

## Online Quiz Chapter 25-A

### Question 1

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

- Mao Zedong
- Adolf Hitler
- Francisco Franco
- Benito Mussolini
- Vladimir Lenin

### Question 2

Mussolini became prime minister of Italy

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

### Question 3

The earliest originator of the concept and practice of fascism was

- General Francisco Franco.
- Juan Peron.
- Otto von Bismarck.
- Benito Mussolini.
- Adolph Hitler.

### Question 4

The SA, or Storm Troops, were

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

### Question 5

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

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

Question 6

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

- Vienna.
- Berlin.
- Cologne.
- Nuremberg.
- Munich.

Question 7

The Nuremberg Laws established the

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

Question 8

Stalin's first two five-year plans

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

Question 9

At the Munich Conference of 1938,

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

Question 10

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

- a need to satisfy rampant nationalism.
- Tojo's meglamania.
- its contempt for China.
- the need to secure vital natural resources.
- providing bases for Pacific dominance.

Question 11

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

Communist France under Pierre Mendez-France.

Avignon under Benito Mussolini

Republican France under Georges Clemenceau.

Vichy France under Marshal Henri Petain.

Free France under Charles de Gaulle.

Question 12

On the Eastern Front,

over ninety percent of Moscow was flattened during the German bombing raids of late 1944.

in Siberia, Japanese troops never penetrated more than 500 miles inland from their base in the Pacific port of Vladivostok.

Indian Gurkha troops played a major role in the battles of Moscow and Stalingrad.

at Stalingrad, Germany lost an army of 300,000.

German troops continued to push east of the Ural Mountains in early 1944.