mao Zedong (like Joseph Stalin [Soviet Union], Maximilian Robespierre [France], and Saddam Hussein [Iraq]) used political PURGES, including the killing of opposition groups, as a means of maintaining control of the government.
- Mao Zedong's GREAT LEAP FORWARD (like Stalin's five-year plans) attempted to increase industrial production.

The GREAT LEAP FORWARD was an economic program started by Mao Zedong in 1958. The goal was to increase agricultural and industrial products by setting up communes for people to live and work. This policy was a complete failure. Production in industry and agriculture decreased. This led to widespread famine.

- During the CULTURAL REVOLUTION in China, Mao Zedong used violent methods to eliminate his opponents.

During the CULTURAL REVOLUTION, students formed RED GUARD units to challenge counterrevolutionaries.

The CULTURAL REVOLUTION, aimed at renewing the people's loyalty to communism, was a dismal failure that led to widespread violence and the disruption of the Chinese economy.

- A factor that contributed to the success of both Mao Zedong in China and Ho Chi Minh in Vietnam was their ability to combine nationalism and communism.

Which pair of leaders used political purges, including the killing of opposition groups, as a means of maintaining control of the government?

- (1) Sun Yixian (Sun Yat-sen) and Emperor Hirohito
(2) Joseph Stalin and Mao Zedong
(3) Simón Bolívar and Bernardo O'Higgins
(4) F. W. de Klerk and Indira Gandhi

107-49

One reason the Chinese Communists were able to gain control of China was primarily due to the support of the

- (1) peasants**
(2) landed elite
(3) foreigners
(4) warlords

606-35

Which factor most helped Communist Party forces gain control of China after World War II?

- (1) The United States sent weapons to the Communists.
 - (2) The Japanese gave economic aid to the Nationalists.
 - (3) The Communists gained the support of China's peasant class.**
 - (4) The Chinese Nationalists set up their own government in Taiwan.
- 106-36

- Scholars take civil service examinations for government positions.
- **Students form Red Guard units to challenge counterrevolutionaries.**
- Students demonstrate for democratic reforms in the capital and are killed by government troops.

These statements describe the changing role of students in which nation?

- (1) Japan
 - (2) China**
 - (3) Russia
 - (4) India
- 805-47

One similarity between the Reign of Terror during the French Revolution and **the Cultural Revolution in China** was that both

- (1) limited the power of absolute leaders
- (2) illustrated the power of public opinion in forming national policy
- (3) established social stability and economic growth
- (4) used violent methods to eliminate their opponents**

605-50

One similarity between Stalin's five-year plans and **Mao Zedong's Great Leap Forward** was that both programs attempted to

- (1) increase industrial production**
 - (2) privatize the ownership of land
 - (3) correct environmental pollution
 - (4) strengthen international trade
- 104-50

A factor that contributed to the success of both Ho Chi Minh in Vietnam and **Mao Zedong in China** was their ability to combine

- (1) imperialism and traditionalism
- (2) nationalism and communism**
- (3) ethnocentrism and democracy
- (4) isolationism and capitalism

601-43

One way in which Maximilien Robespierre, Joseph Stalin, **Mao Zedong**, and Saddam Hussein are similar is that these leaders all

- (1) purged their nations of political opponents**
 - (2) followed the teachings of Karl Marx
 - (3) supported the ideals of the European Enlightenment
 - (4) obtained their goals through the use of passive resistance
- 101-47