

1. The crisis stemming from German non-payment of its 1922 reparations installment
 - a. caused Britain to send troops into the Ruhr to collect the payments in kind.
 - b. led to severe hyperinflation, as Germany's "passive resistance" made the mark worthless.
 - c. led the Soviet Union to annex Upper Siberia in lieu of "reparations due."
 - d. resulted in a successful Bolshevik revolution in Germany.
 - e. led to the invasion of Poland by the German army.

2. The Dawes Plan was all of the following except it
 - a. was developed after the massive inflation of 1923.
 - b. served as a mechanism for the reduction and stabilization of German war reparations.
 - c. provided Germany with a \$200 million recovery loans.
 - d. ultimately resulted in American investments in Europe that produced a period of prosperity there in the 1920s.
 - e. permanently solved all of Germany's economic problems.

3. All of the following statements are correct about the Great Depression except
 - a. the stock market crash in the United States led to the withdrawal of American investments in Europe, thus weakening the European banking system.
 - b. economic depressions were a new phenomena in the European experience.
 - c. during the Depression, women were often able to secure low-paying jobs and servants and housekeepers while many men remained unemployed.
 - d. the classical liberal remedies for depressions were balanced budgets, cutting costs, and raising tariffs, all of which only worsened the crisis.
 - e. fascism and communism appealed to many because of the perceived failure of capitalism.

4. The Weimar Republic
 - a. was highly successful in fighting the effects of the Great Depression.
 - b. faced great economic challenges such as runaway inflation and later the Great Depression.
 - c. had very capable, charismatic leadership in the years before Hitler ruled Germany.
 - d. enjoyed universal support throughout Germany.
 - e. was pro-French in foreign policy.

5. Changes in middle-class attitudes during the 1920s included
 - a. a surprising degree of support for the Bolshevik cause, first articulated by President Wilson in 1919.
 - b. the popularity of Theodor van de Velde's book *Divorce in Five Easy Lessons*.
 - c. the popularity of short skirts, short hair, and the use of previously risqué cosmetics.
 - d. the acquisition of television sets.
 - e. the popularity of the twist.

6. . The earliest originator of the concept and practice of fascism was
 - a. Adolph Hitler.
 - b. General Francisco Franco.
 - c. Juan Peron.
 - d. Benito Mussolini.
 - e. Otto von Bismarck.

7. Hitler wrote *Mein Kampf*

- a. during World War I.
- b. before the Beer Hall Putsch of 1923.
- c. while in jail after the failed Beer Hall Putsch.
- d. during the early years of the Great Depression.
- e. after becoming Chancellor in 1933.

8. The SA, or Storm Troops, were

- a. the Nazi party militia.
- b. the major threat to the security of the Nazi Party before 1923.
- c. the first type of Kolkhoz.
- d. led by Hermann Goering.
- e. Mussolini's Black Shirts.

9. All of the following brought Hitler support in Germany except

- a. the economic problems created by the Great Depression.
- b. support of the conservative economic elite which saw him as a bulwark against communism.
- c. his promise to uphold the Versailles Treaty in spite of its unpopularity.
- d. his aim to restore Germany's power among the nations of Europe.
- e. his threat to tear up the Versailles Treaty.

10. The Nuremberg Laws established the

- a. process of collectivization.
- b. ethnic racial homogeneity of Nazi Germany by expelling all Asians.
- c. institutionalization of an annual kristallnacht celebration at the end of June.
- d. the legal isolation of German Jews from citizenship and legal rights.
- e. Nazi renunciation of all anti-Semitic policies in Germany.

11. Stalin's first two five-year plans

- a. moved sixty million people from European to Asian Russia.
- b. transformed Russia into an agricultural country.
- c. emphasized the production of consumer goods.
- d. resulted in large increases in the nation's heavy industry and oil production.
- e. reduced the number of industrial cities in the Urals and Siberia.

12. Stalin's desire for sole control of the decision making led to his first purges of

- a. Old Bolsheviks
- b. peasants
- c. Stakhanovites
- d. Rightist party members
- e. non-Communist doctors