**Your Quiz is your study guide for the upcoming Common Assessment**

**Match the questions with the answers. Cut and past the right answer to the corresponding question. The Answers are just below the question table. You can use textbook to complete this studyguide.**

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| 1. What big governmental change happened from 1914-18?
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| 1. What was Russia's first constitutional government (1917)?
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| 1. What was a coalition government?
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| 1. What made it hard for democratic countries to develop strong leadership and go towards long term goals? What did this lead to?
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| 1. What was the Weimar Republic?
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| 1. What were the weaknesses of Weimar Republic?
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| 1. What did Britain and France do with their taxes during their war that Germany did not? How did they solve this problem caused by not doing this and what was the result?
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| 1. How did Germany try to recover from inflation?
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| 1. Who was Gustav Stresemann?
 |  |
| 1. Who was Aristide Briand?
 |  |
| 1. How did Briand & Stresemann try to improvise relations between their countries?
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| 1. What did the hopes raised by the "spirit of Lorcarno lead to? Did it last?
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| 1. What was the result on the weakening of the US economy in the 1930s?
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| 1. What weakness in the US economy caused serious problems?
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| 1. Explain the stock-market crash of 1929.
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| 1. What were some of the effects of the Great Depression in America?
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| 1. How did the American Depression effect the Global economy?
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| 1. Where did the Global depression hit hardest?
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| 1. How did Britain deal with the Depression?
 |  |
| 1. How did France deal with the Depression?
 |  |
| 1. How did the Scandinavian Socialist deal with the Depression?
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| 1. What did Franklin D. Roosevelt do during the Depression?
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**Choose the correct answer. Cut and paste to the corresponding question.**

* All the absolute rulers of Europe were now gone

* Frequent changes and fallen coalition governments made the people willing to sacrifice democratic government for strong authoritarian leadership.
* They had heavy wartime taxes while Germany just printed more money which caused inflation when they had to pay debts which caused a recession.

* Germany's foreign minister
* Germany's 1919 democratic government named for the city where the national assembly met.

* The French Foreign minister
* The world's economy collapsed

* The rich 5% got 33% of personal income so most families were too poor to buy goods and too poor to sell goods, so there were less jobs, American farmers faced competition from other farmers which drove down prices and profits which made them unable to pay off bank loans
* Well Wall Street was the center of it all, everyone thought stocks were magical and bought them up like a 5 year old picks candy. But unlike the five-year-old they didn't pay attention to flavor or quality and invested in unhealthy companies. Stock prices soared and people became glutinous in their buying habits, but the worth didn't, even though predictions made said things and companies could only get better. Soon many people realized this was stupid and sold off their stock and prices dropped, so profits dropped and the Depression came along.
* Factory production was cut in half, businesses failed, banks closed and people lost the money they had in them and couldn't pay mortgage. 1/4 of American workers had no jobs.
* The Provisional Government, it was meant to create a constitutional and democratic rule, but it soon became a communist dictatorship.

* American bankers took the money from their loans back, tariffs arose hurting other countries who exported there, dropping world trade by 65%
* Germany, Austria, Asia, Latin America
* A multiparty coalition known as the National Government that passed protective tariffs, increased taxes, regulated currency, lowered interest rates ad raised employment
* 5 coalition governments formed and fell and in 1936 there was a moderate/socialist/communist coalition known as the Popular front caused high employment and France stayed democratic throughout
* They built recovery programs on cooperative community action where the government sponsored huge public work projects. They raised pensions, unemployment insurance, subsidies for housing and welfare. Taxes were raised

* FDR's programs that sought relief & recovery (first one) and later reform (second one) during the Depression; (2) FDR had no specific plan, but he used many trial-and-error methods to increase faith in the economy, avoid radicalism/riots, and apply Keynesian principles (of using government spending to jumpstart the private sector). No large taxes and brought people back to work to decrease unemployment. To build roads, buildings, dams, canals, freeways, parks, etc.
* A temporary alliance of several parties when no single party one a majority. But since they disagreed on so much, coalition seldom worked and were around long.
* Lack of strong democratic tradition, several major/minor political parties, ownership of the blame/postwar humiliation of the Versailles treaty from the German people

* They met in Lorcarno, Switzerland, with officials from Belgium/Italy/Britain. They made a promise that France and Germany would never go to war with each other and respect the boundaries of France and Britain. Germany then got into the league of nations.
* An international committee with American banker Charles Dawes at the head made the Dawes Plan which gave Germany a $200 million loan from America. It set a better time amount for the payment of reparation and Germany went back to the production in factories it had had before the war.
* The Kellogg-Briand peace pact where Frank Kellogg (U.S. Secretary of State) spoke made an agreement with France's Briand made an agreement to renounce war as an instrument of national policy. Even the Soviet Union signed it, but since the USA wouldn't join the League of Nations and they had no army, it was useless.
* He came up with the government idea New Deal