

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 26 Study Guide

### Political and Economic Factors after the Paris Settlement

Following the Paris peace treaties...

1. Which states felt that they had been denied self-determination?
2. What did demands seek to adjust?
3. Which country felt that key treaty provisions were not enforced?
4. Who looked to gain leverage by exploiting the disorderly situation?
5. "What had been "normal" in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ before 1914 could not be reestablished."
6. Which United States President adopted the term "Normalcy"?
7. What happened to European dominance over the world economy due to the war?

### The Soviet Experiment Begins

8. What constituted the most extensive of all 20<sup>th</sup>-century authoritarian governments?
9. What did the leaders of the Communist Party seek to export during the 20<sup>th</sup> century?
10. What war took place in Russia from 1917 to 1923?
11. Which military faction sought the restoration of the Romanov dynasty?
12. Which military faction sought the preservation of the October Revolution and the Communist takeover of Russia?
13. Which communist leader directed the Red Army?

### **"Trotsky Urges the Use of Terror" (Questions 14&15)**

14. What will be used as long as society based on class exists?
15. What is indistinguishable in some ways from legitimate war, and can be an efficient means of ousting a group that will not give up power voluntarily, and was necessary to break the will of the opponents of revolution?
16. What was the name of the Soviet secret police?
17. What was the slogan of the Bolshevik Party?
18. What economic policy did the Bolsheviks follow that allowed the government to confiscate banks and industry?
19. What policy was devised by Lenin in 1921 as a strategic retreat that allowed small scale private enterprise?
20. Who was harshly critical of Joseph Stalin shortly before he died?
21. Who were the two Communist leaders that struggled for control upon the death of Lenin in 1924?
22. Who gained control of the Soviet Union after this political battle?
23. What should take place through forced government ownership of farming facilities?

24. According to Trotsky, what would succeed only if new revolutions took place elsewhere?
25. Which country needed the skills and resources of other countries to succeed?
26. Who demanded that party members be permitted to criticize the government and the party?
27. In comparison with early Bolshevik leaders, who was less intelligent, less of an internationalist, brutal, and was a master of bureaucracy?
28. What did he master that would empower him lead the party?
29. Which member of the right wing of the Communist Party favored slow industrialization?
30. What was known as the Third International sect of the European socialist movement?
31. List the four criteria required for a socialist party to join the Comintern:
  
32. List three laws passed by the Bolsheviks in 1917 that affected women:
  
33. In which two areas did women gain more protection?

### **The Fascist Experiment In Italy**

34. What Italian movement was led by Benito Mussolini?
35. What Italian political party was established in 1919?
36. What ideology was used to transform Italy into a strong united country?
37. Who, as a politician, was an opportunist par excellence?
38. What would he change to suit every new occasion?
39. What was his goal?
40. What did the Italian fascists wear when they marched on Rome in 1922?
41. Who failed to block this march?
42. Who seized power of the Italian government because of this failure?
43. List the three things that were attributed to Mussolini's success:
44. What was the status of the Italian monarchy upon the rise of Mussolini?
45. Who did Mussolini make peace with in 1929 through the Lateran Accord?
46. Who became the ruler of the independent Vatican City as established by the Lateran Accord?
47. List four things that were established by the Lateran Accord of 1929?

## **Joyless Victors**

48. What was the political character of France's Chamber of Deputies?
49. Who wanted to keep Germany weak?
50. List the three Eastern European countries made up the Little Entente:
51. What region of the German Rhineland did France occupy in 1923?
52. What increased due to this occupation?
53. List the two economic policies pushed by British Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin:
54. Who was the first British ruler to speak to the nation on radio?
55. What event caused the Irish Home Rule Bill to be postponed in 1914?
56. What insurrection took place in Ireland in 1916?
57. What status was Ireland given in 1921?
58. What broke out in Ireland that lasted from 1921 to 1923?
59. In what year did Ireland gain its independence from Great Britain?

## **Trials of the Successor States In Eastern Europe**

60. What term was given to new nation-states established as a result of the restructuring of the Treaty of Versailles?
61. What kind of economy did Successor States possess after WWI?
62. Which of the new Successor States was not dependent on foreign loans?
63. Were the Successor States mostly urban or rural?
64. What prevented Successor States from trading with one another?
65. What kind of government did most of the Successor States succumb to?
66. List the three countries that Poland emerged from after WWI:
67. List the two nationalities that made up Czechoslovakia:
68. Which successor state avoided a self-imposed authoritarian government?
69. Who established the Hungarian Soviet Republic and was later executed by Stalin after his this government collapsed?
70. What country was forbidden from unifying with Germany as a result of the Treaty of Versailles?
71. List four countries that had royal dictatorships in Southeastern Europe:

## **The Weimar Republic In Germany**

72. What was the new German government called?
73. Which German organizations were dissatisfied with the treaty and wanted to revise it in the 1920's?

74. What was the name of the German parliament?
75. What German constitution provided for proportional representation?
76. What political party was distrusted by many Germans?
77. What armed insurrection in Berlin took place in 1920?
78. How much did the Allies demand in reparations from Germany in May 1921?
79. What economic policy did the Weimar government adopt to pay reparations?
80. The U.S. dollar increased in value in comparison to the German mark by what percentage, from 1914 to 1921?
81. What country invaded Germany and took control of the Ruhr in 1923 to enslave Germans in order to enforce reparations?
82. What economic phenomenon took place in Germany in the early 1920s?
83. List two results of the German hyperinflation in the early 1920s?
84. Who came to dominate the Nazi Party in the early 1920s?
85. What group of people did he associate with Marxism?
86. What political party called for the nationalization of industry and went by the acronym "Nazis"?
87. List four points that the Nazi's Twenty-Five Points called for:
88. What name was given to the Nazi storm troopers?
89. What uniforms did they have?
90. What country had suffered: French occupation, economic collapse, and political instability during the 1920s?
91. What name was given to the failed military coup attempted by the Nazis in 1923?
92. Who wrote *Mein Kampf* while in prison?
93. According to Hitler, what territories must Germany take in order to achieve greater living space?
94. What political strategy did Hitler adopt to gain power in Germany?
95. Who helped the Weimar Republic gain stability and self-confidence?
96. What was his main goal?
97. What plan was introduced by an American banker in 1924 that would lower the annual payments and allowed them to vary according to the fortunes of the German economy?
98. Who succeeded Friedrich Ebert as president of Germany?
99. What plan was devised by an American businessman in 1929 that lowered German reparation payments, put a limit on how long they had to be made, and removed Germany entirely from outside supervision and control?
100. Why was optimism surrounding the Locarno Agreements unjustified?