##### C:\Users\SANJIB\Desktop\images\border.tifLesson 2 *The Rise of Dictatorial Regimes*

#### Review Questions

**Directions:** Read the lesson and complete the outline below. Refer to your textbook to fill in the blanks.

I. The Rise of Dictators

**A.** The only major European democracies left by 1939 were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; some states fell to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ regimes, which wanted total control of their citizens.

**B.** Benito Mussolini’s political philosophy of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ glorifies the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ above the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and emphasizes the need for a strong central government.

**C.** To control the Italian people, Mussolini gave the secret \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ unrestricted authority and used \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to spread propaganda.

II. From Russia to the USSR

**A.** After the Communist program was undermined by shortages caused by food hoarding and a severe \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Lenin abandoned war communism in favor of his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**B.** In 1922, Lenin and the Communist party formally created a state known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or by the initials \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**C.** After Lenin died, a struggle began among the seven members of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ advocating for rapid industrialization and the end of the NEP.

**D.** Communist Party general secretary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ removed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from power, ended the NEP, and launched the first of several \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for industrialization.

III. Authoritarian States in the West

**A.** Among the many regimes that arose in Eastern Europe after World War I, only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which had a large middle class, a liberal tradition, and a strong industrial base, maintained its political \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**B.** In Spain, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ led a revolt against the democratic government and created a military \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that favored large landowners, businesspeople, and the Catholic clergy.

**C.** Franco's regime is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rule rather than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , because it did not attempt to control the everyday lives of its people.

#### Summary and Reflection

**Directions:** Summarize the main ideas of this lesson by answering the question below.

How did the authoritarian and dictatorial regimes that gained power in the years after World War I acquire and maintain their power?