

WORLD HISTORY 3201

Learning Outcomes

Unit 2

1. Define: Marxism, Bolsheviks, March Revolution, Provisional Government, Petrograd Soviet, November Revolution, “collectivization”, kulaks, Stalin “purges”.
2. Using historical documents explain Marx’s ideas on:
 - the relations between social classes;
 - work and economic value;
 - the bourgeoisie; and
 - the proletariat.
3. Analyze the impact of discontent in pre-revolutionary Russia by considering the:
 - autocratic government of Tsar Nicholas II;
 - plight of peasants and factory workers;
 - political reform demands by Liberals and Marxists;
 - impact of Russo-Japanese War and World War I; and
 - influence of Grigori Rasputin.
4. Evaluate how the policies of the Provisional Government led to its downfall and the Bolshevik takeover by examining:
 - the continued war effort; and
 - the postponed land reform.
5. Compare the roles of each political leader in the Russian Revolution.
 - Alexander Kerensky
 - Leon Trotsky
 - Vladimir Lenin
 - Nicholas II
6. Describe the events and immediate outcome of the Russian Civil War.
7. Analyze how the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk and “war communism” enabled Lenin to consolidate power in Russia.
8. Assess the economic and social impact of the New Economic Policy and Five-Year Plans.
9. Analyze the methods Stalin used to exercise control over the Soviet people.
10. Define: Weimar Republic, Munich Beer Hall Putsch, New Deal, Enabling Act, Gestapo, anti-semitism, Nuremberg Laws, Kristallnacht, March on Rome, Mein Kampf.
11. Analyze each basic element of fascism:
 - extreme nationalism

- dictatorship
 - economic self-sufficiency
 - military strength and war
12. Assess how each of the following played an important role in Mussolini's rise to power in Italy:
- economic difficulties
 - weakness of coalition governments
 - industrialist fears of socialism and communism
13. Examine how each of the following posed a problem for the Weimar Republic and contributed to Hitler's rise to power:
- Treaty of Versailles
 - economic difficulties
 - fear of communism by the middle class and business leaders
14. Using historical documents explain how each of the following factors was a major cause of the Great Depression:
- over-production and over-expansion by businesses
 - consumer overspending with credit during the Roaring Twenties
 - impact of high tariffs on international trade
 - too many purchases of stocks on credit
15. Use selected pieces of music, art, literature, or fashion to draw conclusions about the impact of the Great Depression on the daily lives of citizens.
16. Describe two domestic policies introduced by Mussolini and two introduced by Hitler to establish totalitarian states.
- Mussolini
 - abolition of all political parties except the Fascist Party
 - censorship of the press
 - Hitler
 - abolition of all political parties except the Nazi Party
 - establishment of a secret police force (Gestapo) to purge government opposition
17. Analyze Nazi policies toward Jews, gypsies, communists, homosexuals and religious minorities.