

Crisis of Democracy in the West**A. Identifying Key Terms and People**

Match the descriptions in Column I with the names and terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. (5 points each)

Column I

- _____ 1. Strike by workers in many different industries at the same time
- _____ 2. Head of the socialist French government in the mid-1930s
- _____ 3. American President who introduced the New Deal
- _____ 4. Polish-born scientist who experimented with radioactivity
- _____ 5. A writing technique that relates a character's thoughts and feelings as they occur
- _____ 6. British novelist who wrote using stream of consciousness
- _____ 7. A young woman during the 1920s who rejected traditional ways
- _____ 8. A detention center for civilians considered enemies of the state

Column II

- a. Leon Blum
- b. concentration camp
- c. Marie Curie
- d. flapper
- e. general strike
- f. Franklin D. Roosevelt
- g. stream of consciousness
- h. Virginia Woolf

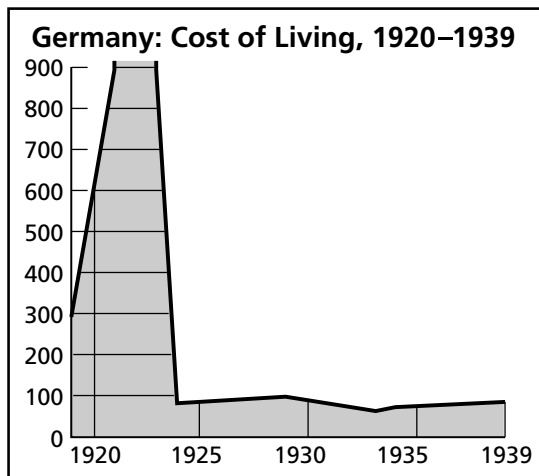
B. Identifying Main Ideas and Interpreting Graphics

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. (4 points each)

- _____ 9. The purpose of the Kellogg-Briand Pact was to
 - a. establish military alliances.
 - b. end war forever.
 - c. promote economic cooperation among nations.
 - d. establish Germany's borders.
- _____ 10. One effect of the Great Depression was
 - a. high unemployment.
 - b. lower tariffs.
 - c. an increase in global trade.
 - d. the spread of democracy.
- _____ 11. The idea that space and time are not absolute is known as
 - a. psychoanalysis.
 - b. the theory of relativity.
 - c. Newton's Law.
 - d. the theory of uncertainty.
- _____ 12. An artist who uses triangles, squares, and circles to represent people and objects would be called a
 - a. Bauhaus artist.
 - b. Dadaist.
 - c. cubist.
 - d. surrealist.

(continued)

- _____ 13. Why were Italians attracted to fascism in the 1920s?
- It promised order in a time of uncertainty.
 - It guaranteed a job for everyone.
 - It promised to restore “rule by reason” to Italy.
 - It restored the Church as the most important institution in Italy.
- _____ 14. Which of the following describes fascism?
- It was democratic.
 - It glorified blind loyalty to the state.
 - It promoted communist ideas.
 - It condemned warfare.
- _____ 15. Which of the following statements regarding Germany under Hitler is true?
- Most Germans were barely affected by Nazism.
 - The Nazis controlled all aspects of German life.
 - The Nazis controlled the government, but had little influence on other German institutions.
 - The Nazis kept firm control over Germany but followed moderate and tolerant policies.
- _____ 16. Which of the following helped Adolf Hitler gain power in Germany?
- promise of a new democracy
 - big business and labor
 - support of the Weimar government
 - the Great Depression
- _____ 17. According to the graph, between which years did the cost of living in Germany increase the most?
- 1920 and 1921
 - 1925 and 1930
 - 1930 and 1935
 - 1935 and 1939
- _____ 18. According to the graph, in which of the following years was the cost of living the lowest?
- 1924
 - 1933
 - 1935
 - 1939



C. Critical Thinking

Answer the following on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

19. **Comparing** How was the relationship of the individual and the state in Fascist Italy different from the relationship between the individual and the state in a democracy like the United States?
20. **Analyzing Primary Sources** “None but members of the nation [Volk] may be citizens of the state. None but those of German blood, whatever their creed, may be members of the nation. No Jew, therefore, may be a member of the nation.” How does the denial of citizenship to Jews follow from the Nazi belief that the state derives from the Volk?

Crisis of Democracy in the West

A. Identifying Key Terms and People

Complete each sentence in Column I by writing the letter of the correct term from Column II in the blank provided. (5 points each)

Column I

- _____ 1. When workers in many different industries refuse to work at the same time it is called a _____.
- _____ 2. The German physicist who advanced the theory of relativity was _____.
- _____ 3. _____ is a writing technique that portrays a character's thoughts and feelings as they occur.
- _____ 4. _____ was an Irish author who used the stream of consciousness technique.
- _____ 5. The Spanish artist who helped create cubism was _____.
- _____ 6. The American architect who believed that the function of a building should determine its form was _____.
- _____ 7. A _____ is a detention center for civilians considered enemies of the state.
- _____ 8. _____ was the Fascist head of Italy.

