

## THE RISE OF TOTALITARIANISM

**Section 5 Quiz****A. Terms, People, and Places**

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of a word or phrase from the box.

- |                |                |                   |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| a. chancellor  | c. Third Reich | e. Nuremberg Laws |
| b. Ruhr Valley | d. Gestapo     |                   |

- German workers in the \_\_\_\_\_ went on strike in 1923.
- The \_\_\_\_\_, the Nazi secret police, helped keep order in Germany.
- Hitler believed his German government, or the \_\_\_\_\_, would rule Europe for a thousand years.
- The 1935 \_\_\_\_\_ revoked Jews' German citizenship.
- The democratic Weimar Republic was led by a \_\_\_\_\_, or prime minister.

**B. Main Ideas**

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The Weimar Republic faced many severe problems, including
- the lack of a bill of rights and suffrage for women.
  - runaway inflation and one-party rule.
  - runaway inflation and many political parties.
  - the inability to develop a multiparty system.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. In *Mein Kampf*, Hitler wrote that Germany could return to power by
- uniting all Germans into one nation.
  - returning to a monarchy.
  - developing relations with other fascist governments.
  - admitting that there is no master race.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. How did Hitler come to power in 1933?
- by a coup d'état
  - by legal election
  - with support of the army
  - with help from Communists
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. One Nazi goal was to
- promote communist revolutions.
  - stamp out racism in Europe.
  - increase war reparations.
  - purify German culture.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. What was one reason authoritarian rule spread in Eastern Europe?
- alliances with Hitler
  - the influence of Mussolini and the Fascists
  - lack of ethnic conflict
  - their lack of experience with the democratic process