

Quiz Chapter 25-A
Hi 104

1. Which political leader told military leaders in 1933 that he wanted to remove the "cancer of democracy" from their society?

- A. Francisco Franco
- B. Benito Mussolini
- C. Adolf Hitler
- D. Mao Zedong
- E. Vladimir Lenin

2. Mussolini became prime minister of Italy

- A. because the Fascio di Combattimento won a majority of seats in the parliamentary election.
- B. after groups of squadristi destroyed the socialist opposition to Fascist rule.
- C. when King Victor Emmanuel, reacting to Fascist intimidation, appointed him.
- D. when he mounted a violent coup d'etat and seized control of the government.
- E. when he made an alliance with the pope and the Bolshevik government of Russia.

3. The earliest originator of the concept and practice of fascism was

- A. Otto von Bismarck.
- B. Benito Mussolini.
- C. Adolph Hitler.
- D. Juan Peron.
- E. General Francisco Franco.

4. The SA, or Storm Troops, were

- A. Mussolini's Black Shirts.
- B. the Nazi party militia.
- C. led by Hermann Goering.
- D. the first type of Kolkhoz.
- E. the major threat to the security of the Nazi Party before 1923.

5. The events that allowed Hitler to gain dictatorial powers by "legal" means were

- A. the crushing of the Kiel Mutiny by the SS.
- B. the death of President Hindenburg and Hitler's speech at Hindenburg's funeral.
- C. his Dachau speech and the two subsequent assassination attempts by the SPD in 1932.
- D. the Reichstag fire, Mussolini's "Caesar" speech, and Rommel's endorsement.
- E. the passage of the Enabling Act by the Reichstag.

6. To whip up popular support for his totalitarian regime, Hitler organized gigantic mass rallies in the 1930's in the city of

- A. Nuremberg.
- B. Munich.
- C. Vienna.
- D. Cologne.
- E. Berlin.

7. The Nuremberg Laws established the

- A. ethnic racial homogeneity of Nazi Germany by expelling all Asians.
- B. process of collectivization.
- C. Nazi renunciation of all anti-Semitic policies in Germany.
- D. institutionalization of an annual kristallnacht celebration at the end of June.
- E. the legal isolation of German Jews from citizenship and legal rights.

8. Stalin's first two five-year plans

- A. reduced the number of industrial cities in the Urals and Siberia.
- B. moved sixty million people from European to Asian Russia.
- C. resulted in large increases in the nation's heavy industry and oil production.
- D. transformed Russia into an agricultural country.
- E. emphasized the production of consumer goods.

9. At the Munich Conference of 1938,

- A. the policy of appeasement successfully put a stop to German expansion in Europe.
- B. Winston Churchill gave his support to the policy of appeasement.
- C. the British and the French representatives allowed Hitler to take over the Sudetenland.
- D. the British prime minister refused to agree to the demands of Adolf Hitler.
- E. eventual Nazi control of all of Czechoslovakia was avoided.

10. Japan's decision to seize much of Southeast Asia was based primarily on

- A. providing bases for Pacific dominance.
- B. the need to secure vital natural resources.
- C. its contempt for China.
- D. Tojo's megalomania.
- E. a need to satisfy rampant nationalism.

11. After Hitler occupied most of France, the remainder of the country became

- A. Republican France under Georges Clemenceau.
- B. Communist France under Pierre Mendez-France.
- C. Vichy France under Marshal Henri Petain.
- D. Free France under Charles de Gaulle.
- E. Avignon under Benito Mussolini

12. On the Eastern Front,

- A. Indian Gurkha troops played a major role in the battles of Moscow and Stalingrad.
- B. at Stalingrad, Germany lost an army of 300,000.
- C. in Siberia, Japanese troops never penetrated more than 500 miles inland from their base in the Pacific port of Vladivostok.
- D. over ninety percent of Moscow was flattened during the German bombing raids of late 1944.
- E. German troops continued to push east of the Ural Mountains in early 1944.