

APEH EXAM REVIEW MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS PART 13

(NOTE: The answers to today's questions will appear at the bottom of tomorrow's list of questions.)

1. Totalitarian systems in Europe succeeded in creating a feeling of national purpose by
 - (A) subordinating the individual to the state
 - (B) supporting authority and strong leadership
 - (C) idealizing the corporate state of all facets of life
 - (D) glorifying the past
 - (E) exalting a national political party in combination with the above

2. Policies and attitudes that originated in World War I include all the following EXCEPT
 - (A) failure to protect national self-determination
 - (B) changes in economic policies to counter economic depression
 - (C) the growth of militarism and nationalism
 - (D) uncompromising policies of revenge and irredentism
 - (E) disillusionment with the League of Nations

3. Of the following, which is NOT related to modern totalitarianism?
 - (A) A unified and powerful leadership exercised by a single individual.
 - (B) Elevation of the state over the individual.
 - (C) Reducing parliamentary bodies to an advisory role.
 - (D) Distinction between public and private needs.
 - (E) Ultra-nationalist policies of aggression.

4. The background causes for the rise of totalitarianism can be related most closely to the
 - (A) French Revolution
 - (B) unification of Germany and Italy
 - (C) rise of the Bolsheviks
 - (D) writings of Adolf Hitler
 - (E) legacy of World War I

5. Both the Locarno Agreement and the Kellogg-Briand Pact of 1928
 - (A) renounced aggressive wars
 - (B) repudiated Germany's war debts
 - (C) set limits on naval tonnage
 - (D) supported religious freedom
 - (E) denounced the spread of fascism

6. The Washington Naval Conference of 1922 attempted to
 - (A) scuttle the majority of Germany's fleet
 - (B) prohibit the use of battleships in warfare
 - (C) develop a ratio of fleet tonnage for the major naval powers
 - (D) support an increase in the size of the United States Navy
 - (E) allow Japanese access to European ports

7. The occupation of the German Ruhr district in 1923 resulted directly from
 - (A) the aggressive policies of the Nazi party
 - (B) French revenge for losses suffered in World War I
 - (C) the collapse of the German Weimar Republic
 - (D) France's refusal to reduce German war reparation payments
 - (E) German military rearmament

8. Which of the following countries was MOST affected by inflation after World War I?
 - (A) The United States
 - (B) Italy
 - (C) France
 - (D) England
 - (E) Germany

9. The international Depression of the 1930's was triggered by
 (A) overproduction and lack of demand for manufactured goods
 (B) unemployment
 (C) the replacement of the gold standard
 (D) the collapse of the credit markets on Wall Street
 (E) the rise of the Nazi's to power in Germany
10. Which of the following Bolshevik concepts was developed by Lenin but not found in Marx's works?
 (A) The exploited working class will rise up in revolution.
 (B) Capitalism will eventually destroy itself.
 (C) The "dictatorship of the proletariat" will be directed by a communist elite.
 (D) The violent characteristic of a worker's revolution is deplorable, yet necessary.
 (E) Capitalism will be vanquished by communism, as feudalism yielded to capitalism.
11. In the early 1920's within the Soviet Union,
 (A) the government was solidly entrenched under Lenin's control
 (B) communism was universally accepted
 (C) the middle class supported the Bolsheviks
 (D) the economy had recovered from the First World War
 (E) the civil war between the Reds and Whites created great hardship
12. Which of the following was Lenin's close associate and heir apparent?
 (A) Alexander Kerensky
 (B) Joseph Stalin
 (C) Nikita Khrushchev
 (D) Leon Trotsky
 (E) Gregory Rasputin
13. The significance of the New Economic Policy of 1921 was
 (A) the collectivization of the Soviet economy
 (B) the resumption of limited private ownership
 (C) the equal distribution of all private property
 (D) improved and expanded public housing
 (E) a huge increase in consumer goods
14. All of the following were included in Joseph Stalin's reforms EXCEPT
 (A) a forced increase in the output of consumer goods
 (B) a five year economic plan to set goals for economic production
 (C) agricultural collectivization and nationalization
 (D) revival of militarism and nationalism
 (E) confiscation and nationalization of kulak properties
15. Considering the Soviet constitution and the policies of the Stalinist regime, real power in the Soviet Union lies with the
 (A) citizenry, who are guaranteed extensive rights
 (B) Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
 (C) Communist party, as the only permitted political grouping
 (D) Presidium of the Communist party
 (E) Council of Ministers

Part 10

1-E, 2-A, 3-E, 4-B, 5-C, 6-A, 7-D, 8-D, 9-C, 10-E, 11-C, 12-B, 13-A, 14-B, 15-A, 16-B

PART 11

1-B, 2-D, 3-C, 4-A, 5-D, 6-C, 7-B, 8-C, 9-D, 10-D, 11-B, 12-E, 13-D, 14-C, 15-B, 16-C

PART 12

1-A, 2-D, 3-D, 4-C, 5-B, 6-C, 7-A, 8-C, 9-B, 10-D, 11-E, 12-B, 13-D, 14-C