

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Per #: \_\_\_\_\_

Crash Course European History: Viewing Guide  
Episode 37: Economic Depression and the Dictators

**Terms to know from this episode:**

- The Great Depression
- *Stormtroopers/ SA/ Brown Shirts*
- kulaks
- Stalin's purges and show trials
- Five Year Plans
- Enabling Act
- *Volksgemeinschaft*
- *Schutzstaffel/SS/ Black Shirts*
- Night of the Long Knives (1934)
- Nuremberg Laws (1935)
- *Kristallnacht\**
- *Anschluss* (German annexation of Austria)
- Munich Conference (1938)
- Francisco Franco

1. A rise in stock prices was fueled by confidence that the stock market could only go up, so to "buy on the margin" (borrow money from a broker to buy stocks) was a sure thing, and the \_\_\_\_\_ (country) became a source of much postwar lending.
2. By 1933, six million Germans were unemployed, which was \_\_\_\_\_ of the total workforce, though women were sometimes better off than men because they were paid less and less likely to be laid off.
3. Stormtroopers (brown shirts/ SA) thought they were reviving German masculinity by committing acts of violence on \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ people.
4. Meanwhile, Stalin blamed \_\_\_\_\_, or well-to-do peasants for food scarcity.
5. Stalin also "wanted to reorganize the agricultural economy by seizing individual farms and converting them into \_\_\_\_\_ that would replace private ownership."
6. The Ukraine was hit especially hard by collectivization, and the resulting famine likely resulted in the death of at least \_\_\_\_\_ by the mid 1930s.
7. Stalin then tried to \_\_\_\_\_ (Communist code word for execute) members of his own party after "show trials."
8. The Five Year Plans accompanied the purges and led to rapid \_\_\_\_\_.
9. In fall of 1932, Communists and Nazis won similarly strong support, though the \_\_\_\_\_ lost a few seats in Parliament during the election.
10. Conservatives convinced President \_\_\_\_\_ to appoint \_\_\_\_\_ chancellor because they thought he'd be easier to control than communists.

11. Hitler also tried to create a “Volksgemeinschaft” or people’s community, and excluded many for not being “properly German.” List three of the targeted groups.
- - 
  -
12. Hitler purged so-called “socialist” or anti-elitist elements of his own party (including the Brown Shirts) in 1934 on the \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Hitler intended to pay for deficit spending with \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Explain two impacts of the Nuremberg Laws of 1935 had on Jewish people in Germany.
- -
15. In November 1938, the Nazis found an excuse to commit acts of violence and destruction against Jewish synagogues, businesses, homes and individuals called \_\_\_\_\_ (\* also sometimes called *Pogromnacht* to avoid using the Nazi term, as it has become pejorative in Germany. Most AP Euro textbooks still use the term listed here)
16. In 1936, Germany occupied the Rhineland and in 1938 they violated the Peace of Paris by occupying \_\_\_\_\_ to cheering crowds, known in German as the \_\_\_\_\_ (see above).
17. When Hitler claimed the Sudetenland, the \_\_\_\_\_ secured his claim, and Hitler promised peace in exchange for the “appeasement” of his demands. Then in March of 1939, he annexed the rest of \_\_\_\_\_.
18. Meanwhile, Mussolini sent troops to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ faked an incident in Manchuria that they used to take over the area, then invading \_\_\_\_\_ in 1937.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ led a authoritarian, military uprising in 1936 in Spain.

For more viewing guides, to book tutoring and review study tips created by Cathy Keller, the European History Educational Consultant for this Crash Course series, visit <https://www.jumpaheadtutoring.com>



@kellerhistory

@jumpaheadtutoring

