

Europe Between WWI and WWII: The Interwar Period

Fascism -

Totalitarian Government -

Inflation -

Dissidents/Dissent -

Censorship -

Reparations -

“Peace, Land and Bread” -

Pogrom -

Famine -

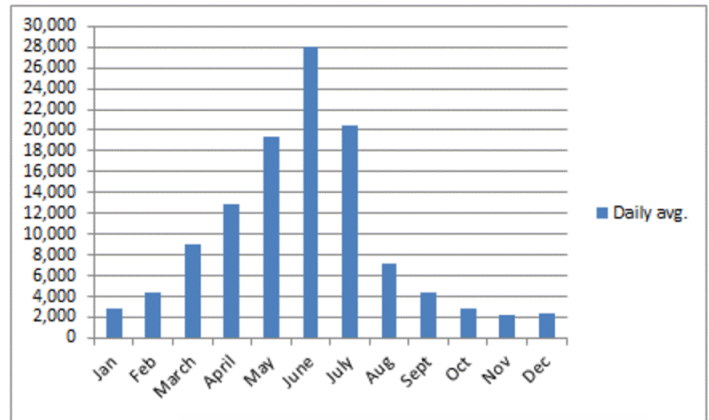
Collective -

Purge -



Source: Kime, O'Donnell and Osborne, *World Studies: Global Issues and Assessments*, N & N Publishing

Average famine related daily losses of human life each month during 1933, in Ukraine.



Collective Farms of the USSR (Soviet Union) 1929–1940

Year	No. of collective farms in 1,000s
1929	57.0
1930	85.9
1931	211.1
1932	211.1
1933	224.6
1934	233.3
1935	245.4
1936	242.2
1937	243.7
1938	242.4
1939	241.1
1940	236.3

— Paul Halsall, *Internet Modern History Sourcebook*, (adapted)



Source: *Guide to the Essentials of World History*, Prentice Hall (adapted)



Source: Eric Godal, January 10, 1943 (adapted)

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The Gap in the Bridge

This cartoonist is suggesting the League of Nations will fail because

1. France and England control the keystone
2. the United States is relying too much on England and Italy
3. the United States has not become a member
4. England and Italy do not want help from Belgium and France

This cartoonist is commenting on international politics immediately after which conflict?

1. the Napoleonic Wars
2. World War I
3. World War II
4. the Cold War



Source: Leonard Raven-Hill, Punch (adapted)

After World War I, the rise of Benito Mussolini in Italy and the rise of Adolf Hitler in Germany are most closely associated

1. the development of fascism
2. an emphasis on democratic traditions
3. the desire for containment
4. a return to conservative religious practices

Which condition was a result of Joseph Stalin's command economy?

1. Peasants were encouraged to sell surplus grain for personal profit.
2. The production of consumer goods increased.
3. National revenue increased allowing for greater individual spending.
4. The government controlled agriculture through collective farms.

Which goal did Joseph Stalin establish for the Soviet Union?

1. becoming an industrial power
2. instituting a parliamentary monarchy
3. creating a golden age of culture
4. easing tensions using détente

A primary objective of the New Economic Policy (NEP) in the Soviet Union was to

1. promote private ownership of heavy industry
2. coordinate efforts to end World War I
3. organize support for educational reforms to improve literacy
4. gain stability by increasing production

Forced famine in Ukraine (1932–1933) was a direct result of

1. Czar Nicholas's involvement in World War I
2. Joseph Stalin's collectivization
3. Vladimir Lenin's New Economic Policy
4. Nikita Khrushchev's removal from power

Which development occurred in Germany as a result of the terms imposed by the Treaty of Versailles?

1. Soviet occupation
2. overseas expansion
3. political instability
4. economic prosperity

One way in which the Treaty of Nanking and the Treaty of Versailles are similar is that in both treaties the provisions called for

1. monarchs to be returned to their rightful places
2. existing borders to be maintained
3. reparations to be paid by defeated countries
4. peacekeeping organizations to be established

In Europe during the 1930s, economic instability led to the

1. rise of fascist dictatorships
2. abandonment of colonial territories
3. development of nuclear arms
4. establishment of the League of Nations

In early 20th-century Russia, which group may have gained support by circulating this poster?

1. Aristocracy
2. Monarchists
3. Bolsheviks
4. Orthodox clergy

The rise of fascism in Germany between World War I and World War II is often associated with the

1. promotion of ethnic diversity
2. appeal of the doctrine of nonviolence
3. establishment of a strong parliamentary system
4. impact of the global economic depression



ЦАРЬ, ПОП И БОГАЧ
НА ПЛЕЧАХ У ТРУДОВОГО НАРОДА.

Source: A. Apsit, Coloured Lithograph, 1918 (adapted)