

Questions and course of studies for the **BIG Test**, 2011, Summer History, 4th grade, LAW

The Big Test will have 2 parts: 1. Big Test Question and 2. Source Analysis

1. Part 1: Big Test Questions: *Following topics: A, B, C*

A. **From the Small Test 1**: Negotiation Bases of Powers (Versailles System), Paris Peace Conference 1919-1920: Results, Changes of Colonial Governments and Early Problems with New Frontiers, Consequences of the WWI, League of Nations: establishment and mission, League of Nations: Successes and Failures:

For more information check out the: „**Questions and course of studies for the Small Test No. 3, 2010, Summer**“ on the website of SSAG.

B. **From the Small Test 2**: The most important international treaties of interwar period, Science, Art and technology around 1920, 20's: in the USA, Great Depression, Roosevelt and New Deal, Great Britain: 20s and 30s, Revolutions in Russia, Lenin and Russia, Foreign Policy of Soviet Russia, The Struggle for Power: Stalin and Trotsky, Stalin: Economic and Foreign Policy, Stalin: Trials and Purges, Life in interwar Russia and the USSR.

For more information check out the: „**Questions and course of studies for the Small Test No. 4, 2010, Summer**“ on the website of SSAG

C. **Plus, additional topics**: Dictatorships in Europe + Fascism + Italy before 1923, Mussolini's Italy, Fascism in Portugal, Fascism in Spain

For the **additional topics** check out the **following** questions below.

1. **Thought experiment**: Let's say you are a dictator in the 30s somewhere in Europe and you are about to establish **totalitarian and very conservative** government. **What would be your steps towards:** newspapers/media, Parliament, other political parties/opponents, Church, women, freedoms of the people, schools, international affairs: League of the Nations, ... **Describe** each one of the items by at least **one sentence**:

- newspapers, media:
- Parliament:
- other political parties/opponents:
- Church:
- women:
- freedoms of the people:
- schools:
- international affairs: League of the Nations, ...
- **For extra point**: What would **M. Gandhi** think of you as a dictator? Support your opinion:

2. Give at least 4 characteristics of *fascism*. Describe each of them:

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3. Give at least 4 factors that helped dictators in Europe to rise (around 1920-1930):

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4. Fill out the missing names of the dictators/leaders around 1930 in the right side of the table:

<u>Country:</u>	<u>Name (first + last):</u>
Portugal	
Germany	
Spain	
Italy	
The USSR	

5. Give 3 common signs/features of the regimes in Italy, Spain and Portugal under Mussolini, Franco and Salazar:

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6. Give at least 2 characteristics of the conservatism of the regimes under Mussolini, Franco and Salazar:

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7. Match the names and titles correctly:

1., 2., 3., 4.

1. Mussolini	A. Vozd
2. Hitler	B. Führer
3. Franco	C. Caudillo
4. Stalin	D. Duce

8. Explain the terms (brief definition or short description):

- 7a. Lateran Treaties:
- 7b. March on Rome:
- 7c. Corporativism in the fascist economy:
- 7d. Salò Republic:
- 7e. Estado Novo:
- 7f. Latifundia (Spain):

2. Source Analysis:

1. The quotations you are about to read tells a lot about the relation between the masses/crowd and totalitarian/authoritarian leaders. Answer this question: **What kind of relation are we talking about here?**

B. Mussolini about the masses: *“They are stupid, dirty, do not work hard enough and are content with their little picture shows.”*, **A. Hitler:** „What a joy for a leader to know that **people do not think.**“, **A. Hitler:** *“The crowd listens only to its instincts. It **does not think reasonably.**”*

2. 2a. Give **general** description of the Italian foreign policy based on the quotation below. 2b. Plus, give at least **two** examples of the Italian foreign policy in the 20s and 30s.

Mussolini: *“It is a crime not to be strong? War is to men what childbearing is to women! Nothing has ever been won in history without bloodshed!”*

2a.

2b.

