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| a. Corporate State | i. Gestapo | q. Fascism |
| b. Kristallnacht | j. The Great Depression | r. Francisco Franco |
| c. Joseph Stalin | k. Collectivization | s. Five-year plan |
| d. New Economic Policy | l. Nazis | t. Kellogg-Briand pact |
| e. Politburo | m. War Guilt Clause | u. Black shirts |
| f. Mussolini | n. Brown Shirts | v. Totalitarian state |
| g. Adolf Hitler | o. Keynesian economics | w. Reichstag |
| h. Locarno treaty (1926) | p. Nuremberg laws of 1935 | |

1. ____ Agreement between Germany, France and Belgium that they would not use war as a means to settle border disputes. Gustav Stresemann chief negotiator.
2. ____ Began in 1928. Stalin's designs to increase government control. Intended to create strong, industrialized Russia.
3. ____ Fascist dictator of Italy during the 1920s through early 1940s. Known as Il Duce ("the chief").
4. ____ Dictator of Russia from 1927-1953. Noted for his brutality. Built Russia into an international power by forced labor programs.
5. ____ Fascist dictator of Spain from 1936-1975. Led Spanish civil war nationalists.
6. ____ Followers of Mussolini's fascist regime. Helped Mussolini gain control in 1922 strikes.
7. ____ German dictator by 1933. Wrote *Mein Kampf*. Responsible for the Holocaust.
8. ____ Governments must use deficit financing to control their economies. Borrow (tax) and spend to stimulate economic growth. It encourages private investment. Governments can control inflation spikes by controlling interest rates.
9. ____ Highly nationalistic form of government that swept across Europe in the early- to mid-1900s. Includes war, racism, and despotism.
10. ____ Hitler's black-shirted secret police, responsible for many killings of those suspected of disloyalty.
11. ____ Hitler's early "private army" of street thugs who intimidated the population. They helped allow Hitler's Nazis to seize control of Germany.
12. ____ In 1938, many Jews were arrested, killed, and had their businesses burned by Gestapo. Started with the killing of a German official by a Jewish boy. Jews were fined 1B marks.
13. ____ Instituted by Mussolini to replace labor unions in Italy. People are expected to sacrifice for the good of the nation.
14. ____ Introduced in Russia in 1921 by Lenin. Included government control of big business, peasants can own some land and grow and sell their own crops, foreigners hired to help build business, terrorism and censorship lessened.
15. ____ Laws directed against Jews, kept them out of public service, disallowed them to marry non-Jews, made them non-citizens.
16. ____ Modern (20th century) term for a government that has unlimited control over the work, lives, and thoughts of its people.
17. ____ Name for the National Socialist Party that came to power in the 1930s in Germany.
18. ____ Signed in 1928 as an attempt to remove war as an instrument of national policy between France and U.S. An example of many treaties that failed to accomplish their goals due to nationalistic feelings.
19. ____ Stalin's first five year plan that called for peasant farmers to work together under government supervision. Included government ownership of land and a reduction in agricultural workers (out-of-work laborers moved to cities/factories).
20. ____ The house of the German parliament to which people were elected by the vote of all male citizens.
21. ____ The part of the Versailles treaty that held Germany financially responsible for all damages and reparations of WWI.
22. ____ The small control group of the Communist Party that determined party policy in USSR.
23. ____ Worldwide economic crash beginning with the NY stock market collapse. Helped to allow the rise of totalitarianism.