

Define the following:

1. A government that exerts total control over a nation. It dominates every aspect of life. It uses to terror to suppress individual rights and silence all opposition.
2. Emphasizes the importance of the nation or an ethnic group and the supreme authority of the ruler.
3. The process of removing enemies and undesirable individuals from power.
4. A form of fascism shaped by Hitler's fanatical ideas about German nationalism and racial superiority.
5. Giving into a competitors demands in order to keep the peace.
6. The lower house of the German parliament.

Using pages 568-574 answer the following questions

1. Lenin's government had abandoned the concept of converting all property to public ownership. Stalin departed from this thinking and took one giant leap toward communism.
2. The state takeover of farming resulted in horrible consequences. Stalin punished resistant farmers by confiscating their food. Millions died from starvation. Millions fled to cities where they suffered in overcrowded conditions. It also resulted in a drop in agricultural productivity and a need to introduce rationing.
3. The purges included the following characteristics:
 - Included the use of "Show Trials"
 - Eliminated all threats to Stalin (real or imagined)
 - Involved sending millions to forced labor camps
 - Relied upon the Secret Police

4. The following were tactics utilized by Mussolini during his rise:

- He organized fascist groups throughout Italy
- He relied on the Blackshirts to control those who opposed him
- He suspended elections and outlawed political parties
- Threatened the King of Italy

5. In *Mein Kampf*, Hitler makes declarations and outlines goals:

- Blamed the Jews for Germany's defeat
- Proposed defiance of the Treaty of Versailles
- Called for purification of the Aryan race
- Called for removal of undesirables
- Called for expansion of Germany's borders

6. In the 1932 elections the Nazi party won the largest bloc of seats in the Reichstag. This basically gave Hitler, as party leader, control over the Reichstag. Recognizing Hitler's power the President named him Chancellor.
7. Like Mussolini, Hitler became the leader of a political party. In addition he relied on a gang of thugs to silence opposition. Like Mussolini, he was a talented public speaker who was able to motivate the masses.
8. Hitler promised to stabilize, restore and rebuild the economy. He spent government money to rebuild the military thus providing millions of jobs to the unemployed. Other unemployed workers were hired by the government to work on various public works projects like the autobahn.

9. Hitler violated the terms of the Treaty of Versailles in variety of ways:

- He rearmed Germany
- He refused to pay war debt
- He militarized the Rhineland
- He rejected the war guilt clause

10. The opposing factions in the Spanish Civil War were the Nationalists and the Republicans. The nationalists were led by Franco and the Republicans represented the recently elected government. The Nationalists were supported by Italy and Germany while the Republicans were supported by the Soviet Union.