

Interwar Years and WWII Review Sheet

REVIEW ASSIGNMENT:

By now, I hope that you know the drill. Respond, and then respond to someone else's response. We'll all get more out of the assignment if it's done by 9pm on Tuesday, 4/29.

- Was Hitler justified in any of his demands?
- Who was the best leader of the Interwar Years: Stalin, Mussolini, Hitler, of Chamberlain? Who was the worst leader? Who was the most effective leader?
- What was the biggest difference between World War I and World War II?
- Should World War II be seen as a continuation of World War I, or as an entirely unique conflict?
- Was the League of Nations flawed from its beginning, or did something else go wrong that allowed for its ultimate failure?

Test Format:

- 3 Multiple Choice
- 3 Map Identifications
- 3/5 Short Answers
- 1/2 Essay

1. Hitler is similar to Napoleon in that he
  - a) failed to take over Great Britain
  - b) ran into trouble with Russian winter
  - c) grew up outside of the nation he is most often associated with
  - d) gained control of France relatively easily
  - e) all of the above
  
2. The term "blitzkrieg" refers to
  - a) lunch next Tuesday
  - b) Hitler's tool to win the war quickly
  - c) the American effort to develop the atomic bomb
  - d) French fortifications to prevent another German invasion
  - e) the Soviet Union's retreat when the Germans invaded
  
3. After Poland fell, the next two countries to fall to Germany were
  - a) Austria and Czechoslovakia
  - b) Finland and Denmark
  - c) Denmark and Norway
  - d) Great Britain and Egypt
  - e) France and Spain

4. In June 1941, Hitler invaded the Soviet Union mainly because he wanted to

- a) punish Stalin for violating the non-aggression pact
- b) exterminate all Russian Jews
- c) learn to play ice hockey
- d) show the United States that it should not enter the war
- e) gain control of Soviet oil and farmland

5. Stalin's major goal as dictator of the Soviet Union was

- a) increase agricultural production
- b) increase production of consumer goods
- c) speed the industrialization of the economy
- d) export the revolution to Europe and Asia
- e) build an appropriately large tomb for Lenin

6. The Locarno Pact, the League of Nations, and the Kellogg-Briand Pact were

- a) military alliances
- b) efforts to strengthen the military
- c) disarmament treaties
- d) efforts to maintain peace in Europe
- e) breakfast cereals

7. Soviet writers were expected to

- a) write anything they liked
- b) have neat handwriting
- c) be religious
- d) promote communism
- e) extol Western civilization

8. Hitler ILLEGALLY assumed power

- a) after the Reichstag Fire
- b) before the fire
- c) there was a fire?
- d) after becoming chancellor
- e) never

This nation attacked Pearl Harbor.

The idea of Anschluss meant that this nation would become part of another nation.

This nation won the Battle of Britain.

Fascism started here.

This nation fell to Nazi Germany.

What is fascism? What is national socialism?

How well did the Treaty of Versailles work?

What was foreign policy like for the following nations between 1918-1939?

USSR –

Great Britain –

France -

Italy –

Germany -

What motivated Hitler to attack the Soviet Union?

How was WWII different than WWI?

What advantages did the Allies have in the war?

What was life like on the homefront?

What were the short and long term causes of World War II?

League of Nations  
Popular Front  
Weimar Republic  
Collective Pacifism  
Kellogg-Briand Pact  
Dawes Plan  
Locarno Pact  
Modern Art  
New Economic Policy  
Lenin  
Stalin  
Cult of Stalin  
Totalitarian State  
Five Year Plans  
Kulaks  
Collective Farms  
Great Purge  
Fascism  
Mussolini  
Ruhr  
Adolf Hitler  
National Socialists  
*Mein Kampf*  
Hindenberg  
Reichstag Fire

Enabling Act  
Anti-Semitism  
Anschluss  
Appeasement  
Spanish Civil War  
Allied Powers  
Axis Powers  
Munich Conference  
Sudetenland  
Maginot Line  
“Phony War”  
Blitzkrieg  
Battle of Britain  
Vichy France  
Fortress Europe  
Leningrad  
Stalingrad  
El-Alamein  
Propaganda  
Homefronts  
Great Patriotic War  
Pearl Harbor  
D-Day  
Battle of the Bulge  
Island Hopping  
Atomic Bombs

U.S.  
Great Britain  
France  
Germany  
Soviet Union  
Italy  
Ethiopia  
Austria  
China  
Japan  
Czechoslovakia  
Poland