PREPARATORIA BILINGÜE
HELLEN KELLER
Incorporada a la SEP Clave:17PBH3318I
Ciclo Escolar: 2025 – 2026

HELLEN KELLER SCHOOL

WORLD HISTORY 2ND Partial exam

Date: MARCH 18TH , 2026

PROF. GERMAN ALBAVERA CASILLAS

Student's name: _____ ____/_____

Section A: Multiple Choice (20 points)

Circle the best answer.

1. Who was the leader of the Bolshevik party during the October Revolution?

   (a) Trotsky (b) Stalin (c) Lenin d) Nicholas II

2. The Russian Civil War was fought between the Red Army and the:

   (a) Blue Army (b) White Army (c) Green Army (d) Blackshirts

3. What was Lenin's policy to temporarily allow some private enterprise to save the Soviet economy?

   (a) Five-Year Plan (b) Collectivization (c) NEP (d) War Communism

4. Who came to power in the USSR after Lenin's death?

   (a) Trotsky (b) Rasputin (c) Stalin (d) Kerensky

5. Stalin's agricultural policy that forced peasants onto large state-owned farms was called:

   (a) Industrialization (b) Collectivization (c) Gulag (d) Proletariat

LIVEWORKSHEETS

6. Fascism first emerged in which country?

(a) Germany (b) Spain (c) Italy (d) Japan

7. Who was the leader of the Fascist Party in Italy?

(a) Adolf Hitler (b) Francisco Franco (c) Benito Mussolini (d) Hideki Tojo

8. What paramilitary group helped Mussolini rise to power?

(a) Brownshirts (b) Blackshirts (c) The SS (d) The Gestapo

9. The democratic government of Germany that failed prior to Hitler's rise was the:

(a) Third Reich (b) Weimar Republic (c) Prussian Empire (d) Bundestag

10. A defining feature of Nazism that was NOT a core feature of Italian Fascism was:

(a) Dictatorship (b) Militarism (c) Biological racism (d) Nationalism

11. Which Spanish General won the Spanish Civil War and established a dictatorship?

(a) Franco (b) Mussolini (c) Guernica (d) Tojo

12. The system of Soviet forced labor camps under Stalin was called:

(a) Auschwitz (b) The Gulag (c) Siberia (d) The Purge

13. In the 1930s, Japanese society was increasingly controlled by:

(a) The Emperor alone (b) The military (c) Communist rebels (d) Democratic parliaments

14. Which event marked the beginning of the Great Depression?

(a) End of WWI (b) Black Tuesday (c) Pearl Harbor (d) The March on Rome

15. What year did the US stock market crash?

(a) 1917 (b) 1929 (c) 1933 (d) 1939

LIVEWORKSHEETS

16. A major cause of the Great Depression was:

(a) Underproduction of goods (b) Excessive buying on credit

(c) Strict banking regulations (d) High wages

17. The severe economic crisis in Germany in 1923, before the Depression, was characterized by:

(a) Deflation (b) Hyperinflation (c) Low unemployment (d) High exports

18. Stalin's attempt to rapidly industrialize the USSR was carried out through:

(a) The NEP (b) Five-Year Plans (c) The Dawes Plan (d) The New Deal

19. Totalitarian regimes generally maintain power through:

(a) Free elections (b) Independent media (c) Secret police and terror (d) Open debates

20. How did the Great Depression affect global politics?

(a) Strengthened democracies (b) Created global peace

(c) Helped extremists rise to power (d) Ended colonialism

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Section B: Matching (10 points)

Match the term/person in the left column with the correct description in the right column.

Term/Figure	Letter	Description
21. Leon Trotsky		A. German secret police
22. Gestapo		B. Book written by Adolf Hitler
23. *Mein Kampf*		C. Commander of the Soviet Red Army
24. Hideki Tojo		D. Deliberate starvation of millions in Ukraine
25. Holodomor		E. Italian fascist symbol
26. Weimar Republic		F. Fascist dictator of Spain
27. Francisco Franco		G. Military leader and Prime Minister of Japan
28. Bolsheviks		H. Failed German democratic government
29. Fasces		I. Leader of the Soviet Union through WWII
30. Joseph Stalin		J. Radical Russian Marxist group

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Section C: Fill-in-the-Blank (10 points)

31. The _____ Revolution in Russia resulted in the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II.
32. Lenin's slogan during the October Revolution was "Peace, _____, and Bread."
33. The _____ was the global economic crisis that devastated economies worldwide in the 1930s.
34. Shanty towns built by unemployed and destitute people during the Depression were called _____ in the United States.
35. The alliance formed between Germany, Italy, and later Japan became known as the _____ Powers.
36. Stalin's campaign of political repression and executions to eliminate rivals was called the Great _____.
37. Anti-Semitism is the hatred of or prejudice against _____ people.
38. The Japanese military invaded _____ in 1931 to secure natural resources.
39. The political ideology that places the nation and race above the individual and stands for centralized autocratic government is _____.
40. The _____ Plan was an earlier attempt by the US to stabilize the German economy through loans before the 1929 crash.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Section D: Short Essay / Open-Ended (10 points)

Answer in 3-4 complete sentences.

41. Explain the primary difference between Communism (USSR) and Fascism (Italy/Germany) regarding the economy and social classes.

42. How did the Treaty of Versailles contribute to the failure of the Weimar Republic and the rise of Adolf Hitler?

43. Describe two major causes of the 1929 Stock Market Crash.

44. How did the global economic collapse of the 1930s help dictators gain power?

45. What is a "Cult of Personality," and how did Stalin use it to maintain power?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

46. Why did Japan turn to militarism and imperial expansion during the interwar period?

47. What role did propaganda play in totalitarian states? Give one specific example.

48. Describe the human cost of Stalin's rapid industrialization and collectivization.

49. Why was the Spanish Civil War often referred to as a "dress rehearsal" for World War II?

50. How did the New Economic Policy (NEP) contradict pure Marxist ideology?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Section E: Critical Thinking - Past vs. Present (10 points - 2 pts each)

Answer thoughtfully, comparing the historical era to the modern day.

51. **Media Control:** In the 1930s, totalitarian regimes relied on state-controlled radio and posters. Today, we have the internet and social media. How is modern propaganda and misinformation similar to, or different from, the tactics used by Hitler and Stalin?

52. **Economic Anxiety:** The Great Depression proved that severe economic crises can make citizens willing to trade their civil liberties for security. Do you see similar political trends in the world today during times of economic hardship (like post-2008 or post-COVID)? Explain.

53. **Cult of Leadership:** Authoritarian leaders often portray themselves as the "only one who can fix" a nation's problems. Can you identify any modern politicians or leaders (globally) who utilize this rhetoric today? How does it compare to the 1930s?

54. **Scapegoating:** Nazism relied heavily on blaming minorities for national struggles. How does the political tactic of scapegoating marginalized groups manifest in modern global politics?

55. **The Fragility of Democracy:** The Weimar Republic showed that democratic institutions can be dismantled from the inside. What lessons should modern democratic societies take from Germany in 1933 to protect themselves today?

LIVEWORKSHEETS