***Dates;*** *(1= 2p, rest 1p)*1. Name two things that happened in 1933.
2. When did Mussolini conquer Ethiopia?
3. What year did the fascists seize power?
4. When was the stock market crash of Wall Street? (Name the day of the week, the date and year).

***Concepts;****Give the concept: (5x 1p)*5. Production system in which workers always perform the same task on products that pass them by.
6. Money that people receive when they are unemployed.
7. Anti-democratic, totalitarian and extreme-national political movement.
8. Systematically forcing ideas on someone.
9. When money is becoming worthless.

*Give the description: (6x 1p)*10. Collectivisation
11. Volunteer Corps
12. Nazi
13. Stalinism
14. SA
15. Left-wing

***Texts;****2.0:*16. Who started the Reichstag Fire? *(1p)*17. Why was the Reichstag Fire started by that person? And what did Hitler think of this? *(2p)*

*2.1:*18. What was the slogan of the roaring twenties? *(1p)*
19. What was the prohibition? And why was it abolished in the end? *(2p)*
20. Why were very poor shanty towns called hoovervilles? *(1p)*
21. Why did the beurskrach have an effect on the whole world? *(1p)*

*2.2:*22. Why did the king dismiss the government? *(1p)*
23. What did the Roman Empire have to do with the Fascists? *(1p)*
24. Why was the way Mussolini conquered Ethiopia not impressive? *(1p)*
25. How did Stalin call himself? *(1p)*
26. Why did the Kolkhozy protest? How did they protest? What did Stalin do against this? *(3p)*
27. What caused the famine in which estimated 7 million people died? *(1p)*

*2.3:*28. Why was the Republic called: The Weimar Republic? Name two reasons (2p)
29. What caused the high inflation? (1p)
30. How did the beurskrach effect Germany? (1p)
31. Why did the NSDAP make Hitler their leader? (1p)
32. Why did the conservative elites make Hitler chancellor? And why was this a big mistake? (2p)
33. Why was Hitler very popular? (1p)

Total of 40 Points:

*Answers:*1. You could have multiple things, the things you could have are The Reichstag Fire, End prohibition, President Roosevelt’s actions partially restored economy, Communist departed to concentration camps and Hitler was appointed as chancellor by the conservatives.
2. 1936
3. 1922
4. Thursday 24th October 1929 (Black Thursday)
5. Assembly Line
6. Dole
7. Fascism
8. Indoctrination
9. Inflation
10. Private farms were made part of large communal companies in which farmers had to share everything
11. Armed troops operating outside the army
12. Abbreviation for national-socialist
13. Variant of communism with extreme oppression under one leader who is revered
14. Abbreviation of Sturmabteilung, party army of the NSDAP
15. (In politics) progressive, emphasises the importance of social equality
16. Marinus van der Lubbe
17. He wanted to warn the German nation about the danger of government leader Adolf Hitler. Hitler was convinced that the fire was the starting signal for a communist revolt
18. Live now, pay later
19. The abolishment of alcoholic drinks. It wasn’t a success and people started getting their alcohol illegally.
20. They were called hoovervilles after president Herbert Hoover, who thought the government should just wait until the economy would improve on its own.
21. The crisis was not limited to the US. Because Americans were calling in their loans abroad, raised import tariffs and bought less abroad, problems also developed in other countries.
22. Mussolini threatened that they would take the capital if the government did not step down. Fearing a civil war, the king dismissed the government and appointed Mussolini as prime minister.
23. The Roman Empire was Mussolini’s example. He wanted to rule over the Mediterranean Sea, just like the Romans
24. The Italian army attacked with bomb throwers, tanks and poison gas. It still took seven months to defeat the Ethiopian warriors, who were armed with spears.
25. Man of Steel
26. On the farms of the Kolkhozy, the farmers had to work the land collectively. The yield had to be sold to the government at fixed prices. The farmers resisted and started hiding their grain and they slaughtered their cattle to prevent them being taken away. Stalin took harsh measures. Rich farmers, called kulaks in the propaganda, were exterminated without mercy. Millions of farmers became forced labourers or were deported to remote areas.
27. Resistance was the fiercest in the Ukraine. Stalin decided to close off the area hermetically. He demanded the entire yield of the land, while no planting or harvesting was even being done. This caused the famine
28. The parliament was in Weimar and the constitution was written there
29. Because the Germans were behind with paying reparations, the French occupied the Ruhr area. The German government called for strikes to protest this. In order to pay the striking workers and employees, they printed additional money. This resulted in high inflation.
30. Numerous banks, companies and shopkeepers went bankrupt. Millions of people lost their jobs.

31. Hitler was very talented in stirring up the audience and speaking.
32. They thought they could use him to end democracy. Hitler immediately dissolved parliament and organised new elections.
33. Thanks to his actions, there was a decrease in unemployment.

You can check your answers. For questions where you have to answer two or more things more points will be rewarded.

To calculate your mark, do your amount of points divided by 40 (total amount of points). Then x9 and then +1.

So if you would have 30 points
Do 30/40 = 0.75, then x9 = 6.75, then +1 = 7.75

So your mark would be a 7.8.