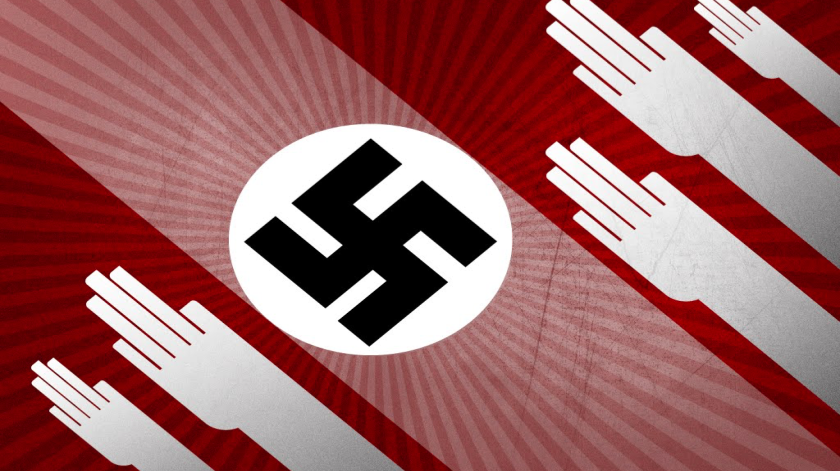
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| **Unit XI – Global Conflicts** |
| **(11-2) The Rise of Fascism – pg. 716–738** |
| **Guided Reading Questions** |

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*Answer the question or define the term for each:*

**The Fascist Experiment in Italy**

**People to Know**

* Benito Mussolini (1883-1945)
* Adolf Hitler (1889-1945)
* Heinrich Himmler (1900-1945)

1. Describe the fascist government.

**The Rise of Mussolini**

1. What resentments were held by the “Band of Combat”?
2. How did Mussolini’s actions in the face of government inaction help him rise to power?

**Terms to Know**

* fascism
* Weimar Republic
* Reichstag
* Nazis
* SA
* Mein Kampf
* Kellogg-Briand Pact
* police state
* SS
* Nuremberg Laws
* Kristallnacht
* Final Solution

1. Was Mussolini’s rise to power legal?

**The Fascists in Power**

1. Describe how the fascists were able to gain control over Italy.
2. How did the Lateran Accord fix a half-century-old problem?

**German Democracy and Dictatorship**

**The Weimar Republic**

1. Why was the Weimar Republic so highly criticized?
2. What were the flaws within the Weimar Constitution?
3. How did the social and economic upheaval of the early 1920s make Germans so desperate for order and security?

**Key Events**

**1919 –** Weimar Republic formed

**1920 –** Nazi Party is formed

**1922 –** Mussolini becomes prime minister

**1922 –** Mussolini given dictatorial power

**1923 –** French invade the Ruhr

**1923 –** Hitler conducts Beer Hall Putsch

**1925 –** Locarno Agreement

**1928 –** Kellogg-Briand Pact signed

**1933 –** Hitler becomes chancellor

**1933 –** Reichstag fire

**1933 –** Enabling Act

**1934 –** Night of the Long Knives

**1934 –** Hindenburg dies/Hitler made Führer

**1935 –** Nuremberg Laws passed

**1935 –** Hitler begins to rearm Germany

**1938 –** *Kristallnacht*

**1942 –** First stages of the Holocaust begin

1. What was Hitler’s definition of “socialism”?
2. How were Hitler and Mussolini similar?
3. How was Hitler’s book, Mein Kampf, received?
4. What two lessons did Hitler learn during his imprisonment?
5. What impact did the Locarno Agreements have on Britain, France, Germany and Italy?
6. How might the Locarno Agreements and Kellogg Briand Pact be seen as an uneasy peace?

**Depression and Political Deadlock**

1. How did the Great Depression benefit the Nazis?

**Hitler Comes to Power**

1. Describe Hitler’s attempts to gain power prior to being named chancellor.

**Hitler’s Consolidation of Power**

1. In what three ways was Hitler able to consolidate power?
2. What national incident did Hitler and the Nazis use to their advantage?
3. How did the Night of the Long Knives/Nazi Purge (June 30, 1934) alleviate concerns of the German army?

**Anti-Semitism and the Police State**

1. Describe the increasing anti-Semitic stages that occurred within Nazi Germany.

Nuremberg Laws –

Kristallnacht –

The Final Solution –

**Racial Ideology and the Lives of Women**

1. What role did women play in the Nazi regime?

**Nazi Economic Policy**

1. What two areas of the economy were essential to the Nazi economic policy?

**Trials of the Successor States in Eastern Europe**

**Economic and Ethnic Pressures**

**Poland: Democracy to Military Rule**

1. Why was Poland hard to govern over?

**Czechoslovakia: A Viable Democratic Experiment**

1. How were Poland and Czechoslovakia similar to prewar Austria?

**Hungary: Turn to Authoritarianism**

**Austria: Political Turmoil and Nazi Occupation**

**Southeastern Europe: Royal Dictatorships**

1. What was the prevailing governmental structure of southeastern Europe?

**Please read the “IN PERPECTIVE” section for an overview of the chapter.**