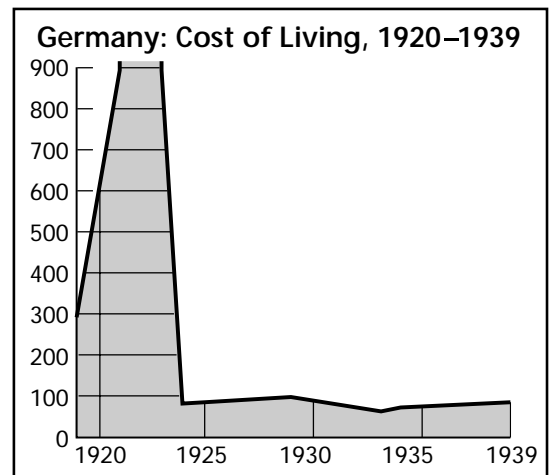
Column II

- a. concentration camp
- b. Albert Einstein
- c. general strike
- d. James Joyce
- e. Pablo Picasso
- f. Benito Mussolini
- g. stream of consciousness
- h. Frank Lloyd Wright

B. Identifying Main Ideas and Interpreting Graphics

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. (4 points each)

- _____ 9. According to the graph, in which of the following years was the cost of living the highest?
 - a. 1920
 - b. 1923
 - c. 1930
 - d. 1939
- _____ 10. According to the graph, in which of the following years was the cost of living the lowest?
 - a. 1924
 - b. 1935
 - c. 1933
 - d. 1939
- _____ 11. One effect of the Kellogg-Briand Pact was
 - a. the pursuit of disarmament.
 - b. the establishment of the League of Nations.
 - c. the formation of new alliances.
 - d. the end of war.



(continued)

- _____ 12. The Maginot Line was created in France in order to
- rebuild the nation's struggling economy.
 - end the threat of revolution.
 - prop up the unstable government.
 - prevent another German invasion.
- _____ 13. One effect of the Great Depression in the United States was
- low unemployment.
 - limits on immigration.
 - more government involvement in people's lives.
 - a reduction in social programs.
- _____ 14. After World War I, the works of many important writers expressed
- hope in the future.
 - feelings of hopelessness and loss.
 - confidence that new technology would solve the world's problems.
 - deep spiritual joy.
- _____ 15. Which of the following had the greatest impact on women's lives after World War I?
- New Deal programs
 - labor-saving devices
 - equal-opportunity laws
 - the creation of many new jobs
- _____ 16. Many Italians supported the Fascist party because it
- promised a better life.
 - was the only political party.
 - pledged to unite Italy and Germany.
 - ended the influence of the Church.
- _____ 17. Which of the following traits was most valued in Fascist Italy?
- individuality
 - rationality
 - loyalty
 - generosity
- _____ 18. One of Hitler's goals was the
- continuation of the Weimar Republic.
 - persecution and elimination of Jews.
 - spread of communism throughout the world.
 - creation of a global state.

C. Critical Thinking

Answer the following on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

19. **Identifying Main Ideas** How did scientific developments after the war contribute to a sense of uncertainty about the world?
20. **Recognizing Cause and Effect** Why do you suppose a major goal of both the Fascists and the Nazis was educating the youth?

Crisis of Democracy in the West

A. Analyzing Main Ideas

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Identify the Kellogg-Briand Pact and explain how it reflected the “spirit of Locarno.”
2. List three causes of the Great Depression and three effects it had on western nations.
3. Explain how scientific developments after the war contributed to a sense of uncertainty about the world.
4. Identify two problems Italy faced after the war and explain how they helped Mussolini rise to power.
5. Compose a one- or two-sentence personality profile of the ideal fascist.
6. Explain how Hitler’s rise to power was a response to the failures of the Weimar government.

B. Interpreting Primary Sources

Read the following excerpt from a 1926 speech by Adolf Hitler. Then answer the questions that follow.

The fundamental motif [theme] through all the centuries has been the principle that force and power are the determining factors. All development is struggle. Only force rules. Force is the first law. . . . Only through struggle have states and the world become great. If one should ask whether this struggle is gruesome, then the only answer could be: For the weak, yes, for humanity as a whole, no.

World history provides that in the struggle between nations, that race has always won out whose drive for self-preservation was the more pronounced, the stronger. . . . Unfortunately, the contemporary world stresses internationalism instead of the innate values of race, democracy and the majority instead of the worth of a great leader. Instead of everlasting struggle, the world preaches cowardly pacifism, and everlasting peace. These three things, considered in the light of their ultimate consequences, are the causes of the downfall of all humanity. The practical result of conciliation [peace] among nations is the renunciation [denial] of a people’s own strength and their voluntary enslavement.

7. According to this speech, what two factors determine events in history?
8. What ideas in this speech are linked to social Darwinism?
9. What phrase indicates that Hitler believed in sacrificing some people in order that others may prosper?

C. Critical Thinking

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

10. **Identifying Main Ideas** Choose one postwar writer and one artist and link their work to the spiritual state of humanity after the war.
11. **Comparing** Contrast the role of women in Fascist Italy with that of women in the United States after World War I.