

**RISE OF TOTALITARIAN
GOVERNMENTS**



REVIEW: Stalinism & Totalitarianism

Name _____

Write the term that matches each description:

1. The official political party of the U.S.S.R. and the only one allowed. communist
2. Independent farmers that were persecuted because they opposed the collective farms.
Kulaks
3. Stalin's policy to industrialize the Soviet Union rapidly, beginning in 1928; set quotas for the output of steel, electricity, machinery, and most other products. 5 yr. Plans
4. Stalin used propaganda to create a Cult of personality so that people would like him and think of him as a strong & capable leader.

Matching:

- E 1. Russian Orthodox Church
- B 2. persecution
- D 3. totalitarianism
- A 4. collectivization
- C 5. propaganda

A. Stalin forcing peasants, using secret police when necessary, to work on govt. owned farms.

B. Used on religious or ethnic groups as "enemies" of the state in order to have scapegoats to blame for things that go wrong.

C. Biased or incomplete information to sway citizens to accept certain beliefs.

D. Government control over every aspect of public and private life.

E. Main target of religious persecution under Stalin.

Multiple Choice:

1. Used by totalitarian dictators for instruction in government beliefs in order to mold the citizen's minds; usually through education that glorifies the leader and government loyalty.

- A. police state
- B. censorship
- C. persecution
- D. indoctrination

2. Book written by George Orwell about a totalitarian government.

- A. kulaks
- B. atheist
- C. quotas
- D. 1984

Name _____

3. Government that takes total, centralized, state control over every aspect of public and private life; was used under Stalin.

- A. communism
- B. NKVD
- C. totalitarianism
- D. indoctrination

4. Implementation of Five Year Plans and collective farming were examples of Stalin's efforts to

- A. increase Russia's economic production
- B. punish Russia's "enemies of the state"
- C. gain support of farmers and factory workers
- D. introduce elements of capitalism in Russia

5. Campaign of terror during the 1930's, in which Stalin sought to eliminate all Communist Party members and other citizens who threatened his power.

- A. George Orwell
- B. Great Purge
- C. "Terror Famine"
- D. state farms

True or False:

1. Holodomor → act of genocide by the govt. of the U.S.S.R. in which millions of Ukrainian peasants had their crops taken and were deliberately starved to death.

True / False

2. ideology → Biased or incomplete information to sway citizens to accept certain beliefs.

True / False

3. gulag → Used on religious or ethnic groups as "enemies" of the state in order to have scapegoats to blame for things that go wrong.

True / False

4. police terror → Stalin's use of intimidation, spying, arrests, etc. by secret police to keep citizens under control.

True / False

5. command economy → System in which the central government makes all economic decisions.

True / False

propaganda

persecution

- 1) What were 3 causes of the Russian Revolution?
Bloody Sunday, autocratic rule of czar, WWI
- 2) What were 3 results of the Russian Revolution?
Civil War, February Revolution, creation of the USSR, Russia exits war
- 3) Who were the two sides in the Russian Civil War and who won?
Red army vs. White army; communists won
- 4) Who led the new Soviet Union, and what methods did he use against his enemies?
Lenin, used fear & terror
- 5) Which two men competed to lead the USSR after the 1st dictator died?
Stalin & Trotsky
- 6) What are the 3 things that Totalitarian governments do with the media and education?
censorship, propaganda, & indoctrination
- 7) What program did Stalin do to kill off his enemies and how many did he kill?
Great Purge, 3-6 million
- 8) What is it called when a dictator have people "worship" him?
cult of personality
- 9) What was Stalin's successful economic program & what was his unsuccessful one?
5 yr. plan; collectivization (govt. controls farms)
- 10) On the farms, who did Stalin kill, how did he kill them, and what was this genocide called?
kulaks, starvation, Holodomor ("Terror famine")
- 11) What are Communism's and Fascism's different beliefs on the following:

	Communism	Fascism
Imperialism		
Social Classes		
Capitalism		
Nationalism		
Religion		

- 12) Who were Mussolini's militia, and whom did they attack?
Blackshirts, communists, labor leaders
- 13) How did Mussolini get into power in Italy?
March on Rome
- 14) What are two other names for the Nazi party?
- 15) What 3 reasons made the Nazi's popular in the 1920s?
hatred of T of V, hyperinflation, paramilitary (Brownshirts)
- 16) What 2 reasons gave the Nazi's more power in the 1930s?
Great Depression, left-wing divided
- 17) What 3 steps did Hitler take to rise to power?
appointed Chancellor legally, Reichstag Fire Decree, Enabling Act of 1933
- 18) What 4 groups did Hitler use to stay in power?
Brownshirts, SS, gestapo, Hitler youth
- 19) What does Bushido tell Japanese soldiers? What does State Shinto teach?
- 20) What is Pan-Asianism?
all Asians should unite to defeat European imperialism