

Chapter 26 – Dictatorships and the Great Depression

1. (B) exploration of dream images and the irrational
 2. (B) low number of births during the First and Second World Wars
 3. (B) Workers, peasants, and intellectuals
 4. (A) State ownership of heavy industry, banks, and transport ended.
 5. (A) Spain
 6. (A) devastating inflation in Germany
 7. (E) seize goods as payment for Germany's reparations debt
 8. (A) end the use of war for solving international controversies
 9. (D) I and III only
 10. (A) depletion of the savings and income of the middle class
 11. (C) Cubist
 12. (A) questioning of accepted values and practices
 13. (A) they were to be mothers, wives, and homemakers.
 14. (A) providing for rule by a single individual in cases of national emergency
 15. (D) elimination of the old Bolshevik elite
 16. (E) the broadening of popular support for the Nazi party in Germany
 17. (D) a compromise with capitalist economic principles
 18. (C) a stagnant manufacturing sector and a widening gulf between rich and poor
 19. (C) radios
 20. (D) the liquidation of the kulaks as a class
 21. (A) Anticommunism
 22. (A) Freudian psychology
 23. (E) an authoritarian regime was established in Spain.
 24. (B) greater mechanization of production
 25. (C) the Depression saw an increase in the percentage of votes for Communist and Nazi parties.
 26. (E) an authoritarian state and a corporate economy
 27. (C) governments should respond to economic downturns by increasing spending
 28. (A) reaction against capitalism and war profiteering following the First World War
 29. (A) It resulted in increased government economic intervention and control in many nations.
 30. (C) a book on the economic development of the Soviet Union after the Bolshevik Revolution
 31. (A) Stalin's purge of Bolshevik leaders
 32. (B) anti-Semitism
 33. (D) Germany and Italy
 34. (D) recognized the French-Belgian-German boundaries set at Versailles
 35. (C) the Enlightenment works of Voltaire and Montesquieu
 36. (A) encouraging rapid industrialization
 37. (D) prohibition of strikes by labor
 38. (D) a new belief in a world of growing desolation.
 39. (C) after his party received a plurality of votes in the democratic elections
 40. (B) practical and functional construction.
- REVIEW**
41. (A) "Peace, land, bread"
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 42. (A) Alsace-Lorraine
 43. (E) A treaty that the defeated thought too harsh and the victors thought too lenient
 44. (C) the start of the Russian Revolution
 45. (C) France by marching through Belgium.
 46. (A) A dramatic shift of population to urban areas
 47. (D) Impressionist
 48. (B) Africa and East Asia
 49. (A) popular novelists and writers
 50. (D) It was practiced by middle-class parents seeking a higher standard of living for their families.