1. A period of low economic activity and rising unemployment is known as

- Depression

2. The right of unions to negotiate with employers over wages and hours is known as

- Collective bargaining

3. When a government pays out more money than it takes in through taxation and other revenues, thus going into debt. This is known as

- Deficit spending

4. This plan was adopted in 1924; it reduced Germany’s reparation payments and granted them a loan for their recovery.

- The Dawes Plan

5. In 1925, this pact renouncing war was signed by 65 countries.

- The Kellogg-Briand Pact

6. What two factors triggered the Great Depression?

- 1) economic downturns and monetary slumps; 2) crash of the U.S. stock market

7. Explain Germany’s and U.S.’s response to the Great Depression

- Germany: The Great Depression paved the way for public fear and the rise of extremist political parties. United States: FDR’s New Deal policy of active government economic intervention in the economy, public works, and social programs. But it took WWII to bring the U.S. back to full employment.

8. Name three effects of the Great Depression.

- 1) Millions were unemployed worldwide; 2) Governments increased their activity in the economy; and 3) People were drawn to extremists who offered simple solutions.

9. A ruler who has absolute power is known as a

- dictator

10. Government aiming to control every aspect of daily life is known as a

- Totalitarian government

11. The goal of totalitarian regimes was to

- conquer the minds and hearts of the people

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ glorifies the state above the individual by emphasizing a strong central government led by a dictator.

- Fascism

13. Fascist dictator in Italy

- Benito Mussolini

14. Communist dictator in Russia

- Joseph Stalin

15. Joseph Stalin focused on rapid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of agriculture, which eliminated private farms.

- collectivization

16. Stalin sent opponents to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a system of brutal labor camps.

- gulags

17. To force people to obey, Stalin used

- secret police, torture, and bloody purges.

18. A member of the National Socialist German Worker’s Party is known as a

- Nazi

19. A camp where prisoners of war, political prisoners, or members of minority groups are confined, typically under harsh conditions.

- Concentration camp

20. What was at the core of Hitler’s ideas?

- racism, especially anti-Semitism, coupled with extreme nationalism

21. Hitler wrote this book, outlining his basic philosophy and ideas.

- Mein Kampf

22. How did the economic climate in Germany help the Nazis rise to power?

- unemployment increased dissatisfaction with the government

23. This legally allowed Hitler the power to ignore the German constitution and gave him a legal basis for his later actions.

- Enabling Act

24. Hitler’s title as the sole ruler of Germany was

- the Führer.

24. In Spain, \_\_\_\_\_ led a revolt against the democratic government and created a military \_\_\_\_\_ that favored large landowners, businesspeople, and the Catholic clergy.

- Francisco Franco; dictatorship

25. Franco's regime is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ rule rather than \_\_\_\_\_ , because it did not attempt to control the everyday lives of its people and preserved the existing social order.

- Authoritarian; totalitarian

26. This Pablo Picasso painting memorialized the bombing of a city by that name during the Spanish Civil War.

- *Guernica*

27. Hitler wanted to develop a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ German state.

- totalitarian

28. What were the Nuremberg laws?

- Racial laws aimed against Jews.

29. What was *Kristallnacht*?

- “Night of shattered glass;” marked the beginning of a violent phase of anti-Semitism

30. The Nazi secret police, which maintained order through terror.

- Schutzstaffeln (“SS”)